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A DICTIONARY

OF

NEW MEDICAL TERMS

INCLUDING UPWARDS OF **38,000** WORDS AND MANY USEFUL TABLES, BEING A SUPPLEMENT TO "AN ILLUSTRATED DICTIONARY OF MEDICINE BIOLOGY, AND ALLIED SCIENCES"

BY

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BASED UPON RECENT SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE

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PREFACE

Nothing so well illustrates the astonishing vitality and progress of present-day medical science as its unparalleled multiplication of new words It is only ten years since I made what seemed then a thorough gathering of such new coinages and incorporated them in the "Illustrated Dictionary of Medicine, Biology, and Allied Sciences." It seemed at that time as if, for the most part, the possible phasings and discoveries of pathologic and physiologic conditions must have been made and designated with names Since then I have kept an eye—and through friends and helpers, many eyes—upon the busy minting still proceeding unabated. That in a decade over 30,000 new terms should have been devised is almost incredible It is doubtful if any other science or object of study has ever shown such a phenomenon

Nomina si nescis perit cognitio rerum, said Coke with the acumen of the legal mind, and it is generally true that the knowledge of things depends upon the knowledge of their names Discoveries of new facts, or new standpoints for viewing old facts, demand new tags or "nicking" symbols whereby their status may be fixed and their recognition insured and made more clear for distant or future students Few philosophic and scientific minds may exhibit an aloofness and a freedom from the tyranny of words to enable them to study things without the aid of words and namings But nothing, it is admitted, is more blundering in a personal sense, and more harmful to the progress of science, than the exhaustion of interest so soon as a classification and nomenclature have been made The ridiculous is only needed to end in the absurd, and this is generally supplied by their wrong pigeon-holing and false ticketing A diagnosis once made, a mere word, long, mysterious, and meaningless, pinned upon the bunched symptoms, and further study of etiology, prophylaxis, or therapeutics is with too many at an end Over 200 years ago Dr South tried to check this "fatal imposture and force of words" by showing how "the generality of mankind is governed by words and names," not by things as they are, but as they are called—in a word, by "verbal magic"

And yet in a groping science like medicine, one that inductively, slowly, and tentatively is feeling its way towards the truth, this need of naming every step forward is peculiarly necessary It is the condition of securing the step in itself, and of guiding the aftercomers. It is the blazing of trails into the wilderness of the unknown. Closure may consequently be called upon the critic who may say that half the new words, or more, are the marks of trails which lead nowhither, and that have been abandoned before they can be sketched Of course no one can tell what lines of research may finally prove the best and true, and none, therefore, what blazes will be useful or useless New trails, shorter, easier, and better, may indeed be discovered, and when the wilderness country is settled, all trails will either be abandoned or become well-known roads. But even then good sign-posts and pointing index-fingers will be helpful for strangers, and some of the old names will never be discarded None can foretell what words may die and what ones become a part of the language Hence neither by guess nor by judgment may the lexicographer too recklessly exclude He is moreover a contemporary historian, and must

gather even the spurious, debased, or counterfeit coins. Not even may the "ghost-words," nor the unnamed and unnamable terata of scholarship or ignorance be thrown out, for they serve at least as warnings and danger signals to the unwary. Posterity will choose, whether wisely or unwisely, at least wilfully, and will restamp with its approval what it pleases. For the rest, as of old, the "bad words" need not be looked for, nor put to service. Thus, in a way, the dictionary of modern medicine is a sort of crude topographic map, drawn to large scale from the hurried and often inaccurate messages of the scouts and spies of science, for the instruction of the army which follows.

The history of lexicography finds its first data about 700 or 800 A. D., in glosses, or the more common explanatory words annexed or superposed over "hard" terms, and made either in Latin or in the glossator's own vernacular. A list of such glosses was called a *glossarium*, or as we say, a glossary. It soon became the custom for children and students to learn by heart the classified lists of the names of things, such as those of the parts of the body, of animals, trades, tools, virtues and vices, diseases, etc. Such a list constituted a *vocabularium*, or vocabulary. These glosses and vocabularies were in time thrown together in bundles, at first without any order, and as lists, without losing their individuality. Then came the "first letter order," in which all words and terms beginning with the letter a, were bundled together, still without discrimination, so that the entire list of words beginning with a, or b, had to be scanned in order to find a special word The classification proceeded to an arrangement of the items also according to the second letter, then the third, etc , until after hundreds of years complete alphabetization came into use. At first the aim had been to explain difficult Latin words by easier Latin ones; then by English ones, and in the tenth and eleventh centuries the English equivalents were the rule, and the glossaries were Latin-English. The first book of this kind to be called a *dictionarium*, that is a repertory of *dictiones* or sayings, was that of Sir Thomas Elyot in 1538, and from that time the word *dictionary* has supplanted all others; so much so that it is now the title of any alphabetic gathering not only of words but of any kind of knowledge whatsoever.

Our modern language of medicine is unique in that it is made up of the unchanged and undigested materials and relics used or contributed during its entire history. The persisting substratum is Latin, upon which has been placed a mass of pseudogreek words, not physiologicly created nor grown by natural philologic methods, but springing Minervalike from the brains of thousands of modern Jupiters. These largely bear the marks of their parentage in characteristics that do not, or should not, beget a spontaneous pride of lineage From a highly variegated medievalism that has, indeed, never ended, we have taken over another unassimilable conglomerate, and superadded are thousands of dissimilar terms derived from modern chemistry, biology, bacteriology, and many other sciences Each single group of contemporaneous nationalities contributes to the others its share of names, and is itself hard at work endeavoring to fuse the whole heritage into homogeneity and unity with the amalgam of the spirit of the general language dominant among its people. The result is a strange hodge-podge of the medical language of two or more thousand years and of many special national tongues, in mechanic, not chemic mixture, with modern sounds and symbols, the whole amazingly heterogeneous and cacophonous The thirtieth century medical student will probably be compelled to memorize *iter a tertio ad quartum ventriculum*, etc , and to write his orders for drugs in a sad mixture of sorry Latin so far as his knowledge will carry, and then to end it in despair in the vulgar manner of speech of his contemporaries. In general biology the law holds that the ontogeny epitomizes and repeats the phylogeny; but only at the different successive stages of its individual development. In medical language the phylum is always present, and there are no successive stages; there has been no rebirth or inheritance; the ontogeny goes on preserving

all the old origins and accretions, and simply adding the new to them. For this sort of evolution there is no name (unless Weissmann's immortality theory is applicable), and its study may be commended to the Darwins and Spencers of the future as a noteworthy exception to hitherto formulated laws. The result is before us: a huge and unassimilated philologic mass, many times greater than it should be, the despair of medical students and of the makers of dictionaries. These word-books, of course, reproduce the phylogenetic history in the same way, and there is no escape from the republication of all the methods and most all the words gathered and found useful in the course of ages. Here with some modifications of detail must be repeated the glosses and vocabularies of a thousand years ago, the foiled attempts together with the partial successes at alphabetic arrangement, and lastly the addition of the modern encyclopedia.

The functions of the dictionary-maker have thus become multiplied and varied. As the gloss-lists and vocable-lists grew into dictionariums, and as alphabetization became thoroughgoing, as one after another subject was added to the word-gatherer's work, so our technical dictionary has at last become in part encyclopedic and expository, its plan and outworking still somewhat subject to the personality, scholarship, and judgment of the author. It will always remain an open question how far the author should or may go in giving individual color to his dictionary. Johnson's famous definitions of *excise*, *lexicographer*, *oats*, *pension*, *pensioner*, *tory*, *whig*, etc; Webster's "Americanism" in spelling; the Century's seconding in various ways the obvious trending of philologic progress,—these, and many such illustrate the lexicographer's belief in his own, at least, "limited" free-will.

"Johnson's great work," says Dr Murray, "raised English lexicography altogether to a higher level. In his hands it became a department of literature." The technical dictionary of to-day may indeed claim a higher office than that, because no monograph or text-book comes near the far-reaching and lasting influence of modern encyclopedic dictionaries. They help more than teacher or text-book to bring order into the student's forming mind, and to systematize and make definite his knowledge. In postgraduate life and practice there is no book that is so frequently consulted, and the teachings of which are so clearly kept in memory. This is because of the validity of the maxim of Coke.

Solely upon condition, however, that the author has put heart, intellect, and labor into his work! If he has been content to repeat, copy, and adopt, it will not be so. And even then only if other repeaters, copiers, and adopters "do not break through and steal." As has often happened since, dictionary-theft is an ancient story. As long as 250 years ago Phillips plagiarized the *glossographia* of Blount. The robbed author indignantly exposed the shamelessness of the cribber, even of misprints and errors. But he was not ashamed! *More suo* the thief, having no defense, made none, and instead proceeded to correct all the errors pointed out by Blount, and, in many subsequent editions, the quick-lexicographer reaped the reward given by a too careless public.

The ancient injustice would be much manifolded in modern times, with an intensely progressing science which demands that, if to be of the best service, new editions of its word-books shall be made every few years. The system must become systematic and the professing truly professional. No spasmodic, incidental, or amateur methods will nowadays avail. Revisions are required, and continuous labor, not only of one but of many, so that helpers, a large corps of them, must be organized, and paid. Over 300 years ago a great worker in this field, one who "contrived and wrought not onelie for our owne private use, but for the common profet of others," even with the patronage of great men "who encouraged in this wearie worke" was grieved that "the charges were so great and the losse of time" so much that he came near having "never bene able alone to have wrestled against so manie troubles."

Finding that "his spiritual substance had vanished," old Simon Browne "took to an employment which did not require a soul, and so became a dictionary-maker," piously adding that we should "thank God for everything and therefore for dictionary makers."

This supplement has grown so rapidly and so voluminously that it is at least four times as great as intended. *Non mea culpa!* It may serve as an addendum to most other works as well as to my own, and also as a new book of the terminology of medical science which has been devised during the last ten years. I have made use of the opportunity and have included some things omitted in the work of 1894, and have added a number of obsolete or obsolescent words which the student might find in his historic reading. Those who may detect any sins of omission or of commission are requested to notify me in order that future editions may be made more accurate

To many friends and assistants I cannot adequately express my gratitude for unfailing kindness and help in the preparation of this supplementary volume. To O. Rodham, G C. C Howard, C. S. Dolley, D Riesman, Burt G Wilder, S. H Gage, M. E Raigueil, and others, especial thanks are due, as also to C. F Taylor, of London, England Both scholarship and time have been so continuously and unselfishly given by many that proper recognition may hardly be expressed in words. I should also mention the obligation of those who may find the book of service in their professional work for the good offices, going far beyond any calculating commercialism, rendered by the best of publishers and of printers

A word may be added of some interest to those who have editions, subsequent to the first, of the Illustrated Dictionary The changes, insertions, corrections, etc , made in these various editions have, for the most part, been incorporated in this supplement

I have a feeling of gladness in learning from my publishers that as many as 166,000 copies of my medical dictionaries have been scattered among the profession in many parts of the world That evidences something of usefulness in the great cause of medical science and progress.

GEORGE M. GOULD.

Philadelphia, 1904.

ABBREVIATIONS.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN GENERAL MEDICINE.

aa	ana . . . . Of each
A. c.	Ante cibum . . . Before meals
Abdom.	Abdomen . . . The belly.
Abs. feb.	Absente febre . . When fever is absent
Abstr.	Abstractum . . . Abstract
Ad.	Adde . . . . Add.
Ad lib.	Ad libitum . . . At pleasure, as desired
Admov.	Admoveatur . . Let it be applied.
Ad pond. om.	Ad pondus omnium . To the weight of the whole
Adv.	Adversum . . . Against.
Aggred. feb.	Aggrediente febre . While fever is coming on
Al.	Aluminum . . . Aluminum.
Alt dieb.	Alternis diebus . Every other day
Alt hor.	Alternis horis . Every other hour
Alv. adstrict.	Alvo adstricta . The bowels being confined.
Alv deject.	Alvi dejectiones . The intestinal evacuations
Anat.	. . . . Anatomy
Aq.	Aqua . . . Water
Aq. astr.	Aqua astricta . Ice
Aq. bull.	Aqua bulliens . Boiling water
Aq. com.	Aqua communis . Common water
Aq. dest.	Aqua destillata . Distilled water
Aq ferv.	Aqua fervens . Hot water
Aq. font.	Aqua fontana . Spring water.
Aq mar.	Aqua marina . Ocean water
Aq. pur.	Aqua pura . . Pure water
As.	. . . . Arsenic
At. wt.	. . . . Atomic weight
Av.	. . . . Avoirdupois
B.	. . . . Boron, Bowels
Ba.	. . . . Barium
B A, or B S.	Balneum arenæ . Sand bath
Bals.	Balsamum . . . Balsam
Be.	. . . . Beryllium.
Bi.	. . . . Bismuth.
Bib.	Bibe . . . Drink
Biol	. . . . Biology
B. i. d.	Bis in die . . . Twice daily.
B. M.	Balneum maris . Sea-water bath
Bol	Bolus . . . . A large pill
B. p.	. . . . Boiling-point.
Br.	. . . . Bromin.
Bull.	Bulliat . . . Let it boil
B. v	Balneum vaporis . Vapor bath
C.	Congius, Centigrade . Carbon, Cubic; A gallon; Centigrade
Ca.	. . . . Calcium.
Cap.	Capiat . . . Let him take
c.c.	. . . . Cubic centimeter.
Cd.	. . . . Cadmium
Ce.	. . . . Cerium.
Cel.	. . . . Celsius
Cent.	. . . . Centigrade
Cg	. . . . Centigram.
C m.	Cras mane . . To-morrow morning.
cm.	. . . . Centimeter
C m. s.	Cras mane sumendus . To be taken to-morrow morning
C. n.	Cras nocte . . . To-morrow night.
Co.	. . . . Cobalt
Cochl.	Cochleare . . . Spoonful.
Cochl. ampl.	" amplum . A tablespoonful
" infant.	" infantis . A teaspoonful.
" mag.	" magnum . A tablespoonful
" med.	" medium . A dessertspoonful
" parv.	" parvum . A teaspoonful
Col.	Cola . . . . Strain.
Colat.	Colatus . . . Strained
Colet.	Coletur . . . Let it be strained
Color.	Coloretur . . Let it be colored
Comp.	Compositus . . Compound.
Cong.	Congius . . . A gallon.
Cons.	Conserva . . . Keep.
Contin.	Continuatur . . Let it be continued
Cont. rem.	Continuetur remedium . Let the medicine be continued.
Coq.	Coque . . . . Boil
Cort.	Cortex . . . . Bark.
Crast.	Crastinus . . . For to-morrow.
Crys.	. . . . Crystal.
Cs.	. . . . Cesium.
Cu	. . . . Copper.
Cuj.	Cujus . . . Of which
C. v.	Cras vespere . . To-morrow evening.
Cyath.	Cyathus . . . A glassful.
D.	Dosis, Da . . . A dose; Give
Decub.	Decubitus . . . Lying down.
De d. in d.	De die in diem . . From day to day.
Deg	. . . . Degree; degeneration
De R.	. . . . Reaction of degeneration.
Destil.	Destilla . . . Distill
Det.	Detur . . . Let it be given.
Dieb. alt.	Diebus alternis . On alternate days.
" tert.	" tertiis . Every third day
Dil.	Dilue . . . Let it be dissolved.
Dilut.	Dilutus . . . Dilute
Dim.	Dimidius . . One-half.
Dist.	Destilla . . . Distill
Div.	Divide . . . Divide
D in p. æq.	Divide in partes æquales . . Divide into equal parts.
Donec alv. sol. fuerit,	Donec alvus soluta fuerit . Until the bowels are opened
D P.	Directione propria . With a proper direction.
E.	. . . . Erbium
Eb.	. . . . Erbium
E-j	. . . . Elbow jerk
Ejusd.	Ejusdem . . . Of the same.
Elec.	Electuarium . . An electuary; Electricity
Emb.	. . . . Embryology.
Enem.	. . . . Enema
Er.	. . . . Erbium
Exhib.	Exhibeatur . . . Let it be given.
Ext.	Extractum . . . Extract
F	. . . . Fahrenheit; Fluorin.
Far.	. . . . Faradic.
Fe.	Ferrum . . . Iron
Feb. dur.	Febre durante . . The fever continuing.
F., Ft.	Fac, Fiat . . . Make.
Filt.	Filtra . . . Filter.
Fld.	Fluidus . . . Fluid
Flor.	Flores . . . Flowers.
F. m.	Fiat misura . . Make a mixture.
Fol	Folia . . . Leaves.
F. p.	Fiat potio . . . Make a potion.
F. pil.	Fiat pilula . . . Make a pill.
F. s. a.	Fiat secundum artem . . . Prepare skilfully.
Galv.	. . . . Galvanic.
Gl	. . . . Glucinum.
Gm.	. . . . Gram.
Gr.	Granum . . . Grain.
Gtt.	Guttæ . . . Drops
Guttat.	Guttatim . . . By drops.
H.	. . . . Hydrogen.
Hg.	Hydrargyrum . . Mercury.
Hl.	. . . . Hectoliter
Hm.	. . . . Hectometer.
Hor. decub.	Hora decubitus . At bed-time.
H. s.	Hora somni . . . At bed-time.
I.	Iodum . . . Iodin.
In.	. . . . Indium
In d.	In die . . . Daily
Inf.	Infunde . . . Pour in
Inj.	Injectio . . . An injection.
Ir.	. . . . Iridium.
K.	Kalium . . . Potassium.
K-j.	. . . . Knee-jerk.
Kl.	. . . . Kilolter
Km.	. . . . Kilometer.
L.	. . . . Liter.
Li.	. . . . Lithium.
Liq.	. . . . Liquor.
M.	Meridies; Misce . Noon; Mix.
Mac.	Macera . . . Macerate.
Mass. pil	Massa pilularum . Pill-mass.

M ft.	Mistura fiat — Let a mixture be made.
Mg.	Magnesium; Milligram.
Ml.	Milliliter.
Mm.	Millimeter.
Mod. prescript	Modo præscripto — In the manner directed.
Mol. wt.	Molecular weight.
Mor. soli.	More solito — In the usual way.
Muc.	Mucilago — Mucilage.
Myg.	Myriagram.
Myl.	Myrialliter.
Mym.	Myriameter.
N.	Nitrogen.
Na.	Natrium — Sodium.
Ni.	Nickel
No.	Numero — Number.
Noct.	Nocte — By night
O.	Octarius — A pint.
Oi.	Oleum — Oil.
Oi. oliv.	Oleum olivæ — Olive-oil.
Oi.-res.	Oleoresina — Oleoresin.
O. m.	Omni mane — Every morning.
Omn. bih.	Omni bihora — Every two hours
Omn. hor.	Omni hora — Every hour
Omn. noct	Omni nocte — Every night.
Os.	Osmium.
Ov.	Ovum — An egg
Oz.	Uncia — Ounce
P.	Phosphorus, Pulse.
Part. æq.	Partes æquales — Equal parts
Pb.	Plumbum — Lead
P. c.	Post cibum — After meals
P. C.	Pondus civile — Avoirdupois weight.
Pd.	Palladium.
Phar.	Pharmacopeia.
Pil.	Pilula — Pill
Pocul.	Poculum — A cup
Pond.	Pondere — By weight.
Pot.	Potio — Potion, potassa.
Ppt.	Preparata — Precipitate, Prepared.
P. rat. ætat	Pro rata ætatis — In proportion to age.
P. r. n.	Pro re nata — When required.
Pt.	Pint.
Pulv.	Pulvis — Powder.
Q. d.	Quater in die — Four times a day.
Q. l.	Quantum libet — According as required
Q. p.	Quantum placeat — At will.
Q. s.	" sufficit — A sufficient quantity.
Qt.	Quart.
Q. v.	Quantum vis — As much as you wish.
R.	Reaumur's thermometer, Respiration.
℞.	Recipe — Take
Rad.	Radix — Root.
Rb.	Rubidium.
R. D.	Reaction of degeneration.
Rect.	Rectificatus — Rectified.
Rep.	Repetatur — Let it be repeated
S.	Semis — Half, Sulphur.
S.	Signa — Label.
S. a.	Secundum artem — According to art
Sb.	Stibium — Antimony.
Scr.	Scrupulum — Scruple.
Sig.	Signetur — Let it be labeled.
Sig. n. pr.	Signa nomine proprio — Label with common name.
Sing.	Singulorum — Of each
Si non val.	Si non valeat — If it does not answer
Si op sit	Si opus sit — If requisite
Solv.	Solve — Dissolve.
Sp., or Spir.	Spiritus — Spirit
Sp. gr.	Specific gravity.
Ss.	Semi, semissis — One-half.
St.	Stet — Let it stand
Su.	Sumat — Let him take.
S. v.	Spiritus vini — Alcoholic spirit
S. v. r.	Spiritus vini rectificatus — Rectified spirit of wine.
S. v. t.	Spiritus vini tenuis — Dilute alcohol, proof-spirit.
Syr.	Syrupus — Syrup
T.	Temperature
T. d.	Ter in die — Three times a day
Tr., Tinct.	Tinctura — Tincture
Ung.	Unguentum — Ointment.
Ur.	Urine.
Vesic.	Vesicatorium — A blister
Wt.	Weight
V. s. b.	Venesectio brachii — Bleeding from the arm
℥.	Minimum — Minim
ʒ.	Drachma — Dram
℈.	Scrupulum — Scruple.
ʒ.	Uncia — Ounce.

ABBREVIATIONS THAT SHOULD ONLY BE USED UNDER HEADINGS, OR WITH A CONTEXT, RENDERING THE MEANING OBVIOUS.—*Ewart.*

Names of Diseases.

Bctasis	Bronchiectasis
Brhea	Bronchorrhea
Btis	Bronchitis
G K.	Granular Kidney
G. P.	General Paralysis.
Phth., or φθ, or φ.	Phthisis.
Pna	Pneumonia.
Pnx	Pneumothorax.
Rhc F.	Rheumatic Fever
Rhsm	Rheumatism.
Sct F.	Scarlet Fever.
Syph., or συφ.	Syphilis.

Names of Regions or Organs.

Clavr	Clavicular
I. C. F.	Infraclavicular Fossa.
Infrascr	Infrascapular.
Interscr	Interscapular.
Mamy	Mammary
S. C. F.	Supraclavicular Fossa.
Sp. C.	Spinal Cord.
S. S. F.	Supraspinous fossa.
V. C. or V. B.	Vocal Bands.

Names of Signs and Symptoms.

C/	Cough.
Cephlgia	Cephalalgia.
Hge	Hemorrhage.
Ngia	Neuralgia
N. S.	Night-sweats.
Spm	Sputum.
T.	Tongue
Vg	Vomiting
Vt	Vomit.

In Physical Examination, Etc.

H. C.	Humid Crepitations.
R. S.	Respiratory Sound.
V. F.	Vocal Fremitus.
V. S.	Voice-sounds.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN OPHTHALMOLOGY.

Acc.	Accommodation
Ah.	Hyperopic Astigmatism.
Am	Myopic Astigmatism
As.	Astigmatism
Ax.	Axis.
B. D.	Base (of prism) down.
B. I.	" " " in
B. O.	" " " out.
B. U.	" " " up.
cm.	Centimeter.
Cyl.	Cylinder, Cylindric Lens.
D.	Diopter.
E.	Emmetropia, Emmetropic.
F.	Formula.
H.	Hyperopia, Hyperopic, Horizontal.
L. E.	Left Eye
M.	Myopia, Myopic.
mm.	Millimeter.
O. D.	Oculus dexter—Right Eye
O. S.	Oculus sinister—Left Eye.
P. P.	Punctum proximum, Near Point.
P. r.	Punctum remotum, Far Point.
R. E.	Right Eye.
Sph.	Spheric, Spheric Lens.
Sym.	Symmetric.
V.	Vision, Visual Acuity, Vertical.
+, —, =	Plus, Minus, Equal to.
∞	Infinity, 20 ft. distance.
c	Combined with.
°	Degree.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN OTOLOGY.

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

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN ELECTROTHERAPEUTICS.

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

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES USED IN CHEMISTRY.

Am- indicates the group NH_2.

Azo-, diazo-, and **hydrazo-** indicate compounds in which nitrogen atoms are linked in various ways.

Di- is applied as a prefix to signify *two*.

Im- indicates the group NH

Ket- indicates the molecule CO in certain structural relations.

Mon- is employed as a prefix to signify *one*.

Nitro- indicates the group NO_2

Pent- is applied as a prefix to signify *five*.

per- denotes in a rather vague sense an indefinitely large amount of the body to which it is prefixed, or to which it is referred.

Sesqui- indicates the proportion of *two* to *three*.

Sub- is employed in a rather vague sense to indicate deficiency of the body to which it is prefixed.

Tetr- is applied as a prefix to signify *four*.

Thio- indicates sulphur, especially replacing oxygen.

Tri- (sometimes "*ter-*") is applied as a prefix to signify *three*

-al indicates aldehydic structure.

-an is applied to a class of bodies related to the starch and sugar group.

-ane indicates a saturated hydrocarbon.

-ase indicates an enzyme, or non-organized ferment, *e.g.*, diastase. This termination is at present restricted generally to enzymes of vegetable origin, but it should also be used with animal enzymes—which, however, usually end in "in." It would thus be better to say *pepsase* and *trypsase*, rather than *pepsin* and *trypsin*.

-ate. A suffix to nouns in chemistry signifying any salt formed by an acid acting on a base; *e.g.*, *sulphate*, *phosphate*.

-ic denotes the higher of two valencies assumed by an element, and incidentally in many cases a larger amount of oxygen.

-in is of no precise significance, and is mostly applied to bodies the structure of which is not yet known.

-yl, -ene, -enyl, and **-ine** indicate hydrocarbons. According to the American system of orthography, the only case in which "*ine*" is used is as a termination for a series of hydrocarbons, beginning with Ethine, C_2H_2. English writers and some American chemists use it to signify basic properties, regarding *-in* as the proper term for non-basic bodies. They thus distinguish between salicin, which forms no salts with acids, and morphin (which under such system is spelled "morphine"), which does. It must be noted that such methods are not in accordance with the tendency of modern chemic nomenclature, which seeks to express structure, not properties. The organic bases

or alkaloids are not all of the same type, and when their structure is elucidated systematic names will be found for them.* Until then there is no particular gain in indicating them as a group.

-id is similar to "in."

-ol indicates alcoholic structure, *i. e.*, presence of the group HO (hydroxyl), *e. g.*, alcohol, glycerol, phenol

-ose is applied to bodies related to the starches and sugars. It is, however, not used with this significance in "peptone," which word is not formed according to any established system

-ose indicates a carbohydrate, *e. g.*, glucose, although it is also occasionally applied to the results of digestion of proteids, *e. g.*, albumose

-ous denotes the lower of two degrees of valency assumed by an element and incidentally indicates, in many cases, a small amount of oxygen.

The word *sulphonic* indicates the group HSO_3

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN HYGIENE AND SANITARY LAW.

Advt. . . . . Advertisement.
A. O. . . . . Abatement Order
a. p. . . . . Ashpit.
B. H. . . . . Board of Health.
B. L. . . . . By-Law or By-Laws.
C. A. . . . . Confirming Authority.
C. C. . . . . County Council.
C. G. S. . . . . Court of General Sessions.
C. O. . . . . Closing Order
C. P. . . . . Contributory Place
C. P. . . . . Cattle-plague
c. p. . . . . Cesspits.
C. Q. S. . . . . Court of Quarter Sessions.
C. S. . . . . Commissioners of Sewers.
C. S. J. . . . . Court of Summary Jurisdiction
D. I. D. . . . . Dangerous Infectious Disease.
D. O. . . . . Demolition Order.
D. P. . . . . Daily Penalty, < not exceeding, > not less than.
d. p. . . . . Dungpit.
e. c. . . . . Earth-closet
F. M. D. . . . . Foot and Mouth Disease.
G. O. . . . . General Order.
I. . . . . Inspector
I. A. . . . . Infected Area
I. D. . . . . Infectious Disease
I. P. . . . . Infected Place.
I. S. . . . . Improvement Scheme.
J. P. . . . . Justice of the Peace
L. A. . . . . Local Authority
L. B. . . . . Local Board
L. C. C. . . . . London County Council
L. E. . . . . Local Enquiry.
L. G. B. . . . . Local Government Board
L. S. A. . . . . Local Sanitary Authority.
M. A. B. . . . . Metropolitan Asylums' Boards.
M. A. M . . . . Metropolitan Asylums' Managers
M. M. . . . . Medical Man.
M. O. . . . . Medical Officer.
M. O. H. . . . . Medical Officer of Health.
N. O. . . . . Nuisance Order
O. . . . . Owner; Occupier.
O. C. . . . . Order in Council
O. R. . . . . Official Representation.
p. . . . . Privy
P. A. . . . . Public Analyst
P. C. . . . . Privy Council
P. I. E. . . . . Private Improvement Expenses
P. O. . . . . Prevention Order
Prov. O. . . . . Provisional Order.
P. P. . . . . Pleuro-Pneumonia
P. S. A . . . . Port Sanitary Authority.
P S. C. . . . . Petty Sessional Court
Q. S. . . . . Quarter Sessions
R. A. . . . . Rural Authority
R. D. . . . . Rural District
Rg . . . . . Regulations
R. P. C. . . . . Rivers-pollution Commission.
R. S. A. . . . . Rural Sanitary Authority.
R. S. D. . . . . Rural Sanitary District
S. A. . . . . Sanitary Authority
s. c . . . . . Sanitary Convenience
S. I . . . . . Sanitary Inspector
S. O. . . . . Special Order
S. S. . . . . Secretary of State.
U. A. . . . . Urban Authority, Unhealthy Area
U. D. . . . . Urban District
U. H. H. . . . . Unfit for Human Habitation.
U. S. A. . . . . Urban Sanitary Authority.
U. S. D. . . . . Urban Sanitary District
V. I. . . . . Veterinary Inspector.
w. c . . . . . Water-closet
W. Co. . . . . Water Company.
W. W. . . . . Water Works

ABBREVIATIONS USED FOR ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

A. A. . . . . Alkali Acts, 1863, 1874 (Consolidated), 1881
C. B. A. . . . . Canal Boats Acts, 1877-84
C. D. (A.) A. . . . Contagious Diseases (Animal) Act, 1878.
C. L. H. A. . . . Common Lodging Houses Act, 1851, etc
D. C. M. O. . . . Dairy, Cowshed, and Milk Shop Order, 1885-6
F. W. A. . . . Factories and Workshop Act, 1878
H. W. C. A. . . . Housing of Working Classes Act, 1890.
I. D. (N.) A. . . Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889
I. D. (P.) A. . . " " (Prevention) Act, 1890
L. C. (C.) A. . . Land Clauses (Consolidation) Acts, 1845.
L. G. A. . . . Local Government Act, 1888
M. L. M. A. . . Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855.
M. W. C. A. . . " Water Companies Act, 1871.
P. H. A. . . . Public Health (England) Act, 1875
P. H. (A.) A. . . " " (Amendt.) " 1890.
P. H. (I.) A. . . " " (Ireland) " 1878.
P. H. (L.) A. . . " " (London) " 1891.
P. H. (S.) A. . " " (Scotland) " 1867
P. H. (W.) A. . " " (Water) " 1878
P. W. L. A. . Public Works Loans Act, 1879.
R. P. A. . . Rivers Pollution Act, 1876
S. F. D. A. . . . Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875.
S. J. A. . Summary Jurisdiction Act

SIGNS ABBREVIATIONS, ETC., USED IN DESCRIPTIVE ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.

' . . . Feet
" . . . Inches
" . . . Lines; each one-twelfth of an inch, or about two millimeters
! . . . A mark of affirmation or authentication.
? . . . A mark of doubt.
- . . . Figures or words separated by a short dash indicate the extremes of variation, as 5-10" long, few-many flowered; *i. e.*, varying from 5 to 10 lines in length, and with few to many flowers.
c.c . . . Cubic centimeter.
cm . . . Centimeter.
mm. . . . Millimeter.
μ . . . The Micron, Micromillimeter, or unit of Microscopic Measurement. For convenience of reference, the following table of comparative measurements is given:—

μ	*Inches.*	μ	*Inches*	*Inches*	μ
1.	.039039	6.	.000236	$\frac{1}{4000}$	2.5399
2.	.000079	7.	.000276		
3.	.000118	8.	.000315	$\frac{1}{3200}$	25.3997
4.	.000157	9	.000354	$\frac{1}{2800}$	253 9972
5.	.000197	10	.000394	One Meter	39 370432 in.

× . . . Used to express magnification, thus × 1000 indicates a magnification of 1000 diameters. The improper fraction $\frac{1000}{1}$ indicates the same thing, but is rarely used.
⊙ . . . An annual Herb
⊙ . . . A biennial Herb.
♃ . . . A perennial Herb
ħ . . . An Undershrub, deciduous.
ħ . . . An Undershrub, evergreen
ħ . . . A Shrub, deciduous
ħ . . . A Shrub, evergreen
ħ . . . A Tree, deciduous.
ħ . . . A Tree, evergreen.
♄ . . . An herbaceous Vine, annual or biennial.
♄ . . . A woody Vine, deciduous.
♄ . . . A woody Vine, evergreen.
♇ . . . A trailing Herb, annual or biennial.
♇ . . . A trailing Herb, perennial.
⊜ . . . An aquatic plant.
☿ . . . Flowers perfect.

♂ . . . . . ⊛A male animal, or a plant or flower bearing only stamens or antheridia.
♀ . . . . . A female animal or a plant or flower bearing only pistils or archegonia.
○ . ● . . . . . A young animal of undetermined sex, thus ♂o, young male, or ♀yg for young female, but ○*juv* (*juvenis*, young).
⊙ . . . . . A monocarpic plant.
○— . . . . . Cotyledons accumbent.
○| . . . . . Cotyledons incumbent.
‡ . . . . . A plant introduced and naturalized.
† . . . . . A plant cultivated for ornament.
ϐ . . . . . A plant cultivated for use.
♂♀ . . . . . Monecious.
♂♀♀ . . . . . Polygamus
o . . . . . Wanting or none.
∞ . . . . . Numerous or indefinite, more than twenty when applied to stamens.
σ . . . . . The microsecond represents one second or the unit of time in experiments or psychophysic reactions

Authors' names are abbreviated in the following Manner —
Ait., Aiton **Bech**, Bechstein. **Cham**, Chamisso **Dum**, Duméril, etc.

Nupt, signifies in ornithology, breeding plumage.
hornot, means a bird of the year.
-aceæ, a suffix used in botany to designate a family, the name chosen being one of the principal genera. Ex, *Rosa*, *Rosaceæ*, *Ranunculus*, *Ranunculaceæ* Cf., *iceæ*, *ideæ*, *ineæ*, *eæ*.
-ana, preferably used as a suffix to the name of a species around which others naturally cluster, in the naming of subsections or groups of species, *e g* the group of species of *Helix* related to *H pomatia* may be indicated by the term *Pomatiana*
-ensis, a termination given to the names of species only when derived from the name of their habitat, *e g.*, *Tænia madagascariensis*, *Daphne chinensis*, *Dracæna brasiliensis*
Eu-, employed as a prefix in forming the names of genera, subgenera, or sections of genera before a Greek derivative.
Excl. gen., exclusit genus
Excl. sps., exclusit species
Excl var., exclusit varietas, when following an onym, indicates that the group has undergone revision, and the name does not cover the original ground to the extent indicated
-ia, **-ius**, **-ica**, **-icus**, **-ina**, **-inus**, **-ita**, **-itus**, terminations used in making specific names which are derived from the name of a river or other body of water, a province, a country, or a kingdom, *e g*, *arabicus*.
-iceæ, **-ideæ**, **-ineæ**, suffixes used in botany to designate a family when the name taken ends in Latin *-ix* or *-is* (genitive *icis*, *idis*, *inis*), *e.g.*, *Salicineæ* from *Salix*, *Berberideæ* from *Berberis*, *Tamaricineæ* from *Tamarix*
-eæ, as a rule, these suffixes, together with *eæ*, are employed to designate botanic sub-families, tribes, and sub-tribes; *e g.*, *Roseæ* from *Rosa*.
-idæ, **-inæ**, the suffixes added to the name of the earliest known or most characteristic genus, to designate zoölogic families or sub-families; *e. g.*, *Strix*, *Strigis*, *Strigidæ*, *Bucerotis*, *Bucerotidæ*.
-ites, **-itis**, frequently employed to designate fossil organisms analogous to the living form whose generic name is the radical to which *ites* is appended. They are rarely used with specific names
Mutatis char., *mutatis characteris*, when following a specific name signifies a change in the diagnostic characters of a species.
-astrum, **-oidea** or **-oides**, **-oidalis**, **-oideum**, **-opsis**, terminations employed in forming generic, sub-generic, or specific names after a Greek derivative Bourguinat suggests that *astrum* be reserved to be appended to the name of a genus to indicate its typical sub-division. *Opsis* and *oides* should be reserved for sub-divisions of a genus which resemble another genus, by adding them to the name of that other genus when it is of Greek origin
-oides is preferably reserved for specific names of Greek or barbarous (never Latin) origin
(a) When the radical of the specific name is the name of a genus which it resembles, *e. g.*, *Salix myrtilloides*, *Bupleurum ranunculoides*, *Malva abutiloides*, *Thuja cupressoides*
(b) When the radical is the name of another species which the new one resembles. *Helix carascalοides*, a species like *H. carascalensis*.
(c) When the radical of the specific name is a Greek word signifying an animal, organ, part, object, as *Potentilla arachnoidea*, *Prenanthes deltoidea*, *Jungermannia zoophsis*, *ichthyoides*, *rhomboidale*, *pterygodeus*, *paraboloides*, *dendroideus*.
Only one apparent exception to the compounding of Greek and Latin has been consecrated by usage; viz : *ovoides* from *ovum* and *εἶδος*, this has arisen from the absence of euphony in the correct form, *ooides* (*ᾠόν*, and *εἶδος*).
pro-parte, for a part, when following a specific name indicates that since its first application the group has been revised
Pseudo-, a prefix employed in forming specific names before a Greek derivative.
-pteris, a termination frequently employed in the generic names of ferns, for the purpose of recalling the affinities of the genus in question.
sp. (1) In zoölogy, abbreviation of species, written when the specific name is not known or is wanting, or if placed after the name of the authority, as *Crania craniolaris*, Linné sp., indicates that Linné is only to be credited with the specific name
(2) In botany, species or specimen.
Sub-, a prefix employed in forming specific names before a Latin derivative It may also be used in designating a new species before the name of another with which the first is in intimate relation. It is also used in the sense of *nearly*, *less*, *somewhat*, *slightly* It has, moreover, a few legitimate Latin compounds which may be used for specific names, *e. g.*, *subterraneus*, *subalpinus-a-um*, *subcurrens*, *subcutaneus*, *subadmiliatus*, *subjectus*, *submersus*, *subrotundus*, *subtratus*.
Sub-sp., subspecies
gen., genus
var., variety, placed before the name of a plant or animal indicates that it is a hybrid of doubtful origin.

SUNDRY ABBREVIATIONS.

Adj. . . . Adjective.
Adv. . . . Adverb
Am. . . . . American
Arab. . . . . Arabic.
A. S. . . . . Anglo-Saxon.
Bot. . . . . Botany Botanic
B. Ph. . . . British Pharmacopeia.
Celt. . . . . Celtic.
Cf. . . . . Confer, see
Chem. . . . . Chemistry, Chemic
Colloq. . . . Colloquial.
Comp. . . . . Compounded, Compound.
Dim. . . . . Diminutive
e.g. . . . . (*Exempli gratia*), For example.
Elec. . . . . Electricity.
Eng. . . . . English.
Etym. . . . . Etymology, Etymologic.
f. . . . . Feminine
Fr. . . . . French.
Geog. . . . . Geography, Geographic.
Geol. . . . . Geology, Geologic.
Geom. . . . . Geometry, Geometric.
Ger. . . . . German.
G. Ph. . . . German Pharmacopeia.
Gr. . . . . Greek.
Heb. . . . . Hebrew.
Hind. . . . . Hindustani.
Ichth. . . . . Ichthyology.
i. e. . . . . (*id est*), that is.
It. . . . . Italian.
L., or **Lat.** . . . Latin.
Masc. . . . Masculine
Math. . . . . Mathematics.
Med. . . . Medicine, Medical.
M. E. . . . Middle English.
N. F. . . . National Formulary.
Nat Hist. . . Natural History.
Neg. . . . . Negative.
Obs. . . . . Obsolete.
O. F. . . . . Old French.
Ophth. . . . Ophthalmology, Ophthalmologic.
Path. . . . . Pathology, Pathologic.
Phil. . . . . Philosophy, Philosophic.
Phys. . . . . Physiology, Physiologic.
pl. . . . . Plural.
priv. . . . . Privative.
Pron. . . . . Pronounced, Pronunciation.
q. v. . . . . (Quod vide) which see.
Sax. . . . . Saxon.
Sing. . . . . Singular.
Sp. . . . . Spanish.
Surg. . . . . Surgery, Surgical.
Unof. . . . . Unofficial.
U. S. Ph. . . . United States Pharmacopeia.
v. . . . . Verb.
v. i. . . . . Intransitive verb.
vide . . . . See.
v. t. . . . . Transitive verb.
Zool. . . . . Zoology, Zoologic.

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES USED IN MEDICAL TERMS.

PREFIXES.

A-, an-, called *alpha privative* (Gr. α, αν, or αμ), the equivalent of our prefix, *un-*, or *in-*, denotes an absence or want of the thing or quality expressed by the principal; *e g.*, *adynamia, anæsthesia, aphasia, apraxia, apyrexia, astigmatism, atony*, etc. *a* is used before consonants, *an* before vowels, and, rarely, *am* before *bl* or *br*. (To be distinguished from *ana*.)

Ad- (ad), to, at, toward, as, *adductum, adhesion*. The *d* is often changed in the compound to correspond to the next letter, as *accretion, appendix*

Al- (Arab.) article *the*; *e. g.*, *alchemy*, the secret art, *alcohol*, the very subtle.

Amphi- (or **amph-**) (αμφί), upon both sides, in two ways, as in *amphiarthrosis, amphibia*, etc.

Ana- (ἀνά). Up, through, again, *e g.*, *anabolism, anasarca, anatomy*, etc

Anti- (or **ant-**) (ἀντί) Against, opposed to, opposite of; as *antaphrodisiac, antibrachium, antipyretic, antiseptic*, etc.

Apo- (ἀπο). Off, away, upon; *e g.*, *aponeurosis, apoplexy*, etc.

Auto- (αὐτός). Self; as *autopepsia, autopsy*.

Bary- (βαρύς). Heavy, difficult, as *barymezia baryphonia*, etc.

Bi-, bin- (bis). Twice, twofold; *e g*, *bicuspid, bivalent, binocular, binaural*.

Bio- (βίος). Life, *e.g*, *bioplasm, biology, biolysis*

Brach- (βραχιων) Arm, pertaining to the arm; as *brachialgia, brachioncus*.

Broncho- (βρόγχος) Pertaining to the trachea, as *bronchorrhagia, bronchotomy*.

Cardi-, cardio- (καρδία). Pertaining to the heart, as *cardiogram, cardialgia*.

Celio-, cœlio- (κοιλία). Pertaining to the belly, as *celiotomy, cœliac*.

Chiro- (χείρ). The hand *Charagra, chiropodist*.

Co-, con-. Together, along with, *e.g., coitus, congenital*.

Dacryo- (δάκρυον). A tear, pertaining to a tear; as *dacryoid, dacryo-cystitis*.

Dactyl- (δάκτυλος). A finger; pertaining to the fingers; as *dactylitis, dactylion, dactylate*

Dermo-, dermato- (δέρμα) The skin; pertaining to the skin; *e g., dermotomy, dermatolysis*

Di- (δίς) Twice, double; as *dimorphism, digastric*.

Dia- (διά). Through Examples: *diabetes, diagnosis, diaphragm, diarrhea*, etc

Dyn- (δύναμις) Force, power; *dynamogeny, dynamograph*

Dys- (δυς) Difficult, defective, painful, *e g*, *dysentery, dyspnea, dysuria*.

Ec-, ex-, ecto- (ἐκ, ἐξ, ἐκτός). Out, outside, away from; as in *ecchymoses, ecdemic, eclampsia, exostosis, exanthema, ectiopia, ectoderm*

En-, em- (ἐν, ἐμ) In, within, as in *embryo, embolism, endemic*, etc

Endo-, ento- (ἐντός). Within, internal; *e. g., endarteritis, endoscope, entoblast, entoptic*.

Entero- (ἔντερον) The intestine; as in *enterocele, enterostomy*, etc.

Epi- (ἐμί). Upon, over, above; *e. g., epiblast, epicranium, epistaxis, epidermic*, etc

Extra- (*Lat.*). Outside, *e. g., extravasation, extroversion*

Galact- (γάλα) Milk; as *galactocele, galactosemia, galacturia*

Gastro- (γαστήρ) The stomach, relation to the stomach, *e.g., gastrocele, gastrocnemius, gastroenterostomy*, etc

Genio- (γενείον) Pertaining to the chin; *e. g., geniohyoglossus, geniohyoid*.

Glosso-, glosso- (γλῶσσα) Pertaining to the tongue See *glossology, glossoplegia, glossophyta*

Hæma-, hæmato- or **hemo-** (αἷμα). The blood; pertaining to the blood. See *hematemesis, hematoma, hemorrhage*, etc

Hemi- (ἡμι-ἡμισυς). Half, as in *hemiachromatopsia, hemicrania, hemiplegia*.

Hepat- (ἧπαρ). The liver; pertaining to the liver. See *hepatemphraxis, hepatization, hepatopostema*.

Hetera- (ἕτερος). Different; opposite; *e. g., heteromorphism, heterologous, heteropathy*

Hydro-, hydr- (ὕδωρ). Water; resembling or relating to water, dropsy, etc; as in *hydremia, hydragogue, hydrate, hydrocephalus*, etc.

Hyper- (ὑπέρ) Excess, exaggerated abnormality in amount, size, quality, etc. See *hyperesthesia, hypermetropia, hyperpyrexia, hypertrophy*, and others

Hypno- (ὕπνος) Sleep. See *hypnopathy, hypnotism*

Hypo- (ὑπό). Diminution as to degree, amount, size, quality, etc., or that located under or beneath; *e. g., hypothenia, hypoblast, hypochondriac, hypodermatic, hypoglossal*.

Hystera-, hystero- (ὑστέρα). The uterus or womb; relation to the uterus; *e. g, hysterectomy, hystero-epilepsy, hysterophexia*, etc

Ileo- (*Ileum*). Pertaining to the ileum *e g., ileo-colitis, ileocystitis*.

Ilio- (*Ilium*). Pertaining to the ilium; *e. g., ilio femoral, ilio-lumbar*.

Im-, in- (*In*). Privative, negative, as *imperforate, incarceration, insane, incontinence*.

In- (ἐν) In, within, upon, by; as *incubation, infarction, inflammation, inoculation*, etc

Infra- (*Infra*). Beneath, below, *e g, infra-axillary, infrascapular*

Inter- (*Inter*) Between See *intercellular, intercostal, intertrigo*, and others.

Intra- (*Intra*) Within, inside of, as *intra-articular, intrauterine*.

Iso- (ἴσος) Equal, like, *e. g., isometric, isothermal, isopathy*.

Kata-, kath- (κατα) Down, through, as *katabolism, katatonia, kathode*

Leuko- (λευκός) Whiteness; *e. g., leukemia, leukocyte, leukomain, leukorrhea*.

Lith-, litho- (λίθος) Pertaining to stone, calculus, or lithic acid See *lithemia, lithiasis, lithotripsy*, etc

Macro- (μακρός) Largeness, hypertrophy, as in *macroglossia, macromelia*

Mal- (*Malus*). Bad, as *malformation, malpractice, malaria*

Melano- (μέλας) Blackness, pigmentation, *e g, melancholia, melano-sarcoma*.

Meso- (μέσος) The middle; *e g., mesoblast, mesocolon*, etc.

Meta- (μετά) With, after; *e g, metabolism, metatarsus*

Micro- (μικρός). Smallness; *e. g, micrococcus, microglossia, microscope*.

Mon-, mono- (μόνος) Singleness. For example, *monamin, monomania, monorchis*.

Morpho- (μορφή) Shape, form, *e g, morphography, morphology, morphometry*.

Multi- (*multus*). Number, many, *e. g, multilocular, multiparous*

Myelo- (μυελός) Referring to the brain or spinal cord; as *myeloid, myelitis*

Myo- (μύς) Pertaining to a muscle or to muscularity. See *myocarditis, myoma, myopathy*.

Neo- (νεος) New, recent, young, as *neogala, neo-membrane, neoplasm*.

Nephr- (νεφρος). Pertaining to the kidney, *e. g, nephrapostasis, nephritis, nephritis*.

Neuro- (νεῦρον) Relating to a nerve or to neurology In the original Greek the word meant a cord or tendon,—*neurasis*, the stringing of the bow It is now applied only to nerve-structure, as, *e. g, neuralgia, neurasthenia, neuritemma, neuroglia*

Ob- (*Ob*). In front of, against, denoting hindrance or obstruction, *e. g, obstruent, obturator, occlusion, opponens*.

Odonto- (ὀδούς) Of the teeth; as *odontology, odontalgia*.

Oligo- (ὀλίγος) Fewness or lack of, as *oligocythemia*

Ophthalmo- (ὀφθαλμός). Pertaining to the eye, as *ophthalmoscope, ophthalmoplegia*.

Ortho- (ορθός). Straight, upright, correct. See *orthoscope, orthopedia, orthopraxis*.

Osteo- (ὀστεον). Referring to bone. See *osteoblast, osteomyelitis, osteoplastic*.

Oto- (οὖς). Pertaining to the ear, as *otorrhea, otophone*.

Oxy- (ὀξύς). Denoting the presence of oxygen, or acidity; as *oxygen, oxyhemoglobin*.

Pan-, Pant- (πᾶς, πᾶν) All, every, universal; as *pancreas, pangenesis, pantomorphic*.

Para- (παρά). Through, near, by, by the side of, abnormality. Examples: *paracentesis, paresthesia, parenchyma, parotid*

Peri- (περι) About, around. See, *e. g, pericardium, perimeter, perilymph, periosteum*

Pod- (ποὺς) Pertaining to the foot, as *podalgia, podedema*

Poly-, pol- (πολύς). Many, much; *e. g, polycoria, polygalactia, polyuria*.

Præ-, pre- (*Præ*) Before; *e g., præcordia, prepuce*.

Pro- (πρό). Before, down; as in *process, procidentia, prolapse, prosthesis*

Proc-, procto- (πρωκτός) The anus, pertaining to the anus; *e. g, proctitis, proctoplegia*.

Pseudo- (ψευδής). False, spurious; as in *pseudarthrosis, pseudocyesis*.

Pyo- (πύον). Pertaining to pus or purulency; *e g., pyogenic, pyosalpinx*.

Pyr-, pyro- (πῦρ). Concerning fire or heat, or inflammation; *e. g., pyrogenous, pyrexia*.

Retro- (*Retro*). Backward, behind; *e. g., retroflex, retroversion*.

Rhin-, Rhino- (ῥίς). Pertaining to the nose, as *rhinoplasty, rhinitis*.

Semi- (*Semis*). Half, partly, almost, as *semicapsum, semilunar*.

Sphyg- (*σφυγμός*). Pertaining to the pulse, as *sphygmometer, sphygmotechny.*

Sub- (*Sub*). Beneath, under; and also partiality or deficiency of, as *subclavian, sublimation.*

Super- (*Super*). Above, upon; excess of; *e. g., supercilium, superfecundation*

Supra- (*Supra*). Above, upon, superior to, as *supraorbital, supraspinatus.*

Sym-, syn- (*σύν*). With, together, same. See, *e g., symblepharon, symphysis, synalgia, synchondrosis.*

Zoö- (*ζῷον*) Animal. See *zoology, zoochemia.*

SUFFIXES.

-ago (agere) Gives the idea of activity, presentation, etc., as *lumbago.*

-agogue (*ἄγειν*, to bear off, carry away). Signifies an agent stimulating the function of excretion or secretion of the product. Thus, *emmenagogue, hydragogue, sialagogue.*

-agra (*ἄγρα*, an attack, seizure) Denotes an acute attack of pain in the part, as *arthragra, podagra.*

-algia (*ἄλγος*, pain) Pain in a part, expressed by the chief word; *e g., cephalalgia, gastralgia.*

-atresia (*ατρησία*) Imperforate, as in *proctatresia*

-cele (*κήλη*). A tumor, hernia, or protrusion See *cystocele, hydrocele, meningocele.*

-cele, coele (*κοιλία*) A cavity, ventricle; *e. g , mesocele*

-ectomy (*ἐκτέμνειν*). Excision, exsection, as in oöphorectomy, *nephrectomy, splenectomy*

-emia, (*αἷμα*, blood). Denotes a condition of the blood, or an ingredient in the same, expressed by preceding word; *e.g , hydremia, lithemia, pyemia, uremia*

-etin (*ἐρυθρόν*) Used in the names of certain resins, as *abietin*

-fuge (fugare, to expel). Driving out, an expeller, as *vermifuge, febrifuge*, etc.

-graph, graphy (*γραφειν*, to write) An instrument; a treatise or description, *e g , sphygmograph, demography.*

-ia, often contracted to *-y*, denotes the quality of the root-word as an abstract noun, as *akromegalia, akromegaly.*

-idæ (*-ιδης*). The suffix to the name of a genus forming the name of a family, *bovidæ, equidæ.*

-igo. A variation of *-ago; e g , prurigo, vertigo.*

-ia, -eia. Present the abstract idea of activity of the root-word

-ism (*-ισμος*) Implies the doctrine, practice, or theory of the principal word, *Daumism, Judaism.*

-ite (*-ιτης*). Of the nature of In anatomy, denoting a constituent part of an organ; as *sergule, sternite.* In chemistry, any salt of an *-ous* acid, as *sulphite, phosphite*

-itis (*-ιτις*). Originally the feminine ending of Greek substantives and denotes an especial activity of the root-word. By habit and general use it is now limited to inflammatory activity, as *gastritis, otitis*, etc.

-logy (*λόγος*, discourse). A treatise upon; as *bacteriology, dermatology, pathology*

-lysis (*λυσις*, a loosening) A separation into constituent parts, or the setting free of some part, as *hydrolysis, analysis.*

-malacia (*μαλακος*, soft). Abnormal softness; as in *osteomalacia.*

-mania (*μανια*, madness) The chief word denotes the principal symptom of the mental affection; *e. g., erotomania, kleptomania*, etc.

-meter (*μετρον*, a measure). An instrument for measuring, *e. g , dynamometer, urinometer*

-odynia (*ὀδύνη*, excessive pain) The principal word denotes the seat of great pain, as *coccygodynia.*

-oid (*εἶδος*, form). Similar in shape, etc.; as in *choroid, cuboid, sphenoid, xiphoid*

-oma (*ωμα*). A tumor, *e g., glioma, sarcoma.*

-opia (*ὤψ*). Pertaining to the eye or vision; as in *amblyopia, myopia*, etc

-orium, -torium, -sorium (*τήριον*) Designate places, tools etc; as *lenitorium, auditorium*, etc.

-osis, -osus, derived from Greek words in *-ὁω*, and usually denote fulness, redundancy, excess.

-pathy (*πάθος*). A condition of disease, and also a method of cure, as *adenopathy, psychopathy, homeopathy, hydropathy*

-phobia (*φόβος*, fear). Morbid or exaggerated fear or dread, as *agoraphobia, photophobia.*

-plasty (*πλάσσειν*, to form) Surgical plastic operation upon a part, *e. g., blepharoplasty, rhinoplasty.*

-rhagia (*ῥηγνυμι*, to burst forth). A hemorrhage or excessive discharge, *e g., blennorrhagia, metrorrhagia.*

-rhaphy (*ῥαφή*, a suture) A stitching or suturing of a part; as *enterorrhaphy, perineorrhaphy*

-rhea (*ῥέειν*, to flow). An excessive discharge or excretion; as *blennorrhea, diarrhea, leukorrhea.*

-scope (*σκοπεῖν*, to look) An instrument for making an examination, as *laryngoscope, microscope.*

-scopy (*σκοπεῖν*). An examination; as *ophthalmoscopy.*

-stomy (*στόμα*, mouth) A suffix seen in the names of those surgical operations in which an artificial opening or passage is formed, as *enterostomy*

-tas, -ty. Derived originally from the Greek *-της*, denote abstract quality or idea, as *immunity, acidity.*

-tio, -atio, -tion. A suffix of verbal roots denoting an action or function as taking place—an occurrence The *π* was added to the original *-tio* by Roman and French influence

-tomy (*τέμνειν*, to cut) Incision; *e g., lapar otomy, tenotomy.*

-ulus, -ula, -ulum, -ole, -ola, -lon, -ellus, -illus, -leus. Diminutives

-uria (*οὐρεῖν*, to urinate) Abnormalities of the urine or of urination; as *albuminuria, polyuria.*

DEGREES, DIPLOMAS, AND QUALIFICATIONS.

A. A. S. . . . Fellow of the American Academy.
A. B. or B. A. . Bachelor of Arts.
A. M. . . . Master of Arts
C. M. . . . Master in Surgery.
D. D. S. . . . Doctor of Dental Surgery.
D. P. H. . . . Diploma in Public Health.
D. S. M. . . . Diploma in State Medicine.
D. S. S. . . . Diploma in Sanitary Science.
F. B. S. . . . Fellow of the Botanical Society.
F. B. S. Ed. . . . Fellow Botanical Society of Edinburgh
F. C. S. . . . . Fellow of the Chemical Society.
F. E. S. . . . . Fellow of the Entomological Society.
F. F. P. S. G. . Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.
F. K. Q. C. P. I. . Fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physicians of Ireland.
F. L. S. . . . . Fellow of the Linnæan Society.
F. R. C. P. L. . . Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London.
F. R. C. P. Ed. . . Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.
F. R. C. P. I. . . . Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland.
F. R. C. S. E. . . Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.
F. R. C. S. Ed. . . Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh
F. R. C. S. I. . . Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.
F. R. S. . . . . Fellow of the Royal Society.
F. R. S. E. . . . . Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.
F. R. S. L. . . . . Fellow of the Royal Society of London.
L. A. H. . . . . Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin
L. D. S. . . . . Licentiate in Dental Surgery.
L. F. P. S. G. . . Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.
L. K. Q. C. P. I. . Licentiate of the King and Queen's College of Physicians of Ireland.

LL. B. . . . . Bachelor of Laws.
LL. D. . . . . Doctor of Laws.
L. R. C. P. L. . Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London.
L. R. C. P. Ed. . . Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.
L. R. C. S. Ed. . Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.
L. R. C. S. I. . . Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.
L. S. A. . . . . Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Society of London.
L. S. S. . . . . Licentiate in Sanitary Science.
M. A. . . . . Master of Arts.
M. B. . . . . Bachelor of Medicine.
M. D. . . . . Doctor of Medicine.
M. K. Q. C. P. I. . Member of the King and Queen's College of Physicians of Ireland.
M. P. S. . . . . Member of the Pharmaceutical Society.
M. R. C. C. . . . Member Royal College of Chemistry.
M. R. C. P. L. . . Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London.
M. R. C. P. Ed. . Member of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.
M. R. C. P. I. . . Member of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland.
M. R. C. S. E. . . Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.
M. R. C. S. Ed. . Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.
M. R. C. S. I. . Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.
M. R. C. V. S. . . Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
M. S. . . . . Master in Surgery.
Ph B. . . . . Bachelor of Philosophy.
Ph. D. . . . . Doctor of Philosophy.
V. S. . . . . Veterinary Surgeon.

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DICTIONARY

OF

NEW MEDICAL TERMS.

A

Abasia (See Illus Dict.) **A atactica, a** form marked by awkwardness and uncertainty of move ment. **A , Choreic,** that due to choreic cramps in the legs. **A , Paralytic,** that form in which the legs give way under the weight of the body and walking is impossible **A , Paroxysmal Trepidant,** a form of astasia abasia in which trepidation similar to that of spastic paraplegia stiffens the legs and prevents walking **A , Trembling,** incapacity to walk on account of trembling of the legs

Abatage (*ah bah tazh*) [Fr] 1 The slaughter of an animal to prevent the infection of others 2 The art of "casting" an animal preparatory to an operation, abattage

Abâtardissement (*ah bah-tar-dees mon*[*ñ*]) [Fr] The gradual degeneration or deterioration of a breed or race

Abbé's Test-plate An instrument designed by Abbé for testing microscopic objectives for spherical and chromatic aberration It is composed of a microscopic slide with six cover glasses ranging from 0 09 to 0 024 millimeter in thickness, and silvered on one side Delicate, parallel, ruled lines are cut through the silver film, thus making a kind of micrometer with transparent rulings

Abdomen (See Illus Dict.) **A , Accordion,** Kaplan's term for a swelling of the abdomen attended with flattening of the arch of the diaphragm and increased respiration It is not due to the presence of gas nor to tumor, and disappears under anesthesia, nervous pseudotympany. **A , Boat-shaped, A , Carinate** See *A , Scaphoid.* **A. obstipum,** congenital shortening of the rectus abdominis muscle **A., Scaphoid.** See under *Scaphoid* (Illus Dict). **A., Uncinate,** one in which the terminal segments and those next to them are turned under the others.

Abdominocystic (*ab dom-in-o-sis'-tik*) [*abdomen, κύστις,* bladder]. Relating to the abdomen and bladder.

Abdominous (*ab dom'-in-us*). Same as *Abdominal* (Illus. Dict).

Abducens-facialis (*ab-du-sens-fa se al'-lis*). Pertaining to the abducens and facial nerves. See *Nerves, Table of* (Illus. Dict).

Abenteric (*ab-en'-ter-ik*) [*ab,* from; *ἔντερον,* intestine]. Outside the intestine; involving or pertaining to organs or parts other than intestinal **A. Typhoid.** See under *Typhoid.*

Aberratio (*ab-er-a'-she-o*). See *Aberration* **A humorum,** an abnormal tendency or direction of blood or other fluid to a part; as in vicarious menstruation. **A. lactis, milk metastasis.** See *Galactoplania* (Illus. Dict.). **A. mensium, A. menstruorum.** See *Menstruation, Vicarious* (Illus Dict.)

Aberration. (See Illus Dict) **A , Dioptric.** See *A , Spherical* (Illus Dict) **A., Distantial,** indistinct vision due to distance **A., Lateral,** a deviation of a ray in any direction from the axis measured in the focal plane perpendicularly to the axis. **A , Longitudinal,** a deviation of a ray from the focus, measured along the axis above or below the focal plane **A., Newtonian.** Same as *A , Chromatic* (Illus Dict).

Abiaba [Peruvian name] See *Lucuma caimito*

Abietate (*ab-i'-e-tat*). A salt of abietic acid

Abiogenetic, Abiogenous (*ab-i o jen-et' ik, ab i oj'-en-us*) Pertaining to abiogenesis, characterized by spon- [illegible]

Abiogenesis [illegible] *n-e*). See *Abiogenesis* (Illus Dict).

Abionarce (*ab i o-nas'-se*) [*a,* priv ; *βιος,* life, *ναρκη,* numbness]. Torpor due to infirmity.

Abiosis (*ab-i-o'-sis*) [*a,* priv., *βιωσις,* life]. The absence of life

Abiotic (*ab-i-ot'-ik*). Opposed to or incapable of life

Abiotrophy (*ab i-ot'-ro-fe*) [*a,* priv.; *βιος,* life; *τροφή,* nourishment] Degeneration or decay due to defective vital endurance

Abiotus (*ab-i o' tus*) [*ἀβίωτος,* insupportable]. Incapable of vitality Non-viable; approaching death.

Abipsia (*ab ip' se-ah*). See *Adipsia* (Illus Dict).

Ablactate (*ab-lak' tat*) [*ablactare,* to wean] To accustom a nursling to food other than mother's milk; to wean

Ablateur (*ab-lat-ur*) [Fr] See *Ablator* (Illus Dict). **A vulcanique,** a cautery-iron employed in the castration of domestic animals

Ablation. (See Illus. Dict) 2 The abatement or diminution of the acute symptoms of a malady

Ablepharia. (See Illus Dict) Cf. *Microblepharia, Schizoblepharia, Cryptophthalmos* **A., Partial,** a congenital defect in one or more of the eyelids. **A., Total,** a congenital condition in which there is either a total absence of eyelids or the interpalpebral fissure.

Ablepharus (*ab-lef'-ar-us*). An individual affected with ablepharia.

Abluentia (*ab-lu-en'-she-ah*) [*abluere,* to wash away]. Cleansing applications, abstergents

Abolitionism (*ab o-lish'-un-izm*) [*abolitio,* an abolishing]. A movement originating in England to abolish the regulation and control of prostitution by the health-officers. Also applied to the movement to abolish vivisection.

Abomasus (*ab-o-ma'-sus*). See *Abomasum* (Illus. Dict).

Abortion, Abortus. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. An aborted fetus. 3. In botany and zoology the partial or complete

arrest of development of an organ **A., Accidental,** abortion due to accident **A., Ampullar,** tubal abortion from the ampulla of the oviduct **A., Chronic.** See *A., Habitual* (Illus. Dict.). **A. crebro redeuns.** See *A., Habitual* (Illus Dict.) **A., Epidemic,** one of many cases occurring about the same time, due to widespread distress, excitement, or privation, or to some form of poisoning such as ergotism. **A., Induced,** one intentionally brought about **A., Partial,** the premature loss of one fetus in a case of multiple gestation. **A., Provoked.** See *A., Induced* **A., Spontaneous,** abortion not attributable to accident or purposive interference **A., Tubal,** the escape of a fertilized ovum through the abdominal opening of the oviduct into the peritoneal cavity.

Abortive (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A drug for inducing abortion

Abraham (*a'-bra-ham*) To sham; to feign sickness or lunacy **A.-man,** 1 A mendicant lunatic from the Abraham Ward of Bethlehem Hospital, London, they bore a distinctive badge. 2. An impostor who feigned to be a lunatic and begged in the guise of an Abraham-man.

Abranchiate (*ah brang'-ke at*) Having no gills.

Abrastol (*ab-ras'-tol*) See *Asaprol* (Illus Dict.).

Abreshaim. Finely divided white silk, said to be used in the East Indies as an aphrodisiac.

Abroma angusta, L. (See Illus Dict.) Olutkombul The bark yields a glutinous sap which is used as an emmenagog Dose 2 grams (grs 30).

Abrosia (*ab-ro'-ze ah*) [ἄβρωσια, fasting]. Want of food, fasting.

Abscess, Abscessus. (See Illus Dict.) Syn, *Ecpyema; Addle; Gathering* **A., Acute,** one resulting from an acute inflammation of the part in which it is formed; abscessus per fluxum. **A., Amebic,** a variety of abscess found in the liver and [illegible] amebas **A., Anorectal,** one of [illegible] sue near the anus **A., Antemammary.** See *A., Supramammary.* **A., Arthrifluent,** a wandering abscess having its origin in a diseased joint **A. arthriticus,** Musgrave's term for intestinal abscesses due to "gouty dysentery" **A. articuli.** See *Arthritis, Suppurative.* **A., Bartholinian,** an abscess of Bartholin's gland or its duct. **A., Bicameral,** one with two pockets. **A., Biliary,** one connected with the gall-bladder or a bile-duct. **A., Brodie's,** chronic abscess of bone, most frequently of the head of the tibia. **A. capitis sanguineus neonatorum.** See *Cephalhematoma* (Illus Dict.). **A. carniformis,** Severinus' name for a hard sarcoma of the joints **A., Cheesy.** See *A., Caseous* (Illus. Dict.) **A., Circumscribed,** one that is limited by an exudation of lymph. **A., Collar-button.** See *A., Shirt-stud* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Consecutive.** See *A., Critical* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Dental.** See *A., Alveolar* (Illus. Dict.) **A., Dermoid,** a small cutaneous abscess characteristic of the scrofulide *phlegmoneuse* described by Hardy. **A., Diathetic,** one due to a diathesis. **A., Diffuse.** See *Infiltration, Purulent* **A., Douglas,** one formed in the peritoneal folds of Douglas' sac. **A., Dry,** one which disappears without discharging. **A., Emphysematous.** See *A., Tympanitic.* **A., Epithelial,** one located in epithelial tissues. **A., Fixation,** an abscess produced by the subcutaneous injection of an irritant, as a treatment of grave septicemia. **A. flatuosus.** See *A., Tympanitic.* **A., Follicular,** inflammation of single follicles of the mucosa. **A. frigidus scrofulosus.** See *A., Scrofulous.* **A. gangrænescens, A. gangrænosus.** See *Anthrax* (Illus Dict.) **A., Gas.** See *A., Tympanitic* **A., Glandular,** one formed about a lymph-gland. **A., Gravitation,** one in which pus formed in one part of the body tends to migrate, usually to portions deeper or lower down, in the direction gravity would take it. **A., Hematic,** one due to an extravasated blood-clot. **A., Hemorrhagic,** one containing blood **A., Hepatic,** abscess of the liver **A., Hypostatic.** See *A., Wandering.* **A., Idiopathic,** one not attributable to any other disease **A., Iliac,** a wandering abscess of the iliac region. **A., Infecting Mitral,** one due to a lymph embolus caused by endocarditis **A., Interlamellar, of the Membrana Tympani,** one following myringitis or otitis media, and occurring between the laminas of the substantia propria of the tympanic membrane **A., Intramastoid,** one of the mastoid process of the temporal bone. **A., Ischiorectal,** one of the ischiorectal fossa **A., Lacrimal,** one of the lacrimal sac **A lactis.** See *A., Milk* (Illus Dict.) **A., Lumbar,** a wandering abscess of the lumbar region. **A., Lymphatic,** 1 The suppuration of a lymphatic gland 2. An enlarged bursa mucosa. **A., Mammary, Subcutaneous.** See *A., Supramammary.* **A., Marginal,** one located near the anal orifice **A., Mastoid,** suppuration occurring in the cells of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. **A., Mediastinal,** suppuration in the mediastinum **A., Metastatic,** an abscess secondary to pye[illegible] through se[illegible] igin and generally located in the lungs and liver **A., Microscopic,** any minute collection of necrosed cells **A. mucocarnosus botryoides labii vulvæ,** a lobulated outgrowth of the labium pudendi majus **A., Mural,** one form[illegible] the abdominal wall. **A. nucleatus.** See *A., Subperitoneal* **A., Ocular,** [illegible] **A. oculi.** See *Panophthalmitis purulenta* **A., Osteopathic,** one due to disease of a bone **A., Otic Cerebral, A., Otitic Cerebral,** an abscess of the brain, following a purulent disease of the inner ear **A., Paget's.** See *A., Residual* (Illus Dict.) **A., Parametric, A., Parametritic,** a form occurring frequently between the folds of the broad ligament of the uterus or in the neighboring cellular tissue **A., Paranephric, A., Paranephritic,** one occurring in the tissues about the kidney **A pectoris.** See *Empyema* (Illus. Dict.) **A per congestum, A. per decubitum** See *A., Wandering* **A. per fluxum.** See *A., Acute* **A., Perimetric, A., Perimetritic,** pus within the peritoneum originating from inflammation of the peritoneal covering of the uterus. **A., Perinephric,** one occurring in the region immediately surrounding the kidney. **A., Peripleuritic,** one that occurs beneath the parietal pleura as the result of pleurisy, a diseased rib, or an injury **A., Periproctitic,** one in the loose areolar tissue surrounding the lower part of the rectum. **A. perisinuosus,** one resulting from infection of the region about a sinus. **A., Peritoneal,** a collection of softened exudate which has become encysted in cases of peritonitis **A., Peritonsillar,** one that forms in acute tonsillitis around one or both tonsils **A. pneumococcalis,** one due to infection by pneumococci. **A., Postcecal,** one located back of the cecum. **A., Postfascial.** See *A., Subfascial* **A., Postmammary.** See *A., Submammary.* **A., Postpharyngeal.** See *A., Retropharyngeal.* **A., Posttyphoid,** chronic abscess following typhoid. **A., Prelacrimal,** an abscess due to caries of the lacrimal or the ethmoid bone, producing a swelling at the inner canthus immediately below the upper margin of the orbit **A., Preperitoneal.** See *A., Subperitoneal* **A., Primary,** one arising at the seat of infection. **A., Progressive Ulcerative, of the Cornea.** See *Keratitis of Reapers* (Illus Dict.). **A., Puerperal,** a variety seen in infants in

which cutaneous nodules become softened and painful. **A., Retroesophageal,** one situated dorsad of the esophagus. **A., Retromammary.** See *A., Submammary.* **A., Retroperitoneal.** See *A., Subperitoneal* **A., Retropharyngeal,** one formed between the vertebral column and the posterior wall of the pharynx; postpharyngeal abscess. **A., Scrofulous,** one due to tuberculous degeneration of bone or lymph-glands, abscessus frigidus scrofulosis, strumous abscess. **A., Secondary.** Same as *A., Embolic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Septicemic,** one resulting from septic infection or accompanying septicemia. **A., Spermatic,** one involving the seminiferous tubules. **A., Spinal,** one due to necrosis or disease of a vertebra. **A., Spirillar,** Verneuil's name for an abscess containing spirilla from the saliva. **A. spirituosus.** See *Aneurysm* (Illus. Dict.) **A., Stitch,** one formed about a stitch or suture. **A., Strumous** See *A., Scrofulous* **A., Subaponeurotic,** one beneath an aponeurosis or fascia. **A., Subareolar,** one beneath the alveolar epithelium of the nipple **A., Subfascial,** one beneath a fascia; postfascial abscess. **A., Submammary,** one lying between the mammary gland and the chest-wall Syn., *Postmammary* or *Retromammary abscess* **A., Subpectoral,** one beneath the chest muscles **A., Subperitoneal,** one arising between the parietal peritoneum and the abdominal wall Syn., *Properitoneal abscess* **A., Subphrenic,** one located beneath the diaphragm **A., Sudoriparous,** an abscess due to inflammation of obstructed sweat-glands. **A., Supramammary,** one in the subcutaneous tissue over the breast **A., Sympathetic,** a secondary or metastatic abscess at a distance from the part at which the exciting cause has acted (e. g., a *bubo*) **A., Temporosphenoidal,** one situated in the temporosphenoidal lobe. **A., Thoracis.** See *Empyema* (Illus. Dict.) **A., Tympanitic,** one containing gas generated by putrefaction. Syn., *Abscessus flatuosus, Gas abscess* **A., Urethral,** 1. Suppuration of a urethral lacuna, a lacunar abscess 2. One involving the circumurethral tissue **A., Urinary,** one resulting from extravasation of urine **A., Urinous,** one containing urine mingled with the pus **A., Verminous, A., Worm,** one containing intestinal worms, from communication with the intestines. **A., Wandering,** one in which the pus has traveled along the connective tissue spaces and points at some locality distant from its origin. Syn., *Hypostatic abscess, Abscessus per congestum, A per decubitum*

Abscessed (*ab'-sesd*) Affected with or caused by an abscess, as "abscessed teeth"

Abscission. (See Illus. Dict.) 4. The suppression of a physiologic function

Absinthiate (*ab-sin'-the-āt*) A salt of absinthic acid

Absinthiated (*ab-sin'-the-āt-ed*) 1. Mixed with absinthe. 2. Containing wormwood

Absinthiatum (*ab sinth-i-a'-tum*) [L.]. Absinthe, wormwood wine.

Absinthic (*ab sinth'-ik*) Due to the action of absinthe Cf. *Epilepsy, Absinthic.*

Absolute (*ab'-so-lut*) [*absolvere*, to complete]. Perfect, entire, unconditional **A. Temperature.** See *Temperature.* **A. Zero.** See *Zero.*

Absorbefacient (*ab-sorb e-fa'-shent*) [*absorptio*, absorption; *facere*, to make]. Favoring or tending to produce absorption.

Absorbent. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Taking up by suction, imbibing.

Absorptio (*ab-sorp'-she-o*) See *Absorption.* **A. morbosa.** See *Absorption, Excrementitial* (2). **A. pulmonalis.** See *Absorption, Pulmonary* (Illus. Dict.) **A. sana.** See *Absorption, Physiologic.*

Absorption. (See Illus. Dict.) **A., Chylous,** the act or process of the entrance of the oil globules of the chyle into the central canals of the intestinal villi. **A., Coefficient of,** that number which represents the volume of a gas absorbed by a unit volume of water at 0° C. and at a barometric pressure of 760 mm **A. of Decomposition, A. of Dissimilation.** See *A., Internal.* **A., Excrementitial,** 1. The absorption of fluid excretions by the mucosa 2. The absorption of excretions or morbid products by the blood (bile, pus). Syn., *Pathologic Absorption, Absorptio morbosa.* **A., External.** (See Illus. Dict.) 2. The introduction of pabulum or medication applied to the exterior of the body or of an organ **A., Internal,** 1. The absorption of waste products by the tissues; absorption of decomposition, of disassimilation. 2. The taking up of pabulum by the tissues; absorption of nutrition, molecular, nutritive, organic absorption. **A., Lymphatic,** that which occurs in lymphatic vessels **A., Molecular, A., Nutritive, A., Organic.** See *A., Internal* (2) **A., Pathologic.** See *A., Excrementitial* (2). **A., Physiologic,** a phenomenon forming an important part of the digestive process, caused in part by the vital activity of the epithelial cells and in part by the physical laws of imbibition, diffusion, and osmosis Syn., *Hæmatogenesis* **A., Purulent,** 1 *A.*, [illegible] **A., Recrementitial,** the absorption of surplus secretions. **A., Respiratory.** See *A., Pulmonary* (Illus. Dict.). **A. Spectrum.** See under *Spectrum* (Illus. Dict.) **A. Tube.** See under *Tube* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Ulcerative,** that by which an ulcer forms or extends its area

Abstersion (*ab ster'-shun*) [*abstergere*, to remove]. The act of purifying or cleansing

Abstractive (*ab-stract'-iv*). An expressed juice or extract.

Abuse (*ab-ūz'*) [*abusus*, a using up]. Rape. **A., Self-,** masturbation

Acacanthrax (*ak-ah-kan'-thraks*) [*a*, priv.; κακός, bad; ἄνθραξ, a carbuncle: pl., *acacanthraces*]. Non-malignant carbuncle

Acantha [illegible] Dict.) 2 The spinal column. 3. Spina bifida

Acanthabolus. See *Acanthobolus.*

Acanthobolus (*ak-an thob'-o-lus*) [ἄκανθα, a thorn; βάλλειν, to strike] Forceps resembling the volsella, for removing foreign bodies from the soft parts. Syn., *Acanthabolus, Acanthavola.*

Acanthoma (See Illus. Dict.) **A., Alveolar,** a form in which an alveolar structure marks the new growths. **A. simplex.** See *Hyperacanthosis.* **A., Warty,** a variety forming wart-like elevations of the skin.

Acanthotheca (*ak-an-tho-the'-ka*) [ἄκανθα, a spine; θήκη, a case]. See *Parasites, Table of Animal* (Illus. Dict.).

Acanthulus (*ak-an'-thu-lus*). An instrument for removing thorns from wounds.

Acardiacus. (See Illus. Dict.) **A. acephalus,** one in which the head is wanting, the thorax rudimentary, the pelvis and contiguous parts imperfectly formed. **A., Amorphous,** a shapeless lump with only rudiments of organs. Cf. *Acephalus, Acormus, Teratoma.*

Acardinate (*ak-ar'-din-āt*) [*a*, priv.; *cardo*, a hinge]. Lacking a hinge.

Acardius (*ah-kar'-de-us*). Affected with congenital absence of the heart. An acardiac monster.

Acarodermatitis. (See Illus. Dict.) **A. autumnalis,** that variety produced by *Leptus autumnalis.* See *Parasites, Table of Animal* (Illus. Dict.).

Acarophobia (*ak-ar-o-fo'-be-ah*) [ἄκαρι, a mite; φόβος, fear]. Morbid fear of the itch.

Acarpia (*ah-karp'-e-ah*) [ἀκαρπια]. Sterility, barrenness, unfruitfulness.

Acatalepsia (*ah-kat-al-ep'-se-ah*). Same as *Acatalepsy* (Illus. Dict.).

Acataleptic. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A person affected with acatalepsy.

Acathectic (*ah-kath-ek'-tik*) [ἀκάθεκτος, ungovernable]. Not able to retain. **A. Jaundice.** See *Jaundice.*

Accelerator (*ak-sel'-e-ra-tor*) [*accelerare*, to hasten]. 1. A nerve carrying motor impulses to the heart. 2. A muscle which hastens a physiologic discharge.. **A. partus,** an abortifacient or ecbolic means

Accentuated (*ak-sent'-u-a-ted*). Abnormally or unusually distinct, as respiratory or heart sounds.

Accessispinal (*ak-ses-e-spi'-nal*). Coues' name for a muscle which is accessory to a spinal muscle.

Accessorii Willisii, Accessory Nerves of Willis. See under *Nerves.*

Accessorius (*ak-ses-o'-re-us*) [pl., *accessorii*]. 1. Contributory in a secondary degree; accessory. 2. An accessory See *Muscles, Table of* (Illus. Dict.); and under *Nerves.*

Accipenserin (*ak-se-pen'-sur-in*). See *Acipenserin.*

Accipiter. (See Illus Dict.) **A. quinqueceps,** a five-headed occipiter bandage. **A. triceps,** a three-headed occipiter bandage.

Accommodation. (See Illus. Dict.) **A., Amplitude of.** See *A., Range of.* **A., Asthenopia of,** subnormal power of the function of accommodation, or the pain or discomfort from accommodative effort **A., Binocular,** the combined accommodation of the two eyes **A., Breadth of.** See *A., Range of.* **A., Line of.** See *Lines, Table of* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Mechanism of.** See *A. of the Eye* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Negative,** the opposite of positive accommodation, the refractive power of the eye being lessened. **A., Positive,** that when the eye being focused for a more distant object is required for fixation upon a nearer point **A., Range of Relative,** the range of accommodation at the command of the eye for any particular degree of convergence. **A., Region of,** the extent controlled by the eye within which it distinguishes objects clearly from the state of rest to that of maximum accommodation. **A., Spasm of,** a term used to express excessive or persistent contraction of the ciliary muscle, following the attempt to overcome error of refraction. It simulates myopia. **A., Helmholtz's Theory of,** that the increased convexity of the lens is produced by a relaxation of the suspensory ligament, thus removing the influence which tends to flatten the lens and permitting the latter by its elasticity to become more convex. **A., Schoen's Theory of,** that the contraction of the ciliary muscle produces the same effect on the lens as is produced upon a rubber ball when held in both hands and compressed with the fingers. **A., Tscherning's Theory of,** by the contraction of the anterior part of both the radiating and circular fibers of the ciliary muscle the ciliary processes are drawn backward, and the suspensory ligament pulled backward and outward; pressure of the anterior portion of the muscle causes the increased convexity of the lens.

Accommodative (*ak-om'-o-da-tiv*) [*accommodare*, to adjust]. Pertaining to the function of accommodation, or resulting from it.

Accretion. (See Illus. Dict.) 3. An accumulation of foreign matter in any cavity

Accubation (*ak-u-ba'-shun*) [*accubare*, to recline]. 1. A reclining posture; the taking to one's bed. 2. The act of lying in bed with another person.

Accumulation (*ak-u-mu-la'-shun*) [*accumulare*, to heap up]. 1. An amassing or collecting together. 2. A mass, heap or aggregation. **A., Fecal,** an excessive aggregation of feces in the large intestine; coprostasis.

Acelia, Acœlia (*ah-se'-le-ah*) [*a*, priv.; κοιλια, a cavity]. The absence of a natural cavity. Syn., *Acelosis.*

Acelomate, Acelomic, Acœlomate, Acœlomic (*ah-sel'-om-at, -ik*). Destitute of a proper body cavity.

Acelosis, Acœlosis (*ah-sel-o'-sis*). See *Acelia*

Acephalia. (See Illus. Dict.) **A. spuria.** See *Hemiacephalia.*

Acephalocyst, Acephalocystis. (See Illus. Dict.) A hydatid consisting only of a membranous sac containing fluid. **A. endogena,** a sterile echinococcus cyst proliferating endogenously. **A. eremita,** a solitary sterile hydatid *A. sterilis.* **A. exogena,** a sterile echinococcus cyst proliferating oxogenously. **A. granulosa,** a sterile echinococcus cyst with granular walls. **A. multifida,** a sterile echinococcus cyst with branch-like prolongations **A. ovis tragelaphi** (Cobbold) See *Echinococcus hominis* **A. ovoidea,** Laënnec, a variety studded with whitish spheroidal bodies. **A. plana,** Laënnec's name for certain concretions found in the sheaths of tendons and in muscles **A. prolifera,** a multiple, sterile echinococcus cyst *A. socialis.* **A. socialis.** See *A. prolifera* **A. sterilis.** See *A. eremita.* **A. surculigera,** a sterile echinococcus cyst with sucker-like prominences

Acephalophorous (*ah-sef-al-of'-or-us*) [*a*, priv; κεφαλή, head; φέρειν, to bear]. Destitute of a distinct head.

Acephalorrhachus (*ah-sef-al-or-a'-kus*) [*a*, priv; κεφαλή, head; ῥάχις, spine]. A monster destitute of head and vertebral column.

Acephalos (*ah-sef'-al-os*). See *Acephalus.*

Acephalostoma (*ah-sef-al-os'-to-mah*). Same as *Acephalostomus* (Illus. Dict.)

Acephalothorax (*ah-sef-al-o-tho'-raks*). A monster destitute of head and thorax. Syn., *Acephalothorus.*

Acephalus. (See Illus Dict.) **A. dibrachius,** an acephalus with two upper limbs in a more or less rudimentary state **A. dipus,** an acephalus with two more or less developed lower extremities. **A. monobrachius,** one with one upper extremity, a cervical vertebra, and one or two more or less developed lower extremities. Syn., *Acephalobrachia.* **A. monopus,** one with only one lower extremity, more or less developed. Syn, *Acephalopodus.* **A. paracephalus.** See *Paracephalus* and *Hemiacephalus.* Cf. *Mylacephalus, Anencephalus.* **A. sympus,** one in which the trunk ends in a long conical point at the end of which are attached one or two feet.

Acephaly (*ah-sef'-al-e*). See *Acephalia* (Illus. Dict.).

Acerate (*as'-er-at*) [*acer*, sharp]. 1. A salt of aceric acid. 2. Sharp-pointed, acicular.

Acerbous (*ah-serb'-us*). See *Acerb* (Illus. Dict.).

Acercus (*ah-sur'-kus*) [ἄκερκος, without a tail]. A monstrosity without a tail or the coccygeal vertebra.

Acerdol (*as'-ur-dol*). MnO_4K_2KOH, an oxidation product of potassium and manganese. It is used as an oxidizer and disinfectant.

Aceritous (*ah-ser'-e-tus*). See *Acerotus* (Illus. Dict.).

Acerode (*as'-er-od*). See *Aceride* (Illus. Dict.).

Acervuloma (*ah-ser-vu-lo'-mah*) [*acervulus*, little heap; pl., *acervulomas, acervulomata*]. See *Psammoma.*

Acervus (*ah-ser'-vus*) [L., a heap]. Brain-sand. See *Acervulus* (Illus. Dict.).

Acesodyne, Acesodynous (*ah-ses'-o-din, -us*) [ἀκεσώδυνος]. Allaying pain, anodyne.

Acesphoria (*ah-ses-fo'-re-ah*) [ἄκεσις, a remedy; φέρειν, to bear]. A cure, a healing.

Acesphorous (*ah-ses'-for-us*). Healing, curing.

Acestoma (*as-es'-to-mah*) [ἀκεστός, curable]. The mass of young granulation tissue which later forms the cicatrix.

Acestrum (*as-es'-trum*) [ἄκεστρον]. A remedy

Acetabulose (*as-et-ab'-u-lōs*). See *Acetabuliform* (Illus. Dict.).

Acetabulum. (See Illus Dict.) **A. cotyle,** the articular cavity of the innominate bone. **A. humeri.** See *Glenoid Cavity* (Illus. Dict.). **A. uterina,** a placental cotyledon.

Acetacetate (*as-et-as'-et-at*). See *Acetoacetate*

Acetal. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 A mixture said to consist of acetic ether and oils of cloves, bergamot, lavender, lemon, menthol, orange, rosemary, thyme, and absolute alcohol. **A. Dimethyl.** See *Methylal* (Illus Dict.).

Acetaldehyd Oxim. See *Aldoxim* (Illus. Dict.).

Acetaldoxim (*as-et-al-doks'-im*) See *Aldoxim* (Illus. Dict).

Acetamidoantipyrin (*as-et-am-id-o-an-ti-pi'-rin*). A crystalline compound used as antipyrin.

Acetamidobenzoyleugenol (*as-et-am-id-o-ben-zo-il-u'-jen-ol*) See *Acetaminol*

Acetamidophenol (*as-et-am-id-o-fen'-ol*). $C_6H_4OH.NH.C_2H_3O$ An oxidation product of acetanilid, *hydroxyantifebrin*

Acetaminol (*as-et-am'-in-ol*). $C_{18}H_{21}NO_4$. A reaction-product of paranitrobenzoyl chlorid with eugenol-sodium, followed by reduction and acetylization. It occurs as white scales or crystalline powder, soluble in alcohol and insoluble in water, and melting at 160° C. It is used in pulmonary tuberculosis. Syn., *Paraacetamido-benzoyleugenol; Acetamido-benzoyl.*

Acetanilid. (See Illus Dict.) **A., Ammoniated,** a mixture of acetanilid, 25 parts, ammonium carbonate, 10 parts; sodium bicarbonate, 5 parts; sugar of milk, 60 parts. It is recommended as causing less depression than acetanilid alone. **A., Monobromated.** See *Antisepsin* (Illus Dict.)

Acetaria (*as-et-a'-re-ah*) [pl. of *acetarium*, a pickle]. Articles of food prepared with vinegar.

Acetarious (*as-et-a'-re-us*) [*acetarium*, a pickle or salad] Suited to making salads or pickles.

Acetas (*as'-et-as*). An acetate or salt of acetic acid

Acetated (*as'-et a-ted*). Containing an acetate, acetic acid, or vinegar.

Acetic. (See Illus. Dict.) **A. Acid Amide.** See *Acetamid* (Illus. Dict.). **A. Acid Esters.** See *Methyl Acetate*, and *Ether, Acetic.* **A. Acid Salts,** (1) readily soluble crystalline salts formed from the bases; (2) basic salts formed from iron, aluminium, lead, and copper; sparingly soluble in water, (3) alkali salts, which have the property of combining with a molecule of acetic acid to produce acid salts **A. Aldehyd.** See under *Aldehyd* **A. Anhydrid,** $C_4H_6O_3$, a colorless, mobile liquid, highly refractive and with an odor of acetic acid. Sp. gr. 1 080 at 15° C.; boils at 136°–138° C. Syn., *Acetyl oxid; Acetic oxid;* so-called *Anhydrous acetic acid.* **A. Ether.** See under *Ether* (Illus. Dict.). **A. Fungus,** any one of several minute fungoid organisms capable of inciting and maintaining acetic fermentation, as first proved by Pasteur in 1864. Cf. *Bacteria, Table of* (Illus. Dict.).

Acetica (*as-et'-ik-ah*) [L.]. Medicated vinegars. Syn., *Acetica medicata.*

Acetidin (*as-et'-id-in*). See *Ether, Acetic* (Illus. Dict.).

Acetification (*as-et-e-fi-ka'-shun*) [*acetum*, vinegar; *facere*, to make]. The production of vinegar by acetic fermentation.

Acetify (*as-et'-i-fi*). To transform into vinegar.

Acetimeter, Acetimetric, Acetimetry. See *Acetometer; Acetometry* (Illus. Dict.); *Acetometric.*

Acetis (*ah-se'-tis*) [L.]. See *Acetite.*

Acetite (*as'-et it*). 1. An acetate. 2. See *Mannitan Diacetate.*

Acetmethylanilid (*as-et-metk-il-an'-il-id*). Same as *Exalgin* (Illus. Dict.).

Acetoacetate (*as-et-o-as'-et-at*). A salt of acetoacetic acid.

Acetoacetic Esters. $CH_3.CO.CH_2.CO_2R$. Liquids possessing an ethereal odor, produced by the action of metallic sodium upon acetic esters; they dissolve with difficulty in water and can be distilled without decomposition

Acetoarsenite (*as-et-o-ar'-sen-it*). A salt composed of an acetate and an arsenite of the same base.

Acetobenzidin (*as-et-o-ben'-zid-in*). See *Benzidin* (Illus Dict.).

Acetobromid (*as-et-o-brom'-id*). An acetic-acid salt in which part of the hydrogen of the acid radicle has been replaced by bromin.

Acetocaustin (*as-et-o-kaws'-tin*). A 50% solution of trichloracetic acid; it is used as a caustic for corns.

Acetochlorid (*as-et-o-klor'-id*). A salt composed of an acetate and a chlorid of the same base

Acetodibromoxalid (*as-et-o-di-brom-oks'-al-id*). See *Xylidin* (Illus. Dict).

Acetoglycocoll (*as-et-o-gli'-ko-kol*).

$CH_3<\begin{matrix}NH.C_2H_3O.\\CO_2H.\end{matrix}$ A substance resembling a monobasic acid, obtained from the action of acetylchlorid on glycocoll silver and of acetamid on monochloracetic acid; it is soluble in alcohol, melts at 206° C. Syn., *Acetamidoacetic acid; Aceturic acid; Glycocineacetyl.*

Acetoglycollate (*as-et-o-gli'-kol-at*). A salt of acetoglycollic acid.

Acetoguanamin (*as-et-o-gwan'-am-in*). See *Methylguanamin* (Illus. Dict.).

Acetoiodid (*as-et-o-i'-od-id*). A double salt containing the acetate and iodid of the same radicle

Acetol (*as'-et-ol*). 1. See *Acetylcarbinol.* 2. A remedy for toothache, said to consist of acetic acid, 8.46%; alum, 3.07%; water, 88.5%, with a small proportion of essential oils of sage, clove, and peppermint.

Acetolactate (*as-et-o-lak'-tāt*). A salt of acetolactic acid.

Acetolic, Acetolicum (*as-et'-ol-ik, as-et-ol'-ik-um*). Prepared with vinegar.

Acetoluid (*as-et-ol'-u-id*). See *Tolylacetamid.*

Acetomel (*as-et'-o-mel*). See *Oxymel* (Illus. Dict.).

Acetometric (*as-et-o-met'-rick*). Pertaining to acetometry; *acetimetric.*

Aceton. 1 See *Acetone* (Illus. Dict.). 2. A proprietary remedy for headache and influenza.

Acetonal (*as-et'-on-al*). Aluminium and sodium acetate.

Acetonamins (*as-et-on-am'-ins*). A series of basic substances obtained by the action of ammonia on acetone.

Acetonasthma (*as-et-on-as'-mah*) [*aceton; asthma*]. Attacks of dyspnea similar to uremic asthma, accompanied with restlessness, headache, nausea, vomiting, transient amaurosis, and acetonuria, apparently in connection with the last.

Acetonate (*as-et'-on-at*). A salt of acetonic acid.

Acetone, Aceton. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Mesitic alcohol; Mesityl alcohol; Methyl acetyl; Acetylmethyl.* It is used as an anesthetic and anthelmintic. Dose, 15–20 m. **A. chloroform,** $HO.C(CH_3)_3CCl_3$, a compound formed by the addition of potash to equal

weights of acetone and chloroform. It occurs as white crystals sparingly soluble in water, more freely in alcohol and glycerin. Its 1% aqueous solution is called *Aneson*. It is used as a hypnotic and anesthetic. Dose, 15–20 gr. Syn., *Chloretone; Trichlortertiary butyl alcohol; Trichlorpseudobutyl alcohol.* **A.diethylsulfon.** See *Sulphonal* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Monochlorated,** C_3H_5ClO, a colorless liquid having a pungent odor obtained by chlorinating acetone. It has a sp. gr. 11.162 at 16° C.; boils at 119° C.; miscible in alcohol, ether, and chloroform; insoluble in water. **A.phenylhydrazon,** $(CH_3)_2C : N_2HC_6H_5$, one of the nitrogen derivatives of the ketone. It melts at 16° C. and boils at 165° C. (91 mm.). **A.resorcin,** $C_{15}H_{16}O_4 + H_2O$, a combination of resorcin with acetone and fuming hydrochloric acid added hot. It occurs in small anhydrous prisms, soluble in alkaline solutions, insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, and chloroform. It melts at 212°–213° C. It is used as resorcin.

Acetonin (*as-et'-on-in*). 1. A body produced by the action of ammonia on acetone. 2. Dehydrotriacetonamin (*g. v.*).

Acetonitrate (*as-et-o-ni'-trāt*). A double salt, the acetate and iodid of the same radicle.

Acetonitril (*as-et-o-ni'-tril*). $CH_3 . CN$ or C_2H_3N. A liquid having an agreeable odor, prepared by distilling acetamid with P_2O_5. It may also be produced from prussic acid and diazomethane. It melts at —41° C., boils at 81.6° C., and has a sp. gr. of 0.789 (15° C.). Syn., *Methyl cyanid; Ethanitril.*

Acetonyl (*as-et'-on-il*). $CH_2 — CO — CH_3$. A univalent radicle obtained from acetone by taking away one atom of hydrogen.

Acetoorthoamidochinolin (*as-et-o-or-tho-am-id-o-kin'-ol-in*). $C_9H_6N(NHCH_3CO)$. A colorless, crystalline compound supposed to have antipyretic properties. It melts at 102.5° C.

Acetophenetidin (*as-et-o-fen-et'-id-in*). See *Phenacetin* (Illus. Dict.).

Acetophenoneorthooxyquinolin (*as-et-o-fen-on-or-tho-oks-e-kwin'-ol-in*). $C_9H_6NO . CH_2 . CO . C_6H_5$, a base obtained by interaction between a halogen compound of acetophenone and orthoquinolin in the presence of solvents and an alkali. It forms well-defined salts, is soluble in volatile solvents, melts at 130° C. It is said to have hypnotic and antineuralgic properties; is odorless, tasteless, and nonirritating.

Acetophenonphenetidin (*as-et-o-fen-on-fe-net'-id-in*). A condensation-product of acetophenone and paraphenetidin. **A. Citrate,**

$$C_6H_4{<}\begin{matrix}OC_2H_5\\ N=C(CH_3)(C_6H_5)\end{matrix} . H_3C,$$

lemon-yellow needles, soluble in ether and hot alcohol, insoluble in water; melts at 88° C. It is antipyretic and antineuralgic. Dose, 0.5–1 gm. (8–15 gr.). Syn., *Malarin.*

Acetopropionate (*as-et-o-pro-pi'-on-āt*). A salt of acetopropionic acid.

Acetopyrin, Acetopyrina (*as-et-o-pi'-rin, -ah*). A mixture of antipyrin and acetyl salicylic acid occurring as a whitish crystalline powder soluble with difficulty in cold water, ether, and petroleum ether, readily soluble in warm water, alcohol, chloroform, and warm toluol. It is antipyretic. Dose, 7 gr. 6 times daily. Syn., *Antipyrin acetylsalicylate.* **A. Acetosalicylate,** antipyretic, analgesic, sedative; employed in influenza, bronchitis, rheumatic headache, sciatica, hemicrania, and acute articular rheumatism.

Acetortheamidotoluol. See *Acetorthotoluid.*

Acetorthotoluid (*as-et-or-tho-tol'-u-id*). $C_6H_4(CH_3)NH . COCH_3$, or $C_9H_{11} . NO$. Antipyretic, colorless, acicular crystals, slightly soluble in water. Soluble in alcohol and ether, melting at 107° C. and boiling at 296° C. Dose, 0.1–0.3 gm. (1½–5 gr.). Syn., *Acetorthoamidotoluol; Ortho-tolylacetamid.*

Acetose (*as'-et-ōs*). See *Acetous* (Illus. Dict.).

Acetosity (*as-et-os'-e-te*). The state of being acetous or sour; sourness, acidity.

Acetosodacetate (*as-et-o-sod-as'-et-āt*). An acetoacetate in which an atom of hydrogen is replaced by an atom of sodium.

Acetosodethylacetate (*as-et-o-sod-eth-il-as'-et-āt*). An acetoacetate in which 2 atoms of hydrogen are replaced by an atom of sodium and a molecule of ether.

Acetospirin (*as-et-o-spi'-rin*). See *Acopyrin.*

Acetosuccinate (*as-et-o-suk'-sin-āt*). A double salt of acetic acid and succinic acid.

Acetosulfid (*as-et-o-sul'-fid*). A double salt composed of an acetate and a sulfid of the same base.

Acetosyl (*as-et'-o-sil*). See *Acetyl* (Illus. Dict.).

Acetotoluid (*as-et-o-tol'-u-id*). See *Tolylacetamid.*

Acetoxyl (*as-et-oks'-il*). See *Acetyl* (Illus. Dict.). **A.-amid.** See *Acetamid* (Illus. Dict.). **A. Hydrate.** See *Acid, Acetic* (Illus. Dict.).

Acetoyl (*as-et'-o-il*). See *Acetyl* (Illus. Dict.).

Acetozone (*as-et'-o-zōn*). See *Benzoylacetylperoxid.*

Acetparaamidosalol (*as-et-par-ah-am-id-o-sal'-ol*). See *Salophen* (Illus. Dict.).

Acetparamidotoluol (*as-et-par-am-id-o-tol'-u-ol*). Same as *Acetparatoluid.*

Acetparaphenetidin (*as-et-par-a-fe-net'-id-in*). Same as *Phenacetin* (Illus. Dict.).

Acetparatoluid (*as-et-par-a-tol'-u-id*). $C_9H_{11}NO$. Antipyretic, colorless crystals, slightly soluble in water, moderately soluble in alcohol; melts at 149° C. Dose, 1–2 gm. (15–30 gr.). Syn., *Acetparamidotoluol; Paratolylacetamid.*

Acetphenetidin (*as-et-fe-net'-id-in*). See *Phenacetin* (Illus. Dict.).

Acettoluid (*as-et-tol'-u-id*). See *Tolylacetamid.*

Acetyl. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Acetosyl; Acetoyl; Acetoxyl; Othyl.* **A. Anhydrid.** See *Acetic Anhydrid.* **A.benzene.** See *Acetophenone* (Illus. Dict.). **A.bioxydamid.** See *Acetamid* (Illus. Dict.). **A. Bromid,** C_2H_3BrO, a reaction-product of acetic acid with phosphorus pentabromid; it is a fuming liquid which turns yellow in the air; boils at 81° C. It is used as a reagent. **A.carbinol,** $CH_3 . CO . CH_2OH$, a saturated ketol produced by the action of water and barium carbonate upon chloraceton, also by fusing cane- and grape-sugar with caustic potash. It is a colorless oil with a feeble, peculiar odor; boils at 145°–150° C. Syn., *Pyroracemic alcohol; Aceton alcohol; Oxyaceton; Methylketol; Acetol.* **A. Chlorid,** C_2H_3ClO, a reaction-product of acetic acid with phosphorus trichlorid; it is a colorless, highly refracting fuming liquid; sp. gr. 1.1305 at 0° C.; boils at 55° C. It is used as a reagent. **A.ethoxyurethane.** See *Thermodin* (Illus. Dict.). **A.ethylphenylhydrazin,** $C_{18}H_{22}N_2O_2$, colorless needles obtained by heating a solution of ethylenephenylhydrazin with an excess of acetic anhydrid. It is recommended as an antipyretic. Syn., *Phenylhydrazinacetylethyl.* **A.formyl.** See *Aldehyd, Pyroracemic.* **A. Hydrate,** acetic acid. **A. Hydrid.** Same as *Acetic Aldehyd.* See under *Aldehyd* (Illus. Dict.). **A. Iodid,** C_2H_3OI, a reaction-product of acetic acid with iodin and phosphorus; it is a brown fuming liquid; sp. gr. 1.98 at 17° C.; boils at 105°–108° C. **A.isocyanid,** $(C_2H_3O) — N{\equiv}C$, a liquid in its simple form, but capable of polymerization as a crystalline solid. It boils at 93° C. Syn., *Acetic isocyanid; Cyanacetyl.* **A.isoeugenol,** the direct antecedent of vanillin in the manufacture of the synthetic product, and is used

as a substitute for vanillin. **A.leukomethylene-blue.** A colorless form of methylene-blue for internal use. **A.methyl.** See *Acetone* (Illus. Dict.). **A.naphthalin, A.onaphthalene.** See *Acenaphthene* (Illus. Dict.). **A. Oxid.** Same as *Acetic Anhydrid*. **A.para-amidophenylsalicylate.** See *Salophen* (Illus. Dict.). **A.-paraethoxyphenylurethane.** See *Thermodin* (Illus. Dict.). **A.phenylhydrazid, A.phenylhydrazin.** Same as *Hydracetin* (Illus. Dict.). **A.-tannin,** a grayish-yellow, slightly hygroscopic, odorless, tasteless powder, soluble in alcohol, dilute sodium phosphate, s. carbonate, or s borate; slightly soluble in hot water and ether; insoluble in cold water; melting at 190° C. It is an astringent and is used internally in chronic diarrhea. Externally, it is used in chronic pharyngitis. Dose, 3–7½ grs. (0.2–0.5 gm.). Application 3% solution in 5% sodium phosphate. Maximum dose, 60 grs. (3 9 gm) daily. Syn , *Tannigen*. **A.thymol,** $C_{12}H_{16}O_2$, a colorless antiseptic liquid with a pungent taste having a specific gravity of 1 009 at 0° C. and boiling at 244.4° C Syn., *Thymyl acetate*. **A.tribromsalol,** fine, white acicular crystals which melt at 108 5°; insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol Syn , *Cordyl* **A.urethane.** See *Urethane* (Illus Dict.).

Acetylite (*as-et'-il-it*) A salt of acetylcus acid.

Acetylization (*as-et-il-i-za'-shun*). The act of combining with or producing compounds of acetic acid or acetyl.

Ache. (See Illus Dict.) 2. To be affected with pain.

Acheilus (*ah-ki'-lus*) [*a*, priv.; *χείλος*, a lip]. A person affected with acheilia.

Acheir (*ah'-kir*) [*a*, priv.; *χείρ*, the hand] 1. Acheirous. 2. Said of fishes lacking pectoral fins.

Achilleate (*ak-il-e'-āt*). A salt of achilleic acid.

Achillein, Achilleinum (*ak-il-e'-in, -i'-num*). $C_{20}H_{38}N_2O_{15}$. A glucosid, obtained from *Achillea millefolium* and *A. moschata*. It occurs as a brownish-red, amorphous mass of a strongly bitter taste, soluble in water, less soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether. It is stated (Pappi) that divided doses up to 30–75 grains cause marked irregularity of the pulse

Achilleius (*ak-il-li'-us*). The tendo Achillis.

Achilles-jerk. See *Jerk*.

Achilletin (*ak-il'-et-in*). $C_{11}H_{17}NO_4$. A dark, reddish-brown powder, soluble with difficulty in alcohol, insoluble in water, obtained with sugar from achillein by continued boiling in dilute sulfuric acid.

Achillobursitis (*ak-il-o-bur-si'-tis*) [*Achilles-tendon; bursa*, a purse] Inflammation of the bursas lying approximate to the Achilles-tendon.

Achillorrhaphy (*ak-il-or'-af-e*) [*Achilles-tendon; ῥαφή*, suture]. Suture of the Achilles-tendon; practised by C. Bayer instead of achillotomy for the sake of lengthening the tendon. This is exposed, the length divided in half, the upper end of one side, the lower end of the other, cut across, and both the cut surfaces united by a suture.

Achillotenotomy (*ak-il-o-ten-ot'-o-me*). Same as *Achillotomy*.

Achillotomy (*ak-il-ot'-o-me*) [*Achilles-tendon; τέμνειν*, to cut]. The subcutaneous division of the Achilles-tendon.

Achilus (*ah-ki'-lus*) [*a*, priv.; *χυλός*, green fodder]. 1. Deficient in nourishment. 2. [*a*, very; *χυλός*, green fodder] Abundantly nourished. 3. [*a*, priv.; *χείλος*, a lip] Lacking lips (see *Acheilus*).

Achlorhydria (*ah-klor-hi'-dre-ah*) [*a*, priv.; *χλωρός*, green; *ὕδωρ*, water]. A lack of hydrochloric acid in the gastric secretion.

Achne. (See Illus. Dict.) 3. Froth; frothy sputum.

Acholia. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Any condition obstructing the escape of the bile into the small intestine. 3. Asiatic cholera. 4. A mild temperament. **A., Pigmentary,** that in which there is a deficiency of the bile, lack of color in the feces, but no jaundice.

Acholic. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Able to cure jaundice. 3 Due to acholia.

Acholuria (*ah-kol-u'-re-ah*) [*a*, priv.; *χολή*, bile; *οὖρον*, urine] The absence of bile-pigment in the urine.

Acholuric (*ah-kol-u'-rik*). Relating to acholuria.

Achor. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Tinea; Tinea mucifluа; Sordes capitis*. **A. barbatus.** See *Sycosis* (Illus. Dict.). **A. favosus.** See *Favus* (Illus. Dict.). **A. granulatus,** that forming a crust with a granular appearance. Syn , *Tinea granulata; Impetigo a granulatis*. **A. in facie,** incrusted eczema of the face. **A. lactuminosus, A. larvalis, A. larvatus.** See *A in facie*. **A. mucifluus, 1.** Favus. **2.** Eczema characterized by a mucous discharge. **A. mucosus.** See *A mucifluus*. **A. scutellatus.** See *Seborrhœa sicca* (Illus. Dict).

Achores. Pl. of *Achor*. **A. capitis.** See *Scabies capitis*.

Achoria (*ah-kor'-e-ah*) [L.]. See *Achoresis*.

Achoresis (*ah-kor-e'-sis*) [*a*, priv.; *χωρεῖν*, to make room; pl., *achoreses*] Grossi's term for the diminished capacity of a hollow organ, as of the bladder. Syn , *Achoria*. Cf. *Stenochoria*.

Achras (*ak'-ras*) [*ἀχρας*, the wild pear] A genus of arboraceous plants of the order *Sapotaceæ*. **A. sapota,** Linn. [*cochitzapol*, Mex.], the Sapodilla plum; a species indigenous to South America The fruit is edible, sweet, cloying; said to be beneficial in strangury. The seeds are laxative and diuretic; they are exhibited in emulsion in cases of gravel and renal colic. The bitter astringent bark (*cortex jamaicensis*) has been used as a substitute for cinchona bark. The bark and seeds yield the glucosid sapotin. The sap yields chicle gum.

Achroacytosis (*ah-kro-ah-si-to'-sis*) [*ἀχροεῖν*, to be colorless; *κύτος*, cell]. Abnormal development of lymph-cells.

Achroiocytosis (*ah-kroi-o-si-to'-sis*). Same as *Achroacytosis*.

Achroma. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Achromasia, Achromatia; Achromatosis; Achromodermia; Leukoderma*. **A. vitiligo.** See *Vitiligo*.

Achromacyte (*ah-kro'-ma-sit*) [*a*, priv.; *χρωμα*, color; *κύτος*, cell]. A degenerated, decolorized erythrocyte, a "phantom" or shadow corpuscle; also called *Ponfick's shadow corpuscles, Bizzozero's blood-platelets, Hayem's corpuscles or hematoblasts*.

Achromatia (*ah-kro-ma'-she-ah*). See *Achroma* (Illus. Dict.).

Achromatic. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Relating to achromatin. **A. Spindle.** See *Nuclear Spindle* (Illus. Dict.).

Achromaticity (*ah-kro-mat-is'-it-e*). The state of being achromatic.

Achromatistous (*ah-kro-mat-is'-tus*) [*ἀχρωμάτιστος*, uncolored]. Deficient or unhealthy in color (as in cachexia).

Achromatization (*ah-kro-mat-iz-a'-shun*). The act or process of rendering achromatic.

Achromatize (*ah-kro'-mat-iz*) To render achromatic.

Achromatophile (*ah-kro-mat'-o-fil*) [*a*, priv.; *χρῶμα*, color; *φιλεῖν*, to love]. 1. Showing no affinity for stains. 2. A microbe or histologic element which does not stain readily.

Achromatopsia, Achromatopsy. (See Illus. Dict.) **A., Partial,** a form in which only one pair of colors, which to the normal eye are complementary, appear gray or white. **A., Total,** that in which all the colors

appear as white or gray. Cf. *Acyanoblepsia, Anerythropsia, Chromatodysopsia, Daltonismus, Xanthocyanopsia.*

Achromatopsis (*ah-kro-mat-op'-sis*). Color-blindness; achromatopsia.

Achromatosis. (See Illus. Dict.) **A. acquisita,** acquired achromatosis. Cf. *Vitiligo* and *Canities prematura.* **A. congenitalis,** congenital achromatosis. Cf. *Albinismus* and *Poliosis.*

Achromaturia (*ah-kro-ma-tu'-re-ah*) [*a*, priv.; *χρῶμα*, color; *οὖρον*, urine]. A colorless state of the urine.

Achronizoic (*ah-kron'-e-so-ik*) [*a*, priv.; *χρονίζειν*, to hold out]. A term applied to drugs which are incapable of remaining unchanged for any length of time.

Achroodectin (*ah-kro-o-dek'-tin*) [*ἀχροος*, colorless; *δέκεσθαι*, to receive]. A carbohydrate obtained from the mucin of snails. Syn., *Achroöglycogen.*

Achroöglycogen (*ah-kro-o-gli'-ko-jen*). See *Achroodectin*

Achroous (*ah'-kro-us*). Devoid of color. See *Achromatistous*

Achylia. (See Illus. Dict.) **A. gastrica,** Einhorn's term for a condition of the stomach marked by destruction of the glandular structures with resulting absence of chyme, ferment, and even mucus; called *anadenia gastrica* by Ewald.

Achymous (*ah-ki'-mus*) [*a*, priv.; *χύμος*, chyme]. 1. Deficient in chyme. 2. Achylic.

Achyranthes. (See Illus. Dict.) **A. aspera,** Linn., a shrub of India, where the seeds, flowers, and leaves are esteemed in the treatment of hydrophobia, snake-bites, ophthalmia, and cutaneous diseases. **A. fruticosa,** Lam., same distribution and uses as the foregoing species.

Aciamid (*as-i'-am-id*) [*acid; amid*]. A body formed on the ammonia type, but possessing an acid character.

Acibromid (*as-e-bro'-mid*). See *Oxybromid.*

Acichlorid (*as-e-klor'-id*). See *Oxychlorid.*

Aciculate (*as-ik'-u-lāt*) [*acus*, a needle]. Needle-shaped; acicular, aciculiform, aciform.

Aciculiform (*as-ik-u'-le-form*). See *Aciculate.*

Acid. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Sour 3. Possessing the chemical properties or exhibiting the reaction of an acid **A., Abietinic.** Same as *A., Abietic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Absinthic,** an acid obtained by Braconnot from wormwood; it is said to be identical with succinic acid. **A., Acetosulfuric.** See *A., Thioacetic.* **A., Acetylformic.** Same as *A., Pyruvic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Acetylsalicylic.** See *Aspirin.* **A., Achilleic,** an acid obtained from *Achillea millefolium*, identical with aconitic acid. **A., Adenylic,** a primary nucleinic acid obtained from animal glands and supposed by Kossel to contain only adenin as a nucleinic base, but now known to contain also guanin and a third basic substance termed *cytosin.* **A., Adhatodic,** an acid found in combination with an alkaloid, *vasicin*, in *Adhatoda vasica* (*q. v.*). **A., Agaric, A., Agaricinic.** Same as *A., Agaricic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Ailanthic, A., Ailantic,** a bitter nitrogenous acid isolated from the bark of *Ailanthus excelsa.* Said to possess medicinal virtue. **A., Alantic.** See *A., Alanthic* (Illus. Dict.).

A s, Alcohol, $C_nH_{2n}\begin{matrix}OH\\CO_2H\end{matrix}$, monobasic acids having t e properties of the monohydric alcohols. They are distinguished as primary, secondary, and tertiary according as they contain, in addition to the carboxyl group, the group $-CH_2OH$, the radicle $=CHOH$, or the group $\equiv C.OH$. Syn., *Oxyacids, Hydroxy-fatty acids.* Cf. *A., Glycollic* (Illus. Dict.). **A.s, Aldehyd,** bodies which combine the properties of a carboxylic acid and of an aldehyd. Cf. *A., Formic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Aliphatic.** Same as *A., Fatty.* **A., Alizaric, A., Alizarinic.** See *A., Phthalic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Alkali.** Same as *Amido-acid.* **A.; Allantoic,** 1. $C_4H_8N_4O_4$. A monobasic crystalline acid obtained from allantoin by the addition of the elements of a molecule of water. 2. A name formerly given to allantoin under the belief that it was a true acid. **A., Allanturic,** $C_7H_4N_4O_8$, obtained from allantoin on warming with baryta-water or with PbO_2 and by oxidation of hydantoin. Syn., *Lantanuric acid.* **A., Allituric,** $C_8H_6N_4O_4$, yellowish-white crystals, soluble with difficulty in water, obtained from alloxantin by treating it with hydrochloric acid. **A., Allomaleic** Same as *A., Fumaric.* **A., Aloetic, A., Aloetinic,** $C_{14}H_4N_4O_{10}$, a yellow amorphous powder, soluble in alcohol and slightly in water, obtained from aloes by action of nitric acid; it explodes on heating. Syn., *Tetranitroanthraquinon, Polychromic acid; Aloe purple; Artificial bitter of aloes, Aloitinic acid.* **A., Aloitinic.** See *A., Aloetic.* **A. of Amber.** See *A., Succinic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Ambreic,** an acid obtained from ambrein by action of nitric acid with heat. **A., Amic,** any one of a class of nitrogenized acids produced by the substitution of amidogen (NH_2) for a hydroxyl molecule in the acid characteristic of a polybasic acid. **A., Amidacetic.** See *Glycin* (Illus Dict.). **A., Amidisethionic.** See *Taurin* (Illus Dict.). **A., Amido-.** See under *Amido acid* (Illus Dict.). **A., Amidobarbituric.** Same as *Uramil* (Illus Dict.) **A., Amidocaproic.** See *Leucin* (Illus Dict.). **A., Amidoethylenlactic.** See *Serin* (Illus Dict.). **A., Amidoethylsulfonic.** Same as *Taurin* (Illus. Dict.) **A., Amidoglutaric.** See *A., Glutamic.* **A., Amidoglycollic.** See *Glycin* (Illus. Dict.) **A., Amidohydracrylic.** See *Serin* (Illus. Dict) **A., Amidoisethionic.** See *Taurin* (Illus Dict) **A., α-Amidoisobutylacetic.** Same as *Leucin* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Amidolactic.** See *Alanin* (Illus Dict.). **A., Amidooxyethylsulfonic.** Same as *Taurin* (Illus. Dict.). **A., α-Amidopropionic.** Same as *Alanin* (Illus Dict.). **A., Amidopyrotartaric.** See *A., Glutamic.* **A., Amidosuccinic.** See *A., Aspartic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Amidosulfethylic.** See *Taurin* (Illus Dict.) **A., α-Amidothiolactic.** Same as *Cystein.* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Aminoethan.** See *Glycin* (Illus Dict.). **A., Ammonchelidonic.** See *A., Chelidonamic.* **A., Amniotic.** See *Allantoin* (Illus. Dict.) **A., Amygdalic,** $C_{20}H_{32}O_{18}$, a crystallipe acid obtained from amygdalin by action of alkalies **A., Amylic.** See *A., Valeric* (Illus Dict.). **A., Anacardiac,** $C_{22}H_{32}O_3$, a tetratomic acid obtained by Städler from the fruit of *Anacardium occidentale* (cashew nut), occurring in white, radiating, inflammable crystals, with aromatic, slightly burning taste, soluble in alcohol and ether, insoluble in water, melts at 26° C. It is used as an anthelmintic in the form of ammonium anacardate. **A., Anchoic.** Same as *A., Azelaic.* **A., Anchusic.** See *Alkannin* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Anhydrosulfaminbenzoic.** See *Saccharin* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Anhydrous.** See *Anhydrid* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Anilic.** See *A., Mononitrosalicylic.* **A., Anilotic, A., Anilotinic,** $C_7H_5NO_5 + H_2O$, colorless needles soluble in alcohol and ether and slightly soluble in water, melting at 125° C. It is an oxidation product of salicin or salicylic acid by action of nitric acid. Syn., *β-Nitrosalicylic acid.* **A., Animal,** an acid characteristic of or obtained from animal tissues or products. **A., Anisuric,** $C_{10}H_{11}NO_5$, an acid formed by the action of anisyl chlorid on the silver compound of glycocoll; it also occurs in the urine after the ingestion of anise. **A., Anisylous.** See *Aldehyd, Anisic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Anthemic, A., Anthemidic,** an acid found by Pattone in the bloom of *Anthemis cotula*, L., and *A. arvensis*, L. It forms silky

needles in taste and odor resembling chamomile. It is soluble in water, alcohol, chloroform, and ether. **A., Antimonous, Anhydrous.** Same as *Antimony Oxid, Antimonous.* **A., Antirrhinic,** a volatile acid existing in the leaves of *Digitalis purpurea;* it resembles valerianic acid. **A., Antitartaric.** See *A., Mesotartaric.* **A. of Ants,** formic acid. **A., Apocrenic,** Berzelius' term for a brown amorphous substance obtained from the sediment of chalybeate waters. **A., Apple, A. of Apples.** See *A., Malic* (Illus. Dict.) **A., Arabinic.** Same as *Arabin* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Arachic, A., Arachidic, A., Arachinic,** $C_{20}H_{40}O_2 = C_{19}H_{39}.COOH$, a monobasic fatty acid obtained from oil of peanut, *Arachis hypogæa;* it forms smooth, shining laminas, with pearly luster, soluble in alcohol and ether, melting at 75.5° C. **A., Argentic,** silver monoxid. **A., Aromatized Fatty.** Same as *A., Aromatic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Arsenious, Vitreous,** the vitreous mass obtained by the resublimation of the "flowers of arsenic" obtained by subliming arsenical pyrite Cf *Arsenic Glass, White* **A., Arsenous.** Same as *A., Arsenious* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Arsinic,** any one of a class of acids formed by the oxidation of arsines or arsonium compounds. Cf. *A., Dimethylarsinic.* **A., Arsonic.** See *A., Arsinic.* **A., Artanthic,** a crystalline acid obtained by Marcotte from matico, the leaves of *Piper angustifolium.* **A., Arthanitic.** See *Cyclamin.* **A., Arvic** [L. *arvum,* tilled soil], an acid obtained from garden-soil. **A., Aseptic,** an antiseptic solution consisting of an aqueous solution of 5 gm of boric acid in 1000 gm of hydrogen peroxid (1 5%); 3 gm of salicylic acid may be added **A., Asparagic, A., Asparaginic.** Same as *A, Asparitic* (Illus. Dict.) **A., Asparamic.** See *A, Asparitic* (Illus. Dict.). **A, Aspartic, Inactive,** $NH_2C_2H_3(CO_2H)_2$, formed by heating aspartic acid with water or with alcoholic ammonia to 140°–150° C, or with HCl to 170°–180° C. Syn., *Asparacemic acid.* **A., Avivitellinic,** the paranuclein constituent of ovovitellin. **A., Avorninic,** an acid obtained by Kubly from the decomposition of avornin, said to be identical with frangulinic acid **A., Axinic,** $C_{18}H_{28}O_2$ (?), a saponification product of axin occurring as a brownish oily substance. **A., Azelaic, A., Azelainic,** $C_9H_{16}O_4$, an oxidation product of oleic acid, Chinese wax, castor oil, or cocoanut oil; it occurs in thin plates, soluble in water, alcohol, and in ether, melts at 106°–107° C. and boils at 360° C. Syn, *Anchoic acid; Lepargylic acid; Azelic acid; Azeloinic acid.* **A., Azelic.** Same as *A., Azelaic.* **A., Azeloinic.** See *A., Azelaic.* **A., Azocarbonic.** See *A, Picric* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Azoleic.** See *A., Enanthylic* (Illus. Dict.) **A, Baldrianic.** See *A, Valeric* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Benic.** See *A., Behenic, Table of Fatty Acids* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Benzamic.** See *A., Amidobenzoic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Benzamidacetic, A., Benzamidocetic.** See *A, Hippuric* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Benzenetetracarbonic.** See *A., Prehnitic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Bibasic.** See *Acids, Dibasic,* under *Acids* (Illus Dict.). **A., Bilianic,** $C_{24}H_{34}O_8$, a tribasic acid obtained after dehydrocholalic acid by the oxidation of cholalic acid. **A.s, Biliary,** those obtained from bile. See *A, Chenotaurocholic; A., Glycocholic; A., Hyoglycocholic; A., Hyotaurocholic; A., Taurocholic.* **A., Bilicholinic.** See *A., Cholelic.* **A., Bilifulvic.** Same as *Bilifulvin* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Bilirubinic.** Same as *Bilirubin* (Illus. Dict) **A., Biliverdinic,** $C_9H_9NO_4$, an oxidation product obtained by Küster from biliverdin. **A., Blattic.** See *Antihydropin* (Illus. Dict.) and *Taracanin.* **A., Boletic.** See *A., Fumaric.* **A., Boracic.** Same as *A., Boric.* **A. of Borax,** orthoboric acid. **A., Borocitric,** a combination of boro-acids and citric acids forming a white powder which is used as a solvent for urates and phosphates in urinary calculi, gout, etc. Dose, 0.3–1.3 gm. (5–20 gr.). **A., Borophenylic,** $C_6H_5BO_2$, obtained by the action of phosphorus oxychlorid upon a mixture of boric acid and phenol. It is an antiseptic white powder with a mild aromatic taste, not easily soluble in water, melting at 204° C. It is fatal to lower forms of life, but does not affect the higher forms; *phenylboric acid.* **A., Borosalicylic,** $B(OH)(OC_6H_4.CO_2H)_2$, a combination of boric and salicylic acids in molecular proportion. It is used externally instead of salicylic acid. **A., Botulinic,** Buchner's name for the active principle of poisonous sausage, now known to be a toxic albuminose known as *botulismustoxin,* the product of *Bacillus botulinus,* Van Ermengem. **A., Brazilic.** See *Brasilin* (Illus. Dict.) **A., Brom-,** one in which bromin has replaced one or more atoms of hydrogen in the acid radicle. **A., Bromacetic.** See *A., Monobromacetic.* **A., Bromhydric,** hydrobromic acid. **A., Bursic, A., Bursinic,** a yellow hygroscopic mass obtained from an aqueous extract of *Capsella bursa-pastoris* by the action of lead acetate and ammonia and evaporating. Its aqueous solution is used as ergotin hypodermically, and also internally. **A., Butic, A., Butinic.** See *A., Arachidic.* **A., Cacodylic.** See *A., Dimethylarsenic.* **A., Cahincic, A., Cäincic.** See *Cahincin.* **A., Calumbic,** $C_{22}H_{34}O_7$, a yellow amorphous constituent of calumba, the root of *Jateorhiza columba,* found by Bödeker; it is soluble in alcohol and alkaline solutions, nearly insoluble in water. **A., Cambogic,** $C_{30}H_{34}O_4$, the red-yellow acid resin obtained from gamboge; soluble in alcohol and ether. **A., Camphoglycuronic,** $C_{16}H_{24}O_8$, an acid found by Schmiedeberg and Meyer in urine after the ingestion of camphor There are 2 isomerids, *α-* and *β-camphoglycuronic acids,* the first of which is levorotary. The action of dilute acids converts them into glycuronic acid and campherol **A., Carballylic.** See *A, Tricarballylic.* **A., Carbocinchomeronic.** See *A, Pyridintricarboxylic.* **A., Carbolic, Camphorated,** a mixture of carbolic acid 1 part and camphor 3 parts. **A., Carbolic, Chlorinated.** See *Trichlorphenol* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Carbolic, Iodized,** a solution of 20 parts of iodin in 76 parts of carbolic acid with the addition of 4 parts of glycerin. It is used as an antiseptic and escharotic **A., Carbolsulfuric,** a mixture of equal parts of crude carbolic acid and concentrated sulfuric acid. It is used as a disinfectant in 2% to 3% solution. **A., Carbonaceous.** See *Carbon Dioxid.* **A., Carnic,** $C_{10}H_{15}N_5O_6$, a sulfur free compound resembling antipeptone obtained by Siegfried from milk and muscles. It is soluble in water and warm alcohol and gives several crystalline salts. Whether it is a physiologic constituent of muscle or only an elaboration product is unsettled **A., Caseic,** 1. Lactic acid (*q. v.*). 2. Of Proust—shown by Braconnot to be a modification of acetic acid combined with an acrid oil. **A., Catechinic, A., Catechuic.** See *Catechin* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Catechuinic,** a decomposition product of catechin by action of caustic potash. **A., Catechutannic,** $C_{15}H_{14}O_6$ (J. Löwe), reddish-brown lumps, scales, or powder extracted from *Acacia catechu,* Willd., by water. It is soluble in alcohol and slightly in water and is used as an astringent. Ferric salts color it a dirty green. **A., Cathartic.** Same as *A., Cathartinic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Cerasinic.** See *Cerasin* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Cerebric,** Vauquelin and Frémy's name for impure cerebrin. **A. of Chalk, A. Chalky,** carbonic acid.

A., Chamber, crude dilute sulfuric acid found in the lead chambers in the formation of sulfuric acid from sulfur. **A.-characteristic**, the replaceable hydrogen and the elements immediately bound to it in the molecule of an acid, as the CO . OH of organic acids. **A., Chelidamic.** Same as *A., Chelidonamic.* **A., Chelidonamic,** $C_7H_7NO_6$, an acid derived from chelidonic acid by heating with ammonia. Syn., *Chelidamic acid; Ammonchelidonic acid.* **A., Chelidoninic,** an acid isolated from *Chelidonium majus* by Zwenger, but believed to be identical with succinic acid. **A., Chenocholalic, A., Chenocholic,** $C_{27}H_{44}O_4$, a yellowish powder or amorphous mass, soluble in alcohol and ether, obtained from taurochenocholic acid of goose-bile by boiling with baryta-water. **A., Chenotaurocholic,** $C_{29}H_{49}NSO_6$, an indistinctly crystalline acid found in goose-bile, of which it is the most important biliary acid; it is soluble in water and alcohol. Syn., *Taurochenocholic acid.* **A., Chinic.** See *A, Quinic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Chinovic.** See *A, Quinovic.* **A., Chlorophenic.** See *Chlorophenol* (Illus. Dict.) **A., Chlorophenisic.** See *Trichlorphenol* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Chlorophenylic, A., Chlorphenylic.** See *Chlorphenol* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Chlorrhodic, A., Chlorrhodinic,** a compound of rhodium sesquioxid with chlorin; it is said to be formed in the decomposition of pus. **A., Choleic,** $C_{24}H_{40}O_4$ (Lassar-Cohn), a cholalic acid named by Latschinoff which always occurs in small amount in ox-bile, and is probably identical with desoxycholalic acid. On oxidation choleic acid first yields *dehydrocholeic acid,* $C_{24}H_{34}O_4$, and afterward *cholanic acid.* **A., Choleinic, I.** $C_{25}H_{42}O_4$, an acid found by Latschinoff in small amount in ox-bile, forming needles or tablets. 2. Taurocholic acid. **A., Cholesteric,** $C_{12}H_{16}O_7$, an acid obtained by Tappeiner from the oxidation of cholalic acid with potassium bichromate and sulfuric acid This must not be confounded with cholesterinic acid. **A., Cholesterinic,** $C_9H_{10}O_5$, a dibasic acid obtained from cholesterin and from cholalic acid by action of nitric acid; it occurs as a gum-like, yellow, hygroscopic body with an acrid taste **A., Cholic.** (See Illus. Dict.) 2. See *A., Glycocholic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Chlodinic,** $C_{24}H_{38}O_4$, obtained from the dehydration of cholic acid; it occurs as a resinous mass, devoid of color, soluble in alcohol, insoluble in water. **A., Choloidanic,** $C_{16}H_{24}O_7$, obtained from cholalic acid by action of nitric acid with heat; it forms filiform prisms almost insoluble in cold water. **A., Choloidic,** $C_{24}H_{36}O_4$. See *A, Choloidinic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Chondroidinsulfuric.** See *A., Chondroitinsulfuric.* **A., Chondroitic.** See *A., Chondroitinsulfuric.* **A., Chondroitinsulfuric,** $C_{16}H_{27}NSO_{17}$ (Schmiedeberg), occurs, according to Mörner, in all varieties of cartilage and in the inner coats of the arteries; it has also been found in amyloid livers. It appears as a white amorphous powder, easily soluble in water, forming an acid solution. Syn., *Chondroitic acid; Chondroitinsulfuric acid; Chondrose; Chondroglycose; Chondroglucose.* **A., Chrysinic.** See *Chrysin* (Illus. Dict.) **A., Chrysophanic, Medicinal.** See *Chrysarobin* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Cilianic,** $C_{20}H_{30}O_{10}$, an oxidation product of cholalic acid. **A., Cimicic,** $C_{15}H_{28}O_2$, a monobasic acid forming yellow crystals obtained from a fetid oil produced from the bug *Khaphigaster punctipennis,* Lap **A., Cobric,** Blyth's name for a very poisonous crystalline substance he claims to have separated from cobra venom. **A., Colombic.** See *A., Calumbic.* **A., Colopholic, A., Colophonic,** an acid obtained from turpentine; it is used in plasters. **A., Columbic.** See *A, Calumbic.* **A., Comosic,** an acid obtained from the bulbs of *Muscari comosum* and believed to have physiologic properties similar to saponin. **A., Copahuvic.** See *A., Copaivic.* **A., Copaivic,** $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$, an almost colorless, coarsely crystalline powder, obtained from copaiba; it is soluble in alcohol, ether, and benzene. **A., Cornic.** See *Cornin* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Cotarnic,** $C_{11}H_{13}O_5$, a dibasic acid derived from cotarnin by action of dilute nitric acid. **A., Cresotic, A., Cresotinic,** $C_8H_8O_3$, an aromatic hydroxy acid of which 3 isomeric compounds may be formed by the action of sodium and carbonic anhydrid on the 3 modifications of cresol. They all occur in acicular crystals. The *para* compound, melting at 151° C., is used as an antipyretic in the form of sodium cresolate. Dose, 2–20 gr., max. dose, 60 gr. Syn., *Oxytoluic acid; Homosalicylic acid.* **A., Cresylsalicylic,** found in the mother liquor accompanying salicylic acid when prepared by Kolbe's process **A., Crithmic,** an oxidation product of the volatile oil of *Crithmum maritimum,* L. **A., Crocic.** See *A, Croconic* (Illus. Dict.) **A., Crotonic,** $CH_3 . CH : CH . CO_2H$, a monobasic acid forming monoclinic crystals or trimetric plates soluble in water and ligroin, melting at 72° C and boiling at 185° C. It is obtained from crude wood-vinegar, or produced by the oxidation of crotonaldehyd. **A., Crotonoleic.** Same as *A., Tiglic.* **A., Crotonolic.** See *A., Tiglic* **A., Cryptophanic,** $C_{10}H_{18}N_2O_{10}$, an acid found by Thudichum to exist in small quantities in human urine. **A., Cubebic,** $C_{13}H_{14}O_7$ (?), a white waxy mass, turning brown on exposure, obtained from cubeb berries, the unripe fruit of *Piper cubeba,* soluble in alcohol and ether and alkaline solutions, and used as a diuretic. Dose, 5–10 gr. in pills several times daily. **A., Cumaric.** See *A., Coumaric* (Illus. Dict.) **A., Cuminuric,** a nitrogenous acid found in urine and produced in the body by the conjugation of glycocoll with cumic acid. **A., Cyanilic.** See *A, Tricyanic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Cyanurmonamic.** See *Ammelid* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Cynurenic,** $C_{10}H_7NO_3$, a decomposition product of proteids, found by Liebig in dogs' urine; it is a dibasic crystalline acid, soluble in alcohol and melts at 253° C. Syn., *Kynurenic acid.* **A., Dammar,** $C_{40}H_{30}O_7$, a crystalline resinous acid the chief constituent of Australian dammar (kauri gum). **A., Dammaric.** See *A., Dammarylic.* **A., Dammarylic,** $C_{40}H_{60}O_3$, a constituent of East Indian dammar, according to Huchsohn forming 80% of it; it is insoluble in weak alcohol, but soluble in absolute alcohol. **A., Damolic.** Same as *A., Damalic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Dehydrocholalic,** $C_{24}H_{34}O_8 + 3H_2O$, an oxidation product of cholalic acid with permanganate **A., Dehydrocholeic.** See under *A., Choleic.* **A., Delphinic,** an acid first obtained in 1817 by Chevreul from the oil of the dolphin, identical with *A., Valeric* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Dephlogisticated Marine.** Same as *Chlorin* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Desoxycholalic,** $C_{24}H_{40}O_4$, a reduction product of cholalic acid occurring during putrefactive changes. **A., Dextrocamphoric,** camphoric acid prepared from ordinary camphor, which is dextrorotary. Cf. *A., Levocamphoric.* **A., Dextrolactic.** See *A., Sarcolactic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Dextropimaric,** one of the three acids found by Vesterberg in pimaric acid; it is dextrorotary, melts at 210°–211° C., is insoluble in water, easily soluble in hot alcohol and in glacial acetic acid, from which it crystallizes in large plates. **A., Dextrotartaric, tartaric acid. A., Dialuric,** $C_4H_4O_4N_2$, a monobasic acid obtained by the reduction of alloxan with zinc and hydrochloric acid, occurring in needles or prisms; shows a very acid reaction, and forms salts with 1 or 2 equivalents of the metals. It becomes red on exposure, absorbs oxygen, and is converted into alloxantin.

Syn., *Tartronylurea*. **A., Diatomic,** one which contains 2 atoms of replaceable hydrogen. **A., Dibromgallic, A., Dibromogallic, A., Dibromotrioxybenzoic.** Same as *Gallobromol*. **A., Dichloracetic,** $CHCl_2 . CO_2H$, produced when chloral is heated with CNK or potassium ferrocyanid and water. It occurs as a caustic, colorless liquid at ordinary temperature, but crystallizes at a low temperature. Sp. gr. 1.522 at 15° C.; boils at 189°–191° C.; soluble in water and alcohol. It is used as an escharotic in skin diseases. **A., Digitalic,** a fixed acid obtained by Morin from the leaves of *Digitalis purpurea*, L., occurring as white needles of acid taste and reaction and peculiar insipid taste, very easily soluble in alcohol and water, less soluble in ether. **A., Dihydrated,** one which is combined with 2 molecules of water. **A., Dihydric.** Same as *A*, *Diatomic*. **A., Dihydroxy, A., Dioxy,** acids formed by replacing 2 of the hydrogen atoms of any acid radicle by 2 molecules of hydroxyl. **A., Di-iodosalicylic,** $C_7H_4I_2O_3$, a white crystalline powder, soluble in alcohol and ether, slightly soluble in water, and melting at 220°–230° C. It is antipyretic, analgesic, and antiseptic, and is used in rheumatism and gout. Dose, 8–20 grains three or four times daily in wafers. Maximum dose, 30 grains. **A., Diiodparaphenolsulfonic.** See *Sozoiodol* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Dimethylarsenic,** $As(CH_3)_2OOH$, a substance formed by the oxidation of cacodyl, occurring in large permanent prisms, odorless and slightly sour. It is soluble in water and alcohol and melts at 200° C. It is considered not to be toxic, and because of its solubility is easily absorbed. Syn., *Cacodylic acid; Kakodylic acid*. **A., Dimethylprotocatechuic.** See *A., Veratric* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Dioxybenzoic.** See *A*, *Protocatechuic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Dioxyphenylacetic.** See *A., Homogentisinic*. **A., Ditartaric.** See *A., Tartralic*. **A., Ditartrylic.** See *A., Tartralic*. **A., Dithiochlorsalicylic,** $SC_6H . Cl . OH . COOH$, a reddish-yellow powder obtained by heating a mixture of salicylic acid and sulfur chlorid to 140° C. It is recommended as an antiseptic. **A., Dithiosalicylic,** $C_{14}H_{10}S_2O_6$, obtained from salicylic acid and sulfur chlorid heated to 150° C., and existing in two modifications differing in the solubility of their salts. It is an antiseptic, analgesic, antipyretic yellowish-gray powder, partly soluble in water. Its lithium and sodium salts only are used in medicine as substitutes for salicylic acid. **A., Dracic, A., Draconic, A., Draconylic.** See *A., Anisic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Elaic.** See *A*, *Elaidic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Elaiodic.** See *A., Ricinoleic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Eleodic, A., Elæodic.** See *A., Ricinoleic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Ergotic** or **Ergotinic,** a volatile principle obtained from ergot of rye, occurring as a yellowish-brown, hygroscopic powder, soluble in water and dilute alcohol. It is oxytocic. **A., Erythric.** 1. Same as *Erythrin* (Illus. Dict.). 2. Brugnatelli's name for alloxan. **A., Ethanethiolic.** See *A*, *Thioacetic*. **A., Ethidenelactic.** See *A., Lactic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Ethmethacetic.** See *A., Methylethylacetic*. **A., Ethylacetic.** See *A., Butyric* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Ethylenelactic,** $CH_3(OH) . CH_2 . CO_2H = C_3H_6O_3$, an acid isomeric with ethidene lactic acid or the lactic acid of fermentation, is obtained from acrylic acid by heating with aqueous sodium hydroxid to 100° C. and in various other ways. It is a thick uncrystallizable syrup; on heating it loses water and is converted into acrylic acid. Syn., *Hydracrylic acid; β-Oxypropionic acid; β-Hydroxypropionic acid*. **A., Ethylenephenylhydrazinsuccinic,** $C_{20}H_{22}N_2O_6$, an acid obtained from an alcoholic solution of ethylenephenylhydrazin and succinic anhydrid by boiling. It occurs in acicular crystals soluble in water. It is used as an antipyretic. **A., Ethylidenelactic,** lactic acid. **A., Excretolic, Marcet's** name for an oily body found in human feces. **A. of Fat,** Crew's name for an acid distilled from fat, and subsequently proved to be acetic acid. **A., Fellanic,** $C_{50}H_{72}O_8 + 3H_2O$, an acid obtained by Berzelius from putrescent bile by action of hydrochloric acid. **A., Fellic,** $C_{72}H_{46}O_4$, a crystalline cholalic acid obtained by Schotten from human bile; it is due to admixture with this acid that cholalic acid from human bile differs in appearance from that obtained from other sources. **A., Fellinic.** Same as *A., Fellic*. **A., Ferrihydrocyanic,** $H_3F_2Cy_6$, lustrous, brownish-green needles, gradually decomposing in the air, formed from the decomposition of lead ferricyanid by means of dilute sulfuric acid. It is soluble in water and alcohol. Syn., *A., Ferricyanic; Hydroferricyanic acid; Hydrogen cyanid; Hydroferricyanhydric acid*. **A., Ferrohydrocyanic,** $H_4F_2Cy_6$, a white crystalline powder turning blue in moist air; soluble in water. It is the product of potassium ferrocyanid and dilute hydrochloric acid. Syn., *A. Ferrocyanic; Hydrogen ferrocyanid*. **A., Ferulaic.** See *A., Ferulic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Formylic,** formic acid. **A., Frangulic, A., Frangulinic,** $C_{14}H_8O_4 + 1\frac{1}{2}H_2O$, obtained from frangulin by boiling with dilute acids. It occurs as yellowish-brown needles or tablets, soluble in alcohol, melting at 252°–254° C. It is used as a laxative. Syn., *A. Avoirmic*. **A., Fumaric,** $C_4H_4O_4$, a dibasic acid obtained from *Fumaria officinalis*, L., several species of fungi and other plants, and also from decomposing malic acid. It forms small needles, or scales, soluble in water, subliming at 200° C. It is a feeble tonic. Syn., *Allomaleic acid; Boletic acid; Glaucic acid; Lichenic acid; Paramaleic acid; Phenaconic acid*. **A., Furfuracrylic,** $C_7H_6O_3$, a crystalline acid obtained by oxidation of furfuracrolein and isomeric with salicylic acid; it crystallizes from hot water in long brittle needles melting at 135° C. **A., Furfuracryluric,** an acid excreted in the urine and formed in the body by the conjugation of glycocoll with furfuracrylic acid. **A., Gadic, A., Gadinic,** $C_{29}H_{58}O_4$, a peculiar fatty acid obtained by Luck (1857) from turbid cod-liver oil. It forms crystals melting at 60°–63° C. **A., Gæidic, A., Gæidinic,** $C_{16}H_{30}O_2$, a monobasic acid isomeric with hypogeic acid and obtained from it by warming with nitric acid, occurring in colorless crystals melting at 38° C. Soluble in alcohol and in ether, insoluble in water. **A., Gallamic,** an acid obtained from tannin by the action of a mixture of ammonia and ammonium sulfite. **A., Gallotannic,** the tannin of nutgalls. **A. of Galls,** gallic acid. **A., Gaultheric.** See *Methyl Salicylate*. **A., Gelsemic,** a fluorescent acid obtained by v. Wormsley from *Gelsemium sempervirens*; it occurs in tasteless, odorless, acicular crystals, soluble in 100 parts of cold water and readily in warm water, ether, and chloroform. **A., Glucuronic.** See *A., Glycuronic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Glutamic, A., Glutaminic,** $CH_2 . CH_2 . CH(NH_2) . (COOH)_2$, a dibasic acid produced by boiling albuminous substances with dilute mineral acids. It forms small shining crystals soluble with difficulty in cold water, more readily soluble in boiling water, but separating out on cooling, melting at 193° C. Syn., *Amidoglutaric acid*. **A., Glutanic.** See *A., Glutamic*. **A., Glycerinocarbolic,** an antiseptic and disinfectant substance obtained from carbolic acid and glycerin. It is soluble in water and alcohol. **A., Glycerinophosphoric, A., Glycerinphosphoric,** $C_3H_9PO_6$, a dibasic acid in combination with the fatty acids and cholin as lecithin in the yolk of eggs, in bile, in the brain, and in the nervous tissue. It is formed by mixing glycerin with metaphosphoric acid

It is a pale yellow oily liquid, without odor but having a sour taste, soluble in water and alcohol, and is used in treatment of neurasthenia, tabes, etc. Dose, 0.1–0.3 gm. (1½–5 gr.) three times daily. **A., Glycerinsulfuric,** $C_3H_9SO_6$, a monobasic body forming a series of salts called glycerosulfates. Syn., *A., Sulfoglyceric.* **A., Glycerolphosphoric, A., Glycerophosphoric.** See *A., Glycerinphosphoric.* **A., Glycerolsulfuric, A., Glycerosulfuric.** See *A., Glycerinsulfuric.* **A., Glyceryltricarbonic.** See *A., Tricarballylic.* **A., Glycoluramic.** See *A., Glycoluric* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Glycosuric,** an acid first found by Marshall in alcaptonuric urine and again recently. It is now believed to be identical with homogentisinic acid. **A., Glycyrrhizic,** an amorphous, brown-yellow, resinous substance with a sweet taste, obtained from the root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra,* L., and *G. echinata,* L.; it is a tribasic acid and the active constituent of licorice; it swells in cold water without dissolving, but in hot water forms a clear yellow jelly, readily soluble in weak alcohol but scarcely soluble in absolute alcohol and in ether. **A., Glyoxal.** See *A., Glyoxylic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Glyoxalic.** See *A., Glyoxylic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., green.** See *Pigments, Table of.* **A., Guaiacic,** 1. $C_8H_8O_3$, obtained by Righini (1837) from guaiacum wood or resin; it crystallizes in colorless needles, soluble in alcohol and ether. 2. See *A., Guaiaresinic.* **A., Guaiacolcarbonic, A., Guaiacolcarboxylic,** $C_8H_8O_4$, a monobasic crystalline acid, melting at 150° C. It is antiseptic and antipyretic **A., Guaiaconic,** $C_{19}H_{20}O_5$ (Hadelich, 1862), a constituent of guaiac resin in the proportion of 70%, occurring as a light brown amorphous substance fusing at 100° C.; readily soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform, insoluble in water. Its solutions are levorotary. **A., Guaiacresin.** See *A., Guaiaresinic.* **A., Guaiaresinic, A., Guaiaretic,** $C_{20}H_{26}O_4$, a dibasic acid extracted by Hlasiwetz (1859) from guaiac resin, of which it forms about 10%, by the action of alcoholic potash or by quicklime. It forms a crystalline salt with the former and an amorphous compound with the latter The crystals are soluble in ether, alcohol, benzol, chloroform, carbon disulfid, and acetic acid, insoluble in ammonia and water, melt below 80° C, and volatilize without decomposition. It gives a grass green coloration with ferric chlorid. **A., Gummic.** See *Arabin* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Gurjunic,** $C_{22}H_{34}O_4$, a constituent of gurjun balsam occurring in opaque crystalline masses of weak acid reaction, melting at 220° C., soluble in absolute alcohol or in ether, slowly in benzene; insoluble in water and dilute alcohol. **A., Gymnenic,** $C_{27}H_{58}O_{19}$, a greenish-white amorphous powder with a harsh acid taste, soluble in alcohol and chloroform and slightly soluble in water and ether It is obtained from the leaves of *Gymnema sylvestre,* R. Br., and obtunds the taste for bitter or sweet things, but not for sour, pungent, or astringent ones. It is used as a mouth-wash in 12% hydro-alcoholic solution before taking nauseous medicines. **A., Helvelic,** $C_{12}H_{20}O_7$, an acid obtained from fresh belladonna, occurring as a yellow transparent syrupy liquid of strong acid reaction **A., Helvellaic,** an acid which destroys red blood corpuscles, obtained by Böhm from juice of the mushrooms belonging to the genus *Helvella.* **A., Hematic, A., Hæmatic,** a yellow crystalline body derived by Treviranus from carbonized red blood-corpuscles by action of sodium carbonate and washing with alcohol. **A., Hematoxylic, A., Hæmatoxylic.** See *Hematoxylin* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Hendecatoic** or **Hendecoic.** See *A., Undecylic, Table of Fatty Acids* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Heptoic.** See *A., Enanthylic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Heptylacetic.** See *A., Pelargonic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Heptylcarbonic.** See *A., Caprylic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Heptylic.** See *A., Enanthylic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Hexabasic,** an acid containing 6 atoms of hydrogen replaceable by bases. **A., Hidrotic,** $C_5H_9NO_7$, a noncrystallizable acid obtained by Favre from perspiration, soluble in water and alcohol and evolving ammonia when heated. **A., Homosalicylic.** See *A., Cresotic.* **A., Homotoluic, A., Homotoluylic.** See *A., Hydrocinnamic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Hydantoin-hydroparacumaric.** Same as *A., Tyrosinhydantoinic.* **A., Hydra-.** See *A., Hydrogen* **A., Hydracrylic,** $C_3H_6O_3$, an acid isomeric with lactic acid. See *A., Ethylenelactic.* **A., Hydrantoic.** See *A., Glycoluric* (Illus Dict.). **A., Hydrated,** one united with the elements of water. **A., Hydrochinonsulfuric,** an ethereal acid found in small quantities in the urine after phenol-poisoning. **A., Hydrocyanic, Aqueous,** the hydrocyanic acid obtained by distillation, which contains a certain percentage of water before removal by fractional distillation and desiccation. **A., Hydrocyanic, Inhalation of.** See *A., Hydrocyanic, Vapor* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Hydrocyanic, Syrup of,** a preparation consisting of dilute hydrocyanic acid, 1 part; syrup, 125–200 parts. **A., Hydroferricyanhydric.** See *A., Ferrihydrocyanic.* **A., Hydroferricyanic.** See *A., Ferrihydrocyanic.* **A., Hydrofluosilicic,** H_2SiF_6, a dibasic acid obtained from silicon tetrafluorid by dissolving it in water Its aqueous solution is a colorless, transparent, acrid, fuming liquid; it volatilizes at 49° C without a residue. Syn., *A., Silicofluoric.* **A., Hydrogen,** an acid containing hydrogen **A, Hydroparacumaric,** $C_9H_{10}O_3$, a derivative of tyrosin and formed in the human system during the process of intestinal putrefaction; it may be prepared from paracoumaric acid by action of sodium amalgam, forming small prisms, soluble in alcohol, water, and ether, and melting at 125° C Syn., *Oxyphenylpropionic acid* **A., Hydrospiroylic,** the volatile oil of *Spiræa ulmaria.* **A., Hydrotic** See *A., Hidrotic.* **A., Hydroxyacetic.** See *A, Glycollic* (Illus Dict). **A, Hydroxyoleic.** See *A, Ricinoleic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Hydroxyphenylamidopropionic.** See *Tyrosin* (Illus. Dict). **A., Hyoglycocholic,** $C_{27}H_{43}NO_5$, a crystallizable glycocholic acid found in pig's bile, usually occurring as a resinous mass, soluble in alcohol, insoluble in water. **A, Hyotaurocholic,** $C_{26}H_{45}NSO_6$, a biliary acid, which as a sodium salt is found in small amount in the bile of swine; it is analogous to hyoglycocholic acid **A., Hypogeic, A., Hypogæic,** $C_{16}H_{30}O_2$, a monobasic acid found by Gössmann and Scheven (1855) in peanut (*Arachis hypogæa*) oil, occurring as fine colorless stellate groups of needles which melt at 33° C. and solidify again at 28–30° C; soluble in alcohol and ether; insoluble in water. **A., Hypoxanthylic.** See *A, Sarcylic* **A., Ichthulinic,** a substance obtained by Levene from the ichthulin of codfish eggs, similar in composition to avivitellinic acid. **A., Ichthyolsulfonic,** $C_{28}H_{38}S_3O_6$, an acid produced from Tyrolean bituminous mineral by the action of sulfuric acid; it is strongly acid and contains about 16.4% of sulfur. It is antiphlogistic and astringent, and is used in the form of its salts, chiefly "ichthyol," the ammonium salt. **A., Indigosulfonic, A., Indigosulfuric,** $C_{16}H_{10}S_2N_2O_8$, obtained from indigotin by the action of 15 parts of fuming sulfuric acid; it occurs as an amorphous blue solid or paste, soluble in water or alcohol. Syn., *Indigotindisulfonic acid; Sulfoindylic acid; Sulfoindigotic acid; Sulfindylic acid; Soluble indigoblue.* **A., Indigotic.** See *A., Mononitrosalicylic.* **A., Indigotindisulfonic.** See *A., Indigosulfonic.* **A., Indigotinmonosulfonic,** $C_{16}H_9N_2O_2 \cdot SO_3H$, a purple

powder, soluble in water and alcohol, obtained from indigotin by action of 7–10 parts of fuming sulfuric acid. Syn., *Sulfopurpuric acid; Phenicinsulfuric acid.* **A., Indoxylsulfonic, A., Indoxylsulfuric,** $C_8H_6NO.SO_3K$, indoxyl sulfate of potassium, derived from indol of the intestine by oxidation and excreted normally in small amount in the urine but increased by putrefactive changes in the body; it occurs in colorless gleaming tablets and plates easily soluble in water. Syn., *Animal indican; Indican of urine.* **A., Inorganic,** a mineral acid or one in which the carboxyl group CO.OH is absent **A., Inosinic,** $C_{10}H_{13}N_4O_8P$, a primary nucleinic acid occurring in muscle tissue and containing hypoxanthin as a base **A., Iodoboric,** a compound of boric and iodic acids. **A., Iodoortho-oxybenzoic.** See *A., Monoiodosalicylic.* **A., Iodosalicylic.** See *A., Monoiodosalicylic.* **A., Iodosobenzoic,** C_6H_4 OI.CO-OH$_2$, a compound analogous in action to iodoform. **A., Iodotannic.** See *Iodotannin* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Isethionuric.** See *A, Taurocarbamic.* **A., Isobutylcarbonic, A., Isobutylcarboxylic.** See *A., Valeric, Normal.* **A., Isobutylformic.** See *A, Isovaleric.* **A., Isolactic,** lactic acid. **A., Isopropylacetic.** See *A., Isovaleric* **A., Isotartaric,** Laurent and Gerhardt's name for tartralic acid. **A., Isouric,** $C_5H_4N_4O_3$, an acid, isomeric with uric acid, obtained by boiling alloxanthin and cyanamid, forming a heavy insoluble powder. **A., Isovaleric,** $(CH_3)_2.CH.CH_2.CO_2H$, an isomer of valeric acid, obtained from oil of valerian or from oxidation of amyl alcohol, occurs as a transparent, colorless, oily liquid with odor of valerian and old cheese; melts at 51° C., boils at 174° C. Sp. gr. 0.9470 at 0° C. Used in nervous affections. Max dose, 10 drops; per day 40 drops. Syn, *Monohydrated valerianic acid, Valerianic acid; Primary pentoic acid, Isobutyl carboxyl;* [illegible] **A., Jatrophic.** See *A., Crotonic,* [illegible] *Acids* (Illus. Dict) **A, Jecoleic,** an acid forming one of the essential constituents of cod-liver oil and isomeric with doeglic acid. **A., Jervic,** $C_{14}H_{19}O_{12}$, a tetrabasic crystalline acid found in the root of *Veratrum album,* L. **A., Kakodylic.** See *A., Dimethylarsenic.* **A., Karabic, A. karabique.** See *A., Succinic* **A., Ketonic,** one derived from a ketone by substituting the acid characteristic CO.OH for an atom of hydrogen. **A., Kinic.** See *A., Quinic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Kinovic.** See *A., Quinovic* **A, Kombic,** a compound obtained by Fraser in the lead precipitate from an aqueous solution of alcoholic extract of strophanthin. It is freely soluble in water and of strongly acid reaction. **A., Kresotic.** See *A., Cresotic.* **A., Kresylic.** See *Cresol* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Kynurenic.** See *A., Cynurenic.* **A., Lactolactic.** See *A, Lactylolactic.* **A., Lactylolactic,** $C_6H_{10}O_5$, a monobasic acid obtained from a solution of lactic acid heated to 130° to 140° C. It occurs as an amorphous, pale yellow mass, soluble in alcohol and water, soluble with difficulty in water. Syn., *Lactyl lactate; Lactolactic acid; Lactic anhydrid; Lactyl anhydrid* **A., Lanoceric,** $C_{80}H_{80}O_4$, an acid resulting from the saponification of lanolin; it melts at 104° C. **A., Lanopalminic,** $C_{16}H_{32}O_3$, resulting from the saponification of lanolin. It melts at 87°. **A., Lantanuric.** See *A., Allanturic.* **A., Lapachoic,** $C_{15}H_{14}O_3$, Paterno's name for the coloring-matter of lapacho wood, a species of *Bignonia.* It forms yellow prisms melting at 138° C., giving a beautiful red color with alkalis and with sulfuric acid a blood-red coloration. **A., Leucamic.** See *Leucin* (Illus. Dict.). **A.s, Leucinic,** acids obtained by oxidation of leucins. **A., Levocamphoric, A., Lævocamphoric,** camphoric acid prepared from matricaria camphor; it is levorotary. **A., Levopimaric, A., Lævopimaric,** a modification of pimaric acid crystallizing in rhombic pyramids which melt at 140°–150° C., soluble in alcohol. Its levorotation is at times as great as the dextrorotation of dextropimaric acid. **A., Levotartaric,** the levorotary variety of tartaric acid. **A., Lichenic,** See *A., Fumaric.* **A., Lithenic, A., Lithic,** uric acid. **A, Lithobilic,** a bile-acid found in bezoar stones. **A., Lithofellic, A., Lithofellinic,** $C_{20}H_{38}O_4$, a crystalline acid and chief constituent of the bezoar stones from a Persian antelope; melting-point 204° C. **A., Lithuric,** $C_{15}H_{19}NO_9$, an acid obtained in only one instance from the urine of the ox. **A., Lizaric,** $C_{30}K_{10}O_{31}$, a crystalline acid obtained by Debus from the coloring-matter of madder. **A., Lobelic,** a crystalline acid found in *Lobelia inflata,* L., forming small yellow needles soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. **A., Loco,** the toxic principle of loco weed, *Astragalus mollissimus.* **A., Lokainic, A., Lokaonic,** $C_{42}H_{48}O_{27}$, a dibasic acid found by v. Kayser in lokao (Chinese green), occurring as a powdery blue-black mass which assumes a metallic gleam on pressure; it is insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, chloroform, or benzene; soluble in alkalis, with a clear blue color. Syn, *Lokain.* **A., Lokanic,** $C_{56}H_{86}O_{21}$, a glucosid obtained from lokainic acid by action of dilute sulfuric acid with heat; insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, and chloroform. Its alkaline solution is violet-blue, which by diluting becomes rose-red. Syn., *Lokactin.* **A., Lupamaric,** the bitter acid of hops. **A., Lysuric,** $C_6H_{12}(COC_6H_3)_2N_2O_3$, a substance obtained by Drechsel from lysin by action of benzoyl chlorid and homologous with ornithuric acid.. **A., Maleic** or **Maleinic,** $C_4H_4O_4$, obtained from malic acid by distillation; it occurs in prisms, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, melting at 130° C, boiling at 160° C. **A., Margaric, A., Margarinic,** $C_{17}H_{34}O_2$, an acid apparently not existing in the fats, as was supposed, obtained by boiling cetyl cyanid with alcoholic potash; it occurs as transparent crystals or white amorphous powder, melts at 59°–60° C. and boils at 227° C. at 100 mm. Syn., *Heptadecoic acid.* **A., Margaritic.** See *A, Racemostearic.* **A., Margarous,** Chevreul's name for stearic acid. **A., Marine,** hydrochloric acid. **A, Melanurenic, A., Melanuric.** See *Ammelid* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Mephitic,** carbon dioxid **A., Mesitylenuric,** $C_{11}H_{13}NO_3$, a nitrogenous acid found in urine and produced in the body by the conjugation of glycocoll with mesitylenic acid **A, Mesotartaric,** inactive tartaric acid obtained by heating 30 parts of tartaric acid with 4 parts of water for 2 hours to 165° C. **A., Mesoxalluric.** See *A., Alloxanic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Metaboric,** HBO_2, a monobasic acid formed from boric acid by heating it to 100° C. **A., Metachlorhippuric,** $C_6H_4Cl.CO.NHCH_2.CO.OH$, a tenacious amorphous substance, somewhat soluble in boiling water, excreted in the urine after the ingestion of monochlorbenzoic acid. **A., Metacopaivic,** $C_{22}H_{34}O_4$, an acid found by Strauss in Maracaibo copaiva balsam occurring in white flakes, melting at 205°–206° C., easily soluble in alcohol, in ether, in caustic potash, and in ammonia, insoluble in water. **A., Metaiodoorthooxyquinolinsulfonic.** See *Loretin.* **A., Metallic,** an inorganic acid in which the acid radicle is a metal or metallic oxid. **A., Metanitrosalicylic, Asymmetric,** $C_7H_5NO_5$, a nitroderivative of salicylic acid occurring in colorless needles soluble in alcohol and 1475 parts of hot water at 150° C., melting at 228° C. Syn., *α-Nitrosalicylic acid.* **A., Metaphosphoric, Diluted,** a solution of 780 grains of

metaphosphoric acid in distilled water sufficient to make 16 fluidounces. **A., β-Methylalphaindolcarboxylic.** See *A., Skatolcarbonic.* **A., Methylamidoacetic.** Same as *Sarcosin* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Methylamidoanisic,** $C_8H_7(NH.CH_3)O_2$, an isomer of tyrosin. **A., Methylcrotonic.** See *A., Tiglic.* **A., Methylethylacetic,** $CH_3 — C_2H_5 — CH.COOH$, an isomer of valeric acid, occurring as a liquid, boiling at 175° C.; sp. gr. 0.9410 at 21° C. Syn., *A., Ethmethacetic; β-Butyl carbonic acid; α-Methyl butyric acid.* **A., Methylguanidinacetic.** See *Creatin* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Methylguanidoacetic.** See *Creatinin* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Methylhydantoic, A., Methylhydantoinic,** $C_4H_8N_2O_3$, a uramic acid appearing in the urine after the ingestion of sarcosin or methylglycocoll; also obtained by prolonged heating together of urea and sarcosin in baryta-water. **A., of Milk,** lactic acid. **A., Mineral.** See *A., Inorganic.* **A., Monatomic,** one which contains one atom of replaceable hydrogen. **A., Moniodosalicylic.** See *A., Monoiodosalicylic.* **A., Monobromacetic,** $C_2H_3BrO_2$, produced by heating acetic acid with bromin; it occurs as white shining tablets, rapidly deliquescing and strongly corrosive on the skin. It is soluble in water, melts at 51° C., and boils at 208° C. It is escharotic and antiseptic. Syn., *A., Bromacetic.* **A., Monohydrated,** an acid combined with one molecule of water. **A., Monohydric.** Same as *A., Monatomic.* **A., Monoiodoortho-oxybenzoic.** See *A.*, [illegible] **A., Moniodosalicylic,** $C_7H_5IO_3$, [illegible] ing salicylic acid with iodin and alcohol; it occurs as long needles or white crystalline powder, soluble in alcohol and ether and very slightly in water; it melts at 198° C. It is used in acute articular rheumatism. Dose, 15–45 grains per day. **A., Mononitrosalicylic,** $C_6H_3(NO_2)OH.CO_2H$, an acid obtained by action of nitric acid on indigo, or on salicylic acid. Syn., *A., Indigotic; Nitropicric acid; Nitro-anilic acid; Anilic acid.* **A., Monosulfindigotic.** See *A., Indigosulfonic.* **A., Morinic.** See *Morin* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Morintannic.** See *Maclurin* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Morphoxylacetic,** $C_{17}H_{15}NO_3.C_2H_4O_2H$, a narcotic similar to morphin but weaker. **A., Muriatic, Dephlogisticated,** chlorin. **A., Muriatic, Oxygenated,** chlorin. **A., Muriatic, Superoxygenated,** chloric acid. **A., Myoctonic, A., Myoctoninic,** an acid found by Peckolt in *Psychotria marcgravii,* occurring as a yellowish, oily narcotic and extremely poisonous liquid. **A., β-Naphthalinsulfonic,** $C_{10}H_7.SO_3H$, an acid occurring in white opalescent scales with generally a tinge of red, freely soluble in water and alcohol, slightly in ether. It is a sensitive reagent for albumin. **A., Naphthionic,** $C_{10}H_6(NH_2).SO_3H$, an acid obtained from naphthylamin by action of ammonium sulfite, occurring as a white powder dissolving in about 4000 parts of cold water, but more freely soluble in alkaline liquids. Solutions fluoresce deep reddish-blue. It is recommended as an antidote for nitrite poisoning; also in the treatment of acute iodism and in troubles of the bladder originating in the alkalescence of the urine. Dose, 3–4 gm. (40–60 gr.) daily Syn., *α-Naphthylamin-sulfonic acid.* **A., Naphthoic,** $C_{11}H_8O_2$, a crystalline substance of which 2 isomeric compounds may be formed by saponification of the 2 modifications of naphthonitril. **A., α-Naphthylaminsulfonic, A., Naphthylaminalphasulfonic.** See *A., Naphthionic.* **A., Naphtoic.** See *A., Naphthoic.* **A., Narcotic.** See *Narcotin* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Naucleic.** See *Catechin* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Neurolic,** $C_{56}H_{90}PO_{17}$, a decomposition product of myeloidin, analogous to oleophosphoric acid and to cerumen, occurring as a viscous red substance with rancid odor. Syn., *Acide névrolique.* **A., Neurostearic,** $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$, a fatty acid obtained by Thudichum in brain-tissue, isomeric with stearic acid but melting at 84° C. **A., Neurotic,** a sticky, red phosphoreted compound, obtained from treating a combination of myeloidin and lead oxid with sulfureted hydrogen. Syn., *Acide névrotique.* **A., Nitric, Alcoholic,** a distillate of 1 part of nitric acid with 3 parts of alcohol. **A., Nitric, Anhydrous,** nitrogen pentoxid. **A., Nitric, Monohydrated,** pure nitric acid. **A., Nitro-,** an acid produced from another acid by replacing the hydrogen with nitryl (NO_2). **A., Nitroanilic.** Same as *A., Mononitrosalicylic.* **A., Nitrogenous,** one containing nitrogen. **A., Nitrohydrochloric, Dilute,** nitric acid, 40 parts; hydrochloric acid, 180 parts; distilled water, 780 parts. **A., α-Nitrosalicylic.** See *A., Metanitrosalicylic.* **A., β-Nitrosalicylic.** See *A., Anilotic.* **A., Nitrosonitric,** fuming nitric acid. **A., Nitrospiroylic.** See *A., Mononitrosalicylic.* **A., Nordhausen,** brown fuming sulfuric acid first manufactured at Nordhausen. **A., Nucleic** or **Nucleinic,** any one of a group of organic acids containing C, H, O, N, and a large proportion of P. The nucleinic bases are present in the nucleinic acid radicles as organic compounds. The nucleinic acids occur in nature, free or in combination with albumins, when they are called primary acids. On decomposition they yield nucleinic bases, and according to their origin are termed sperma nucleinic acid, thymonucleinic acid, yeast-nucleinic acid, etc. According to Kossel, there are in reality only 4 true nucleinic acids, viz, adenylic acid, guanylic acid, sarcylic (hypoxanthylic) acid, and xanthylic acid. On decomposition the primary acids give rise to secondary acids which contain more phosphorus than the primary acids and may or may not give rise to xanthin bases on further decomposition; according to Simon, they may be divided into acids of the type of *plasmonic acid* and of *thyminic acid* respectively. **A., Oleophosphoric,** Frémy's name for the phosphoreted fat found in brain-substance. **A., Oleoricinic.** See *A., Ricinoleic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Omicholic,** $C_{52}H_{92}NO_4$, a red resinous substance extracted by Thudichum from urine, soluble in ether and alcohol, and showing a green fluorescence. **A., Opheliac, A., Ophelic,** $C_{18}H_{20}O_{10}$, an acid isolated by v. Höhn from chiretta, the leaves of *Swertia chirata,* occurring as a yellow-brown acid syrup with a bitter taste and odor characteristic of gentian, and readily soluble in water, in alcohol, and in ether. **A., Orceic.** Same as *Orcein* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Orthoamidosalicylic,** $C_6H_3(NH_2)(OH)COOH$, a gray, amorphous, slightly sweet, inodorous powder obtained by reduction of orthonitrosalicylic acid and insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It is employed in chronic rheumatism. Dose, 0.25–0.5 gm. (3–7 gr.). **A., Orthoboric.** See *Boron* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Orthocholic,** $C_{24}H_{40}O_5 + H_2O$, a name given by Thudichum to the form of cholic acid produced by the decomposition of magnesium with hydrochloric acid, occurring in prisms. **A., Orthocresotic,** $C_8H_8O_3$, an acid obtained from orthocresol by reaction with sodium and carbon dioxid, forming long white needles, soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform, melting at 164° C. Syn., *Orthokomosalicylic acid; Orthooxymetatoluic acid.* **A., Orthohydrazinparabenzoic. A., Orthohydrazinparahydroxybenzoic, A., Orthohydrazinparaoxybenzoic.** See *Orthin* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Orthohydroxybenzoic, salicylic acid. A., Orthooxymetatoluic.** See *A., Orthocresotic.* **A., Orthooxyphenolsulfonic, A., Orthophenolsulfonic, A.,**

Orthophenolsulfuric. See *Aseptol* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Orthosilicic,** $H_4SiO_4 = SiO_2 . 2H_2O$, a tetrabasic acid, known only in aqueous solution, produced by dialyzing a solution of an alkaline silicate previously treated with HCl; it forms a colorless liquid which coagulates to a gelatinous mass on standing. **Syn.,** *Silicic acid.* **A., Orthosulfocarbolic.** See *Aseptol* (Illus Dict.). **A., Orthoxybenzoic,** salicylic acid. **A., Orthoxyphenylsulfurous.** See *Aseptol* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Oxacetic.** See *A., Glycollic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Oxalacetic,** Dumas' name for tartaric acid **A., Oxuric,** Vauquelin's name for impure alloxanic acid **A., Oxygen,** an acid which contains more oxygen than is requisite for saturation. **A., Oxymandelic,** $C_8H_8O_4$, an acid found by Schultzen and Riess in urine in a case of acute yellow atrophy of the liver, forming shining flexible needles, easily soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in hot water, slightly soluble in cold water, melting at 162° C. **A., Oxymuriatic,** i. Hydrochloric acid. 2 Chloric acid. 3 Chlorin. **A., Oxynaphthoic.** See *A., Alphaoxynaphthoic* (Illus Dict.) **A., β-Oxynaphthoic,** $C_{11}H_8O_3$, obtained from sodium β-naphthol by the action of carbon dioxid with heat. It is a surgical antiseptic Syn., *β-Naphtholcarboxylic acid, β-Carbonaphtholic acid.* **A., Oxynaphthylorthooxytoluylic.** See *Epicarin.* **A., Oxyphenylamidopropionic.** See *Tyrosin* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Oxyphenylsulfuric.** See *A., Sulphocarbolic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., β-Oxypropionic.** See *A., Ethylenelactic.* **A., Oxyquinolin Carbonic.** See *A., Cynuremic.* **A., Oxytoluic.** See *A., Cresotic* **A., Oxytoluyl,** substances formed by oxidation of toluene **A., Palicouric,** an acid found by Peckolt in *Psychotria marcgravii,* occurring in stellate groups of odorless needles, with acid taste, soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol, and having no poisonous properties. Cf. *Methylpyrocoll.* **A., Paraamidobenzolsulfonic.** See *Metanilic acid* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Parabanic.** See *Oxalylurea* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Paracamphoric,** an optically inactive variety of camphoric acid prepared by mixing camphoric acid from ordinary camphor (*dextrocamphoric acid*) with that made from matricaria camphor (*levocamphoric acid*). **A., Paraellagic.** Same as *A., Rufigallic* (Illus Dict.). **A., Parafumaric.** See *A., Maleic* **A., Paraoxyphenylacetic,** $C_8H_8O_3$, a decomposition product of proteids in the intestine, found in minute quantities in the urine. **A., Paraoxyphenylglycolic,** an acid found in urine under pathologic conditions, as in acute yellow atrophy. **A., Paraoxyphenylpropionic,** $C_6H_4(OH).C_2H_4.COOH$, an acid formed from tyrosin in the putrefactive changes of proteids in the intestine and found in small quantities in the urine **A., Paraphenolsulfonic.** See *A., Sulphocarbolic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Pararosolic.** See *Aurin* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Paratartaric.** See *A., Racemic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Parilinic, A., Parillinic.** See *Smilacin* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Paroxyphenyleneamidopropionic.** See *Tyrosin* (Illus. Dict.). **A. of Pearls,** acid phosphate of sodium. **A., Pentabasic,** one containing 5 carboxyl groups. **A., Pentatomic,** one containing 5 atoms of replaceable hydrogen. **A., Perbromic,** $BrO_4.OH$, an oily colorless liquid formed from perchloric acid by action of bromin. **A., Periodic,** $HIO_4 + 2H_2O$, an acid obtained from iodin by the action of concentrated perchloric acid occurring in white deliquescent crystals which turn yellow on exposure to the air. It is soluble in water and alcohol, slightly in ether, and melts at 130°–133° C. It is a powerful oxidizer. Syn., *Heptaiodic acid.* **A., Phenaceturic,** $C_{10}H_{11}NO_3 = C_6H_5.CH_2CO.NH.CH_2.COOH$, an acid produced in the animal body by a grouping of the phenylacetic acid, $C_6H_5.CH_2.COOH$, formed by the putrefaction of the proteids with glycocoll. It has been prepared by Salkowski from horse's urine, and probably occurs in human urine. [Hammarsten and Mandel.] **A., Phenic, A., Phenylic.** See *A., Carbolic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Phenicinsulfonic, A., Phenicisulfuric.** See *A., Indigotinmonosulfonic.* **A., Phenol,** carbolic acid. **A., Phenolsulfonic.** See *A., Sulphocarbolic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Phenylaceturic.** See *A., Phenaceturic.* **A., Phenylhydrazinlevulinic,** See *Antithermin* (Illus. Dict.) **A., Phenylic,** carbolic acid. **A., Phenylsalicylic,** $C_{13}H_{10}O_3$, a white antiseptic powder, soluble in alcohol, ether, and glycerin, but very slowly in water; it is used as a surgical dressing as iodoform. **Syn.,** *Orthoxydiphenylcarbolic acid; Phenylorthooxybenzoic acid.* **A., Phenylsulfuric.** See *A., Sulphocarbolic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Phocenic.** See *A., Valeric* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Phœnicinsulfonic.** See *A., Indigotinmonosulfonic* **A., Phosphoantimonic,** a yellowish, very acid substance obtained from antimonium pentachlorid by the action of concentrated aqueous solution of sodium phosphate (Schulze). It is used as an alkaloid reagent. **A., Phosphoric, Anhydrous,** P_2O_5, obtained from phosphorus by complete combustion, occurring as a bulky, light, white deliquescent powder, soluble in water. It is used as a chemical agent. **A., Phosphoric, Glacial, A., Phosphoric, Monobasic.** See *A., Metaphosphoric* (Illus. Dict.) **A., Phosphoric, Tribasic,** ordinary phosphoric acid. **A., Photosantonic.** See *Photosantonin* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Physetic, A., Physetoleic,** an isomer of hypogeic acid and contained in the spermaceti oil found in cavities of the head of the sperm whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*). It melts at 30° C. It differs from hypogeic acid in not yielding sebacic acid on distillation. **A., Picroacetic,** a saturated solution of picric acid in 1% acetic acid. **A., Picrochromic,** a mixture of picric acid (solution saturated in water) 10 vols.; 1% chromic acid solution 25 vols.; water 65 vols. **A., Picrohydrochloric,** a mixture of water 100 vols.; hydrochloric acid (of 25% HCl) 8 vols.; picric acid as much as will dissolve. **A., Picronitric,** a mixture of water 100 vols; nitric acid (of 25% N_2O_5) 5 vols.; picric acid as much as will dissolve. **A., Picronitrochromic,** a mixture of 1 part of picronitric acid and 4 parts 1% chromic acid. **A., Picronitroosmic,** a mixture of picronitric acid 6 vols.; 2% osmic acid 1 vol. **A., Picrosulfuric,** a mixture of distilled water 100 vols; sulfuric acid 2 vols.; picric acid as much as will dissolve (about 25%). **Syn.,** *A., Concentrated or undiluted picrosulfuric.* **A., Pimaric,** $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$, an acid obtained from powdered gallipot resin by action of dilute alcohol, very similar to sylvic acid and passing into it when distilled *in vacuo.* It occurs in crusts of microscopic crystals, soluble in boiling alcohol and ether, melting at 210° C. Recent investigations show that pimaric acid consists of three isomerids, one of them the pimaric acid described by Laurent, dextropimaric acid, and levopimaric acid (*q. v.*). **A., Pimentic.** See *Eugenol* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Pipitzahoic, A., Pipitzahoinic,** $C_{15}H_{10}O_3$, a purgative principle discovered by Rio de la Loza in species of *Peresia,* and also obtained from *Trixis radiale,* occurring in glossy golden scales, soluble in alcohol and ether, melting at 103°–104° C. It is used as a mild drastic. Dose, 0.2–0.3 gm. (3–5 gr.). **A., Pivalic.** See *A., Valeric, Tertiary.* **A., Plasminic,** a secondary nucleinic acid obtainable from yeast. It is soluble in water and precipitates albumins in acid solution. Its phosphoric acid radicle is capable of forming a true organic iron compound containing 1% of iron. It does not

give Millon's nor the biuret reaction and contains no sulfur. On decomposition with mineral acids by boiling it yields nucleinic bases and phosphoric acid [Simon]. **A., Podocarpinic,** $C_{17}H_{22}O_3$, an acid found as the principal constituent of the resin of *Podocarpus cupressina*, R. Br. **A., Polyatomic,** one containing several atoms of replaceable hydrogen. **A., Polybasic,** acids containing several carboxyl groups. **A., Polychromic.** See *A., Aloetic.* **A., Polyhydric.** Same as *A., Polyatomic.* **A., Propenyltricarboxylic.** See *A., Tricarballylic.* **A., Propionic,** $C_3H_6O_2$, an oxidation product of propylic alcohol; it is a clear colorless liquid with an odor like butyric and acetic acids and a specific gravity of 1.013 at 0° C.; it is miscible with water and boils at 141° C. **A., Propionylsalicylic,** a compound obtained from salicylic acid by action of anhydrous propionic acid. It is used in gout and rheumatism. **A., Pseudacetic, A., Pseudoacetic.** See *A., Propionic.* **A., Purreic, A., Purrheic.** Same as *A., Euxanthic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Pyridincarbonic,** picolinic acid. See under *Picolinic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Pyridintricarboxylic, A., Pyridintricarbonic,** $C_8H_5NO_6$, an oxidation product of cinchona alkaloids; it is a white crystalline powder, soluble in water and alcohol, and melting at 250° C. It is antipyretic, antiseptic, and antiperiodic, and is used in whooping-cough, typhoid and intermittent fevers, etc., and externally as an injection in urethral inflammation. Dose, 10 grains 5 times daily. Syn., *A., Carbocinchomeronic.* **A., Pyro-,** an acid formed from another acid by action of heat. **A., Pyroglucic.** See *Pyrodextrin* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Pyroguaiacic.** See *Guaiacol* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Pyrolactic.** See *Lactid* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Pyroleic.** See *A., Sebacic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., α-Pyrolidincarbonic,** $C_5H_9NO_2$, a product of proteid cleavage differing from all others in having a nitrogen-containing ring. **A., Pyrolithic.** See *A., Tricyanic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Pyrolivilic, A., Pyroolivilic,** an oily liquid obtained by Sobrero by dry distillation of olivil having the composition and properties of eugenol, and is either identical with this or with isoeugenol. **A., Pyronecarboxylic.** Same as *A., Comanic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., α-Pyronedicarboxylic.** See *A., Chelidonic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Pyroracemic.** See *A., Pyruvic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Pyrosorbic.** See *A., Maleic.* **A., Pyrouvic.** See *A., Pyruvic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Quassic,** $C_{30}H_{40}O_{10}$, a dibasic crystalline acid obtained by decomposing quassin with hydrochloric acid. **A., Quercetic, A., Quercetinic,** $C_{18}H_{10}O_7 + 3H_2O$, an acid obtained from quercetin by action of caustic potash, forming silky needles, easily soluble in alcohol and in ether, sparingly soluble in water; it reduces silver solutions and with ferric chlorid gives an intensely blue-black color. **A., Quercitric.** See *Quercitrin* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Quillayaic.** See *A., Quillaic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Quinethonic,** $C_{14}H_{18}O_9$, an acid found in the urine after administration of phenetol. **A., Quinolincarboxylic.** See *A., Cinchoninic* (Illus. Dict.) **A., Quinopicric,** a mixture of quinin and cinchonin picrates, occurring as a brownish powder; it was proposed as a succedaneum for quinin sulfate. **A., Quinovic,** $C_{24}H_{38}O_4$ (Hlasiwetz and Gilm.), a decomposition product of quinin; a tasteless, white, crystalline powder; dextrorotary; soluble in ether and chloroform, slightly in alcohol, insoluble in water. Syn., *Kinovic acid.* **A. Radicle.** See under *Radicle.* **A., Rapic, A., Rapinic,** $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$, an acid found in rape oil as glycerol ester. **A.-reaction.** See under *Reaction.* **A., Regianic,** $C_9H_6O_7$, a black amorphous acid obtained by Phipson from the shells of unripe butternuts, *Juglans cinerea.* With alkalis it forms soluble purple salts and with lead oxid an insoluble brown-violet salt. **A., Resorcindisulfonic,** $C_6H_6S_2O_8 + 2H_2O$, obtained from resorcin by the action of sulfuric acid, occurring as deliquescent needles, soluble in water and alcohol. **A., Ricinic,** an acid obtained from castor oil by dry distillation or by saponification. **A., Ricinostearic,** an acid produced in the saponification of castor oil. Syn., *A., Margaritic.* **A., Sabadillic.** See *A., Tiglic.* **A., Saccharinic.** See *A., Saccharic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Saccharolactonic,** an aldehydic acid midway between gluconic acid and saccharinic acid occurring in the animal body as a transformation product of the latter. **A., Salicylacetic, A., Salicyloacetic,** $C_9H_8O_5$, a reaction product of sodium salicylate in a soda solution with sodium monochloracetate, occurring in lustrous leaflets, soluble in boiling water and alcohol; slightly in cold water, ether, chloroform, and benzene; melts at 188° C. It is antiseptic and used as salicylic acid. Syn., *Acetosalicylic acid; Salicyloxyacetic acid; Salicylhydroxyacetic acid.* **A., Salicylhydroxyacetic.** See *A., Salicylacetic.* **A., Salicylous.** See *Aldehyd, Salicylic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Salicyloxyacetic.** See *A., Salicylacetic.* **A., Salicylsulfonic, A., Salicylsulfuric.** See *A., Sulfosalicylic.* **A., Santalic.** Same as *Santalin* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Santoic,** $C_{15}H_{20}O_4$, yellow, granular or rhombic crystals, isomeric but not identical with santoninic acid, obtained by boiling santonin with baryta-water. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform, and melts at 171° C. **A., Santonic.** See *A., Santoninic* (Illus. Dict.). It is also applied to *A., Santoic.* **A., Santous,** $C_{15}H_{20}O_3$, a product of the reduction of santonin with hydriodic acid; it is dextrorotary and melts at 179° C. **A., Sarcylic,** a primary nucleinic acid yielding hypoxanthin on decomposition. Syn., *A., Hypoxanthylic.* **A., Sclerotic.** See *A., Sclerotinic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Scoparic.** See *Scoparin* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Scymnolsulfuric,** an acid found in the bile of the shark (*Scymnus borealis*). **A., Scytodephic, A., Scytodepsic,** tannic acid. **A. of Sea Salt,** hydrochloric acid. **A., Sebacinic, A., Sebacylic,** sebacic acid. See under *Sebacic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Selenous, A., Selenious,** H_2SeO_3, a diatomic, diabasic acid obtained from selenium by the action of hot nitric acid, crystallizing in colorless, long, transparent prisms, soluble in water with heat. **A., Selinic,** a peculiar acid found by Peschier in the roots of *Peucedanum palustre.* **A., Septic,** nitric acid. **A., Shikiminic,** $C_7H_{10}O_5$, a monobasic acid obtained from the fruits of *Illicium anisatum*, L. It is a crystalline powder melting at 178°–180° C. It is converted into protocatechuic acid on fusion with potash. **A., Silicic,** 1. SiO_2, a snow-white bulky powder obtained from a solution of silicates by the action of mineral acid. It is soluble in a hot alkali solution; precipitated silica. 2. See *A., Orthosilicic.* **A., Silicofluorhydric, A., Silicofluoric.** See *A., Hydrofluosilicic.* **A., Skatolacetic,** $C_8H_5(CH_2)N.CH_2.CO_2H$, a product of the decay of albuminates, melting at 134° C. **A., Skatolamidoacetic,** according to Nencki, an acid existing preformed in the proteid molecule. **A., Skatolcarbonic, A., Skatolcarboxylic,** $C_{10}H_9NO_2$, an acid formed during the process of albuminous putrefaction, and a normal constituent of human urine. It melts at 165° C. Syn., *A., β-Methylalphaindolcarboxylic.* **A., Skatolsulfuric,** $C_9H_9NSO_4H$, an acid appearing as the potassium salt in the urine after administration of skatol. It has been observed in considerable quantity in diabetic urine. **A., Skatoxylglycuronic,** a substance formed in the body by conjugation of skatol and glycocoll and eliminated in the urine. **A., Skatoxylsulfuric.** See *A., Skatolsulfu-*

ric. **A., Sozoiodolic.** See *Sozoiodol* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Spermanucleinic,** $C_{40}H_{51}N_{14}O_{17}.2P_2O_5$, a primary nucleinic acid occurring in semen; it contains xanthin, hypoxanthin, and adenin as bases, and gives rise to levulinic acid **A., Sphaelinic,** an acid, regarded as the constituent of ergot, which causes gangrene and develops the cachexia of the disease **A., Spiræic, A., Spiroylous.** See *Aldehyd, Salicylic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Stearophanic.** See *A, Stearic* (Illus. Dict.) **A., Stearoricinic.** See *A., Ricinostearic.* **A., Stibious,** Sb_2O_3, white or grayish crystalline powder used as an expectorant and emetic. See *Antimonium oxid* (Illus Dict.) Syn, *Anhydrous antimonious acid; Antimonious oxid of antimony, Antimony trioxid.* **A., Stibous,** $C_{15}H_{12}O_3$ (Gmelin), a crystalline substance from oil of bitter almonds by action of fuming sulfuric acid **A., Strychninic.** Same as *A, Igasuric* (Illus. Dict.) **A., Styrolic, A., Styrylic.** See *A., Cinnamic* (Illus Dict.) **A., Sudoric.** See *A, Hidrotic.* **A. of Sugar,** oxalic acid **A., Sulfaminbarbituric.** See *A, Tuvonuric* **A, Sulfazotized,** a class of acids formed from potassium nitrite by action of sulfurous acid **A., Sulfindigotic, A., Sulfindylic.** See *A, Indigosulfonic.* **A., Sulfo-.** See *A., Thio-* **A., Sulfoanilic.** See *A, Sulphanilic* (Illus Dict). **A., Sulfocarbovinic.** See *A., Xanthic* (Illus Dict.). **A., Sulfocholeic** See *A, Taurocholic* (Illus Dict.). **A., Sulfocyanhydric.** **A., Sulfocyanic,** CNHS, rhodanic acid (Illus Dict) **A., Sulfoindigotic.** See *A., Indigosulfonic* **A., Sulfoindylic.** See *A., Indigosulfonic.* **A., Sulfonilic.** See *A, Sulphanilic* (Illus. Dict). **A., Sulfophenic.** See *A, Sulphocarbolic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Sulfophenolic,** phenolsulfonic acid. See under *Phenolsulphonic* (Illus Dict) **A., Sulfopurpuric.** See *A, Indigotinmonosulfuric* **A., Sulfosalicylic,** $C_7H_6SO_6$, an acid obtained from salicylic acid by the action of sulfuric anhydrid, occurring as white crystals soluble in water and alcohol, melting at 120° C., and colored an intense violet-red by ferric chlorid. It is used as a test for albumin in urine Syn, *A., Salicylsulfonic* **A., Sulfothiocarbonic.** See *A., Xanthogenic.* **A., Sulfotumenolic.** See *Tumenol* (Illus. Dict.). **A, Sulfuric, English,** ordinary sulfuric acid **A., Sulfuric, Fuming,** $H_2SO_4.SO_3$, an oily liquid, fuming in the air, obtained by roasting ferrous sulfate. **S[illegible]** *Nordhausen acid.* **A., S[illegible]** of sulfuric and carbolic acids, used as an antiseptic **A., Sumbulic, A., Sumbulolic.** See *A., Angelic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Sylvic, A., Sylvinic,** $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$, a constituent of colophony which appears after much research to be a mixture of two acids, one dextrorotary, the other levorotary **A, Tanningenic, A., Tanningic.** See *Catechin* (Illus Dict) **A, Tartaric, Inactive.** See *A., Mesotartaric.* **A. of Tartar,** tartaric acid. **A., Tartarous,** tartaric acid. **A., Tartralic,** $C_4H_{10}O_{11}$ (Schiff), Frémy's name for a dibasic acid, occurring as an amorphous deliquescent mass obtained by heating ordinary tartaric acid to 140°–150° C Syn., *A., Ditartrylic, Isotartaric acid, Ditartaric acid* **A., Tartrelic,** $C_8H_8O_{10}$, is produced when tartaric acid is heated for some time to 180° C. It forms deliquescent crystals. **A., Taurocarbamic,** $C_3H_8N_2SO_4$, a uramic acid appearing in the urine after the ingestion of taurin. **A., Taurylic,** Städeler's name for a substance discovered in cow's urine which proved to be cresol. **A., Temulentic,** $C_{13}H_{42}NO_{19}$, a crystalline acid isolated from seeds of *Lolium temulentum*, to which the vertigo produced by the ingestion of this grass is attributed **A., Tetraboric,** $H_2B_4O_7$, boric acid heated to 160° C., forming a glassy mass. Syn., *Pyroboric acid.* **A., Tetrahydric.** Same as *A., Tetratomic.* **A., Tetrathiodichlorsalicylic,** (S_2 : $C_6HCl[OH]COOH)_2$, obtained from salicylic acid by the action of sulfuryl chlorid and heat; it occurs as a reddish-yellow powder, soluble in aqueous alkalis It is antiseptic and used as a dusting-powder. **A., Tetratomic,** an acid having 4 atoms of replaceable hydrogen. **A., Thebolactic,** an acid found as a constant ingredient of opium, but later identified as ordinary lactic acid. **A., Thiacetic.** See *A., Thioacetic.* **A., Thiacetylenic.** See *A., Thioacetic.* **A., Thio-,** an acid in which sulfur is substituted for oxygen **A., Thioacetic,** C_2H_4OS, a clear, pungent, sour liquid with a sulfureted hydrogen odor, obtained from glacial acetic acid and phosphorus pentasulfid. It boils at 93° C.; sp gr 1.074 at 10° C. It is used as a substitute for sulfureted hydrogen in analysis. Syn., *Ethanethiolic acid; Thiacetylenic acid; Thiacetic acid; Acetosulfuric acid.* **A., Thiocyanic.** See *A., Rhodanic* (Illus. Dict.) **A., Thiolinic,** a dark mass, consisting of linseed oil and sulfur dioxid, used in skin diseases. Syn, *Sulfurated linseed oil; Thiolin.* **A., Thioncarbonthiol.** See *A., Xanthogenic.* **A., Thionuric, A., Thiouric,** $C_4H_4N_2SO_6$, a dibasic crystalline acid obtained from heating alloxan with ammonium sulfite. Syn, *Sulfaminbarbituric acid.* **A., Thiophenic,** C_4H_3S COOH, an oxidation product of thiophen and analogous in properties to benzoic acid **A., Thiophenuric,** $C_7H_7NSO_3$, an acid formed in the body by the conjugation of glycocoll with thiophenic acid and eliminated in the urine **A., Thiosalicylic,** $C_7H_6SO_2$, a brownish yellow mass obtained from amidobenzoic acid by the successive action of nitrous acid and sulfureted hydrogen, a surgical antiseptic. **A., Thymic.** See *Thymol* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Thyminic,** $C_{16}H_{24}N_5O_{12}P_2$, a secondary nucleinic acid obtained from adenylic and other primary nucleic acids after the separation of the nucleinic bases. On decomposition with strong sulfuric acid it yields a crystalline substance called *thymin.* **A., Thymolsulfonic,** $C_{10}H_{14}SO_4$, obtained from thymol by the action of sulfuric acid. It occurs in pearly crystalline plates, soluble in water and alcohol, melting at 91°–92° C **A., Thymonucleinic,** $C_{25}H_{36}N_9O_{20}P_3$, a primary nucleinic acid occurring in the thymus gland and containing adenin and guanin as bases; it gives rise to levulinic acid **A., Tiglic, A, Tiglinic,** $C_5H_8O_2$, an acid found in croton oil and Roman cumin oil, is a mixture of glycerol esters of various fatty acids, crystallizes in triclinic tablets soluble in hot water, melts at 64.5° C., boils at 198 5° C, and has an aromatic odor. Syn., *A., α-Methylcrotonic; Crotonolic acid* **A., α-Toluic, A., α-Toluylic.** See *A., Phenylacetic* (Illus. Dict). **A., Toluric,** $C_{10}H_{11}NO_3$, a nitrogenous acid found in the urine and derived from the conjugation of glycocoll with toluic acid. **A., Toncic** See *Coumarin* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Toxicodendric,** according to Maisch, the active toxic principle contained in *Rhus toxicodendron.* **A., Tribasic,** an acid having 3 replaceable hydrogen atoms. **A., Tricarballylic,** $C_3H_5(CO_2H)_3$, is obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of beet-sugar and forms rhombic crystals soluble in alcohol and water, melting at 158° C. Syn., *A., Carballylic; Propenyltricarboxylic acid; Glyceryltricarbonic acid.* **A., Trichlorbutylglycuronic,** an acid occurring in the urine and produced in the body by conjugation of trichlorbutyl alcohol and of butyl chloral hydrate with glycuronic acid. **A., Trichlorcarbolic.** See *Trichlorphenol* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Trichlorphenic.** See *Trichlorphenol* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Trimethacetic, A., Trimethylacetic.** See *A., Valeric, Tertiary.* **A., Trimethylcarbinearbonic.** See *A., Valeric, Tertiary.*

A., Tuberculinic, Ruppel's name for the **nucleinic** acid contained in the tubercle bacillus to which substance its toxic action is attributed. **A., Tumenolsulfonic,** a substance obtained from tumenol by action of fuming sulfuric acid; used as a dusting-powder. **A., Tyrosinhydantoinic,** $C_{10}H_{10}N_2O_5 + H_2O$, one of the uramic acids forming large transparent crystals and occurring in the urine after the administration of tyrosin. Syn., *A., Hydantoin hydroparacumaric.* **A., Ulmic** or **Ulminic,** $C_{10}H_{10}O_{13}$ (?), a brown amorphous mass obtained from decomposing vegetable matter; it is slightly soluble in alkaline solutions **A., Umbellic.** (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Persoz's name for anisic acid. **A., Umbellulic,** an acid obtained from the seeds of California laurel, *Umbellularia californica.* **A.s, Uramic,** a series of carbamid, —CONH compounds occurring in the urine after the ingestion of amidoacids. They comprise methyl-hydantoinic acid, taurocarbamic acid, uramido-benzoic acid, and tyrosinhydantoinic acid or hydantoin hydroparacumaric acid. They are found after the ingestion of sarcosin or methylglycocoll, of taurin, amidobenzoic acid, and tyrosin respectively. [Simon.] **A., Uramidobenzoic,** $C_8H_8N_2O_3$, a uramic acid appearing in the urine after the ingestion of amidobenzoic acid. **A., Uranic.** See *Uranium Oxid, Red.* **A., Ureous.** See *Xanthin* (Illus. Dict.). **A. of Urine,** 1. Phosphoric acid 2 Uric acid. **A., Urobenzoic.** See *A., Hippuric* (Illus Dict.). **A., Urobutylchloric,** $C_{10}H_{15}Cl_3O_7$, or $C_{10}H_{17}Cl_3O_7$, a substance found in the urine after administration of butyl chloral **A., Urocanic, A., Urocaninic,** $C_{13}H_{12}N_4O_4$, an aromatic acid found in dog's urine. **A., Urochloralic,** an acid found in the urine after ingestion of chloral and formed in the body by conjugation of chloral with glycuronic acid. **A., Uroerythric.** See *Uroerythrin* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Uroleucinic.** See *A., Uroleucic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Uronitrotoluic,** $C_{13}H_{15}NO_9$, an acid found in the urine after ingestion of orthonitrotoluene, occurring as a crystalline mass resembling asbestos with strong acid reaction and very soluble in water and alcohol **A., Uroproteic,** $C_{86}H_{116}N_{20}O_{54} + nH_2O$, an acid found in the urine of dogs that had been fed exclusively upon meat. **A., Urosulfic.** Same as *A, Thiouric.* **A., Uroxanic,** $C_5H_8N_4O_8$, a dibasic acid obtained from an alkaline solution of uric acid exposed for some months to the action of air free from carbon dioxid. **A., Urrhodinic, A., Urrhodonic,** a highly aromatic substance isolated from urine, forming brown stellate aggregations of soluble crystals. **A., Urushic,** a monobasic volatile acid obtained from *Rhus vernicifera.* **A., Uryllic.** Same as *A., Uric* (Illus Dict.). **A, Uvic, A., Uvinic.** See *A, Racemic* (Illus Dict). **A., Valeric, Active.** See *A, Methylethylacetic* **A., Valeric, Normal,** $CH_3(CH_2)_3CO_2H$, an isomer of valeric acid, first prepared by Lieben and Rossi from pentonitril (C_4H_9CN), is a liquid with odor of normal butyric acid, boiling at 186° C, melting at 59° C. Sp. gr. 0 9568 at 0° C.; Syn., *Pentoic acid, Normal propylacetic acid; Isobutyl carbonic acid* **A., Valeric, Tertiary,** $(CH_3)_3C.CO_2H$, a fatty crystalline acid containing a tertiary alcohol radicle discovered by Butlerow, who obtained it synthetically from tertiary butyl alcohol; melts at 35° C, boils at 163° C. Syn., *A., Pivalic, Trimethylacetic acid; Pseudovaleric acid; Trimethacetic acid; Pinalic acid; Trimethylcarbincarbonic acid.* **A, Vanadinic.** See *Vanadium Bronze, Table of Pigments* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Vanillic, A., Vanillinic,** $C_6H_3.O_4.OCH_3COOH$, an oxidation product of vanillin, forming colorless needles soluble in water, in alcohol, and in ether, melting at 211° C. Syn., *A., Methylprotocatechuic.*

A.s, Vegetable, acids found in vegetable juices or structure. **A., Viburnic,** ordinary valeric acid discovered in *Viburnum opulus.* **A., Vieric.** See *Vierin.* **A.s, Vinic,** acids obtained from alcohol by action of acids. **A., Vitriolic,** sulfuric acid. **A., Xanthogenic,** HO.-CS. SH, an acid not existing in the free state; the xanthates are obtained from it. Syn., *Sulfothiocarbonic; Thiocarbonthiol acid.* **A.s, Xanthoproteic,** nitrogenous substances obtained from solutions of proteids by action of nitric acid. **A., Xanthylic,** a primary nucleinic acid yielding xanthin on decomposition. **A., Xanthylicnucleinic.** See *A, Xanthylic.* **A., Xeronic,** $C_8H_{12}O_8$, a pyrocitric acid known in the form of its anhydrid as a liquid with peculiar smell, with sweet-bitter taste, sparingly soluble in water, and boiling at 242° C. **A., Xylonic,** an oxidation product of xylose **A., Yeast-nucleinic,** $C_{40}H_{59}N_{16}O_{22}.2P_2O_5$, a primary nucleinic acid occurring in yeast, it contains a carbohydrate group, as Kossel was able to obtain from it a hexose and a pentose **A.-yellow.** See *Pigments, Table of* (Illus. Dict.) **A, Zizyphic,** Latour's name for a crystalline acid found in an aqueous extract of the wood of the jujube tree, *Zizyphus sativa.*

Acidifiant (*as-id-if'-i-ant*) [*acidum,* acid; *fieri,* to become] Acid-forming.

Acidifier (*as-id-if'-i-er*). One who or that which confers the properties of an acid upon a substance Formerly oxygen was regarded as the essential "acidifying principle" or element

Acidify (*as-id'-if-i*). 1 To convert into an acid. 2. To render sour, to acidulate.

Acidifying Principle. See under *Acidifier*

Acidimetric (*as-id-e-met'-rik*). Pertaining to acidimetry.

Acidity. (See Illus Dict) **A. of the Stomach,** sourness of the stomach due to oversecretion of acid or to fermentation of the food

Acidness (*as'-id-ness*). Same as *Acidity*

Acidobasic, Acidobasigenous (*as-id-o-ba'-sik, as-id-o-ba-sij'-en-us*) [*acidum,* acid; *βασις,* a foundation; *γενναν,* to produce]. Combining acid and basic characters.

Acidometer (*as-id-om'-et-ur*). See *Acidimeter* (Illus. Dict)

Acidometric (*as-id-o-met'-rik*). See *Acidimetric.*

Acidopeirastica See *Akidopeirastica.*

Acidophil, Acidophile (*as-id'-o-fil*) [*acidum,* acid; *φιλος,* loving]. 1. Susceptible of imbibing acid stains. 2. A substance having an affinity for acid stains.

Acidophilic, Acidophilous (*as id of'-il-ik, -us*). Having special affinity for acid stains Cf. *Acidophil.*

Acidosis (*as-id-o'-sis*) [*acidum,* acid]. A condition of acidity.

Acidoxyl (*as-id-oks'-il*). A compound of an acidyl or acid radicle with oxygen

Acidulant (*as-id'-u-lant*). Capable of imparting acidity or sourness.

Acidulate (*as-id'-u-lat*) [*acidulare,* to make sour]. To render acid or sour.

Acidulum (*as-id'-u-lum*) [L. dim. of *acidum*]. An acid salt.

Acidyl (*as'-id-il*). The radicle of an organic acid, particularly those hydrocarbons of the formula C_nH_{2n-1}.

Acidylated (*as-id'-il-a-ted*). Combined with the residue of a fatty acid (acidyl).

Acies. (See Illus. Dict.) 4. A ridge occurring at the intersection of two planes—as of bones **A. digitorum manus,** the phalanges of the fingers taken together, from their resemblance to a line of spears **A. diurna.** See *Hemeralopia* (Illus. Dict.). **A. vespertina.** See *Nyctalopia* (Illus. Dict.).

Aciesis (*as-i-e'-sis*). See *Acyesis.*

Aciform (*as'-e-form*) [*acus*, a needle; *forma*, form]. Needle-shaped; acicular, aciculate, aciculiform.

Acin (*as'-in*). See *Acinus* (Illus. Dict.).

Acinal (*as'-in-al*). Pertaining to an acinus; acinous.

Acineses. See *Akineses.*

Acinesic, Acinetic. See *Akinetic.*

Acinosa tunica. See *Tunica acinosa.*

Acinose (*as'-in-ōz*). See *Acinous.*

Acinosus (*as-in-o'-sus*) [L.]. Resembling grapes, acinous.

Acinotubular (*as-in-o-tu'-bu-lar*) [*acinus*, a grape; *tubulus*, a tube]. Applied to a gland or other structure having tubular acini or secreting sacs.

Acinous (*as'-in-us*) [*acinus*, a grape]. 1. Relating to an acinus or having acini 2. Resembling a grape or a cluster of grapes; composed of granular concretions; acinose.

Acipenserin (*as-e-pen'-sur-in*) $C_{25}H_{72}N_{18}O_9$. A protamin obtained from the sturgeon, *Acipenser stellatus.*

Acleidian (*ah-kli'-de-an*) [*a*, priv.; κλεις, the collarbone]. Without clavicles.

Acme (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Acne; an acne papule; a wart.

Acmeochlorosis, Acmæochlorosis (*ak-me-o-klor-o'-sis*) See *Chlorosis adultorum.*

Acmeopimelorrhea, Acmæopimelorrhœa (*ak-me-o-pim-el-or-e'-ah*). See *Seborrhœa oleosa* (Illus. Dict.).

Acmeopolysarcia, Acmæopolysarcia (*ak-me-o-pol-e-sar' se-ah*). See *Polysarcia adultorum.*

Acna (*ak'-nah*) See *Acne.*

Acne. (See Illus Dict.) Syn., *Acne varus; Whelk; Stone pock; Acné boutonneuse; Acné éruptive.* **A. albida.** See *Milium* (Illus. Dict.) **A., Arthritic,** a form common in adults, especially in women at the climacteric and thought to be connected with the arthritic diathesis **A. artificialis e bromio, A. artificialis e pice, A. artificialis ex iodimio.** See *A., Bromin-; A., Tar-, A., Iodin-.* **A. boutonneuse.** See *Acne.* **A., Bromin-, A., bromata,** that due to internal use of bromin. **A. cheloidienne.** See *Dermatitis papillaris capillitii* (Illus Dict.). **A., Chlorin-,** a form described by Herxheimer, occurring among men engaged in manufacturing hydrochloric acid. The skin of the face was pigmented, comedones and pustules of varying size were thickly scattered over the face, brow, scalp, neck, back, upper thorax, genitals, and inner surface of the thighs. Atheromas and curious cornifications resembling those of Darier's disease were present on the scalp **A. coagminata,** a form of bromin-acne in which the groups of closely aggregated pustules form thick patches covered with scabs of dried pus, presenting beneath a dusky red and often moist surface. **A., Concrete.** See *Seborrhœa sicca* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Congestive.** See *Acne rosacea* (Illus. Dict.) **A. contagiosa,** an inoculable pustular disease of horses, said to differ from horsepox **A. cornea.** Same as *Ichthyosis follicularis* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Elephantiasic.** See *Rhinophyma* (Illus. Dict.). **A. ephebica,** a form peculiar to puberty. **A., Epileptic,** acne in an epileptic; it is sometimes due to ingestion of bromin **A. éruptive.** See *Acne* (Illus. Dict.). **A. ex usu picis.** See *Acne, Tar-.* **A., Fluent-.** See *Seborrhœa oleosa* (Illus. Dict.). **A. granulosa.** See *A., cachecticorum* (Illus. Dict.). **A. hordeolans, A. hordeolaris,** a form with the pustules arranged in linear groups. **A., Iodin-, A. iodata, A. jodata,** acne due to internal use of iodin or its compounds. **A. luposa.** See *A. telangiectodes* **A. medicamentosa,** acne due to the internal administration of certain drugs—as iodin, bromin, etc. **A. miliaris,** 1. Milium. 2. A pustular variety of A. rosacea. **A., Miliary Arthritic.** See *A. cachecticorum* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Miliary Scrofulous,** a variety of the disease usually occurring on the forehead; the pustules are small, discrete, or confluent, and often arranged in geometric figures. **A. molluscoidea, A. molluscum.** See *Molluscum contagiosum* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Penicilliform.** See *Tinea asbestina* and *seborrhœa amianthacea* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Pilous,** a variety of the disease in which the pustules involve the hair-bulbs. **A., Pilous, Umbilicated,** a variety of the disease in which each pustule is umbilicated and pierced by a hair. **A. psydracia,** term used by Sauvage to designate pustular acne. **A. punctata albida.** See *Milium* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Pustulous Disseminated,** the name given by Bazin to A. simplex. **A. rhinophyma.** Same as *A. hypertrophica* (Illus. Dict.). **A. rosacea congestiva.** See *A. hypertrophica* (Illus. Dict.). **A. rosacea hypertrophica.** See *A hypertrophica* (Illus. Dict.). **A. rosacea pustulosa.** See *Rosacea pustulosa.* **A. scorbutica,** that associated with scurvy. Syn., *Purpura maculosa.* **A. sebacea cornea.** See *Darier's Disease* (Illus. Dict.). **A. sebacea molluscum.** See *Atheroma* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Sebaceous, Crusty.** See *Seborrhœa sicca* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Sebaceous, Dry, A. sebacea exsiccata.** See *Xeroderma* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Sebaceous, Fluent.** See *Seborrhœa oleosa* (Illus. Dict.) **A. sécretante,** a comprehensive term used by Bazin for anomalies of sebaceous secretion, including acne punctata and acne sebacea. **A. solaris,** a form due to exposure to the sun, marked by red papules that seldom suppurate, occurring on the nose, lower eyelids, and cheeks. **A., Squamous,** a form described by Astruc, perhaps seborrhœa sicca. **A. strophulosa.** See *Milium* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Syphilitic, A. syphilitica,** a form with inflammation in the follicles appearing in scattered, pointed pustules with copper-colored base. Syn., *Acneiform syphilodermi* **A., Tar-,** that due to prolonged application of tar to the skin, marked by red inflammatory papules with black points in the centers. Syn., *Acne ex usu picis.* **A. telangiectodes, A. teleangeiectodes,** Kaposi's name for a nonpustular disease having its origin in the hair-follicles and presenting smooth, shining, circumscribed hemispheric nodules, pale-pink to brownish-red in color, from a pinhead to a cherrystone in size. Epithelial cyst formation and degeneration of the hair-follicle attends it. Syn., *Disseminated follicular lupus simulating acne; Acne luposa; Lupus miliaris; Lupus follicularis acneiformis; Acute disseminated nodular tuberculous lupus.* **A., Tennesson's,** a disseminate variety of acne cornea. **A. of the Throat.** See *Pharyngitis, Follicular* (Illus. Dict.). **A. tuberata, A. tuberculosa.** See *A. indurata* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Tuberculoid.** See *Molluscum contagiosum* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Tuberculous, Umbilicated.** See *Molluscum contagiosum* (Illus. Dict.). **A. umbilicata.** See *Molluscum contagiosum* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Varicose,** a form described by Astruc characterized by dilated superficial capillaries. **A. varioliformis.** (See Illus. Dict.) 2. See *Molluscum contagiosum* (Illus. Dict.). **A. varus.** See *Acne* (Illus. Dict.). **A. vulgaris indurata.** See *A. indurata* (Illus. Dict.) **A. vulgaris simplex.** See *A. simplex* (Illus. Dict.). **A. vulgaris tuberata.** See *A. indurata* (Illus. Dict.).

Acneform, Acneiform (*ak'-ne-form, ak-ne'-e-form*). Resembling acne.

Acnemia. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A condition marked by total absence of legs.

Acnemous (*ak'-ne-mus*) [*a*, priv; κνημη, leg]. Having imperfect calves; having no legs.

Acoathed (*ak-ōthd'*). A Dorsetshire term for sheep affected with liver disease.

Acocantherin. See under *Acokanthera venenata.*

Acoccygeus (*ah-kok sij'-e-us*) [*a*, priv.; κόκκυξ, coccyx]. Destitute of a coccyx.

Acodin (*ak'-o-din*) A preparation used in dentistry said to consist of aconite, iodin, tannic acid, and glycerin.

Acoesis (*ak o-ē'-sis*) See *Audition* (Illus. Dict.).

Acoeton, Acoetos, Acoetus (*ak-o'-e-ton, -tos, -tus*). See *Oxymel* (Illus. Dict.).

Acognosia (*ah-kog-no'-ze-ah*). See *Acognosia* (Illus. Dict.).

Acography (*ak-og'-raf-e*) [ἄκος, a remedy; γραφειν, to write] A description of remedies.

Acoin C. (*ak'-o-in*). Hydrochlorate of di-para-anysil-mono-para-phenetyl-guanidin, a white powder, used in 1% aqueous solution as a local anesthetic It is a powerful disinfectant and first introduced into medical practice by Darier for anesthesia of the eye.

Acoitus (*ak-o'-it-us*). See *Oxymel* (Illus Dict.)

Acokanthera (*ak-o-kan-the'-ra*) [ακωκή, a point; ἄνθηρός, blooming] A genus of plants of the order *Apocynaceæ.* **A. abyssinica** yields an African arrow-poison, *mshangu*, secured from a decoction of the branches, the toxic property due to a crystalline glucosid, $C_{29}H_{46}O_8$, described by Brieger in 1902. **A. deflersii** and **A. schimperi** are used as arrow-poisons in Africa. The poisonous principles are crystalline glucosids. **A. venenata**, G. Don., a species indigenous to southern Africa, where a decoction of the bark is used by the natives to poison arrows The poisonous principle is a glucosid, *acocantherin*, similar to or identical with *ouabain.*

Acolabis (*ak-ol'-ab-is*) [ἀκίς, a point; λαβίς, forceps]. A double-toothed artery forceps devised by Puppi.

Acolyctin (*ak-o-lik'-tin*). Hübschmann's name for an alkaloid derived from *Aconitum lycoctonum*, Linn. According to Wright and Luff, it is identical with aconin and pseudaconin; but according to Dragendorff and Spohn, it is a decomposition product of lycaconitin and myoctonin.

Acomus. (See Illus Dict.) 2. See *Acosmus.*

Acone (*ak'-on e*) [L.]. 1. A whetstone. 2. A levigation appliance. 3. A mortar.

Aconitate (*ak-on'-it-at*). A salt of aconitic acid.

Aconitin (*ak on'-it-in*) (See Illus. Dict.) 2. $C_{33}H_{45}NO_{12}$ (Dunstan), an intensely poisonous alkaloid from *Aconitum napellus* and other species; it occurs as white flat crystals of slightly bitter taste, soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and hot water; melts at 184°–186° C. Dose, $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. (0.0003 gm.). Syn., *Aconiticum; Aconitinum; Aconitium.* 3. See *Aconitina.* **A., Amorphous**, a mixture of several bases found in the bulbs of *Aconitum napellus.* Its principal constituent is aconitin and picroaconitin. It is about 15 to 20 times less poisonous than pure crystallized aconitin. **A, British**, $C_{36}H_{49}NO_{12}$ (Wright), the alkaloid prepared by Morson from *Aconitum ferox*, Wall. It is a yellowish white crystalline powder, soluble in hot water, slightly soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform. Dose, $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. (0.00026 gm.). Also called *English Aconitin, Acraconitin, Morson's Napellin* or *Pure Aconitin, Hubschmann's Pseudaconitin, Fluckiger's Nepalin.* **A. Bromhydrate.** See *A., Hydrobromate.* **A, Duquesnel's.** See *A. Nitrate.* **A., English.** See *A, British* **A. Hydrobromate**, $C_{33}H_{43}NO_{12}$·HBr + 2½H_2O (Jürgens), from crystalline aconitin, occurring as small white tablets, soluble in water and alcohol; melts at 163° C Dose, the same as the crystalline alkaloid **A. Hydrochlorate**, $C_{33}H_{43}NO_{12}$·HCl + $3H_2O$ (Jürgens.), a white crystalline powder from crystalline aconitin, soluble in water and alcohol. Dose, about the same as the alkaloid. Syn, *Aconitin chlorhydrate, A. hydrochlorite.* **A. Nitrate**, $C_{36}H_{43}NO_{12}HNO_3$, fine white prisms or rhombic crystals, soluble in alcohol, slightly in water; it is highly poisonous and is used in neuralgia and rheumatism. Dose, about the same as the alkaloid Syn, *Duquesnel's aconitin.* **A. Phosphate**, a salt of aconitin. It occurs as white crystalline powder, or as a yellowish-white amorphous powder. Soluble in water and alcohol. **A. Salicylate**, a salt of aconitin occurring as a white crystalline powder or as a yellowish-white amorphous powder. Soluble in water and in alcohol. **A. Sulfate**, $(C_{34}H_{43}NO_{12})_2H_2SO_4$, a salt of aconitin occurring as a crystalline powder, in glass-like lumps, or as a yellowish-white amorphous powder It is soluble in water and in alcohol.

Aconitina (*ak-on-it-i'-noh*). An impure aconitin, or combination of principles obtained from the root of *Aconitum napellus*, Linn., as prepared by Morson It occurred in white grains free from odor, with a sharp bitter taste, not volatile, easily fusible, soluble in alcohol and ether and in 60 parts of water at 60° F. or 100 parts at 212° F. Its salts do not crystallize, but form gum-like masses. It was regarded by the eclectics as "too powerful a poison to be used internally," but was recommended externally in form of tincture or ointment in neuralgia or rheumatism.

Aconitium (*ak-o-ne'-she-um*). See *Aconitin.*

Aconitum. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A genus of herbs of the natural order *Ranunculaceæ.* **A. anthora**, Linn, a species native to Europe and the Orient, and northern Asia. The roots have been employed in the treatment of thoracic affections **A. cammarum**, Linn, a species native to Europe Used as a source of aconitin. This is probably the species employed by Baron Stoerk, of Vienna, who introduced aconite into modern practice in 1762 **A. ferox**, Wall, a species indigenous to the Himalayan region. The root is employed externally, in tincture, for the treatment of rheumatism, it is the source of British aconitin or *pseudaconitin*, and of the arrow-poison known as *Butsnab-bish, bikh, bish, biskh*, or *Visha*, employed in killing tigers and other troublesome animals. It is regarded as the most formidable poison of India. **A. fischeri**, Reichb., a species indigenous to Siberia, but said to grow in the mountains of the western United States. It differs but little from *A. napellus* in physiologic action **A. heterophyllum**, Wall, a shrub, native of the Himalayan region The root, known as *Atees, Atis*, or *Utees*, is sold in fine white powder as a tonic and febrifuge. It is intensely bitter and slightly astringent, and contains considerable starch, which is prepared as food It yields the nonpoisonous alkaloid *atisin* **A. japonicum**, Decne, a Japanese species (*tsaouwoo*), the rhizomes of which are kept in Japanese drug-stores along with those of some six other species, usually preserved in vinegar, in urine, or by drying Several alkaloids have been separated, of which *japaconitin* is said to be the most poisonous of all aconite alkaloids. **A. luridum**, Hook. fil., a Himalayan species occurring in commerce with *A. ferox.* **A. lycoctonum**, Linn., a species indigenous to Europe and northern Asia. The leaves are said to be eaten as a potherb, though avoided by cattle. The root yields 4 alkaloids: *lycaconitin, myoctonin, lycaconin*, and *acolytin.* **A. palmatum**, D. Don., a species indigenous to the Himalayan region. The root is bitter and contains a well-defined alkaloid the toxic properties of which are in dispute. **A. paniculatum**, Lamarck, a European species said to serve as a source of aconitin, although it is almost inert.

Aconityl (*ak-on'-it-il*). $C_6H_3O_3$. The trivalent radicle of aconitic acid.

Acopos (*ak'-ko-pos*) [*a*, priv.; *χόπος*, pain, that is to say carminative]. 1. A class of anodyne medicines. 2. The "refreshing" stone, described by Pliny as "like niter in appearance, porous and starred with drops of gold; gently boiled with oil and applied as an unguent it relieves lassitude" 3 *Anagyris fatida*, Linn. (*q. v.*). 4. Applied by Apuleius to manna.

Acopria (*ah-kop'-re-ah*). See *Acoprosis* (Illus Dict.).

Acoprous (*ah-kop'-rus*). Characterized by the absence of excrement in the bowels

Acopyrin (*ak-o-pi'-rin*). A combination of aspirin and antipyrin; it is used in rheumatism. Dose, 0 5 gm 5 or 6 times daily.

Acoria. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 Temperance in eating. 3 A nervous affection of the stomach characterized by a sense of satiety.

Acorn-chocolate See under *Chocolate*. **A.-sugar.** See *Quercit* (Illus. Dict.)

Acorum (*ak'-or-um*) [*ἄκορον*]. The root of the sweet-flag, *Acorus calamus*, Linn

Acorus (*ak'-or-us*) [*ἄκορος*, the sweet-flag] A genus of herbs belonging to the natural order *Aroideæ*. **A. calamus**, Linn, sweet flag, a species common in swamps throughout Europe and the United States; the rhizome is used as a carminative and aromatic. It yields acorin and calamus oil

Acosmia. (See Illus Dict.) 3 Ataxia. 4. Baldness 5 Any deformity giving rise to irregularity of the features Syn., *Acosmy*.

Acosmus (*ak-oz'-mus*) Affected with acosmia. Syn, *Acomus*.

Acosmy (*ak-oz'-me*). See *Acosmia*.

Acouometer. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 An instrument devised by Marage arranged to give a typical sound of a vowel, which may be used as a standard to which other sounds may be referred.

Acouphonia (*ah-koo-fo'-ne-ah*) See *Acouophonia* (Illus Dict.)

Acousia (*ah koo'-se-ah*) [*ἀκουσία*, constraint]. Involuntary action

Acousmetric, Acousmometric (*ah-koos-met'-rik, ah-koos-mo-met'-rik*). Pertaining to the auditory sense or to the power of estimating the relative distance of sounds. Syn, *Acusmetycus; Acusmometricus*

Acoustica (*ah-koos'-te-ka*) Remedies for impaired hearing.

Acousticon (*ah-koos'-tik on*). An ear-trumpet

Acoutometer (*ah-koo-tom'-et-er*). Same as *Acoumeter* (Illus. Dict.).

Acquisitus (*ah-kwi-zi'-tus*) [*acquirire*, to acquire] Acquired, said of habits, diseases, etc, not congenital or inherited.

Acracholia (*ak-ra-ko'-le-ah*) [*ἀκραχολία*]. A fit of passion; passionateness

Acraconitin (*ak-ra-kon'-it-in*) See *Aconitin, British*.

Acracy (*ak'-ra-se*). See *Acrasia* (Illus Dict.).

Acraldehyd (*ak-ral'-de-hid*). Bauer's name for croton aldehyd. See under *Croton* (Illus. Dict.).

Acranius (*ah-kra'-ne-us*) [*a*, priv; *κρανιον*, cranium]. A monster wholly or partly destitute of cranium.

Acratotherm (*ah-krat'-o thurm*) [*a*, priv; *κρα-ός*, mixed; *θερμή*, heat]. 1. A hot spring yielding water pure and soft through absence of mineral constituents. 2. The water of a hot spring having a low percentage of saline constituents.

Acratothermal (*ah-krat-o-thurm'-al*). Applied to baths prepared from mineral water of high temperature but with low percentage of solid constituents (50 gr. to a gallon). See under *Bath*.

Acribometer (*ak-re-bom'-et-ur*) [*ἀκριβής*, accurate; *μέτρον*, a measure]. A device for measuring minute objects.

Acridity (*ak-rid'-it-e*) [*acer*, sharp]. 1 The quality of being acrid, cutting, pungent, bitter, irritative or corrosive. Syn., *Acritude; Acridness; Acrity*.

Acridophagy (*ak-rid-of'-a-je*) [*ἀκρις*, the locust; *φαγειν*, to eat]. 1. The practice of feeding upon locusts 2. An Ethiopian disease supposed to be due to immoderate diet of locusts or to the penetration of the skin by these or other insects. 3. The condition of sores infested with maggots.

Acrisis, Acrisy (*ak'-ris-is, ak'-ris-e*). See *Acrisia* (Illus Dict.).

Acritude (*ak'-rit-ud*). See *Acridity*.

Acrity (*ak'-rit-e*). See *Acridity*.

Acro (*ak'-ro*) See *Acron*.

Acroblast (*ak'-ro-blast*) [*ἄκρος*, extreme; *βλαστός*, a germ]. Kollmann's term for that part of the germinal membrane of the embryo which gives rise to blood-vessels filled with blood and probably connective tissue Cf. *Porcutes*.

Acroblastic (*ak-ro-blas'-tik*) [*ἄκρος*, extremity; *βλαστός*, a germ] Germinating at the end. Monocotyledonous.

Acrobustitis (*ak-ro-bus-ti'-tis*). Same as *Acrobystitis*.

Acrobystia. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Circumcision.

Acrobysticus (*ak-ro-bis'-tik-us*). Preputial.

Acrobystitis. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Inflammation of the sheath of the penis in the horse.

Acrocheiron (*ak-ro-ki'-ron*) See *Acrocheir* (Illus Dict.).

Acrochordus (*ak-ro-kord'-us*). See *Acrochordon* (Illus. Dict.).

Acrocolia (*ak-ro-ko'-le-ah*) [pl. of *ἀκροκώλιον*]. The extremities of the body, especially of the lower animals.

Acrocomia (*ak-ro-ko' me-ah*) [*ἀκρον*, the top; *κόμη*, hair] A genus of plants of the order *Palmæ*. **A. lasiospatha**, Mart., a species native of the West Indies. The pulp of the fruit is edible and the bitter nuts yield a valuable oil. **A. sclerocarpa**, Mart., the great macaw tree, a species native throughout tropical America One of the most highly prized palms of Brazil, Guiana, and the Antilles. The wood is useful for construction, and yields an alimentary farina resembling sago. The fibers are of value for textile uses. The young leaves form one of the best of palm cabbages and a fine salad with oil and vinegar. The nut yields a valuable oil having the consistency of butter and an odor like violets It is largely used in soap-making and is deemed a sovereign remedy by the natives in affections of the joints, "bone ache," etc.

Acrocyanosis (*ak-ro-si-an-o'-sis*) [*ἀκρον*, an extremity; *κίανος*, blue]. Blueness of the extremities due to vasomotor disturbance

Acrodactylum (*ak-ro-dak'-til-um*) [*ἀκρον*, apex; *δάκτυλος*, a finger]. The apex, tip, or upper aspect of a digit.

Acrodynia. (See Illus Dict.) Syn., *Pedionalgia epidemica; Erythema epidemicum*. 2. Clarus' term for a rheumatic disorder of the nerves.

Acrodyny (*ak'-ro-din-e*). See *Acrodynia*.

Acroganglion (*ak-ro-gang'-gle-on*) [*ἀκρος*, apex; *γάγγλιον*, ganglion]. The vertical brain of invertebrates.

Acrokinesis (*ak-ro-kin-e' sis*). See *Acrocinesis* (Illus. Dict.).

Acrol (*ak'-rol*). C_3H_4. Acrolein (C_3H_4O) deprived of its oxygen.

Acroleate (*ak-ro'-le-at*). See *Acrylate*.

Acromia (*ak-ro'-me-ah*) [*ακρωμία*, the shoulder]. 1. The acromion. 2. The withers of a horse.

Acromis; Acromium (*ak'-ro-mis, ak-ro'-me-um*). Same as *Acromion* (Illus. Dict.).

Acromphalium, Acromphalum. See *Acrompkalus.*

Acromphalus. (See Illus. Dict.) 3 The remains of the umbilical cord attached to the child.

Acromyle (*ak-rom'-il-e*) [ἄκρον, a point; μύλη, patella]. The patella.

Acron (*ak'-ron*) [L. pl. *acrones*]. 1. The apex or extremity of a structure or organism. 2. An irritating ointment.

Acronarcotic. (See Illus Dict.) 2. An agent which combines an irritating and obtunding effect; acting either directly upon the peripheral nerves when applied externally, or upon the brain and spinal cord, producing paralysis, convulsions, and narcosis.

Acronychia (*ak-ro-ne'-ke-ah*) [ἄκρον, point; ὀνυξ, nail]. The tip of the nail.

Acronychous (*ak-ron'-ik-us*) [ἀκρώνυχος]. Furnished with claws, nails, or hoofs; achronychous

Acropinacon (*ak-ro-pin'-ak-on*) [*acrolein; pinacone*]. $C_6H_8O_2$. A substance obtained from acrolein by action of nascent hydrogen Syn., *Acrylic pinacon.*

Acroplethysmograph (*ak-ro-pleth-iz'-mio-graf*). See *Plethysmograph* (Illus. Dict.).

Acrosaline (*ak-ro-sa'-lin*) [*acer*, sharp; *sal*, salt]. Having acrid and saline properties.

Acrosarcous (*ak-ro-sar'-kus*) [ἄκρον, apex; σάρξ, flesh]. Having a fleshy extremity or apex.

Acrose (*ak'-rōs*). A substance isolated from the condensation products of glycerose (an oxidation product of glycerol) and formaldehyd and forming the starting-point for the synthesis of fruit-sugar, grape-sugar, and monnose

Acrostichum (*ak ros'-tik-um*) [ἄκρον, a point; στίχος, a line of writing]. A genus of ferns of the order *Polypodiaceæ* **A. aureum,** Linn, a tropical species; the rhizome is used in decoction, for dysentery and disease of the spleen A salt prepared from the leaves is applied to ulcers. **A. dichotomum,** Förskål, an Arabian species [*medjabe-e* or *mejahoese*]; the leaves are applied to burns. **A. flavens,** Humb. and Bonpl., a South American species, used as a laxative **A. furcatum,** Forster, an Australian species having edible rhizomes. **A. huacsaro,** Ruiz., a Peruvian species; the rhizomes enter commerce as a substitute for the true *Radix calaguala.* [Cf *Polypodium calaguala,* Ruiz.] It is said to be sudorific and anthelmintic. **A. sorbifolium,** Willd., a West Indian species. The juice is mixed with oil, ginger, and pepper, and used as a cataplasm in sick headache

Acroteriasis (*ak-ro-te-ri-a'-sis*) [ἀκρωτηριάζειν, to cut off the extremities]. Mutilation by the loss of an extremity, especially a hand or foot. In teratology, the absence of such a part.

Acroteriasmus (*ak-ro-te-ri-as'-mus*). Same as *Acroteriasis.*

Acroteric (*ak-ro-ter'-ik*) [ἀκρωτήρια, the extremities]. Relating to the extremities; applied to conditions in which the extremities are most affected.

Acroterion (*ak-ro-te'-re-on*). See *Acroteria* (Illus. Dict.)

Acroteriosis (*ak-ro-te-ri-o'-sis*). See *Acroteriasis.*

Acrothorax (*ak-ro-thōr'-aks*) [ἀκροθώραξ, slightly drunk]. 1. Easily intoxicated 2. On the point of intoxication.

Acrothymiosis, Acrothymium (*ak-ro-thi-me-o'-sis, ak-ro-thi'-me-um*) [ἄκρος, pointed; θύμιον, a large wart]. See *Condyloma acuminatum.*

Acrotrophoneurosis (*ak-ro-tro-fo-nu-ro'-sis*) [ἄκρον, an extremity; τροφή, nourishment; νεῦρον, nerve]. A trophic disturbance of the extremities of central origin.

Acrozymus (*ak ro-sim'-us*) [ἀκρόζυμος, slightly leavened] Impregnated with leaven.

Acryl (*ak'-ril*). See *Allyl* (Illus. Dict.).

Acrylate (*ak'-ril-at*). A salt of acrylic acid; acroleate.

Act (*akt*) [*agere*, to put in motion]. The fulfilment of a purpose or function. **A., Imperative,** the act of an insane person in response to an imperative morbid impulse. **A., Sexual.** See *Coitus* (Illus. Dict.).

Actinesthesia (*ak-tin-es-the'-se-ah*) [ἀκτίς, a ray; αἰσθησις, sensation]. The capacity of certain larvas which are destitute of any apparent visual organ for perceiving light and distinguishing the direction in which it appears.

Actiniform (*ak-tin'-e-form*) [ἀκτίς, a ray; *forma*, form]. Ray-shaped; radiate.

Actinism. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. The radiation of heat or light, or that branch of science which treats of it.

Actinium (*ak-tin'-e-um*) [ἀκτίς, a ray]. A supposed element discovered by Phipson in 1881 in association with zinc. It is metallic and is said to resemble titanium.

Actinobacillosis (*ak-tin-o-bas-il-o'-sis*) [ἀκτίς, ray; *bacillus*]. A disease of cattle and other domestic animals due to a bacillus which produces radiate structures in the affected tissues It is of frequent occurrence in Argentina. Potassium iodid acts almost as a specific

Actinobolia (*ak-tin-o-bo'-le-ah*) [ἀκτινοβολεῖν, to radiate] 1. A term formerly used to express the process by which the impulses of the will are conveyed to the different parts of the body. 2 Van Helmont's term for the phenomena now included under hypnotism.

Actinobolism, Actinobolismus (*ac-tin-ob'-o-lism, ak-tin-ob-o-liz'-mus*). See *Actinobolia.*

Actinocerate, Actinocerous (*ak-tin-os'-ur-at, -us*) [ακτίς, a ray; κέρας, a horn]. Having horn-like processes radiately arranged

Actinochemistry (*ak-tin-o-kem'-is-tre*) [ἀκτίς, a ray; χημεία, chemistry]. Chemistry which deals with the decomposition of substances by light.

Actinodermatitis (*ak-tin-o-dur-ma-ti'-tis*) [ἀκτίς, a ray; δέρμα, the skin]. Cutaneous lesions produced by application of the x-rays Syn., *Radiodermatitis.*

Actinogram (*ak-tin'-o-gram*) [ἀκτίς, ray, γράφειν, to write]. The record made by [illegible]

Actinograph (*ak-tin'-o-graf*) An apparatus to measure the actinism of sunlight.

Actinography. See *Actinology.*

Actinology. (See Illus Dict.) 2 The science of the chemic action of radiant light; actinography. 3 The part of zoology which treats of the *Radiata.*

Actinolyte (*ak-tin'-o-lit*) [ακτίς, a ray; λύειν, to loose]. An apparatus designed for use in actinotherapy

Actinomeris (*ak-tin-om'-ur-is*) [ἀκτις, a ray; μερίς, a portion]. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ.* **A. helianthoides,** Nutt., a North American species, said to be beneficial in cases of gravel and dropsy.

Actinometer (*ak-tin-om'-et-er*) [ἀκτίς, a ray; μέτρον, measure]. An apparatus for determining the intensity of the solar heat-rays.

Actinometry (*ak-tin-om'-et-re*). The measurement of the intensity of the radiation of the sun.

Actinomycotic (*ak-tin-o-mi-kot'-ik*). Dependent upon or pertaining to actinomycosis.

Actinophthalmic (*ak-tin-of-thal'-mik*) [ἀκτίς, a ray; ὀφθαλμός, the eye]. Furnished with eyes the choroidal tapetum of which has a high capacity for reflecting light.

Actinotherapy (*ak-tin-o-ther'-ap-e*) [ἀκτίς, a ray; θεραπεία, therapy]. The therapeutic use of actinic rays.

Action. (See Illus. Dict.) **A., After-,** the brief persistence of negative variation of the electric current in a tetanized muscle. **A., Animal,** voluntary movements. **A. of Arrest.** See *Inhibition* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Automatic.** See *A., Reflex* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Capillary.** See *Attraction, Capillary* (Illus. Dict.).

A., Catalytic, A., Contact. See *Catalysis* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Cumulative.** See under *Cumulative* (Illus. Dict.). **A.-current.** See under *Current* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Diastaltic.** See *A., Reflex* (Illus. Dict.) **A., Electrocapillary,** electric phenomena resulting from chemic reaction between dissimilar fluids connected by a capillary medium. **A., Inhibitory.** See *Inhibition* (Illus. Dict.) **A., Local,** the production of currents between different parts of the same cell of a galvanic battery. **A.s, Natural,** the vegetative functions. **A., Peristaltic.** See *Peristalsis* (Illus. Dict.) **A s, Private,** those which concern only individual parts. **A.s, Pseudomotor,** Heidenhain's term for phenomena resulting from stimulation of the chorda tympani after section of the hypoglossal nerve; movements due to vascular or lymphatic engorgement. **A.s, Public,** those that concern the body as a whole as contrasted with private action. **A.s, Respective.** Same as *A., Private* **A., Safety-valve,** the incomplete closure of the tricuspid valve, especially in cases of resistance in the pulmonary circulation. **A., Sexual,** functioning of the generative apparatus **A.s, Vital,** those essential to the continuance of vitality, as of the heart and lungs.

Activate (*ak'-tiv-āt*) [*actitare*, to act]. To render active.

Active, Optically. Possessing optic rotatory power.

Activital (*ak-tiv'-it-al*) Relating to activities

Activity. (See Illus. Dict.) **A., Optic,** the property (discovered by Biot in 1815) of certain chemic molecules to rotate the plane of polarization, due to the presence of one or several asymmetric carbon atoms in the molecule of every optically active body. Cf. *Rotatory Power* **A., Sense of Muscular.** See *Muscular Sense*, under *Muscular* (Illus. Dict.)

Actol (*ak'-tol*). The commercial name for silver lactate (*q. v.*).

Acuate (*ak'-u-āt*) [*acuere*, to sharpen]. 1. Sharp. 2. To render sharp, pungent, or corrosive

Aculosure (*ak-u-klo'-zūr*) [*acus*, needle; *claudere*, to close]. A method of arresting hemorrhage by the aid of a needle which holds the artery closed for a day. It embraces *acupressure* and *acutorsion*.

Aculuctor (*ak-u duk'-tor*) [*acus*, a needle; *ducere*, to lead] A needle conductor.

Acuition (*ak-u-ish'-un*) [*acuere*, to sharpen]. Increased effect of a drug's action by the addition of another drug

Aculeatociliatus (*ak-u-le-at-o-sil-e-at'-us*) [*aculeus*, a sting; *cilum*, an eyelash]. Beset with stiff bristles or cilia

Aculeous (*ak-u'-le-us*). Having the form of a spine, prickle, or sting.

Acumen (*ah-ku'-men*) [L.] A tapering point, a sting; a bony projection applied especially to the tuberosity of the ischium. **A. nasi,** the pointed contraction of the nose preceding death.

Acumination (*ak-u-min-a'-shun*) [*acuminare*, to sharpen]. The state of being taper-pointed, or the process of becoming so.

Acuophonia. See *Acouophonia* (Illus. Dict.).

Acupunctation (*ak-u-punk-ta'-shun*). See *Acupuncture* (Illus. Dict.).

Acupunctural (*ak-u-punk'-tu-ral*). Used for acupuncture.

Acupuncture. (See Illus. Dict.) **A., Electrolytic.** See *Electropuncture.* **A., Multiple,** the operation of making a number of punctures.

Acusia (*ah-koo'-se-ah*) [*ἀκούειν*, to hear]. The faculty of hearing; audition.

Acusimeter, Acusiometer (*ah-koo-sim'-et-er, ah-koo-se-om'-et-er*). Same as *Acoumeter* (Illus. Dict.).

Acustica (*ah-koost'-tik-ah*). See *Acoustics* (Illus. Dict.).

Acutangulatus (*ak-u-tang-u-la'-tus*). Having acute angles.

Acuticostal (*ak-u-te-kost'-tal*) [*acutus*, sharp; *costa*, a rib]. Having projecting ribs.

Acutissimus (*ak-u-tis'-im-us*) [superlative of *acutus*, acute]. Exceedingly acute, malignant.

Acyanobleptic (*ah-si-an-o-blep'-tik*). Affected with or pertaining to acyanoblepsia.

Acyclia (*ah-sik'-le-ah*) [*a*, priv.; *κυκλεῖν*, to circulate] An arrest of the circulation of body-fluids.

Acyclic (*ah-sik'-lik*). (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Not characterized by a self-limited course. Cf. *Cyclic.*

Acyesis, Acyisis. (See Illus. Dict.) 3. Incapacity for natural delivery. Syn., *Atresis.*

Acyeterion (*as-i-et-et'-re-on*) [*ἀκυητήριον*, an abortive drug]. An abortifacient procedure, drug, or instrument. Syn., *Acyterion; Acyterium.*

Acyoblepsia (*as-i-o-blep'-se-ah*). Same as *Acyanoblepsia* (Illus. Dict.).

Acystonervia, Acystoneuria (*ah-sis-to-nur'-ve-ah, -nu'-re-ah*). See *Acystinervia* (Illus. Dict.).

Acysturotrophia (*ah-sist-u-ro-tro'-fe-ah*) [*a*, priv.; *κυστις*, the bladder; *οὖρον*, urine; *τροφεῖν*, to nourish] Atrophy of the urinary bladder.

Adæmonia. See *Ademonia* (Illus. Dict.).

Adaggregated (*ad-ag'-re-ga-ted*) [*ad*, to; *aggregare*, to adhere to]. Attached by some part of the body.

Adamantoblast (*ad-am-ant'-o-blast*). See *Ameloblast* (Illus. Dict.)

Adamicus (*ad-am'-ik-us*). Pertaining to or resembling Adam; said of any red earth (owing to the myth that Adam was made of red earth) Cf. *Terra adamica.*

Adamkiewicz's Serum. See *Cancroin* (Illus. Dict.)

Adanto blaka. A malady common among the negroes of the gold coast and of frequent prevalence in the tropic zone, due to an animal parasite.

Adapter (*ad ap'-ter*) [*adaptare*, to adjust] 1. Anything which serves the purpose of fitting one thing to another. An instrument by means of which the direct electric current may be adapted to the various forms of electrotherapeutic treatment 2 A piece of tubing used to connect the neck of a retort with a receiver. 3. A microscope attachment for centering or decentering the illuminating apparatus 4 A collar used to fit an objective to a different nose-piece than that for which it was made

Adaption (*ad-ap'-shun*) See *Adaptation* (Illus. Dict.).

Adarcion, Adarcis, Adarcos (*ad ar'-se-on, ad ar'-sis, ad-ar'-kos*). See *Adarce* (Illus. Dict.)

Adarenalin. See *Adrenalin.*

Adclivitas (*ad-kliv'-it-as*) [*acclivitas*, an ascent; pl., *adclivitates*] A prominence, projection, or elevation. **A. tibiæ,** the irregular tract (spinous process, spina media, eminentia intercondyloidea) between the articulating facets on the head of the tibia.

Add-add (*ad'-ad*). The Abyssinian name for the leaves of *Celastrus serratus* (*q. v.*)

Adde (*ad'-e*) [imperative sing. of *addere*, to add] Add; a direction used in prescription writing.

Addephagous. See *Adephagous* (Illus. Dict.).

Addiment (*ad'-im-ent*) [*addere*, to add]. Ehrlich and Morgenroth's term (1899) for an active thermolabile substance (destroyed by a temperature of 56° C.) contained in normal serum and capable of rendering the immune body of Ehrlich active, and setting up bacteriolysis and hemolysis. See *Complement.*

Addimentary (*ad-im-ent'-ar-e*). Pertaining to addiment.

Additamentum. (See Illus. Dict.) **A. ad sacrolumbalem.** See *Muscles.* **A. necatum,** the olecranon. **A. suturæ lambdoidalis,** the occipitomastoid

suture. **A. ulnæ,** the radius **A. uncatum ulnæ,** the olecranon.

Addition (*ad-ish'-un*) [*addere*, to add]. The formation of a molecule by the direct union of two or more different molecules without decomposition **A., Compound.** See under *Compound.* **A. Product.** See under *Product* **A.-reaction.** See under *Reaction.*

Addle (*ad'l*) [AS, *adl*, diseased] A provincial name for abscess.

Adduct (*ad-ukt'*) [*adducere*, to bring toward]. To draw toward the median line of a body

Adductorius (*ad-ukt-o'-re-us*) [*adducere*, to lead to]. Adducent **Adductoria fila.** See *Prosphyses.*

Adelodermatous, Adelodermous (*ad-el-o-dur'-mat-us, ad-el-o-dur'-mus*) [ἀδηλος, not seen; δέρμα, skin]. Having concealed integument; as invaginated tracts.

Adelos, Adelus (*ad-e'-los, -lus*) [ἀδηλος, not seen] **1.** Inappreciable, not apparent, insensible (said of dermal transpiration). **2.** Obscure, ill-defined (said of symptoms).

Adelostomatous (*ad-el-o-sto'-mat-us*) [ἀδηλος, not seen; στόμα, the mouth]. Having the mouth concealed.

Adelphia (See Illus. Dict.) **2.** A form of monstrosity characterized by the union of two organisms above, the lower portions being separated

Adelphism (*ad-el'-fizm*) See *Adelphia* (Illus. Dict.).

Adelphixia, Adelphixis (*ad-el-fik'-se-ah, ad-el-fik'-sis*) [ἀδελφότις, brotherhood]. The sympathy or relationship of the different parts of the body in disease

Adelphotaxy (*ad-el-fo-taks'-e*) [ἀδελφος, brotherhood; τάσσειν, to arrange]. The tendency of motile cells to arrange themselves into definite positions.

Adenandra (*ad-en-an'-drah*) [ἀδήν, a gland; ἀνήρ, a man]. A genus of plants of the order *Rutaceæ.* **A. uniflora,** Willd., a species native of southern Africa. The leaves are used for sophistication of buchu.

Adenanthera (*ad-en-an-the'-rah*) [ἀδήν, a gland; ἀνθηρός, blooming] A genus of plants of the order *Leguminosæ.* **A. pavonina,** Linn., a species indigenous to tropical Asia A decoction of the leaves is used in rheumatism, the root as an emetic, and the scarlet lenticular seeds are used as weights (averaging 4 grains) and in treatment of hydrophobia and epilepsy The wood yields a red dye

Adenasthenia (*ad-en-as-the'-ne-ah*) [ἀδήν, gland; ἀσθενεια, weakness]. A disorder of the stomach characterized by diminished and enfeebled secretion without anatomic lesion.

Adendric (*ah-den'-drik*) [*a*, priv.; δένδρον, tree]. Unprovided with dendrons.

Adendritic (*ah-den-drit'-ik*) [*a*, priv.; δένδρον, tree]. Without dendrites.

Adenectomy (*ad-en-ek'-to-me*) [ἀδήν, a gland; ἐκτέμνειν, to cut out]. The excision of a gland

Adenectopic (*ad-en-ek-top'-ik*). Pertaining to adenectopia

Adenemphratic (*ad-en-em-frat'-ik*). Pertaining to adenemphraxis.

Adenia (See Illus. Dict.) **A s, Angibromic,** Piorry's term for diseases of the glandular adnexa of the digestive tract **A., Leukemic,** that form accompanied by increase in the number of the white blood-corpuscles. **A., Simple,** that form which is unaccompanied by any increase in the number of the white blood-corpuscles.

Adeninhypoxanthin (*ad-en-in-hi-po-xanth'-in*). $C_5H_5N_5 + C_5H_4N_4O$ A compound of adenin and hypoxanthin first observed by Kossel and isolated by Bruhns, occurring in thick, starch-like, semitransparent masses, becoming white and chalky.

Adenitis. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Phlegmasia adenosa; Phlegmasia glandulosa.* **A. axillaris,** inflammation of the axillary glands. **A. cervicalis syphilitica,** an engorgement of the cervical lymphatic glands; a sign of syphilitic infection. **A., Chancrous.** See *Bubo, Virulent.* **A. cubitalis,** Grünfeld's term for inflammation of the epitrochlear lymphatic gland. **A. e blennorrhœa.** See *Bubo, Gonorrheal.* **A. e sclerosi.** See *Adenosclerosis* (Illus. Dict.) and *Bubo, Indolent.* **A. exulcerata,** Grunfeld's term for ulceration following suppurating bubo. **A. ex ulcere contagiosa.** See *Bubo, Treatment.* **A. femoralis,** Grünfeld's term for inflammation of the lymphatic glands in the subinguinal triangle. **A. gangrænosa,** Grünfeld's term for inflammation of a lymphatic gland resulting in gangrene **A. hyperplastica,** Grunfeld's term for a bubo in which plastic exudation predominates **A. inguinalis.** See *Bubo* (Illus. Dict.). **A, Lymphatic.** See *Lymphadenitis* (Illus. Dict.) **A. Meibomian,** inflammation of one or more Meibomian glands. Cf. *Chalazion.* **A., Mesenteric,** inflammation of the lymphatic glands of the mesentery **A. palpebrarum contagiosa.** See *Conjunctivitis, Purulent* **A. pubica,** bubo of the pubic region, often accompanied by suppurative lymphangitis of the dorsum of the penis **A. scrofulosa equorum.** See *Strangles* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Syphilitic, Primitive.** See *Bubo, Syphilitic.* **A. universalis,** a widespread induration of the lymphatic glands accompanying primary syphilis **A. venerea.** See *Venereal Bubo* (Illus. Dict.). **A. vulvovaginalis,** inflammation of the vulvovaginal gland

Adenoblast. (See Illus. Dict.) **2.** Haeckel's name for an embryonic cell which forms a gland

Adenocellulitis (*ad-en-o-sel-u-li'-tis*) [ἀδήν, a gland; *cellula*, a small cell] Inflammation of a gland and the surrounding cellular tissue

Adenochondrius (*ad-en-o-kon'-dre-us*) [ἀδήν, gland; χόνδρος, cartilage]. Involving both glands and cartilage. Cf *Arthrophyma adenochondrium*, a swelling of the glands and cartilage of a joint

Adenocyst (*ad-en'-o-sist*) [ἀδήν, a gland; κύστις, a bladder] A cystic lymphatic gland; a glandular cyst Cf. *Adenocystoma* (Illus Dict.).

Adenodermia (*ad-en-o-dur'-me-ah*) [ἀδήν, a gland; δέρμα, skin] Disease of the glands of the skin.

Adenofibrosis (*ad-en-o-fi-bro'-sis*) [ἀδήν, a gland; *fibra*, a fiber] Fibroid degeneration of a gland, particularly the inflammatory neoplasms involving sudoriparous glands, due to infection with *Botryomyces.* Cf. *Botryomycosis*

Adenographer (*ad-en-og'-ra-fur*). A writer on glands.

Adenographia, Adenography (*ad-en-o-graf'-e-ah, ad-en-og'-raf-e*) [ἀδήν, a gland; γράφειν, to write]. A treatise on glands. Cf. *Adenology* (Illus Dict.).

Adenohypersthenia (*ad-en-o-hi-pur-sthe'-ne-ah*) [ἀδήν, a gland; ὑπέρ, over; σθένος, strength] Excessive activity of the glands **A. gastrica,** a condition characterized by the secretion of gastric juice abnormally rich in hydrochloric acid or excessive in quantity.

Adenoid (See Illus. Dict.) **A. Cancer.** See *Adenocarcinoma* (Illus. Dict.). **A. Face.** See *Facies.* **A. Growth.** See *A. Vegetations* (Illus. Dict.). **A. Muscle.** See *Thyroadenoideus*, under *Muscle.*

Adenoids. See *Adenoid vegetations* (Illus. Dict.).

Adenolipomatosis (*ad-en-o-lip-o-mat-o'-sis*) [ἀδήν, gland; λίπος, fat]. A diseased condition of the lymphatic system characterized by fatty deposits in the neighborhood of the neck, axillæ, and groins. It is generally unattended with pain. Syn., *Multiple lipomas; Symmetric lipomas of nervous origin.*

Adenolymphatocele (*ad-en-o-lim-fat'-o-sēl*). See *Lymphatocele* (Illus. Dict.).

Adenolymphitis (*ad-en-o-lim-fi'-tis*). See *Lymphadenitis* (Illus. Dict.).

Adenolymphoma (*ad-en-o-lim-fo'-mah*) [ἀδήν, gland; *lympha*, lymph]. A combined adenoma and lymphoma. See *Lymphadenoma* (Illus. Dict.).

Adenoma. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Any tumor which has as its characteristic feature, tubes or spaces lined with epithelium, whether or not it arises from or is connected with a gland (White). **A., Acinous,** that involving acinous or racemose glands. **A., Alveolar,** one that contains alveolar or acinous gland-structure. **A., Blepharo-.** See *Blepharoadenoma* (Illus. Dict.). **A. carcinomatodes renis** (Klebs), a renal neoplasm probably derived from aberrant adrenal tissue in the kidney Cf *Rests, Adrenal,* and *Strumæ lipomatodes aberratæ renis* (Grawitz). **A. carcinomatosum, A., Carcinomatous.** See *Adenocarcinoma* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Cylindric.** See *A., Tubular.* **A., Cylindrocellular.** See *Cystoma proliferum glandulare* and *C. p. papillare.* **A., Cystic.** See *Adenocystoma* (Illus Dict). **A. diffusum,** hyperplasia of the mucous membrane with predominance of glandular elements. **A. fibromatosum.** See *Adenofibroma* (Illus Dict.). **A. fibrosum,** a fibrous growth in the stroma of a gland. **A., Heteropodous,** one arising from the metastasis of normal glandular tissue **A., Lupiform.** See *Lupus erythematosus* (Illus. Dict). **A., Multiglandular,** one composed of an aggregation of small glands **A. myomatosum.** See *Adenomyoma* (Illus. Dict.). **A. myxomatosum.** See *Adenomyxoma* (Illus. Dict) **A., Papillary, A. papilliferum,** a form arising from either the alveolar or tubular adenoma through stronger growth of the epithelium and the formation of papillæ of connective tissue **A. polyposum,** polypous formations which consist of overgrown glands. **A., Racemose.** See *A , Acinous.* **A , Renal,** glandular carcinoma of the kidney. See *Strumæ lipomatodes aberratæ renis* (Grawitz) and *Rests, Adrenal* **A. sarcomatosum.** See *Adenosarcoma* (Illus Dict.). **A. simplex,** simple hyperplasia of glandular tissue. **A. sudiparum,** multiple papule-like cystic growths of the sweat-gland Syn , *Epithelioma adenoides cysticum.* **A. sudoriparum,** a cutaneous tumor involving hyperplasia of the sweat-glands Cf. *Hidrosadenitis* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Tubular,** one after the type of tubular glands. **A., Umbilical,** a tumor at the navel originating through the coalescence of Meckel's diverticulum with the umbilical ring through which the intestinal mucosa appears in the navel. Syn., *Intestinal ectropia.* Cf. *Cystadenoma, Neoplasma* (Illus. Dict). **A., Uniglandular,** an adenoma involving but a single gland.

Adenomatome (*ad-en-o'-mat-om*) [*adenoma*; τομή, a cutting]. Cutting forceps or scissors for use in the removal of adenomatous growths.

Adenomatous (*ad-en-o'-mat-us*). Pertaining to an adenoma; characteristic of glandular hyperplasia.

Adenomeningeal (*ad-en-o-men-in'-je-al*) [ἀδήν, a gland; μῆνιγξ, a membrane]. Pertaining to or affecting the glands of a membrane. Cf. *Fever, Adenomeningeal.*

Adenomyoma. (See Illus. Dict.) **A., Branchiogenic,** cyst-formation in consequence of the inflammation of the mucous bursa in the median line of the neck.

Adenomyxosarcoma (*ad-en-o-miks-o-sar-ko'-mah*). A rare combination of malignant tumor forms (observed in the cervix uteri); a primary adenoma with secondary sarcoma and finally myxomatous degeneration of the stromas.

Adenonervous (*ad-en-o-nurv'-us*). See *Adenoneurotic* (Illus. Dict.).

Adenonkos, Adenonkosis (*ad-en-ong'-kos, ad-en-ong-ko'-sis*). See *Adenoncus* and *Adenoncosis* (Illus. Dict.).

Adenopathia, Adenopathy. (See Illus. Dict.) **A., Angibromic.** See *Adenias, Angibromic.* **A., Primary,** the lymphadenitis resulting from primary syphilitic infection. **A.s, Syphilitic,** the enlarged and indurated cervical, **inguinal,** and cubital glands symptomatic of syphilitic infection. **A., Tracheobronchial, A., Tracheobronchic,** hypertrophy of the peribronchial lymphatic glands observed in the course of various diseases, causing spasmodic cough. **A., Tracheolaryngeal,** inflammation and hypertrophy of the tracheolaryngeal lymphatic glands

Adenopharyngeal (*ad-en-o-far-in'-je-al*) [ἀδήν, gland; φάρυγξ, pharynx]. 1 Pertaining to the thyroid gland and the pharynx. 2 See under *Muscles*

Adenophora (*ad-en-of'-or-ah*) [ἀδήν, a gland; φέρειν, to bear]. A genus of plants of the order *Campanulaceæ.* **A. tracheloides,** Maxim., a species indigenous to China, where the root is used as an expectorant and emollient. **A. verticillata,** Fischer, a species found in Japan and northern Asia; it has properties similar to the foregoing.

Adenosarcorhabdomyoma (*ad-en-o-sar-ko-rab-do-mi-o'-mah*). A neoplasm composed of the elements of sarcoma, adenoma, and rhabdomyoma.

Adenosis. (See Illus. Dict.) **A. scrofulosa.** See *Scrofula* (Illus Dict).

Adenostyles (*ad-en-os'-til-ez*) [ἀδήν, a gland; στῦλος, a pillar]. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ.* **A. alpina,** Kern , and **A. viridis,** Cass , two species indigenous to Europe, are employed in infusion for the treatment of coughs.

Adenosynchitonitis (*ad-en-o-sin-ki-ton-i'-tis*) [ἀδήν, gland; σύν, with; χιτών, a covering]. 1. Inflammation of the Meibomian glands. 2 Ophthalmia neonatorum.

Adenotome (*ad'-en-o-tōm*) [ἀδήν, a gland; τομή, a cutting]. An instrument for incising a gland.

Adenotomic (*ad-en-o-tom'-ik*). Pertaining to adenotomy.

Adenotyphus (*ad-en-o-ti'-fus*). See *Typhoid Fever* (Illus. Dict).

Adeps. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 Fatness 3 Animal fat. **A. anguillæ,** the fat of eels. **A. anseris,** goose-grease **A. colli equini,** the fat of the neck of the horse, used in veterinary practice **A. curatus,** a preparation of lard, 48 parts, and 1 part of Peruvian balsam **A. ex fele,** cat's grease. **A. lanæ hydrosus.** See *Lanolin.* **A. medullæ bovis,** beef marrow. **A. mineralis.** See *Petrolatum* (Illus Dict.). **A. ossium.** See *Ossalin.* **A. ovillus, A. ovis,** mutton tallow. **A. oxygenatum,** oxygenated lard. **A. pedum tauri,** neat's-foot oil. **A. petrolei.** See *Petrolatum* (Illus Dict.). **A. porci, A. porcina.** See *A. suillis* (Illus Dict.). **A. taxi,** badger's grease.

Adermogenesis, (*ah-dur-mo-jen'-es-is*) [a, priv; δέρμα, skin; γένεσις, generation]. Deficient cutaneous development.

Adesmia. (See Illus Dict.) 2. A genus of plants of the order *Leguminosæ.* **A. balsamica,** Bert., and **A. balsamifera,** Hook., are indigenous to Chili and yield a balsam used as a vulnerary

Adgenic, Adgenicus (*ad-jen'-ik, ad-jen'-ik-us*) [*ad,* to; *gena,* the chin]. Attached to the genial tubercles or apophyses.

Adhatoda (*ad-ha-to'-da*) [from the Tamil name]. A genus of plants of the order *Acanthaceæ.* **A. hyssopifolia,** Nees., a species native of South Africa; the willow-leaved Malabar nut; bitter, aromatic. **A. vasica,** Nees., a species native of tropical Asia. The

Malabar nut. The juice of the leaves is used as an expectorant. The leaves, flowers, and root are considered antispasmodic and are given in asthma and intermittent fever; also in rheumatism. The fresh flowers are bound over the eyes in cases of ophthalmia. In decoction the leaves with other remedies are used as an anthelmintic. The nut is emmenagog and used to expel the dead fetus. [Boerhaave.]

Adhesion Figures. See under *Figure.*

Adhesive. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Resulting in or attended with adhesion.

Adhesiveness (*ad-he'-siv-nes*) [*adhærere*, to adhere]. 1. That power, state, or quality of a substance which enables it to adhere to some dissimilar substance. 2. In phrenology, the faculty or organ that is the seat of the desire for companionship. 3. The faculty of pertinacity, referred to the upper occipital convolutions

Adhesol (*ad-he'-sol*). A surgical dressing said to contain copal resin, 350 parts; benzoin, 30 parts; oil of thyme, 20 parts, α-naphthol, 3 parts; tolu balsam, 30 parts; ether, 1000 parts.

Adhibition (*ad-hib-ish'-on*) [*adhibere*, to employ]. The use or administration of a remedy.

Adhyoid (*ad-hi'-oid*). Adherent to the hyoid bone.

Adiaphora (*ah-di-af'-or-ah*). Neutral or inert substances. Cf. *Adiaphorous* (Illus. Dict.).

Adiaphorosis (*ah-di-af-or-o'-sis*). See *Adiaphoresis* (Illus. Dict.).

Adiaplast (*ad-i'-a-plast*) [ἀδιάπλαστος, not yet formed]. An abortion.

Adiarthrotos (*ah-di-ar-thro'-tos*) [ἀδιάρθωτος, not jointed]. 1. Without joints, unjointed. 2. Inarticulate (applied to speech).

Adiathermic (*ah-di-a-thur'-mik*) [*a*, priv; διά, through; θερμαίνειν, to heat]. Impervious to radiant heat

Adiemorrysis, Adiæmorrhysis (*ah-di-e-mor'-e-sis*) [*a*, priv; *dia*, through; *alma*, blood; ῥυσις, flowing]. Failure of the circulation of the blood through the veins, due to some obstruction

Adietetic (*ah-di-et-et'-ik*) [*a*, priv.; διαιτητικός, relating to diet]. 1. Unwholesome for food. 2. Unmindful of dietetic requirements.

Adin (*ad'-in*). See *Bubo* (Illus. Dict.)

Adipalis (*ad-ip'-al-is*) [*adeps*, fat] Belonging to or derived from fat, greasy

Adipatum (*ad-ip'-a-tum*). An ointment base said to consist of lanolin, vaselin, paraffin, and water.

Adipatus (*ad-ip'-at-us*) [L.] Adipose.

Adipid (*ad'-ip-id*) [*adeps*, fat]. Any fatty proximate principle derived from animal matter.

Adipocele (*ad'-ip-o-sēl*) [*adeps*, fat, χήλη, rupture]. A true hernia with hernia sac, containing only fatty tissue

Adipocellular (*ad-ip-o-sel'-u-lar*). Made up of fat and connective tissue

Adipocera (*ad-ip-o-se'-rah*). See *Adipocere* (Illus. Dict.). **A. cetosa**, spermaceti.

Adipocira (*ad-ip-o-si'-rah*). See *Adipocere* (Illus. Dict.).

Adipociriform (*ad-ip-o-sir'-e-form*). Resembling adipocere

Adipofibroma (*ad-ip-o-fi-bro'-mah*). A combined fatty and fibrous tumor

Adipolysis (*ad-ip-ol'-is-is*) [*adeps*, fat; λύσις, dissolution]. The cleavage or hydrolysis of fats in the process of digestion by the action of a fat-splitting enzyme. Cf. *Steapsin.*

Adipolytic (*ad-ip-o-lit'-ik*) 1. Efficacious in the digestion or cleavage of fats 2. An agent efficient in fat-digestion. Cf. *Steapsin.*

Adipometer (*ad-ip-om'-et-ur*) [*adeps*, fat; μέτρον, a measure]. An instrument for the estimation of fat.

Adiposis. (See Illus. Dict.) **A. dolorosa**, a dystrophy of the subcutaneous connective tissue, somewhat resembling myxedema, and characterized by formation of nodules of soft tissue throughout the connective tissue of the body; persistent pain and bronchitis; Dercum's disease.

Adipositas. (See Illus. Dict.) **A. cordis**, a fatty condition of the heart

Adiposuria (*ad-ip-o-su'-re-ah*). See *Pimeluria* and *Lipuria* (Illus Dict.)

Adipsa (*ad-ip'-sah*) [neut. pl. of *adipsus*, without thirst] 1. Remedies to allay thirst. 2. Foods which do not produce thirst.

Adit (*ad'-it*) [*aditus*, entrance]. An entrance, antonym of exit.

Aditus (See Illus. Dict.) **A. ad antrum**, the outer side of the attic, opening upward, backward, and outward into the mastoid antrum It gives lodgment to the head of the malleus and the greater part of the incus. **A. ad aquæductum Sylvii**, the entrance to the ventricular aqueduct situated at the lower posterior angle of the third ventricle of the brain. **A. ad infundibulum**, a smaller canal extending from the third ventricle into the infundibulum; it is also called *vulva.* **A. ad laryngem.** See *A. laryngis* (Illus Dict.).

Adjuster (See Illus. Dict.) 2 A device for holding together the two ends of a silver wire suture, to secure approximation of the parts without strains on the tissues.

Adjusting-cone (*ad-just'-ing-kōn*). An instrument for ascertaining the distance between the axes of the eyes when they are parallel.

Admaxillary (*ad-maks'-il-a-re*) Pertaining to maxillary structures. Cf *Gland, Admaxillary*

Admove, Admoveatur (*ad' mo-ve, ad mo-ve-a' tur*) [imper. sing. and 3d pers sing., subj., pass., of *admovere*, to apply] Apply; let there be applied, directions used in prescription writing

Adnasal (*ad-na' sal*) [*ad*, near to, *nasus*, the nose]. Pertaining to the nose. See under *Bone.*

Adnexopexy (*ad-neks'-o-peks-e*) Surgical elevation of the prolapsed ovary and tube.

Adnexum (*ad-neks'-um*) [L. pl., *adnexa*]. An appendage **Adnexa oculi**, the appendages of the eye, as the lids and lacrimal apparatus. **Adnexa uteri**, the ovaries and fallopian tubes.

Adonidin. (See Illus. Dict.) **A. tannate**, yellowish-brown powder soluble in alcohol, slightly soluble in water; it is used as the glucosid

Adonin (*ad'-on-in*). Same as *Adonidin* (Illus. Dict.).

Adonis (*ad-o'-nis*) [*Adonis*, a youth loved by Venus]. A genus of European herbs belonging to the order *Ranunculaceæ* **A. flammea**, Jacq., a species native of Europe and the Orient. The leaves are used as a vesicant. **A. vernalis**, L., a species indigenous to Europe and northern Asia. The root affords a red dye, and adonit (*q. v.*). **A. vernalis, Tincture of**, it is used as a cardiac stimulant, antipyretic, and diuretic. Dose, 3–20 ♏. Poison Antidotes: emetics, tannin, brandy, ammonia, and opium.

Adonit (*ad'-o-nit*). $C_5H_7(OH_5)$. An optically inactive pentite occurring in *Adonis vernalis*, forming transparent needles, soluble in alcohol and water, melting at 102° C.

Adopter (*ad-op'-ter*). See *Adapter.*

Adorbital (*ad-orb'-it-al*) [*ad*, near to; *orbita*, orbit]. Pertaining to the orbit. See under *Bone.*

Adosculation. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. An articulation in which one part is inserted into the cavity of another.

Adoxa (*ad-oks'-ah*) [*a*, priv.; δόξα, honor]. A genus of plants of the order *Caprifoliaceæ.* **A. moschatel-**

lina, Linn., a species found in Europe, northern Asia, and North America. It has been used as a detergent and antispasmodic.

Adracanthin, Adracantin (*ad-ra-kan'-thin, -tin*). See *Bassorin* (Illus. Dict.).

Adraganthin (*ad-ra-gan'-thin*). See *Bassorin*.

Adrenalin (*ad-ren'-al-in*). $C_{10}H_{15}NO_3$ (Takamine). The active principle of the suprarenal gland, isolated and named by Jokichi Takamine in 1901. It occurs as minute white crystals soluble in water slightly acidulated with hydrochloric acid. **A. chlorid**, used in solution of 1 : 10,000 to 1 : 1000 in surgical operations on the eye, ear, nose, urethra, etc ; it acts as a powerful astringent, hemostatic, and heart tonic.

Adrenitis (*ad-ren-i'-tis*). Inflammation of the adrenals.

Adrenoxin (*ad-ren-oks'-in*) [*adrenal; oxygen*]. Sajous' name for an organic compound or oxidizing substance formed in the lungs by the internal secretion of the adrenals combined with the atmospheric oxygen. He claims that this substance endows the blood-plasm with its oxidizing properties.

Adsternal (*ad-stur'-nal*) [*ad*, near to ; *sternum*]. Pertaining to or situated near the sternum.

Adstrictio (*ad-strik'-she-o*) [*adstringere*, to draw together; pl , *adstrictiones*]. 1. The retention of any natural excretion 2. The action of an astringent. 3. The ligation of a blood-vessel **A. alvei**, constipation.

Adstrictory (*ad-strikt'-or-e*). Astringent.

Adulterant (*ad-ul'-tur-ant*) 1. The substance used in the process of sophistication 2 One who adulterates

Advancement. (See Illus. Dict.) **A. of the Round Ligaments**, an operation for replacement of the uterus by taking up "the slack of the round ligaments." See under *Operations* **A. of Tenon's Capsule.** See *A , Capsular* (Illus Dict.).

Adventitia (See Illus Dict) **A. capillaris.** See *Perithelium* (Illus Dict)

Adventitial (*ad-ven-tish'-al*). See *Adventitious* (Illus. Dict)

Adynamia, Adynamy. (See Illus. Dict.) **A. uteri,** atony of the uterus **A. virilis.** See *Impotence* (Illus. Dict.).

Adynamicoataxic (*ad-in-am-ik-o-at-aks'-ik*). Pertaining to or characterized by adynamia and ataxia

Adynamon, Adynamum (*ad-in'-am-on, -um*) [*ἀδύναμος*, without strength] A preparation of must resembling sterilized grape-juice.

Adynasia, Adynatia (*ad-in-a'-ze-a, ad-in-a'-she-a*). See *Adynamia* (Illus. Dict.).

Aedes (*a-e'-dez*) [*ἀηδής*, unpleasant] A genus of dipterous insects (mosquitos) founded by Meigen (1818), belonging to the suborder *Nemocera* and to the family *Culicidæ*. Palpi in both sexes less than one-half as long as the proboscis; upper side of thorax without a line of bluish scales [Coquillet] **A. fuscus**, O. S , the only species found in the United States, and that rare ; color brownish with golden-yellow scales on the thorax and crown ; white bands on the abdomen.

Ægle (*e'-gle*) [*αἴγλη*, splendor]. A genus of rutaceous plants. **A. marmelos**, the bael or bel tree, is a native of India, where the root, leaves, flowers, fruit, and bark are used in medicine. It furnishes the fruit known as Bengal quince, a nutritious fruit used in dyspepsia and constipation. A decoction of the dried unripe fruit is used in diarrhea ; the rind furnishes a yellow dye.

Aerate (*a'-er-at*). To supply with air; to charge with gas; to oxygenate, carbonate, etc ; to arterialize.

Aerated. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Charged with oxygen; oxygenated, arterialized.

Aeration. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. The act or operation of providing with pure air. Syn., *Aerosis*. 3. E. Darwin's term for arterialization.

Aerator (*a'-er-a-tor*). A machine for forcing gas or air into liquids.

Aerelaterometer (*a-er-el-at-ur-om'-et-ur*). See *Elaterometer*.

Aeremotoxia, Aeræmotoxia (*a-er-em-o-toks'-e-ah*). See *Aerhemoctonia* (Illus. Dict.).

Aerenterasic (*a-er-en-tur-a'-sik*) [*ἀήρ*, air; *ἔντερον*, the intestine]. Flatulent, tympanitic.

Aerenterectasis (*a-er-en-tur-ek'-ta-sis*). See *Aerenterectasia* (Illus. Dict.).

Aerethmia (*a-er-eth'-me-ah*). See *Emphysema* (Illus. Dict).

Æreus (*e'-re-us*). Pertaining to copper, brass, or bronze; bronzed. Cf. *Cutis ærea*.

Aerhematoxia (*a-er-hem-a-toks'-e-ah*). See *Aerhemoctonia* (Illus. Dict.).

Aerhydrous (*a-er-hi'-drus*) [*ἀήρ*, air; *ὕδωρ*, water]. Containing air and water

Aeric (*a-er'-ik*). Capable of oxidation.

Aericolous (*a-er-ik'-ol-us*) [*aer*, air ; *colere*, to inhabit]. Inhabiting the air.

Aerifer (*a-er'-if-ur*) See *Aeriferous* (Illus. Dict.).

Ærifer (*e'-re-fur*) [*æs*, brass ; *ferre*, to bear]. Containing copper, brass, or bronze.

Aeriform (*a-er'-i-form*) [*aer*, air ; *forma*, form]. Air-like, gaseous.

Aerify (*a-er'-i-fi*) [*aer*, air ; *facere*, to make]. 1. To fill with air ; to combine with air. 2. To change to a gaseous state.

Aerivorous (*a-er-iv'-or-us*) [*aer*, air; *vorare*, to devour]. Living upon air. Cf. *Aerobiotic*.

Aerize (*a'-er-iz*) 1 To aerate or aerify. 2. To convert into the gaseous state.

Aeroanaerobic (*a-er-o-an-a-er-o'-bik*). Applied to organisms which are both aerobic and anaerobic

Aerobia. (See Illus Dict.) **A., Obligate,** organisms dependent upon free oxygen at all times ; never anaerobic.

Aerobian (*a-er-o'-be-an*). 1 Same as *Aerobe*. 2. Pertaining to an aerobe ; requiring free oxygen.

Aerobion (*a-er-o'-be-on*) Same as *Aerobe* (Illus. Dict.).

Aerobioscope (*a-er-o-bi'-o-skōp*) [*ἀήρ* air ; *βιος*, life ; *σκοπεῖν*, to examine] Of Sedgwick-Turner, an apparatus, consisting of a glass tube of special form for collecting and filtering the bacteria from the air

Aerobious (*a-er-o'-be-us*). See *Aerobiotic* (Illus Dict.)

Aerocele (*a-er'-o-sēl*) [*ἀήρ*, air ; *χηλή*, rupture]. A rare affection, consisting of a tumor varying with respiration, found in the thyroid region, usually unilateral, with walls resembling mucosa and containing mucous or mucopurulent matter. It is sometimes congenital, but oftener the result of violent coughing or straining. The acquired cases may disappear spontaneously. Syn., *Aerial bronchocele; Aerial goiter; Pneumatocele; Tracheocele; Hernia of the trachea ; Luftkropf.*

Aerocolpos (*a-er-o-kol'-pos*) [*ἀήρ*, air ; *κόλπος*, vagina]. Dilation of the vagina by means of air.

Aeroconoscope (*a-er-o-kon'-os-kōp*). See *Aeroconiscope* (Illus. Dict.).

Aerocystoscope (*a-er-o-sist'-o-skōp*). Same as *Aerourethroscope*.

Aerocystoscopy (*a-er-o-sist-os'-ko-pe*). See *Aerourethroscopy* (Illus. Dict.).

Aerodensimeter (*a-er-o-den-sim'-et-er*). See *Manometer* (Illus Dict).

Aerodiaphanometer (*a-er-o-di-af-an-om'-et-er*). See *Lactometer* (Illus. Dict.).

Aerodiaphthoroscope (*a-er-o-di-af-thor'-ro-skōp*) [*ἀήρ*,

air; *διαφθορά*, corruption; *σκοπεῖν*, to examine]. An apparatus for estimating the purity of the atmosphere. Syn., *Diathoroscopium*

Aeroductor (*a-er-o-duk'-tor*) [*aer*, air; *ducere*, to lead]. An apparatus to prevent asphyxia in the fetus when the aftercoming head is retained.

Aerodynamic (*a-er-o-di-nam'-ik*). Of or pertaining to aerodynamics.

Aerodynamics (*a-er-o di-nam'-iks*) [*ἀήρ*, air; *δύναμις*, energy]. The science which treats of the laws regulating the motion of elastic fluids, their properties and mechanical effects when in motion.

Aerogoniscope (*a-er-o-gon'-is-kop*). See *Aeroconiscope* (Illus. Dict.).

Aerographer (*a-er-og'-raf-ur*) [*ἀήρ*, air; *γράφειν*, to write] One who treats of the air and its properties.

Aerography (*a er-og'-raf-e*). Wireless telegraphy.

Aerohydrotherapy. See *Aerohydropathy* (Illus. Dict.).

Aerologia (*a-er-o-lo'-je-ah*). See *Aerology* (Illus. Dict.).

Aerologic (*a-er-o-loj'-ik*). Of or pertaining to aerology.

Aerologist (*a-er-ol'-o jist*). One versed in aerology.

Aeromechanics (*a-er-o-me-kan'-iks*). See *Pneumatics* (Illus. Dict.).

Aerometric (*a-er-o-met'-rik*) Of or pertaining to aerometry.

Aeromicrobe, Aeromicrobion (*a-er-o-mi'-krōb, -kro'-be-on*). See *Aerobe* (Illus. Dict.)

Aeroniscope (*a-er-on'-is-kōp*). See *Aeroconiscope* (Illus. Dict.).

Aeroperitonia. See *Aeriperitonia* (Illus. Dict.).

Aerophagy (*a-er-of'-a-je*) [*ἀήρ*, air; *φαγεῖν*, to eat]. The imbibing and swallowing of air, especially obs- served in hysteric patients; called [illegible] ing in horses It occurs among some lower animals when frightened.

Aerophane (*a-er'-o-fān*) [*ἀήρ*, air; *φάνειν*, to show]. Thin or transparent as air.

Aerophil (*a-er'-o-fil*) [*ἀήρ*, air; *φιλεῖν*, to love]. An open-air loving person or creature.

Aerophilous (*a-er-of'-il-us*). Fond of the open air.

Aerophobe (*a-er'-o-fōb*) [*ἀήρ*, air; *φόβος*, fear]. One who dislikes or dreads the open air; aerophobus

Aerophobic (*a-er-o-fo'-bik*). Afraid of a draft, or of contact with the open air.

Aerophobus (*a-er-o-fo'-bus*). An aerophobe.

Aerophorous (*a-er-of'-u-us*) [*ἀήρ*, air; *φέρειν*, to bear]. Containing or conducting air; aeriferous

Aerophthora (*a-er-of''-thor-ah*) [*ἀήρ*, air; *φθορά*, corruption] Vitiation of the air. Syn, *Aerodiaphthora.*

Aerophthoricus (*a-er-of-thor'-ik-us*) [*ἀήρ*, air; *φθορά*, corruption]. Relating to or affected by vitiated air

Aerophysic (*a-er-o-fis'-ik*) [*ἀήρ*, air; *φυσᾶν*, to blow]. Inflated; distended with air; flatulent.

Aeropleuria (*a-er-o-plu'-re-ah*). See *Pneumothorax* (Illus. Dict.).

Aeropneumonasia (*a-er-o-nu-mon-a'-se-ah*). See *Emphysema, Pulmonary* (Illus. Dict.).

Aeroporotomy (*a er-o-por-ot'-o-me*) [*ἀήρ*, air; *πόρος*, a pore, *τομή*, a cutting]. The operation of admitting air to the lungs, as by intubation or tracheotomy.

Aerosis. (See Illus. Dict) 2. Refrigeration by means of an air-current.

Aerosphere (*a'-er-o-sfēr*) [*ἀήρ*, air; *σφαῖρα*, a globe]. The atmosphere.

Aerostathmion (*a-er-o-stath'-me-on*) [*ἀήρ*, air; *σταθμίον*, a balance]. An instrument for estimating the variations of temperature and weight of the atmosphere.

Aerostatic (*a-er-o stat'-ik*). Of or pertaining to aerostatics; airy, pneumatic.

Aerostatics (*a-er-o-stat'-iks*) [*ἀήρ*, air; *στατικός*, causing to stand]. That branch of pneumatics which treats of the equilibrium, pressure, and mechanical properties of quiescent air or gases.

Aerothermotherapy (*a-er-o-thur-mo-ther'-ap-e*) [*ἀήρ*, air; *θερμη*, heat; *θεραπεία*, therapy]. Treatment with hot air.

Aerotractor (*a-er-o-trak'-tor*) [*aer*, air; *trahere*, to draw]. See *Tractor, Air-*.

Aerotympanal (*a er-o-tim'-pan-al*) [*ἀήρ*, air; *τύμπανον*, a drum] Pertaining to the air and the tympanum. Cf *Air, Innate.*

Aerourethroscope (*a-er-o-u-reth'-ro-skop*) [*ἀήρ*, air; *οὐρήθρα*, urethra; *σκοπεῖν*, to examine]. An instrument modified from the endoscope used in aeroure-throscopy Syn, *Aerocystoscope.*

Aeroxerotes (*a-er o-zer'-o-tēz*) [*ἀήρ*, air; *ξερός*, dry]. Dryness of the air.

Aeroxerotic, Aeroxeroticus (*a-er-o-zer-ot''-ik, -us*). Relating to or caused by the dryness of the air

Aerozol (*a-er-o-zol'*) [*ἀήρ*, air; *ὄζειν*, to smell]. A mixture of essential oils containing 75% of ozone; it is used by inhalation in catarrhal affections.

Aerva (*a-er'-vah*) [Ar]. A genus of plants of the order *Amarantaceæ.* **A. lanata,** Juss, a species native of tropical Asia and Arabia It furnishes *chaya* root, which contains a mucilaginous principle and has been used as a diuretic, in strangury, and as a depurative.

Æscigenin (*es-ij'-en-in*). See *Esculegenin.*

Æsciorcin, Æsciorsinol. See *Esculorcin.*

Æsculetin. See *Esculetin* (Illus. Dict.).

Æsculus (*es'-ku-lus*) [L., the Italian oak] A genus of sapindaceous shrubs and trees, buckeye. **A. glabra,** Ohio buckeye The bark is tonic, astringent, and antiperiodic Dose, of fluid extract, 10–20 ♏ (0.6–1 2 c c). **A hippocastanum,** horse-chestnut. The bark is tonic, astringent, antiperiodic. Fluid extract, dose, 20–60 ♏ (0 12–3 7 c c) **A. pavia,** red buckeye. The bark has been used as a febrifuge. The fruit is said to be an active convulsant

Æsthema (*es-the'-mah*) [*αἴσθημα*; pl. *æsthemates*]. A perception, sensation, sense

Æthal. See *Ethal* (Illus. Dict.).

Æthomma (*eth-om'-ah*) [*αἰθός*, of a burnt color; *δμμα*, the eye]. 1. Paré's term for a pigmented condition of the humors and tunics of the eye. 2 Kühn's term for a morbid condition marked by flashes of light and flame appearing before the eye.

Æthusa (*e-thu'-sah*) [*αἴθειν*, to light up] A genus of umbelliferous herbs. **A. cynapium,** L., fool's parsley. It is stomachic, diuretic, and emmenagog.

Affection. (See Illus. Dict.) **A., Parainfectious,** one in which the symptoms or conditions are only indirectly related to the disease named; a by-condition or accessory infection of certain diseases characterized by the appearance of symptoms attributable to a side or secondary infection, as in the case of noma occurring in cases of measles and due to infection with diphtheria. **A., Pneumogastropituitous.** See *Pertussis* (Illus. Dict.) **A., Polyuric.** See *Lithuria* (Illus. Dict). **A., Primary,** one independent of any preceding disease. **A., Secondary,** one that is a complication or sequel of a preexisting disease. **A., Vaporous.** See *Vapors* (Illus. Dict.).

Affectus. (See Illus. Dict.) **A. flatulentus,** hypochondriasis, melancholia, vapors. **A. hyderodes,** dropsy. **A. hystericus,** hysteria. **A. implicatus,** a complicated disease. **A. magnus** [Hippocrates], epilepsy. **A. melancholicus,** melancholia. **A. mirachialis,** abdominal pain or disease. **A. præcordialis.** See *Hypochondriasis;* or *Melancholia* (Illus. Dict.). **A. spasmodico-convulsivus labiorum.** See *Tic douloureux* (Illus. Dict.).

Affinitas (*af-in'-it-as*). See *Affinity* (Illus. Dict.). **A. adjuta.** See *Affinity, Mediating.* **A. animalium,** phylogenetic relationship among animals. **A. appropriata, A. approximata.** See *Affinity, Mediating.* **A. compositionis.** See *Affinity of Composition.* **A. divellens.** See *Affinity, Divellent.* **A. mixtionis.** See *Affinity of Composition.* **A. producta.** See *Affinity, Developed* **A. quiescent.** See *Affinity of Aggregation* **A. reciproca.** See *Affinity, Reciprocal.* **A. synthetica.** See *Affinity, Chemic* (Illus. Dict.)

Affinity. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 In biology, morphologic, physiologic, and phylogenetic relationship between organisms. **A. of Aggregation,** cohesive attraction; the mechanical affinity of similar molecules tending to the formation of masses Syn., *A., Quiescent, Affinitas quiescens.* **A., Alternating Elective.** See *A, Reciprocating* **A., Appropriate** See *A., Mediating.* **A., Complex.** See *A, Double* **A. of Composition,** the tendency of substances to unite directly without previous decomposition Syn., *Affinitas compositionis; A mixtionis; A, Simple; A, Single, A, Compound, A., Mixing.* **A., Compound.** See *A. of Composition* **A, Compound Elective.** See *A, Double* **A., Developed,** that exhibited by compounds, but which was not possessed by the constituents separately. Syn., *Affinitas producta. Resulting affinity; Secondary affinity* **A., Divellent,** the tendency to form new compounds at the expense of decomposition of those previously existing. Syn., *Affinitas divellens; Separating affinity.* **A., Double, A., Double Elective,** that in which two new compounds result from a double decomposition. Syn., *A., Complex, A., Compound elective* **A., Elementary,** 1. That which exists between the elements of two or more compounds. 2. Physicochemic relationship of elementary substances. **A. of Heat,** the tendency of certain bodies to absorb heat with consequent decomposition, and recomposition on cooling. **A., Imparted, A., Intermediate.** See *A, Mediating.* **A., Indirect.** See *A., Elective* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Inducing, A., Inductive.** See *A, Mediating.* **A. of an Intermedium.** See *A., Mediating.* **A., Mechanical.** See *A. of Aggregation.* **A., Mediating,** that by virtue of which a substance lacking the power of combination with a certain substance secures it by preliminary combination with another Syn., *A., Appropriate, A, Imparted; A., Intermediate; A., Inducing; A, Inductive, A. of an Intermedium, Affinitas adjuta, [illegible] A approximata.* **A., Mixing, A. of Mixture** See *A. of Composition.* **A., Morbid,** the tendency of certain affections to exist synchronously or as sequels. **A. for Oxygen,** inflammability. **A., Quiescent.** Same as *A. of Aggregation* **A., Reciprocal,** chemic attraction between the elements of a secondary compound; tending, under altered conditions, to the reformation of the primary compound. Syn., *Alternating elective affinity; Affinitas reciproca* **A., Resulting, A., Secondary.** See *A, Developed.* **A., Separating.** See *A., Divellent.* **A., Simple.** See *A. of Composition.* **A., Simple Elective,** that exhibited by a simple body for a single element of a compound. Syn., *A., Single elective.* **A., Single.** See *A. of Composition.* **A., Single Elective.** See *A., Simple Elective.* **A. of Solution,** that existing between a dissolved substance and its solvent. **A., Vital,** the selective action or chemiotaxis exhibited by the several tissues of an organism for their peculiar pabulum.

Affion, Affioni [Turkish]. Crude opium; it contains regularly 10% of morphin; offium.

Affixion (*af-ik'-shun*) [*affigere,* to fasten]. Adhesion.

Affuse (*af-uz'*) [*affundere,* to pour upon]. To sprinkle or pour upon from a height; to shower.

Affusio (*af-u'-se-o*) [L. pl., *affusiones*]. 1 An affusion. 2 A suffusion. 3. An infusion. 4. A cataract. **A. frigida.** See *Affusion, Cold.* **A. oculi,** cataract. **A. orbicularis.** See *Placenta uterina* (Illus. Dict.).

Affusion. (See Illus Dict.) **A., Cold,** Currie's method of treating fevers by pouring cold water over the patient Syn., *Affusio frigida.*

Afibroma (*ah-fi-bro'-mah*) [*a,* priv.; *fibra,* a fiber]. A mass of fibrous tissue which is not arranged so as to form a tendon or fascia.

Afim, Afion, Afioun, Afiun. Same as *Affion.*

Aforous (*ah'-fo-rus*) [*a,* priv.; *foirare,* to pierce]. Without an opening.

African Horse-sickness. See under *Horse.*

Afrodyn (*af'-ro-din*) [ἀφροδισια, venery]. An aphrodisiac, the principal ingredient of which is said to be the tincture of *Moyo apuama*

Afros (*af'-ros*) [ἀφρός]. Scum, foam, froth.

Aftannin (*af-tan'-in*). A liquid used in veterinary practice and said to be a combination of 5% of glycerin, 1.5% of formaldehyd, and an infusion of herbs

After-action. (See Illus. Dict.) **A., Inner,** that involving the whole muscle or muscular fiber. **A., Terminal,** that affecting only the ends of the muscular fibers.

After-current (*af-ter-kur'-ent*). See under *Current* (Illus Dict.)

Aftergilding (*af-ter-gild'-ing*) A term introduced by Apathy to designate the process of treating nerve-tissues with salts of gold after fixation and hardening. Cf *Foregilding.*

After-image. (See Illus Dict.) **A., Colored,** a retinal impression of an object seen, which remains after the object has left the field of vision; it may be either of the natural color or of a complementary color **A., Positive-complementary,** a retinal impression of a color complementary to that of the original object.

Afterproduction (*af-ter-pro-duk'-shun*) A new growth; neoplasm.

After-shaft. See *Hyporhachis* (Illus. Dict.).

After-sound (*af-ter-sownd'*) An auditory sensation or impression remaining after the causative vibrations have ceased

After-vision (*af-ter-vizh'-on*). The perception of an after-image

Afthorn (*aft'-horn*). See *Cornu, Posterior* (Illus. Dict.).

Afyun [Ar.]. See *Affion.*

Agalactos (*ah-gal-ak'-tos*) [ἀγάλακτος, without milk]. A woman without milk in her breasts

Agalactous. (See Illus. Dict.) 3. Capable of diminishing the secretion of milk. 4. Suckled at the same breast.

Agal-agal. See *Agar-agar* (Illus. Dict.).

Agalasia (*ah-gal-a'-se-ah*). See *Agalactia* (Illus. Dict.). **A. contagiosa,** an epidemic, contagious disease of sheep and goats, marked by drying-up of the milk.

Agalax (*ah-gal'-aks*) [ἀγάλαξ]. See *Agalactous.*

Agaric. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A term broadly applied to fungi of several genera. **A., Astringent.** See *Polyporus fomentarius,* L.; and *P. igniarius,* L. **A., Bug.** See *Amanita muscaria,* L. **A., Larch.** See *Polyporus officinalis,* Vill. **A., Purging.** See *Polyporus officinalis,* Vill. **A., Surgeons'.** See *Polyporus fomentarius,* L.; and *P. igniarius,* L. **A., White.** See *Polyporus officinalis,* Vill.

Agariciform (*ag-ar-is'-e-form*). Mushroom-shaped.

Agaricin. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. An alkaloid identical

with amanitin. 3. An impure alcoholic extract of the agaric, *Polyporus officinalis*. It has been used in doses of 1 to 3 gr. (0.065 to 0.195 gm.) three times a day, against colliquative sweats. It is a valuable remedy, free from danger and effective.

Agaricinous (*ag-ar-is'-in-us*). See *Agaric* (Illus. Dict.). Resembling or relating to an agaric.

Agaricoid (*ag ar'-ik-oid*). Resembling a mushroom.

Agaricon, Agaricum (*ag-ar'-ik-on, -um*). White agaric, *Polyporus officinalis*, Vill.

Agaricus (*ag-ar'-ik-us*) [ἀγαρικόν of Dioscorides, from *Agaria*, a former district of Poland or Sarmatia, whence the Greeks derived the larch agaric]. A large genus of hymenomycetous fungi; mushrooms and toadstools. Cf. *Polyporus amanita*. **A. chirurgorum.** See *Polyporus fomentarius*, L.; and *P. igniarius*, L. **A. rubra**, D. C., and **A. sanguinea**, Bull. These species and genera to France were formerly included under [illegible] oid agarythrin, and the rose-red coloring-matter ruberin.

Agarythrin (*ag-ar'-ith-rin*). A yellowish-white alkaloid extracted by ether from *Agaricus rubra*, D. C., and *A. sanguinea*, Bull. It has a bitter taste and leaves a burning sensation in the mouth.

Agastria (*ah-gas'-tre-ah*) [*a*, priv.; γαστήρ, the stomach]. Organisms having no internal digestive cavities

Agastronomia (*ah gas-tron-o'-me-ah*). See *Agastroneuria* (Illus. Dict.).

Agathis (*ag'-ath-is*) [ἀγαθίς, a heap]. A genus of plants of the order *Coniferæ*. **A. australis**, Steud., the Kauri tree of New Zealand. It affords Kauri-copal or Australian dammar. **A. loranthifolia**, Salisb., a lofty tree of Malay Peninsula, Sunda Islands, Moluccas, and Philippines. It is one of the chief sources of East Indian or Indian dammar.

Agavose (*ag'-av-ōz*). $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. A saccharobiose obtained from the stalks of *Agave americana*.

Age. (See Illus. Dict.) **A. of Consent**, in medico-jurisprudence the age at which a minor is considered capable of consenting to sexual intercourse; it is usually that of 12 years in girls, and 14 years in boys. **A. critique**, the climacteric. **A., Marriageable, A., Nubile.** See *Nubility* (Illus. Dict.). **A. of Puberty.** See *Puberty* (Illus. Dict.).

Agenesia, Agenesis. (See Illus. Dict.) **A. corticalis**, incomplete development of the cortical gray cells. **A. dysspermia.** See *Bradyspermatism* (Illus. Dict.).

Agennesia, Agennesis (*ah-jen-e'-se-ah, ah-jen'-e-sis*). See *Agenesia* (Illus. Dict.).

Agenosomia (*ah-jen-o-so'-me-ah*) [*a*, priv.; γεννᾶν, to beget; σῶμα, body]. Defective development of the genitals

Ager (*a'-jur*) [L., pl. *agri*]. 1. A field. 2. Growing in fields. **A. chymicus**, the field of the chemist; water. **A. naturæ**, the uterus.

Agerasy (*aj-er'-as-e*). See *Agerasia* (Illus. Dict.).

Ageusia, Ageusis. (See Illus. Dict.) **A., Central**, that due to lesion of the cerebral centers of the gustatory nerves. **A., Conduction**, that due to lesion in the nerves between their origin and distribution. **A., Peripheral**, that due to disorder of the ends of the nerves of taste.

Agger (See Illus. Dict.) **A. perpendicularis, A. ponticulus.** Same as *Eminence of the Scapha*. **A. valvularum venarum**, a small projection at the union of the valves of a vein with the vessel-wall.

Agglutinability (*ag-lu-tin-ah-bil'-it-e*). Capacity for agglutination.

Agglutinant (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A remedy promoting the repair of wounds by favoring nutrition.

Agglutinantia (*ag-glu-tin-an'-she-ah*). Agglutinants.

Agglutinatio (*ag-lu-tin-a'-she-o*). **Agglutination. A. maxillæ inferioris**, trismus. **A. pilorum**, the replacement of ingrowing eyelashes by means of viscous matter on a probe

Agglutination. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A coagulative phenomenon accompanying hemolysis or bacteriolysis, thought by Gruber to be due to some deleterious effect on the membrane of the bacteria or blood-corpuscles which makes them sticky.

Agglutinin (*ag-lu'-tin-in*) [*agglutinare*, to paste to]. A specific principle occurring in the blood-serum of an animal affected with a disease of microbic origin and capable of causing the clumping of the bacteria peculiar to that disease, as exemplified in the Widal reaction. It was first described by Gruber and Durham, in 1896.

Agglutitio (*ag-glu-tish'-e-o*) [*ad*, against; *glutire*, to swallow]. Difficult deglutition; an obstruction to swallowing.

Agglutogenic (*ag-glu-to jen'-ik*) [*agglutinin*, *generare*, to produce] Relating to substances from which agglutinins originate.

Aggregated Aggregatus (*ag-gre-ga'-tus*).

Aghil [East Indian]. Aloes-wood

Agila-wood. Aloes-wood.

Agillochum (*ah-gil'-o-kum*) Aloes-wood

Aginin (*aj'-in-in*). A yellow substance derived from decomposition of axinic acid

Agitator (*aj'-it-a-tor*) [*agitare*, to excite]. Any apparatus for stirring or shaking substances; a glass rod used for stirring

Aglactation (*ag-lak-ta'-shun*). Same as *Agalactia* (Illus. Dict.).

Aglossia. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Dumbness; senile impairment of speech

Aglossostomatographia (*ah-glos-o-sto-mat-o-graf'-e-ah*) [*a*, priv.; γλῶσσα, the tongue; στόμα, the mouth; γράφειν, to write]. A treatise on aglossostomas.

Aglossostomia (*ah-glos-o-sto'-me-ah*) [*a*, priv., γλῶσσα, tongue; στόμα, the mouth]. The condition of a mouth without a tongue

Aglossostomographia (*ah-glos-o-sto-mo-graf'-e-ah*). See *Aglossostomatographia*.

Aglottia (*ah-glot'-e-ah*) See *Aglossia* (Illus. Dict.).

Agmina (*ag'-min-ah*) [pl. of *agmen*, a troop]. A multitude. **A. digitorum manus**, the digital phalanges.

Agnoia (*ag-noi'-ah*). See *Agnœa* (Illus. Dict.).

Agnolin (*ag'-no-lin*). Purified wool fat; adeps lanæ.

Agnosia (*ag-no'-se-ah*) [*a*, priv.; γνῶσις, a recognizing]. Loss of the perceptive faculty which gives recognition of persons and things.

Agnus (*ag'-nus*) [L.] A lamb. **A. christus.** See *Ricinus communis*. **A. scythicus.** See *Cibotium barometz* and *Pengawahr djambi*

Agonal (*ag'-on-al*) [*agon*, a struggle]. Struggling; relating to the death-struggle.

Agoniadin. (See Illus. Dict.) It is used in intermittent fever. Dose, 2–4 gr. (0.12–0.25 gm.).

Agonious (*ag-o'-ne-us*) [*a*, priv.; γωνία, an angle]. Without an angle.

Agonistic (*ag-o-nis'-tik*) [ἀγωνία, a struggle]. Relating to, due to, or occurring at the time of the death-agony.

Agopyrin (*ag-o-pi'-rin*). An influenza remedy said to contain salicin, 4 gr.; ammonium chlorid, ½ gr.; cinchonin sulfate, ½ gr.

Agot (*ag'-ot*). See *Cagot* (Illus. Dict.).

Agraphia. (See Illus. Dict.) **A., Absolute**, a variety in which no letters can be formed. **A., Acoustic**, loss of capacity to write from dictation. **A. amnemonica**, a form in which letters can be written, but without

conveying any meaning. **A. atactica,** that form in which letters cannot be formed from lack of muscular coordination. **A., Literal, A. literalis.** See *A, Absolute.* **A., Optic,** inability to copy writing, but ability to write from dictation. **A., Verbal,** a variety in which a number of words without meaning can be written. Cf *Paragraphia.*

Agraphic (*ag-raf'-ik*). Pertaining to agraphia.

Agrippinus (*ah-grip-ī'-nus*). Relating to foot presentation. Cf. *Partus agrippinus.*

Agron [East Indian]. A disease which occurs in India, marked by roughening of the tongue, with fissures.

Agrophyma. See *Agrophyma* (Illus. Dict).

Agrostemmin (*ag-ros-tem'-in*) [ἀγρός, a field; στέμμα, a garland]. An alkaloid isolated from seeds of corncockle, *Lychnis githago.*

Agrosteography, Agrosteology. See *Agrostography, Agrostology* (Illus. Dict.).

Agrypnia. (See Illus Dict) **A. excitata,** insomnolence from mental excitement. **A. pertæsa,** that due to external disturbing influences. **A. senilis,** insomnia of the aged.

Agrypnic (*ah-grip'-nik*). Affected with sleeplessness; agrypnetic

Aguadura (*ah-gwah-thut'-rah*) [Sp.]. Rheumatism or a spasmodic contraction of the leg-muscles affecting horses and mules.

Aguaja, Aguajas. See *Ajuagas.*

Ague. (See Illus Dict.) Syn., *Intermittent fever; Periodic fever; Malarial fever; Marsh fever; Paludal fever, Miasmatic fever.* **A., Dead.** See *A, Dumb* (Illus Dict). **A., Face,** tic douloureux. **A., Fever and,** intermittent fever **A.-fit,** a paroxysm of shivering. **A.-grass, A.-root,** *Aletris farinosa.* **A., Irregular.** See *A., Dumb* (Illus. Dict). **A., Partial,** ague attended with pain which is limited to some part or organ. **A.-proof,** not susceptible to malaria. **A, Quartan,** intermittent fever in which the paroxysms recur every fourth day. **A., Quintan,** intermittent fever in which the paroxysms occur every fifth day. **A, Quotidian,** intermittent fever with daily paroxysms **A.-spell** See *A fit.* **A.-struck,** suffering from an onset of ague

Agued (*ā'-gūd*). Affected with ague.

Aguish (*ā'-gu-ish*). Resembling or relating to ague; affected with ague.

Aguishness (*ā'-gu-ish-ness*). The condition of being affected with ague.

Agurin (*ag'-u-rin*). A compound of sodium theobromate and sodium acetate; it is recommended as a diuretic, in doses of 1 5 gm. (24 gr)

Ail (*āl*) [M. E., *Eyle*]. 1. To be out of health. 2. A slight indisposition. 3. Garlic. **A., Horn,** an anemic disease of cattle marked by coldness of the horns. **A., Wetherbee,** a popular name for progressive muscular atrophy, from having affected several successive generations of a Massachusetts family of that name.

Ailanthus. (See Illus Dict) 2. A genus of shrubs and trees of the order *Simarubeæ.* **A. excelsa,** a large tree of India; it furnishes an aromatic bark used by the natives in dyspepsia. **A. malabarica,** D. C., a tree of India; the bark is tonic and febrifugal, and yields a resinous juice, *Muttee-pal,* which is used in dysentery and bronchitis.

Aiodin (*ah-ī'-o-din*). A preparation of the thyroid gland and tannin. It is a tasteless powder, of which each gram is said to represent 10 gm. of the fresh glands and to contain 0.4% of iodin. It is used in myxedema.

Aipathia, Aipathes. See *Aeipathia* (Illus. Dict).

Aipi [S. A.]. **The cassava** plant See *Manihot.*

Air. (See Illus. Dict.) **A., Artificial, of Boyle,** the mixture of **gases generated by** vegetable fermentation. **A., Breathing.** See *A., Tidal* (Illus. Dict). **A., Complementary.** See *A., Complemental* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Controllable.** See *Vital Capacity* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Dephlogisticated Nitrous,** nitrogen monoxid. **A., Empyreal,** oxygen. **A., Expiratory.** Same as *A., Expired* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Factitious, carbon dioxid. A., Heavy Combustible, A., Heavy Inflammable.** See *Methane* (Illus. Dict). **A., Hepatic,** hydrogen sulfid. **A., Inflammable,** hydrogen; also methane. **A., Innate,** the air contained in the tympanic cavity. Syn., *Aer ingenitus; Aer innatus.* **A., Nitrous,** Priestley's name for nitrogen dioxid. **A., Solid, of Hales,** carbon dioxid; so called because of its property of forming solid carbonates with metallic oxids. **A., Supplementary.** See *A., Reserve* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Vitriolic, A., Vitriolic Acid,** Priestley's name for sulfur dioxid.

Air-break Wheel, Air-breaking Wheel. An arrangement by means of which the sparks may be promptly extinguished when using a 110-volt continuous current to excite a coil; the spark formed at the contact-brushes when the coil is energized is blown out instantaneously by the air-blast.

Airing-court. A patients' garden connected with an asylum or sanatorium.

Airoform (*ār'-o-form*). Same as *Airol.*

Airogen (*ār'-o-jen*). See *Airol*

Airol (*ār'-ol*). See *Bismuth Iodosubgallate.*

Aisthesia, Aisthesis. See *Esthesia* (Illus Dict.).

Aitch-bone (*āch'-bōn*) [*natis,* rump]. The bone of the buttock, the rump-bone. Syn., *Ach-bone; Achebone; Nache- or Nage-bone; Haunch-bone.*

Ajacol, Ajakol (*ah'-ja-kol*). Same as *Guaethol.*

Ajava-seeds. See *Ajowan* (Illus. Dict.).

Ajouain, Ajowaen, Ajowains. See *Ajowan* (Illus. Dict.).

Ajuagas (*ah-wah'-gaz*) [Sp]. An ulceration affecting the hoofs of horses and mules.

Akatamah (*ak-ah-tah'-mah*). The native West Central African name for an endemic peripheral neuritis of obscure origin marked by numbness and intense prickling and burning in the presence of cold or damp.

Akathisia (*ah-kath-ī'-e-ah*) [*a,* priv.; καθίζειν, to be seated] A name given by Lad Haskovec to a form of rhythmic chorea in which the patient is unable to remain seated; the affection resembles astasia-abasia.

Akebia (*ak-ē'-be-ah*) [Jap, *akebi*] A genus of plants belonging to the order *Berberaceæ.* **A. quinata,** a Japanese species, the fruit of which is emollient.

Akestoma (*ak-es'-to-mah*). See *Acestoma.*

Akidopeirastica (*ak-id-o-pi-ras'-tik-ah*) [ἀκίς, a point; πειράζειν, to make a trial of]. Exploratory incision or puncture.

Akineses (*ah-kin-ē'-sēz*) [*a,* priv.; κινεῖν, to move]. Neuroses characterized by loss of power of motion.

Akinesis. (See Illus. Dict.) **A., Cerebral,** that in which the lesion is in the cerebrum. **A., Crossed,** a motor paralysis on the side opposite that in which the lesion exists. **A. iridis,** rigidity or immobility of the iris. **A., Reflex.** impairment or loss of reflex action. **A., Spinal,** motor impairment due to a lesion of the cord.

Akinetic (*ak-kin-et'-ik*). See *Acinetic* (Illus. Dict.). 2. Diminishing muscular power 3 An agent lessening muscular action. Syn., *Akinesic.*

Aknemia. See *Acnemia.*

Aknemous. See *Acnemous*

Akoulalion (*ah-koo-la'-le-on*) [ἀκούειν, to hear; λάλος,

speech]. **A mechanical** contrivance to aid defective audition used in training the deaf and dumb to speak.

Akouphone (*ah'koo-fon*) [*ακουειν*, to hear; *φωνή*, sound]. A mechanism to aid defective hearing.

Akratotherm. See *Acratotherm.*

Akratothermal. See *Acratothermal.*

Aktinography (*ak-tin-og'-raf-e*). See *Actinography.*

Ala. (See Illus Dict.) 2. The arm or shoulder; in animals, the shoulder-blade **A. alba lateralis,** the nucleus of the glossopharyngeal nerve. **A. alba medialis,** the hypoglossal nucleus **Alæ atlantis,** the transverse processes of the atlas **A. auriculæ.** See *A auris* (Illus. Dict.). **A. descendens,** the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone. **Alæ diaphragmatos,** the lateral segments of the diaphragm. **A ethmoidalis,** the expansion at the end of the crista galli of the ethmoid. **A. fornicis,** the posterior pillar of the fornix. **Alæ internæ clitoridis,** the labia minora. **Alæ laterales,** 1. The great wings of the sphenoid bone. 2. Wing-like processes on each side of the nasal spine of the frontal bone. **A. lobus centralis,** a lateral part of the central lobe of the cerebellum. **A. magna,** one of the greater wings of the sphenoid. **Alæ magnæ ossis sphenoidei** or **sphenoidis.** Same as *Alæ majores* (Illus. Dict.). **Alæ minimæ ossis sphenoidei,** two small bony protuberances on each side of the ethmoidal spine of the sphenoid. **Alæ minores clitoridis,** the labia minora. See *Labium minor* (Illus. Dict.). **Alæ minores ossis sphenoidei,** the lesser wings of the sphenoid. **Alæ muliebres minores,** the labia minora. **Alæ narium.** See *A nasi* (Illus. Dict.). **Alæ orbitales ossis sphenoidei,** the lesser wings of the sphenoid. **Alæ ossis sphenoidalis,** the greater and lesser wings of the sphenoid. **Alæ ossis sphenoidei descendentes,** the pterygoid plates of the sphenoid. **A. palatina, A. pterygoidea,** the pterygoid process of the sphenoid. **Alæ parvæ ingrassiæ, Alæ parvæ ossis sphenoidei,** the lesser wings of the sphenoid. **Alæ processus vermiformis lobuli centralis,** the lamellas of the superior vermiform process of the cerebellum, connected with its central lobe **Alæ pterygoideæ,** the pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone. **Alæ pudendi muliebris,** the labia majora and labia minora. **Alæ septi cartilagineæ narium.** See *A. nasi* (Illus. Dict.). **Alæ spinæ nasalis,** the processes seen on each side of the nasal spine of the frontal bone. **Alæ temporales ossis sphenoidei,** the greater wings of the sphenoid **Alæ uvulæ,** a medullary layer running from the posterior part of the uvula of the cerebellum to the amygdalas. **A. vomeris,** the lateral projections of the superior thick border of the vomer

Alabastrine (*al'a-bas'-trin*). 1. Relating to or resembling alabaster. 2. Naphthalene.

Alacreatin (*al-a-kre'-at-in*) [*alanin; creatin*]. $C_4H_9N_3O_2$. A base isomeric with creatin obtained from a combination of alanin and cyanamid by action of ammonia. Syn., *Guanidopropionic acid.*

Alacreatinin (*al-a-kre-at'-in-in*). $C_4H_7N_3O$. A crystalline body isomeric with creatinin, formed by the dehydration of alacreatin. Syn., *Lactylguanidin.*

Alactia (*ah-lak'-te-ah*). See *Agalactia* (Illus. Dict.).

Alalia (See Illus. Dict.) **A., Mental,** form observed in children, which consists in inability to speak through excessive stammering. Cf. *Lalophobia, Dyslalia, Mogilalia, Paralalia* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Relative.** Same as *A., Mental.*

Alangin, Alanginum (*al-an'-jin, -um*). An amorphous principle from *Alangium lamarckii,* soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform; it is used as a febrifuge and emetic.

Alangium (*al-an'-je-um*) [*Alangi,* Malabar name]. A genus of trees of the natural order *Cornaceæ,* growing in India. **A. lamarckii,** sage-leaved alangium; a tree growing in rocky places in Malabar. The juice of the root is anthelmintic. The root is cathartic, emetic, and antipyretic.

Alanin. (See Illus. Dict.) **A., Mercuric.** See *Mercury amidopropionate.*

Alant (*ah-lant'*) [Ger.]. The genus *Inula.* **A., True,** *Inula helenium,* elecampane.

Alanthol (*al-an'-thol*). See *Alantol* (Illus. Dict.)

Alantic (*al-an'-tik*) [Ger., *alant,* elecampane]. Pertaining to or derived from elecampane **A Anhydrid,** $C_{13}H_{20}O_2$, a crystalline substance derived from the root of elecampane, melting at 66° C.

Alantois. See *Allantois* (Illus. Dict).

Alantotoxicon (*al-an-to-toks'-e-kon*). See *Allantotoxicon* (Illus. Dict).

Alar. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 Relating to the shoulder or axilla.

Alares [Pl. of *alaris*]. (See Illus Dict) 1. The pterygoid muscles 2. The wings of the sphenoid.

Alaris. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. See under *Muscles.*

Alation (*al-a'-shun*). The state of being winged; the arrangement and disposition of the wings

Alatus (*al-a'-tus*). 1 Winged. 2 An individual in whom there is a marked backward projection of the scapulas

Alba. (See Illus Dict) **A., Reticular,** the reticulated layer of alba on the anterior half of the uncinate gyrus Syn , *Substantia reticularis alba*

Albaras, Albarras [Ar.]. A skin disease characterized by the formation of white, shining patches. Syn , *White leprosy; Baras; Barras.*

Albargin (*al-bar'-jin*). A 15% compound of silver and gelatose (a transformation product of glue) A yellow powder, freely soluble in water, used in treatment of gonorrhea in injections of 0.2% solution 4 or 5 times daily.

Albation (*al-ba'-shun*). See *Albefaction.*

Albefaction (*al-be-fak'-shun*) [*albus,* white; *facere,* to make]. The act or process of blanching or rendering white.

Albiceris, Albicerus (*al-bis'-er-is, -us*) [L]. Pale or light yellow.

Albification (*al-bif-ik-a'-shun*). See *Albefaction.*

Albinism, Albinismus. (See Illus Dict.) Syn., *Alphosis; Leukaethiopia; Achromatosis, Leukopathia, Albitudo* **A., Acquired, A. acquisita.** See *Vitiligo* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Partial,** congenital absence of pigmentation in certain parts of the skin, appearing in irregular, white, sharply defined spots. Especially characteristic are the changes of color in the hair, often observed in negroes. The hairs are white and grow upon skin devoid of pigment, or normally colored. Syn , *Poliosis circumscripta.*

Albinistic (*al-bi-mis'-tik*). Relating to albinism.

Albinoism (*al-bi'-no-izm*). See *Albinism* (Illus. Dict.).

Albitudo (*al-bi-tu'-do*). See *Albinism* (Illus. Dict.).

Albizzia. (See Illus. Dict.) **A. amara,** Willd , a species of India, where the bark is used as a tonic and in astringent lotions. **A. anthelmintica,** Brongn., the Abyssinian tree which furnishes musenna. **A. lebbek,** Willd., the *labach* of the Arabians, the sirissa tree of India, a native of upper Egypt, but cultivated in the East and West Indies. It furnishes a variety of **gum arabic.** The wood is the *black wood* of Mauritius. The leaves are used in baths and fomentations for rheumatism and in ophthalmia; the powdered bark, in ulcers and snake wounds; the seeds, as an astringent, and an oil expressed from the seeds is taken in

leprosy. **A. myriophylla**, an East Indian species, where the natives make a kind of beer from the bark. **A. odoratissima**, an East Indian tree bearing white fragrant flowers. The juice of the bark, with lime-juice and turmeric boiled in cocoanut oil, is used as an external application in leprosy and chronic ulcers.

Alboferrin (*al'bo-fer'in*). An odorless, light-brown powder readily soluble in cold water. It is said to consist of albumin, 90.14%; iron, 0.68%; phosphorus, 0.324%; amidonitrogen, 0.13%; and mineral substances, 9.5%. It is indicated in chlorosis, anemia, etc. Dose, 1–3 gm (gr. 15–45) for children; 3–5 gm. (gr. 45–75) for adults, per day.

Alboflavescent (*al-bo-fla-ves'-ent*) [*albus*, white; *flavescere*, to turn a light yellow] Yellowish-white.

Albolactescent (*al-bo lak-tes'-ent*) [*albus*, white; *lactescere*, to turn to milk]. Milk-white

Albolin (*al'-bol-in*). See *Albolene* (Illus Dict.).

Albor (*al'-bor*) [*albus*, white]. 1. A whiteness. 2. Egg-albumin. 3 [Ar., *al bál.*] Urine. **A. cutis, A. nativus**, albinism. **A. ovi**, white of egg.

Albuginea. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A layer of white fibrous tissue investing an organ or part. Syn., *Tunica albuginea.*

Albuginean (*al bu-jin'-e-an*). Resembling or belonging to the albuginea.

Albugineous. (See Illus. Dict.) 3 Belonging to the albuginea, particularly the *A. oculi.*

Albuginous (*al-bu'-jin-us*) [*albus*, white]. Albuminous.

Albukalin (*al-bu'-kal-in*). $C_8H_{16}N_2O_6$. A substance found in leukemic blood.

Albulus (*al'-bu-lus*) [dim. of *albus*]. Whitish.

Album (*al' bum*) [*albus*, white]. A substance characterized by whiteness. **A. candiense**, bismuth subnitrate. **A. canis.** See *A. græcum.* **A. ceti**, spermaceti. **A. græcum**, the dung of dogs fed upon bones, and whitened by exposure It was formerly used in medicine. **A. hispaniæ, A. hispanicum**, blanc d'Espagne, bismuth subnitrate. **A. nigrum**, the dung of rats and mice, formerly used as a diuretic and purgative **A. ovi**, white of egg

Albumen, Solution of A filtered solution of the white of an egg triturated in 4 ounces of distilled water. **A., Test Solution of**, a solution of the white of an egg triturated in 100 c.c. of distilled water and filtered. **A.-water**, cool water into which the white of an egg has been stirred, with flavoring.

Albumenize (*al-bu'-men-iz*). To cover with the white of egg

Albumin. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Coagulable animal lymph; Coagulable lymph of the serum.* **A., Acid.** See *Syntonin* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Alkali.** See *Albuminate* (Illus. Dict.) **A., Animal**, that occurring in animal tissues and fluids. **A., Cerebral.** See *Neurin* (Illus Dict.). **A., Coagulated**, albumin modified by heat or by means of chemic substances so as to be insoluble in water, in dilute acid or alkaline solutions, or in neutral salt solutions **A., Crystalline**, a crystalline form of albumin found by Grübler in pumpkin seeds and by Rittenhausen in hemp and sesame seeds; the two findings differ in composition **A., Floating.** See *A., Circulating* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Fuhs's Tests for.** See under *Tests.* **A., Hematinic.** See *Serum-albumin* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Imperfect**, one which fails to give all the ordinary reactions. **A., Incipient**, Prout's name for imperfect albumin occurring in chyle. **A., Insoluble**, 1. See *A., Coagulated.* 2. An acid or alkali albumin, because it cannot be dissolved in distilled water. **A., Lacto-**, an albumin occurring in milk and distinguished from serum-albumin by its degree of action upon the plane of polarization. **A., Meta-.** See, under *Paralbumin* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Nonretractile**, albumin which coagulates in a state of uniform diffusion. Cf. *A., Retractile.* **A., Para-.** See *Paralbumin* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Retractile**, albumin which on coagulation does not remain suspended in a state of diffusion, but forms concrete particles. **A., Salivary.** See *Ptyalin* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Soluble**, one that is soluble in distilled water. **A., Storage**, albumin stored in the tissues. **A., Whey**, an albuminous substance obtained from whey.

Albuminas (*al-bu'-min-as*) [L.]. An albuminate.

Albuminate. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Pepton anhydrid.* **A., Acid.** See *Syntonin* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Alkali-.** See *Albuminate.*

Albuminid (*al-bu'-min-id*). Acid albumin, syntonin.

Albuminiform (*al-bu-min'-e-form*). Resembling albumin.

Albuminimetry (*al-bu-min-im'-et-re*). The quantitative estimation of the albumin in a liquid.

Albuminization (*al-bu-min-i-za'-shun*). The act or process of conversion into albumin

Albuminize (*al-bu'-min-iz*). To convert into albumin.

Albuminocasein (*al-bu-min o-ka'-ze in*). See *Amygdalin* (Illus Dict)

Albuminochlorid (*al-bu-min-o-klo'-rid*). Albumin combined with a chlorid.

Albuminofibrin (*al-bu min-o-fi'. brin*). A compound of albumin and fibrin.

Albuminofibrinous, Albuminofibrous (*al bu-min-o-fi'-brin us, -brus*). Consisting of albumin and fibrin.

Albuminogelatinous (*al-bu-min-o-jel-at'-in-us*). Composed of albumin and gelatin.

Albuminoglutinous (*al bu-min o glu'-tin-us*). Composed of albumin and gluten.

Albuminoidal (*al-bu-min-oid' al*). See *Albuminoid* (2) (Illus. Dict.).

Albuminometry. See *Albuminimetry.*

Albuminopurulent (*al-bu-min-o pur'-u-lent*). Containing albumin and pus.

Albuminosa (*al bu min-o'-sa*). Remedies or dietetics containing albumin.

Albuminosic (*al bu-min-o'-sik*). Relating to albuminose.

Albuminuretic (*al-bu-min-u-ret'-ik*). 1. Causing albuminuria. 2. A drug which causes albuminuria.

Albuminuria. (See Illus Dict.) **A. acetonica, A., Anoxemic**, albuminuria due to asphyxia. **A, Acute**, acute Bright's disease. **A., Bamberger's Hematogenic**, albuminuria occurring during the later stages of severe anemia. **A., Cachectic**, albuminuria due to cachexia. **A., Cantharidic**, that due to poisoning by cantharides. **A., Cardial.** See *A., Cardiac* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Catarrhal**, albuminuria due to distribution of or changes in the renal epithelium. **A., Chronic**, chronic Bright's disease. **A., Cicatricial**, a form in which epithelial desquamation is assumed to be replaced by tissue incapable of restraining the transudation of albumin from the blood. **A., Colliquative**, that due to great disassimilation of the blood-corpuscles or adipose tissue. **A, Consumptive.** See *A., Colliquative.* **A., Dystrophic**, that dependent upon imperfect formation of the blood-corpuscles. **A., Emulsion**, that in which the urine has a milky turbidity due to minute corpuscular elements. **A., Exudative**, Gubler's name for albuminuria partially due to the filtration of albumin through the membranes of the kidney and also to the presence in the urine of products of inflammation, as in cases of nephritis. **A., Fatty.** See *Chyluria* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Globular**, that due to destruction of blood-corpuscles or dependent upon the presence of blood in

the urine. **A. lenta,** chronic albuminuria. **A., Normal.** See *A., Physiologic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Orthostatic,** a form dependent upon an upright posture. **A., Partial,** a form in which it is assumed that only certain tubules are affected. Syn., *A. parcellaire.* **A., Pathologic,** that distinguished from physiologic albuminuria by being due to disease. **A., Permanent,** that due to a lasting disease which makes the albuminuria a permanent condition. **A., Persistent.** See *A., Permanent.* **A., Phosphatic,** albuminuria accompanied by phosphaturia. **A., Pretuberculous,** a condition observed in young persons as a premonitory stage of tuberculosis, believed to be due to the congestive action of the tuberculous virus upon the renal structure. **A. renalis.** See *A., Nephrogenous* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Residual,** a form in which a small amount of albumin may persist, following an attack of nephritis **A., Saturnine,** that due to lead-poisoning. **A., Scarlatinal,** that due to scarlatina **A., Sero-, A., Serous.** See *A., True* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Spastic,** that due to a convulsive attack. **A., Toxic,** that due to the presence of a toxin. **A., Transitory.** See *A, Temporary* (Illus. Dict.) **A., Transudative,** that due entirely to filtration of albumin through the membranes of the kidney. **A. vera.** See *A., True* (Illus. Dict.).

Albuminurious (*al-bu-min-u'-re-us*). See *Albuminuric* (Illus Dict).

Albumoscope (*al-bu'-mo skōp*) [*albumin; σκοπέιν,* to examine]. An appliance for determining the presence and amount of albumin in urine.

Albumosuria. (See Illus. Dict.) **A., Bence-Jones'.** See *A., Myelopathic.* **A., Myelopathic,** a condition marked by persistent occurrence of albumose in the urine accompanied by softening of the bones owing to multiple myelomas.

Alburnoid (*al-burn'-oid*). Having the appearance of alburnum.

Albus (*al'-bus*) [L.]. White.

Alcaligen (*al-kal'-ij-en*). 1. See *Alkaligenous* (Illus. Dict.). 2. Nitrogen.

Alcar (*al'-kar*) [ἄλκαρ, a defense]. A remedy.

Alcargen (*al-kar'-jen*). See *Acid, Dimethylarsenic.*

Alcarnose (*al-kar'-nōz*). A nutrient preparation containing maltose combined with albumoses.

Alchemilla (*al-ke-mil'-ah*) [Ar., *alkemelyeh*]. A genus of rosaceous plants. The root and leaves of **A. vulgaris,** ladies' mantle, a common European species, have been used as an astringent, diuretic, and vulnerary.

Alchornin. See *Alcornin* (Illus. Dict.).

Alchymy (*al'-ke-me*) [Ar., *Al-Kimia*]. 1. Alchemy. 2. An alloy of copper and arsenic having the appearance of silver.

Alcoate (*al'-ko-at*). See *Alcoholate* (Illus. Dict.).

Alcogel (*al'-ko-jel*). A jelly-like combination of alcohol and silicic acid.

Alcogene (*al'-ko-jen*) [*alcohol; γενναν,* to bring forth]. The cooler of a still.

Alcohate (*al'-ko-hat*). See *Alcoholate* (Illus. Dict.).

Alcohol. (See Illus. Dict.) **A., Aceton-.** See *Acetylcarbinol.* **A., Albuminous,** a solution of the white of egg stirred into ordinary alcohol. **A., Aldehyd,** a body possessing at the same time the properties of an alcohol and an aldehyd. **A., Allylic.** See *A., Allyl* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Ammoniated,** spirit of ammonia. See under *Ammonium* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Amylic, Tertiary.** See *Amylene hydrate* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Anisic, A., Anisylic.** See *A., Anisyl* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Aqueous.** See *A., Hydrated.* **A., Borneol.** See *Borneol* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Butyric.** See *A., Butyl* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Campholic, A., Camphyl.** See *Borneol* (Illus Dict.). **A., Caproic, A., Caproil, A., Caproilic. A., Caproyl, A., Caproylic.** See *A , Hexyl* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Capryl, A., Caprylic.** See *A., Octyl* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Caustic,** sodium ethylate. **A., Cerotyl.** See *A., Ceryl* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Cetic, A., Cetyl-.** See *Ethal* (Illus. Dict.) **A., Chlorethyl,** C_2H_5OCl, a substitution product of ethyl alcohol in which 1 atom of hydrogen is replaced by 1 atom of chlorin. **A., Cinnamic, A., Cinnamyl, A., Cinnamylic,** $C_9H_{10}O$, yellowish needles or crystalline masses obtained from the distillation of styracin It is soluble in alcohol, ether, water, glycerin, and benzin; melts at 30°–33° C.; boils at 250° C. It is antiseptic and is a deodorizer in a 12.5% glycerin solution. Syn., *Styrilic alcohol; Crystallized styrone.* **A., Cinnylic.** See *A , Cinnamic.* **A , Common,** ethyl alcohol. **A. of Crystallization.** See under *Crystallization.* **A., Cymyl.** See *A., Cumin* (Illus Dict.). **A., Deodorized,** ethyl alcohol filtered through charcoal to remove coloring and odorous matters. **A., Diacid.** See *A., Diatomic* (Illus Dict.). **A., Dibromopropylic,** $C_3H_6Br_2O$, a colorless liquid obtained from allyl alcohol by action of bromin. It boils at 219° C **A., Diethylene, A., Diethylenic,** $C_4H_{10}O_2$, diethylene oxyhydrate, a liquid boiling at 250° C. **A., Druggist's,** ordinary ethyl alcohol prepared by distillation. **A., Ethalic.** See *Ethal* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Ethylene, A., Ethylenic.** See *Glycol* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Ethylic.** See *A., Ethyl* (Illus Dict.). **A., Fatty,** one obtained from a hydrocarbon of the fatty series **A., Furfuryl-, A., Furfurylic,** $C_4H_3O \cdot CH_2OH$, an alcohol, not yet obtained in the free state, of which furfurol is the aldehyd **A., Glyceric, A., Glyceryl, A., Glycyl.** See *Glycerin* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Hecdecatylic.** See *Ethal* (Illus. Dict). **A., Hendecatyl.** See *A., Undecatyl* (Illus Dict) **A., Hexabasic, A., Hexacid, A., Hexatomic.** See *A , Hexahydric* (Illus. Dict). **A., β-Hexone.** See *Dulcitol* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Hydrated,** ethyl alcohol containing water from which it cannot be freed by distillation. **A., Iso-,** an alcohol derived from a hydrocarbon containing carbon atoms which directly unite with more than 2 other carbon atoms **A., Isopentylic.** See *A , Amylic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Isopropylic,** C_3H_8O, a colorless mobile liquid obtained from isopropyl iodid by action of lead hydroxid. Sp. gr. 0.791 at 15° C.; boils at 82°–83° C.; mixes with water, alcohol, and ether Syn., *Secondary propyl alcohol, Pseudopropyl alcohol.* **A., Lactuceryl,** $C_{18}H_{30}O$, white needles fusing at 162° C., derived from lactucerin by action of potash; it is soluble in ether, in chloroform, and in hot alcohol. **A., Ligneus.** See *A., Methyl* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Melicyl.** See *A., Melissyl* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Melinic-, A., Melissic-, A., Melissylic.** See *A., Melissyl* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Mentholic, A., Menthyl, A., Menthylic.** See *Menthol* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Mesitic, A., Mesityl, Kane's** names for acetone. **A., Methylic-, Triethylated.** See *Triethylcarbinol.* **A., Methylic-, Trimethylated.** See *Trimethylcarbinol.* **A., Monacid, A., Monad, A., Monobasic.** See *A.s, Monovalent* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Monochlorethyl, A., Monochlorethylic.** See *Ethylene chlorhydrin.* **A., Myricic, A., Myricyl.** See *A., Melissyl* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Myristic,** $C_{14}H_{28}O$, a substance obtained from spermaceti. **A., Octoic, A., Octylic.** See *A., Octyl* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Orthooxybenzylic.** See *Saligenin* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Paraoxymethylbenzyl.** See *A., Anisyl* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Perfumers',** deodorized ethylic alcohol. **A., Phellyl,** Stewert's name for cerin, a crystalline precipitate ob-

tained from an aqueous extract of cork by action of hot alcohol. **A., Phenallyl.** See *A., Cinnamic.* **A., Phenethyl,** $C_3(C_6H_5)H_4$. OH, ethyl alcohol in which phenyl replaces hydrogen. **A., Phenyl,** carbolic acid. **A., Phenylallylic.** See *A., Cinnamic.* **A., Phytosteryl.** See *Phytosterin* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Pinacolic.** See *A., Hexyl* (Illus Dict.). **A., Propenyl,** glycerin. **A., Pyroligneus,** methyl alcohol. **A., Pyroracemic.** See *Acetylcarbinol.* **A., Quebrachyl.** See *Quebrachol.* **A., Styrilic.** Same as *A., Cinnamic.* **A., Styronyl, A., Styryl.** See *A., Cinnamic.* **A., Sycoceryl** [σῦκον, fig; κηρός, wax], $C_{18}H_{10}O$, an alcohol obtained from the resin of *Ficus rubiginosa* of New South Wales. It crystallizes in silky needles; melts at 90° C. **A., Tertiary Trichlorbutyl.** See *Acetonechloroform.* **A., Tetryl, A., Tetrylic.** See *A., Butyl* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Thio-.** See *Mercaptan* (Illus Dict.) **A., Toluylic.** See *A., Tolyl* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Triacid, A., Tribasic.** See *A., Triatomic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Trichloramidoethylic.** See *Chloralammonia.* **A., Trichlorbutidene.** See *Chloralbutylidum* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Trichlorpseudobutyl.** See *Acetonechloroform.* **A., Trichlortertiary-butyl.** See *Acetonechloroform.* **A., Trimethylene,** $C_3H_6(OH)_2$, a thick, sweet liquid Syn., *Primary propylene glycol.* **A., Vanillyl.** See *Vanillin* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Wood** See *A., Methyl.* **A., Xylenic.** See *A., Methyl* (Illus. Dict.)

Alcoholated (*al-ko-hol-a'-ted*). Subjected to the action of alcohol; prepared with alcohol

Alcoholdyscrasia (*al-ko-hol-dis-kra'-se-ah*) [*alcohol; dyscrasia*]. The characteristic form of chronic alcoholism.

Alcoholeum (*al-ko ho'-le-um*). A tincture, particularly one prepared from the dried plant

Alcoholicity (*al-ko-hol-is'-it-e*). The alcoholic strength of any substance containing alcohol.

Alcoholist (*al-ko-hol'-ist*). An individual affected with alcoholism.

Alcoholmeter (*al-ko-hol'-me-ter*). See *Alcoholometer* (Illus. Dict.).

Alcoholomania (*al-ko-hol-o-ma'-ne-ah*). Morbid craving for intoxicating beverages.

Alcoholosis (*al-ko-hol-o'-sis*). See *Alcoholism* (Illus. Dict.).

Alcoholparalysis (*al-ko-hol-par-al'-is-is*). A disease of confirmed inebriates accompanied by paralytic appearances, tremor, disturbances of coordination, and anesthesia. Its prognosis is relatively favorable.

Alcoholpseudoparalysis (*al-ko-hol-su-do-par-al'-is-is*). Same as *Alcoholparalysis.*

Alcohometer (*al-ko-hom'-et-ur*). See *Alcoholometer* (Illus. Dict.).

Alcometrical (*al-ko-met'-rik-al*). Relating to the estimation of the amount of alcohol in a liquid.

Alcoolature (*al-ko-o-la-chur*) [Fr.]. Filtered preparations made from fresh plants macerated in alcohol.

Alcor (*al'-kor*). Calcined copper.

Alcornoc, Alcornoco. See *Alcornoque* (Illus. Dict.).

Aldehyd. (See Illus. Dict.) **A., Acetic, A., Acetyl-.** See *Acetaldehyd* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Acr-.** See *Crotonaldehyd* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Acryl, A., Acrylic.** See *Acrolein* (Illus. Dict.). **A.-alcohol.** See under *Alcohol.* **A.-alcoholate,** $C_4H_{10}O_2$ an addition compound of acetic acid and ethyl alcohol. **A., Allyl-.** See *Acrolein.* **A.-ammonia,** C_6H_7NO, small rhombic crystals which turn brown on exposure, obtained from aldehyd by action of dry ammonia; soluble in water, slightly soluble in ether; melts at 70°–80° C.; boils at 100° C. It was found by Döbereiner, and named by Liebig. Syn., *Ammoniated ethylic aldehyd; Acetylammonium: Ammonium aldehydate: Ethidene hydramin.* **A., Aromatic,** an aldehyd obtained as an oxidation product of a primary aromatic alcohol and in turn giving rise by oxidation to a monobasic aromatic acid. **A.-base.** See *Aldin* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Benzoic.** See *Benzaldehyd* (Illus. Dict.). **A.-blue,** the coloring-matter obtained from a solution of rosanilin in sulfuric acid by action of aldehyd. **A., Brom-,** a substitution compound of ethylene in which one or more atoms of hydrogen are replaced with bromin. **A., Campholic.** See *Borneol* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Caprylic,** $C_8H_{16}O$, a colorless liquid with a pungent odor, obtained by distillation of sodium ricinoleate and sodium hydrate, boiling at 171° C.; sp. gr. 0.918 at 20° C. Syn., *Actoic aldehyd.* **A. Characteristic,** the univalent radicle C(H) = O common to the aldehyds. **A., Chlor-,** one of a class of substitution compounds of ethylene in which one or more atoms of hydrogen are replaced by chlorin. **A., Collidine, A., Collinic,** an oxidation product of albuminoids and gelatin; a colorless, viscid oil with odor like oil of cinnamon. **A., Crithmic,** an oily, pungent liquid obtained with crithmic acid from volatile oil of *Crithmum maritimum* by action of nitric acid; it dissolves in alcohol and in ether. **A., Crotonic.** See *Crotonaldehyd* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Dihydroxybenzoic.** See *A., Protocatechuic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Ethalic.** See *A., Hexdecatylic* (Illus. Dict.). **A.-ether.** See *Crotonaldehyd* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Ethylic.** See *Acetaldehyd* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Ethylmethylprotocatechuic.** See *Ethylvanillin.* **A., Euodic-.** See *A., Aromatic.* **A., Furfurancarboxylic.** See *Furfurol* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Glycolyl,** $CH_2(OH)$. CHO, an oxidation product of tartaric acid when digested with water at 50°–60° C. **A.-green.** See *Pigments, Table of* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Heptoic, A., Heptylic.** See *A., Enanthylic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Isobutylic, A., Isobutyryl,** C_4H_8O, a transparent, colorless, highly refractive, pungent liquid; sp. gr. 0.797 at 15° C.; soluble in alcohol; boils at 61° C. **A., Isopropylbenzoic.** See *A., Cumic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Isovaleral, A., Isovaleric,** $C_5H_{10}O$, a pungent, oily liquid, with an odor of apples, obtained from oxidation of amyl alcohol; sp. gr. 0.804 at 15° C.; miscible in alcohol and ether; boils at 92.5° C. **A., Mannitic-.** See *Mannitose* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Mesitic,** a substance isomeric with acrolein produced by Kane by action of nitric acid on acetone. **A., Meta-.** See *Metaldehyd.* **A., Methoxybenzoic, A., Methyloxybenzoic,** $C_6H_4O(CH_3)COH$, a compound occurring in two varieties: (1) *Orthomethyloxybenzoic aldehyd,* an oily liquid boiling at 230° C. (2) See *A., Anisic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Methylprotocatechuic.** See *Vanillin* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Methylsalicylic.** See *A., Methyloxybenzoic.* **A., Octoic.** See *A., Caprylic.* **A., Œnanthic, A., Œnanthylic-.** See *A., Enanthylic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Orthohydroxybenzoic-, A., Orthoxybenzoic-.** See *Aldehyd, Salicylic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Oxybutyr-, A., Oxybutyric.** See *Aldol* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Para-.** See *Paraldehyd* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Paraethylic.** See *Paraldehyd* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Paramethyloxybenzoic.** See *A., Anisic-* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Paramucic.** See *Furfural* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Phenylacetic,** C_8H_8O, a liquid boiling at about 207° C. and becoming a resinous mass **A., Piperomylic-.** See *Piperonal* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Propylic or Propyl.** See *A., Propionic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Pyromucic.** See *Furfurol* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Pyroracemic,** $CH_3 . CO . CHO$, a yellow volatile oil obtained by boiling isonitrosoacetone with dilute sulfuric acid. Syn., *Acetylformyl; Methylglyoxal; Propanalon.* [Richter.] **A.-radicle.** See *Radicle.* **A.-resin,** a

brownish resinous body obtained by heating acetaldehyd with alkalis. **A.**, Rutic-, $C_{10}H_{20}O_4$, a substance contained in oil of rue. **A.**, **Succinic**, $C_4H_8O_2$, a colorless liquid obtained from succinic acid. **A.**, **Thiacetic**, C_2H_4S; ethylidene sulfid, a substance not yet completely isolated **A.**, **Thio-**, an aldehyd in which the oxygen in the aldehyd characteristic is replaced with sulfur. **A.**, **Thioacetic-**. See *A., Thiacetic.* **A.**, **Thioformic**, **A.**, **Thyoformic**. See *Methylene sulfid* **A.**, **Toluic**, **A.**, **Toluylic**, C_8H_8O, a substance occurring in three isomeric forms, all of which are liquids. **A.**, **Tribrom-**, **A.**, **Tribromated**. See *Bromal* (Illus. Dict.). **A.**, **Trichlor-**. See *Chloral* (Illus. Dict.). **A**, **Trichlorbenzoic**, $C_6H_2Cl_3CHO$, a solid substance occurring in two isomeric forms. **A.**, **Trichlorinated**. See *Chloral* (Illus. Dict.). **A.**, **Vanillic**. See *Vanillin* (Illus. Dict.). **A**, **Vinic**. See *Acetaldehyd* (Illus. Dict.).

Aldehydase (*al-de-hi'-dāz*). An oxydase occurring in the liver, capable of oxidizing salicylic aldehyd to the corresponding acid and supposed to be closely concerned in the functions of that organ.

Ale-hoof (*āl-huf*) [*ale*; AS., *heafod*, head]. The ground-ivy, *Nepeta glechoma*, which was used in making ale before the introduction of hops.

Aleipsis (*al-ī'-psis*) [ἀλειψις, an anointing]. Steatosis, fatty degeneration. **A. aucta**. See *Hypersteatosis.* **A. diminuta**. See *Asteatosis* (Illus. Dict.).

Alembroth. (See Illus. Dict.) **A.-salt**. See *Mercury-ammonium chlorid, Fusible.*

Alephanginus (*al-e-fan-jī'-nus*). See *Aloetric* (Illus. Dict.).

Aleptic (*al-ep'-tik*). See *Aliptic* (Illus. Dict.).

Alepton, P. (*al-ep'-ton*). Colloidal ferromanganese peptonate.

Alepton, S Colloidal ferromanganese saccharate.

Aletris. (See Illus. Dict.) **2.** [ἀλετρίς, a female grinder of corn]. A genus of plants belonging to the natural order *Hæmodoraceæ.*

Aleukocytosis (*ah-lu-ko-si-tō'-sis*) [α, priv.; λευκός, white; κύτος, cell]. A diminished or insufficient formation of leukocytes.

Aleurites (*al-u-rī'-tēz*) [ἀλευρίτης, made of flour]. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants. The seeds of **A. cordata**, Steud., the tung-tree of China and Japan, yield an oil called Chinese wood-oil, which is extensively used in the arts, and in medicine in skin diseases, ulcerations, and carbuncles. **A. triloba**, Forst., the candle-nut tree of India and the South Pacific islands and planted in the West Indies; yields from its seeds a fixed oil called Spanish or Belgaum walnut oil, which has mild cathartic properties acting as castor oil.

Aleuron (*al-u'-ron*) [ἀλευρον]. **1.** Wheat flour. **2.** See *Aleurone* (Illus. Dict.). **A.-crystals**, **A.-grains**, **A.-granules.** Same as *Aleurone.*

Aleuronic (*al-u-ron'-ik*). Relating to aleurone; also to wheat flour.

Alexeterium (*al-eks-e-tē'-re-um*) [ἀλεξητήρ, a defender: pl., *alexeteria*]. An external defensive remedy against poison or infection, as distinguished from *alexipharmac*, an internal remedy. The plural *alexeteria* was formerly used to designate remedies in general, but applied later to those used against the poisonous bites of animals.

Alexia. (See Illus. Dict.) **A., Cortical**, a variety of Wernicke's sensory aphasia produced by lesions of the left gyrus angularis. **A., Motor**, inability to read aloud what is written or printed, although it is comprehended. **A., Optical**, inability to comprehend written or printed words. **A., Subcortical**, that due to interruption of the direct connection between the optic center and the gyrus angularis.

Alexipharmac. (See Illus. Dict.) **2.** Acting as an internal antidote.

Alexipharmaceutic (*al-eks-e-far-ma-sū'-tik*). See *Alexipharmac.*

Alexipharmatic (*al-eks-e-far-mat'-ik*). See *Alexipharmac.*

Alexipyretic. (See Illus Dict.) **2.** Acting as a febrifuge.

Alexocyte (*al-eks'-o-sīt*) [ἀλέξειν, to ward off; κύτος, a cell]. Hankin's name for an amphophil leukocyte.

Alfalfa (*al-fal'-fah*) [Ar, *alfac*]. See *Medicago sativa.*

Alfontin (*al-font'-in*). See *Alfonsin* (Illus Dict.).

Algal (*al'-gal*) [*alga*, a seaweed] Relating to *Algæ.*

Algaroba (*al-ga-rō'-ba*) [Ar., Al kharrūbah, the carob tree] **1** The Mezquit tree, *Prosopis juliflora.* **2.** The carob bean, the pods of *Ceratonia siliqua*, L.

Algarobia (*al-ga-rō'-be-ah*). **1.** See *Prosopis.* **2.** Mezquit, the resin of *Prosopis juliflora.*

Algarobilla, Algarrobilla (*al-gar-o-bil'-ah*) The pods of *Cæsalpinia brevifolia*, Baill, and *Prosopis juliflora.* This drug contains over 60% of tannin and a large amount of ellagic acid.

Algedon. See *Algedo* (Illus Dict.).

Algefacient (*al-je-fā'-shent*) [*algor*, cold; *facere*, to make]. Cooling, refrigerant.

Algen (*al'-gen*) [*alga*, a seaweed] $C_{20}H_{12}O_{12}$, an oily substance resembling furfurol, derived from seaweeds by distillation. Syn., *Fucusol*

Algeology (*all-je-ol'-o-je*). See *Algology* (Illus Dict.).

Algeoscopy (*al-je-os'-kop-e*). Synonym of *Cryoscopy*

Algesia. (See Illus Dict.) **2.** Hyperesthesia as regards the sensation of pain; also neuralgia.

Algesimeter. (See Illus. Dict) **A., Björnström's**, one to test the sensibility of the skin. **A, Boas**, an instrument for determination of the sensitiveness over the epigastrium.

Algia (*al'-je ah*). See *Algesia.*

Algid. (See Illus Dict.) **A.-state**, the cold stage of a disease

Algidism, Algidity (*al'-jid-izm, al-jid'-it-e*) [*algidus*, cold]. A marked sense of coldness; chilliness **A., Progressive.** See *Sclerema neonatorum* (Illus Dict.).

Algidness (*al'-jid-nes*). See *Algidism.*

Algific (*al-jif'-ik*) [*algidus*, cold]. Relating to or causing cold.

Alginate (*al'-jin-āt*) [*alga*, a seaweed]. Any salt of alginic acid.

Alginoid (*al'-jin-oid*) [*algin*; εἶδος, likeness]. Resembling algin; applied to metallic compounds of alginic acid.

Alginuresis (*al-jin-u-rē'-sis*). See *Algeinuresis* (Illus. Dict.).

Algiomotor (*al-je-om'-o-tor*) [ἄλγος, pain; *movere*, to move]. Causing movements attended with pain.

Algiomuscular (*al-je-o-mus'-ku-lar*) [ἄλγος, pain; *musculus*, a muscle]. Causing pain in the muscles.

Algogenic (*al-go-jen'-ik*) [ἄλγος, pain; γεννᾶν, to produce]. **1.** Causing neuralgic pain. **2.** [*algidus*, cold; *generare*, to generate]. Lowering the body-temperature below the normal.

Algogenin (*al-goj'-en-in*). A body derived from fermented animal matter, which produces a fall of temperature when administered to animals.

Algoid (*al'-goid*) [*alga*, seaweed; εἶδος, likeness]. Resembling the group *Algæ* (see Illus. Dict).

Algolagnia (*al-go-lag'-ne-ah*) [ἄλγος, pain; λαγνεία, venery]. Sexual perversion in which pain enjoined or endured plays a part. Cf., *Sadism; Masochism.*

Algometry. (See Illus. Dict.) **A., Electric**, a comparative estimation of the pain produced by an induced electric current.

Algopsychalia (*al-go-si-ka'-le-ah*). See *Psychoalgalia.*

Algose (*al'-gōz*) [*algidus*, cold]. Extremely cold.

Algospastic, Algospasticus (*al-go-spast'-ik, -us*) [ἄλγος, pain; σπαστικός, a pulling]. Resembling or of the nature of painful cramps.

Algous (*al'-gus*). Pertaining to *Algæ*.

Alhandal (*al-han'-dal*) [Ar., *Al' handhal*]. Colocynth. **A., Trochisci-,** troches consisting of 5 parts of colocynth pulp and 1 part of gum arabic. Dose, 3–12 gr.

Alicyclic (*al-i-sik'-lik*) [ἀλειφαρ, fat; κύκλος, a circle]. Pertaining to any hydroaromatic derivative having a ring-formation, carbocyclic, but approaching the aliphatic derivatives in chemic behavior. Syn., *Aliphatic cyclic.*

Alienated (*al-yen-at'-ted*) [*alienare*, to withdraw]. 1 Insane. 2. Gangrenous.

Alienatio (*al-yen-a'-she-o*). See *Alienation* (Illus. Dict.). **A. partis,** gangrene.

Alienation, Mental. A term embracing every aberration from normal mental activity

Alienism (*al'-yen-izm*) [*alienare*, to deprive of reason]. The study and treatment of mental disorders

Alima (*al-i'-mah*) [ἄλιμος, without hunger] Nutritious substances.

Aliment (See Illus Dict) **A, Accessory, A., Adjective,** a condiment **A., Substantive,** a food with nutritive value as distinguished from a condiment.

Alimental. See *Alimentary* (Illus. Dict).

Alimentary, Curative. See *Alimentotherapy.*

Alimentation. (See Illus Dict.) **A., Artificial.** See *Feeding, Artificial* (Illus Dict) **A., Artificial-, Forced** See *Feeding, Forced* (Illus Dict). **A., Iodic-,** the administration of iodin with the food. **A., Voluntary-,** the nourishment of those who are willing to be fed, but are incapacitated.

Alimentative (*al-im-ent'-a-tiv*). Relating to nourishment.

Alimentativeness, Alimentiveness (*al-im-ent'-a-tiv-nes, al-i-ment'-iv-nes*). The natural instinct for taking food.

Alimentotherapy (*al-im-ent'-o-ther'-ap-e*). The treatment of disease by systematic feeding.

Alinite (*al'-in-it*). A commercial pure culture of *Bacillus ellenbachiensis*, claimed to have the power of fixing free nitrogen and of producing nitrogenous compounds in soil

Alinjection (*al-in-jek'-shun*) [*alcohol, immere*, to inject]. A process of preserving anatomic specimens by repeated injections of alcohol

Aliphatic (*al-e-fat'-ik*) [ἀλειφαρ, fat]. Fatty. **A.-cyclic.** See *Alicyclic.*

Alisphenoidalia (*al-is-fe-noid-a'-le-ah*). The greater wings of the sphenoid

Alizaramid (*al-iz-ar'-am-id*). $C_{14}H_6O_2 \begin{cases} OH \\ NH_2 \end{cases}$ A brown crystalline substance obtained from boiling a dilute solution of alizarin in ammonia. Syn., *Amidoanthraquinon.*

Alizarein (*al-iz-ar'-e-in*). See *Alizarmid.*

Alizari. The oriental name for madder

Alizaric (*al-iz-ar'-ik*). Relating to or having the nature of alizarin.

Alizarimid (*al-iz-ar'-im-id*). $C_{17}H_7NO_3$. A violet-red substance obtained from flocculent precipitated alizarin by action of ammonia with heat; it becomes nearly black on drying. Syn, *Alizarein.*

Alizarin. (See Illus Dict.) **A., Blue-green.** See under *Pigment.* **A.-bordeaux.** See under *Pigment.* **A.-green.** See *Pigments, Conspectus of* (Illus. Dict.). **A.-indigo-blue.** See under *Pigment.* **A.-yellow.** See *Gallacetophenon* (Illus. Dict.).

Alk [Ar., *Ulk*]. A gum resin from the terebinth tree, *Pistacia terebinthus*, L.

Alkadermic (*al-ka-dur'-mik*) [*Alkali, δέρμα*, skin]. Pertaining to or containing an alkaloid used in subcutaneous injection.

Alkahol. See *Alcohol.*

Alkalescence. (See Illus. Dict.) **A. of the Humors,** a tendency of the system to alkaline or putrid fermentation.

Alkalescentia (*al-kal-es-ent'-she-ah*). 1. Alkalescence. 2. Alkalinizing drugs or agents.

Alkali. (See Illus. Dict.) **A., Acetated Vegetal,** potassium acetate. **A., Acetated Volatile,** ammonium acetate. **A., Aerated,** a combination of an alkali with carbonic acid; potassium, sodium, or ammonium carbonate. **A., Aerated Fixed Mineral-,** sodium carbonate. **A., Aerated Fixed Vegetal,** potassium carbonate. **A., Aerated Volatile,** ammonium carbonate **A.-albuminate,** a soluble powder used as a culture-medium in bacteriology. **A., Animal-,** ammonia **A., Deliquescent,** potash. **A., Effervescing-,** a carbonate of an alkali. **A., Effervescing Fixed Mineral,** sodium carbonate. **A., Effervescing Fixed Vegetal,** potassium carbonate. **A., Effervescing Volatile,** ammonium carbonate. **A., Marine,** soda **A., Mephitic Volatile,** ammonium carbonate. **A.-metal,** a metal of which the oxid combines with water to form an alkali **A., Mineral-,** any inorganic alkali **A., Organic,** one forming an essential constituent of an organism. **A., Prussian-,** a cyanid of an alkali metal. **A., Urinary-,** ammonia. **A., Vegetal,** potash; also applied to the alkaloids. **A., Volatile,** ammonium; also ammonium carbonate.

Alkalifiable (*al-kal'-if-i'-a-bl*). Capable of being converted into an alkali

Alkalify (*al-kal'-if-i*). To transform into an alkali.

Alkalimetric (*al-kal-i met'-rik*) Relating to alkalimetry.

Alkalious (*al kal'-e-us*). Alkaline.

Alkalithia (*al-kal-ith'-e-ah*). An effervescent preparation used in rheumatism, said to contain 1 gr caffein, 5 gr. lithium bicarbonate, 10 gr sodium bicarbonate, in each heaping teaspoonful Dose, 1 heaped teaspoonful 3 times daily in a large glass of water

Alkalizate (*al kal' iz-at*). 1. To render alkaline. 2. Alkaline 3 An alkaline substance

Alkaloid. (See Illus Dict) **A., Animal.** See *Leukomain* (Illus Dict.). **A., Artificial,** one produced synthetically **A., Cadaveric** or **Putrefactive.** See *Ptomain* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Glucosid,** a substance which exhibits the characteristics of an alkaloid, but is capable of decomposition into sugar and another substance when acted upon by dilute acid. **A., Narcotic,** an alkaloid having narcotic properties

Alkalometer (*al-kal o-met'-et-ur*). A modification of the alkalimeter for estimating the amount of an alkaloid in a solution.

Alkalometry (*al-kal-o-im'-et-re*). The quantitative estimation of alkaloids.

Alkaluretic. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A drug rendering the urine alkaline.

Alkametric (*al-ka-met'-rik*) [*alkali; μέτρον*, a measure]. Pertaining to a metric dose of an alkaloid.

Alkane (*al'-kān*). See *Paraffin* (2) (Illus Dict.).

Alkanin. See *Alkannin* (Illus. Dict.).

Alkargen (*al-kar'-jen*) [*alkarsin; γεννᾶν*, to produce]. Dimethylarsenic acid, obtained from alkarsin by the action of water.

Alkasal (*al'-ka-sal*). See *Aluminium-potassium salicylate.*

Alkatrit (*al'-ka-trit*) [*alkali; triturare*, to rub together]. A triturate made from an alkaloid

Alkeines (*al'-ke-ines*). A collective name for the ethers formed from the alkines.

Alkekengin (*al-ke-ken'-jin*). See *Physalin*. **A., Silicated,** a compound of alkekengin and silica.

Alkekenji (*al-ke-ken'-ji*) [Ar., *Al-kākenj*]. The fruit of the common winter cherry, *Physalis alkekengi* (*q. v.*).

Alkene (*al'-ken*). See *Olefin* (Illus. Dict.).

Alkermes (*al-kur'-mēz*). See *Kermes* (Illus Dict.).

Alkine (*al'-kin*). Any member of the acetylene series of hydrocarbons. Syn., *Alkamin*.

Alkylamin (*al-kil'-am-in*). One of those bodies which result from the introduction of univalent alkyls into ammonia for its hydrogen; one, two, or three hydrogen atoms of the ammonia molecule may suffer this replacement, thus yielding *primary* or *monalkylamins* having the general formula $NH_2(C_nH_{2n+1})$; *secondary* or *dialkylamins* having the general formula $NH(C_nH_{2n+1})(C_pH_{2n+1})$; and *tertiary* or *trialkylamins* of the general formula $N(C_nH_{2n+1})(C_pH_{2q+1})(C_qH_{2q+1})$.

Alkylate (*al'-kil āt*). A compound derived from a monatomic alcohol by replacement of the hydroxyl hydrogen by a metal

Alkylation (*al-kil-a'-shun*) The exchange of hydroxylic hydrogen atoms for methyl groups.

Alkylene (*al'-kil ēn*). See *Olefin* (Illus Dict.).

Alkylic (*al-kil'-ik*). Pertaining to or of the nature of an alkyl

Alkylogen (*al-kil'-o-jen*). A haloid salt of an alcohol radicle.

Allachesthesia (*al-ah-kes-thē'-se-ah*) [ἀλλαχῆ, in another place; αἴσθησις, sensation]. Erroneous localization of tactile impressions differing from allochiria in the respect that the sensation is felt on the same side of the body, but in a different place from that in which the irritation occurs.

Allanate (*al''-an-āt*). A salt of allanic acid

Allantis (*al-an'-tis*). The allantois

Allantoate (*al-an'-to-āt*). A salt of allantoic acid.

Allantodes. See *Allantoides*.

Allantoic. (See Illus. Dict.) **A. Fluid.** See *Liquor amnii spurius*.

Allantoid. (See Illus. Dict.) 3. The allantois. **A. Animal.** See *Allantoidian* (Illus. Dict.). **A. Liquid.** See *Liquor amnii spurius*.

Allantoides (*al-an-to'-id-ēz*) [L.]. 1. Allantoid. 2. A sausage. 3. The great toe. 4. The allantois.

Allasia (*al-a'-ze-ah*) [ἀλλᾶς, a sausage]. A genus of plants belonging to the order *Cucurbitaceæ*. **A. payos,** an African species the leaves of which are used as a poultice to hasten parturition.

Allaxis (*al-aks'-is*) [ἀλλάσσειν, to vary]. Metamorphosis, transformation; the act or process of conversion into some other condition or thing. Syn., *Allage*.

Allay. (*al-a'*). See *Alloy* (Illus. Dict.).

Allectuary (*al-ek'-tu-a-re*). See *Electuary*.

Allen's Fusible Cement. A composition for cementing porcelain teeth to a plate.

Allen's (Charles W.) Iodin Test. See under *Pityriasis versicolor*.

Allene (*al-ēn'*). $CH_2{=}C{=}CH_2$. An isomer of allylene. Syn., *β-Allylene*, *Isoallylene*.

Alleotic. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A remedy or agent having an alterative action.

All-heal. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A panacea.

Allarius (*al-i-a'-re-us*) [*allium*, garlic]. Garlicky.

Alliatus (*al-i-a'-tus*). Made with garlic.

Allidene (*al'-id-ēn*). C_3H_4. A bivalent radicle found in acrolein.

Alligation (*al-ig-a'-shun*). See *Alloy* (Illus. Dict.).

Alligator (*al-i-ga'-tor*) [Sp., *el legarto*, the lizard]. A genus of reptiles. **A. sinensis,** the Chinese alligator, the scales of which are used in the treatment of syphilis.

Alliotic (*al-e-ot'-ik*). See *Alleotic* (Illus. Dict.)

Alliturate (*al-it'-u-rāt*). A salt of allituric acid.

Allo-. 1. A prefix used in chemistry to designate a body which has been rendered more stable by heat; also used to represent isomerism when there is "relative asymmetry."

Allochesthesia. See *Allachesthesia*.

Allochroism (*al-ok'-ro-izm*) [ἄλλος, other; χρῶμα, color]. 1. Variation in color. 2. A change of color.

Alloeomorphia, Alloeomorphosis. See *Allomorphism* (Illus Dict.).

Alloeopathy. See *Allopathy* (Illus Dict.).

Allogotrophia (*al-o-go-tro'-fe-ah*) [ἄλλος, other; τροφεῖν, to nourish]. The nourishment of one part of the body at the expense of some other part

Alloiosis, Alloiotics. See *Alleosis, Alleotic* (Illus. Dict.).

Allomorphic, Allomorphous, Allomorphus (*al-o-mor'-fic, -us*). Affected with allomorphism.

Allomorphosis (*al-o-mor-fo'-sis*). See *Allomorphism* (Illus. Dict).

Allopalladium (*al-o-pal-a'-de-um*). A crystalline variety of palladium.

Allophanamid (*al-o-fan-am'-id*). See *Biuret* (Illus. Dict.)

Allophanate (*al-of'-an-āt*). A salt of allophanic acid.

Allophanic (*al-o-fan'-ik*) [ἀλλοφανής, appearing otherwise]. Changing in color or appearance **A.-amid.** See *Biuret* (Illus Dict.).

Allotherm (*al'-o-therm*) [ἄλλος, other; θερμα, heat]. An organism whose temperature is directly dependent on its culture-medium.

Allotriecrisis. See *Allotriecrisis* (Illus. Dict.).

Allotriolith (*al-o-tri'-o-lith*) [ἀλλότριος, strange; λίθος, stone] A calculus composed of unusual material or formed in an abnormal situation

Allotriophagist (*al-o-tri-of'-a-jist*). A person addicted to allotriophagy.

Allotriophagous (*al-o-tri-of'-a-gus*). Relating to a depraved appetite for innutritious substances.

Allotriophagy. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn, *Pellacia* 2. The eating of innutritious and indigestible substances.

Allotriotectic, Allotriotecticus (*al-o-tri-o-tek'-tik, -us*). Relating to allotriotexis (Illus. Dict.).

Allotropic (*al-ot'-ro-pik*) [ἄλλος, other; τροπή, a change]. Relating to or marked by isomerism.

Alloxamid (*al-oks-am'-id*) [*alloxan; ammonia*]. A substance, $C_8H_8N_4O_4$, obtained from alloxan by the action of ammonia.

Alloxanate (*al-oks'-an-āt*). A salt of alloxanic acid.

Alloxanic (*al-oks-an'-ik*). Obtained from or having the nature of alloxan.

Alloxanthin. See *Alloxantin* (Illus. Dict.).

Alloxin (*al-oks'-in*) [*allantoin*]. Any of a series of xanthin bases, the result of the splitting up of chromatin, and which on oxidation produce uric acid.

Alloxur, Alloxuric (*al-oks'-ur, al-oks-u'-rik*). A term applied by Kossel and Krüger to the xanthin bases, from the fact that these, like uric acid, contain alloxan and urea groups. **A. Bases, A. Bodies,** xanthin, hypoxanthin, guanin, paraxanthin, adenin.

Alloxuremia (*al-oks-u-re'-me-ah*) [*alloxur*; *uremia*]. Toxemia due to the resorption of the xanthin or alloxur bases.

Alloxuria (*al-oks-u'-re-ah*) [ἄλλος, other; ὀξύς, sharp; οὐρέω, to urinate]. The pathologic secretion of alloxur bodies (uric acid, xanthin, hypoxanthin, paraxanthin, adenin, carnin, etc.) in the urine.

Allux (*al''-uks*) [L.]. The great toe. **A. pollex,** the thumb.

Allyl. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Allylum; Acryl; Propylenyl.* **A. Acetate,** 1. $C_3H_5 . C_2H_3O_2$, an aromatic liquid with sharp taste, boiling at 103°–104° C. 2. A salt of allylaceuc acid. **A. Acid Sulfate.** See *A. Sulfate.* **A.-aldehyd,** acrolein. **A. Borate,** $(C_3H_5)_3BO_3$, a liquid giving off pungent irritating vapors which cause a flow of tears; it boils at 168°–175° C. **A. Bromid,** C_3H_5Br, a liquid with pungent odor; sp. gr. 1.436 at 15° C.; soluble in alcohol and ether; boils at 70°–71° C. Syn., *Bromopropylene.* **A. Carbamin,** $CN . C_3H_5$, a liquid obtained by heating allyl iodid with silver cyanid; it has an extremely foul and penetrating odor, boils at 96°–106° C. Syn., *Allyl cyanid; Allyl isocyanid.* **A. Carbimid,** $CO . NC_3H_5$, a foul liquid causing tears, found by Cahours and Hofmann in silver cyanate by action of allyl iodid. Syn., *Allyl isocyanate, Allyl carbocylamin, Allyl pseudocyanate.* **A.-carboxylamin.** See *A. Carbimid.* **A. Chlorid,** C_3H_5Cl, a pungent liquid; sp. gr. 0.937 at 20° C.; boils at 45° C. Syn., *Chlorotritylen.* **A. Chlorobromhydrin.** See *Chlorobromhydrin.* **A. Cyanamid.** See *Sinamin* (Illus. Dict.). **A. Dioxid,** $C_6H_{10}O_4$, a colorless liquid obtained from allyl alcohol [illegible] sp gr. 1.16 at 16° [illegible] in water, alcohol, and chloroform Syn., *Diallyl oxid.* **A.-ethyl.** See *Amylene* (Illus. Dict.). **A.ethyl Oxid, A.ethylic Oxid.** See *Ether, Allylethyl.* **A ethylic,** containing both allyl and ether. **A. Formate,** $C_4H_6O_2$, a liquid having the odor of mustard, boiling at 82°–83° C., formed in the preparation of formic acid from glycerol and oxalic acid. **A. and Glyceryl Oxid.** See *Triallylin* (Illus Dict.). **A. Hydrate,** allyl alcohol. **A. Hydrid.** See *Propylene* (Illus Dict). **A. and Hydrogen Sulfate.** See *A. Sulfate.* **A. and Hydrogen Sulfid.** See *A. Hydrosulfid.* **A. Hydrosulfite, A. Hydrosulfid,** C_3H_5SH, a mercaptan obtained by Cahours and Hofmann from an alcoholic solution of potassium hydrosulfid by action of allyl iodid; it is a liquid boiling at 90° C Syn., *Allyl mercaptan; Allyl and hydrogen sulfid.* **A. Iodid,** C_3H_5I, a pungent liquid; sp. gr 1.848 at 12° C.; soluble in alcohol; boils at 100°–102°C It is a reaction product of phosphorus, iodin, and allyl alcohol. **A. Isocyanate.** See *A Carbimid.* **A. Isocyanid.** See *A. Carbamin.* **A. Isosulfocyanate, A. Isosulfocyanid.** See *A. Mustard Oil* (Illus. Dict.). **A -mercaptan.** See *A. Hydrosulfid.* **A.methyl,** a radicle composed of allyl and methyl. **A.methyl Oxid, A.methylic Oxid.** See *Ether, Allylmethyl.* **A.methylic,** composed of allyl and methyl. **A. Monobromid.** See *A. Bromid.* **A. Monochlorid.** See *A. Chlorid.* **A. Monoiodid.** See *A. Iodid.* **A. Mustard-oil.** Syn., *A. pseudosulfocyanate; A. pseudothiocyanate, A. isothiocyanate; A. isosulfocyanate; A. thiocarbimid.* **A. Nitrate,** $C_3H_5 . NO_3$, a mobile liquid of pungent odor, boiling at 106° C., formed from silver nitrate by action of allyl bromid. **A. Oxalate,** $C_8H_{10}O_4$, an oily liquid with odor of mustard. **A. Oxid.** See *Ether, Allyl.* **A.-phenol,** $C_9H_{10}O$, a body obtained from anisic aldehyd by action of potash; it forms laminar crystals. **A. and Phenyl Oxid.** See *Ether, Allylphenyl.* **A.-phenylic,** containing allyl and phenyl. **A.phenylic Oxid, A.phenyl Oxid.** See *Ether, Allylphenyl.* **A.-piperidin,** $C_8H_{15}N$, a liquid boiling at 140° C. **A. Pseudocyanate.** See *A. Carbimid.* **A. Pseudosulfocyanate, A. Pseudothiocyanate.** See *A. Mustard Oil* (Illus. Dict.). **A. Rhodanate.** See *A. Thiocyanate.* **A. Sulfate,** $C_3H_5HSO_4$, a substance acting as a monobasic acid and forming salts called allylsulfates. Syn., *Allylsulfuric acid; Allyl and hydrogen sulfate.* **A. Sulfid.** (See Illus. Dict.) It is stomachic and sedative. Dose, 1 tablespoonful of a 1 : 600 mixture every ½ hour. It is also used as an enema in cholera and subcutaneously in 0.5% solution in sterilized olive oil in tuberculosis. **A. Sulfocarbamid.** See *Thiosinamin* (Illus. Dict.). **A. Sulfocyanate, A. Sulfocyanid.** See *A. Thiocyanate.* **A.-sulfourea, A.-sulfurea.** See *Thiosinamin* (Illus. Dict.). **A. Thioalcohol.** See *A. Hydrosulfid.* **A. Thiocarbamid.** See *Thiosinamin* (Illus. Dict.). **A. Thiocarbimid.** See *A. Mustard Oil* (Illus. Dict.). **A. Thiocarbonate,** a salt of allylthiocarbonic acid. **A. Thiocyanate,** $NC . SC_3H_5$, a colorless, strongly refracting oily liquid with odor of garlic and hydrocyanic acid, isomeric with allyl mustard oil and producing headache, nervous excitement, and nausea when inhaled. Syn., *Artificial oil of mustard, Allyl sulfocyamid.* **A.-thiourea.** See *Thiosinamin* (Illus. Dict.). **A. Trichlorid.** See *Trichlorhydrin.* **A.-urea,** $CO\ N_2H_3(C_3H_5)$, large prismatic crystals, easily soluble in water, and melting at 241° C.

Allylene (*al'-il-en*). $CH_3 . C \equiv CH$. A gas with strong odor, taking fire readily and burning with a smoky flame; was first obtained by Markownikow by heating propylene bromid with alcoholic potash. Syn., *Propine; Methylacetylene.*

Allylenic (*al-il-en'-ik*) Relating to allylene.

Allylic (*al-il'-ik*). Relating to allyl.

Allylid (*al-il-id*) A direct combination of allyl with a base.

Alnus. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A genus of shrubs and trees of the order *Cupuliferæ* **A. glutinosa,** Medic., common European alder; has astringent bark and leaves, which are used in intermittent fever and as an application in wounds and ulcers. **A. serrulata,** Willd., smooth, American, or tag alder, and **A. incana,** Medic., have similar qualities. The latter is recommended as a hemostatic. **Fl. Ext.** of *A. serrulata:* Dose, 30–60 ♏ (1.8–3.7 c.c.).

Alocasia (*al o kal'-ze-ah*). A genus of plants belonging to the order *Aroideæ* The juice of **A. montana,** a native of the East Indies, is used as a stimulant and rubefacient.

Aloe (See Illus. Dict) 2. A genus of plants belonging to the lily family **A. succotrina,** Lam., **A. vera,** L., **A. spicata,** L., and **A. perryi,** Baker, yield the bulk of the commercial aloes. **A.-bitter,** a bitter principle obtained from aloes by evaporation of the aqueous extract from which the aloe-resin has been extracted. **A.-bitter, Artificial,** a body obtained from aloes by action of nitric acid. **A.-resin,** an amorphous resinous constituent of aloes obtained as a deposit from a hot aqueous solution of aloes on cooling.

Aloephanginus (*al-o-e-fan-jit'-nus*). See *Aloetic* (Illus. Dict.).

Aloes (*al'-oz*). The plants of the genus *Aloe* and also the inspissated juice of a number of the species. **A., Barbadoes,** that derived from *Aloe vera,* L. It is imported from the Barbadoes Islands. **A., Bethelsdorp,** the finest Cape aloes, which is collected at the Bethelsdorp Mission. **A., Bitter of.** See *Atum* (Illus. Dict.); also *Aloe-bitter.* **A., Cape,** that derived from *Aloe spicata,* L., *A. ferox,* Mill., and other species growing abundantly at Cape of Good Hope, whence it is imported. **A., Curaçoa,** resembles Barbadoes aloes, but has a different odor and appears to be produced by *Aloe vera, A. spicata,* and *A. succotrina,* and partly by *A. chinensis,* Steud. **A., East Indian.** See *A., Socotrine.* **A., Horse.** See *A., Cabaline* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Jafferabad,** the product of *Aloe abyssinica,* Lam.; it is also called *Mocha aloes.* **A., Mineral,** bitumen. **A., Musam-**

bra, aloes made in India from *Aloe vera*, L. **A.-purple.** See *Acid, Aloetic.* **A., Shining,** Cape aloes. **A., Socotrine,** that obtained from *Aloe perryi* and *A. succotrina;* it is tonic and cathartic. **Fld. Ext., dose,** 1 – 6 gr. (0.065 – 0.4 gm.). **A., Zanzibar.** See *A., Socotrine*

Aloetamid (*al-o-ee'-am-id*). $C_{17}H_3(NH_2)(NO_2)_2$. A body obtained from aloetic acid by action of dilute ammoniacal gas.

Aloetic. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A preparation containing aloes.

Aloetica (*al-o-ee'-ik-ah*). Preparations containing aloes.

Alogy. See *Alogia* (Illus. Dict.).

Aloid (*al'-oid*) Resembling the genus *Aloe* or aloes.

Aloisol (*al-o-is-al'*). An oily liquid obtained from the distillation of aloes with quicklime.

Alopecia. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Lapsus capillorum; Lapsus pilorum; Defluxio capillorum; Vulpis morbus.* **A., Accidental, A. area.** See *A. areata* (Illus. Dict.) **A., Cachectic,** that due to general malnutrition **A. eczematodes,** baldness due to eczema. **A., General.** See *A. universalis* (Illus. Dict.). **A. leprosorum,** the falling of the hair occurring in leprosy. **A. localis congenita,** congenital baldness limited to circumscribed regions. **A., Natural,** congenital baldness or that due to old age. **A. neuritica.** (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Falling of the hair from neuritic atrophy. **A. normalis,** infantile and senile baldness. **A. pityrodes,** a gradual lessening of the hair with abundant desquamation of epithelium and sebaceous matter. **A. præmatura, A., Premature, Idiopathic.** See *A , Presenile.* **A. præsenilis, A., Presenile,** baldness resembling senile alopecia in general character, but occurring at an earlier age. **A., Symptomatic,** loss of hair through local causes, and in circumscribed regions. **A. unguis, A. unguium,** the falling of the nails. Syn , *Ony.hoptosis.* **A. universalis congenita,** congenital baldness affecting the whole body.

Alopeciatus (*al-o-pe-she-a'-tus*). Characterized by or affected with alopecia.

Alopecic (*al-o-pe' sik*). 1. Relating to alopecia. 2. An individual affected with alopecia.

Alopecy (*al'-o-pe-sy*). See *Alopecia* (Illus. Dict.).

Alpenstich (*alp'-en-stik*) [Ger.] A form of severe pleurisy or pleuropneumonia with typhoid symptoms peculiar to mountainous regions. It occurred as an epidemic in the Swiss Alps in 1771 and in north Germany in 1832. See *Alpflecken.*

Alpestris (*al-pes'-tris*) [L.]. Applied to organisms growing on mountains below the snow line. Syn., *Alpigenous.*

Alpflecken (*alp-flek'-en*) [Ger.]. Blue spots sometimes occurring on the skin after Alpenstich.

Alpha. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. The fiber of esparto grass. **A.egon,** a compound of iodin and albumin containing 15% of iodin and soluble in water. **A.eunol.** See under *Eunol.* **A.leukocyte,** one disintegrating during blood coagulation

Alphabet (*al'-fa-bet*) [Gr. *alpha, beta,* first and second letters of the Greek alphabet] The letters forming the elements of a written language. **A., Braille-,** a system of letters consisting of elevated points, for the use of the blind. **A., Chemic,** Lully's system, in which each letter of the alphabet had a symbolic signification.

Alphabetum chymicum (*al-fa-be'-tum kim'-ik-um*). See *Alphabet, Chemic.*

Alphasol (*al'-fa-sol*). A commercial preparation used as an antiseptic in rhinology and laryngology.

Alphene (*al-fen'*). N_3H_5C. A hypothetic radicle. **A. Sulfid.** See *Ammonium Sulfocyanate.*

Alphenols (*al-fe-nols'*). A class of compounds having the characteristics of both alcohols and phenols.

Alphodeopsoriasis (*al-fo-de-o-so-ri-a'-sis*) [ἀλφώδης, leprous; ψωρίασις, psoriasis]. A form of psoriasis resembling leprosy.

Alphodermia (*al-fo dur'-me-ah*) [ἀλφός, white; δέρμα, the skin]. Achromatosis; any disease marked by lack of pigmentation

Alphodes (*al'-fo dez*) See *Alphoid.*

Alphoid (*al'-foid*). Resembling alphos; leprous

Alphol (*al'-fol*). $C_{17}H_{12}O_3$. The salicylic ether of α-naphthol, a white crystalline powder, soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in fatty oils, insoluble in water; melts at 83° C. It is an internal antiseptic. Dose, 8–15 gr (0.52–1 gm.) 3 times daily Syn , *Betol.*

Alphous (*al'-fus*) Relating to alphos.

Alphus. See *Alphos* (Illus Dict.) **A. confertus,** a scrofulous form of impetigo with clustered lesions attended with formation of white crusts **A. leuce,** Plenck's name for a skin disease marked by white spots, which penetrate the skin deeply and involve the hairs, and if pricked a milky water exudes Syn., *Vitiligo leuce; Leuce* **A. simplex,** Plenck's name for a skin disease marked by white patches not involving the hairs and wandering from one part to the other, with roughening of the skin. **A. sparsus,** a scrofulous disseminated ecthyma attended with formation of white crusts.

Alpigenous (*al-pij'-en-us*) See *Alpestris.*

Alpine (*al'-pin*). Inhabiting regions above the forest line, or among perpetual snow on mountains

Alpinin [*Alpinia*]. $C_{17}H_{11}O_6$ A constituent of the [illegible] matter of galangal root.

Alsinaceum (*al-sin-a'-se-um*) [ἀτσώδης, woody, bushy]. A genus of *Algæ*, belonging to the order *Florideæ.* **A. helminthochortus,** Agardh , a species found in the Adriatic and Mediterranean and especially on the coast of Corsica. It chiefly constitutes the Corsican moss (*q. v.*) of commerce Cf *Gigartina acicularis,* L., and *Desmarettia aculeata,* L.

Alsol (*al'-sol*) Aluminum acetotartrate

Alstonamin (*al-sto-nam'-in*) See *Alstonin*

Alstonia (*al-sto'-ne-ah*) [*Charles Alston,* 1683–1760; Scotch physician and botanist] A genus of apocynaceous trees and shrubs. **A. constricta,** F Muel., the Australian fever-tree, yields the alkaloid alstonin. The bark is tonic, antiperiodic, and antipyretic, and is used in intermittent fevers. **Fl. Ext , dose,** 30 – 60 ♏ (1.8–3.7 c.c.). **A. scholaris,** R. Br., the devil-tree, a native of the East Indies, furnishes dita bark ; it is tonic, astringent, antiperiodic, and anthelmintic.

Alstonicin (*al-ston'-is-in*). An alkaloid obtained from *Alstonia constricta.*

Alstonidin (*al-ston'-id-in*). An alkaloid isolated from *Alstonia constricta;* it is soluble in ether and in chloroform.

Alstrœmeria (*al-strum-e'-re-ah*) [*Claudius Alströmerius,* a Swedish botanist]. A genus of herbs of the order *Amaryllidaceæ.* **A. ligtu,** a South American plant, furnishes Talcahuana arrowroot.

Alteration. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Castration.

Alterative. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Changing; alterant; reestablishing healthy nutritive processes. 3. Producing thirst.

Alternator (*awl'-tur-na-tor*). An apparatus for converting the direct dynamo current into an alternating current.

Althæa. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A genus of plants of the order *Malvaceæ.* The root of **A. rosea,** hollyhock, is used as a substitute for *A. officinalis.* **Unguentum Althææ,** an ointment composed of marshmallow root, 2 parts; turmeric, flaxseed, and fenugreek, each

1 part; water, 70 parts; lard, 44 parts; yellow wax, 6 parts. Syn., *Dialthæas.*

Althain (*al'-tha-in*). A substance found by Bacon in marshmallow root, identical with asparagin.

Althionate (*al-thī'-on-āt*) [alcohol; θεῖον, sulfur]. A salt of althionic acid.

Alum. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. To treat with alum. **A., Alumina-,** a mixture of alum and aluminium sulfate. **A., Aluminum-,** an alum composed of a double sulfate of aluminium and another radicle. **A., Burnt,** alum dried by heat, a spongy, pulverizable substance. It is used as an astringent and on fungous growths. Dose, 5–30 gr. (0.333–1.944 gm.). Syn., *Calcined alum; Alumen exsiccatum, Alumen ustum.* **A., Cæsium.** See *Aluminum and cæsium sulfate.* **A., Cæsium and Rubidium.** See *Aluminium, cæsium, and rubidium sulfate.* **A.-cake,** impure aluminium sulfate containing about 12% of alum and soluble in water. **A., Calcined.** See *A., Burnt* **A.-cataplasm, A. Curd,** an application for sore eyes consisting of white of egg coagulated with alum **A., Chrome, A., Chromic, A., Chromium.** See *Chromium and potassium sulfate.* **A., Compound Powder of,** a combination of 2 parts of crude alum and 1 part of kino. Syn., *Alumen kinoïsatum* **A., Concentrated,** aluminium sulfate. **A., Copper.** See *Copper, Aluminated.* **A., Cubic,** that occurring in crystalline cubes. **A., Dried.** See *A., Burnt* **A., English,** ordinary alum. **A., Feather, A., Feathered,** 1. Alum occurring in a fibrous form 2. Asbestos. **A., Ferric** See *A., Iron.* **A., Flowers of,** that occurring in a white efflorescent layer upon minerals which have been subjected to heat **A., Hairy.** Same as *A., Feather.* **A.-hematoxylin,** a purple stain for tissues obtained from an alcoholic solution of hematoxylin by addition of an aqueous solution of potassium alum. **A. Hydrate,** aluminium hydrate **A., Ice.** See *A., Roman.* **A., Indium,** indium and ammonium sulfate. **A., Iron,** iron and potassium sulfate or a double sulfate of iron and another radicle. **A., Liquid,** combined alum, alumina, and iron oxid. Syn., *Rock butter.* **A., Manganese,** a double sulfate of manganese and another radicle, particularly manganese and potassium sulfate. **A., Manganic Ammonium.** See *Manganese* and *Ammonium sulfate.* **A.-meal,** alum in the form of a very fine powder. **A., Melian,** alum from Melos. **A., Muriated,** aluminium chlorid. **A.-ointment,** an unguent composed of lard, alum, and turpentine. **A., Plumose.** See *A., Feather.* **A., Porous,** aluminium sulfate rendered porous by treating the solution from which it crystallizes with sodium bicarbonate. **A., Potash-, A., Potassa, A., Potassic, A., Potassium-,** an alum containing potassium, particularly ordinary alum, or aluminium and potassium sulfate (*q. v.*). **A.-poultice.** See *A.-cataplasm.* **A., Roach, A., Roche, A., Rock,** a pure alum tinged with pink, brought from Rocca in Syria. **A.-rock.** See *Alunite.* **A., Roman,** an alum obtained from Tolfa, Italy, where it is made from alunite; it forms crystalline cubes, often of orange-red hue. **A., Round,** that shaped into round masses by hand. **A., Scissile,** native alum occurring in efflorescent form. **A., Scotch,** a form of ammonia-alum containing potash, made near Paisley. **A., Soluble.** See *A., Concentrated* **A.-stone.** See *Alunite.* **A., Thallic, A., Thallium,** aluminium and thallium sulfate $Al_2(SO_4)_3 . Tl_2SO_4 + 24H_2O$.

Alumeniferous. See *Aluminiferous* (Illus. Dict.).

Alumenized (*al-u'-men-izd*). Treated or mixed with alum.

Alumia. See *Alumina* (Illus. Dict.).

Alumil (*al'-u-mil*). Alumina in combination with acids.

Alumin. See *Alumina* (Illus. Dict.).

Aluminaris, Aluminarius (*al-u-min-a'-ris, -a'-re-us*). See *Aluminous.*

Aluminated (*al-u-min-a'-ted*). Combined with alum, alumina, or aluminium.

Aluminatum (*al-u-min-a'-tum*). A decoction of ½ oz. of alum in a pint of lemon juice, used in treatment of pustules on the face.

Aluminatus. See *Aluminated.*

Aluminic, Aluminicus (*al-u-min'-ik, -us*). Relating to or having the nature of alum.

Aluminiform (*al-u-min'-e-form*). Resembling alum in form and appearance.

Aluminite (*al-u'-min-it*). Native hydrous sulfate of aluminium occurring in small snow-white or yellowish roundish masses.

Aluminium (See Illus. Dict.) **A. Acetate,** $Al_2O.4C_2H_3O_2 + 4H_2O$, a white granulated powder or a gummy mass, insoluble in water. It is used as an internal and external disinfectant Dose, 5–10 gr. (0.3–0.6 gm.) 3 times daily. **A. Acetoborate,** translucent hygroscopic scales or granules, soluble in water; it is antiseptic and disinfectant. **A. Acetoglycerinate,** glycerite of aluminium acetate, a white powder of vinegar-like odor, not easily soluble in water and having one-fifth the strength of aluminium acetotartrate, it is used in 50% solution in diseases of the nose, throat, and ear. **A. Acetotartrate,** an energetic nontoxic disinfectant and astringent, occurring in yellowish granules or transparent scales, with a sour taste; it is slowly but easily soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol, ether, and glycerin It is applied in 0.5% to 2% solutions in diseases of the air-passages; for chilblains 50% solution. **A.-alum.** See under *Alum.* **A.-amalgam,** an alloy of aluminium and mercury. **A. and Ammonium Salicylate.** See *Salicylate, Ammoniated.* **A. and Ammonium Sulfate.** See *A. Ammoniæ* (Illus. Dict.). **A. Arsenate,** $Al\,As_6O_{21}$, a combination of aluminium and arsenic acid. **A. Benzoate,** $Al_3(C_7H_5O_2)_6$, a white crystalline powder. **A. Bichromate,** $Al_2Cr_2O_7$, red crystals soluble in water. **A. Borate,** $2Al_2O_3B_2O_4 + 3H_2O$, a white granular powder soluble in water. **A. Boroformate,** shining, pearl-like, colored crystals, with sweet, faintly astringent taste; soluble in water and dilute alcohol, prepared from freshly precipitated aluminium hydrate dissolved in 2 parts of formic acid, 1 part of boric acid, and 7 parts of water It is used as an astringent and antiseptic. **A. Borotannate,** a reaction-product from tannic acid with borax and aluminium sulfate containing 76% tannin, 13.23% alumina, 10.71% boric acid; a light-brown powder, soluble in dilute tartaric acid, insoluble in water; used as a disinfectant and astringent in skin diseases, applied pure or attenuated in ointment or dusting-powder. Syn., *Cutal; Cutol.* **A. Borotannotartrate,** a compound of aluminium borotannate and tartaric acid; it is soluble in water and is used externally in skin diseases and in gonorrhea in 0.5% to 10% solution. Syn., *Soluble cutal* or *cutol* **A. Borotartrate,** white crystals, with astringent taste; soluble in water. An energetic, astringent, nonirritant antiseptic, used externally in inflammatory diseases of the throat and nose, and applied in substance or in solution with the addition of glycerin. Syn., *Boral* **A. Bromid,** Al_2Br_6, white shining plates; soluble in water and alcohol; melts at 93° C. In combination with aluminium chlorid it is used as a gargle in diphtheria or taken internally. **A.-bronze,** a hard, malleable, yellow alloy of 1 part aluminium with 9 parts of copper. **A. and Cæsium and Rubidium Sulfate,** $Al_4CsRb(SO_4)_4 + 24H_2O$, soluble in water.

Syn., *Cæsium and rubidium alum.* **A. and Cæsium sulfate,** $Al_2(SO_4)_3Cs_2SO_4 + 24H_2O$, octohedral crystals soluble in water. Syn., *Cæsium alum.* **A. Carbid,** AlC_3, soluble in hot concentrated nitric acid. **A. Caseinate,** an intestinal astringent. Dose, 4–5 gr. (0.25–0.3 gm.). **A. Chlorid,** Al_2Cl_6, colorless hexagonal plates, which fume in moist air. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and melts at 180°–185° C. It is astringent and antiseptic, and is also used in bleaching teeth. **A. Citrate,** a compound of aluminium and citric acid forming a white powder if the acid is in excess or a gummy body soluble in water. It is astringent and antiseptic. **A. Fluorid,** Al_2F_6, a reaction-product of alumina, fluorspar, and hydrochloric acid gas with heat, forming colorless crystals slowly soluble in cold water, but readily in hot water. It is antiseptic. **A. Gallate, Basic,** a brown antiseptic dusting-powder made by precipitating a solution of aluminium sulfate with a solution of gallic acid to which sodium hydrate had been added. Syn., *Gallol.* **A.-gold.** See *A.-bronze.* **A. Hydroxid.** See *A. Hydrate* (Illus. Dict.). **A. Hypophosphite,** $Al_2(PO_2H_2)_6$, a white powder soluble in water. **A. Iodid,** Al_2I_6, a reaction-product of aluminium and iodin at a high temperature in sealed tubes, forming colorless crystals, soluble in water and in alcohol and carbon bisulfate, and melting at 185° C. It is used as an antiseptic. **A. and Iron Sulfate,** $Al_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot FeSO_4 + 24H_2O$, a crystalline, astringent substance. Syn., *Ferrosoaluminic sulfate.* **A. Monohydrate.** See *A. Oxydihydrate.* **A. Naphthol Disulfonate, A. Naphtholsulfonate.** See *Alumnol* (Illus. Dict.). **A. Nitrate,** $Al_2(NO_3)_6$, light prismatic crystals decomposing at 150° C. Syn., *Argillaceous niter.* **A., Oleate of,** $Al(C_{18}H_{33}O_2)_2$, a yellowish mass soluble in alcohol, in ether, in benzene, and in oleic acid. It is used as an antiseptic in skin diseases. **A. Oxalate,** $Al_2(C_2O_4)_3 + H_2O$, a white powder, with sweet astringent taste, formed from aluminium trihydrate by action of oxalic acid. **A. Oxid,** alumina, Al_2O_3, a white, amorphous powder obtained by ignition of aluminium hydrate. **A. Oxid, Precipitated.** See *A. Hydrate* (Illus. Dict.). **A. Oxydihydrate,** $Al_2O_2(OH)_2$, a substance occurring native as a mineral. **A. Palmitate,** $Al(C_{16}H_{31}O_2)_3$, white or yellowish granular masses, soluble in alcohol, turpentine, and petroleum. **A. Paraphenolsulfonate, A. Phenolsulfonate.** See *A. Sulfocarbolate.* **A. and Potassium Paraphenolsulfonate,** $Al_2K_3([C_6H_4]\ OHSO_3)_3$, a combination of paraphenolsulfuric acid with potassium aluminate; colorless crystals soluble in water. It is used as an antiseptic and astringent wash in indolent ulcers. **A.-potassium Salicylate,** a highly astringent substance with antiseptic properties, obtained by action of potassium acetate on A. salicylate. Syn., *Alkasol.* **A. and Potassium Sulfate.** See *Alum* (Illus. Dict.). **A. and Potassium Sulfocarbolate,** $Al_2K_3(C_6H_4 \cdot HSO_4)_6$, an antiseptic, astringent, and styptic; it is used externally in a 5% to 20% aqueous solution in cases of cancer and putrid ulcerations, and as a mouth-wash. **A. Rhodanid.** See *A. Sulfocyanate.* **A. and Rubidium sulfate,** $Al_2Rb_2(SO_4)_4 + 24H_2O$. Soluble in 44 parts of water at 17° C. **A. Salicylate,** $Al(C_7H_5O_3)_3$, a reddish-white antiseptic powder used in nasal catarrh and ozena. Syn., *Salumin.* **A. Salicylate, Ammoniated,** a yellowish-white powder used as an antiseptic and astringent in inflammation of the nose and throat by dry insufflations or painting with a 20% solution in 50% of glycerin and 30% of water. Syn., *Soluble salumin.* **A.-salts,** combinations of aluminium with acids, particularly with oxyacids. **A. Silicate,** $Al_2(SiO_3)_3$, white masses. **A. Silicofluorid,** $Al_2F_6 \cdot 3SiF_4$, a white powder. **A.-silver,** a hard white alloy of aluminium and silver. **A. and Sodium Silicate,** $Na_2SiO_3Al_2(SiO_4)_3$, obtained by adding aluminium hydrate to a boiling solution of sodium silicate and sodium hydrate. It is used in surgical dressings. **A. and Sodium Sulfate.** See *Alum sodæ* (Illus. Dict.). **A. Sozoiodolate,** light needles very soluble in water and in alcohol. It is used as an antiseptic wash in 2% to 3% solution. **A. Stearate,** $Al(C_{18}H_{35}O_2)_3$, a white mass soluble in warm alcohol, turpentine, and benzene. **A. Sulfate,** $Al_2(SO_4)_3 + 18H_2O$, white, odorless, crystalline lumps or powder with a sweet astringent taste, soluble in 1.2 of water. It is an external antiseptic, caustic, and astringent. Applied in concentrated solution or 1 : 20 to 1 : 100 solutions. **A. Sulfid,** Al_2S_3, bitter yellow crystals obtained by heating aluminium in the presence of sulfur. **A. Sulfocarbolate,** $Al_2(C_6H_4HSO_4)_6$, white crystals with slight phenol odor and astringent taste; soluble in water, in glycerin, and in alcohol. It is a recommended antiseptic in cystitis and suppurating sores Syn., *Sozal* **A. Sulfocyanate,** a white crystalline deliquescent solid, soluble in water **A. Tannate,** a compound of aluminium and tannic acid. **A. Tannotartrate,** yellowish-white plates or powder soluble in water; used as an astringent and antiseptic insufflation or gargle in laryngeal or catarrhal troubles. Syn., *Soluble tannal* **A. Tartrate,** $Al_2C_4H_4O_6$, a white powder. **A. Tersulfate,** normal aluminium sulfate. **A. Trihydrate.** See *A. Hydrate* (Illus. Dict.). **A. and Zinc Sulfate,** $Al_2(SO_4)_3ZnSO_4$, a white crystalline powder, soluble in water It is used as a caustic.

Aluminol. See *Alumnol* (Illus. Dict.).

Aluminous (*al-u'-min-us*). Relating to or containing alum, alumina, or aluminium **A.-chalybeate,** a term applied to mineral waters containing alum and iron.

Aluminum (*al-u'-mi-num*). See *Aluminium* (Illus. Dict.).

Alumish, Alumy (*al'-um-ish, al'-um-e*). Having the properties of alum.

Aluniferous (*al-un-if'-ur-us*) See *Alumniferous* (Illus Dict.)

Alunite (*al'-un-it*) [Fr., *alun*, alum]. Aluminium and potassium subsulfate; a grayish or yellowish-white substance first found at Tolfa, Italy. Syn., *Alum-rock; Alum-stone.*

Alunogen (*al-u'-no-jen*) [Fr., *alun*, alum]. Native aluminium sulfate.

Alunol (*al'-un ol*) An ointment said to consist of ichthyol, sulfur, oil of cade, lanolin, and oleates of zinc and aluminium.

Alutel. See *Aludel* (Illus. Dict.).

Alveated (*al'-ve-a-ted*) [*alveatus*, hollowed out like a trough] Honeycombed; channeled; vaulted like a beehive.

Alveola (*al ve'-o-lah*) [*alveus*, a trough]. A little depression.

Alveolarectasia (*al ve-o-lar-ek-ta'-ze-ah*). See *Emphysema, Pulmonary* (Illus. Dict.).

Alveolaris, Alveolary (*al ve-o la'-ris, al-ve'-o-la-re*). Alveolar.

Alveoliform (*al-ve'-ol-e-form*). Shaped like an alveolus.

Alveolin (*al ve'-o-lin*). A chemic substance obtained by Frenzel from the alveolar network in the deutomerites of gregarines.

Alveolomaxillary (*al-ve-o-lo-maks'-il-a-re*). The buccinator muscle.

Alveolus. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Phatne; Phatnia; Phatnion; Phatnium.* 2. A cavity, depression, pit,

cell, or recess **A. laryngeus.** See *Pouch, Laryngeal* (Illus. Dict.).

Alveus. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A cavity or excavation. **A. ampullascens, A. ampullescens, A. ampullosus.** See *Receptaculum chyli* (Illus. Dict.). **A. cornu ammonis.** See *A. hippocampi* (Illus. Dict.). **A. urogenitalis.** See *Uterus masculinus* (Illus. Dict.).

Alvinus (*al-vī'-nus*). 1 See *Alvine* (Illus. Dict.). 2. Suffering from intestinal disorders.

Alvus [pl. and gen. *alvi*]. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Diarrhea. **A. adstricta, A. astricta,** a greater degree of constipation than alvus dura. **A. cita,** diarrhea. **A. coacta,** constipation. **A. compacta, A. compressa, A. constipata.** See *A. adstricta.* **A. dura,** constipation. **Alvi excretio,** defecation **Alvi fluxus,** diarrhea. **A. fluens, A. fluida, A. fusa, A. liquida, A. mollis,** diarrhea. **A. renis,** the pelvis of the kidney. **A. segnis.** See *A. adstricta.* **A. soluta,** diarrhea **A. suppressa,** constipation. **A. tarda,** delayed or nonfrequent defecation. **A. tenax,** constipation.

Alyssum (*ah-lis'-um*) [a, priv.; λύσσα, madness]. A genus of annual herbs belonging to the order *Cruciferæ,* many species of which are called madwort from their former use in the treatment of insanity.

Alyssus (*al-is'-us*). Preventing or curing rabies.

Alyxia (*al-ik'-e-ah*) [ἄλυξις, a shunning]. A genus of apocynaceous evergreen shrubs of tropical Asia and Australia **A.-camphor,** a crystalline exudate occurring on the inner surface of alyxia bark. It has an aromatic taste and the odor of tonka beans; readily soluble in alcohol and in ether, moderately so in hot water **A. stellata,** Roxb., a climbing shrub of Java, the bark of which (*cortex alyxiæ*) has a bitter, aromatic taste and the odor of tonka beans, is used in the East Indies in pernicious fever and in Europe as a perfume. It contains a volatile oil, an acrid aromatic resin, bitter extractives, and gum.

Alyxis. See *Alysm* (Illus Dict.)

Ama (*ah'-ma*) [ἄμη, a water pail] An enlargement at the end opposite the ampulla of a bony canal of the labyrinth of the internal ear.

Amacrine (*ah-mak'-rin*) [a, priv ; μακρός, long; ἰνός, of a nerve or fiber]. A term applied by Ramón y Cajal to a nerve-cell absolutely devoid of axis-cylinder processes. **A. Cells.** See under *Cell.*

Amadou. (See Illus Dict.) **A., Nitrated,** amadou rendered inflammable by saturating with a solution of niter. **A. de Panamá,** a hemostatic prepared from the leaf hairs of *Miconia holosericea, D. C.*

Amalgam. (See Illus. Dict) 2 Any soft alloy. 3 A compound of different things. **A., Dental,** compounds of a basal alloy of silver and tin with mercury, used for filling teeth. Gold, platinum, copper, zinc, and bismuth are frequently added as third metal to the basal alloy.

Amalgamate (*am-al'-gam-at*). To unite a metal in an alloy with mercury. To unite two dissimilar substances. To cover the zinc elements of a galvanic battery with mercury.

Amanita (*am-an-ē'-tah*) [ἀμανῖται, a sort of fungi]. A genus of fungi. **A. muscaria,** fly-fungus, fly agaric, bug agaric, a very poisonous species used in killing flies, has marked excitant and narcotic properties. It has been used topically in cancerous tumors and ulcers and internally in epilepsy, skin diseases, as an excitant in paralysis, and as an antihidrotic in tuberculosis. It contains the alkaloids muscarin and amanitin.

Amara. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. The bitter alkaloids. 3. [ἀμάρα, a trench.] A sewer, drain, or stream. In the plural, *amaræ,* the hollows of the outer ear.

Amaracinus (*am-ar-as'-in-us*) [L.]. Relating to or containing marjoram.

Amaranthus (*am-ar-am'-thus*) [ἀμάραντος, unfading]. A genus of annual herbs belonging to the natural order *Amarantaceæ,* containing many edible and medicinal species. **A. bitum,** a European species used as an emollient. Syn., *Herba bliti.* **A. campestris,** Willd., a native of India, is given for relief in strangury.

Amarantous (*am-ar-an'-tus*). Unfading; relating to a member of the genus *Amaranthus.*

Amarescent (*am-ar-es'-ent*). Growing bitter; slightly bitter.

Amaril (*am'-ar-il*) [Sp., *amarillo,* yellow]. The poison induced by *Bacillus icteroides.*

Amarillic (*am-ar-il'-ik*). Pertaining to yellow fever. Cf. *Serum antiamarillic* and *Amarylism.*

Amaroids (*am'-ah-roids*). All distinctly bitter vegetable extractives of definite chemic composition other than alkaloids and glucosids. Their names end in *in* or *inum.* Also called "bitter principles." [White.]

Amarol (*am'-ar-ol*). See *Ingestol.*

Amarulence (*am-ar'-u-lens*) [*amarulentus,* full of bitterness]. Bitterness.

Amarulent (*am-ar'-u-lent*). Bitter.

Amarum (*am-a'-rum*) [*amarus,* bitter]. 1. A bitter. 2. Magnesium sulfate **A., Genuine,** magnesium sulfate. **A. purum,** any simple bitter.

Amarylism (*am'-ar-il-izm*) [Sp., *amarillo,* yellow]. Yellow fever.

Amarythrin (*am-ah-rith'-rin*). See *Picroerythrin* (Illus. Dict.).

Amastesis (*am-as-te'-sis*). See *Amasesis* (Illus. Dict.).

Amathia (*am-ah'-the-ah*). See *Amasia* (Illus. Dict.).

Amaurosis. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Paropsis amaurosis, Gutta serena; Cataracta nigra* **A., Alcoholic,** that due to misuse of alcohol. **A., Amblyopic,** amblyopia **A. a myosi, A. a synchisi.** See *Synizesis* (Illus. Dict.). **A. atonica,** that due to physical debility. **A., Burns'.** See *A., Postmarital* (Illus. Dict). **A., Cat's Eye.** See under *Amaurotic* (Illus. Dict) **A. centralis,** that due to disorder of the central nervous system. **A. compressionis,** cerebral amaurosis caused by pressure upon the optic nerve. **A. congestiva,** that due to cerebral congestion. **A. dimidiata.** See *Hemiopia* (Illus Dict) **A., Diurnal.** See *Nyctalopia* (Illus Dict.). **A. epileptica,** that occurring during an epileptic seizure **A., Epileptiform, A., Epileptoid,** sudden blindness not confined to epileptics, but considered by some to be epileptic in its nature. Dilation of the retinal veins has been noted, but no changes in the retinal arteries have been observed. Syn., *Retinal epilepsy; Ophthalmemicrania.* **A. exanthematica,** that attending eruptive diseases. **A. ex hæmorrhagia, A. ex hyperopsia,** an incurable, inexplicable blindness occurring suddenly after hemorrhages, especially of the stomach **A., Glycosuric.** See *A., Diabetic* (Illus. Dict.). **A. intermittens larvata,** a blindness, often unilateral, occurring with mild intermittent fever, which is frequently followed by atrophy of the optic nerve. **A., Intermittent,** amaurosis occurring as a complication of intermittent fever. It usually begins with the chill and endures until the sweating stage. **A. luminis.** See *Hemeralopia* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Muscular.** See *Asthenopia, Accommodative* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Narcotic,** that due to the use of narcotics. **A., Neuralgic.** See *A., Reflex* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Nocturnal.** See *Hemeralopia* (Illus Dict.). **A. partialis fugax.** See *Teichopsia* (Illus Dict.). **A. pellagrosa,** blindness attending pellagra. **A., Progressive,** the progressive atrophy of the intraocular optic nerve-endings. **A., Quinin,** that due to large doses of quinin. **A. reflectoria, A. reflexa.** See *A., Reflex* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Rachialgic.**

See *A., Spinal.* **A., Saturnine,** a form which appears to be due to the direct action of lead upon the substance of the optic nerve, in many cases modified by optic neuritis arising from it or the partial appearance of encephalopathia saturnina. Cf. *Nephritis interstitialis.* **A., Simulated,** feigned blindness. **A., Spasmodic,** blindness due to convulsions. **A., Spinal,** that caused by atrophy of the optic nerve, due to lateral or multiple sclerosis **A. sympathica, A., Sympathetic,** functional disorder of one eye from reflex transmission of disease of the other eye. **A., Symptomatic,** that due to disease located away from the eye. **A., Syphilitic,** that due to syphilis **A., Tobacco.** See *Amblyopia nicotiana.* **A., Toxic,** a term including all forms due to systemic intoxication. **A., Traumatic,** that due to injury. **A., Trifacial,** reflex amaurosis due to irritation of the trigeminus. **A uræmica, A., Uremic,** sudden transitory blindness occurring as a symptom in renal diseases. **A. venenata.** See *A., Toxic.* **A. venerea.** See *A., Syphilitic.*

Amaurotic Family Idiocy. See under *Idiocy.*

Ambelania (*am-bel-ah'-ne-ah*) [from the South American name] A genus of plants of the order *Apocynaceæ.* **A. acida,** Aubl., a species growing in Guiana, the pared fruit of which is edible. The skin is mildly purgative and is used in dysentery.

Amber. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Edes.* **A., Apples of.** See *Pomander* (Illus. Dict.). **A.-balsam,** the residue left in the retort after rectification of amber oil. **A., Black.** See *Ambra nigra.* **A., Colophony of.** See *A.-balsam* **A., Factitious,** fraudulent substitutions for amber **A., Gray,** ambergris. **A., Liquid,** the gum of the tree *Liquidamber styraciflua* **A., Soluble,** a cement consisting of equal amounts of amber and linseed oil **A., Spirit of,** the sour liquid, consisting chiefly of succinic acid, produced in the distillation of succinum.

Ambergrease, Ambergreese (*am'-bur-gres*). See *Ambergris* (Illus. Dict.).

Ambia (*am'-be-ah*) Bitumen. **A. monard,** a liquid bitumen with odor and properties of tacamahac obtained from a spring near the Indian Ocean

Ambidexious. See *Ambidextrous* (Illus. Dict.).

Ambidexterity (*am-be-deks-ter'-it-e*) Ability to use both hands equally well; ambidextrousness.

Ambilevous (*am-bi-le'-vus*) [*ambo*, both; *levus*, on the left side]. Unskilful in the use of both hands.

Ambiopia (*am-be-o'-pe-ah*). See *Diplopia* (Illus. Dict.).

Ambitus (*am'-bit-us*) [*ambire*, to surround]. A circumference. **A. cerebelli,** Burdach's term for the cerebellum, pons, and oblongata taken together.

Amblotic. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. An abortifacient drug or agent.

Amblotica (*am-blot'-ik-ah*). Abortifacients

Amblyope (*am'-ble-op*). A person affected with amblyopia.

Amblyopia. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Obfuscatio; Offuscatio.* **A., Amaurotic,** that due to atrophy of the optic nerve or destruction of the centers of vision. **A., Anemic,** that due to anemia. **A., Asthenic,** that due to weakness either local or general. **A., Blockade,** a peculiar anemic condition affecting the eyesight, due to unhygienic conditions. **A. centralis simplex,** slight hyperemia of the disc, with diminished acuity of vision, without distinct scotoma or disordered color-perception, and with normal peripheral field. **A., Cerebral,** that due to disease of the brain substance. **A., Congestive,** that due to congestion, frequently attending insufficient action of the skin or kidneys. **A. crapulosa,** that due to alcoholic excess. **A., Crossed, A. cruciata,** amblyopia always occurring through lesion of the brain, in which a dimness of vision with contraction of the field of vision exists in the eye on the side opposite to the lesion. **A., Diabetic,** that accompanying diabetes. **A. dimidiata.** See *Hemianopsia* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Diurnal,** nyctalopia. **A. erethica,** impaired vision sometimes attending hyperesthesia of the genitals **A. ex abusa, A. from Abuse,** defective vision due to any excess **A. from Nonuse.** See *A. ex anopsia* (Illus. Dict.) **A fugax.** See *A., Transient.* **A., Glycosuric.** See *A., Diabetic.* **A. irritabilis** See *A. erethica.* **A., Lead,** that due to lead-poisoning **A. luminis.** See *Hemeralopia* (Illus. Dict.) **A. luscorum,** amblyopia with a central scotoma **A. meridiana.** See *Nyctalopia* (Illus. Dict.). **A. nicotiana, A. of Smokers,** that due to excess in tobacco **A., Nocturnal.** See *Hemeralopia* (Illus. Dict.) **A. potatorum,** that due to alcoholic excesses. **A., Quinin.** See *Amaurosis, Quinin.* **A., Saturnine.** See *A., Lead* **A tenebrarum.** See *Nyctalopia* (Illus. Dict.) **A., Toxic,** blindness due to any form of systemic poisoning. **A., Transient, A. transitoria,** a temporary blindness occurring at times with acute maladies in which there is impoverishment of the blood **A., Uremic** See *Amaurosis, Uremic.*

Amblyopsa, Amblyopsia (*am-ble-op'-sah, am-ble-op'-se-ah*) See *Amblyopia* (Illus. Dict.).

Amblyopy (*am-ble-o'-pe*). See *Amblyopia.*

Amblyoscope (*am'-ble-os-kōp*) [ἀμβλύωπια, dimness of vision, σκοπεῖν, to look]. Claud Worth's instrument by means of which an amblyopic eye is trained to take its share in vision.

Amboceptoid (*am-bo-sep'-toid*). A degenerated amboceptor which has lost its binding group (haptophore) on the one hand for the cell, or on the other hand for the complement.

Amboceptor (*am-bo-sep'-tor*) [*ambo*, both; *capere*, to receive]. In Ehrlich's lateral-chain theory, an immune body having two uniting processes. Syn., *Intermediary body* (Ehrlich); *Copula* (Müller); *Sensitizer; Substance sensibilisatrice* (Bordet), *Desmon* (London); *Philocytase, Hemotoxic sensitizer* (Metchnikoff)

Ambra (*am'-bra*) [L.]. 1 Amber. 2 Ambergris. 3. Spermaceti. **A. alba,** 1. Spermaceti 2 A light-colored variety of amber obtained in Brazil. **A. atrum.** See *A. nigra.* **A. cineracea, A. cineraceus, A. cineria, A. cinerilia.** See *Ambergris* (Illus. Dict.). **A. flava, A. fulvum.** See *Succinum* (Illus. Dict.). **A. nigra,** general name for any dark-colored amber or ambergris or dark resinous substance, also lignite and jet **Ambræ poma.** See *Pomander* (Illus. Dict.).

Ambrain (*am'-bra-in*). A nonnitrogenous body, the chief constituent of ambergris; it is insoluble in water and not changed by boiling alkalis; soluble in alcohol, ether, and oils.

Ambreate (*am'-bre-at*). A salt of ambreic acid.

Ambreic (*am'-bre-ik*). Relating to ambrein.

Ambulacral. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 Relating to locomotion or its functions.

Ambulance. (See Illus. Dict.) 3. In Europe a portable military hospital and its equipments accompanying the army in its movements. **A. chaser,** a "shyster" lawyer who drums up accident damage cases against firms and corporations.

Ambulant (*am'-bu-lant*). See *Ambulatory* (Illus. Dict.).

Ambulatorium (*am-bu-la-to'-re-um*) [L.]. A dispensary.

Ambuliped (*am-bul'-ip-ed*) [*ambulare*, to walk; *pes*, a foot]. Furnished with feet fitted for walking.

Ambustial (*am-bust'-she-al*) [*amburere*, to scorch]. Caused by a burn.

Ambustum (*am-bust'-um*). See *Ambustion* (Illus. Dict.). **A. ex frigore**, frost-bite.

Ame [Jap.]. 1. Japanese maltine, a nutrient of honey-like consistency and color and of a sweet taste, prepared from rice, barley-malt, and water.

Amebaenteritis (*am-e-bah-en-ter-i'-tis*). Chronic enteritis due to invasion of *Amœba coli*

Amebiform (*am-e'-be-form*). See *Ameboid*.

Amebism, Amœbism, Amebaism, Amœbaism (*am'-e-bizm, am-e'-ba-izm*) A pathologic condition due to the invasion of amebas into the system.

Amebula, Amœbula (*am-e'-bu-lah*). E. Ray Lankester's name for the amebiform parasite which develops from the exotospore of the malaria parasite

Ameburia (*am-e-bu'-re-ah*) The occurrence of amebas in the urine.

Amelia. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. See *Ameleia* (Illus. Dict.)

Amelid (*am'-el-id*) See *Ammelid* (Illus. Dict.).

Amelin (*am'-el-in*) See *Ammelin* (Illus Dict.).

Ameliorator (*am-el'-yo-ra-tur*) [*ad*, to; *melior*, better]. An animal of superior quality selected for propagation, to improve the breed.

Amenomonomania (*ah-men-o-mon-o-ma'-ne-ah*). See *Amenomania* (Illus. Dict.).

Amenorrhea, Amenorrhœa. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Paramenia obstructionis; Amenia* **A., Accidental.** See *A, Secondary* (Illus. Dict.). **A. chlorotica**, that associated with chlorosis **A., Congenital.** See *A, Primitive* (Illus Dict.) **A., Constitutional**, that caused by some constitutional disorder **A. destillatoria**, in retention of the menses, the discharge drop by drop of the menstrual flow. **A. difficilis.** See *Dysmenorrhea* (Illus. Dict.). **A. emansionis.** See *A, Primitive* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Functional**, that not due to a structural disease. **A. hymenica**, retention of the menses through imperforation of the hymen. **A., Idiopathic.** See *A, Functional*. **A., Organic**, that due to atrophy of the uterus or some other structural disease. **A., Ovarian, A., Radicle**, that due to nonovulation. **A., Simple**, that not due to incomplete development **A. suppressa, A. suppressionis**, suppression of the menses. **A., Symptomatic**, that due to a morbid condition of the body.

Amenyl (*am'-en-il*). C_7H_9. A radicle, being amyl with 2 atoms of hydrogen removed.

Amerind (*am'-ur-ind*) [*America; Indian*]. An inclusive term for the aboriginal race of American Indians.

Amerindian (*am-ur-ind'-yan*). Pertaining to an American autochthon

Ameristic (*ah-mer-is'-tik*) [*a*, priv.; *μέρος*, a part]. Not segmented.

Amertume. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Bitterness.

Amesial (*ah-me'-ze-al*) [*a*, priv.; *μέσος*, middle]. Thrown out of the middle line.

Amesiality (*ah-me-ze-al'-it-e*). The throwing of a part, as the pelvis, to one side of the mesial line of the figure.

Ametamorphosis (*ah-met-ah-mor'-fo-sis*) [*a*, priv.; *μεταμόρφωσις*, change]. The absence of metamorphosis

Amethane (*am-e-thān'*) [*amic; ether*]. An ether of an amic acid.

Amethystin (*am-e-this'-tin*). A violet pigment obtained from cacothelin by action of hydrogen sulfid.

Ametra (*ah-met'-rah*). See *Ametria* (Illus. Dict.).

Ametria. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. [*a*, priv; *μέτρον*, a measure.] Immoderation; asymmetry. [Galen.]

Ametrohemia, Ametrohæmia (*ah-met-ro-he'-me-ah*) [*a*, priv; *μήτρα*, womb; *αἷμα*, blood]. A defective uterine blood supply.

Ametrope (*ah'-met-rōp*) [*a*, priv; *μετρον*, a measure; *ὄψις*, sight] An individual affected with ametropia

Ametrous (*ah-met'-rus*). Lacking a uterus.

Amianthinopsy (*am-e-an-thin-op'-se*) [*a*, priv., *ἀνθινος*, violet-colored; *ὄψις*, sight] Violet-blindness, incapacity to distinguish violet rays.

Amiantinus (*am-i-an-ti'-nus*). Greenish-white in color.

Amid. (See Illus Dict.) **A. Acid,** 1. An amidoacid. 2. An amid as distinguished from an amin or alkamid. **A., Allophanic.** See *Biuret* (Illus. Dict.)

Amidated (*am'-id-a-ted*) Converted into an amid; compounded with amidogen.

Amidethane (*am-id-eth-ān'*). See *Ethylamin* (Illus. Dict.).

Amidic (*am-id'-ik*) See *Amic* (Illus. Dict.).

Amidin. (See Illus Dict.) **A., Tegumentary.** See *Amylin*

Amidinus (*am-id-e'-nus*). See *Amylin*.

Amidoacetal (*am-id-o-as'-et-al*). $NH_2CH_3(O.C_2H_5)_2$. A poisonous body boiling at 163° C.; it paralyzes the respiratory center

Amidoacetophenetidin (*am-id-o-as et o-fe-net'-id-in*). See *Phenocoll* (Illus Dict.)

Amidoanthraquinone (*am-id-o-an-thra-kwin'-ōn*). See *Alizaramid*

Amidoantipyrin (*am-id-o an-te-pi'-rin*). Yellow acicular crystals, melting at 109° C. It is antipyretic.

Amidoazobenzene (*am-id-o-az-o ben'-zēn*). See *Amilin Yellow*, in *Pigments, Conspectus of* (Illus Dict.).

Amidobenzene, Amidobenzol (*am-i-do-ben'-zēn, -zol*). See *Amilin* (Illus. Dict.).

Amidocaffein (*am-id-o-kaf'-e-in*). $C_8H_9(NH_2)N_2O$ Fine acicular crystals obtained by heating brom-caffein with alcoholic ammonia.

Amidocamphor (*am-id-o kam'-for*). $C_{10}H_{14}(NH_2)$-(OH). A strongly basic substance obtained by reduction of nitrocamphor.

Amidochromic (*am-id-o-kro'-mik*). Containing amidogen and chromium as a trivalent radicle.

Amidocumene, Amidocumol (*am-id o-ku'-mēn, -mol*). See *Cumidin* (Illus Dict.).

Amidocymene (*am id-o sim-ēn'*). $C_{10}H_{15}N$. A homolog of toluidin. Syn., *Cymidene*.

Amidodimethylbenzene (*am id-o-di-meth-il-ben'-zēn*). See *Xylidin* (Illus. Dict.).

Amidoethane (*am-id-o-eth-ān'*). See *Ethylamin* (Illus. Dict.).

Amidoguaiacol (*am-id-o gwi'-ak-ol*). A product of acetoamisidin, by nitration and reduction. It melts at 184° C. The salts are employed in the preparation of colors and medicines.

Amidoguanidin (*am-id-o gwan'-id-in*). $NH{:}C<\begin{matrix}NHNH_2\\NH_2\end{matrix}$ Produced by the reduction of nitroguanidin and nitroso-guanidin with zinc dust and acetic acid. It forms crystalline compounds with dextrose, galactose, and lactic acid, but decomposes readily when in a pure condition and breaks down when boiled with acids.

Amidolica (*am-id-ol'-ik-ah*) [Fr., *amidon*, starch]. Any pharmaceutic compounds made with starch.

Amidomalonylurea (*am-id-o-mal-on-il-u'-re-ah*). See *Murexan* or *Uramil* (Illus. Dict.).

Amidomesitylene (*am-id-o-mes-it'-il-ēn*). $C_9H_{13}N$. A liquid boiling at 230° C. Syn., *Amidotrimethylbenzene; Mesidin*.

Amidomethane (*am-id-o-meth-ān'*). See *Methylamin* (Illus. Dict.).

Amidosuccinamid (*am-id-o-suk-sin-am'-id*). See *Asparagin* (Illus. Dict.).

Amidosulfonal (*am-id-o-sul'-fon-al*). Amido-acetone-ethyl-disulfon, a sedative.

Amidosulfonate (*am-id-o-sul'-fon-at*). A salt of amidosulfonic acid.

Amidoxylene (*am-id-o-zi'-len*). See *Xyliden* (Illus. Dict.).

Amidum (*am'-id-um*). See *Amidogen* (Illus. Dict.).

Amil (*am'-il*). See *Amyl.*

Amimid (*am-im'-id*). See *Amidin* (Illus. Dict.).

Aminicus (*am-in'-ik-us*). See *Amic* (Illus. Dict.).

Aminoform (*am-in'-o-form*). See *Urotropin.*

Amisatin (*am-is'-at-in*). $C_{48}H_{39}N_{11}O_9$. A yellow powder obtained from the decomposition of isatin with ammonia.

Ammi. (See Illus. Dict.) **A. majus,** L., a European species; the pericarp of the seeds is carminative and stimulant. Syn., *Semen ammios; Semen visnagae.* **A visnaga,** Lam., the *kellah* of the [illegible]; *kellin.* The fruit is used in a tonic and astringent lotion; the seeds are antipyretic, the leaves emollient.

Ammic (*am'-ik*). See *Ammoniac.*

Ammion (*am'-i-on*). See *Minium,* under *Pigments, Inorganic* (Illus. Dict.).

Ammodytes (*am-od'-it-ez*) [ἄμμος, sand; δύειν, to get into]. Vegetable organisms growing in sand. Syn., *Psammodytes.*

Ammon (*am'-on*). A compound of anhydrous ammonia with an anhydrid.

Ammonanamid (*am-on-an-am'-id*). See *Ammonol.*

Ammonemia, Ammonæmia. See *Ammoniemia* (Illus. Dict.).

Ammonia. (See Illus. Dict.) **A.-alum.** See *Alum ammoniæ* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Anhydrous,** NH_3, ammonia gas liquefied by cold and pressure, producing intense cold by its evaporation. It boils at 38.5° C., at 760 mm. **A. Bihydrosulfate.** See *Ammonium Sulfhydrate.* **A., Caustic,** an aqueous solution of ammonia of sufficient strength to produce vesication. **A., Mustard Oil.** See *Thiosinamin* (Illus. Dict.).

Ammoniac. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Relating to ammonia. 3. Relating to ammoniacum.

Ammoniferous (*am-on-if'-ur-us*) [*ammoniacum; ferre,* to bear]. Yielding ammoniacum.

Ammonimeter. See *Ammoniameter* (Illus. Dict.).

Ammonioaluminic (*am-o-ni-o-al u'-min-ik*). Containing ammonia and aluminium.

Ammoniometer. See *Ammoniameter* (Illus. Dict.).

Ammonionitrometry (*am-o-ni-o-ni-trom'-et-re*) [*ammonium; nitrogen; μέτρον,* a measure]. An analytic method of estimating separately the amount of ammonia, nitrogen, and nitric acid contained in a compound.

Ammonium. (See Illus. Dict.) **A. Anacardate,** an ammonium compound of the resinous acids of cashew nut, *Anacardium occidentale,* L. It is a doughy mass, soluble in alcohol and used as a hair-dye. **A. Arsenate,** $(NH_4)_2HAsO_4$, white crystals soluble in water, used as an alterative in skin diseases. Dose, ½ gr. (0.003 gm.), gradually increased, 3 times daily. **A. Arsenite,** NH_4AsO_2, a white powder soluble in water. **A. Biborate.** See *A. Borate.* **A. Bichromate,** $(NH_4)_2Cr_2O_7$, orange-colored prisms, soluble in water. **A. Bifluorid,** $NH_4F.HF$, colorless rhombic prisms, soluble in water, easily volatile; its vapors are acrid. **A. Bimalate,** $NH_4HC_4H_4O_5$, large rhombic prisms without color, soluble in 3 parts water. **A. Binoxalate, A. Bioxalate,** $NH_4HC_2O_4 + H_2O$, colorless prisms, soluble in water. **A. Biphosphate,** $(NH_4)_2HPO_4$, white transparent prisms, soluble in water. **A. Bisulfate,** NH_4HSO_4, rhombic crystals, soluble in water. Dose, 10–30 gr. (0.65–1.94 gm.). **A. Bisulfite,** NH_4HSO_3, a soluble crystalline powder. It is antiseptic and used internally in fermentative dyspepsia, externally in skin diseases. Dose, 10–30 gr. (0.6–1.9 gm.). **A. Bitartrate,** $NH_4HC_4H_4O_6$, a white crystalline acid powder. It is used in the manufacture of baking-powder. **A. Borate,** $2(NH_4HB_2O_4) + 3H_2O$, semi-transparent, rhombic, efflorescent crystals of alkaline taste and reaction, soluble in water. It is used in renal colic; in combination with codein it is used in tuberculosis of the lungs. Dose, 10–20 gr. (0.65–1.3 gm.) every hour in water with licorice. **A. Borobenzoate,** a white powder used as an intestinal antiseptic. **A. Carbamate,** $NH_4NH_2CO_2$, a white, crystalline, volatile powder, a reaction-product of carbon dioxid and ammonia gas. It is a stimulant. Syn., *Ammonium carbonate.* **A. Carbazotate.** [illegible] (Illus. Dict.). **A. Carbolate,** $C_6H_5O.NH_4$, crystalline masses, soluble in water; it is antiseptic and antipyretic. Dose, 2–6 gr. (0.13–0.39 gm.) Syn., *Ammonium phenate, A. phenylate.* **A. Chromate,** $(NH_4)_2CrO_4$, yellow needles, soluble in water. **A. Citrate,** $(NH_4)_3C_6H_5O_7$, a whitish soluble powder. Syn., *Neutral ammonium citrate.* **A. Citrate with Iron Phosphate,** a tonic, astringent, and emmenagog used in dyspepsia and amenorrhea. Dose, 5–10 gr. (0.32–0.65 gm.). **A. Citrate with Iron Pyrophosphate,** light green scales with sweet taste, soluble in water. It is tonic, emmenagog, and chalybeate. Dose, 3–8–15 gr. (0.2–0.52–1 gm.). Syn., *Robiquet's soluble ferric [illegible]* **A. Cyanate,** NH_4OCN, obtained in a vapor of cyanic acid in contact with dry ammonia, forms a flocculent mass soluble in water. **A. Cyanid,** NH_4CN, an extremely poisonous substance produced from heating sal ammoniac and dry potassium ferrocyanid; it decomposes into azulmic acid. The vapor is inflammable, burning with a yellow flame. **A. Dithiocarbamate,** $CH_6N_2S_2$, yellow hygroscopic prisms, a reaction product of ammonia and carbon disulfid. **A. Dithiocarbonate,** $CO(SNH_4)_2$, a yellowish liquid with an odor of ammonia. It is proposed as a substitute for sulfureted hydrogen and sulfid of ammonia in the quantitative analysis of the metals. **A. Embelate,** the ammonium salt of embellic acid, $NH_4C_9H_{13}O_2$; a tasteless red powder, soluble in dilute alcohol. It is a teniacide. Dose, children, 3 gr. (0.2 gm.); adults, 6 gr. (0.4 gm.). **A. Ethylsulfate,** $NH_4C_2H_4HSO_4$, a reaction-product of barium ethylsulfate and ammonium sulfate. **A. Ferricyanid,** $(NH_4)_3Fe(CN)_6 + 3H_2O$, shining red prisms, soluble in water. **A. Ferrocyanid,** $(NH_4)_4Fe(CN)_6 + 6H_2O$, white or greenish crystals turning blue when exposed and soluble in water. **A. Fluorid.** (See Illus. Dict.) It is recommended in dyspeptic flatulence, 16 grains dissolved in 10 fluidounces of distilled water, 1 tablespoonful to be taken after each meal. **A. Formate,** NH_4CHO_2, colorless crystals, soluble in water, sp. gr. 1.271; it is used in chronic paralysis. Dose, 5 gr. (0.32 gm.). **A. Gallate,** $NH_4C_7H_5 + H_2O$, small, colorless, acicular crystals, soluble in water. **A. Glycerinophosphate,** $(NH_4)_2PO_4C_3H_5(OH)_2$, soluble in water. It is used in neurasthenia, Addison's disease, etc. Dose, 3–4 gr. (0.2–0.25 gm.) several times daily. **A. Hippurate,** $NH_4H(C_9H_8NO_3)_2 + H_2O$, small colorless prisms, soluble in water and alcohol, slightly soluble in ether. **A. Hydrosulfid.** See *A. Sulfhydrate.* **A. Hypophosphite,** $NH_4PH_2O_2 + H_2O$, white laminate crystals, soluble in water. Dose, 10–30 gr. (0.65–2 gm.) 3 times daily. **A. Hyposulfite.** See *A. Thiosulfite.* **A. Ichthyolsulfonate.** See *Ichthyol* (Illus. Dict.). **A. and Iron**

Tartrate, a reddish-brown substance. Dose, 10–30 gr. (0.65–1.9 gm.). **A. Lactate,** $NH_4C_3H_5O_3$, a clear, colorless, syrupy liquid, soluble in water and alcohol. It decomposes when warm. **A. Mellitate,** $(NH_4)_3C_{12}H_3O_{12} + 4H_2O$, a white powder or prisms, soluble in water; obtained by boiling powdered mellite in ammonia solution of ammonium carbonate. **A. Metavanadate.** See *A. Vanadate.* **A. Molybdate,** $(NH_4)_2MoO_4$, colorless prisms; decomposes by water, efflorescent in the air, soluble in dilute solution of ammonium chlorid. **A. Mucate,** $(NH_4)_2C_6H_8O_8$, white crystalline powder, soluble in water. **A. muriate.** See *A. Chlorid* (Illus. Dict.). **A. Nitrite,** NH_4NO_2, indistinct crystals or clear yellow liquid, soluble in water, decomposes with heat. **A. Oleate,** $NH_4C_{18}H_{33}O_2$, a jelly liquefying with heat, soluble in alcohol and ether. Syn., *Ammonia soap* **A. Oxalate,** $(NH_4)_2C_2O_4 + H_2O$, shining rhombic prisms, soluble in water **A. Oxalurate,** $NH_4C_3H_3N_2O_4$, silky needles, soluble in hot water, obtained from ammonium parabanate with hot water. **A. Oxaminate,** $NH_4C_2H_2NO_3$, obtained from ammonia with an alcoholic solution of ethyl oxalate **A. Palmitate,** $NH_4C_{16}H_{31}O_2C_{16}H_{32}O_2$, a hard, white, soapy mass, soluble in hot alcohol and ether, insoluble in cold water, and decomposing by much water. **A. Perchlorate,** NH_4ClO_4, large colorless crystals, soluble in 5 parts of water. **A. Persulfate,** $(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$, colorless crystals, soluble in water with turbidity. It is a disinfectant and deodorizer. Application, 0.5% to 2% solution **A. Phenate.** See *A. Carbolate.* **A. Phenylacetamid.** See *Ammonol.* **A. Phosphate, Dibasic,** $(NH_4)_2HPO_4$, colorless, odorless prisms, soluble in 4 parts of water It is used in rheumatism and gout. Dose, 5–20 gr. (0.32–1.3 gm.) 3 or 4 times daily in ½ oz. water. **A. Phosphate, Tribasic,** $(NH_4)_3PO_4 \cdot 3H_2O$, semisolid crystalline mass, or short needles, soluble in water. **A. Phosphite,** $(NH_4)_2HPO_3 + H_2O$, colorless crystals, soluble in water. **A. Picramate,** $NH_4C_6H_4N_3O_5$, dark orange-red crystals, soluble in water. **A. Picrocarminate,** dark-red powder, soluble in water. **A. Picronitrate.** See *A. Picrate* (Illus. Dict.). **A. Purpurate.** See *Murexid* (Illus. Dict.). **A. Pyrophosphate,** $(NH_4)_2P_2O_7$, crystalline powder or crystals, soluble in water. **A. Rhodanid.** See *A. Sulfocyanate.* **A. Salicylate,** $NH_4C_7H_5O_3$, colorless prisms, soluble in water. It is an antirheumatic, antipyretic germicide, and expectorant. Dose, 2–10 gr. (0.13–1.3 gm.). **A. Selenate,** NH_4HSeO_4, colorless crystals. **A. Selenite,** $(NH_4)_2SeO_3$, colorless crystals, soluble in water. **A. Silicofluorid,** $2NH_4F \cdot SiF_4$, a white crystalline powder, soluble in water and an energetic antiseptic and reconstituent. It is used by inhalation in diseases of the nose and throat. **A. Stearate,** $NH_4C_{18}H_{35}O_2$, a hard, white, soapy mass, soluble in hot alcohol, insoluble in cold water. **A. Succinate,** $(NH_4)_2C_4H_4O_4$, colorless prisms, soluble in water; recommended 1 part in 120 parts of water as a specific in cramp colic. Dose, 1 tablespoonful every 15 minutes. **A. Sulfethylate.** See *A. Ethylsulfate.* **A. Sulfhydrate,** NH_4HS, colorless crystals which grow rapidly yellow on exposure to the air. It is soluble in water. **A. Sulfite,** $(NH_4)_2SO_3$, deliquescent crystalline powder, soluble in water. It is an antiseptic used in fermentative dyspepsia. Dose, 5–20 gr. (0.3–1.3 gm.). Applied externally in skin diseases, 1 part in 10 parts of water. **A. Sulfocarbolate,** $NH_4C_6H_4HSO_4$, white crystalline powder, soluble in water; antiseptic. Dose, 1–5 gr. (0.06–0.3 gm.). **A. Sulfocyanate, A. Sulfocyanid,** NH_4CNS, large, colorless, deliquescent crystals, a reaction-product from carbon disulfate, alcohol, and concentrated ammonia water. It is soluble in alcohol and water. **A. Sulfoichthyolate.** See *Ichthyol-ammonium.* **A. Sulforicinate,** brown ointment-like masses, soluble in alcohol and water. It is antiseptic and deodorant and applied in 20% solution in skin diseases or on ulcerated mucous membranes. **A. Sulfovinate.** See *A. Ethylsulfate.* **A. Tartrate,** $(NH_4)_2C_4H_4O_6$, clear crystals, soluble in water. It is an expectorant. Dose, 5–30 gr. (0.3–2 gm.). **A. Tellurate,** $(NH_4)_2TeO_4$, white amorphous powder, soluble in dilute acid. **A. Thiocyanate.** See *A. Sulfocyanate.* **A. Thionurate,** $(NH_4)_2C_4H_2N_3SO_6 + H_2O$, white crystals, soluble in water. It is a reaction-product of alloxan boiled with ammonium carbonate and A. sulfite. **A. Thiosulfate,** $(NH_4)_2S_2O_3$, soluble in water; antiseptic. Dose, 5–30 gr. (0.3–1.9 gm.) in water. **A. Tungstate,** fine white crystalline powder or needles, soluble in water. **A. Uranate,** a reaction-product from sodium uranate by ammonium chlorid or sulfate, $(NH_4)U_2O_7$; a yellow amorphous powder. **A. Urate,** $(NH_4)C_5H_3N_4O_3$, white crystalline powder, slightly soluble in water. It is antiseptic and used in 4% ointment in chronic eczema **A. Vanadate,** NH_4VO_3, yellow or white crystals or white powder, soluble with difficulty in water **A. Wolframate.** See *A. Tungstate.*

Ammoniuria (*am o-ni-u'-re-ah*) [*ammonia, οὖρον*, urine]. A condition marked by excess of ammonia in the urine.

Ammonol (*am'-on ol*) $C_6H_5NH_2$. Ammoniated phenylacetamid; pale yellow crystals, said to be analgesic and antipyretic. Dose, 5–20 gr. (0.3–1.3 gm.). **A. Salicylate,** a remedy for headache. Dose, 8 gr. (0.5 gm.).

Ammonoxyl (*am on-oks'-il*) [*ammonia; oxygen*]. A univalent radicle of the formula NH_4.

Amnesia, Amnesis. (See Illus. Dict.) **A. a pathemate,** that due to emotional excitation. **A. a temulentia,** that due to inebriety. **A., Auditory Verbal,** loss of memory as regards spoken words. **A. plethorica,** that due to plethora. **A., Retrograde,** the loss of the memory for incidents and events which occurred a shorter or longer time before the attack of the disease. Besides that which results from severe infectious disease and from forms of epilepsy, it may be *traumatic* and *hysteric.* Cf. *Lagopathy.* **A., Tactile,** destruction of the tactile memory-images due to disease of the tactile perceptive area. **A. Verbal,** loss of memory as regards words.

Amnial (*am'-ne-al*). See *Amniotic* (Illus. Dict.).

Amnic (*am'-nik*). See *Amniotic.*

Amnicolous (*am-nik'-ol-us*) [*amnis*, a stream; *colere*, to inhabit]. Applied to organisms growing in or dwelling beside a river.

Amniocleptic, Amnioclepticous (*am-ne-o-klep'-tik, -us*) [ἀμνίον, amnion; κλεπτεῖν, to steal away]. Relating to the unmarked escape of the liquor amnii.

Amniomantia (*am-ne-o-man'-she-ah*) [ἀμνίον, a young lamb; μαντεία, divination]. Prophesying according to the relation of the amnion to the new-born child.

Amnion. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Agnina membrana; Agnina pellicula; Membrana agnina; Agnina tunica; Abgas; Abghas.* 2. See *Sac, Embryonic* (Illus. Dict.). 3. Red sulfid of mercury. **Amnii Liquor.** See under *Liquor* (Illus. Dict.).

Amnios (*am'-ne-os*). 1. The liquor amnii. 2. The amnion.

Amœbism, Amœboism. See *Amebism.*

Amœbula. See *Amebula.*

Amœburia. See *Ameburia.*

Amok (*am-ok'*) [Malay, to run]. See *Amuck* (Illus. Dict.).

Amoo (*ah-moo'*). A New Zealand litter consisting of a netted hammock attached to somewhat flexible side poles, which are connected near their ends by cross-pieces. It is recommended as a conveyance for the wounded.

Amor (*am'-or*) [L.]. Love. **A. insanus.** See *Erotomania* (Illus. Dict.). **A. sui**, love of self; vanity. **A. veneris**, Columbus' term for the clitoris.

Amorpha (*ah-mor'-fah*) [*a*, priv.; *μορφή*, shape]. 1. A cutaneous eruption having no definite form. 2. A macula. 3. Apparent diseases in which no lesions can be discovered. 4. Intertrigo. **A. infantilis, A. lactantium**, infantile intertrigo. **A. vulgaris**, intertrigo.

Amorphogranular (*ah-mor-fo-gran'-u-lar*). Composed of shapeless granules.

Amorphopygagra (*ah-mor-fo-pi-gag'-rah*) [*ἀμορφος*, without form; *πυγή*, the rump; *ἀγρα*, a seizure]. Spasmodic attacks of pain in the anus.

Amorphosis (*ah-mor-fo'-sis*). See *Anamorphosis* (Illus. Dict.).

Amparthrosis (*am-par-thro'-sis*). See *Amphiarthrosis* (Illus. Dict.).

Ampelin (*am'-pel-in*) [see *Ampelite*]. A mixture of various oils found in coal-tar; it is a liquid resembling creasote.

Ampelite (*am'-pel-it*) [*ἀμπελίτες*, relating to a vine, because it was used to destroy insects upon vines]. A bituminous earth.

Ampelography (*am-pel-og'-ra-fe*) [*ἄμπελος*, a grape-vine; *γράφειν*, to write]. A description of grape-vines or a treatise upon their growth and cultivation.

Ampelology (*am-pel-ol'-o-je*). The science of vines and their cultivation.

Amperometer (*am-per-om'-et-ur*). Same as *Ampèremeter* (Illus. Dict.).

Amphamphoterodiplopia (*am-fam-fo-ter-o-dip-lo'-pe-ah*). See *Amphodiplopia* (Illus. Dict.).

Ampharkyochrome (*am-far-ke'-o-krōm*) [*ἀμφί*, around; *ἀρκυς*, net; *χρῶμα*, color]. Applied by Nissl to a form of arkyochrome nerve-cells in which the intensely stainable radiating nodal points of the network are joined in the cell-body by darkly stained, thick bridges.

Amphauxesis, Amphauxis (*am-fawks-e'-sis, am-fawks'-is*) [*ἀμφί*, around; *αὐξεσις*, increase]. Growth or increase by concentric circles. Syn., *Amphiphya.*

Amphemerina. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Latica; Methemerina.* **A. hungarica.** See *Typhus Fever* (Illus. Dict.).

Amphemerinus (*am-fem-er'-in-us*). Quotidian.

Amphemeros, Amphemerus (*am-fem'-ur-os, -us*). 1. Quotidian. 2. A quotidian fever.

Amphiarkyochrome (*am-fe-ar-ke'-o-krōm*). See *Ampharkyochrome.*

Amphiastral (*am-fe-as'-tral*). Relating to an amphiaster.

Amphibiology (*am-fe-bi-ol'-o-je*) [*ἀμφί*, both; *βίος*, life; *λόγος*, discourse]. The science of the nature, structure, and life-history of *Amphibia.*

Amphicentric (*am-fi-sen'-trik*) [*ἀμφί*, both; *κέντρον*, a point]. Originating and ending in the same vessel.

Amphicroic (*am-fe-kro'-ik*) [*ἀμφί*, on both sides; *κρουειν*, to test]. Having the power to turn blue litmus-paper red and red litmus-paper blue.

Amphicytula (*am-fe-sit'-u-lah*) [*ἀμφί*, on both sides; *κύτος*, cell]. The parent cell of an amphiblastic ovum.

Amphid. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Having a twofold character.

Amphidesmic, Amphidesmous (*am-fe-des'-mik, -mus*) [*ἀμφί*, on both sides; *δεσμός*, a band, a fetter]. Furnished with a double ligament.

Amphigastrula (*am-fe-gas'-tru-lah*) [*ἀμφί*, on both sides; *γαστήρ*, belly]. The gastrula of an amphiblastic ovum.

Amphigenous. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Amphoteric.

Amphigonic (*am-fe-gon'-ik*) [*ἀμφί*, on both sides; *γόνος*, offspring]. Relating to bisexual generation.

Amphimerinos (*am-fe-mer'-in-os*). See *Amphemerinos.*

Amphimicrobian (*am-fe-mi-kro'-be-an*) [*ἀμφ-*, on both sides; *μικρος*, small; *βιος*, life]. Both aerobian and anaerobian.

Amphiphagia (*am-fe-faj'-e-ah*) [*ἀμφί*, on both sides; *φαγεῖν*, to eat]. Capacity for eating all kinds of foods.

Amphiphya (*am-fe-fi'-ah*) [*ἀμφίφυα*, the growth of suckers around a tree]. See *Amphauxesis.*

Amphitrichous (*am-fit'-rik-us*) [*ἀμφί*, on both sides; *θρίξ*, a hair]. Applied to the type of flagellation in bacteria which has a single flagellum at each pole.

Amphodontous (*am-fo-don'-tus*) [*ἀμφι*, on both sides; *ὀδούς*, a tooth]. Having teeth in both jaws.

Amphogenous (*am-foj'-en-us*). See *Amphoteric.*

Amphophil. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A substance readily stained by both acid and basic dyes

Amphore. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A two-handled vessel for holding liquids; a jar, bottle. 3. A Roman measure containing 40 liters. A Greek measure containing 26¼ liters.

Amphoteric. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Neutral, double, twofold; partaking of the character of two opposites; amphoterous.

Amphoterous (*am-fo'-ter-us*). See *Amphoteric.*

Amplexus (*am-pleks'-us*) [L., an embrace]. 1. An embracing; coitus. 2. Embraced, surrounded.

Amplicollis (*am-ple-kol'-is*) (*amplus*, large; *collis*, neck]. Having the neck or constricted part of an organ abnormally large.

Amposis (*am-po'-sis*) [*ἀμπωσις*]. See *Ampotis.*

Ampotis (*am-po'-tis*) [*ἀμπωτις*, the retiring of a stream]. 1. The return of humors inward from the surface of the body. 2 A normal or morbid absorption of a body-fluid.

Ampulla. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A bulla or blister. **A., Galen's,** a dilation of the vena magna galeni occurring in the middle of Bichat's fissure, between the splenium and the quadrigeminal bodies. It receives the two basilar and several small cerebral and cerebellar veins **A., Henle's,** 1. The fusiform dilation of the vas deferens near its junction with the seminal vesicle. 2. The expanded outer half of the fallopian tube. **A. lorenzini,** the dilated internal end of Lorenzini's tubes.

Ampullaceous (*am-pul-a'-shus*). 1. Flask-shaped, big-bellied, gibbous. 2. Relating to an ampulla. 3. Attended with the formation of bullas or blebs.

Ampullar, Ampullate (*am-pul'-ar, am'-pul-āt*). Relating to an ampulla; shaped like an ampulla.

Ampullitis (*am-pul-i'-tis*). Inflammation of an ampulla, more especially that of the vas deferens.

Amputation. (See Illus. Dict.) **A., Intrapyretic.** Same as *A., Intermediary* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Medio-tarsal,** 1. Chopart's amputation. See *Table of Operations* (Illus. Dict.). 2. An amputation through the tarsus, preserving the scaphoid bone. **A., Subastragalar,** a partial amputation of the foot, leaving only the astragalus. **A., Supracondylar.** See *Gritti's Amputation, in Table of Operations* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Tertiary,** that performed after the inflammatory reaction stage has passed.

Amputatus (*am-pu-ta'-tus*) [*amputare*, to cut off]. 1. Amputated, cut off. 2. An individual who has undergone amputation.

Amurcarious (*am-ur-ka'-re-us*). Containing amurca or related to it.

Amurga (*am-ur'-gah*). See *Amurca* (Illus. Dict.).

Amussis (*am-us'-is*) [L., a carpenter's rule or level; pl., *amusses*]. One of two portions into which a median fissure divides the posterior commissure of the brain.

Amyasthenia. See *Amyosthenia* (Illus. Dict.).

Amyasthenic. See *Amyosthenic* (Illus. Dict.).

Amyctic (*am-ik'-tik*) [ἀμυκτικός, mangling] 1. Caustic, irritating. 2. A caustic or corrosive drug.

Amydriasis (*ah-mid-ri'-ah-sis*). See *Mydriasis* (Illus. Dict.).

Amyelic (*ah-mi'-el-ik*). Relating to amyelia; lacking a spinal cord

Amyelonic (*ah-mi-el-on'-ik*). 1. Amyelic. 2. Without marrow.

Amyelous (*ah-mi'-el-us*). See *Amyelic.*

Amygdala. (See Illus. Dict) 3 See *Tubercle, Amygdaloid* (Illus Dict.). **Amygdalæ cerebelli.** See *Tubercle, Amygdaloid* (Illus Dict) **Amygdalæ persicæ cortex**, peach-tree bark. A homeopathic remedy for vomiting of infants and of pregnancy, and also in whooping-cough. Dose of tincture, 10–30 drops

Amygdalate (*am-ig'-dal-āt*). 1 A salt of amygdalic acid 2 A pharmaceutic emulsion made with almonds. 3 Containing almonds.

Amygdalectomy (*am-ig dal-ek'-to-me*) [ἀμυγδάλη, an almond, ἐκτομή, a cutting out]. Excision of a tonsil

Amygdalia (*am-ig-da'-le-ah*). The tonsils

Amygdalin, Amygdalina. (See Illus Dict) **A., Amorphous**, a very hygroscopic, yellow, transparent resinous mass obtained from cherry-laurel leaves; it is very bitter; soluble in water and ether. Syn., *Laurocerasin.*

Amygdalitis. (See Illus. Dict) 2. Quinsy; cynanche tonsillaris.

Amygdalogl[illegible] (*[illegible]-us*). See *Muscles,*

Amygdalophenin. See *Amygdophenin.*

Amygdaloplethora (*am-ig-dal-o-pleth'-or-ah*) [ἀμυγδάλη, an almond; πλῆθώρη, fulness]. Tonsillar congestion.

Amygdalotomy. (See Illus. Dict.) **A. Rash.** See under *Rash*

Amygdophenin (*am-ig-dof'-en-in*). $C_6H_4(OC_2H_5)N\cdot H\cdot OC\cdot CH(OH)C_6H_5$, a grayish-white crystalline powder, derived from paramidophenol. It is antirheumatic Dose, 1 gm (15 gr.) from 1 to 6 times daily, in powder Syn, *Phenylglycolphenetidin*

Amygmus (*am-ig'-mus*) [ἀμυγμός] Scarification.

Amyl. (See Illus Dict) **A. Acetate**, $C_7H_{14}O_2$, a colorless, transparent liquid, with aromatic odor; sp. gr 0.876; soluble in alcohol and ether; boils at 138° C **A. Alcohol, Tertiary.** See *Amylene Hydrate* (Illus. Dict.). **A. Amidoformate.** See *A. Carbamate.* . **A. Benzoate**, $C_{17}H_{18}O_2$, a transparent liquid; sp. gr. 1 004 at 0° C.; soluble in alcohol; boils at 260.7° C. **A. Bromid**, $C_5H_{11}Br$, a transparent, colorless liquid, soluble in alcohol; sp. gr. 1.219 at 15° C.; boils at 120° C. It is antiseptic and germicidal. **A. Butyrate**, $C_9H_{18}O_2$, a clear liquid soluble in alcohol; sp. gr. 0.882 at 0° C; boils at 178° C. **A. Carbamate**, $C_6H_{13}NO_2$, a reaction product of cyanic acid and amyl alcohol; it occurs in white acicular crystals, soluble in alcohol and ether, and slightly in water; boils at 220° C.; melts at 60° C **A. Carbamid.** See *A. Pseudocyanate.* **A. Carbamid, Tertiary.** See *A. Urea, Tertiary.* **A. Carbolate**, $C_{11}H_{16}O$, white plate-like crystals, soluble in alcohol; melts at 90°–95° C.; boils at 220° C. **A. Chlorid**, $C_5H_{11}Cl$, a colorless liquid obtained from isoamyl and hydrochloric acid; soluble in alcohol; boils at 100° C.; sp. gr. 0.880 at 15° C. **A. Chlorocarbonate**, $C_6H_{11}ClO_2$, a liquid reaction-product of phosgene and isoamyl alcohol; sp. gr. 1.032 at 15° C.; boils at 154.3° C. **A. Colloid**, a fluid preparation consisting of amyl hydrid, 480 parts; aconitin, 1 part; veratrin, 6 parts; collodion, to 960 parts. It is painted on the skin in neuralgia, sciatica, etc. Syn., *Anodyne colloid.* **A. Cyanid**, $C_6H_{11}N$, obtained from heptoic acid amid and bromin in sodium hydrate solution, boils at 150°–155° C **A. Formate**, $C_6H_{12}O_2$, a colorless liquid, the reaction-product of glycerin, oxalic acid, and fusel oil; sp. gr. 0.874 at 21° C.; soluble in alcohol; boils at 123° C **A. Hydrid**, a fractional product of petroleum ether; it is an antiseptic. Syn., *Hydramyl; Pentylene; Pentylhydrid.* **A. Iodid**, $C_5H_{11}I$, an oily liquid, the reaction-product of isoamylic alcohol, iodin, and phosphorus; sp gr. 1.467 at 0° C.; soluble in alcohol; boils at 148° C. It is sedative and antiseptic, and is used as an inhalation in dyspnea. **A. Mercaptan.** See *A. Sulfhydrate.* **A. Nitrate**, $C_5H_{11}NO_3$, a reaction-product of isoamyl alcohol, urea nitrate, and nitric acid. A heavy, colorless liquid, soluble in alcohol; sp. gr. 0.999 at 20° C.; boils at 148° C. **A. Nitrite, Carbonated**, amyl nitrite saturated with carbonic oxid; it is used as amyl nitrite by inhalation. **A., Nitrite, Carbureted**, amyl nitrite saturated with carbon monoxid It is suggested as a substitute for pure amyl nitrite, to obviate pressure in the head and other secondary objectionable properties. **A. Oxid**, $C_{10}H_{22}O$, a malodorous liquid; sp. gr. 0.799 at 0° C.; boils at 170°–175° C Syn, *Amyl ether, Amylic ether; Diamyl ether.* **A. Phenate.** See *A Carbolate* **A. Phosphate**, a combination of amyl and phosphoric acid. Syn, *Amylphosphoric acid.* **A.-phosphate**, a salt of amylphosphoric acid. **A. Propionate**, $C_8H_{16}O_2$, a liquid soluble in alcohol; boils at 160° C.; sp. gr. 0 887 at 0° C. **A. Pseudocyanate**, $O{=}C{=}N{-}C_5H_{11}$, a liquid boiling at 100° C. **A. Salicylate**, a compound obtained from the action of chlorin on a saturated solution of salicylic acid in amylic alcohol. It is a colorless liquid, almost insoluble in water, and is said to have the sedative properties of the amylic derivatives as well as antirheumatic qualities It is used in acute rheumatism. Dose, 10 capsules of 3 gr. each, daily. **A. Sulfhydrate**, $C_5H_{12}S$, a clear, foul-smelling liquid; sp. gr. 0.835 at 21° C.; boils at about 120° C. **A. Sulfid**, $(C_5H_{11})_2S$, obtained by reaction of amyl chlorid with alcoholic potassium sulfid It is a clear liquid with the odor of onions; sp. gr. 0.843 at 20° C.; boils at 213°–216° C **A. Sulfocyanate**, $C_6H_{11}NS$, a clear liquid obtained as a reaction-product from potassium amyl sulfate and potassium sulfocyanate; boils at 197° C. **A.-urea, Tertiary**, $C_6H_{14}N_2O$, acicular crystals, slightly soluble in water and melting at about 151° C. **A. Urethane.** Same as *A. Carbamate.* **A. Valerate, A. Valerianate**, $C_{10}H_{20}O_2$, a clear liquid, soluble in alcohol and ether; boils at 188°–190° C. It is a cholesterin solvent and is used as a sedative in gall-stone colic. Dose, 2–3 gr. (0 15 gm.). Syn., *Apple oil.*

Amylacea (*am-il-a'-se-ah*) [*amylum*, starch]. Starchy foods.

Amylamid (*am-il'-am-id*). See *Isoamylamin* (Illus. Dict.).

Amylamin (*am-il'-am-in*). See *Isoamylamin* (Illus. Dict.). **A. Hydrochlorate**, $C_5H_{14}NCl$, a reaction-product of amyl cyanate, potassium hydrate, and hydrochloric acid, occurring as deliquescent scales or crystals. It is an antipyretic. Dose, 7–15 gr. (0.45–1 gm.).

Amylate (*am'-il-āt*). 1. A combination formed by the replacement of the hydrogen of the hydroxyl mole-

cule in amyl alcohol with a metal or basic radicle. 2. A compound of starch with a radicle.

Amylene. (See Illus. Dict.) **A. Bromid,** $C_5H_{10}Br$, an oily liquid; boils at 170°–175° C. with decomposition. **A.-chloral,** $CCl_3 . CH\ OH . O . C . (CH_3)_2\ C_2H_5$, **dimethyl-ethyl-carbinol-chloral,** an oily liquid with odor of camphor, obtained by fusion of equal parts of chloral and amylene hydrate. It is insoluble in cold water, but miscible with alcohol, ether, acetone, and fatty oils; sp. gr. 1.24. It is hypnotic. Syn., *Dormiol.* **A. Iodid,** $C_5H_{10}I_2$, a liquid derived from amylene dimethyl keton by hydroiodic acid with heat; boils at 182°C. with decomposition.

Amylenization (*am-il-en-iz-a'-shun*). The production of anesthesia by means of amylene.

Amylidene (*am-il'-id-ēn*) [ἄμυλον, starch]. C_4H_8. A bivalent radicle isomeric with amylene. Syn., *Pentylidene.*

Amylin (*am'-il-in*). The insoluble tegumentary portion of a starch granule. It does not differ in composition from the soluble interior part. Syn., *Farinose; Tegumentary amidin; Starch cellulose; Amylocellulose.*

Amylism (*am'-il-izm*). The toxic condition produced by amyl alcohol.

Amylobacter (*am-il-o-bak'-tur*) [ἄμυλον, starch; βακτήριον, a little rod]. A genus of *Schizomycetes* established by Trécul and characterized by a period of development in which it contains starch in its interior.

Amylocarbol (*am-il-o-kar'-bol*). An antiseptic solution said to consist of crude phenol, 9 parts; amyl alcohol, 160 parts; soap, 150 parts; water to make a liter.

Amylocellulose (*am-il-o-sel'-u-loz*) See *Amylin.*

Amyloform (*am-il'-o-form*) An odorless white powder produced by the chemic combination of starch with formaldehyd. It is nontoxic, quite insoluble, and is not decomposed under 180° C. It is recommended as a surgical antiseptic

Amylohydrolysis (*am-il'-o-hi-drol'-is-is*) [ἄμυλον, starch; ὕδωρ, water; λυσις, solution]. The hydrolysis of starch.

Amylohydrolytic (*am-il-o-hi-dro-lit'-ik*). Relating to the hydrolysis of starch.

Amyloid. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A starchy substance. 3. Glycogen. 4. Virchow's name for a waxy body found in animal tissue as a result of disease and resembling starch, only in the one particular that it was stained by iodin. Cf. *Amyloid Degeneration* (Illus. Dict.). 5. A carbohydrate derived from cellulose by action of concentrated sulfuric acid; like starch, it is colored blue by iodin and is used in the manufacture of parchment paper.

Amyloidosis (*am-il-oid-o'-sis*). See *Amyloid Degeneration* (Illus. Dict.).

Amyloiodoform (*am-il-o-i-o'-do-form*). A blue-black powder consisting of a mixture of iodin and amyloform. It is used as a substitute for iodoform.

Amylon (*am'-il-on*) [I_y]. 1. Starch. 2. Glycogen. 3. A principle found in grape-juice.

Amylophosphin (*am-il-o-fos'-fin*), **A., Primary.** A phosphin in which the hydrogen is replaced by amyl. **A., Secondary.** See *Diamylphosphin.* **A., Tertiary.** See *Triamylphosphin* (Illus. Dict.).

Amylosclema (*am-il-o-skle'-mah*) [ἄμυλον, starch; σκλῆμα, dryness]. The bran of starch.

Amyon (*ah-mi'-on*) [ἀμυος, not muscular]. An emaciated limb showing the muscles indistinctly.

Amyos (*ah-mi'-os*). See *Amyous* (Illus. Dict.).

Amyostasia (*ah-mi-o-sta'-se-ah*) [α, priv.; μῦς, muscle; στάσις, a staying]. A morbid tremor of the muscles, as in chorea.

Amyotaxia (*ah-mi-o-taks'-e-ah*) [α, priv.; μῦς, muscle; τάξις, arrangement]. Motor disturbance of the muscles, of spinal or cerebral origin.

Amyus (*ah'-me-us*). See *Amyous* (Illus. Dict.).

Amyxis (*ah-miks'-is*) [ἀμύσσειν, to scarify]. Scarification.

Amyxodes (*ah-miks-o'-dez*) [α, priv.; μύξα, mucus]. 1. Deficient in mucus; relating to amyxia. 2. Scarified; relating to amyxis.

Anacampsis (*an-ah-kamp'-sis*) [ἀνακάμπτειν, to bend back]. A flexure.

Anacamptometer (*an-ah-kamp-tom'-et-ur*) [ἀνακάμπτειν, to bend back; μέτρον, a measure]. An apparatus for measuring reflexes.

Anacar (*an'-ak-ar*) [ἀνάκαρ]. Up to or toward the head.

Anacathartic. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. An expectorant, emetic, or sternutatory drug or agent.

Anacephalosis (*an-ah-sef-al-e-o'-sis*) [ἀνακεφαλαίωσις, a summary] Fienus' term for man "general abstract" microcosm of the animal kingdom.

Anacestos, Anacestus (*an-ah-ses'-tos, -tus*) [α, priv.; ἀκεστός, curable]. Incurable.

Anachlorhydria (*an-ah-klor-hi'-dre-ah*). The lack of hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice

Anacid (*an-as'-id*) [*an*, priv.; *acidum*, acid] Slightly acid; subacid; not having the normal amount of acidity.

Anacidity (*an-as-id'-it-e*). The lack of normal acidity; subacidity; macidity.

Anadenia. (See Illus. Dict.) **A. gastrica,** Ewald's name for achylia gastrica. **A. ventriculi.** See *Achylia gastrica*

Anadesma (*an-ah-dez'-mah*) [ἀναδεσμη, a fillet]. A band or fascia.

Anadosis. (See Illus. Dict.) 3. Chylification. 4. The distribution of nutrient fluids in the organism

Anadrome (*an-ad'-ro-me*) [ἀναδρομή, a running up]. 1. An upward determination of the blood. 2. A pain ascending from the lower to the higher portion of the body. 3. The ascent of sap in plants. 4. See *Globus hystericus* (Illus. Dict.).

Anæmasia, Anæmasis. See *Anemia* (Illus. Dict.).

Anaerobe (*an-a'-er-ōb*). See *Anaerobion.*

Anaerobion (*an-a-er-o'-be-on*) [*an*, priv; ἀήρ, air; βιος, life]. Pasteur's term for an organism capable of living without air or free oxygen.

Anagoge, Anagogia (*an-a-go'-je, an-a-go'-je-ah*) [ἀναγωγή, a bringing up]. Vomiting. **A. hæmatis, A. sanguinis,** a rush of blood to the head.

Anagyrin. (See Illus. Dict.) **A. Hydrobromate.** $C_{14}H_{18}N_2O_2HBr$. Small, white, shining scales, soluble in water and alcohol, melting at 265° C. It is used as a heart stimulant.

Anagyris (*an-a-ji' ris*) [ἀνά, backward; γυρός, curved] A genus of leguminous plants. **A. fœtida,** L., a shrub of southern Europe, contains anagyrin and cytisin, an acid and a fatty oil. The leaves and seeds are purgative and emetic.

Anakhre. Synonym of *Goundou* (*q. v.*).

Analdia (*an-al'-de-ah*) [α, priv.; ἀλδαινειν, to nourish]. See *Marasmus* (Illus. Dict.).

Analepsia. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Suspension, as in a swing. 3. Epilepsy with gastric aura.

Analeptol (*an-al-ep'-tol*). A tonic preparation said to contain phosphorus, $\frac{1}{100}$ gr.; nux vomica extract, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.; cinchona, 2 gr.; coca leaves, 1 gr., and the addition of aromatics.

Analgesia. (See Illus. Dict.) **A. panaris,** synonym of *Morvan's disease.*

Analogy (*an-al'-o-je*) [ἀνάλογος, conformable]. Similarity in function or origin between parts or organs, without identity.

Analosis (*an-al-o'-sis*) [*ἀνάλωσις*, **expenditure**]. A wasting away; atrophy.

Analtos (*an-al'-tos*) [*a*, priv.; *ἅλς*, **salt**]. Not salted.

Analysis. (See Illus. Dict.) **A., Absorptiometric,** the determination of the composition of gaseous bodies by observation of the amount of absorption which occurs on exposure to a liquid in which the coefficient of absorption of different gases is already known. **A., Clinical,** a thorough examination of symptoms, lesions, and history to determine the nature of a disease and its cause. **A., Colorimetric,** analysis by means of comparison of the colors of solutions with those of standard test-solutions. **A., Dry,** that by means of blowpipe, etc.; also spectral analysis **A., Eudiometric.** See *A., Gasometric* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Immediate.** See *A., Proximate* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Indirect,** a quantitative estimation of the elements of a compound obtained not by isolating them, but by causing them to form new combinations and observing the relation of the molecular weight of these to that of the original body. **A., Inorganic,** that of inorganic matter. **A., Microchemic,** chemic analysis with the aid of a microscope **A. per menstrua,** analysis by successive subjection of the substance to various solvents **A., Polariscopic,** analysis conducted with the polariscope **A., Prismatic,** spectral analysis. **A., Radiation,** a method of analysis based upon discoveries of Becquerel and taking advantage of the comparative radioactivity of various metals. **A., Spectrometric, A., Spectroscopic.** See *A, Spectral* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Thermometric,** analysis by means of observation of the varying temperature produced by the interaction of substances mixed or combined together. **A., Titration.** See *A, Volumetric* (Illus Dict). **A., Weight, A. by Weight.** See *A., Gravimetric* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Wet,** analysis conducted by means of solutions and precipitations.

Analyst (*an'-al-ist*). The person who makes an analysis; analyzer.

Analyzer. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 An analyst 3. An apparatus for recording the excursions of tremor movements.

Anamid (*an'-am-id*) [*a*, priv.; *ammonia*]. A compound formed from an amid by abstracting the ammonia.

Anamirta (*an-am-ir'-ta*) [East Indian]. A genus of menispermaceous plants. **A. paniculata,** Coleb, a climbing shrub of the East Indies, contains picrotoxin and cocculin. It has powerful action on the central nervous system. It is used as an insecticide and fish poison.

Anamnestics (*an-am-nes'-tiks*) [*ἀνάμνησις*, a recalling to mind]. The investigation of a patient's history and its relation to his condition.

Anamorphism (*an-ah-mor'-fizm*). See *Anamorphosis.*

Anamorphosis. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. In optics, that process by which a distorted image is corrected by means of a curved mirror. **A., Catoptric,** correction of a distorted image by means of a conic or cylindric mirror. **A., Dioptric,** correction of a distorted image by means of a pyramidal glass.

Ananabasia (*an-an-ab-a'-ze-ah*) [*a*, priv; *ἀνάβασις*, an ascending]. A form of aboulia manifested by incapacity to ascend heights.

Ananastasia (*an-an-as-ta'-ze-ah*) [*a*, priv.; *ἀνάστασις*, a rising up]. A form of aboulia characterized by inability to rise from a sitting posture.

Anandrous. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Unmarried; impotent.

Anaphia. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A state of abnormal sensitiveness to the touch. 3. A state in which nothing can be learned by palpation.

Anaphora (*an-af'-or-ah*) [*ἀναφορά*, a bringing up]. 1. A bringing up, as by coughing. 2. Recovery from illness. 3. Rush of blood to the head. 4. A violent inspiration or respiration.

Anaphoresis (*an-af-or-e'-sis*) [*a*, priv.; *φορεῖν*, to carry]. A diminution in the activity of the sweat-glands.

Anaphoretic (*an-ah-for-et'-ik*). 1. Checking perspiration. 2. An agent that checks the secretion of sweat

Anaphoria (*an-af-o'-re-ah*) [*ἀνά*, up; *φορεῖν*, to bear] An upward tendency of the eyes and of the visual axes.

Anaphrodite (*an-af'-ro-dit*). An individual affected with anaphrodisia.

Anaphroditism (*an-af-rod'-it-izm*). See *Anaphrodisia* (Illus. Dict).

Anaphylactic (*an-ah-fil-ak'-tik*) [*a*, priv.; *φύλαξ*, a guardian]. 1. Having the property of diminishing immunity instead of reinforcing it. 2. A serum which diminishes immunity.

Anaplasis (*an-ah-pla'-sis*). See *Anaplasty* (Illus. Dict)

Anaplasm (*an'-ah-plazm*). See *Anaplasty* (Illus. Dict.).

Anarthria. (See Illus. Dict.) Absence of vigor. **A. centralis,** partial aphasia due to central lesion. **A. literalis,** stammering.

Anarthrous. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Lacking vigor. 3 Inarticulate.

Anasalpin (*an-ah-sal'-pin*). See *Adeps lanæ.*

Anasarca. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn, *Catasarca; Episarcidium, Hydrodermus; Intercus; Hydrops cellularis* **A., Acute,** a form in which the flesh preserves its normal color and the depression made by the finger disappears quickly. **A. a fluxu,** that due to loss of body-fluids, as in diarrhea or diabetes. **A. americana,** a South American disease marked by sleepiness, headache, debility, and swelling of the abdomen, said to be due to the ingestion of sea-crabs. **A., Essential,** that due to malnutrition. **A. exanthematica,** that attributed to the suppression of an exanthem, especially erysipelas. **A. urinosa,** that due to suppression of urine Syn., *Urinary leukophlegmasia.*

Anasarcin (*an-ah-sar'-sin*). A remedy for dropsy, said to consist of the active principles of *Oxydendron arboreum, Sambucus nigra,* and *Urginea scilla.*

Anasin (*an'-as-in*). See *Aneson.*

Anasomia (*an ah-so' me-ah*) [*ἀνά*, upon; *σῶμα*, body]. A deformed condition in which the limbs are abnormally adherent to the body.

Anaspadiac (*an-ah-spa'-di-ak*) [*ἀνά*, up; *σπᾶν*, to draw]. A person affected with anaspadias.

Anaspasis (*an-ah-spa'-sis*) [*ἀναστᾶν*, to draw up]. 1. A contraction. 2. Revulsion.

Anaspasmus (*an-ah-spaz'-mus*). See *Anaspasis.*

Anastasis. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. An upward afflux of the body humors. 3. Resuscitation of one apparently dead. 4. The rising of a patient from his bed or evils resulting from it.

Anastatic. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A restorative remedy.

Anastigmatic (*an-ah-stig mat'-ik*). Free from astigmatism; said especially of photographic objectives which are corrected for astigmatism as well as for spherical and chromatic aberration. One or more of the lenses are usually composed of Jena glass.

Anastomosis. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A whetting of the appetite. **A. Button.** See *Murphy's Button* (Illus. Dict.). **A. par canal collateral,** that of an artery rejoining its trunk. **A. by Convergence,** the junction of two parallel arteries to form a common trunk. **A., Elliptic,** that between approximate nerve-trunks in which the uniting fibers form part of an ellipse. **A.,**

Entero-, intestinal anastomosis A., Hyrtl's, the transection of two arteries Syn., *Dehiscentia decussantium.* **A., Jacobson's,** the tympanic plexus.

Anastomotic. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Sharpening the appetite. 3. Aperient. 4. Causing dilation of the peripheral bloodvessels 5 A communicating artery or vein. See *Tables of Arteries and Veins* (Illus. Dict.).

Anastomotica (*an as-to-mot'-ik-ah*). 1. A communicating artery or vein. 2. Tonic, aperient, or deobstruent medicines.

Anastomotris (*an-as-to-mo'-tris*) [L., pl. *anastomotrides.*] Any kind of a dilating instrument.

Anastrophe (*an-as'* ...) to turn upside down]. Inversion, particularly of the viscera.

Anatipes (*an-at'-e-pez*) [*anas*, duck; *pes*, foot]. Duck-footed

Anatomicochirurgic (*an-a-tom-ik-o-ki-rur'-jik*). Relating to anatomy and surgery.

Anatomicomedical (*an-at-om-ik-o-med'-ik al*). Relating to medicine and anatomy or to medical anatomy.

Anatomicopathologic (*an-at-om-ik-o-path-o-loj'-ik*). Relating to pathologic anatomy.

Anatomicophysiologic (*an-at-om-ik-o-fiz-e-o-loj'-ik*). Relating to anatomy and physiology.

Anatomicosurgical (*an-at-om-ik o-sur'-je-kal*). Relating to anatomy and surgery.

Anatomiless (*an-at-om'-il-es*) Structureless, amorphous.

Anatomize (*an-at'-om-iz*) To dissect.

Anatomography (*an-at-o-mog'-ra-fe*) [ἀνατομια, anatomy; γραφειν, to write]. A treatise on anatomy

Anatomophilus (*an-at-o-mof'-il-us*) [ἀνατομή, anatomy; φιλειν, to love]. A lover of anatomy.

Anatomy. (See Illus Dict.) 1 The science of organic structure 2. The structure of an organism with reference to its parts and functions. 3 A treatise on or manual of dissection. 4 The minute examination or analysis of the properties or parts of a thing 5 A skeleton. **A., Analogical.** See *A., Comparative.* **A., Anomalous,** the science of anatomic monstrosities or anomalies **A., Artistic,** that branch of anatomy treating of the external form of men and animals, their osseous and muscular systems, and the relative size of different parts and members of their bodies **A., General,** that branch of descriptive anatomy treating of the structure and physiologic properties of the tissues and their arrangement into systems without regard to the disposition of the organs of which they form a part. **A., Medical,** the application of anatomy to a study of the causation and symptomatology of nonsurgical diseases. **A., Physiologic,** an anatomic study of tissues in respect to their functions. **A., Practical,** dissection. **A., Transcendental,** anatomy as related to theories of type, and evolution. **A., Vegetable,** the branch of botany which treats of the relative position, form, and structure of the organs of plants.

Anatresis (*an-at-re'-sis*) [ἀνατετρᾶν, to bore through]. Perforation; trephining

Anatripsiology (*an-ah-trip-si-ol'-o-je*). See *Anatripsology* (Illus. Dict.).

Anatripsis. (See Illus Dict.) 2. A crushing, as of calculi. 3 Itching; scratching to allay itching.

Anatropia (*an-at-ro'-pe-ah*) [ἀνα, up; τρέπειν, to turn]. The condition of the ovule when completely inverted.

Anaxone (*an-aks'-ōn*) [*an*, priv.; ἄξων, an axle]. A neurone entirely devoid of axis-cylinder processes; called also *amacrine cell*

Anazotic (*an-az-ot'-tik*) [*an*, priv., *azotum*, nitrogen]. Without azote or nitrogen

Anazyme (*an'-a-zim*). The commercial name for a combination of carbolic and boric acids; it is a substitute for iodoform.

Anceps (*an'-seps*) [L.]. 1. Two-headed. 2. Doubtful, uncertain, dangerous

Anchietin (*an-ke'-et-in*). A crystalline organic base isolated from the bark of *Anchietea salutaris*

Anchlorhydria (*an-klor-ht'-dre-ah*). See *Anachlorhydria.*

Anchoate (*ang'-ko-at*) [ἀγχειν, to strangle]. A salt of anchoic acid

Achone (*ang'-ko-ne*) [ἀγχειν, to strangle]. A spasmodic constriction of the throat observed in hysteria

Anchorage. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. In dentistry, the means adopted for the retention of a dental filling, particularly its initial portion.

Anchoralis (*an-ko-ra'-lis*) [*ancora*, an anchor]. The coronoid process of the ulna.

Anchyroides (*an-kir-oid'-ez*). See *Anchoralis.*

Ancistropodous (*an-sis-trop'-o-dus*) [ἀγκιστρον, a hook; ποῦς, a foot]. Furnished with hooked claws or feet

Ancistrum (*an-sis'-trum*) [ἀγκίστρον, a fish-hook] A surgical hook.

Ancyra (*an'-si-rah*) [ἀγκυρα, an anchor] A hook

Anda, A.-acu, A.-Assu. The fruit and seeds of the plant *Joannesia princeps.* It is used in diseases of the liver. Dose, 2 seeds in emulsion.

Andar-tap [*fever within the body*]. A vernacular term in India for trypanosomiasis

Andirin (*an-di'-rin*). A brown coloring-matter obtained from the wood of *Andira anthelminthica*, it is soluble in water and in oils

Androgeneia (*an-dro-jen-i'-ah*) [ἀνδρογένεια, a manly race] 1. The development of man 2 The generation of males, descent by the father's side.

Androlepsia (*an dro-lep'-se-ah*) [ἀνδρόληψία, a seizure of men]. The process of fecundation in the female

Androme (*an'-dro-me*). See *Andrum* (Illus Dict.)

Andromedotoxin. See *Andrometoxin*

Andrometoxin (*an-drom-et-oks'-in*) [*Andromeda*, τοξικόν, poison] A poisonous anodyne principle found by Plugge (1883) in *Andromeda japonica*, occurring in *Kalmia latifolia* and some other ericaceous plants, and found in poisonous honey from Trebizond The toxic property of that mentioned by Xenophon was probably due to it. It forms acicular crystals, soluble in alcohol, in ether, in chloroform, and is more soluble in cold than in hot water. It inhibits the respiratory centers.

Andronia (*an-dro'-ne-ah*) [ἀνήρ, a man]. The stronger principle of a compound.

Andronym (*an'-dro-nim*) [ἀνήρ, a man; ὄνυμα, a name]. A word derived from a man's name; eponym

Androsymphysia, Androsymphysis (*an-dro-sim-fiz'-e-ah, an-dro-sim'-fiz-is*) [ἀνήρ, a man; σύν, together; φύειν, to grow]. 1. A monstrosity formed by the fusion of two male fetuses. 2. The growing together of the male genitalia.

Anebous (*an-e'-bus*) [ἀνηβος]. Not come to man's estate; not having reached puberty.

Anecestus (*an-e-ses'-tus*). See *Anacestus.*

Anecpyetous (*an-ek-pi-e'-tus*) [ἀνεκπύητος]. 1. Not suppurating. 2. Preventing suppuration; insuppurable.

Anectasin (*an-ek'-ta-sin*) [ἀν, priv.; ἐκ, out of; τένειν, to stretch]. A product of bacterial action with an influence on the vasomotor nerves contrary to *ectasin* (*q. v.*).

Anedeus (*an-e'-de-us*) [*a*, priv.; αἰδοια, the genitals]. Lacking genital organs.

Anellesis (*an-i-le'-sis*) [ἀνειλεῖν, to roll together]. 1. See *Anellema* (Illus. Dict.). 2. Twisting of the body in athletics. 3. Evolution.

Anelectric. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A good conductor; a substance which readily parts with electricity.

Anelectrotonize (*an-el-ek-trŏt'-ŏn-īz*) [*av*, priv.; ἤλεκτρον, electricity; τόνος, tension]. To render anelectrotonous.

Anemasia, Anemasis (*an-e-mā'-e-ah, an-e-mā'-is*). See *Anemia*. **A. epizootica**, a disease of young mules marked by prostration, slight, rapid pulse, and hardness of the abdomen, usually proving fatal in from 6 to 24 hours. Autopsy reveals pale lungs and thin blood deficient in fibrin.

Anemia, Anæmia. (See Illus. Dict.) **A., Addison's, A., Biermer's,** pernicious anemia. **A., Bothriocephalous,** that caused by *Bothriocephalus latus*. **A., Cerebral,** a lack of blood in the brain. **A., Chlorotic.** See *Chloranemia* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Cytogenic.** See *A., Idiopathic* (Illus. Dict.) **A., Essential Febrile.** See *A., Progressive Pernicious* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Essential Malignant, A., Essential Pernicious.** See *A., Progressive Pernicious* (Illus. Dict.) **A., Fecal.** See *Stercoremia* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Globular,** a form marked by diminution of the number of red blood-corpuscles **A. infantum pseudoleukæmica,** a form of primary anemia described by v Jaksch as peculiar to the young child Morse holds that chlorosis is a condition wholly foreign to infantile life and that v. Jaksch's disease does not represent a distinct clinical entity. [DaCosta] **A., Miners'.** See *Uncinariasis*. **A., Myelogenous,** anemia attended with hyperplasia of myelogenous tissue. **A., Paludal,** anemia associated with or caused by malaria. **A., Pernicious, Runeberg's Type of,** a form of pernicious anemia with remissions **A., Pseudoleukemic** (of v. Jaksch). See *A infantum pseudoleukæmica*. **A., Spinal,** a deficient blood-supply to the spinal cord. **A., Splenic,** chronic anemia with enlarged spleen, blood-changes, chloranemia, leukopenia, hemorrhages from the stomach, and pigmentation of the skin. **A. spuria acutissima,** Wintermitz's term for profound anemia due to trauma in which no blood was lost, but a stasis of blood occurred in the larger vessels. **A., Tropic.** See *Uncinariasis*. **A., True,** anemia caused by hemorrhages. **A., Tunnel.** See *Uncinariasis*.

Anemious (*an-em'-e-us*) [ἄνεμος, the wind] Growing in windy exposures.

Anemochrous (*an-em'-ok-rus*) [ἀναιμος, bloodless; χροιά, the skin]. Pallid, without color

Anemonism (*an-em'-on-izm*) [ἀνεμώνη, wind-flower]. Poisoning from ingestion of fresh ingredients of ranunculaceous plants (ranunculus, anemone, clematis), which yield anemonol. It gives rise to inflammation of the mouth, stomach, intestines, and kidney

Anemopathy (*an em-op'-ath-e*) [ἄνεμος, wind; πάθος, disease]. Therapeutic treatment by inhalation.

Anemosarcous (*an-em-o-sar'-kus*) [ἀναιμος, bloodless; σάρξ, flesh]. Having white flesh.

Anemoscope (*an-em'-o-skōp*) [ἄνεμος, wind; σκοπεῖν, to look]. An instrument to determine the speed of wind.

Anemydria, Anæmydria (*an-em-id'-re-ah*) [*a*, priv; αἷμα, blood; ὕδωρ, water]. Insufficiency of the watery element in blood.

Anencephalemia (*an-en-sef-al-e'-me-ah*). See *Anencephalohemia* (Illus. Dict.).

Anenterate (*an-en'-tur-āt*). Same as *Anenterous* (Illus. Dict.).

Aneronomatic (*an-er-o-no-mat'-ik*). See *Andronym*.

Anesime (*an-es'-im-e*). See *Aneson*.

Anesin (*an'-es-in*). Same as *Aneson*.

Aneson (*an'-es-on*). 1. An old name for dill. 2. The commercial name of a watery solution containing 1% of acetonechloroform, recommended as a local anesthetic instead of cocain. As a hypnotic it is used in doses of 8 gr.

Anesthecinesis, Anæsthecinesis (*an-es-the-sin-e'-sis*) [*a*, priv.; αἴσθησις, feeling; κίνησις, movement]. A condition marked by loss of sensibility and motor capacity.

Anesthesia. (See Illus. Dict.) **A., Central,** that due to disease of nerve-centers. **A., Cerebral,** that due to disease of the cerebrum. **A., Dolorous,** of **Liebreich,** the transient but painful anesthesia produced by the injection of water in sufficient quantity to edematize the papillary layer of the derm and subjacent layers. The pain is due to the inhibitory swelling of the cells. **A., Efferent,** that due to disorder of the nerve terminations, disturbing their conductivity. **A., Electric,** anesthesia caused by the passage of an electric current through a part. **A., Facial,** anesthesia of those parts to which the sensory branches of the fifth cranial nerve are distributed. **A., General,** that of the whole body; loss of perception and consciousness. **A., Genital,** the absence of the sensation attending coitus. **A., Girdle,** a zone of anesthesia encircling the body, due to circumscribed disease of the spinal cord. **A., Gustatory.** Same as *Ageusia* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Hemiplegic.** See *Hemianesthesia* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Infiltration,** local anesthesia effected by subcutaneous injections. **A., Javanese,** that produced by pressure upon the carotids **A., Korff's.** See under *Anesthetic*. **A., Mixed,** that partially produced and prolonged by the administration of morphin or other cerebral anodyne before the anesthetic is given. **A., Muscular,** absence of muscular sensibility, as in locomotor ataxia. **A., Olfactory.** See *Anosmia* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Optical.** See *Amaurosis* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Primary,** temporary insensibility to slight pain in the beginning of anesthesia. **A., Rectal,** local anesthesia induced by means of an anesthetic placed in the rectum. **A., Regional,** the suppression of all sensorial impressions made upon a region by blocking their path in the nerve-trunks, paralyzing the peripheral nerve-endings, or anesthetizing the sensory centers in the cerebral cortex itself. **A., Schleich Infiltration.** See under *Anesthetic*. **A., Schneiderlin's.** See under *Anesthetic*. **A., Spinal.** See under *Anesthetic, Corning-Bier Method* **A., Subarachnoid.** See under *Anesthetic, Corning-Bier Method*. **A. by Suggestion,** hypnotism. **A., Tactile,** loss or impairment of the sense of touch. **A., Thermic,** loss of the perception of heat; thermoanesthesia. **A., Unilateral.** See *Hemianesthesia* (Illus. Dict.).

Anesthesin (*an-es-the'-sin*).

$C_6H_4{<}^{NH_2}_{COOC_2H_5}$. E. Ritsert's name for paramidobenzoic acid ester; a white, tasteless, odorless powder, soluble with difficulty in cold water, more soluble in hot water, readily in alcohol, ether, acetone, chloroform, and fatty oils; it is used as a local anesthetic.

Anesthesis (*an-es-the'-sis*). See *Anesthesia*.

Anesthetic, Anæsthetic. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Relating to, attending, or producing anesthesia. **Bigot's Local Anesthesia Mixture,** cocain hydrochlorate, 0.04, and spartein sulfate, 0.05; this is dissolved in 1 or 2 c.c. of boiled water. **Bernard's Method.** See *Nussbaum's Method* (Illus. Dict.). **Bonain's Mixture** for anesthesia of the external surface of the tympanic membrane. Phenol, menthol, cocain hydrochlorate, āā 1.0; or phenol 2.9, menthol 0.5, cocain hydrochlor. 1.0. **Cecı's Mixed Morphin-cocain;** the local anesthetic action of an analgesic drug is preceded or supplemented by the action of morphin or other cerebral anodyne. **Chloroform-oxygen.** See *Wohlgemuth's Method*. **Cole's Method,** the use of ether preceded by nitrous oxid gas. **Corning-Bier Method,** the spinal subarach-

noid method. It consists in the injection of a solution of cocain hydrochlorate into the subarachnoid space through a puncture made in the lumbar or lumbosacral region. **Crile's (Geo. W.) Blocking Method,** identical in principle and technic with the Corning-Bier method except that it is applied at a higher level, by injecting the brachial plexus in the supraclavicular space. **Cushing's Method,** the morphin-cocain-chloroform-anesthesia; in addition to a preliminary hypodermic of morphin the local anesthetic action of cocain or other local analgesic is preceded or supplemented by the effects of a general inhalation-anesthetic, such as chloroform **Edinburgh Method,** consists in giving as little chloroform as will bring about rapid and complete narcosis as evinced by lack of reflexes and muscular excitability. **Franck-Rosenberg's Method,** the preliminary cocainization of the nares before the use of chloroform. **Gerster's Method.** Same as *Franck-Rosenberg's Method.* **Heinze and Braun's Solution** for general infiltration: β-eucain, 0.1; sodium chlorid, 0.8; distilled water, 100. **High-frequency Currents** are used in dental surgery; 300,000 alterations per second and 150 to 200 milliamperes. **Hydrogen Dioxid** injected under the epidermis is recommended for complete and immediate anesthesia. **Infiltration, Neural Method,** preliminary infiltration of the derm precedes the cocainization of the nerve-fibers which supply the area of the operation. **Intraneural Method,** after preliminary anesthesia of the skin the large nerve-trunks that supply the region are brought to view by dissection, and are directly injected with the needle. **Isotonic Solution,** in anesthesia, any solution of the same specific gravity and the same freezing point as the normal tissue; it can be employed without causing pain from osmotic disturbances **Kocher's Method.** Same as *Poitou-Duplessy's Method* **Korff's Method,** a modification of Schneiderlin's, in that the use of hypodermic injections of scopolamin hydrobromate, 4 dmg (1-161 gr), and morphin, 1 cg. (1-7 gr.), is followed by the administration of a few drops of chloroform by the mask. **Krogin's Method.** Same as *Oberst's Method* **Kummer's Method** of local anesthesia, the application of an elastic constrictor to intensify the action of ether spray. **Lohmann's (W.) Solution,** 4% β-eucain solution with 8% of sodium chlorid. **Luxenburger's Solution,** a 2% solution of nirvanin **M. S. Mixture,** ether, 57 parts; chloroform, 43 parts **Oberst's Method** of inducing local anesthesia: the injection of a weak solution of cocain along the nerve-trunks supplying the parts. **Paraneural Method,** the anesthetizing solution is injected in the vicinity of the nerve-trunk or as closely as possible to the nerve supplying the area of operation. **Poitou-Duplessy's Method,** the use of ethyl bromid as a preliminary to etherization. **Reclus' Solution,** a 2% β-eucain solution. **Schleich Infiltration Method,** local anesthesia produced by the hypodermic injection of cocain, combined with a weak salt solution, and by the addition of a little morphin the anesthetic action is prolonged. (Cocain hydrochlorate, 1½ gr.; morphin hydrochlorate, ½ gr., common salt, 3 gr., dissolved in 3 ounces and 3 drams of sterilized water.) **Schleich Method for General Anesthesia,** the administration of small doses of chloroform, petroleum ether, and sulfuric ether. **Schneiderlin's Method,** the use of a combination of scopolamin hydrobromate (hydrobromate of hyoscin), 3 dmg. (=1-200 gr.), and morphin, 1 cg. (=1-7 gr.). To be administered hypodermically and repeated after 1 or 2 hours. It is asserted to be absolutely free from danger to life. **Scopolamin-morphin.** See *Korff's Method.* **Spinal Subarachnoid Method.** See *Corning-Bier Method.* **Tait and Caglieri's Method,** spinal cocainization by injection of cocain in the sixth cervical intervertebral space. **Tuffier's Method.** See *Corning-Bier Method.* **Wohlgemuth's Method,** the use of oxygen combined with chloroform by means of a special apparatus.

Anesthyl (*an-es-thil'*), a local anesthetic said to consist of ethyl chlorid, 5 parts; methyl chlorid, 1 part.

Anestrous (*an-es'-trus*). Pertaining to the long period of sexual quiescence (*anestrum*) characteristic of some female animals. Cf *Proestrous; Metestrous; Diestrous.*

Anestrum (*an-es'-trum*) [a, priv.; οιστρος, gad-fly]. Heape's term for the period of sexual rest in which the generative organs lie fallow and which intervenes between the sexual seasons Cf. *Estrus* (Illus Dict.); *Metestrum, Proestrum; Diestrous; Monestrous.*

Anethated (*an'-e-tha-ted*) [*ανηθον*, dill]. Containing dill or anise.

Anethol. (See Illus. Dict) **A. Liquid,** an isomeric modification of anethol; it is an antiseptic, oil-like liquid Syn., *Isanethol.*

Anetholquinin. See *Quinin Anisate*

Anethoxylon (*an-eth-oks'-il-on*) [*ανηθον*, dill; ξυλον, wood] Dill-root, the root of *Peucedanum graveolens.*

Anetodermia (*an-et-o-dur'-me-ah*) [ανετος, relaxed; δερμα, skin] Relaxation of the skin.

Aneurism (*an'-u-rizm*). See *Aneurysm.*

Aneuros (*ah nu'-ros*) [ανευρος, without sinews]. Feeble, inelastic, relaxed.

Aneurosis (*ah-nu-ro'-sis*) [a, priv.; νευρον, a nerve]. A lack of nerves.

Aneurysm, Aneurysma. (See Illus Dict) Syn., *Abscessus spirituosus.* **A., Active,** cardiac dilation with hypertrophy. **A., Acute,** an ulceration of the heart-wall which by communicating with one of the chambers of the heart forms an aneurysmal pouch. **A., Axillary,** that affecting the axillary artery. **A., Bell's,** aneurysmal varix. **A., Bone** See *Osteoaneurysm* (Illus Dict.). **A., Capillary.** See *A., Miliary.* **A., Circumscribed,** an aneurysm, either true or false, in which the contents are still within the artery though there may be rupture of one or two of its coats. **A. cirsoides arteriæ lienalis,** cirsoid aneurysm of the splenic artery. **A. cordis,** aneurysmal bulging of the heart-wall. **A., Cystic.** See *A., Sacculated* (Illus. Dict). **A., Cystogenic,** one formed by the rupture of a cyst into the lumen of an artery **A., External,** 1. One remote from the great body-cavities 2 One in which the cavity of the tumor is entirely or chiefly outside of the inner coat of the artery. **A. of the Heart.** 1. See *A., Acute.* 2. Any dilation of the heart **A., Hernial,** one in which the internal coat of the artery, with or without the middle coat, forms the aneurysmal sac which has forced its way through an opening in the outer coat. **A., Idiopathic,** one not due to any of the usual causes. **A., Innominate,** that of the innominate artery. **A., Internal,** an aneurysm situated within one of the great body-cavities. **A., Lateral,** an aneurysm projecting on one side of a vessel, the rest of the circumference being intact. **A., Miliary,** a sac-like dilation of an arteriole, often the size of a pin's head. **A., Osteoid,** a pulsating tumor of a bone. See *Osteoaneurysm* (Illus. Dict). **A., Partial.** 1. See *A., Lateral.* 2. An aneurysmal dilation of a portion of the heart. **A., Passive, A., Passive Cardiac,** cardiac dilation with thinning of the heart-wall. **A., Peripheral, A., Peripheric,** one involving the whole circumference of an artery. **A., Racemose.** See *A., Cirsoid* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Rasmussen's,** dilation of an artery in a tuberculous cavity; its rupture is a frequent cause of hemorrhage. **A., Spontaneous,** any aneurysm not due to trauma.

A., Subclavicular, an aneurysm of the axillary artery at a point too high to admit of ligation below the clavicle. **A., Surgical.** See *A., External.* **A., Varicose.** See *A., Arteriovenous* (Illus. Dict.).

Aneurysmus (*an-u-riz'-mus*). 1. A dilation; the formation of an aneurysm 2. Aneurysm.

Anex (*ax'-eks*). An abbreviation of anode excitation.

Anfractuosity. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Any spiral turn or winding; an interruption; a detour. **A., Ethmoidal,** an ethmoidal cell.

Angectasia (*an-jec-ta'-ze-ah*). See *Angiectasis* (Illus. Dict.).

Angei. See *Angi.*

Angelate (*an'-jel-at*) [*angelicus*, angelic]. A salt of angelic acid.

Angelicate (*an-jel'-ik-at*) See *Angelate.*

Angelicin (*an-jel'-is-in*) [*angelicus*, angelic]. $C_{18}H_{30}O$. A fine, colorless, crystalline substance from the root of *Archangelica officinalis*, has an aromatic taste, is soluble in alcohol and ether, and melts at 126.5° C.

Angi (*an'-je*) Inguinal buboes.

Angidiospongus (*an-je-di-o-spon'-gus*) [ἀγγεῖδιον, a little vessel, σπόγγος, a sponge]. See *Angiomyces.*

Angiectasia, Angeiectasia (*an-je-ek-ta'-zhe-ah*) See *Trichangeiectasis* (Illus. Dict.).

Angiectatic (*an-je-ek-tat'-ik*) Relating to angiectasia.

Angiectopic (*an-je-ek-top'-ik*). Relating to angiectopia.

Angielcosis (*an-je-el-ko'-sis*). See *Angeleus* (Illus. Dict.).

Angieurysm (*an-je'-u-rizm*) [ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; εὐρύνειν, to widen] See *Angiectasis* (Illus. Dict.)

Angileucitis (*an-je-lu-st'-tis*) Same as *Angioleucitis* (Illus. Dict.).

Angina. (See Illus. Dict.) **A., Accessory.** See *Abscess, Retropharyngeal.* **A. anginosa.** See *Scarlatina anginosa* (Illus. Dict.). **A. aphthosa, A., Aphthous,** a form attended with the formation of aphthæ in some part of the throat. **A. aquosa œdematosa,** edema of the glottis. **A. arthritica.** See *Cynanche dysarthritica* **A. bronchialis, A. bronchiorum,** chronic bronchitis. **A., Cachectic,** a form occurring in cachectic subjects marked by whitish appearance on the upper layers of the epithelium of the larynx **A. cantatorum** See *Pharyngitis, Granular* (Illus. Dict.). **A. carbuncularis, A. carbunculosa,** a form of anthrax attended with erysipelas, affecting the throat of swine. **A., Cardiac,** angina pectoris **A., Catarrhal,** a pharyngitis in which the increased secretion from the pharynx and tonsils is at first mucous, but changes to mucopurulent and finally becomes purulent. **A., Chancriform.** See *Tonsillitis, Herpetic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Chronic, A. clericorum.** See *Pharyngitis, Granular* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Croupous.** See *Croup* (Illus. Dict.). **A. cruris,** intermittent lameness. **A. cum tumore,** quinsy. **A., Diphtheric, A., Diphtheritic,** diphtheria. **A., Diphtheroid.** See *Tonsillitis, Herpetic* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Dry,** chronic dry catarrh of the throat. **A. ductus aerei, A. ductus aerii,** a form marked by painful respiration. **A., Epiglottidean,** edema of the glottis. **A., Erythematous.** See *A., Catarrhal.* **A. exanthematica,** that attending any eruptive disease. **A. exsudativa,** croup. **A., Fibrinous,** a noninfectious disease of the throat simulating diphtheria, marked by the formation of a layer of fibrinous exudation which is chiefly confined to the tonsils. The constitutional symptoms are slight. **A., Follicular,** clergyman's sore throat. See *Pharyngitis, Granular* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Gangrenous,** any disease of the throat producing gangrene. Syn., *Laquaus gutturis.* **A., Glandular, A., Granular.** See *Pharyngitis, Granular* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Guttural,** inflammation of the mucosa of the isthmus of the fauces. **A., Herpetic, angina observed** in connection with smallpox and herpes, marked by formation of vesicles in the throat, which may be attended with patches of exudation. **A. hippocratis,** scrpfulous disease of the cervical vertebras; so called because it often interfered with swallowing and breathing. **A. humida,** croup. **A., Infective.** See *A. serpiginosa* (Illus. Dict.). **A. lacunaris,** infectious tonsillitis marked by the presence of *Staphylococcus albus* and *S. aureus* in the follicles. Syn, *Pharyngotonsillitis lacunaris.* **A. linguaria.** See *Glossitis* (Illus. Dict.). **A. loweriana,** edema of the glottis. **A. ludovici.** See *A., Ludwig's* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Lymphatic.** See *A., Catarrhal.* **A. maligna** [Heredia, 1673]; synonym of *Diphtheria.* **A. maxillaris,** mumps. **A. morbillosa, A., Morbillous,** that which accompanies measles. **A. nasalis,** coryza. **A. notha.** See *A., Catarrhal.* **A., Oidial, A. oidiea,** angina due to the fungus *Oidium.* **A. Pastils,** pastils consisting of cocain and antipyrin. **A., Pharyngeal,** angina limited to the walls of the pharynx. **A., Phlegmonous,** 1. An inflammation of the mucous and submucous tissues of the throat, with a tendency to extend more deeply, attended by edematous swelling. 2. Acute inflammation of the deep-seated structures of the throat, with a tendency to pus-formation. **A. pituitosa.** Same as *A., Catarrhal.* **A. puerorum epidemica** [Bartholinus, 1646]. A synonym of *Diphtheria.* **A. pulposa.** See *A., Pultaceous* **A., Pultaceous,** one marked by the presence of whitish or grayish patches which are easily detached, as they are not true exudations. **A., Putrid** See *A., Gangrenous.* **A., Rheumatic,** a form of catarrhal angina in rheumatic persons, marked by sudden onset of intense pain in swallowing. **A. scirrhosa,** difficult deglutition due to a scirrhous tumor. **A. serosa, A., Serous,** 1. Catarrhal angina. 2. Edema of the glottis. **A. sicca.** See *A., Dry* **A. squirrosa.** See *A. scirrhosa.* **A., Streptococcous,** angina due to streptococci. **A., Stridulous.** See *Laryngismus stridulus* (Illus. Dict.). **A. suffocatoria.** Synonym of *Membranous Croup.* **A., Superficial.** See *A., Catarrhal.* **A. synochalis,** quinsy. **A., Thymic,** 1. Laryngismus stridulus. 2 Bronchial asthma. **A., Toxic,** that due to systemic poison. **A. ulcerosa, A., Ulcerous, A. ulcusculosa,** inflammation and ulceration of the throat. **A. uvularis,** inflammation of the uvula. Syn, *Staphylitis.* **A. varicosa,** dyspnea due to enlarged tonsillar vessels. **A. variolosa,** the angina of smallpox **A. vera, A. vera et legitima,** quinsy. **A., Vincent's,** diphtheroid angina (ulceromembranous angina) due to *Bacillus pseudodiphtheriæ*

Anginal (*an'-jin al*). Relating to angina.

Anginophobia (*an-ji-no-fo' be-ah*) [*angina*; φόβος, fear] Morbid fear of angina pectoris.

Anginose (*an'-jin-ōz*). Affected with angina.

Angioataxia (*an-je-o-at-aks'-e-ah*) [ἀγγεῖον, vessel; ἀταξία, want of order]. An irregularity in the tension of the bloodvessels.

Angioblast (*an'-je-o-blast*) [ἀγγεῖον, vessel; βλαστός, a germ]. An embryonic cell developing into vascular tissue.

Angiocardiokinetic (*an-je-o-kar-de-o-kin-et'-ik*) [ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; καρδία, heart; κινεῖν, to move] 1. Stimulating or affecting the action or movements of the heart and bloodvessels. 2. A drug which stimulates or affects the movements of the heart and bloodvessels.

Angiocavernous (*an-je-o-kav'-ur-nus*). Relating to angioma cavernosum.

Angiokeratodeitis. See *Angiokeratoditis.*

Angiochelioscope (*an-je-o-ki'-lo-skōp*) [ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; χείλος, a lip; σκοπεῖν, to look]. An instrument

by means of which the blood circulation in the capillaries of the mucosa of the lips is magnified for observation.

Angiocinesis. See *Angiokinesis.*

Angiodystrophia, Angiodystrophy (*an-je-o-dis-tro'-fe-ah, dis'-tro-fe*) [ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; δυς, bad; τροφή, nourishment]. Defective nutrition of the vessels.

Angioelephantiasis (*an-je-o-el-e-fan-ti'-as-is*). See *Elephantiasis telangiectodes* (Illus. Dict.)

Angiofibroma (*an-je-o-fi-bro'-mah*). A fibrous degenerating angioma.

Angiohelcosis. See *Angiectasis* (Illus. Dict.).

Angiohemia (*an-je-o-he'-me-ah*). See *Angiemia.*

Angiohydrography (*an-je-o-hi-drog'-ra-fe*). See *Hydrangiography.*

Angiohydrotomy (*an-je-o-hi-drot'-o-me*). See *Hydrangiotomy.*

Angioitis (*an-je-o-i'-tis*). See *Angiitis* (Illus. Dict.).

Angiokeratoditis (*an-je-o-ker-at-o-di'-tis*) [ἀγγεῖον, vessel; κέρας, cornea]. Vascular keratitis.

Angiokinesis (*an-je-o-kin'-e-sis*) [ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; κινεῖν, to move]. Excitation or action of the blood-vessels.

Angioleukasia (*an-je-o-lu-ka'-she-ah*) [ἀγγεῖον, vessel; λευκός, white, ἔκτασις, dilation]. Dilation of the lymphatics.

Angioleukectasia (*an-je-o-lu-kek-ta'-she-ah*). See *Angioleukasia*

Angioleukemphraxis (*an-je-o-lu-kem-frak'-sis*), [ἀγγεῖον, vessel; λευκός, white; ἔμφραξις, obstruction]. Obstruction of the lymphatics.

Angioleukography (*an-je-o-lu-kog'-ra-fe*) [ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; λευκός, white, γράφειν, to write]. Lymphangiography; a description of the lymphatics.

Angioleukology (*an-je-o-lu-kol'-o-je*). See *Lymphangiology* (Illus. Dict.).

Angiolipoma (*an-je-o-lip-o'-mah*). See *Angioma, Tuberous.*

Angiolith (*an'-je-o-lith*) [ἀγγεῖον, vessel; λίθος, stone]. A venous calculus, phlebolith

Angiologist (*an-je-ol'-o-jist*) [ἀγγεῖον, vessel; λόγος, science] A person devoted to the study of blood-vessels and lymphatics.

Angioma, Angeioma. (See Illus. Dict.) **A. arteriale.** See *Aneurysm, by Anastomosis* (Illus. Dict.). **A. arteriale racemosum.** See *Aneurysm, Cirsoid* (Illus. Dict.). **A. capillare.** See *Nevus* (Illus. Dict.). **A. cavernosum renis.** See *Struma lipomatodes aberratæ renis* (Illus. Dict.). **A. circumscriptum.** See *A., Cavernous* (Illus. Dict.). **A. congenitum.** See *Nevus* (Illus. Dict.). **A. conjunctivæ,** one in the conjunctiva, where it may be developed primarily or occur as an extension of a palpebral angioma. **A, Fissural,** Virchow's name for a nevus which he judged, from its location corresponding to that of a fetal fissure, might be due to a disposition to form anomalies on the part of the region adjacent to the fissures. **A., Flat.** See *Nevus flammeus* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Lipogenous.** See *A., Tuberous.* **A., Lymphatic.** See *Lymphangioma* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Plexiform,** one consisting of enlarged, tortuous capillaries forming a patch varying in color from claret to steel-blue; if there is great increase of blood-vessels, the growth has the character of a tumor, and large examples of this variety are lobular in structure. **A. proliferum mucosum.** See *Cylindroma* (Illus. Dict.). **A. prominens.** See *Nevus vascularis tuberosus.* **A., Racemose Arterial.** See *Aneurysm, Cirsoid* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Telangiectatic,** one composed of dilated bloodvessels **A., Tuberose, A., Tuberous,** one occurring in subcutaneous tissue and presenting the appearance of a lipoma as it gradually replaces the adipose tissue, or it may be accompanied by a true fatty growth. **A., Varicose, A. venosum, A., Venous.** See *A., Cavernous* (Illus. Dict.).

Angiomatosis (*an-je-o-mat-o'-sis*). A condition favoring the production of angiomas.

Angiomyces (*an-je-o-mi'-sez*) [ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; μύκης, a fungus, an excrescence]. A fungoid or spongy dilation of the capillaries.

Angiomyocardiac (*an-je-o-mi-o-kar'-de-ak*) [ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; μῦς, muscle; καρδία, the heart]. Pertaining to the muscles of the vessels of the heart.

Angiomyopathy (*an-je-o-mi-op'-ath-e*) [ἀγγεῖον, vessel; μῦς, muscle; πάθος, affection]. Any affection of the vessels involving the musculature.

Angiomyosarcoma (*an-je-o-mi-o-sar-ko'-mah*). A tumor containing elements of angioma, myoma, and sarcoma.

Angioneurectomy (*an-je-o-nu-rek'-to-me*) [ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; νεῦρον, nerve; ἐκτομή, excision]. Resection of all the cord-elements of the prostate except the vas, with its artery and vein.

Angioneuroedema (*an-je-o-nu-ro-e-de'-mah*) [ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; νεῦρον, nerve; οἰδεῖν, to swell] Acute edema due to increased irritability of the vasodilators.

Angioneurosis. (See Illus. Dict.) **A., Cerebral,** that due to lesion in the vasomotor centers of the cerebral cortex or in the conducting paths connecting them with vasomotor centers in the oblongata **A., Cutaneous,** 1 One that leaves on certain cutaneous surfaces a corresponding pallor or flush according as the innervation of the superficial arteries is augmented or diminished. 2. See *Dermatosis, Neurotic.* **A., Peripheral,** one affecting the peripheral nervous system; it may be either direct or reflex. **A, Spinal,** that due to a lesion of the spinal cord or cerebrospinal

Angionitis (*an-je-o-ni'-tis*) See *Angiitis* (Illus. Dict.).

Angionosis (*an-je-o-no'-sis*) [ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; νοσος, a disease] See *Angiopathy* (Illus. Dict.).

Angiopancreatitis (*an-je-o-pan-kre-at-i'-tis*). Inflammation of the vascular tissue of the pancreas.

Angiophorous (*an-je-of'-or-us*) [ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; φορεῖν, to bear] Applied to tissue which accompanies and supports vessels

Angioplegmus (*an-je-o-pleg'-mus*) See *Perplication* (Illus. Dict.).

Angioplerosis (*an-je-o-pler-o'-sis*) [ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; πλήρωσις, a filling up] Engorgement of the vessels.

Angioplerotic, Angeiopleroticus (*an-je-o-pler-ot'-ik, -us*) Relating to vascular engorgement.

Angioploce (*an-je-op'-lo-se*) [ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; πλοκή, a twining] See *Perplication* (Illus. Dict.).

Angiopressure (*an-je-o-presh'-ur*). The production of hemostasis by means of angiotribe and forceps without ligation.

Angiopyra, Angeiopyretos (*an-je-o-pi'-rah, -re-tos*) [ἀγγεῖον, vessel; πῦρ, fever]. Inflammatory fever. [Alibert.]

Angiorhigosis (*an-je o-ri-go'-sis*) [ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; ῥιγος, cold]. Rigidity of the vessels.

Angiosclerosis (*an-je-o-skler-o'-sis*) [ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; σκληρός, hard]. The induration and thickening of the walls of the bloodvessels.

Angioscopy (*an-je-os'-ko-pe*) [ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; σκοπεῖν, to look]. Inspection of the capillaries with an angioscope.

Angiosteogenic, Angiosteogenous (*an-je-o-ste-o'-en-ik, an-je-o-ste-of'-en-us*) [ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; ὀστέον, a bone; γεννᾶν, to produce]. Relating to, producing, or produced by calcification of the vessels.

Angiosteogeny (*an-je-os-te-of'-en-e*). Calcification of the vessels. Syn., *Angiosteosis; Angiostosis.*

Angiosymphysis (*an-je-o-sim'-fiz-is*) [ἀγγεῖον, vessel; σύν, together; φύειν, to grow]. The growing together of vessels.

Angiosynizesis (*an-je-o-sin-e-ze'-sis*) [ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; συνιζάνειν, to collapse]. The collapse of the walls of a vessel and subsequent growing together.

Angiotelectasis. See *Angiotelectasia* or *Teleangiectasis* (Illus Dict.).

Angiotenic (*an-je-o-ten'-ik*) [ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; τείνειν, to stretch]. Due to or marked by distention of the bloodvessels.

Angioteria (*an-je-o-te'-re-ah*) [ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; τέρας, a wonder]. An abnormal development of the vascular system.

Angiothlipsis (*an-je-o-thlip'-sis*) [ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, θλίβειν, to rub, to gall]. The abrasion of a vessel.

Angiotitis (*an-je-o-ti'-tis*) [ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; οὖς, ear]. 1. Inflammation of the bloodvessels of the ear 2. Angiitis.

Angiotome, Angeiotome (*an'-je-o-tōm, an'-ji-o-tōm*) [ἀγγεῖον, vessel; τομή, a cutting]. The vascular tissue of an embryonic metamere.

Angiotomist (*an-je-ot'-o-mist*) [ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; τέμνειν, to cut]. One devoted to the anatomy of the vascular system.

Angiotomy. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. That branch of anatomy relating to the vascular system

Angiotribe (*an'-je-o-trib*) [ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; τρίβειν, to grind or bruise]. A clamp furnished with powerful jaws used by Tuffier in vaginal hysterectomy to occlude arteries

Angiotripsy (*an-je-o-trip'-se*) [ἀγγεῖον, vessel; τρίβειν, to rub] Vascular torsion and compression by means of the angiotribe.

Angiouromalacia (*an-je-o-u-ro-mal-a'-she-ah*) [ἀγγεῖον, vessel; οὖρον, urine; μαλακία, a softening]. Softening of the vessels of the urinary tract.

Angiouropathy (*an-je-o-u-rop'-ath-e*) [ἀγγεῖον, vessel; οὖρον, urine; πάθος, disease]. Any disease of the urinary vessels.

Angiourostenosis (*an-je-o-u-ro-sten-o'-sis*) [ἀγγεῖον, vessel, οὖρον, urine, στένωσις, contraction]. Constriction of the urinary vessels.

Angitis (*an-ji'-tis*). See *Angiitis* (Illus. Dict.).

Angle. (See Illus. Dict) **A of Aberration.** See *A of Deviation* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Basiopic.** See *A., Basilar* (Illus Dict.). **A.s, Distal,** the angles formed by the union of the other surfaces of the tooth crown with the distal surface. **A., Great, of the Eye,** the inner angle of the eye. **A.s, Incisal,** in dentistry, the angles of the various lateral surfaces of the tooth crowns at their junction with the incisal surface. **A.s, Labial.** 1. See *A.s of the Lips* (Illus. Dict.). 2. In dentistry, the angles of the labial surface of the tooth crown which join the other surfaces. **A., Mesial,** the angles formed at the junction of the mesial surfaces of a tooth crown with the other surfaces. **A., Nasal** (of the eye), the inner angle of the eye. **A., Pelvivertebral.** Same as *A. of Inclination* (of pelvis) (Illus. Dict.). **A., Principal,** the angle formed by that side of a prism receiving the incident ray with the side from which the refracted ray escapes. **A., Rolandic,** the acute angle formed by the fissure of Rolando with the superior border of the cerebral hemisphere. **A. of Supination of the Hand, A. of Supination of the Radius,** the extent to which the hand is capable of being supinated; about 180°. **A., Sylvian,** the angle formed by the posterior limb of the Sylvian fissure with a line perpendicular to the superior border of the hemisphere. **A., Temporal** (of the eye), the outer canthus of the eye. **A., Tubal.** See *A. of the Uterus* (Illus. Dict.).

Angola Seeds (*an-go'-lah*) [*Angola*, a province in western Africa]. Jequirity beans, the seeds of *Abrus precatorius*, L. **A.-weed,** the lichen *Roccella tinctoria* furnishing litmus.

Angor. (See Illus. Dict.) **A. animi,** a sense of imminent dissolution. **A. pectoris,** angina pectoris.

Angosturin (*ang-gos-tu'-rin*). See *Cusparin.*

Angræcum (*an-gre'-kum*) [Malay, *angrek*]. A genus of orchids. **A. fragrans,** Thou., an East Indian species, has peculiarly fragrant leaves, with pungent, aromatic taste, and is used under the name of *faham* as a substitute for Chinese tea, and has a similar effect on the system

Angu [West Indian] 1. Cassava bread. 2. A Malay name for asafetida

Anguicidal (*ang-gwi-si'-dal*). Destructive to snakes.

Anguicide (*ang'-gwi-sid*) [*anguis*, a snake; *cædere*, to kill]. Anything destructive to snakes.

Anguiform (*ang'-gwi-form*) [*anguis*, a snake; *forma*, form]. Serpent-shaped

Angular. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A bone which, together with the supraangular, strengthens the upper or articular part of the jaw in birds and reptiles. Syn., *Angulare.*

Angulate, Angulated (*ang'-gu-lāt, ang'-gu-la-ted*) [*angulus*, an angle] Furnished with a definite number of angles. Cf. *Angulose.*

Angulation (*ang-gu-la'-shun*). The formation of angular loops in the intestines

Angulilabialis (*an-gu-le-la-be-a'-lis*). See *Depressor anguli oris, Muscles, Table of* (Illus Dict.).

Anguliscapulohumeral (*ang-gu-le-skap-u-lo-hu'-mur-al*). See *Teres major, Muscles, Table of* (Illus. Dict.).

Angulose, Angulous (*ang-gu-lōs, -us*) [*angulus*, an angle]. Full of angles, furnished with an indefinite number of angles, as opposed to *angulate.*

Angustation (*ang-gus-ta'-shun*) [*angustare*, to narrow] A narrowing, a stricture; stenosis.

Angustimanous (*ang-gus-tim'-an-us*) [*angustus*, narrow; *manus*, a hand]. Furnished with narrow hands.

Angustura. (See Illus Dict) **A., False,** *Strychnos nux-vomica*, the bark of which is often mixed with the cusparia bark.

Angyomyces (*an-je-o-mi'-ses*). See *Angiomyces.*

Anhæmasia, Anhæmia. See *Anemia* (Illus Dict.).

Anhalonin (*an-hal-o'-nin*) [*Anhalonium*, a genus of cacti] $C_{12}H_{15}NO_3$. A poisonous alkaloid from *Anhalonium lewinii*, Henning, forming colorless needles, soluble in a large quantity of water, very soluble in ether, alcohol, chloroform, benzin, and petroleum ether. It forms salts with the ordinary acids **A. Hydrochlorate,** $C_{12}H_{15}NO_3HCl$, white crystalline powder, soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform, melts at 85° C. It is a cardiac and respiratory stimulant and is used as strychnin in angina pectoris, asthma, and pneumothorax.

Anhedonia (*an-he-do'-ne-ah*) [*an*, priv.; ἡδονή, delight]. A complete loss of the sensation of pleasure in acts normally pleasant.

Anhelator (*an-hel-a'-tor*) [*anhelare*, to pant]. A person affected with dyspnea

Anhelitus (*an-hel'-i-tus*) [L.] 1. Respiration. 2. Difficult respiration; asthma.

Anhelose, Anhelous (*an'-hel-ōs, -us*) Panting, out of breath.

Anhemasia, Anhematosia. See *Anemia* (Illus. Dict.).

Anhomomerous (*an-ho-mom'-ur-us*) [*a*, priv.; ὁμός, the same; μέρος, a part]. Composed of dissimilar articulations.

Anhydration (*an-hi-dra'-shun*) [*a*, priv; ὕδωρ, water].

1. See *Dehydration* (Illus. Dict.). 2. **The state or** condition of not being hydrated.

Anhydric (*an-hi'-drik*) See *Anhydrous* (Illus. Dict.).

Anhydrite (*an-hi'-drit*) Anhydrous calcium sulfate.

Anhypnia (*an-hip'-ne-ah*). See *Anypnia* (Illus. Dict.).

Anianthinopsy (*an-e-an-thin-op'-se*) [*av*, priv.; ἰάνθινος, violet-colored; ὄψις, sight]. An inability to recognize violet tints

Anidros, Anidrus (*an-id'-ros, -us*) [*ανίδρως*]. Marked by the absence of perspiration.

Anidrosis. (See Illus. Dict) **A. crystallina.** See *Uridrosis crystallina* (Illus. Dict.).

Anile (*an'-il*) [*anus*, an old woman]. Imbecile; like an old woman.

Anilema (*an-il-e'-ma*). See *Aneilema* (Illus. Dict.); and *Aneilesis.*

Anilesis (*an-il-e'-sis*). See *Aneilesis.*

Anilevator (*an-i-le-va'-tor*). The levator ani. See *Muscles, Table of* (Illus. Dict).

Anilidmetarsenite (*an-il-id-met-ar'-sen-it*). $C_6H_6NO_3ASC_6H_9NHAsO_3$. A white, odorless powder with slight saline taste, containing 37.69% of arsenic, about half as much as arsenious acid It dissolves in water up to 20% and is used by subcutaneous injection in skin disease. Dose, ¼–3 gr. of 20% solution per day. Syn., *Atoxyl.*

Anilin. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Phenylamin; Benzidam; Crystalline; Cyanol* **A. Acetate,** $C_6H_{11}NO_2$, a thick oil without color, soluble in water and alcohol. **A. Camphorate,** $(C_6H_5NH_2)_2C_{10}H_{16}O_4$, white or reddish crystals, soluble in 30 parts of water, 10 parts of glycerin; readily soluble in alcohol and ether It is antispasmodic. **A. Hydrobromate,** $C_6H_8.NBr$, white crystals, soluble in water and alcohol **A. Hydrochlorate,** C_6H_8NCl, needles or lamellas, soluble in water and alcohol, melting at 190°–192° C. **A. Hydrofluorate,** C_6H_7NF. **A. Hydrosilicofluorate,** a reaction-product of water and anilin silicofluorate. **A. Nitrate,** $C_6H_8N_2O_4$, white acicular crystals or prisms, soluble in water and alcohol; decomposes at 190° C. **A. Orange,** $C_7H_5N_4O_5K$, potassium or ammonium salts of dinitroorthocresol and dinitroparacresol It is a reddish-yellow powder, soluble in water It is used in dyeing fabrics, and improperly in coloring butter, etc. **A. Oxalate,** $C_8H_9O_4N$, small white prisms, soluble in water and slightly in alcohol. **A. Pink, A. Rose.** See *Safranin* (Illus. Dict). **A. Purple.** See *Mauvein* (Illus. Dict.) **A. Tribromid,** $C_6H_4Br_3N$, long colorless needles, melting at 119° C., boiling at 300° C., obtained from anilin by action of bromin. Syn , *Tribromoanilin* **A. Yellow.** See *Aurin; Chrysanilin;* and *Pigments, Conspectus of* (Illus. Dict).

Anilinophile. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A tissue or element staining readily with anilin.

Anilipyrin (*an-il-i-pi'-rin*) A feebly toxic white powder, consisting of acetanilid, 1 part; antipyrin, 2 parts, melted together. It is more soluble in water than either of its constituents. Dose, 8–16 gr.

Anima. (See Illus. Dict.) 3 A current of air; the breath; the mind; consciousness. In the plural, *Animæ*, the swimming-bladders of herring, used as a diuretic. **A. aloes,** refined aloes. **A. brutalis,** the blood. **Animæ deliquium,** syncope. **Animæ gravitas,** an offensive breath **A. hepatis,** iron sulfate, from its supposed efficacy in liver disease. **Animæ pathemata,** mental affections. **A. stahliana, A., Stahl's,** the vital principle of plants or animals.

Animalculist. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. One skilled in the study of animalcula. 3. One who supports the theory of animalculism. Cf. *Animist.*

Animalculovism (*an-im-al-ku-lo'-vism*) [*animalculum*, a little animal; *ovum*, an egg]. The theory that the embryo is produced conjointly by the spermatozoid and the ovule.

Animalculovist (*an-im-al-ku-lo'-vist*). One who holds the doctrine of animalculovism.

Animalist (*an'-im-al-ist*). See *Animalculist.*

Animality (*an-im-al'-it-e*). The state of having an animal nature

Animiferus (*an-im-if'-ur-us*) [*anime; ferre*, to bear]. Yielding anime.

Animirtin. See *Anamirtin* (Illus Dict.).

Animist (*an'-im-ist*). One who holds the doctrine of animism. Cf. *Animalculist.*

Animus (*an'-ini-us*) [L] The mind; the soul; the breath; life.

Aniodol (*an-i'-o-dol*). A glycerin solution of trioxymethylene, useful as an antiseptic in 1% solution.

Aniridism, Aniridismus (*an-ir-id'-izm, -iz'-mus*). See *Aniridia* (Illus. Dict.).

Anisalol (*an-is'-al-ol*). $C_{17}H_{18}O_4$. The phenyl ester of anisic rystals. It is antirheumatic and analgesic. Dose, 5–15 gr. (0 5–1 gm.).

Anisalyl (*an-is'-al-il*) [*anisic; alcohol*]. C_8H_9O. The univalent radicle of anisic alcohol. **A. Hydrate,** anisic alcohol.

Anisamate (*an-is'-am-āt*) [*anisum*, anise]. A salt of anisamic acid.

Anisamid (*an-is'-am-id*). $C_8H_9NO_2$. The amid of anisic acid; anisyl amid.

Anisate (*an'-is-āt*) [*anisum*, anise]. A salt of anisic acid.

Anisated (*an-is-a'-ted*). Containing anise

Anise. (See Illus. Dict) **A., Bengal,** Ajowan seed, the seed of *Carum copticum.* **A., China,** star anise. See *Illicium anisatum* **A., French,** fennel, *Fœniculum vulgare.* **A., Orinoco.** See *Nectandrum cymbarum.* **A., Siberian, A., Star.** See *Illicium anisatum.* **A.-tree, Florida.** See *Illicium floridanum.*

Anisette (*an'-is-et*) [*anisum*, anise]. A liqueur prepared by the distillation of the seeds of star anise, fennel, and coriander with water and alcohol and the addition of sugar

Anishumin (*an-is-hu'-min*) [*anisum*, anise; *humus*, the ground] A dark substance derived from the action of acetyl chlorid upon anisic aldehyd. It is insoluble in water, ether, and alcohol.

Anishydramid (*an-is-hi'-dram-id*). $C_{14}H_{24}N_2O_4$. Snowy crystals obtained by the action of ammonia upon anisic aldehyd.

Anisidin (*an-is'-id-in*). $N(C_7H_7O)H_2$. A base obtained from nitranisol by action of ammonium sulfid in alcoholic solution; with acids it forms crystalline compounds. Syn., *Methylphenidin, Methylamidophenol* **A. Citrate,** an analgesic similar to phenetidin citrate.

Anisoate (*an-is'-o-āt*) [*anisum*, anise]. A salt of anisoic acid.

Anisochromatic (*an-is-o-kro-mat'-ik*) [*ἄνισος*, unequal; *χρῶμα*, color]. Not having the same color throughout; said of solutions containing two pigments used in testing for color-blindness.

Anisodactylus (*an-is-o-dak'-til-us*) [*ἄνισος*, unequal; *δάκτυλος*, a finger]. With unequal digits.

Anisoin (*an-is-o'-in*). 1. A substance isomeric with anethol, produced by action of a combination of chlorin and iodin on oil of anise. 2. $C_{16}.H_{16}O_4$, a crystalline substance obtained from anisic aldehyd by prolonged action of alcohol and potassium cyanid.

Anisomelia (*an-is-o-me'-le-ah*) [*ἄνισος*, unequal; *μέλος*, limb]. An inequality between corresponding limbs.

Anisomeria (*an-is-o-me'-re-ah*) [ἀνισος, unequal; μέρος, part]. The condition of having unequal organs or parts in successive series.

Anisometrope (*an-is'-o-me-trōp*) [ἀνισος, unequal; μέτρον, measure; ὤψ, the eye]. A person with dissimilar refractive power of the two eyes.

Anisotachys (*an-is-ot'-a-kis*) [ἀνισος, unequal; ταχυς, quick] Applied to an accelerated pulse of varying rapidity.

Anisotrophy (*an-is-ot'-ro-fe*) [ἀνισος, unequal; τρέπειν, to turn]. The quality of being doubly refractive or of being unequally refractive in different directions; the state or quality of being unequally responsive to external influences.

Anisotropy (*an-is-ot'-ro-pe*) [ἀνισος, unequal; τροπή, a turning] In embryology, Pflüger's term for the presence of a predetermined axis.

Anisphincter (*an-e-sfink'-tur*) See *Sphincter ani, External, Table of Muscles* (Illus. Dict.).

Anisyl. (See Illus Dict.) **A. chinin,** $C_8H_4 . OCH_3 . CO . O . C_{20}H_{23}N_2O$, a quinin ester, insoluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol; melts at 87°–88° C. **A. Hydrate.** See *Acid, Anisic* (Illus. Dict.).

Anitin (*an'-it-in*) A brownish, hygroscopic powder, ichthyosulfonic acid, obtained from ichthyol Its 33% aqueous solution combines with phenols, etc., to form anitols.

Anitol (*an'-it-ol*) Any one of the soluble compounds formed by anitin with phenols, cresols, etc.; they possess germicidal properties

Ankle. (See Illus Dict.) **A., Tailor's,** a ganglion or synovial sac over the external malleolus in tailors, due to their constrained posture when at work **A., Valgus,** a debilitated condition of the ankle-joint due to laxity of the internal lateral ligament, permitting the foot to act as in talipes valgus

Ankola (*an-kō'-lah*) [Hind.] The bitter, emetic root-bark of *Alangium lamarckii*, Thwaites, a tree of tropical Asia and Africa. It is used in India in skin diseases and leprosy

Ankyla, Ankyle (*ang'-kil-ah, -e*) [ἀγκύλη, anything bent]. 1 An angular part, particularly the elbow 2 Ankylosis of a joint with flexion. 3. Abnormal adhesion of parts.

Ankylenteria (*ang-kil-en-te'-re-ah*). See *Ankylenteron* (Illus. Dict.).

Ankylocheilon, Ankylochilon. See *Ankylocheilia* (Illus Dict.).

Ankylodeire, Ankylodere, Ankyloderis (*ang-kil-o-dīre, -de-re, -is*) [ἀγκύλος, crooked; δειρή, the neck]. Wryneck; torticollis

Ankyloglossum (*ang-kil-o-glos'-um*). 1. Tongue-tie. 2. Adhesion of the tongue to any part of the mouth. Syn., *Olophonia linguae frenata.*

Ankylomele (*ang-kil-o-me'-le*) [ἀγκύλη, a loop; μέλος, a limb]. 1. The abnormal growing together of limbs (as of the fingers and toes). 2. Relating to or affected with abnormal adhesion of the limbs to each other.

Ankylosed (*ang'-kil-ōzd*). Fixed by ankylosis.

Ankylosis. (See Illus. Dict.) **A., Capsular,** that due to cicatricial shrinking of the joint capsule. **A., Cartilaginous,** a form observed as a sequel of subacute coxitis in the young, marked with great muscle tension, and absence of suppuration; the cartilages may remain intact for a long time although the shrunken synovial membrane has ceased to secrete. **A., Central,** that due to causes present within the joint. **A., Extracapsular,** that due to causes exterior to the joint. **A., Fibroid, A., Fibrous.** See *A., Ligamentous* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Generalized, ankylosis** affecting many joints, or a tendency toward it. **A., Intracapsular, adhesion** of the joints through masses of bone, connective tissue, or cartilage within the joint proper. **A., Muscular,** that due to muscular contraction.

Ankylourethria (*ang-kil-o-u-re'-thre-ah*). See *Ankylurethra.*

Ankylurethra, Ankylurethria (*ang-kil-u-re'-thrah, re'-thre-ah*) [ἀγκύλη, a noose; οὐρήθρα, the urethra]. Urethral stricture or atresia.

Annectant (*an-ek'-tant*) [*ad,* to; *nectere,* to bind]. Connecting, linking.

Annularis (*an-u-lar'-is*) [L., relating to a ring]. 1. Ring-shaped. 2. The ring finger. 3. The cricoid cartilage. **A. ani.** See *Sphincter ani, Table of Muscles.* **A. posterior,** the fourth dorsal interosseous muscle. **A. prior,** the second palmar interosseous muscle. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Annulate (*an'-u-lāt*) Characterized by, made up of, or surrounded by rings

Annuliferous (*an-u-lif'-ur-us*) [*annulus,* a ring; *ferre,* to bear] Marked with rings.

Annuliform (*an-u'-le-form*) [*annulus,* a ring; *forma,* shape]. Ring-shaped.

Annulus [pl., *annuli*] (See Illus. Dict.) **Annuli, Bottcher's** See *Rings, Bottcher's.* **Annuli cartilaginei,** the incomplete cartilaginous rings of the trachea **A. cartilagineus.** See *A. tendinosus* **A. cruralis,** the femoral ring. **A. errans.** See *A. migrans.* **A. fibrosus.** (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Firm connective tissue containing elastic fibers surrounding the auriculoventricular openings of the heart. Syn., *Annulus fibrosus atrioventricularis.* **A. inguinalis abdominalis,** the internal abdominal ring. **A. inguinalis cutaneus,** the external abdominal ring. **A. interauricularis.** See *A. ovalis* (Illus. Dict.). **A. migrans,** a disease of the tongue marked by crescentic bands of rash spreading over its dorsal surface and sometimes affecting the sides and under surface. Syn., *Lingua geographica.* **A papillarum linguae,** the annular margin of the depression in which the circumvallate papillae are situated. **A. senilis.** See *Arcus senilis* (Illus. Dict.). **A. tendineus, A. tendinosus.** 1 See *Ring, Arnold's Tendinous.* 2. The anterior border of the ciliary ligament. **A. tympanicus.** See *Ring, Tympanic* (Illus. Dict.) **A. ventriculi,** the pylorus. **A. vulvae.** See *Ostium, Vaginal* (Illus. Dict.).

Anocavernosus (*an-o-kav-ur-nō'-sus*). See *Bulbocavernosus* (Illus. Dict.).

Anocelia, Anocœlia (*an-o-se'-le-ah*) [ἀνω, upward; κοιλία, a cavity] The thorax.

Anoceliadelphous (*an-o-se-le-ah-del'-fus*) [ἀνω, upward, κοιλία, a cavity; ἀδελφος, a brother] United by the thorax or upper part of the abdomen.

Anocheilum, Anocheilus. See *Anochilon.*

Anochilon, Anocheilon, Anochilos (*an-o-kī'-lon, -los*) [ἀνω, upward; χεῖλος, a lip]. 1. The upper lip 2 An individual having a large upper lip.

Anochiloschisis (*an-o-ki-los-kī'-sis*) [ἀνω, upward; χεῖλος, a lip; σχίζειν, to split] An operation of splitting the upper lip, for reducing its size.

Anodal. (See Illus. Dict.) **A. Closure,** the closure of an electric circuit with the anode placed in relation to the muscle or nerve which is to be affected. **A. Closure Clonus, A. Closure Contraction.** See *Contraction, Anodal Closure.* **A. Duration,** the duration of an anodal clonus contraction.

Anode. (See Illus Dict.) **A., Soluble,** Sprague's term for an anode formed of the metal which is deposited.

Anodermous (*an-o-aur'-mus*) [*a,* priv.; δέρμα, the skin]. Without the appearance of an epidermis.

Anodic. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Ascending. 3. Anodal.

Anodinia (*an-o-din'-e-ah*) [*a*, priv.; ὀδις, the pain of childbirth]. Absence of labor pains.

Anodinous (*an-od'-in-us*) Without labor pains.

Anodont, Anodontous, Anodous (*an'-o-dont, an-o-dont'-us, an'-od us*) [*a*, priv ; ὀδους, a tooth]. Toothless.

Anodyne. (See Illus Dict) 2. Relieving pain

Anodynin (*an-o-din'-nin*). See *Antipyrin* (Illus. Dict.).

Anœodochium (*an-e-o-do'-ke um*) [ἀνοος, without understanding ; δοχος, a receptacle]. A lunatic asylum

Anoesia, Anoetia. (See Illus. Dict.) **A. adstricta,** melancholia

Anoint (*an-oint'*) [*munguere*, to besmear]. To rub with oil or with an oily substance.

Anomalism (*an om'-al-izm*) [ἀνωμαλος, strange]. Deviation from the normal order or standard

Anomalogy (*an-om-al-ol'-o-je*) [ἀνωμαλος, strange ; λόγος, science]. The science of anomalies.

Anomalonomy (*an-om-al-on'-o me*) [ἀνωμαλία, irregularity ; νόμος, a law]. The science of the laws governing anomalism.

Anomaloporous (*an-om-al-op'-or-us*) [ἀνώμαλος, strange ; πόρος, a pore]. Having pores of unequal size.

Anomalotrophies (*an-om-al-ot'-ro-fez*) [ἀνώμαλος, strange ; τροφη, nourishment]. Diseases consisting in anomalies of nutrition.

Anomalotrophy (*an-om-al-ot'-ro-fe*). An anomaly of nutrition

Anomeomeria, Anomœomeria (*an-om-e-o-me'-re-ah*) [ἀνόμοιος, unlike ; μέρος, a part]. The condition of being heterogeneous

Anomia (*an-o'-me-ah*). 1. See *Anomaly* (Illus. Dict.). 2. [*a*, priv ; ὀνομα, name] Loss of ability to name objects or to recognize names

Anommatous (*an-om'-at-us*) [*a*, priv , ὀμμα, the eye]. Without eyes.

Anomocardiasthenia (*an-o-mo-kar-de-as-thĕ'-ne-ah*) [*a*, priv ; νόμος, a law , καρδία, the heart , σθενος, strength]. Irregular heart action ; palpitation

Anomocephala (*an o-mo-sef'-al-ah*) [*a*, priv.; νόμος, law ; κεφαλη, the head]. A general term for monsters marked by anomalies of the head.

Anomodont, Anomodontous (*an-om'-o-dont, an-om-o-dont'-us*) [*a*, priv., νόμος, law ; ὀδους, a tooth]. Having the teeth specialized into canines, incisors, and molars. It was once regarded as characteristic of mammals, but it begins among reptiles, *e. g.*, *Diademodon*.

Anomogangliotrophy (*an-o-mo-gang-gle-ot'-ro-fe*) [ἀνομος, irregular ; γαγγλιον, a knot ; τροπος, a turn]. Any irregular formation in the ganglia.

Anomous (*an'-om-us*) [*a*, priv.; ὠμος, the shoulder]. Without shoulders.

Anomus (*an-o'-mus*) [L]. 1. Anomalous 2. Anomous.

Anona (*an-o'-nah*) [Malay, *manoa*]. A genus of shrubs and trees of the order *Anonaceæ*, native of tropic America. **A. ambotay,** Aubl., a native of French Guiana. The bark is applied to malignant ulcers. **A. glabra,** L., a species growing in the West Indies. The juice of the unripe fruit is applied to ulcers. **A. muricata,** L., sour-sop, rough anona, an American tree, but cultivated in all tropic countries, where the ripe fruit is a favorite food and used in a cooling drink for fevers. The astringent unripe fruit is used in intestinal atony. The bark is astringent and irritant ; the root-bark is used in cases of disease resulting from ingestion of poisonous fish ; the leaf is anthelmintic and externally a suppurant **A. obtusifolia,** D. C , the edible fruit is used in South America and in the West Indies by the natives as a narcotic. **A. reticulata,** L., sweet-sop, bullock's heart, a West Indian tree, but cultivated throughout the tropics. The unripe dried fruit and seeds are used as an intestinal astringent ; the kernels of the seeds are very poisonous ; the leaves are anthelmintic. **A. spinescens,** Mart , of Brazil ; the seeds are used to poison vermin , the fruit as a poultice. **A. squamosa,** L., custard-apple ; an American tree cultivated throughout the tropics for its fruit, which is used medicinally as *A. muricata*. The seeds are used to destroy insects , the bark is employed by the Malays and Chinese as a tonic

Anonal (*an-o'-nal*). Relating to the genus *Anona*.

Anonychosis (*an-o-nik-o'-sis*). 1 See *Anonychia* (Illus Dict.). 2 Decrease of nail-formation

Anonymos (*an-on'-im-us*) [*a*, priv ; ὀνομα, a name]. The cricoid cartilage

Anoperineal (*an-o-per-in'-e-al*). Relating to the anus and the perineum

Anopheles (*an-of'-el-ez*) [ἀνωφελής, harmful] A genus of dipterous insects (mosquitos) founded by Meigen (1818), belonging to the family *Culicidæ*. The palpi in both sexes are at least almost as long as the proboscis , proboscis straight or nearly so ; colors of body brown and yellowish [Coquillet.] **A. albimanus,** Wied-Neuwied, of Europe, is unrecognized in the United States It has snow-white tarsi. **A. argyritarsis,** Desr., a very beautiful species, with hind feet largely snow-white on the apical half, occurs in Cuba **A. bifurcatus,** L , occurs in Canada **A christopherse,** of India, harbors sporozoits, and in districts where present the endemic index of malaria varies from 40% to 72%. **A. claviger,** Fab., this supposed species has been shown by Osten Sachen to have no existence. It never existed either as a type specimen or as a scientific concept of a species. [Howard] **A. crucians,** Wiedemann ; scales of last wing vein white marked with three black spots ; palpi marked with white at bases of last four joints **A. maculipennis** (Meigen), Hoffmannsegg, scales of last wing vein wholly black , palpi wholly black. This is the common form of northern and central Europe and America, and the common agent in the transmission of the malaria parasite Syn , *A. quadrimaculatus*, Say. **A. nigerrimus,** of India, is found quite apart from human habitations breeding only in marsh water **A. nigripes,** [illegible] species unrecognized in the United States. **A. pictus,** of [illegible], is recognized in the United States. **A. punctipennis,** Say, black mosquito, the handsomest species found in the United States. It has a yellowish-white spot occupying three-fourths of the length of the front margin of the wing ; the scales of the last wing vein are white, those at each end black. Syn., *A. hiemalis*, Fitch. **A. Rossii,** the most widely distributed species in India, breeding in foul water ; does not carry the parasite of benign nor of malignant tertian fever, and in Calcutta, where this is the prevalent species, the endemic index of malaria is 0

Anophresia. See *Anophrasia* (Illus Dict)

Anopisthius (*an-o-pis'-the-us*) [*a*, priv , ὀπισθιος, belonging to the hinder part]. Having a contiguous mouth and anus ; with no distinct anal extremity.

Anoplognathus (*an-o-plog'-nath-us*) [ἀοπλος, unarmed ; γναθος, the jaw]. Having unarmed jaws.

Anoptous (*an-op'-tus*) [ἀνοπτος, unseen] Invisible.

Anopubic (*an-o-pu'-bik*). Relating to the anus and the pubes.

Anorchidia, Anorchidiasis (*an-or-kid'-e-ah, -i-a'-sis*). See *Anorchism* (Illus. Dict.).

Anorectal (*an-o-rek'-tal*). Pertaining to the anus and the rectum.

Anorexis, Anorexy. See *Anorexia* (Illus. Dict.).

Anorganochemistry (*an-or-gan-o-kem'-is-tre*) [a, priv.; ὄργανον, an organ; χημεια, chemistry]. Inorganic chemistry.

Anorganogenesis (*an-or-gan-o-jen'-e-sis*) [a, priv.; ὄργανον, an organ; γενᾶν, to produce]. 1 The formation of inorganic bodies. 2. The production of definitely formed bodies otherwise than by procreation Syn , *Anorganogenia.*

Anorganography (*an-or-gan-og'-raf-e*) [a, priv ; ὄργανον, an organ ; γραφειν, to write]. The description of inorganic bodies.

Anorganology (*an-or-gan-ol'-o-je*) [a, priv.; ὄργανον, an organ ; λόγος, science] The science of inorganic structures.

Anorgic (*an-or'-jik*). See *Anorganic* (Illus Dict).

Anorhinus (*an-or-ē'-nus*) See *Inorhin* (Illus. Dict).

Anoria (*an-or'-e-ah*) [ανωρια, untimeliness] Immaturity.

Anormal (*ah-nor'-mal*) [a, priv , *norma*, a rule]. Abnormal

Anorous (*an'-or-us*). Immature, untimely

Anorrhorrhea (*an-or-or-ē'-ah*) [a, priv ; ὀρρος, serum ; ῥοια, a flow]. A diminished or defective secretion of serous substance.

Anorthography (*an-or-thog'-raf-e*) [a, priv ; ὀρθος, straight ; γραφειν, to write]. Incapacity to write correctly , motor agraphia.

Anorthoscope (*an-or'-tho-skōp*) [a, priv.; ὀρθος, straight; σκοπεῖν, to look] An apparatus invented by Plateau for connecting in one perfect visual image disconnected and incomplete pictures It consists of two cylinders, the partial pictures on the outer wall of the smaller and inner cylinder being apparently united when seen through vertical slits in the larger and outer cylinder, the two [illegible] the same axis. Cf. *Dedaleum, Stroboscope,*

Anoscope (*an'-os-kōp*) [*anus*; σκοπεῖν, to look] An instrument for examining the first two inches of the rectum.

Anoscopy (*an-os'-kop-e*). Inspection of the anus by means of the anoscope.

Anosmabic (*an-os-mab'-ik*) [av, priv ; ὀσμή, smell] 1. With small olfactory lobes. 2 Not having a keen sense of smell.

Anosmatic (*an-oz-mat'-ik*). See *Anosmabic.*

Anosmia. (See Illus. Dict.) **A., Afferent,** that due to the loss of the conductivity of the olfactory nerves **A., Atonic,** that due to impaired nervous power **A., Central,** that due to cerebral disease. **A , Lithic,** that due to a calculus in the nose. **A., Organic,** that due to disease of the nasal pituitary membrane. **A., Peripheral,** that due to disease of the peripheral ends of the olfactory nerves.

Anosmic, Anosmous (*an-oz'-mik, -mus*). 1. Without odor. 2. Having no sense of smell.

Anostomosis (*an-os-tom-o'-sis*). See *Anastomosis.*

Anotous (*an-ō'-tus*) [a, priv.; οὐς, ear]. Devoid of ears; earless.

Anotta, Anotto. See *Annotto* (Illus Dict.).

Anourous (*an-u'-rus*) [a, priv.; οὐρά, a tail]. Destitute of a tail.

Anoxemia, Anoxæmia (*an-oks-ē'-me-ah*) [a, priv.; ὀξύς, sharp; αἱμα, blood]. 1. A lack of oxygen in the blood. 2. See *Anoxyemia* (Illus. Dict.).

Anoxidic (*an-oks-id'-ik*) [a, priv.; ὀξύς, sharp]. Not capable of oxidation.

Anoxoluin, Anoxolyin (*an-oks-ol'-u-in, -i-in*) [a, priv.; ὀξύς, sharp; λύειν, to dissolve]. The substance opposed to oxolyn, which according to Le Conte exists with it in fibrin, albumin, globulin, and casein, and which is not soluble in glacial acetic acid

Anoxycausis (*an-oks-e-kaw'-sis*) [a, priv ; ὀξύς, sharp; καύσις, a burning]. Combustion without the presence of oxygen

Anoxyocausis. See *Anoxycausis.*

Anozol (*an'-o-zol*). A combination of iodoform and thymol ; deodorous iodoform.

Ansa. (See Illus Dict.) **A. atlantis,** the uppermost cervical ansa. **A., Cervical,** one of the intercommunicating branches of the anterior cervical nerves. **A., Coccygeal.** See *A. sacralis* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Galvanocaustic,** the wire loop of a galvanic cautery Syn., *Ligatura candens* **A. lenticularis,** a bundle of fibers proceeding from the neural laminas between the divisions of the lenticular nucleus. Syn., *Ansa lentiformis, Lenticular loop.* **A. lentiformis.** See *A. lenticularis* **A lumbalis, A. lumbaris,** one of the connecting ramifications between the branches of the lumbar nerves. **A peduncularis.** See *A. of Reil* (Illus Dict) **A., Sternal,** the interclavicular notch. **A subclavialis, A , Subclavian.** See *A. of Vieussens* (Illus Dict). **A. supramaxillaris,** one of communication between the ventral and dorsal superior dental nerves

Ansatus (*an-sa'-tus*) [*ansa*, a handle]. Furnished with a pedicle

Ansiform (*an'-se-form*) [*ansa*, a handle ; *forma*, shape]. Loop-shaped

Antacidin (*ant-as'-id-in*) [*anti*, against; *acidus*, sour]. Calcium saccharate.

Antaeneasmus (*an-ta-en-e-az'-mus*). See *Antencasmus*

Antanacathartic (*ant-an-ah-kath-ar'-tik*) [ἀντί, against; ανα, up; καθαρσις, purgation]. 1. Checking expectoration 2. An agent which checks expectoration.

Antanemic (*ant-an-ē'-mik*) [ἀντί, against; a, priv.; αἱμα, blood] 1. Correcting anemia. 2. A remedy efficient in anemia.

Antaphroditic (*ant-af-ro-dit'-ik*). See *Antaphrodisiac* (Illus Dict).

Antasphyctic (*ant-as-fik'-tik*) [ἀντι, against, ἀσφυκτος, pulseless] 1. Efficient in preventing asphyxia. 2. An agent efficacious in preventing asphyxia

Antecardium. See *Antucardium* (Illus. Dict.)

Antecornu (*an-te-kor'-nu*). See *Precornu* (Illus. Dict).

Antectoparasitic (*ant-ek-to-par-as-tit'-ik*) [ἀντί, against; ἐκτός, outside , παράσιτος, a parasite]. An antiparasitic remedy for external use.

Antecubital (*an-te-ku'-bit-al*) [*ante*, before ; *cubitum*, the elbow] Situated in front of the elbow.

Antedonin (*an-ted'-on-in*). A pigment obtained from the crinoid *Antedon rosaceæ*, Link., and other species

Antefixatio uteri. The operative suturing of the uterus in retroflexion.

Antemingens (*an-te-min'-jenz*) [*ante*, forward ; *mingere*, to urinate] A descriptive term applied to certain female animals which in urinating project the stream forward.

Anteneasmum, Anteneasmus (*an-ten-e-az'-mum, -mus*). P. Zacchias' term for a form of dementia marked by restlessness and a suicidal tendency

Antenergia (*an-ten-ur'-je-ah*) [ἀντί, against ; ἐνεργεῖν, to act]. 1. Resistance, counteraction. 2. Reciprocal action.

Antennary (*an-ten-ar'-e*). Relating to antennas.

Antennate (*an-ten'-āt*). Provided with antennas.

Antenniform (*an-ten'-e-form*) [*antenna*, a sail-yard ; *forma*, form]. Like an antenna in shape and nature.

Antephialtic. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. **A remedy against** nightmare.

Antepyretic (*an-te-pi-ret'-ik*) [*ante*, before; *πυρετός*, fever]. **Prior to the development of fever.**

Anteresis (*ant-er-i'-sis*) [*αντέρεισις*, resistance]. The resistance opposed by a dislocation during its reduction.

Anterior. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. In the lower animals, cephalad.

Anterodorsal (*an-te-ro-dor'-sal*) [*anterior*, before; *dorsum*, the back]. Pertaining to the ventral aspect of the dorsum

Anterointerior (*an-te-ro-in-te'-re-or*) [*anterior*, before; *interior*, inner] Located ventrally and internally.

Anterointernal (*an-te-ro-in-tur'-nal*) [*anterior*, before; *internus*, inward]. Situated in front to the inner side.

Anteromedian (*an-te-ro-me'-de-an*) [*anterior*, before, *medius*, the middle]. In front and toward the middle.

Anteuphorbium (*ant-u-for'-be-um*) [*ἀντί*, against; *Euphorbia*]. A remedy or drug efficient against the poison of *Euphorbia*.

Anteversioflexion (*an-te-vur-se-o-flek'-shun*). See *Anteversion* (Illus. Dict.).

Anthectic (*an-thek'-tik* or *ant-hek'-tik*) [*ἀντί*, against; *ἑκτικός*, hectic]. 1. Efficacious against tuberculosis. 2. An agent or remedy efficient against tuberculosis.

Anthema (*an'-the-mah*) [*ἀνθεῖν*, to bloom]. An exanthem; a skin eruption

Anthemen (*an'-them-en*). $C_{10}H_{16}$. A crystalline substance obtained from the flowers of chamomile, *Anthemis nobilis*, L.

Anthemidin (*an-them'-id-in*). 1. A tasteless crystalline principle, probably a glucosid; insoluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform; obtained from German chamomile, *Matricaria chamomilla*.

Anthemin (*an'-them-in*). A crystallizable base said to be found by Pattone in *Anthemis cotula*.

Anthemis. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*. **A. cotula**, L., mayweed, cotula, dog's chamomile, maddens, morgan, an acrid annual herb naturalized from Europe, where it is used in infusion for nervous diseases. It was the favorite panacea of Morgan Tud, physician to Arthur and his knights of the Round Table.

Anthemol (*an'-them-ol*). $C_{10}H_{16}O$. The angelic or tiglic ether in cumin oil; a thick liquid with odor of camphor. Syn., *Anthemyl alcohol*.

Antheneasmus (*an-then-e as'-mus*). See *Anteneasmus*.

Anthereon (*an-the'-re-on*) [*ἀνθερέων*, the chin]. That portion of the face on which beard grows.

Antherous (*an'-thur-us*) [*ἀνθηρός*, full of bloom]. Bright, florid; applied to drugs having a metallic luster.

Antherpetic (*ant her-pet'-ik*) [*ἀντί*, against; *ἕρπης*, herpes]. 1. Efficient against herpes. 2. An efficacious remedy for herpes.

Antherythrin (*anth-er'-e-thrin*) [*ἀνθος*, a flower; *ἐρυθρός*, red]. The red coloring-matter found in flowers.

Anthiarin (*an-thi'-ar-in*). See *Antiarin* (Illus. Dict.).

Anthine (*an'-then*) [*ἄνθος*, a flower]. Containing flowers; prepared from flowers.

Anthion (*an'-thi-on*). Potassium persulfate.

Anthocephalous, Anthocephalus (*an-tho-sef'-al-us*) [*ἄνθος*, a flower; *κεφαλή*, a head]. Having a flower-shaped head; *e. g.*, *Tænia anthocephala*.

Anthocoma (*an-tho-ko'-mah*). See *Anthrax* (Illus. Dict.).

Anthogenesis, Anthogeny. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. The production of flowers.

Anthoid (*an'-thoid*) [*ἄνθος*, a flower; *εἶδος*, likeness]. Like a flower.

Anthokirrin (*an-tho-kir'-in*) [*ἄνθος*, a flower; *κιρρός*, tawny]. The yellow coloring-matter contained in the flowers of toadflax, *Linaria vulgaris*.

Anthomania (*an-tho-ma'-ne-ah*) [*ἄνθος*, a flower; *μανία*, madness]. A morbid desire for flowers.

Anthophagus (*an-thof'-ag-us*) [*ἄνθος*, a flower; *φαγεῖν*, to eat]. Eating flowers.

Anthophein, Anthophæin (*an-tho-fe'-in*) [*ἄνθος*, a flower; *φαιός*, dim, dusky]. The brown pigment isolated by Moebius (1900) from the black spots in the corolla of *Vicia faba* and from the petals of species of *Delphinium*. It resembles phycophæin occurring in brown seaweeds, but, unlike it, is dissolved in the cell-sap instead of being present in the solid state in the chromatophores.

Anthorism, Anthorisma (*an'-thor-izm, an-thor-iz'-mah*) [*ἀντί*, against; *ὅρισμα*, a boundary]. A diffuse swelling.

Anthosperm (*an'-tho-spurm*). See *Tetraspore* (Illus. Dict.).

Anthracemia. (See Illus Dict.) 2 Asphyxia due to carbon monoxid [illegible]

Anthrachinolin. [illegible]

Anthrachinon See *Anthraquinone* (Illus Dict.).

Anthrachryson (*an thra-kris-on'*) [*ἀνθραξ*, a coal; *χρύσεος*, golden] $C_{14}H_8O_6$. A substance forming reddish-yellow needles, nearly insoluble in water, more easily soluble in alcohol and ether

Anthraciferous (*an-thras-if'-ur-us*) [*ἀνθραξ*, carbon, *φέρειν*, to bear]. Carbonaceous

Anthraciform (*an-thras'-e-form*) See *Anthracoid*.

Anthracin (*an' thras-in*) 1 A poisonous ptomain which Hoffa claimed to obtain from cultures of *Bacillus anthracis*. 2 See *Anthracene* (Illus. Dict.).

Anthracina (*an-thras-e' na*) Melanotic carcinoma.

Anthracine, Anthracinus (*an'-thras-en, an-thras-e'-nus*). Coal black

Anthracion (*an-thras'-e-on*) [*ἀνθράκιον*, a small carbuncle or ruby] [illegible]

Anthracoid [illegible] *τιχ; εἶδος*, likeness]. Resembling carbon, anthrax, or the gem carbuncle; anthraciform.

Anthracolemus, Anthracolœmus (*an-thra-kol-e'-mus*) [*ἀνθραξ*, a carbuncle; *λοιμος*, a plague]. Contagious anthrax

Anthracolepis (*an-thrak-ol'-ep-is*) [*ἀνθραξ*, coal; *λεπίς*, a scale]. Furnished with dark-colored scales.

Anthracoma (*an-thrak-o'-mah*) [*ἀνθραξ*]. A carbuncle.

Anthracopestis (*an-thrak-o-pes'-tis*) [*ἀνθραξ*, carbuncle; *pestis*, a plague]. Malignant anthrax.

Anthracophlyctis (*an-thrak-o-flik'-tis*) [*ἀνθραξ*, a carbuncle; *φλυκτίς*, a pustule]. Malignant anthrax.

Anthracosia, Anthracosis (See Illus Dict.) 2. A malignant or corroding ulcer; a carbuncle.

Anthraflavon (*an-thra-flav'-on*) [*anthracene; flavus*, yellow]. $C_{14}H_8O_4$. A substance acting as a dibasic acid, forming yellow needles subliming without fusion at temperatures above 300° C.

Anthragallol (*an-thra-gal'-ol*). $C_{14}H_8O_5$. A reaction-product of benzoic, gallic, and sulfuric acids. It occurs as a dark-brown paste or orange-red acicular crystals, soluble in alcohol; melts at 310° C. Sublimes at 290° C. It is used in dyeing. Syn., *Trioxyanthraquinon*.

Anthrahydroquinon (*an-thra-hi-dro-kwin-on'*). $C_{14}H_{10}O_2$. A yellow substance differing from anthraquinon in having two more atoms of hydrogen Syn., *Oxanthranol*.

Anthranilate (*an-thran'-il-at*) [*anthrax; anilin*]. A salt of anthranilic acid.

Anthraphenol, Anthraphenon (*an-thra-fen'-ol, -on*). $C_{14}H_9OH$. A hydrate of anthracene. There are two isomeric varieties—*anthrol* and *anthranol*.

Anthrapurpurin (*an-thra-pur'-pu-rin*) [*anthracene ; purpurin*]. $C_{14}H_8O_5$. A derivative of anthraflavic acid and an isomer of purpurin and of flavopurpurin almost identical with the latter; it forms orange colored needles. **A. Acetate, A. Diacetate,** a fine yellow, tasteless powder, freely soluble in glacial acetic acid and xylol, sparingly so in alcohol, insoluble in water; melts at 175° C. It is used as an aperient and laxative (it colors the urine red). Dose, 0.5 gm (7½ gr.). Syn., *Purgatin ; Purgatol.*

Anthraquinolin (*an-thra-kwin'-ol-in*) [*anthrax*, coal ; *quina*, bark]. $C_{17}H_{11}N$. A crystalline substance melting at 170° C., boiling at 446° C ; its solutions exhibit an intensely blue fluorescence.

Anthrarufin (*an-thra-ru'-fin*) [*anthrax*, coal ; *rufus*, red]. $C_{14}H_8O_4$. An isomer of alizarin obtained from β-anthraquinon sulfonic acid ; melting-point 280° C.

Anthrax. (See Illus Dict) Syn., *Splenic fever ; Splenic apoplexy ; Wool sorters' disease, Siberian cattle plague, "Jaswa", Horse sickness ; Blackbam ; Milzbrand ; Plaga ignis, Acaeanthrax ; Malvat, Mal de Chabert ; Abscessus gangraenescens, Abscessus gangraenosus, Pyra ; Loodiana plague* (India) **A., Abdominal, of Camels.** See *Diarrhea, Febrile Intermittent.* **A. abdominalis.** See *Anthrax* (2) (Illus Dict). **A , Apoplectic,** a very acute and virulent form of malignant anthrax coming on without premonitory symptoms and chiefly affecting horses and cattle. **A., Contagious,** malignant anthrax. See under *Anthrax* (Illus. Dict.). **A. of Fruit Trees,** a disease caused by *Bacillus butyricus*. See *Table of Bacteria* (Illus. Dict.). **A Hemorrhoidal** [illegible] form affecting the rectu[illegible] acuations of dark-colored blood. **A. malignus esthonicus,** a form of malignant anthrax said to be prevalent in Esthonia, Russia, during the summer and autumn Syn , *Pustula esthonica. Pustula livida esthonica* **A., Pulmonary,** gangrene of the lungs **A., Sympathetic.** See *Black-leg* (Illus Dict).

Anthraxiferous (*an-thraks-if'-ur-us*). See *Anthraciferous*

Anthropepiphyte (*an-thro-pep'-e-fit*) [ἄνθρωπος, a man ; ἐπί, upon ; φυτον, a growth] An exanthem or growth from the skin

Anthrophlogosis (*an-thro-flog-o'-sis*). See *Antritis* (Illus. Dict).

Anthropic, Anthropinic (*an-throp'-ik, an-thro-pin'-ik*) [ἄνθρωπος, man]. Relating to man, human.

Anthropithecology (*an-thro-pith-e-kol'-o-je*) [ἄνθρωπος, man ; πίθηκος, an ape ; λόγος, science]. The doctrine of the evolution of man from the ape.

Anthropochemistry (*an-thro-ko-kem'-is-tre*) [ἄνθρωπος, man ; χημεια, chemistry]. Chemistry as applied to the constituents of the human body.

Anthropoform (*an-throp'-o-form*) [ἄνθρωπος, man ; *forma*, form]. Man-like.

Anthropoglot (*an-throp'-o-glot*) [ἄνθρωπος, man ; γλῶσσα, tongue]. An animal having a tongue like a human being.

Anthropognosy (*an-thro-pog'-no-se*). See *Anthropology* (Illus Dict.).

Anthropohistography (*an-thro-po-his-tog'-ra-fe*) [ἄνθρωπος, man ; ἱστός, a web ; γραφειν, to write]. Human histology.

Anthropolite, Anthropolith (*an-throp'-o-lit, -lith*) [ἄνθρωπος, man ; λίθος, stone]. 1. A calculus in the human body. 2. A petrified human body.

Anthropology. (See Illus. Dict.) **A., Somatic,** that treating of the physical qualities and conditions of man.

Anthropomagnetism (*an-thro-po-mag'-net-izm*). See *Mesmerism* and *Hypnotism* (Illus. Dict.).

Anthropomorphism (*an-thro-po-mor'-fizm*) [ἄνθρωπος, man ; μορφή, form]. 1. Anthropomorphosis (*q. v.*). 2. The theory which ascribes human attributes to the Deity.

Anthropomorphography (*an-thro-po-mor-fog'-raf-e*) [ἄνθρωπος, man; μορφή, form ; γραφειν, to write]. The anatomy of the human organs.

Anthropomorphology (*an-thro-po-mor-fol'-o-je*) [ἄνθρωπος, man ; μορφή, form ; λόγος, science]. 1. Human anatomy. 2. Anthropomorphosis.

Anthropomorphosis (*an-thro-po-mor-fo'-sis*) [ἄνθρωπος, man , μορφή, form]. The development of the human figure ; a change into the shape of a man.

Anthroponomatic (*an-thro-po-no-mat'-ik*) [ἄνθρωπος, man ; ὄνομα, a name]. See *Eponymic* (Illus. Dict.).

Anthroponomy (*an-thro-pon'-om-e*) [ἄνθρωπος, man ; νομος, a law] The sum of what is known concerning the laws which control the formation and functions of the human body.

Anthroponym, Anthroponymic (*an'-thro-po-nim, anthro-po-nim'-ik*) [ἄνθρωπος, man ; ὄνομα, a name]. See *Eponym* (Illus. Dict.).

Anthropopathy (*an-thro-pop'-ath-e*) [ἄνθρωπος, man ; πάθη, suffering] Human capacity for suffering or feeling.

Anthysteric. (See Illus Dict.) 2. A remedy against hysteria.

Antiabrin (*an-ti-a'-brin*) [*anti*, against ; *abrin*]. Ehrlich's term for a hypothetic alexin in the blood of animals rendered immune against abrin.

Antiades [illegible] : -ίας, tonsil]. The tonsils

Antiagglutinin (*an-ti-ag-glu'-tin-in*) A substance opposed in action to an agglutinin (*q. v.*).

Antiagra, Antiagri (*an-te-ag'-rah, -re*) [ἀντίας, a tonsil ; ἄγρα, a seizure]. See *Antiadenitis* (Illus Dict.).

Antiarsenin (*an-te-ar'-sen-in*) The name given by Besredka to an antitoxin produced in rabbits as the result of the administration of arsenic.

Antiarthrin (*an-te-ar'-thrin*) The commercial name for a preparation said to consist chiefly of the extractives of horse chestnut, with salicin, saligenin, dextrose, and hydrochloric acid It is said to be a specific for gout. Dose, 1 gm

Antiautolysin (*an-te-aw-to-li'-sin*) [ἀντί, against ; αὐτός, self, λύσις, solution] A substance developed in the blood having the power to restrain the solvent action of autolysin.

Antibacillare (*an-te-bas'-il-ar-e*). A mixture said to consist of creasote, balsam of tolu, glycerin, codein, and sodium arsenate It is used in tuberculosis.

Antibacterial. (See Illus. Dict) 2. Opposed to or restraining bacterial action.

Antibacterian (*an-te-bak-te'-re-an*). See *Antibacterial*

Antibacterin (*an-te-bak'-ter-in*). 1. A pale yellow fluid said to consist of boric acid, 6.25 parts ; iron chlorid solution, 1.5 parts ; ether chlorate, to make 100 parts. It is used by inhalation in tuberculosis, beginning with 150 gr. daily and increasing to 10 times that quantity. 2. Crude aluminium sulfate mixed with soot.

Antibodies (*an-te-bod'-ez*). Characteristic constituents of the blood and fluids of the immune animal ; substances antagonistic to the harmful action of bacteria ; *e. g.*, antitoxins, agglutinins, precipitins, etc. They cause the envelope surrounding the bacterial bodies to swell, and on this account they are called by Gruber *glabrificins*. This swelling of the bacteria renders them amenable to the action of the alexins, through which their death ensues. Syn., *Antikörper*. Cf. *Antitoxin ; Antihematin.*

Antibrule (*ant'-ti-brūl*). A proprietary analgesic, antiseptic, and keratoplastic.

Anticachectic. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A remedial agent against cachexia.

Anticacochymic (*an-te-kak-o-kim'-ik*) [ἀντί, against; κακός, bad; χυμος, juice]. Anticachectic.

Anticancrin (*an te-kang'-krin*). See *Cancroin* (Illus. Dict.).

Anticarnivorous (*an-te-kar niv'-or-us*) [*anti*, against; *caro*, flesh; *vorare*, to devour] Opposed to flesh-eating; vegetarian

Anticausodic (*an-te-kaw-so'-dik*). See *Anticausotic* (Illus. Dict.)

Anticausticon (*an-te-kaws'-tik-on*) [*anti*, against; καυστικός, burning]. A preparation of soluble water glass.

Antichlor (*ant'-te-klor*). 1. Sodium thiosulfate. 2. Potassium sulfite.

Antichlorin (*an-te-klor'-in*). A preparation used in anemia and said to consist of glucose, basic bismuth formate, and sodium bicarbonate.

Antichloristic (*an-te-klor-ist'-tik*) [*anti*, *chlorin*]. Capable of neutralizing chlorin.

Anticipation (*an-tis-ip-a'-shun*). See *Prolepsis* (Illus. Dict.).

Anticnesmatic (*an-te-nes-mat'-ik*) [*anti*, against; κνησ- [illegible] 1 Efficient against itching. 2. A [illegible] s

Anticoagulant (*an-te-ko-ag'-u-lant*) [*anti*; *coagulum*] 1. Opposed to or preventative of coagulation. 2. A substance pre[illegible]

Anticoagulin [illegible] A substance formed in the body antagonistic in its action to that of a coagulin (*q. v.*).

Anticobrachialis (*an-te-ko-bra'-ki-a-lis*). See *Brachialis anticus*, *Table of Muscles* (Illus. Dict.).

Anticomma (*an te-kom'-ah*) [ἀντι, against, κόμμα, impression of a coin]. See *Anticope*.

Anticomplement (*an te-kom'-ple-ment*) [*anti*; *complementum*]. A substance held by Ehrlich in his lateral-chain theory to enter into the composition of an anti-hemolysin (*q. v.*). Cf. *Antiimmune Body* under *Body*.

Anticontagionism (*an-te-kon-ta'-je-on izm*) [*anti*, against; *contagiosus*, contagious]. Unbelief in contagion.

Anticope (*an tik' op-e*) [ἀντικοπή, a beating back]. Resonance; reaction; repercussion; counterstroke.

Anticoposcope, Anticoptoscope (*an-te-kop'-os-kōp, an-te-kop'-tos-kop*) [ἀντικοπή, a beating back; σκοπεῖν, to examine]. A plessimeter.

Anticornutin (*an-te-kor-nu'-tin*). 1. Topasol G. II, an antiseptic combination of zinc and copper ferro-sulfates. 2. Topasol G IV, a combination of iron, zinc, and calcium sulfate.

Anticoroin (*an-te-ko'-ro-in*). Topasol G. V, an antiseptic combination of zinc, iron, and magnesium sulfates.

Anticrisis (*an-te-kri'-sis*) [*anti*; *crisis*]. An agent or phenomenon preventing a crisis.

Anticteric (*ant-ik'-ter-ik*) [*anti*; *icterus*]. 1. Efficient against jaundice. 2 An efficient agent against jaundice.

Anticytolysin (*an-te-si-to-li'-sin*). See *Anticytotoxin*.

Anticytotoxin (*an-te-si-to-tok'-in*) A substance antagonistic in its action to a cytotoxin (*q. v.*).

Anticytoxin (*an-te-si-tok'-in*). See *Anticytotoxin*.

Antidartrous (*an-te-dar'-trus*) [*anti*; *dartre*]. Efficient against the hypothetic dartrous diathesis of French writers.

Antideixis (*an-te-diks'-is*) [ἀντί, against; δείξις, an exhibition]. A contraindication.

Antidenutritive (*an-te-de-nu'-tre-tiv*) [*anti*, against; *de*, from; *nutrire*, to nourish]. Preventing or opposed to a waste of tissue.

Antideperditive (*an-te-de-pur'-dit-iv*). See *Antidenutritive*.

Antidesma (*an-te-des'-mah*) [ἀντί, equal to; δέσμα, a bond] A genus of plants of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*. **A. alexiteria**, L., an evergreen tree native in Malabar, but growing in the Antilles; the root-bark is used in dysentery and the leaves in decoction for snakebites. **A. bunius**, Spreng, a species of India, has a fruit used as a refrigerant, and the leaves are diaphoretic. **A. zeylanicum**, L., a tree of Ceylon, used as a specific for the bite of the cobra.

Antidiabetic (*an-te-di-ab-et'-ik*) [*anti*; *diabetes*]. 1. Efficient against diabetes 2 A remedy for diabetes.

Antidiabeticum (*an-te di-a-bet'-ik-um*). A preparation recommended for diabetes, said to consist of wheat starch, sugar of milk, sulfur, powdered senna leaves, and fennel. [illegible] *Glycosolvol*.

Antidiabetin [illegible] A mixture of saccharin and mannit, used instead of sugar by diabetics.

Antidiastole (*an-te-di-as'-to-le*) [ἀντιδιαστολή, distinction]. Differential diagnosis

Antidiphtherin [illegible] A solution containing cultures [illegible] *herue* with 0 2 % of orthocresol and some glycerin It is used externally and subcutaneously in diphtheria. **A., Klebs'**, a preparation obtained by precipitation with alcohol from the culture fluid of *Bacillus diphtheriæ* after removal of the bacilli.

Antidiphtheriticon (*an te-dif-ther-it'-ik-on*) A diphtheria remedy said to consist of alcohol 90 parts; oil of birch, 5 parts; oil of beech, 3 parts; potassium carbonate, 1 part, potassium sulfid, 5 parts.

Antidiscratic (*an-te-dis-kra'-tik*). See *Antidyscratic* (Illus. Dict.).

Antidotary (*an-te-do'-tar-e*) [*antidotarium*] A collection of drugs; dispensary, a dispensatory; a person who dispenses drugs.

Antidotism (*an-tid'-ot-izm*) [ἀντίδοτος, given in exchange] Therapeutic or physiologic antagonism; the possession of antidotal properties; the act of giving antidotes.

Antidromal, Antidromous (*an-tid'-ro-mal, -mus*) [ἀντι, against, δρομεῖν, to run] Running in a contrary direction; applied in botany to a spiral arrangement running in the opposite direction from another.

Antidyne, Antidynous (*an'-ti-dīn, an-tid'-in-us*) [ἀντι, against; ὀδύνη, pain]. Anodyne.

Antidysentericum (*an-te dis-en-ter'-ik-um*). A proprietary remedy for dysentery and chronic diarrhea, said to consist of myrobalans, pelletierin, extract of rose, and gum arabic

Antienzym (*an-te-en'-zim*) [*anti*; *enzyme*]. A substance found by Frenzel to be secreted by *Gregarinæ*, which enables them to neutralize the action of the digestive enzymes of their host.

Antiephialtic (*an-ti-ef-e-al'-tik*). See *Antephialtic* (Illus. Dict.).

Antiepileptic (*an-te-ep-il ek'-tik*). See *Antepileptic* (Illus. Dict.).

Antierotic (*an-te-er-ot'-ik*). See *Anterotic* (Illus. Dict.).

Antifarcinous (*an-te-far'-sin-us*). Efficient against farcy.

Antifermentative (*an-te-fur-ment'-at-iv*) [*anti*, against; *fermentum*, leaven]. 1. Arresting fermentation. 2. An agent which arrests fermentation.

Antiflatulent (*an-te-flat'-u-lent*). 1. Efficient against flatulence. 2. A remedy for flatulence.

Antifungin (*an-te-fun'-jin*). Magnesium borate.

Antigalactin (*an-te-gal-ak'-tin*). See *Antigalactic* (2) (Illus. Dict.).

Antigermin (*an-te-jur'-min*). A compound of copper and an acid, forming a yellowish-green, tenacious mass soluble in 200 parts of water. It is said to be disinfectant, deodorant, and bactericide.

Antigerminal (*an te-jur'-min-al*) [*anti*, against; *germen*, germ]. Relating to the pole of the ovum opposed to the germinal pole

Antihelmintic, Antihelminthic. See *Anthelmintic* (Illus. Dict.).

Antihemagglutinin (*an-te-hem ag-gluʹ tin-in*) A substance opposed in action to the hemagglutinins (*q. v.*).

Antihemolysin (*an-te-hem-o lyʹ-sin*) [*anti*, against; *alua*, blood; *λύσις*, solution] A complex substance developed in the blood-serum as the result of inoculations with hemolysins It is composed of anticomplements and antiimmune bodies

Antihemolytic (*an-te hem o-litʹ-ik*) Relating to an antihemolysin; not capable of dissolving blood-corpuscles.

Antihemoptic, Antihemoptyc. See *Anthemoptyc* (Illus. Dict)

Antihemorrhagic (*an-te-hem-or-ajʹ-ik*). See *Hemostatic* (Illus. Dict.).

Antihemorrhoidal (*an-te-hem-or-oidʹ-al*). 1. Effective against hemorrhoids. 2. A remedy for hemorrhoids

Antihumoralist (*an-te huʹ-mor-al ist*) [*anti*, against; *humor*, moisture]. One who considers the life of the organism as the sum of the life of all the cells making up its various organs

Antihydriasis (*an-te-hi-driʹ-aʹ-sis*). See *Anthydriasis* (Illus. Dict.).

Antihypnotic. See *Anthypnotic* (Illus Dict.).

Antihypo (*an-te-hiʹ-po*) See *Potassium Percarbonate.*

Antihypochondriac. See *Anthypochondriac* (Illus. Dict).

Antimmune Bodies. See under *Body.*

Antikathode (*an-te-kathʹ-ōd*) [*anti; kathode*]. A piece of platinum foil so placed in a Crookes tube as to intercept the kathode rays, being thus rendered fluorescent, it becomes a source of x-rays.

Antilabium (*an-te-laʹ-be-um*). See *Antelabium* (Illus. Dict.).

Antilactaceous, Antilactescent, Antilactic (*an-te-lak-taʹ-shus, -tesʹ-ent, -tik*). See *Antigalactic* (Illus. Dict.).

Antilactoserum (*an-te-lak-to-seʹ-rum*). A substance antagonistic in its action to lactoserum (*q. v.*).

Antilepsis. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A taking root. 3. A taking effect. 4. A seizure; an attack. 5. The support of a bandage.

Antileptic. (See Illus. Dict) 2 Supporting, assisting.

Antilethargic (*an-te-lethʹ-ar-jik*). 1. Arresting lethargy; hindering sleep. 2. An agent efficacious against lethargy.

Antilithemic (*an-te-lith-eʹ-mik*) [*anti; lithemia*]. Correcting lithemia.

Antilithotropist (*an-te-lith-otʹ-ro-pist*) [*ἀντι*, against; *λίθος*, a stone; *τρίβειν*, to rub]. A person opposed to the operation of lithotripsy.

Antilypyrin (*anʹ-te-le-pīʹ-rin*). An antipyretic and analgesic substance obtained by heating acetanilid, 1 part, with antipyrin, 2 parts. Dose, 0.462–0.594 gm. (7–8 gr.).

Antilysin (*an-te-liʹ-sin*) [*anti*, against; *λύσις*, a loosing]. A substance opposed to the activity of a lysin.

Antilysis (*an-tiʹ is-is*). The condition due to the activity of antilysins.

Antilytic. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Relating to the action of an antilysin.

Antimellin (*an-te-melʹ-in*). A remedy employed in diabetes purporting to be a glucosid separated from the fruit of *Eugenia jambolana*, L.

Antimercurialist (*an-te-mur-kuʹ-re-al-ist*) [*anti; mercury*]. One opposed to the therapeutic use of mercury.

Antimere. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A homotype.

Antimerology (*an-te-merʹ-ol-o-je*) [*ἀντι*, against; *μέρος*, a part; *λόγος*, science]. The science of homotypic parts.

Antimetropia (*an-te-met-roʹ-pe-ah*) [*anti; metropia*]. A condition characterized by the existence of myopia in one eye and hyperopia in the other.

Antimicrobic (*an-te-mi-kroʹ-bik*) [*anti; microbe*]. Arresting the development of microbes; antibacterial.

Antimigrain (*an-te-migʹ-rān*). A proprietary preparation said to consist of caffein, antipyrin, and sugar. Dose, 1 5 gm. Syn., *Antihemicranin.*

Antimonate (*anʹ-te-mon-āt*). A salt of antimonic acid; a combination of antimony pentoxid with the oxid of another radicle

Antimonid (*anʹ-te-mo-nid*). Any binary combination of antimony

Antimonite (*anʹ-te-mon-it*). A salt of antimonious acid.

Antimoniureted (*an-te-moʹ-ni-u-ret-ed*). Containing antimony.

Antimonosoantimonate (*an-te mon-o-so-anʹ-tim-on-āt*) A combination of an antimonate and an antimonite

Antimony (*anʹ-ti-mo-ne*) See *Antimonium* (Illus. Dict.). **A. Alginoid**, a white powder containing 4 5% of antimony obtained by precipitating antimony chlorid with sodium algmate. **A. Arsenate**, a heavy white powder; it is used in syphilitic affections of the skin. Dose, $\frac{1}{16}$ gr (0.0013 gm) 4 times daily. **A. Arsenite**, a fine white powder; it is used in skin diseases. **A., Black.** See *Antimonium Sulphid* (Illus. Dict). **A. Bromid**, $SbBr_3$, a deliquescent crystalline mass, soluble in carbon disulfid: melts at 90°–94° C. **A. Chlorid, Antimonic**, $SbCl_5$, a yellowish liquid with foul smell, which solidifies by absorption of moisture; sp gr. 2 346 at 20° C.; soluble in water; melts at —6° C. Syn., *A. pentachloid; A. perchlorid.* **A. Chlorid, Antimonous.** See *A. Chlorid* (Illus. Dict.) **A. Chlorid, Basic.** See *A. Oxychlorid.* **A., Diaphoretic.** See *Potassium Antimonate.* **A. Fluorid**, SbF_3, white crystals soluble in water. **A.-glass**, a dark vitreous mass made by fusing crude antimony Syn., *Antimonial glass.* **A. Iodid**, SbI_3, red crystals, decomposed by water, soluble in carbon disulfid, melts at 167° C. It is alterative Dose, ¼–1 gr. (0 016–0.065 gm), in pills. **A. nitrate**, a compound of antimony and nitric acid formed from antimony trioxid by action of the acid. Syn , *Nitras stibicus.* **A. Oxalate**, $Sb_2O(C_2O_4)_2$, a white powder. **A. Oxid, Antimonic**, Sb_2O_5, white or yellow powder, slowly soluble in hydrochloric acid; reduced to tetroxid at 300° C. **A. Oxid, Antimonous.** See *Antimonium Oxid* (Illus. Dict.). **A. Oxyiodid**, $(SbOI)_2Sb_2O_3$, light yellow crystals. **A. Oxysulfid.** See *Antimonium sulphuratum* (Illus. Dict). **A. Pentachlorid, A. Perchlorid.** See *A. Chlorid* (Illus. Dict.). **A. Pentasulfid, A. Persulfid.** See *A. Sulfid, Golden.* **A. Pentoxid.** See *A. Oxid, Antimonic.* **A. and Potassium Oxalate**, $SbK_3(C_2O_4)_3 + 6H_2G_r$ colorless crystals. **A., Red.** See *Antimonium sulphuratum* (Illus. Dict.). **A. Sulfate**, $Sb_2(SO_4)_3$, white powder or long, shining, acicular crystals. **A. Sulfid, Golden**, Sb_2S_5, fine odorless, orange yellow powder; soluble in alkaline solutions. It is alterative, diaphoretic, emetic, and expectorant. Dose, 1/6–1½ gr. (0.011–0.097 gm.) several times daily. **A. Sulfid, Red.** See *Antimonium sulphuratum* (Illus. Dict.). **A. Sulfid, Vitreous.** See *A.-glass.* **A., Tartarated, or Tartarized.** See *Antimonium et Potass tartras*

(Illus. Dict.). **A. Tartrate,** $(SbO)_2C_4H_4O_6 + H_2O$, white crystalline powder. Used internally as a substitute for arsenic in affections of the skin. Dose, $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. (0.0065 gm.) 3 to 5 times daily. **A. Tetrasulfid,** Sb_2S_4, an orange-colored powder obtained from antimony trichlorid by precipitation with sulfureted hydrogen. **A. Tribromid.** See *A. Bromid.* **A. Trichlorid.** See *Antimonium Chlorid* (Illus. Dict.). **A. Triiodid.** See *A. Iodid.* **A. Trioxid.** See *Antimonium Oxid* (Illus. Dict.). **A. Trisulfid.** See *Antimonium Sulphid* (Illus Dict.). **A., Vegetable,** boneset. See *Eupatorium perfoliatum* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Vitreous.** See *A.-glass.* **A., White Oxid of.** See *Potassium Antimonate.*

Antimonyl (*an' tim-on-il'*). SbO. The univalent radicle of antimonous compounds.

Antimorphin (*an-te-mor'-fin*). A name given by Fromme to a compound containing salicylic acid, sulfuric acid, glycerin, and morphin in the primary state, not in modified form, as dionin, heroin, etc. It is recommended as a remedy for the cure of the morphin habit

Antimucorin (*an-te-mu'-kor-in*). Topasol G. III, an antiseptic preparation of iron and zinc sulfate

Antimycetic (*an-te-mi-se'-tik*) [*ἀντί*, against; *μύκης*, fungus] 1. See *Actinomycotic* (Illus. Dict.) 2. A fungicide.

Antimydriatic (*an-te-mi-dri-at'-ik*) [*ἀντί*, against; *μυδρίασις*, mydriasis]. 1. Opposed to or arresting dilation of the pupils. 2. A drug efficacious against mydriasis.

Antinausea (*an-te-naw' se-ah*). A remedy for seasickness, said to consist of cocain and antipyrin.

Antineuritic (*an-te-nu-rit'-ik*). 1. Efficient in neuritis. 2. A remedy against neuritis.

Antineuropathic (*an-te-nu-ro-path'-ik*) [*ἀντί*, against, *νεῦρον*, nerve; *πάθος*, a disease]. 1. Efficient against nervous disorders. 2. A remedy efficient in nervous diseases.

Antinonnin (*an-te-non'-in*) [*anti*, against; *Nonnenraupe*, the German name for the caterpillar, *Liparis monarch*]. Sodium orthodinitrocresylate; an odorless, nonvolatile paste, antiseptic and bactericidal, first introduced for the destruction of caterpillars. It is used as a wood preservative and insecticide.

Antinosin (*an-te-no'-zin*) [*ἀντί*, against; *νόσος*, disease]. Tetraiodophenolphthalein, the soluble sodium salt of nosophen; it is a greenish-blue antiseptic powder, used in powder or in solutions of 1 : 1000, for irrigations or gargle.

Antiobesic (*an-te-o-be'-sik*) [*anti; obesity*]. 1. Efficient against corpulence 2. A remedy for corpulence.

Antiopathic (*an-te-op'-ath-ik*). See *Antipathic* (Illus. Dict.).

Antiophthalmic. See *Antophthalmic* (Illus. Dict.).

Antiopiumist (*an-te-o'-pe-um-ist*). One disapproving of the use of opium

Antiotomia, Antiotomy (*an-te-o-to'-me-ah, an-te-ot'-om-e*) [*ἀντιάς*, a tonsil; *τέμνειν*, to cut]. Excision of the tonsils.

Antipaludean (*an-te-pal-u'-de-an*) [*anti*, against; *palus*, a marsh]. Efficient against malarial diseases.

Antiparalytic (*an-te-par-al-it'-ik*) [*anti; paralysis*]. 1. Efficient against paralysis. An agent or remedy efficacious in paralysis.

Antiparastata (*an-te-par-as'-tat-ah*) [*ἀντί*, against; *παραστάτης*, testicle] Cowper's glands.

Antipathic. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Antagonistic. 3. Anodyne.

Antipathy. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Morbid disgust or repugnance for particular objects 3 Allopathy (*q. v.*). 4. An object exciting morbid dislike or aversion. 5. Chemic incompatibility. **A., Insensile,** morbid repugnance excited by the presence of some object which was not perceived by any of the senses. **A., Sensile,** morbid aversion aroused by some appreciable quality of the exciting object.

Antipediculous (*an-te-ped-ik'-u-lus*) [*anti*, against; *pediculus*, louse]. Efficient against lice.

Antiperistasis (*an-te-per-is-tat'-sis*) [*ἀντί*, against; *περιστασις*, a crowd standing round]. 1. The supposed accumulation of the fluids and forces internally in the body as effected by cold or other agent 2 Opposition of qualities or the intensification of one property by an opposing property or quality.

Antiperonosporin (*an-te-per-o-nos'-por-in*). Topasol G I, an antiseptic preparation of zinc and copper sulfates.

Antiphlogistic. (See Illus Dict) 3. Applied to the pneumatic theory of Lavoisier as having supplanted Stahl's phlogistic theory.

Antiphlogistin (*an-te-flo-jis'-tin*) A paste said to consist of kaolin, glycerin, and antiseptics; it is an efficient substitute for poultices

Antiphlogosis (*an-te-flo-go'-sis*) [*ἀντί*, against; *φλόγωσις*, inflammatory heat]. 1 The reduction of inflammation. 2 Inflammation purposely excited to counteract other inflammation

Antiphthiriac, Antiphtheiriac (*an-te-thir'-e-ak*) [*ἀντί*, against; *φθειρ*, a louse]. 1 Efficient against lice or the condition caused by them. 2. An agent effective against lice.

Antiphthisic (*an-te-tiz'-ik*) [*ἀντι*, against; *φθισις*, a wasting] Efficient against phthisis An agent checking phthisis

Antiphthisin (*an-te-tiz'-in*). Dilute tuberculin, made from the slight residue after precipitation with sodium bismuth iodid

Antiphysiologic (*an-te-fiz-e-o-loj'-ik*) [*anti; physiology*] Opposed to physiology.

Antiphytosin (*an-te-fi-to'-zin*). A preparation resembling tuberculin.

Antiplasis (*an-te-pla'-sis*). See *Antiplasm.*

Antiplasm (*an'-te-plazm*) [*ἀντι*, equal to; *πλάσμα*, a thing molded] 1. Formation according to a pattern. 2. Remolding into the normal form.

Antiplastic (*an-te-plas'-tik*). (See Illus. Dict) 3. Pertaining to antiplasm. 4 Preventing or checking plastic exudation.

Antipodal (*an-tip'-od-al*) [*ἀντί*, opposite; *ποῦς*, a foot]. Situated directly opposite **A. Cone,** the cone of astral rays opposite to the spindle-fibers. [v. Beneden.]

Antiprecipitin (*an-te pre-sip'-it-in*). A substance antagonistic to a precipitin (*q. v.*).

Antiprostatitis (*an-te-pros-tat-i'-tis*) [*ἀντί*, before; *προστάτα*, the prostate]. Inflammation of Cowper's glands. Syn., *Antiparastatitis*

Antipurulent (*an-te-pur'-u-lent*). See *Antipyic* (Illus. Dict.).

Antipyonin (*an-te-pi'-on-in*). Sodium tetraborate.

Antipyractic (*an-te-pi-rak'-tik*) [*ἀντι*, against; *πυρακτεῖν*, to burn]. Incombustible.

Antipyrin. (See Illus. Dict.) **A. Acetylsalicylate.** See *Acetopyrin.* **A. Amygdalate.** See *A. Mandelate.* **A. Bichloral,** a trituration product of 94 parts of antipyrin with 165.5 parts of chloral hydrate; it is hypnotic and analgesic. Maximum dose, 3 gm. (45 gr.). Syn., *Dichloralantipyrin.* **A. Carbolate,** an oily, colorless, odorless fluid, insoluble in cold water; prepared from equal parts of antipyrin and phenol. Syn., *Phenopyrin.* **A. Iodid.** See *Iodopyrin* (Illus. Dict.). **A. Mandelate,** a crystalline compound of antipyrin and amygdalic acid, used as a remedy for whooping-cough. Dose, ¼–8 gr. Syn., *Tussol; Phenylglycollate.* **A. metaoxybenzoate,** a liquid ob-

tained from a combination of a concentrated alcoholic solution of metaoxybenzoic acid with an aqueous solution of antipyrin. **A. paraoxybenzoate**, a crystalline substance formed by mixing a concentrated alcoholic solution of paraoxybenzoic acid with an aqueous solution of antipyrin; soluble in 130 parts of cold water, slightly soluble in ether, readily soluble in alcohol and boiling water. **A. Salicylate.** See *Salipyrin* (Illus. Dict.) **A. salol**, a brown liquid obtained by fusing together equal parts of salol and antipyrin. It is recommended as an antiseptic and as a hemostatic in uterine hemorrhage, applied by means of cotton tampons. **A. Tannate**, a yellow, flaky, nearly tasteless powder, having a luster like mother-of pearl; soluble in alcohol and readily decomposed by mineral acids, prepared from antipyrin and tannin, and said to contain 37% of the former and 63% of the latter. Dose, 1.5–3 gm. (24–45 gr.). **A. Tartrate**, $(SbO)_2C_4H_4O_6$, white powder. Dose, $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. 3 times daily.

Antipyrinomania (*an-te-pi-rin-o-ma'-ne-ah*) [*anti*, against; *πυρετος*, fever; *μανια*, madness]. A condition similar to morphinism, due to excessive use of antipyrin. It is marked by nervous excitement.

Antirennene (*an-te-ren'-en*) Morgenroth's name for the principle which appears in the blood of an animal following the introduction of rennet. It has the power of impeding the action of rennet on milk.

Antirheumaticum (*an-te-ru-mat'-ik-um*). A compound of sodium salicylate and methylene-blue. It occurs in blue prismatic crystals, soluble in water and alcohol. Dose, 1–1½ gr. (0.06–0.09 gm.).

Antirheumatin (*an-te-ru'-mat-in*). An ointment used in treatment of rheumatism, and said to contain fluorphenetol, 1 part, difluordiphenyl, 4 parts; vaselin, 10 parts; wool-fat, 85 parts.

Antiricin (*an-te-ri'-in*). The antibody to ricin. Its action is inhibited by cold and accelerated by heat.

Antirrheoscope (*an-te-re'-o skop*) [*ἀντιῤῥοια*, a flowing back, *σκοπειν*, to view] J. J. Oppel's device for observing the manifestations of visual vertigo.

Antirubeolous (*an-te-ru-be'-o lus*) [*anti*, *rubeola*]. Efficient against measles.

Antisbestic (*an-tis-bes'-tik*) [*ἀντί*, against; *σβεσις*, extinction]. Augmenting strength.

Antiscabin (*an-te-ska' bin*) A preparation said to consist of β-naphthol, balsam of Peru, soap, glycerin, boric acid, and alcohol. It is used in the treatment of scabies.

Antiscabious (*an-te ska'-be-us*) [*anti*, against; *scabies*]. Effective against the itch.

Antiscarlatinal (*an-te-skar-lat'-in-al*) [*anti*, against; *scarlatina*]. Efficient against scarlet fever.

Antiscirrhous (*an-te-skir'-us*). Efficient against scirrhus.

Antisensitizer (*an-te-sen'-sit-i-zur*). In Ehrlich's side-chain theory, a substance antagonistic in its action to that of the intermediary body or sensitizer.

Antiseptin. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A proprietary preparation said to consist of sodium or potassium silicate, 2 parts; and a 0.1% solution of mercuric chlorid, 1 part.

Antsiideric (*an-te-sid-er'-ik*) [*ἀντί*, against; *σίδηρος*, iron]. 1. Incompatible with iron, and counteracting its effects; impoverishing the blood. 2. An agent or drug opposed to the action of iron; one which impoverishes the blood.

Antispasmin (*an-te-spaz'-min*). $C_{23}H_{26}NO_8Na + 3Na\text{-}C_7H_6O_3$. A compound of 1 molecule of narcein sodium united with 3 molecules of sodium salicylate, occurring as a white, slightly hygroscopic powder containing about 50% of narcein. It is sedative and hypnotic. Dose, ⅙–1½ gr. (0.01–0.1 gm.).

Antispermotoxin (*an-te-spur mo-toks'-in*). A substance opposed in its action to spermotoxin.

Antispirochetic (*an-te-spi-ro-ke'-tik*) [*anti*, against; *Spirochete*, a genus of bacteria]. 1. Arresting the action of bacteria of the genus *Spirochete*. 2. An agent having this power.

Antistaphylolysin (*an-te-staf-il-o-li'-sin*) [*ἀντί*, against; *Staphylococcus*, a genus of bacteria; *λυσις*, a loosing]. A substance antagonistic to the toxic products of staphylococci, contained in healthy blood-serum.

Antistathmesis (*an-ti-stath-me'-sis*) [*ἀνθιστάθμησις*, compensation]. See *Antisecosis* (Illus. Dict.).

Antistatic (*an tis-tat'-ik*) [*ἀντιστατικός*, fit for resisting]. Antagonistic.

Antisternum (*an-te-stur'-num*) [*ἀντίστερνον*]. The part of the back opposite the breast.

Antistreptococcic (*an-te-strep-to-kok'-sik*) [*anti*, against; *Streptococcus*, a genus of bacteria]. Antagonistic to or preventing the action of streptococci.

Antistreptococcin (*an-te-strep-to-kok'-sin*). 1. The streptococcus-antitoxin. 2. A serum used in erysipelas.

Antisudorin (*an-te-su'-dor-in*) [*anti*, against; *sudor*, sweat] A proprietary mixture said to consist of boric, citric, and salicylic acids, borax, glycerin, alcohol, distilled water, and several ethers; it is used to diminish sweating of the feet.

Antitetraizin (*an te-tet-ra'-iz-in*). A derivative of quinin used in neuralgia. Dose, 3–4 gr. (0.2–0.25 gm.).

Antitonic (*an-te-ton'-ik*). Counteracting the effects of a tonic. A drug having opposite effects to those of a tonic.

Antitoxin. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. The commercial name for a fine white powder said to be a coal-tar product and used as an analgesic and antipyretic. Dose, 10–15 gr. from 1 to 4 hours. **A., Artificial**, an antitoxin prepared by passing an electric current through a toxic bouillon. **A., Diphtheria**, one prepared from the blood-serum of an animal inoculated with *Bacillus diphtheriæ*. **A., Tetanus**, one prepared from the blood-serum of an animal inoculated with *Bacillus tetani*. **A. Unit**, 10 times the amount of serum requisite to neutralize completely 10 times the minimum fatal dose of diphtheria toxin in a half-grown guinea-pig; or the amount of antitoxin which, when inoculated into a guinea-pig of 250 gm. weight, will neutralize 100 times the minimum fatal dose of toxin of standard weight.

Antitrismus (*an-te-tris'-mus*) [*ἀντί*, against; *τρισμός*, a creaking]. A condition in which the open mouth cannot be closed.

Antitussin (*an-te-tus'-in*) [*anti*, against; *tussis*, cough]. An ointment consisting of difluordiphenyl $(C_6H_4F)_2$, 5 parts; vaselin, 10 parts, and lanolin, 85 parts; used as an application in catarrh.

Antitype. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A form not in conformity with a type.

Antityphoid (*an-te-ti'-foid*). Opposed to typhoid. **A. Extract**, a preparation obtained by injecting repeatedly cultures of typhoid bacilli of increasing virulence into the peritoneal cavity of rabbits. The animals are killed as soon as they do not react to poisonous doses, and extracts are made of the thymus, spleen, bone-marrow, brain, and spinal cord, by soaking these organs in a solution of salt, glycerin, and alcohol, with the addition of some pepsin. The filtrate is injected in typhoid cases.

Antitypic (*an-te-tip'-ik*) [*ἀντί*, against; *τύπος*, a type]. 1. Efficient against the periodic recurrence of a paroxysm or fever. 2. Irregular; not conformable to a type. 3. An antiperiodic.

Antiuratic (*an-te-u-rat'-ik*). 1. Efficacious against the deposition of urates. 2. An agent that prevents the deposit of urates.

Antivaccinationist (*an-te vak-sin-a'-shun-ist*). See *Antivaccinist.*

Antivaccinism (*an te-vak'-sin izm*). The belief that vaccination is useless as a preventative of smallpox, and that it is harmful in itself

Antivaccinist (*an te vak'-sin-ist*). One who repudiates the efficacy of vaccination. Syn., *Antivaccinationist.*

Antivariolic (*an-te-var-e ol'-ik*) [*anti*, against; *variola*]. Efficient against smallpox.

Antivenen, Antivenene. See *Antivenin.*

Antivenin (*an-te ven'-in*) [*anti*, against; *venenum*, poison]. A serum perfected by Calmette by injecting cobra venom mixed with solutions of calcium hypochlorite into horses. It is used in doses of 10 to 20 c.c. in bites of venomous serpents. Syn., *Antivenene*

Antivenomous (*an te-ven'-om-us*) Antagonistic to venom; a term applied to immunized animals, to certain serums, and to antitoxins. Cf. *Antivenin.*

Antivermicular (*an-te-vur-mik'-u-lar*) [*anti*, against; *vermis*, a worm]. Anthelmintic.

Antiverminous (*an-te-vur'-min-us*). See *Antivermicular.*

Antivirulent (*an-te-vir'-u-lent*) [*ante*, against; *virus*, a poison]. Effective against viruses.

Antivivisectionist (*an-te-viv-e sek'-shun-ist*). A person opposed to vivisection.

Antocular (*ant ok'-u-lar*) [*ante*, before; *oculus*, the eye]. Situated in front of the eye

Antorbital (*ant-or-bi'-it al*) [*ante*, before; *orbita*, the orbit]. Located in front of the orbit.

Antrocele (*an'-tro-sēl*) See *Antracele* (Illus. Dict.).

Antronalgia (*an-tron-al' je-ah*) [ἄντρον, cave; ἀλγος, pain]. Pain in the antrum

Antrophore (*an'-tro-for*) Cacao-butter bougies, containing tannin, 5%; resorcin, 5%; thallin sulfate, 2% to 5%; zinc sulfate, 0.5%.

Antrophose (*an'-tro-fōz*) [ἄντρον, a cavity; φῶς, light]. A phose having its origin in the central ocular mechanism.

Antrorrhonchus (*an-tror-rong'-kus*) [ἄντρον, a cave; ῥόγχος, a snoring]. See *Rale, Cavernous* (Illus Dict.).

Antroscope (*an'-tro-skōp*) [ἄντρον, cave; σκοπεῖν, to look]. An instrument for examining the maxillary sinus.

Antroscopy (*an tros'-ko-pe*). Inspection of the antrum by means of an antroscope.

Antrotome (*an'-tro-tōm*) [ἄντρον, a cavity; τέμνειν, to cut] An instrument for the performance of mastoid antrotomy.

Antrotomy (*an trot'-o-me*). Incision of an antrum.

Antrotympanitis (*an-tro-tim-pan-i'-tis*) [ἄντρον, a cave; τύμπανον, a drum]. Chronic purulent otitis media.

Antroversion (*an-tro-vur'-shun*). See *Anteversion* (Illus Dict.).

Antrum. (See Illus Dict.) **A. auris**, the tympanum. **A. buccinosum**, the cochlea. **A., Cardiac**, Luschka's name for a dilation sometimes found in the esophagus immediately above its passage through the diaphragm. **A., Dental**, the pulp-cavity. **A., Duodenal**, the normal dilation presented by the duodenum near its origin. **A. genæ**, the antrum of Highmore. **A. olfactivum**, the ethmoidal sinuses. **A. pylori, A. pyloricum**, the pyloric part of the stomach. **A., Sphenoid.** See *Sinus, Sphenoid* (Illus Dict.). **A. tubæ**, a sac-like dilation of the fallopian tube about an inch from the fimbriated extremity, regarded by some as a sign of pregnancy.

Anulus (*an'-u-lus*) [L.] 1. A ring. 2 The rectum,

Anury (*an'-u-re*) See *Anuria* (Illus. Dict.).

Anus [pl and gen., *ani*]. (See Illus Dict.) Syn., *Podex; Potex, Anulus.* 2. The ventral opening of the Sylvian aqueduct. **A., Accidental.** See *A., Artificial* (Illus. Dict.). **Ani incontinentia**, involuntary evacuation of the feces. **A., Infundibuliform**, a relaxed condition of the anus with destruction of the natural folds. **A., Preternatural**, an abnormal aperture serving as an anus, whether congenital, made by operation, or due to disease or injury. Syn., *fecal fistula, A. præternaturalis.* **A., Preternatural, Ileovaginal, A., Preternatural, Vaginal, A. præternaturalis vestibularis**, the rare abnormality of the rectum opening through the vulva. **A., Rusconi's**, the blastopore. **A., Trumpet-shaped.** See *A., Infundibuliform.* **A., Umbilical**, a preternatural anus located in the umbilical region **A. vulvovaginalis**, an anal opening communicating with the vulva.

Anusol (*an'-u-sol*). Suppositories recommended in rectal diseases, which are said to contain cacao-butter, zinc oxid, resorcin, bismuth oxyiodid, and balsam of Peru.

Anxietas (See Illus Dict.) **A. tibiæ, A. tibiarum**, 1. An annoying sensation of restlessness in the muscles of the legs noted in neurasthenia. 2 An irregular movement of the legs Syn., *Fidgets.*

Anytin (*an'-it-in*). See *Anitin.*

Anytol (*an'-it-ol*) See *Anitol.*

Aorta. (See Illus Dict.) **A., Anterior**, the smaller of the two branches of the common aorta in many quadrupeds. It is distributed to the anterior half of the trunk. **A., Ascending.** (See Illus. Dict.) 2 See *A., Anterior.* **A., Cardiac**, that part of the embryonic vascular system giving rise to the aortic arches **A., Caudal.** See *Artery, Sacral, Middle* (Illus Dict.). **A., Common**, in many quadrupeds that part of the aorta extending from its origin at the heart to the point where it branches into the anterior and posterior aortas. **A., Dorsal**, 1 The embryonic vessel formed by the junction of the two primitive aortæ Syn., *A., Primordial. A., Subvertebral* 2 The thoracic aorta **A., Inferior**, the abdominal aorta. **A., Left**, the embryonic division of the vascular system which finally becomes the aorta. **A., Main**, the embryonic vessel formed by the junction of the two primitive aortas. **A., Pectoral**, the thoracic aorta **A., Pelvic**, the middle sacral artery **A., Pericardiac**, the part of the aorta within the pericardial cavity. **A., Posterior**, that branch of the common aorta in many quadrupeds which is distributed to the posterior half of the trunk and to the abdominal limbs. **A., Primitive**, that part of the aorta extending from its origin to the point where it first branches. **A.s, Primitive**, two embryonic branches of the cardiac aorta extending through the first visceral arch and uniting to form the dorsal aorta. **A., Primordial.** See *A., Dorsal* (1). **A., Right**, the embryonic division of the aortic bulb which finally forms the pulmonary artery. **A., Root of**, the origin of the aorta, at the heart. Syn., *Radix aortæ.* **A., Subvertebral.** See *A., Dorsal* (1). **A., Superior**, the thoracic aorta. **A., Systemic.** See *A., Left.*

Aortasia (*a-or-ta'-ze-ah*). See *Aortectasia* (Illus. Dict.).

Aortitis. (See Illus. Dict.) **A., Nummular**, that characterized by white, circular patches in the inner coat.

Aortoclasia, Aortoclasis (*a-or-to-kla'-ze-ah, -sis*) [*aorta; κλάσις*, a breaking]. Rupture of the aorta.

Aortolith, Aortolite (*a-or'-to-lith, -lit*) [*aorta; λίθος*, a stone]. A calculus formed in the aorta.

Aortolithia (*a-or-to-lith'-e-a*). A calcareous deposition in the aorta.

Aortopathy (*a ort-op'-ath-e*) [*aorta*; *πάθος*, disease]. Any disease of the aorta.

Aortosclerosis (*a-ort-o-skler-o'-sis*) [*aorta*; *σκληρός*, hard]. Induration of the aorta.

Apallagin (*ap-al'-aj-in*) [*ἀπαλλαγή*, deliverance]. An antiseptic mercury salt of nosophen (*q. v.*).

Apenta (*ah-pen'-tah*) A Hungarian aperient water.

Apeptous (*ah-pep'-tus*) [*a*, priv.; *πέπτειν*, to digest] 1. Crude, indigestible, uncooked. 2 Apeptic

Aperception (*ap-ur-sep'-shun*). See *Apperception* (Illus Dict).

Aperiodic (*ah-pe-re-od'-ik*) [*a*, priv ; *περ οδος*, a circuit] Not periodic

Aperitive. (See Illus. Dict) 2. Deobstruent. 3. Stimulating the appetite **A , Hygienic**, hygienic measures for stimulating the appetite

Apertometer (*ap-ur-tom'-et-ur*) [*apertura*; *μετρον*, measure] An optical device for determining the angle of aperture of microscopic objectives. The apertometer of Abbe, which is mostly used, consists of a semicircular piece of thick glass with the straight edge beveled at 45 degrees Light entering the curved edge is reflected upward by the beveled edge This is received by the objective of the microscope By means of two metal slides moving on the curved edge the exact angle of the light required to fill the back lens of the objective is indicated on the curved edge and can be read off directly.

Aphasia. (See Illus Dict) **A., Amnemonic, A., Amnesic, A., Amnestic**, verbal amnesia **A., Aneural**, motor aphasia **A , Broca's**, motor aphasia **A., Commissural.** See *A , Conduction* (Illus Dict.). **A., Cortical** (Wernicke), **A , Pictorial** (Wyllie), **A., True** (Dejerine), destruction of the function of the auditory speech-center **A., Functional**, that in which there is no manifest lesion, but it occurs as a result of excitement in hysteria, or in severe constitutional disorders **A., Grashey's**, aphasia due to diminished duration of sensory impressions, with consequent disturbance of perception and association; it is seen in concussion of the brain and certain acute diseases **A., Insular**, that in which the lesion is confined to the insula **A., Jargon**, a form of transcortical aphasia in which the speech is confused, words or syllables being transposed or jumbled together, due to disruption of the tracts associating cortical speech-centers **A , Kussmaul's**, voluntary mutism, simulating aphasia, which sometimes affects the insane, particularly paranoiacs, with mystic ideas **A., Lethologic**, verbal amnesia. **A., Mixed**, combined motor and sensory aphasia. **A., Motor Vocal.** See *Aphemia* (Illus Dict). **A., Motor-writing.** See *Agraphia* (Illus Dict). **A., Optic**, inability to give the names for objects seen, due to interrupted connection between the centers for vision and speech. **A., Opticosensory**, combined optic and sensory aphasia. **A., Pure** or **Isolated** (Déjerine), **A., Subcortical** (Wernicke), **A., Subpictorial** (Wyllie), aphasia arising from a lesion interrupting impulses toward the afferent tracts proceeding to the auditory speech-center. **A., Supracortical, A., Suprapictorial**, that form of a lesion completely severing the connection of the auditory center with the cortical center, but not destroying the auditory speech-center, the afferent tracts proceeding to it or the efferent tracts passing from it to the motor speech center. **A., Tactile**, inability to recognize objects by the sense of touch, due to lesion in the central parietal lobule. **A., Total, A. universalis**, inability to utter a single word. **A., Wernicke's**, cortical sensory aphasia.

Aphemesthesia (*ah-fem-es-the'-ze-ah*) [*a*, priv.; *φήμη*, voice; *αἰσθησις*, sensation]. Word blindness; word deafness.

Aphemetric (*af-e-met'-rik*). See *Haphemetric* (Illus. Dict.).

Aphengescope (*af-en'-je-skōp*). See *Episcope*

Aphidious (*af-id'-e-us*) [*aphis*, a plant-louse]. Resembling a plant-louse.

Aphidivorous (*af-id-iv'-or-us*) [*aphis*, a plant-louse; *vorare*, to devour] Subsisting on plant-lice.

Aphleous, Aphlœous (*af'-le-us, ah-fle'-us*) [*a*, priv.; *φλοιος*, bark]. Destitute of bark.

Aphlogistic (*ah-flo-jist'-ik*) [*a*, priv.; *φλόξ*, a flame]. 1. Nonninflammable. 2. Burning without flame.

Aphonetic. See *Aphonic* (Illus. Dict.)

Aphonia, Aphony. (See Illus. Dict.) **A. clericorum**, clergyman's sore-throat. **A., Paralytic.** See *Paralysis, Phonetic* (Illus. Dict.). **A. paranoica**, stubborn silence in the insane. **A., Spastic.** See *Dysphonia spastica* (Illus Dict.).

Aphorama, Aphorema (*af-o-ra'-ma, -re'-ma*) [*αφοράν*, to have in full view]. The state of having projecting eyes, enabling one to see at a distance on each side without moving the head.

Aphoria. (See Illus Dict) **A. impercita**, that attributed to aversion. **A. impotens**, that due to impairment of conceptive power **A. incongrua**, that attributed to nonresponsive condition of the conceptive power to the seminal fluid. **A. paramenica**, that due to menstrual disorder **A. polyposa**, that attributed to the existence of a uterine polypus.

Aphoric, Aphorous (*af'-or-ik, af'-or-us*) [*ἀφορος*, sterile] 1 Relating to, causing, caused by, or affected with sterility. 2 Unbearable, insufferable; aphoretous.

Aphose (*ah'-fōz*) [*a*, priv ; *φῶς*, light]. A subjective sensation of shadow or darkness. Cf *Phose.* **A.s, Norton's.** See *Phoses, Bowditch's.*

Aphrasia. (See Illus Dict.) **A , Paralytic**, that due to paralysis of the ideation faculty **A., Superstitious**, the voluntary avoidance of certain words from scruples of meety or religion.

Aphrenic, Aphrenous, Aphrænous (*ah-fren'-ik, ah'-fre-us, ah-fe'-nus*) [*a*, priv.; *φρην*, the mind] Insane.

Aphrodescin, Aphrodæscin (*af-ro-des'-in*) [*ἀφρώδης*, foamy]. $C_{52}H_{87}O_{28}$. A glucosid constituent of the cotyledons of horse-chestnut It is a colorless amorphous powder, soluble in alcohol and water, its watery solution frothing like soap Boiled with alkalis it yields butyric and escinic acids.

Aphrodisiasm (*af-ro-diz'-e-azm*) [*ἀφροδισιασμός*, sexual intercourse]. 1. Puberty. 2. Satyriasis

Aphrodisiography (*af-ro-diz-e-cg' ra-fe*) [*ἀφροδίσια*, venery; *γραφειν*, to write]. A study or description of the physiology of venery or of syphilis.

Aphroditism (*af-ro'-dit-izm*). See *Hermaphroditism* (Illus. Dict.).

Aphronesis (*ah-fro-ne'-sis*) [*a*, priv.; *φρόνησις*, good sense]. Foolishness, silliness, madness.

Aphronia (*ah-fro'-ne-ah*) [*a*, priv.; *φρήν*, the mind]. Apoplexy.

Aphtha, Aphthæ. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Acacos; Acacus; Ophlyctis; Morbus aphthosus; Thrush; Sprue; Angina aphthosa; Aphthous stomatitis* **A. anginosa**, a form of sore-throat attended by slight fever, redness and enlargement of the fauces, with the formation of small whitish specks on the tongue and mucosa of the throat. It usually occurs in cold, damp weather and in women and children. **A., Cardarelli's.** See *A., Cachectic* (Illus. Dict.). **A. epizootica.** See *Foot and Mouth Disease* (Illus. Dict) **A. febrilis**, ulcer-

ation of the **mouth, extending** to the **esophagus and** stomach, **and accompanied** by fever. **A. serpens, Aphthæ serpentes.** See *Canerum oris* (Illus. Dict.). **Aphthæ tropicæ,** a disease of the tropics marked by epigastric fulness, pain, vomiting, diarrhea, and redness of the tongue, with the formation of small, white, painful spots on it. Syn , *Tropical sprue ; Psilosis ; Gastroenteritis aphthosa indica ; Phlegmasia membranæ mucosæ gastropulmonalis.* **A., Valleix's.** See *A., Bednar's* (Illus Dict).

Aphthongia. (See Illus. Dict.) **A. laryngea spastica.** See *Dysphonia spastica* (Illus. Dict.).

Aphthous. (See Illus Dict.) **2.** Presenting the appearance of a surface covered with little ulcers

Apiaceous (*ap-e-a'-shus*) [*apium*, parsley]. Pertaining to or resembling the genus *Apium.*

Apicatous (*ap-ik-a' tus*) [*apex*, the top]. Having a well-defined apex.

Apicicurved (*ap-is-e-kurvd'*). With a curved apex

Apicifixed (*ap is e-fiksd'*). Attached by the apex.

Apiciform (*ap-is'-e-form*) [*apex*, the top ; *forma*, form]. Sharp pointed.

Apicilar (*ap-is'-il-ar*) [*apex*, the top]. Attached to or located upon an apex.

Apigenin (*ap-ij' en-in*) [*apium*, parsley ; γεννᾶν, to produce] $C_{15}H_{10}O_5$ A decomposition product of apiin.

Apiin (*ap'-e-in*) [*apium*, parsley] $C_{27}H_{32}O_{16}$. A glucosid obtained by Braconnot from the leaves, stems, and seeds of parsley, *Carum petroselinum.* It is a yellowish-white, crystalline powder, soluble in hot water and alcohol, slightly soluble in cold water, insoluble in ether.

Apiol. (See Illus. Dict.) **A., Green,** crude ethereal oil from seeds of parsley, *Carum petroselinum* It is a greenish oil, soluble in alcohol and ether, and used as an emmenagog and antiperiodic. Dose, in dysmenorrhea, 5–10 ♏ (0.3–0 6 c.c) 2 or 3 times daily , in malaria, 15–30 ♏ (1–2 c c.). **A., Liquid,** an alcoholic extract of parsley seed **A., White.** See *Apiol* (Illus. Dict.).

Apiolin (*ap-e'-ol-in*). Rectified essential oil of parsley, a yellow neutral liquid boiling at about 300° C , soluble in alcohol. It is used as an emmenagog. Dose, 0 2 gm. 2 or 3 times daily.

Apion (*ap'-e-on*) [*apium*, parsley]. A substance obtained from apiolic acid by heating with dilute sulfuric acid ; melts at 69° C.

Apiphobia (*ap-e-fo'-be-ah*) [*apis*, a bee ; φόβος, fear]. Morbid terror of bees and of being stung by them.

Apirin (*ap'-ir-en*) See *Apyrin.*

Apiropodous (*ap-ir op'-od-us*) [ἄπειρος, infinite ; ποῦς, a foot]. Having many feet.

Apisin (*ap'-is-in*) [*apis*, a bee]. Bee-poison

Apisination (*ap-is-in-a'-shun*). Poisoning from the stings of bees.

Apivorous (*ap-iv'-or-us*) [*apis*, a bee ; *vorare*, to devour] Feeding upon bees

Aplanasia (*ah-plan-a'-ze-ah*) [a, priv.; πλανᾶν, to wander]. Entire or nearly entire absence of spheric aberration.

Aplanatio corneæ See *Applanatio* (Illus. Dict.).

Aplanatism (*ah-plan' at-izm*) See *Aplanasia.*

Aplastic. (See Illus Dict.) 3 Relating to aplasia. 4. Defective in fibrin 5. Applied to inflammations unattended with organizable exudation

Aplestia (*ah-ples'-te-ah*) [απλησια, insatiate desire]. Insatiable hunger ; acoria.

Aplysiopurpurin (*ap-lis-e-o-pur'-pur-in*) [*Aplysia*, L., a genus of molluscs (ἀπλυσία, filthiness) ; *purpurin*]. A pigment obtained from the sea hare, *Aplysia depilans*, L , and other species of tectibranchiate molluscs.

Apnea. (See Illus. Dict.) **A., Cardiac,** the period of apnea in Cheyne-Stokes respiration. See under *Respiration* (Illus. Dict). **A., Nervous,** that due to disorders of the centers of respiration **A., Placental,** placental tuberculosis **A., Uterine,** a form of dyspnea observed in hysteric patients, due to no manifest disease. Syn , *Uterine asthma.*

Apneasphyxia, Apnœasphyxia (*ap ne-as-fiks'-e ah*). See *Asphyxia* (Illus Dict.).

Apneic, Apnœic (*ap'-ne-ik, ap-ne'-ik*) [ἄπνοος, breathless]. Relating to or affected by apnea.

Apneology, Apnœologia (*ap-ne-ol'-o-je, ap-ne-o-lo'-je-ah*) [ἄπνοος, breathless ; λόγος, science] The sum of what is known concerning apnea.

Apnous (*ap'-nus*). See *Apneic.*

Apoaconin (*ap-o-ak'-on-in*) [ἀπό, from ; *aconin*]. $C_{26}H_{37}O_{10}$ A base derived from aconin

Apoatropin. (See Illus Dict.) **A., Hydrochlorate,** $C_{17}H_{21}NO_2HCl$, white crystalline substance, soluble in water and alcohol ; melts at 237°–239° C **A. Sulfate,** $(C_{17}H_{21}NO_2)_2H_2SO_4 + 5H_2O$, white crystals, slightly soluble in water.

Apocaffein (*ap-o-kaf'-e-in*) [ἀπό, from, *caffein*] $C_7H_7N_3O_2$. A crystalline derivative of caffein

Apocarphology (*ap-o-kar-fol'-o-je*). See *Carphology* (Illus Dict.).

Apocenosis. (See Illus Dict) **2** A partial evacuation In the plural, *apocenoses*, Cullen and Swediaur s term for diseases marked by fluxes and unattended by fever.

Apochromatism (*ap-o-kro'-mat-izm*) [ἀπό, away ; χρῶμα, color]. Decolorization.

Apocodein. (See Illus. Dict) **A., Hydrochlorate,** $C_{18}H_{19}NO_2HCl$, a yellow-gray, very hygroscopic powder, soluble in water. It is expectorant, sedative, and hypnotic. Dose, 3–4 gr (0.2–0 26 gm) daily in pills Injection, ⅛–½ gr (0.01–0.03 gm) of 2% solution in water

Apocopous (*ap-ok'-o-pus*) [ἀπόκοπος, cut off]. Castrated

Apocoptic (*ap-o-kop'-tik*) [ἀποκόπτειν, to cut off] Affected by or occurring from the removal of a part

Apocrenate (*ap-o-kren'-āt*) A salt of apocrenic acid.

Apocrenic (*ap-o-kren'-ik*) [ἀπό, from ; κρήνη, a spring]. Derived from a spring or fountain, as *apocrenic acid.*

Apocynein (*ap-o-sin'-e-in*) A glucosid from *Apocynum cannabinum*, similar in character to digitalein

Apocynin. (See Illus Dict) **2.** A resinous substance obtained from *Apocynum cannabinum ;* soluble in alcohol, in chloroform, and in ether ; insoluble in water. It is emetic and expectorant

Apodal (*ap'-od-al*). See *Apodous* (Illus. Dict.).

Apolysin (*ap-ol'-is in*). $C_6H_4(OC_2H_5)NH_2C_9O_6$. A compound of citric acid and phenetidin, forming a yellowish crystalline powder, soluble in hot water, in alcohol, and in glycerin, melting at 72° C It is antipyretic and analgesic Dose, 8 24–90 gr (0.5–5 gm.) daily. Syn., *Monophenetidin citric acid*

Apomorphin. (See Illus. Dict.) **A. Sulfate,** $(C_{17}H_{17}NO_2)_2H_2SO_4$, white crystalline powder, very slightly soluble in alcohol and water.

Apomorphosis (*ap-o morf-o'-sis*) [ἀπομορφοῦν, to change the form]. A chemic change by which one substance acting upon another takes something away from it.

Apomythosis. See *Apomyttosis* (Illus. Dict.).

Aponeurosis. (See Illus. Dict) Syn., *Membrana aponeurotica ; Pronervatio ; Fascia.* For kinds, see under *Fascia.*

Apophyllate (*ap-of'-il-at*) [ἀπό, from ; φύλλον, a leaf]. A salt of apophyllic acid.

Apophysate (*ap-of'-is-at*) [ἀπό, from ; φύσις, growth]. Furnished with an apophysis.

Apophysiform (*ap-o-fis'-e-form*) [*apophysis*; *forma*, form]. Having the form of an apophysis.

Apophysis (See Illus. Dict.) [Pl., *apophyses.*] For kinds,—Ancyroid, Articular, Basilar, Clinoid, Coracoid, etc.,—see corresponding words under *Process* (Illus. Dict.) **Apophyses, False.** See *Epiphyses* (Illus. Dict.). **Apophyses, Ingrassias',** the lesser wings of the sphenoid. **Apophyses, True,** those which have never been epiphyses. **A., Vitelline.** Same as *Pedicle*, *Vitelline.*

Apoplexia. (See Illus Dict) **A. exquisita, A. fortis.** See *Apoplexy*, *Entonic.* **A. fortissima,** fulminant apoplexy. **A. intestinalis neonatorum.** See *Melena neonatorum* (Illus. Dict.). **A. myelitica.** See *Apoplexy*, *Spinal* (Illus Dict). **A. temulenta,** that due to inebriety **A. vera.** See *Apoplexy*, *Sanguineous.*

Apoplexy. (See Illus. Dict) Syn., *Poplesy.* **A., Amphiblestroid,** retinal apoplexy. **A., Asthenic,** that due to vital depression. **A , Atonic,** that which comes on gradually and does not attain a high degree of development. **A , Atrabilious,** deep melancholy attributed to resorption of bile **A , Bulbar,** that due to hemorrhage into the substance of the oblongata, causing paralysis of one or both sides of the body, inability to swallow, difficulty in protruding the tongue, dyspnea, gastric disorders, and tumultuous action of the heart. **A., Cardiac,** extravasation of blood into the heart-substance **A , Cerebral,** that due to hemorrhage into the brain **A., Choroid, A., Choroid,** hemorrhage into or upon the tunica choroidea. **A., Congestive,** an apoplectoid condition due to cerebral congestion **A., Consecutive,** that due to the arrest of some habitual discharge or eruption. **A., Cutaneous,** 1. See *Purpura hæmorrhagica* (Illus Dict.). 2 A sudden effusion of blood to the skin and subcutaneous tissue. **A , Dysarthritic,** a form accompanying arthritic diseases, in which the pain disappears from the joints, and vertigo, pain in the head, etc., appear **A , Embolic,** apoplectoid symptoms and loss of consciousness due to cerebral emboly. **A., Entonic,** a form marked by sudden and severe symptoms. Syn , *Apoplexia fortis.* **A., Epileptic,** coma with epileptoid symptoms, sometimes observed in cerebral and acute inflammatory diseases. **A., Febrile,** paroxysmal fever attended with deep sleep and stertor Syn , *Apoplexia febricosa* **A , Fulminant,** a sudden and fatal apoplexy. **A., Heat,** sunstroke. **A., Hemorrhagic,** that due to extravasation of blood into or upon the brain. **A., Hepatic,** hemorrhage into the liver-substance. **A., Hydrocephalic,** coma due to hydrocephalus. **A., Hysteric,** an apoplectoid condition due to hysteria. **A., Imperfect.** See *A., Atonic.* **A , Intermeningeal.** See *A., Meningeal.* **A., Inverted.** See *Catalepsy* (Illus Dict) **A , Meningeal,** an escape of blood within the skull or vertebral canal, but not into the brain-substance or spinal cord **A., Mephitic,** asphyxia from the inhalation of carbon dioxid or other noxious gas **A., Milk,** a form attributed to a metastasis of the milk. **A., Muscular,** an escape of blood into the muscular tissue. **A., Narcotic,** an apoplectoid condition due to narcotic poison **A., Nervous,** 1. Acute anemia of the brain. 2. A condition marked by symptoms of cerebral congestion and hemorrhage which are due to functional disturbance of the nervous system **A., Nodular Pulmonary,** escape of blood into the air-cells of the lungs. **A. of the Ovary, A., Ovarian,** hemorrhage into the stroma of the ovary, through the rupture of a follicle, converting the organ into a cyst or hematoma. The blood is gradually absorbed, though it gives rise to great pain; the cause is unknown. **A., Pancreatic,** extravasation of blood into the parenchyma of the pancreas, possibly due at times to hysteric neurosis. [Holth.] **A., Parturient.** See *Collapse*, *Parturient* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Phlegmonous,** a condition attributed to inflammation of the brain and its membranes; it is marked by delirium, fever, severe headache, conjunctival injection, lacrimation, and a hard pulse. **A., Pituitous,** serous apoplexy. **A., Placental, A., Placentary,** escape of blood into the placental substance. **A., Primary.** See *A., Nervous* (2) **A., Progressive,** that in which there is a very gradual increase of the paralysis and other symptoms. **A., Puerperal.** See *Collapse*, *Parturient* (Illus. Dict). **A., Pulmonary, Vascular,** very acute and extensive congestion of the lungs leading to apoplectic appearances and a fatal termination. **A., Renal,** escape of blood into the renal substances. **A., Retinal,** hemorrhage into the substance of the retina. **A., Rheumatic,** rheumatic meningitis. **A., Sanguineous,** hemorrhage into or upon the brain. **A., Serous,** that due to an effusion of serous matter into or upon the brain **A , Spasmodic,** slight transitory paralysis. **A., Splenic.** (See Illus Dict) 2. Escape of blood into the substance of the spleen. **A., Subconjunctival,** effusion of blood beneath the conjunctiva **A., Suppurative,** that due to purulent processes and fever **A , Symptomatic,** that attributed to another disease or to the arrest of some habitual evacuation. **A., Uncircumscribed Pulmonary,** a diffuse effusion of blood into the intervesicular tissue attended with rupture of the pulmonary texture and at times of the pleura. **A., Uterine,** escape of blood into the muscular tissue of the uterus. **A., Uteroplacental,** hemorrhage into the decidua serotina. **A., Venous,** that due to congestion of the veins. **A., Verminous,** an apoplectoid condition due to intestinal worms. **A., Vitular.** See *Collapse*, *Parturient* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Weak,** that due to the action of depressing causes upon an exhausted encephalon or a reduced condition of the general system.

Apopseudaconin (*ap-o-su-dak'-on-in*). $C_{27}H_{39}NO_8$. An amorphous base derived from pseudaconin by dehydration.

Apopseudaconitin (*ap-o-su-dak-on'-it-in*) $C_{36}H_{47}NO_{11}$. A product of pseudaconitin by dehydration

Apoquinamin (*ap-o-kwin'-am-in*) $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$. An artificial alkaloid occurring as a white amorphous substance derived from quinamin, conquinamin, or quinamidin by action of hydrochloric acid.

Aporocephalous (*ap-o-ro-sef'-al-us*) [ἄπορος, difficult to distinguish; κεφαλή, the head]. With a head scarcely distinguishable.

Aposcenosis (*ap-os-sen-o'-sis*). See *Apocenosis* (Illus. Dict).

Aposthume (*ap'-os-thūm*) See *Apostem* (Illus. Dict.).

Apothermous (*ap-o-thur'-mus*) [ἀπό, away from; θέρμη, heat]. Lacking heat.

Apothesis. (See Illus. Dict.) **A. funiculi umbilicalis,** the reposition of an abnormally protruded umbilical cord.

Apous (*ah'-pus*). See *Apodous* (Illus. Dict.).

Apparatus. (See Illus. Dict.) 3. A collection of pathologic phenomena. 4. Cystotomy. 5. The stage preceding eruption in an exanthematous fever. **A., Absorbent,** the blood-vessels and lymphatics. **A., Acoustic, A., Auditory,** the external and internal ear, the auditory canal, the tympanum, and the eustachian tube. **A. magnus, A. major,** median cystotomy. **A. minor,** lateral lithotomy **A., Segmental.** See *Nephridia* (Illus. Dict) **A., Sound-conducting,** a collective term for the auricle, external auditory canal, tympanum, eustachian tube, and mastoid cells.

A., Sound-perceiving, that part of the organism concerned in the perception of sound, consisting of the auditory nerve, and its center of origin and peripheral distribution, or the organs of the labyrinth. **A., Urinary,** the kidneys, ureters, bladder, and urethra. **A., Uropoietic,** the kidneys

Apparition. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. The sudden aggregation of scattered principles into an element or corpuscle.

Appendage. (See Illus Dict.) **A., Auricular.** (See Illus. Dict.) 2 Virchow's name for a round or elongated [illegible] prominence in front of the tragus **A s, C [illegible]**, **A.s, Dermal,** the nails, hair, sebaceous glands, and sweat glands. **A.s, Fetal,** the placenta, amnion, chorion, and umbilical cord **A., Pineal,** the epiphysis. **A., Pituitary,** the hypophysis **A.s, Uterine,** the ovaries and oviducts

Appendalgia (*ap-end al'-je-ah*) [*appendix; ἄλγος,* pain] Pain in the appendicial region.

Appendectomy (*ap-en-dek'-to-me*). See *Appendicectomy.*

Appendical, Appendicial (*ap en'-dik-al, ap-en-dish'-al*) See *Appendicular* (Illus. Dict.)

Appendicectomy (*ap-en-dis-ek'-to-me*) [*appendix; ἐκτομή,* excision] Excision of the vermiform appendix.

Appendiciform (*ap-en-dis'-e-form*) [*appendix; forma,* form] Having the form of an appendage.

Appendicitis. (See Illus Dict.) Syn., *Ecphyaditis; Skolikoditis; Paratyphlitis, Epityphlitis; Miserere; Abscess of iliac fossa.* **A., Gangrenous.** See *Appendix, Gangrenous* **A. larvata,** an incipient or latent form of appendicitis. **A. obliterans,** that resulting in the obliteration of the lumen of the appendix.

Appendicostomy See *Operation, Wier's.*

Appendiculate (*ap-en-dik'-u-lat*). Having appendages [illegible] accessory parts

Appendix [illegible] (See Illus Dict.) **A. epididymidis,** the vas aberrans. **A fallopianæ** See *I. epiploicæ* (Illus Dict.). **A., Gangrenous,** that in which the appendix is found gangrenous and sloughing, usually with one or more perforations and free leakage, a large section of the right groin full of lemon-colored or septic fluids, a puddle of filth underneath the cecum and ileum, the omentum fixed with a cluster of bowel adhesions beneath. [Price.] Syn., *Green groin* **A. lobularis,** the flocculus **A., Suprasphenoid, A. ventriculi,** the hypophysis.

Apple. (See Illus. Dict.) **A.-head,** broad, thick frontal regions The name applied to the skull in dwarfs Cf *Cat-head.* **A.-scab,** the fungus *Fusicladium dendriticum*

Applicate, Applied (*ap'-lik at, ap-lid'*) See *Appressed.*

Apposition. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 An addition of parts. 3 Development by accretion.

Appressed (*ap rest'*) [*apprimere,* to press to] Having a surface laid closely to something, but without adhesion Syn., *Applicate; Applied; Adplicatus; Adpressus*

Appropriation. (See Illus Dict.) 2. The chemic combination of two substances.

Approximation (*ap-roks-im-a'-shun*) [*approximare,* to approach] A pretense of delivering a patient from disease and of causing him to communicate it to some other organism brought close to him.

Apron. (See Illus Dict.) **A., Masonic,** a support, attached to the waist, for the penis and testicles in gonorrheal cases. **A., Pudendal.** See *A., Hottentot* (Illus. Dict.).

Apselaphesis (*ap-sel-af'-e-sis*). See *Apselaphesia* (Illus. Dict.).

Apsyxia (*ap-sik'-e ah*) See *Apsychia* (Illus Dict.)

Aptyalia. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Psychic salivation; debility and general disorder from loss of oxydases due to excessive expectoration.

Apyknomorphous (*ah-pik-no-morf'-us*) [*a,* priv.; πυκνός, compact; *μορφή,* form]. Applied by Nissl to feebly stained cells, or those in which the stainable portions are not arranged in close proximity

Apyous (*ah'-pi us*) [*a,* priv.; *πύον,* pus] Nonpurulent; wanting in pus.

Apyrectic (*ah-pir-ek'-tik*). See *Apyretic* (Illus. Dict.)

Apyrenus (*ah-pi-ē'-nus*) [*a,* priv.; *πυρήν,* the stone of a fruit] Without a stone or pit.

Apyrin (*ah-pi'-rin*) An alkaline substance said to be contained in cocoanuts.

Apyrous (*ah'-pir-us*) [*a,* priv.; *πῦρ,* fire]. 1. Unchanged by extreme heat, refractory to heat

Aqua. (See Illus Dict.) **A. ferrata,** a chalybeate water. **A. levico,** water from springs at Levico in the Tyrol, containing arsenic, iron, and copper **A. nivalis, A. nivata,** snow water. **A. oculi,** the aqueous humor. **A. omnium florum,** a liquid distillation-product of cow dung collected during the month of May, it was used in pulmonary tuberculosis. **A. putealis, A. puteana,** well-water.

Aquapuncture. (See Illus Dict.) 2. The hypodermic injection of water as a placebo

Aquate (*ak'-wāt*) [*aquatus,* mixed with water]. 1. Combined with water; watery. 2 The molecular combination of an element or radicle with water.

Aqueduct, Aquæductus (See Illus Dict.) **A., Communicating, Aquæductus communicationis,** a small canal sometimes found at the junction of the mastoid part of the temporal bone with the petrosa, which transmits a venous branch to the end of the transverse sinus **A., Temporal,** an inconstant canal at the dorsal part of the superior angle of the petrosa, transmitting the squamosapetrosal sinus. **A., Ventricular.** See *A. sylvii* (Illus. Dict.)

Aqueoigneous (*ak-we-o-ig'-ne-us*) [*aqua,* water; *ignis,* fire] Relating to or obtained by the action of water and heat, or superheated water

Aquiferous (*ak-wif'-u-us*) [*aqua,* water; *ferre,* to bear] Carrying water

Aquiform (*ak'-wi-form*) [*aqua,* water; *forma,* form]. Like water.

Aquigenous (*ak-wij'-en-us*) [*aqua,* water; *gignere,* to produce] Growing in the water

Aquiparous (See Illus Dict.) 2. Depositing ova or bringing forth offspring in the water.

Aquomembranitis (*ak-wo-mem-bran-i'-tis*). See *Aquocapsulitis* (Illus. Dict.)

Aquosity. (See Illus Dict.) 2. A watery liquid

Aquozon (*ak'-wo-zon*). Ozonized, distilled, and sterilized water, containing 3% by volume of ozone.

Aquula (See Illus. Dict.) **A. acustica, A. auditura, A. labyrinthi, A. labyrinthi externa,** the perilymph. **A. labyrinthi interna, A. labyrinthi membranacei,** the endolymph

Arachamid (*ar-ak'-am-id*) [*Arachis,* a genus of plants; *ammonia*]. ($C_{20}H_{39}O_4N_2$)N. A compound obtained from oil of peanuts by action of ammonia.

Arachidate (*ar-ak'-id-āt*). A salt of arachidic acid

Arachin (*ar'-ak-in*). $C_{20}H_{40}O_2$. A glycerid of arachic acid. It occurs as the chief constituent of Rambutan tallow obtained from the seeds of *Nephelium lappaceum,* L

Arachnitis. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Leptomeningitis externa; Arachnoedtis; Arachnoiditis; Arachnoideitis; Arachnoitis.* **A., Rhachidian, A., Spinal, spinal meningitis.**

Arachnodeitis, Arachnoditis (*ar-ak-no-di'-tis*). See *Arachnitis* (Illus. Dict.).

Arachnodermous (*ar-ak-no-dur'-mus*) [ἀράχνη, a spider's web; δέρμα, the skin] Having a very thin skin.

Arachnoid. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. The arachnoid membrane Syn., *Membrana media cerebri; Meningium; Meninges, Meninx arachnoidea; Meninx media, Meninx serosa.* 3. Pertaining to a membrane. 4. Thready, feeble, araneous; said of the pulse

Arachnoideitis (*ar-ak-noi-di'-tis*). See *Arachnitis* (Illus. Dict.).

Arachnoitis (*ar-ak-no-i' tis*) See *Arachnitis* (Illus. Dict.)

Arachnology (*ar-ak-nol'-o-je*) [ἀράχνη, a spider; λόγος, science] The study or science of spiders. Syn., *Araneology.*

Arachnolysin (*ar-ak-nol'-is-in*) [ἀράχνη, a spider; λύσις, a loosing] A very active hemolytic substance extracted from spiders It is destroyed by heating to 70° or 72° C., and is probably identical with Kobert's toxalbumin of spiders

Arachnophilous (*ar-ak-nof'-il'-us*) [ἀράχνη, a spider; φιλεῖν, to love] Applied to fungi growing upon dead spiders

Aralietin (*ar-al-i'-et-in*) See *Aralinetin*

Aralin (*ar-a'-le-in*) A glucosid found by v. Holden in the bark of *Aralia spinosa* A white crystalline powder, soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether, benzol, and chloroform

Aralinetin (*ar-al-in'-e-tin*) A decomposition-product of aralin

Arana picacaballo. Horse-biter, a poisonous species of *Mygale* or bird spider found in Central America.

Araneiform (*ar-an e'-i-form*) [*aranei*, a spider; *forma*, form] Shaped like a spider.

Aranein (*ar-an' e-in*) [*aranea*, a spider] A liquid obtained from the punctured abdomen of spiders. It is used as an embrocation in homeopathic practice

Araneoid (*ar-an'-e-oid*) [*aranea*, a spider; εἶδος, likeness] Spider-like

Araneology (*ar-an-e-ol'-o-je*) [*aranea*, a spider, λόγος, science] See *Arachnology.*

Araneous. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 Applied to a thready, feeble pulse 3. Consisting of separate filaments

Ararabin (*ar-ar'-ab-in*). See *Arabin* (Illus. Dict.).

Aratacio The South American name for *Sagotia racemosa*, Baill., a euphorbiaceous plant used as a tonic and aphrodisiac.

Araucaria (*ar-aw-ka'-re-ah*) [*Arauco*, a province in Chili] A genus of plants of the order *Coniferæ.* **A. braziliana,** A. Rich., yields part of the gum dammar (*q. v.*) of commerce

Arbacin (*ar'-bas-in*) [*Arbacia*, Gray, a genus of the *Echinidæ* (*arbacia*, similar)] A histon like body obtained from spermatozoa of the sea-urchin, *Arbacia aequituberculata*, Blains.

Arboricolous (*ar-bor-ik'-ol-us*) [*arbor*, a tree; *colere*, to inhabit] Growing upon or living in trees

Arborization. (See Illus. Dict.) **A., Terminal,** 1. A branched end of a sensory nerve 2 A motor end-plate. **A., Vascular,** a tree-like branching of blood vessels.

Arbutose (*ar'-bu-tōz*). A crystalline substance containing glucose, 35%; arbutin, 55%; and water, 10%. It is obtained in the extraction of arbutin from *Arctostaphylos uva ursi.*

Arc. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A segment of a circle **A., Bigonial** (of lower jaw), a measurement around the anterior margin of the jaw. **A., Diastaltic Nervous,** Marshall Hall's term for the nerves concerned in a reflex action. **A., Frontal,** the measurement from the nasion to the bregma. **A., Maximum Transverse,** the measurement across the face from points just anterior to the external auditory meatr. **A., Nasomalar,** measurement between the outer margins of the orbits over the nasion. **A., Occipital,** measurement from the lambda to the opisthion **A., Parietal,** measurement from the bregma to the lambda **A., Voltaic,** the band of light formed by the passage of a strong electric current between two adjacent carbon points

Arcade (*ar-kād'*) [*arcus*, an arch]. 1. A series of arches; an arch 2 The bow of a pair of spectacles. **A., Crural,** Poupart's ligament. **A., Flint's,** the arteriovenous arch about the base of the renal pyramids **A., Temporal, A., Temporal, Inferior,** the zygoma **A., Temporal, Superior,** the orbital arch.

Arcatura (*ar-ka-tu'-rah*) [*arcus*, a bow]. A condition of horses marked by the undue outward curvature of the forelegs

Arcein (*ar'-se-in*). Arecolin hydrobromate; it is an active myotic

Arch (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A part of a circle **A., Abdominothoracic,** the lower boundary of the front of the thorax **A., Alveolar,** that marking the outlines of the alveolar processes of the jaw. **A., Anastomotic,** one uniting two veins or arteries. **A., Anterior** (of the arm), a plexus anterior to and above the elbow, formed by a division of the anastomotic artery of the arm and divisions of the ulnar and radial recurrent arteries **A., Anterior hyoid,** a general term which includes the tympanohyal, epihyal, stylohyal, and ceratohyal arches **A.s, Aortic,** a series of pairs of vascular arches situated in the branchial arches of the vertebrate embryo and the adult *Branchiatæ*, uniting the cardiac and dorsal aortas. They are five in the human embryo, the first and second pairs of which disappear at an early stage; the carotid arteries are formed from the third pair, the arch of the aorta and the subclavian arteries from the fourth pair; the fifth disappears on the right side, but on the left forms the pulmonary artery, the ductus arteriosus, and the aorta. **A. of the Atlas, Anterior,** that part of the atlas lying ventrad to its articular surfaces **A. of the Atlas, Posterior,** the part of the atlas lying dorsad to its articular surfaces **A.s, Axillary,** twigs of the latissimus dorsi sometimes passing over the vessels and nerves to the anterior part of the axilla, where they disappear in the tissues **A., Carpal, Anterior,** a network on the anterior aspect of the wrist, composed of little branches of the carpal divisions of the radial and ulnar arteries **A., Carpal, Dorsal,** one formed on the dorsum of the wrist by the junction of the posterior carpal branch of the radial artery and a similar one of the ulnar. **A.s, Cephalic** See *A., Postoral* (Illus. Dict.) **A.s, Cervical,** the fourth and fifth postoral arches. **A. of the Colon,** the transverse colon **A., Cortical,** that portion of the renal substance which stretches from one column to another and surrounds the base of the pyramids. **A., Costal,** the arch of the ribs **A., Cotylopubic,** the pubic arch. **A., Cotylosacral,** one formed by the sacrum and the osseous structures extending to the coxofemoral joints. Syn., *Standing arch.* **A., Cricothyroid,** a curved artery extending across the cricothyroid ligament, formed by the junction of a branch from each superior thyroid artery **A., Crural, Deep.** See *A., Femoral, Deep.* **A., Cubital,** the arched end of the anterior carpal artery at the knee of many quadrupeds **A., Dental,** 1. The parabolic curve formed by the cutting-edges and masticating surfaces of the teeth. 2. The alveolar arch. **A., Dorsal** (of the arm), a plexus above and below the elbow on the dorsal aspect of the

arm, formed by divisions of the anastomotic artery and the profunda, radial, and ulnar recurrent arteries. **A., Dorsal** (of the foot), one on the dorsum of the foot, which unites the tarsal and metatarsal branches of the dorsal artery of the foot. **A., Dorsal Vertebral,** the neural arch. **A., Epencephalic,** the bones lying over the epencephalon, uniting in man to form the occipital bone. Syn., *Neuroccipital arch.* **A., Facial,** the first postoral arch **A. Femoral, Deep,** a band of fibers originating apparently in the transverse fascia, arching across the crural sheath and attached to the middle of Poupart's ligament and the pectineal line. Syn., *Deep crural arch* **A.s of the Foot,** certain arches formed by the bones of the foot, the most distinct is the transverse in the line of the tarsometatarsal articulations The inner longitudinal is composed of the os calcis, the astragalus, the navicular, the three cuneiforms, and the first three toes, and the outer longitudinal is made up by the os calcis, the cuboid, and the fourth and fifth toes **A., Gluteal,** an opening in the gluteal fascia transmitting the gluteal vessels and nerves **A., Hemal,** Owen's term for the inferior loop of the typical vertebra. It is so called because it surrounds the essential portion of the vascular system It is formed dorsally by the centrum, laterally by the pleurapophyses and hemapophyses, and inferiorly by the hemal spine Syn., *A, Infravertebral; A., Subcentral, A., Vertebral ventral.* **A., Hyoid,** the second branchial arch of vertebrates. Syn., *A, Lingual; A. of tongue, A, Parietohemal.* **A., Infravertebral.** See *A., Hemal.* **A, Inguinal,** Poupart's ligament. **A., Ischiadic,** the space included between the dorsal borders of the ischia of the horse. **A., Ischiopubic,** that formed by the pubis and the ischiopubic branches. **A., Ischiosacral,** one formed by the sacrum, the descending branches of the ischia, and the ilia lying between. Syn, *Sitting arch* **A., Jugal,** the zygoma. **A., Langer's Axillary,** the thickened border of fascia which forms a bridge across the bicipital groove **A., Laryngeal,** Callender's term for one in the embryo composed of a membranous plate extending from the lower portion of the skull and developing into the inferior constrictor muscle, the cartilages of the larynx, the superior portion of the trachea, and the thyroid body **A s, Lateral Inferior** (of the skull), the bones encircling the mouth, nose, and larynx **A.s, Lateral Superior,** the bones encircling the cerebrum, the cerebellum, and the oblongata. **A.s, Limb,** the pectoral and pelvic arches. **A., Lingual,** the hyoid arch **A., Mandibular,** the first branchial arch, developing into the lower jaw. Syn, *A, Maxillary.* **A, Maxillary,** 1. See *A., Mandibular.* 2. See *A., Palatomaxillary* **A., Meckel's Crural,** Poupart's ligament. **A., Mesencephalic,** one formed by the basisphenoid, alisphenoid, parietal, and mastoid bones. Syn, *A., Neuroparietal.* **A., Nasal,** one uniting the two frontal veins. **A., Neural,** the superior loop of the typical vertebra inclosing the neural canal. **A., Neurofrontal.** See *A, Prosencephalic.* **A., Neuronasal.** See *A., Rhinencephalic* **A., Neurooccipital.** See *A., Epencephalic* **A., Neuroparietal.** See *A., Mesencephali.* **A., Occipitohemal.** See *Girdle, Shoulder* (Illus Dict) **A, Orbital,** the superior margin of the orbit **A., Osteoblastic,** those formed imperfectly or completely by the osteoblasts, arising from the bony trabeculas already developed and finally becoming bony. **A., Palatal,** the concavity of the hard palate when seen in transverse section. **A. of the Palate, Posterior,** that formed by the posterior pillars of the fauces. Syn., *A., Palatopharyngeal.* **A., Palatine,** that formed by the anterior pillars of the fauces. Syn., *Anterior arch of the palate.* **A., Palatomaxillary,** one formed by the palatine, maxillary, and premaxillary bones or their analogs; it is looked upon as the hemal arch of the nasal vertebra. Syn., *A., Maxillary.* **A., Palatopharyngeal.** See *A. of Palate, Posterior.* **A., Palmar, Deep.** See *A., Palmar* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Palmar, Superficial,** the continuation of the ulnar artery across the palm **A, Parietohemal.** See *A., Hyoid* **A., Pectoral.** See *Girdle, Shoulder* (Illus Dict). **A., Pelvic,** the bones of the pelvis considered as the hemal arches of the sacral vertebras **A., Pharyngeal,** the fifth pair of branchial arches. **A., Posthyoid,** the fourth and fifth of the postoral arches **A.s, Postoral, Visceral, A.s, Poststernal.** See *A., Post-oral* (Illus Dict) **A.s, Preoral** (See *Plates, Facial* Illus Dict.). **A.-prop,** a support for correction of flat-foot. **A., Prosencephalic,** one considered as the neural arch of the frontomandibular vertebra; it is formed by the frontal, presphenoid, and orbitosphenoid bones Syn., *A., Neurofrontal* **A., Radial.** See *A., Palmar* (Illus. Dict). **A., Rhinencephalic,** the neural arch of the nasal vertebra, formed by the vomer and the prefrontal and nasal bones Syn, *A, Neuronasal* **A., Riolan's,** the arch of the mesentery which is attached to the transverse mesocolon. **A., Scapular, A., Scapuloclavicular, A, Scapulocoracoid.** See *Girdle, Shoulder* (Illus. Dict.) **A., Senile.** See *Arcus senilis* (Illus Dict.). **A., Sitting.** See *A, Ischiosacral.* **A s, Skeletal.** See *A, Post-oral* (Illus. Dict) **A., Standing** See *A, Cotylosacral.* **A., Stylohyoid,** the hemal arch of the parietal vertebra formed by the stylohyal, epihyal, ceratohyal, basihyal, glossohyal, and urohyal bones **A s, Subaxial.** See *A, Post-oral* (Illus Dict) **A., Subcarpal,** in many quadrupeds the analog of the palmar arch in man **A, Subcentral,** the hemal arch **A., Subocular, A., Suborbital.** See *A, Zygomatic* (Illus Dict). **A., Subpubic.** See *A of Pubes* (Illus Dict). **A., Superciliary.** See *Ridge, Superciliary* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Supracarpal,** in quadrupeds the analog of the superficial palmar arch of man, it is formed by the junction of the epicondylar artery and branches of the posterior radial arteries **A, Supravertebral,** the neural arch **A.s, Tarsal,** the arches of the palpebral arteries. **A., Temporal,** the zygomatic arch. **A., Tergal.** Same as *A., Dorsal.* **A., Thyrocartilaginous,** a communicating branch between the superior thyroid arteries of the two sides, lying at about the level of the angle of the thyroid cartilage. **A., Thyrohyal, A., Thyrohyoid,** the third of the postoral arches; it develops into the hyoid body and the greater cornua of the hyoid bone **A. of Tongue.** See *A, Hyoid* (Illus. Dict.) **A, Tonsillar.** See *Isthmus of the Fauces* (Illus Dict) **A, Trabecular,** one formed by the junction of the middle trabeculas of the skull, containing the hypophysis and the infundibulum. **A.s, Vascular,** the postoral arches. **A., Vertebral,** 1. A neural arch. 2. A hemal arch **A., Vertebral, Ventral.** See *A., Hemal.* **A., Visceral.** See *A., Post-oral* (Illus. Dict.).

Archæism (*ar'-ke-izm*). The theory of the archæus.

Archæus. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. v. Helmont's name for the vital principle of an organism.

Archelogy (*ar-kel'-o-je*) [ἀρχή, a beginning; λόγος, science]. The study of the foundation principles of anthropology

Archetype. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. That essential spirit or substance which, according to the cabalistic theory, gave rise to all the events of life and all the phenomena of nature under the influence of gods, devils, or stars. **[Park.]**

Archigony. See *Archegony* (Illus. Dict.).

Archimorphic (*ar-ke-morf'-ik*) [ἀρχός, a chief; μορφή, fine form]. Dominant by virtue of superiority. **A. Races,** the dominant active races; civilized races (*Culturvölker*)

Archineuron (*ar-ke-nu'-ron*) [ἀρχή, beginning; νεῦρον, a nerve]. 1. A primitive neuron 2. The neuron at which the impulse starts in any physiologic act involving the nervous system

Architype (*ar'-ke-tip*). See *Archetype*

Archocystosyrinx (*ar-ko-sist-o-sir'-inks*) [ἀρχός, anus; κύστις, bladder; σῦριγξ, fistula] A retrovesical fistula

Archoplasm, Archoplasma (*ar'-ko-plasm, ar-ko-plaz'-mah*) [ἄρχων, a ruler; πλάσμα, a thing formed] Boveri's term for the substance from which the attraction sphere, the astral rays, and the spindle-fibers of mitosis are derived and of which they consist; also called *Kinoplasm.*

Archyle (*ar-kil'-e*) [ἀρχή, a beginning; ὕλη, matter]. See *Protyle* (Illus. Dict.).

Arcocele (*ar'-ko-sel*) See *Archocele* (Illus. Dict.).

Arctation. (See Illus. Dict.) 3. Constipation, constriction.

Arctura (*ark-tu'-rah*) [*arctus*, pressed close together] 1. The condition resulting from an ingrowing nail. Syn., *A unguium, A unguium, Onychosis arctura.* 2. See *Arctation* (Illus. Dict.).

Arcturin (*ark'-tu-rin*) A bitter substance obtained from arbutin

Arctuvein, Arctuvin (*ark-tu'-ve-in, ark'-tu-vin*) A substance derived from arbutin by action of sulfuric acid with heat.

Arcula (*ar'-ku-lah*) [*arcula*, a casket]. The orbit. **A. cordis,** the pericardium

Arcus. (See Illus. Dict.) **A. atlantis anterior.** See *Arch of the Atlas, Anterior.* **A. atlantis posterior.** See *Arch of the Atlas, Posterior* **A. faucium, A glossopalatinus.** See *Arch, Palatine* **A. medullaris** See *Fornix* (Illus. Dict.) **A. senilis lentis.** See *Cataract, Incipient* **A. tendineus.** See *White line* (of pelvic fascia) (Illus. Dict.) **A. unguium.** See *Lunula* (Illus. Dict.) **A. vasculosi renales,** arches at the bases of the Malpighian pyramids, formed by anastomoses of tiny ramifications of the renal artery. They give off vessels supplying the cortex of the kidneys, the Malpighian corpuscles, and the capillary plexuses about the uriniferous tubules Syn., *Fornices vasculosi renum*

Area. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 Applied by Celsus to any form of baldness **A., Alisphenoid,** the surface of the great wing of the sphenoid. **A., Anesthetic,** a region of the body naturally destitute of sensory nerves; one which has become abnormally anesthetic **A., Anteroparietal,** the outer surface of the parietal bone lying in front of the parietal eminence **A., Auditory,** the cerebral center for hearing. **A., Broca's,** the medial portion of the anterior olfactory lobe. Syn., *A. parolfactoria, Gyrus olfactorius medialis.* **A., Broca's Olfactory,** the posterior end of the gyrus rectus lying anteriorly to the mesial root of the olfactory tract. Syn., *Trigonum olfactorium.* **A. Catchment,** the district or water-shed over which the rainfall is impounded for purposes of water-supply. **A., Cord,** that part of the cortex in which lesions would produce degeneration of the spinal cord. **A. cribrosa.** See *Macula cribrosa* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Crural.** See *Space, Interpeduncular.* **A., Crypt,** in a collection of crypts the area surrounding one of the crypts. **A. diffluens,** alopecia areata. **A., Diffraction,** a clear area seen in the microscopic image around all bodies of greater or less refractive power, and which by Nägeli and Schwendener was referred partly to the direct reflection of the incident light at the edge of the body in question, partly to the interference of this reflected light which comes through unreflected. [Bütschli] **A., Fetal, A., Germ, A., Germinal.** See *A. germinativa* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Frontal,** the convex surface of the frontal bone. **A., Frontoparietal,** that included in the frontal lobe of the cerebrum and the ascending parietal gyrus. **A., Glove,** an area of anesthesia observed in cases of multiple neuritis embracing hand and wrist. **A., Intercalated.** See *A., Nonnucleated.* **A., Intercrural.** See *Space, Interpeduncular* (Illus. Dict.). **A. johnstoni** (Joh.). See *A., Celsus* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Martegiani's,** the slight widening of the hyaloid canal at its beginning in front of the optic disk **A., Midfrontal,** the mesal portion of the frontal area. **A., Motor,** the gyri on each side of the Rolandic fissure containing the centers for voluntary motion. **A., Nonnucleated,** one of the clear spaces found at times between the endothelial cells of blood-vessels; they have no nuclei, are smaller than endothelial cells, and are considered to be due to the removal of parts of the surrounding endothelium **A nummulata,** coin-shaped patches of alopecia areata **A., Occipital,** the portion of the brain below the occiput. **A., Opaque.** See *A. opaca* (Illus. Dict.) **A., Parietal,** the part of the brain below the parietal bone. **A., Placental,** that part of the uterine wall to which the placenta is attached **A., Posteroparietal,** the part of the external surface of the parietal bone lying behind the parietal eminence **A., Rolandic,** the excitomotor area of the cerebral hemispheres, comprising the ascending frontal and ascending parietal convolutions **A., Septal,** the inner surface of each of the laminas which make up the septum lucidum **A., Serpens.** See *Ophiasis* (Illus. Dict.). **A. serpiginosa,** alopecia areata with a tendency to spread peripherally. **A., Spencer's,** a cortical area in the frontal lobe just outside of the olfactory tract and anterior to the point where it joins the temporosphenoid lobe, as indicated by the crossing of the Sylvian artery Faradic stimulation of this area influences the respiratory movements, causing stoppage of the respiration when sufficiently intense **A., Superofrontal,** the upper part of the frontal area **A., Transparent.** See *A. pellucida* (Illus. Dict.). **A. ventriculi quarti,** the floor of the fourth ventricle. **A.s, Viscerocutaneous,** areas of skin and viscera corresponding to different spinal segments, useful in electrotherapy **A., Visual,** the occipital lobe and the angular gyrus **A., vitelline,** the yolk area outside the area vasculosa in mesoblastic eggs **A., Vocal,** the portion of the glottis lying between the vocal bands.

Areca (*ar-e'-kah*). A genus of East Indian palms. **A. catechu** is extensively distributed throughout the tropics of Asia, where it has been cultivated from earliest times. It furnishes the betel-nut (*q. v.*); the powdered nut is used as a vermifuge.

Arecaidin (*ar-e-ka'-id-in*). $C_7H_{11}NO_2$. An acid contained in areca-nut, of which arecolin is its methyl ether.

Arecain (*ar-e'-ka-in*). $C_7H_{11}NO_2 + H_2O$ A poisonous tetracidal alkaloid obtained from areca-nut, forming colorless crystals soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol, in ether, and in benzol.

Arecolin. (See Illus. Dict.) **A. Hydrobromate,** $C_8H_{13}NO_2HBr$, white crystals soluble in water and alcohol. It is used as a myotic, applied in 1% solution, and in treatment of glaucoma. In veterinary practice it is used as a cathartic and anthelmintic. Injection for horse, ½–1 gr.

Areflexia (*ar-e-fleks'-e-ah*) [*a*, priv ; *reflectere*, to bend back] The failure of a reflex ; areflexion.

Areflexion. See *Areflexia.*

Arenarious (*ar-e-nar'-e-us*) [*arena*, sand]. Growing in sand.

Areniferous (*ar-en-if'-er-us*) [*arena*, sand ; *ferre*, to bear]. Containing sand ; contaminated by sand

Areniform (*ar-en'-e-form*) [*arena*, sand; *forma*, shape]. Like sand

Areola. (See Illus. Dict.) **A., Chaussier's,** the areola of inflammatory induration of a malignant pustule **A., Primary,** cell-spaces still containing cartilage cells in the matrix of ossifying cartilage-bone. Syn , *Primary marrow cavities, Medullary spaces*

Areosis, Aræosis (*ar-e-o'-sis*) [*apaiωσις*]. The process of becoming less compact , dilution

Argental (*ar-jen'-tal*) [*argentum*, silver]. Containing silver

Argentamid (*ar-jen'-tam-id*) An antiseptic liquid preparation of silver

Argentamin (*ar-jen'-tam-in*) A colorless alkaline liquid consisting of an 8% solution of silver phosphate in a 15% aqueous solution of ethylenediamid It is applied [illegible] conjunctivitis in 1 4000 solution. [illegible] *silver phosphate.*

Argentan (*ar'-jen-tan*). An alloy of copper, 16 parts, zinc, 3–10 parts; nickel, 4–12 parts, with traces of tin, iron, and lead. Syn , *German silver, Packfong.*

Argentate (*ar'-jen-tāt*) A salt of argentic acid

Argentation. (See Illus. Dict) 2. The act of silvering 3. The process of injecting mercury into the vessels of an anatomic specimen 4 Argyria

Argentiferous (*ar-jen-tif'-er-us*) [illegible] silver; *ferre*, to bear]. Producing or [illegible]

Argentific (*ar-jen-tif'-ik*) [*argentum*, silver, *facere*, to make] Transforming into silver

Argentine. (See Illus Dict) 2 A mineral composed of calcium carbonate and silica 3 Metal coated with silver.

Argentol (*ar'-jen-tol*) $C_7H_5N\ OH\ SO_4Ag$ Silver quinaseptol, a yellow powder sparingly soluble in water ; used as a surgical antiseptic and astringent in ointment 1 : 100 or 2 : 100, in solution 1 1000 to 3 : 1000.

Argentous (*ar-jen'-tus*). Containing silver; applied to a compound containing a relatively larger amount of silver than an ordinary silver compound (argentic compound)

Argentum. (See Illus. Dict) See also *Silver* **A. colloidale.** See *Silver, Colloidal.* **A. corneum,** horn-silver, silver chloid. **A. factum,** wrought silver. **A. finum.** See *A regis.* **A. foliatum,** silver leaf. **A fugitivum,** quicksilver; mercury **A. fulminans, A fulminicum,** fulminating silver. **A. fusum,** 1. Mercury 2. Fused silver nitrate **A. purissimum, A purum,** pure metallic silver. **A. regis,** coin-silver, containing in 24 parts 23 of pure silver **A repurgatum,** refined silver. **A. sophisticum,** copper arsenate. **A. vivum,** quicksilver, mercury

Argil (*ar'-jil*) [*αργιλλος*, white clay]. Aluminium oxid

Argillaceous (*ar-jil-a'-shus*) [*αργιλλος*, white clay]. Clay-like ; composed of clay

Arginin (*ar'-jin-in*) $C_6H_{14}N_4O_2$. A highly nitrogenous substance discovered by E Schultze in etiolated seedlings of lupin, artichoke tubers, and malt aerospire. It resembles creatinin in its chemic character. Syn., *Guanidin α-amido-valeric acid*

Argon (*ar'-gon*) [*αργός*, idle, inactive]. An inert gaseous element discovered in the atmosphere by Lord Rayleigh and Wm. Ramsay (1894). Its symbol is A ; atomic weight, 19 7

Argonin (*ar'-go-nin*) Silver casein.

Argyrescetin, Argyræscetin (*ar-jir-es'-e-tin*). C_{21} . . $H_{30}O_8$ (?) A dissociation product of argyrescin.

Argyrescin, Argyræscin (*ar-jir-es'-in*) [*αργυρεος*, silvery , *Æsculus* (*q. v.*)]. $C_{47}H_{42}O_{12}$. A bitter glucosid found by Rochleder in the cotyledons of the horse-chestnut It is readily soluble in alcohol, acetic acid, and alkalis It is insoluble in ether and forms a frothy mixture with water

Argyric (*ar-jir'-ik*) [*αργυρος*, silver] Silvery , relating to silver or its effects ; argentic.

Argyrol (*ar'-jir-ol*) A very soluble silver salt obtained by Barnes and Hille (1902) by combining a proteid of wheat with 30% of silver It is used in gonorrhea Syn , *Silver vitellin*

Arhinencephalia. See *Arrhinencephalia*

Aribin (*ar'-ib-in*) $C_{21}H_{20}N_4$ A bitter, crystalline alkaloid found by Rieth (1861) in arariba bark, from the Brazilian tree *Sickingia rubra.*

Arica Bark See *Cusco Bark* (Illus. Dict).

Aricin, Aricina (*ar'-is-in, ar-is'-in-ah*) [*Arica*, a Peruvian province]. An alkaloid discovered by Pelletier (1829) in Arica bark

Aridura (See Illus. Dict) 2 Hectic fever

Aristocardia (*ar-is-to-kar'-de-ah*) [*αριστερός*, left; *καρδια*, heart] Deviation of the heart to the left side.

Aristolochia. (See Illus Dict) **A. rotunda,** a species of southern Europe, with offensive odor and bitter taste, employed as an emmenagog and in gout.

Aristophagy (*ar-is-tof'-aj-e*) [*αριστος*, best, *φαγειν*, to eat] The eating of the best, term proposed by Josiah Oldfield as a substitute for vegetarianism

Arki. See *Arsa*

Arkyochrome (*ar'-ke-o-krōm*) [*αρκυς*, a net ; *χρωμα*, a color]. A somatochrome nerve-cell, in which the stainable portion of the cell body appears in the form of network

Arkyostichochrome (*ar-ke-o stik'-o-krōm*) [*αρκυς*, a net ; *στιχος*, a row or rank , *χρωμα*, a color] Applied by Nissl to a nerve cell in which the chromophilic particles of its cell-body present a combination of both the striated (stichochrome) and network (arkyochrome) arrangements, so that it is difficult to decide which dominates, *e g.*, the Purkinje cells of the cerebral cortex

Arm (See Illus Dict) **A., Milk,** phlegmasia alba dolens in the arm

Arma (*ar'-mah*) [L., arms] Appendages or equipments of an organism serving as a means of defense or any other special purpose. **A. ventris,** the male generative organs

Armagnac (*ar-man-yak*) A variety of French brandy.

Armamentarium. (See Illus. Dict) **A. lucinæ,** an outfit of obstetric instruments.

Armature. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Any protective investment of an organism. 3 A condenser.

Armillate (*ar'-mil-āt*) [*armilla*, a bracelet, a ring] Furnished with rings.

Armipes (*ar'-mip-ez*) [*arma*, arms ; *pes*, the foot]. Having the feet furnished with means of defense; *e g.*, claws or spines.

Arnatta, Arnatto (*arn-at'-ah, -o*). See *Annotto* (Illus. Dict.).

Aromatize (*ar-o'-mat-iz*) [*αρωμα*, spice] To make aromatic ; to spice.

Arophene (*ar'-o-fēn*). A proprietary dental anesthetic.

Arrest. (See Illus Dict.) 2. A disease of a mangy character affecting the hind leg of horses between the ham and postern. **A., Action of,** inhibition (*q. v.*).

Arrhenal (*ar'-en-al*). A monomethyl sodium arsenate ;

recommended in treatment of tuberculosis. Dose, ¼ gr. daily.

Arrheumatic (*ar-u-mat'-ik*) [*a*, priv.; *ῥεῦμα*, a flux]. Free from a flux or from rheumatism.

Arrhinencephalia (*ar-in-en-sef-al'-e-ah*) [*a*, priv.; *ῥις*, nose; *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain]. A form of partial anencephalia in which there is malformation of the nose.

Arrosion (*ar-o'-shun*) [*arrodere*, to gnaw] The gnawing or destruction of vessel-walls by ulcerous processes

Arsa [Tartar]. A rectified spirituous liquor made from kumyss. It is called *araca* before it is rectified

Arsenamin (*ar sen'-am in*) See *Hydrogen Arsenid.*

Arsenate. (See Illus Dict) **A , Acid,** a monohydric or dihydric arsenate **A , Basic,** an arsenate combined with the oxid or hydrate of a base **A., Dihydric,** 1 An acid arsenate containing 2 atoms of hydrogen. 2. See *Pyroarsenic Acid* (Illus Dict) **A., Monohydric,** 1. An acid arsenate containing 1 atom of hydrogen 2. Metarsenic acid, $HAsO_3$, a crystalline substance obtained from arsenic acid by heating above 200° C. **A., Neutral,** 1 A normal arsenate. 2. A pyroarsenate. **A , Trihydric,** arsenic acid

Arsenauro (*ar-sen-aw'-ro*). A double bromid of gold and arsenic, 10 ♏ contains $\frac{1}{12}$ gr each of gold and arsenic bromids. It is alterative and tonic Dose, 5–15 ♏ (0 3–9 9 c c) in water 3 times daily

Arsendiethyl (*ar-sen-di eth'-il*) $As(C_2H_5)_2$ A univalent radicle **A Iodid,** $As(C_2H_5)_2I$, an oily yellow liquid, insoluble in water

Arsendimethyl (*ar-sen-di-meth'-il*). See *Cacodyl* (Illus. Dict)

Arsendiphenyl (*ar sen-di-fen'-il*) $As(C_6H_5)_2$. A univalent or trivalent radicle **A Chlorid,** $As(C_6H_5)_2Cl$, an oily liquid **A Trichlorid,** a solid, decomposing by water into diphenylarsenic acid.

Arsenethyl (*ar-sen-eth'-il*) $As(C_2H_5)$. A bivalent or quadrivalent radicle

Arsenhemol (*ar sen-hem'-ol*) A compound of **hemol** and 1% of arsenious acid, forming a brown powder. It is used as a substitute for arsenic as an alterative and hematinic Dose, 0 1 gm 3 times daily.

Arsenic. (See Illus Dict) 2. Arsenous acid. 3 Containing arsenic. **A., Butter of.** See *A Chlorid.* **A. Caseinate,** a soluble arsenic compound for internal administration. **A. Chlorid,** $AsCl_3$, a colorless, oily liquid decomposed by water; sp. gr 2 205 at 0° C.; boils at 130° C.; soluble in alcohol, ether, and oils. Dose, $\frac{1}{80}$–$\frac{1}{15}$ gr (0 001–0.004 gm.) Syn , *Butter of arsenic; Chlorid of caustic arsenic.* **A. Disulfid,** As_2S_2, occurs native as realgar, forming orange yellow rhombic prisms with resinous luster. Syn., *Sandaraca; Red sulfid of arsenic; Red arsenic.* An artificial disulfid of arsenic is prepared in the arsenic works and contains about 15% of arsenic and 27% of sulfur. Syn., *Red arsenic glass. Ruby sulfur; Red orpiment.* **A. Flowers,** a fine white powder formed by the sublimation of arsenious acid **A. Glass,** term applied to the vitreous mass obtained either by heating arsenical pyrites with sulfurous ores, or by the resublimation of the "flowers of arsenic" obtained by subliming arsenical pyrites. Syn., *White arsenic glass.* **A., Red.** See *A. Disulfid.* **A. Sulfid, Red.** See *A. Disulfid* **A. Sulfid, Yellow.** See *A. Trisulfid.* **A. Trichlorid.** See *A. Chlorid.* **A., Trioxid, A., White.** See *Acid, Arsenious* (Illus. Dict.). **A. Trisulfid,** As_2S_3, translucent, lemon-colored, rhombic prisms, occurring in nature; sp. gr. 3.46; a corrosive and depilating agent recommended for removal of warts. Syn., *Orpiment; Auri pigmentum; Yellow sulfid of arsenic; Arsenicum* (Pliny); *Arsenti sulfidum citrinum; King's yellow.*

Arsenicalism (*ar-sen'-ik-al-izm*). See *Arsenism* (Illus. Dict)

Arsenicate (*ar-sen'-ik-āt*). To impregnate with arsenic

Arseniciasis (*ar-sen-is-i-a'-sis*). See *Arsenism* (Illus. Dict)

Arsenicophagus (*ar-sen-ik-of'-a-gus*) [*ἀρσενικόν*, arsenic, *φαγεῖν*, to eat] One addicted to arsenic eating.

Arseniomolybdate (*ar-sen-e-o-mol-ib'-dāt*). A salt of arseniomolybdic acid

Arseniophosphate (*ar-sen-e-o-fos'-fāt*) A compound of a base with both arsenic and phosphoric acids.

Arseniophthisis (*ar-sen-e-o-tis'-is*). See *Arsenism* (Illus Dict.).

Arseniotungstate (*ar-sen-e-o-tung'-stāt*). A salt of arseniotungstic acid

Arsenmethyl (*ar-sen-meth'-il*). $As(CH_3)$. A bivalent or quadrivalent radicle

Arsenmethylate (*ar-sen-meth'-il-āt*). A salt of arsenmethylic acid

Arsinyl (*ar' sin-il*). The proprietary name for disodiummethyl arsenate, a nontoxic substance allied to cacodyl and free from its garlicky odor. It is said to be a powerful tonic Dose, ½ gr twice daily.

Arsitriol (*ar sit'-ri-ol*) A calcium glycerophosphate

Arsonvalization (*ar-son-val-iz ar'-shun*) [*d'Arsonval*, a French physiologist and physicist]. The therapeutic application of Tesla currents. Syn , *Teslaization*

Arsycodile (*ar-sik od'-il-e*). A chemically pure cacodylate of sodium (sodium dimethyl arsenic), a nontoxic salt indicated in emaciating diathesis. Dose, ½ gr (0.025 gm) 4 times daily

Artanitin (*ar-tan'-it in*). See *Cyclamin.*

Artar Root (*ar'-tar root*). A drug from west Africa, probably the root of *Xanthoxylum senegalense.*

Artarin (*ar'-tar-in*). An alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{17}NO_4$, from artar root, it is a cardiac stimulant, with action similar to veratrin

Artate (*ar'-tāt*) [*artare*, to compress] Constricted, compressed

Artemisia. (See Illus. Dict.) **A. abyssinica,** an African species yielding the drug *senechtit,* applied to relieve cramps in the final stages of malaria. **A. arborescens,** L., of southern Europe, is stomachic and tonic, and is used as *A. absinthium* **A. chinensis,** L., of Asia, is employed by the Chinese as a tonic and emmenagog, and the down covering the leaf-surface in the preparation of moxa **A. frigida,** Willd., wild sage, mountain sage, sierra salvia. An herb of western United States introduced as a substitute for quinin in the treatment of periodic fevers. Also of service in diphtheria, rheumatism, and scarlet fever Dose, of the fluid extract, ʒj–ij. Unof. **A. mexicana,** Willd , an American species, is said to be a stimulant, emmenagog, and anthelmintic **A. pontica,** L., Roman wormwood, a perennial growing in Europe and Asia, has a pleasant odor and taste and is used as a tonic and stimulant; it is burned in Egypt during the plague to ward off contagion. **A. santonica,** L., a species of Persia and Tartary, a variety of wormseed sometimes imported from Russia **A. spicata,** an Alpine species with strong aromatic properties. **A. tridentata,** Nutt., sage brush, a shrub of the elevated portion of western North America, containing a pungent volatile oil. It is diaphoretic and stimulant. The Indians use an infusion of the plant as remedial for colds and headache and as a vermifuge. **A. trifida,** Nutt., a kind of sage-brush found in the valleys of Utah and Wyoming, with properties similar to *A. tridentata.*

Artereurysm (*ar-ter'-u-rizm*). See *Aneurysm* (Illus. Dict.).

Arteriasis (*ar-te-ri-a'-sis*) [ἀρτηρία, an artery]. Degeneration of an artery, it may be either calcareous or fatty.

Arteritis (*ar-te-re-i'-tis*) See *Arteritis*.

Arteriochalasis (*ar-te-re-o kal-a'-sis*) [ἀρτηρία, artery; χάλασις, a slackening] Arterial atony.

Arteriodialysis (*ar-te-re-o-di al'-is-is*) [ἀρτηρία, artery; διάλυσις, dissolution] Attenuation of the arterial walls with or without rupture.

Arteriodiastasis. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. See *Arteriectopia* (Illus. Dict.). 3. The divergence of two arteries that lie near each other normally.

Arteriodiplopiesmus (*ar-te-re-o-dip-lo-pi-ez'-mus*) [ἀρτηρία, artery; διπλόος, twofold; πιεσμός, pressure]. D'Etolles' procedure for obtaining rapid coagulation of the blood in that part of an artery lying between two points upon which simultaneous pressure is made.

Arterioid (*ar-te'-re-oid*) [ἀρτηρία, artery; εἶδος, likeness]. Resembling an artery.

Arteriolith (*ar-te'-re-o-lith*) [ἀρτηρία, artery; λίθος, stone]. A calculus in an artery from calcification of a thrombus.

Arteriomalacosis (*ar-te-re-o-mal-ak-o'-sis*). See *Arteriomalacia* (Illus. Dict.).

Arteriometer (*ar-te-re-om' et-ur*) [ἀρτηρία, artery, μέτρον, measure] An instrument for measuring the changes in the caliber of a pulsating artery.

Arteriopalmus (*ar-te-re-o-pal'-mus*) [ἀρτηρία, artery; παλμός, palpitation] Throbbing of the arteries.

Arterioperissia, Arterioperittia (*ar-te-re-o-per-is'-e-ah, -it'-e-ah*) [ἀρτηρία, an artery; περισσός, excessive] Abnormal or excessive arterial development. Syn., *Peritarteria, Perivascularia*

Arteriopituitous (*ar-te-re-o-pit-u'-it-us*) [*arteria*, artery; *pituita*, mucus] Applied to the blood-vessels of the nasal passages.

Arterioplegmus (*ar-te-re-o-pleg'-mus*) [ἀρτηρία, an artery; πλέγμα, anything twined or plaited] Perplication.

Arterioploce (*ar-te-re-op' lo-se*) [ἀρτηρία, an artery; πλοκή, twining] Perplication.

Arteriorrhaphy. See *Operation, Matas'*.

Arterioscenographia (*ar-te-re-o-sen-o-graf'-e-ah*) [ἀρτηρία, an artery; σκιαγραφία, the art of scene painting]. Delineation of arteries.

Arteriosteogenesis (*ar-te-re-o-ste-o-jen'-e-sis*) [ἀρτηρία, an artery; ὀστέον, a bone; γένεσις, production] Calcification of an artery.

Arteriosteosis, Arteriostosis (*ar-te-re-os-te-o'-sis, ar-te-re-os-to'-sis*). See *Arteriosteogenesis*.

Arteriotrepsis (*ar-te-re-o-trep'-sis*) [ἀρτηρία, an artery; τρέψις, torsion]. See *Arteriostrepsis* (Illus. Dict.).

Arteritis. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 Inflammation of the external coat of an artery. **A. syphilitica**, endarteritis deformans caused by syphilis. **A. umbilicalis**, septic inflammation of the umbilical arteries in the newborn.

Arteriversion (*ar-te-re vur'-shun*) [*arteria*, an artery; *vertere*, to turn]. The correct term for *aorterioversion*.

Artery. (See Illus Dict.) **A., Abdominal.** See *A., Circumflex Iliac, Deep* (Illus. Dict.) **A., Abdominal, External or Subcutaneous.** 1 See *A Epigastric, Superficial* (Illus Dict.) 2 See *A., Pudic, External or Superior* (Illus Dict.) **A., Abdominal, Posterior.** See *A., Epigastric, Deep* (Illus. Dict.) **A., Acetabular**, a branch of the internal circumflex artery distributed to the hip-joint. **A., Alar.** 1. See *A., Alar, Thoracic* (Illus Dict.). 2. See *A., Axillary*. **A.s, Allantoic.** See *A., Umbilical* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Alveolar, Inferior.** See *A., Mandibular* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Alveolar, Posterior.** See *A., Dental, Posterior* (Illus Dict.). **A., Alveolar, Superior.** See *A., Dental, Superior* (Illus. Dict.). **A.s, Anastomotic**, those which connect other arteries more or less remote from each other. **A., Anastomotic** (of the thigh) See *Anastomotica magna* (of superficial femoral) (Illus Dict.). **A., Anastomotic, Transverse**, a division of the anterior peroneal artery which anastomoses with a branch of the posterior tibial artery. **A., Anastomotica magna** (of the thumb), a branch of the radial artery running between the metacarpal bone of the thumb and the muscles lying over it and branching into the palmar collateral arteries. **A., Anonymous.** See *A., Innominate* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Aortic Uterine**, a branch of the abdominal aorta, which arises a little below the renal artery, descends upon the psoas muscle; is distributed to the ovary, the oviduct, and the side of the uterus, and anastomoses with the hypogastric uterine artery It is the internal spermatic artery of the female. Syn., *A., Uteroovarian*. **A., Apoplectic**, the carotid artery. **A.s, Articular** (of the arm). See *A., Circumflex, Anterior* and *Posterior* (of axillary) (Illus. Dict.). **A., Articular** (of the head of the fibula), a branch of the anterior tibial artery, extending beneath the fibula to the tibiofibular [illegible] the peroneus [illegible] **A., Articular** (of the maxilla), a branch of the superficial temporal artery, distributing a twig to the temporomaxillary articulation and others which enter the ear with the facial nerve. **A.s, Articular, Inferior** (of the knee), the internal and external articular arteries of the knee. **A., Articular, Inferior External** (of the knee), that branch of the popliteal artery anastomosing with the other articular arteries, at the forepart of the knee-joint It passes beneath the outer head of the gastrocnemius muscle, the external lateral ligament of the knee, and the tendon of the biceps femoralis muscle, and rests upon the external semilunar cartilage **A., Articular, Inferior Internal** (of the knee), a branch of the popliteal artery distributed to the outer part of the knee and connecting with the other articular arteries of the knee after running downward and inward along the upper border of the popliteus muscle. **A., Articular, Middle** (of the elbow), a small division of the ulnar artery, and sometimes of the radial, extending to the radioulnar orbicular ligament. **A., Atloidomuscular**, in veterinary anatomy an inconstant branch of the occipital artery, given off beneath the transverse process of the atlas and distributed to the surrounding parts. **A., Auditory, External**, a division of the first part of the internal maxillary artery; it enters the tympanum by the Glaserian fissure and is distributed to the tympanum **A.s, Auricular, Anterior**, a varying number of branches of the temporal artery, distributed to the anterior portion of the auricle, the lobule, and to a portion of the external meatus, and connecting with branches of the posterior auricular. **A., Azygos** (of the tongue), a small artery formed by the junction of branches of the dorsal arteries of the tongue; it extends along the median line of the dorsum of the tongue **A., Brachial, Common.** See *A., Subclavian* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Brachial, Deep.** See *A., Circumflex, Posterior* (of the axillary) (Illus. Dict.). **A.s, Bronchial, Anterior**, branches of the internal mammary artery supplying the bronchi. **A.s, Bronchial, Inferior Posterior**, branches of the thoracic aorta distributed to the bronchi. **A.s, Bronchial, Left**, two branches given off by the left side of the thoracic aorta, supplying the dorsal surface of the left bronchus and

the tissue of the left lung. They are called the upper and lower or superior and inferior left bronchial arteries. **A., Bronchial, Right,** a branch of the aortic intercostal artery; or, in common with the upper left bronchial, of the thoracic aorta. It is distributed to the right lung **A., Bronchial, Superior.** See *A., Bronchial, Anterior* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Bronchoesophageal,** in veterinary anatomy a branch of the posterior aorta given off to the right of the first intercostal arteries and extending forward to the bifurcation of the trachea, between the aorta and the esophagus, where its division makes the bronchial arteries. **A., Bulbourethral,** a branch of the artery of the penis or of the artery of the cavernosum distributed to the bulb of the urethra. **A, Cardiac, Left.** See *A., Coronary, Left* (Illus Dict.) **A., Cardiac, Right.** See *Artery, Coronary, Right;* and *A, Pyloric* (Illus Dict). **A.s, Carpal, Dorsal,** the posterior radiocarpal and posterior ulnocarpal arteries **A. of the Cavernous Sinus, Posterior,** a branch of the internal carotid artery given off within the carotid canal and supplying the posterior clinoid process, the fourth, fifth, and sixth cranial nerves, and the adjacent dura. **A s, Cecal,** in veterinary anatomy branches of the great mesenteric artery distributed to the walls of the cecum **A.s, Central System of,** Heubner's and Duret's term for the primary or secondary branches of the circle of Willis, they are distributed to the central ganglions of the brain **A, Cerebellar, Inferior Posterior,** a branch of the vertebral or of the basilar artery, originates near the pons, extends backward and outward to the forepart of the vallecula, and there divides, distributing to the lower and back portion of the cerebellum **A, Cerebral, Anterior Middle.** See *A., Terminic* (Illus Dict) **A, Cerebrospinal,** in veterinary anatomy one of the end-branches of the occipital artery; it passes into the spinal canal by the anterior foramen of the atlas and forms two branches, the anterior one of which united with its fellow of the opposite side forms the basilar artery, and the posterior one joining in a similar manner makes the anterior median spinal artery **A., Cervical.** (See Illus Dict.) 2. See *A, Basilar* (Illus. Dict) **A., Cervical, Posterior,** a branch of the cervicoscapular artery which connects with the superficial cervical artery and supplies the levator anguli scapulæ and the splenius colli muscles. **A., Cervical, Superior, A., Cervicomuscular,** in veterinary anatomy a branch of the axillary artery supplying the first intercostal space and the lower cervical muscles **A., Cervicoscapular.** See *A, Cervical, Transverse* (Illus Dict) **A., Charcot's,** the artery of cerebral hemorrhage, one of the lenticulostriate arteries that passes through the outer part of the putamen. **A.s, Choroid, Superior Anterior,** branches of the posterior cerebral artery distributed to the choroid plexus **A, Choroid, Superior Posterior,** a branch of the superior cerebellar artery which connects with the anterior choroid arteries It is distributed to the valve of Vieussens, the epiphysis, and the quadrigeminal bodies **A., Circumflex** (of the coronary cushion), a superficial vascular arch around the coronet of the horse's hoof, made up of the anterior branches of the coronary circle. **A., Circumflex** (of the heart), the dorsal branch of the left coronary artery of the heart distributed to its dorsal surfaces. **A., Circumflex, Inferior** (of the foot), a loop of the preplantar artery of the horse's foot; it sends off several small branches to the villous tissue of the foot **A., Circumflex, Scapular,** a division of the subscapular artery, passing between the subscapularis and teres muscles to the infraspinous fossa of the scapula. **A., Coccygeal, Lateral,** in veterinary anatomy the continuation of the lateral sacral artery extending along each side of the sacrum. **A., Coccygeal, Middle,** in veterinary anatomy that branch of the sacral artery which passes along the inferior surface of the caudal vertebras, between the two depressor muscles, to the extremity of the tail. **A.s, Cohnheim's Terminal,** terminal arteries without anastomoses. **A., Colic, Direct,** in veterinary anatomy a branch of the superior mesenteric artery extending along the colon; unites with the retrograde colic artery and forms an arterial arch. **A, Colic, Posterior,** in the horse an artery extending along the free margin of the colon. **A., Colic, Retrograde,** in veterinary anatomy that branch of the superior mesenteric artery which ascends the colon and anastomoses with the direct colic artery. **A., Colic, Superior.** See *A., Colic, Middle* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Colic, Superior Right.** See *A, Colic Right* (Illus. Dict) **A., Collateral** (of the cannon). See *A., Metatarsopedal* **A.s, Collateral** (of the knee), the articular arteries of the knee. **A, Collateral, Deep, A, Collateral, Radial, Anterior,** a branch of the profunda radial artery accompanying the upper part of the radial nerve for a short distance and distributed to the back part of the arm. **A., Collateral, External.** See *A, Radial Profunda* (Illus. Dict). **A., Collateral, External** (of the arm). See *A. profunda superior* (Illus Dict.). **A., Collateral, Great.** See *A profunda superior* (Illus. Dict) **A., Collateral, Internal.** See *A. profunda inferior* (Illus. Dict.) **A., Collateral, Middle,** a division of the superior profunda artery of the arm supplying the triceps muscle. **A., Collateral, Superior External** (of the knee). See *A, Articulator, Superior External* (of the knee) (Illus Dict). **A., Communicating,** one establishing communication between two arteries. **A., Communicating, Anterior** (of the brain), one uniting the anterior cerebral arteries at the entrance of longitudinal fissure of the brain. **A., Communicating, Inferior** (of the foot), in the horse any one of the several branches of the plantar arch. **A.-constrictor,** an instrument for compressing an artery. **A., Coracoradial,** in veterinary anatomy a division of the humeral artery running to the biceps muscle. **A. of the Corpora quadrigemina, Middle,** a branch of the dorsal cerebral artery terminating in fine divisions in the quadrigeminal space **A.s of the Corpus striatum, External.** See *A, Lenticulostriate* (Illus. Dict). **A.s, Cortical System of,** Heubner and Duret's term for the arteries distributed to the cerebral cortex and the parts immediately beneath it. **A., Crotaphite.** See *A., Temporal* (Illus. Dict.). **A.s, Curling** (of the placenta), twisted ramifications of the umbilical arteries supplying the surface of the placenta. **A.s, Digital, Collateral,** those extending along the margins of the fingers and toes. **A.s, Digital, Dorsal,** 1. Divisions of the dorsal interosseous arteries of the foot distributed to the sides of the dorsum of the toes. 2 The dorsalis pollicis, the dorsalis indicis, and the divisions of the interosseous arteries of the hand distributed to the sides of the dorsum of the fingers. **A.s, Digitofibular,** the digital arteries on the fibular side of the toes. **A.s, Digitoradial,** the digital arteries on the radial side of the fingers. **A.s, Digitotibial,** the digital arteries on the tibial side of the toes **A s, Digitoulnar,** the digital arteries on the ulnar side of the fingers **A., Dorsal** (of the clitoris), one of the end-branches of the internal pudic artery of the female; it is distributed to the glans and prepuce of the clitoris. **A., Dorsal** (of the little toe), a branch of the dorsalis pedis or the metatarsal artery given off on the fibular side of the dorsum of the little toe **A., Dorsal** (of

the nose), a branch of the internal maxillary or of the ophthalmic artery extending down from the internal angle of the eye on the dorsal aspect of the nose. **A., Dorsal, Inner** (of the thumb), a branch of the radial artery which is given off opposite to the base of the metacarpal bone of the thumb; it supplies the radial side of the dorsum of the thumb **A., Dorsal, Posterior** (of the penis), in veterinary anatomy the analog of the dorsal artery of the penis in man. **A.s, Dorsocarpal.** See *A.s, Carpal, Dorsal.* **A.s, Dorsointerosseous.** See *A, Interosseous, Dorsal* (Illus. Dict.) **A.s, Dorsoradial,** the dorsal digital arteries on the radial side of the fingers. **A., Dorsoulnar,** the dorsal digital artery on the ulnar aspect of the fingers. **A Esophageal Aortic,** branches of the thoracic aorta distributed to the esophagus, pericardium, and pleura. **A., Externoarticular, Superior.** See *A, Articular, Superior External* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Femoropopliteal,** in veterinary anatomy a branch of the popliteal artery distributed to the dorsum of the leg and thigh **A.-forceps,** a hemostat. **A., Frontal,** a branch of the ophthalmic artery; it ascends the inner part of the orbital arch and supplies the periosteum, muscles, and integument of the middle forehead. **A.s, Frontal, External and Inferior,** a division of the middle cerebral artery; it is distributed to the outer third of the lower surface of the third frontal gyrus **A.s, Frontal, Posterior and Internal,** branches of the anterior cerebral artery distributed over the precuneus **A., Funicular.** (See Illus. Dict.) 2. See *A, Deferential;* and *A., Spermatic, External* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Gastric, Great, Left.** See *A, Gastric* (Illus. Dict.). **A, Gastric, Left.** See *A., Gastroepiploic, Left* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Gastrohepatic, Superior.** See *A., Gastric* (Illus. Dict.). **A.s, Gastroomental,** the right and left gastroepiploic arteries **A.s, Gill-arch,** the aortic arches. **A, Glossofacial.** See *A., Facial* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Guttural, Inferior.** See *A., Thyroid, Inferior* (Illus. Dict.) **A., Hepatic, Biliary.** See *A, Hepatic, Right* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Hepatic, Left,** a right-angled branch of the hepatic artery, entering the liver at the left end of the transverse fissure; it gives off branches to the Spigelian lobe. **A., Humeral, Deep,** in veterinary anatomy a branch of the brachial artery [illegible] of the front leg and the [illegible] **A., Hypogastric, Uterine** [illegible] Dict.). **A., Iliac, Posterior.** See *A., Gluteal* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Iliacofemoral,** 1. In veterinary anatomy, a branch of the internal iliac artery supplying the muscles of the dorsum of the thigh. 2 In the plural, applied to some insignificant rami of the obturator artery in man. **A., Iliomuscular.** See *A., Iliolumbar* (Illus. Dict.) **A.s, Intercostal, Collateral,** the rami of the aortic intercostal arteries lying on the superior margins of the ribs. **A., Internoarticular, Superior.** See *A., Articular, Superior Internal* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Interosseous, First Dorsal** (of the foot). See *A. dorsalis hallucis* (Illus. Dict.). **A, Ischiadic.** (See Illus Dict.) 2. A branch of the lateral sacral artery, which occurs in some quadrupeds; it passes under the upper part of the vastus longus muscle and supplies the ischiotibial muscles. **A., Ischioclitorian.** See *A. of the Chtoris* (Illus. Dict.). **A.s, Laminal, Anterior,** in the horse, divisions of the plantar arch ascending into the laminar tissue. **A., Maxillomuscular,** in veterinary anatomy a branch of the external carotid artery supplying the internal pterygoid and masseter muscles. **A., Mediocolic.** See *A., Colic, Middle* (Illus. Dict.). **A.s, Medullary, 1. Those** supplying the medullary substance of the brain. 2. The nutrient arteries **A., Mesenteric, Great,** in veterinary anatomy the analog of the superior mesenteric artery in man **A., Mesenteric, Small,** in veterinary anatomy a branch of the abdominal aorta supplying the lower part of the colon and rectum **A., Mesentericoduodenal.** See *A., Pancreaticoduodenal, Inferior* (Illus. Dict.). **A.s, Metacarpal, Interosseous, Posterior,** in veterinary anatomy two branches of the radiopalmar artery supplying the posterior parts of the metacarpus **A., Metatarsopedal,** in ungulates one of the two terminal branches of the pedal artery; it follows the metatarsus and divides into the collateral arteries of the digits **A., Muscular, Great Anterior** (of the thigh). See *A, Femoral, Superficial* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Muscular, Great Posterior** (of the thigh) See *A, Femoral, Deep* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Muscular, Superficial** (of the thigh), a branch of the femoral artery supplying the muscles of the dorsum of the thigh **A., Nasal, Lateral, Great.** See *A., Sphenopalatine* (Illus. Dict.) **A, Nutrient** (of the fibula), a small branch of the peroneal artery distributed to the fibula. **A., Nutrient, Inferior** (of the femur), a branch of the third perforating artery of the thigh, entering the femur above the middle **A., Occipital.** (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A branch of the posterior cerebral artery distributed to the occipital gyri and surrounding parts. **A, Occipital, Retrograde** See *A., Allodomuscular* **A., Occipitodorsal,** a branch of the cervicopulmonary artery supplying the dorsal pectoral and the lateral cranial regions in the toad **A., Occipitomuscular,** in many of the lower animals one of the terminal branches of the occipital artery supplying the occiput **A, Optic, External Dorsal,** a division of the posterior cerebral artery ascending through the substance of the crus and distributed to the adjacent part of the thalamus. **A., Palatine, Anterior,** the continuation of the pterygopalatine artery distributed to the anterior pillars of the fauces and the adjacent gums **A, Palatolabial.** See *A, Facial,* and *A., Palatine, Superior* (Illus. Dict.) **A s, Palpebral, Internal,** the palpebral branches given off by the ophthalmic artery **A, Parietal, Middle,** that branch of the middle cerebral artery which, ascending the fissure of Rolando, is distributed to its convolutions and at times to the anterior portion of the first parietal gyrus **A., Parietal, Posterior,** a branch of the middle cerebral artery supplying the inferior parietal and first temporal gyri. **A.s, Perforating, Anterior** (of the foot), inconstant communicating branches between the dorsal digital arteries of the foot and the plantar arch. **A., Perforating, First** (of the thigh), that branch of the deep femoral artery which arises at the lower border of the pectineus muscle, perforates the adductor brevis and magnus muscles, to which it gives off branches; it is distributed to the semitendinosus, semimembranosus, and the gluteus maximus muscles. **A., Perforating, Fourth** (of the thigh), a division of the deep femoral artery supplying the short head of the biceps muscle. **A.s, Perforating, Inferior** (of the hand), branches of the dorsal interosseous arteries connecting them with the palmar digital arteries. **A., Perforating, Middle** (of the thigh). See *A., Perforating, Second* (of the thigh). **A., Perforating, Second** (of the thigh), that branch of the deep femoral artery which arises just below the lower border of the pectineus muscle and which after perforating the adductor magnus and longus muscles supplies the muscles of the posterior portion of the thigh. Also called *Middle perforating artery of the thigh.* **A., Perforating, Superior** (of the hand), the three branches of the palmar arch which, passing through the upper

part of the three inner interosseous spaces of the hand, anastomose with the dorsal interosseous arteries **A., Perforating, Superior** (of the thigh) See *A., Perforating, First* (of the thigh). **A., Perforating, Third** (of the thigh), that branch of the deep femoral which is distributed to the adductor magnus muscle Also called *Inferior perforating artery of the thigh* **A.s, Pericardiacophrenic,** the pericardiac divisions of the internal mammary artery connecting with sternal ramifications of the same artery and with branches of the superior phrenic, bronchial, and intercostal arteries to form the subpleural mediastinal plexus. **A., Pericephalic.** See *A , Carotid, External* (Illus Dict). **A., Perineal.** 1 Same as *A , Perineal, Superficial,* or the trunk from which the superficial and transverse perineal arteries have their origin 2. See *A of the Corpus cavernosum* (Illus Dict.). **A., Perineal, Deep.** See *A of the Corpus cavernosum* (Illus. Dict). **A., Placental.** See *Vein, Umbilical* (Illus. Dict). **A., Plantar, Superficial.** See *A , Metatarsopedal* **A., Pollicar.** See *A. princeps pollicis* (Illus Dict) **A., Popliteal Articular,** the articular arteries of the knee **A , Postcribral.** See *A , Perforating, Posterior* (Illus Dict). **A., Precribral** See *A , Perforating Anterior* (Illus. Dict.) **A., Prehumeral,** in veterinary anatomy that branch of the brachial artery which descends between the heads of the coracohumeral muscle and supplies the mastoidohumeral and other muscles of the shoulder-joint **A., Preplantar, A., Preplantar Ungual,** in veterinary anatomy that branch of the digital artery which descends through the preplantar fissure, and supplies the bulb of the heel and the villous and laminal tissues of the foot. **A , Prepubic,** in veterinary anatomy that branch of the external iliac or femoral artery which, after passing through the crural ring, is divided into two branches. They are the analogs of the superficial epigastric, the epigastric, and external pudic arteries of man **A , Prevertebral,** in veterinary anatomy that branch of the occipital artery which is distributed to the meninges and to the rotator muscles of the head **A., Pudic, External, Middle,** an inconstant branch of the superficial epigastric artery distributed to the integument of the lower part of the abdomen, to the scrotum of the male, and the labia of the female **A., Pudic, Subcutaneous External.** See *A , Pudic, External Superior* (Illus Dict.) **A., Pudic, Superficial,** the superior external pudic artery. **A , Radiocarpal.** See *A , Radial Carpal* **A.s, Retinal,** the central artery of the retina and the upper and lower arteries on the nasal side and on the temporal side of the optic nerve **A., Rough,** the trachea , a term used by Fabricius and other writers of the Middle Ages Syn , *Arteria aspera* **A., Sacral, Anterior.** See *A., Sacral, Middle* (Illus Dict). **A.s, Sacrolateral.** See *A., Sacral, Lateral* (Illus Dict) **A., Sacromedian.** See *A , Sacral, Middle* (Illus. Dict) **A., Saphena,** in veterinary anatomy that branch of the femoral artery which descends the leg along with the saphenous vein, and which supplies the hollow of the back and the integumental tissues of the anterior lower third of the leg. **A., Saphenous, Great.** See *A., Saphenous* (Illus. Dict.) **A., Scapular, Common.** See *A., Subscapular* (1) (Illus. Dict) **A , Scrotal, Anterior.** (See Illus. Dict.) 2. The end of the inferior external pudic artery on the ventral part of the scrotum. **A.s, Segmental,** arteries distributed to the embryonic segments. **A. of the Septum narium,** 1. The nasopalatine artery. 2. A branch of the coronary artery of the upper lip distributed to the nasal septum. **A., Spermatic, Internal.** In the male it is the spermatic artery proper; in the female it is the aortic uterine artery (*q. v.*) **A., Spinal, Dorsal.** See *A., Spinal, Posterior* (Illus. Dict). **A., Spinal, Ventral.** See *A , Spinal , Anterior* (Illus. Dict.). **A.s, Spiral.** See *A s, Uteroplacental* (Illus Dict.). **A.s, Straight** (of the kidney), those branches of the renal artery which, arising at the bases of the pyramids of Malpighi, terminate at their apices in venous plexuses. **A., Subaponeurotic External Pudic.** See *A., Pudic, External, Deep* (Illus. Dict). **A.s, Subpontine,** branches of the basilar artery to the pons **A., Subzygomatic,** in veterinary anatomy a branch of the external carotid artery, supplying the masseter muscle **A., Superficial** (of the abdomen). See *A , Pudic, External, Superficial* (Illus. Dict.) **A., Suprarenal, Aortic.** See *A., Capsular* (Illus Dict.) **A., Sural, Superficial,** branches of the sural arteries supplying the integument of the calf of the leg **A., Sylvian,** the middle cerebral artery. **A., Tarsal, Transverse,** the internal and external tarsal arteries taken together **A., Thyroid, Accessory,** in veterinary anatomy the analog of the middle thyroid artery in human beings **A., Tympanic, Anterior.** See *A., Auditory, External.* **A.s, Ulnar, Digital,** any or all of the digital arteries on the ulnar sides of the fingers **A , Ulnar profunda** (of the hand), the deep terminal portion of the ulnar artery just before the formation of the superficial palmar arch **A., Ulnocarpal, Posterior,** that branch of the ulnar artery extending across the back of the wrist, and, uniting with a similar branch of the radial artery, aids in forming the posterior carpal arch. **A.s, Umbilicofetal,** those arteries of the fetus which convey fetal blood through the umbilical cord to the chorionic villi of the placenta ; they arise from the hypogastric arteries. **A., Urethral.** See *A. of the Bulb* (Illus Dict) **A., Uterine, Aortic, A., Uteroovarian.** Same as *A., Aortic Uterine.* **A. of the Vas deferens.** See *A , Deferential* (Illus. Dict.). **A.s, Vertebral, Inferior,** the embryonic aortic arches **A., Volar** (of the little finger), that branch of the superficial palmar arch of the ulnar artery which passes to the radial side of the palmar surface of the little finger. **A.s, Volar Digital.** See *A s, Volar Radial,* and *A , Volar Ulnar.* **A.s, Volar Interosseal.** See *A , Interosseous, Palmar* (Illus. Dict). **A.s, Volar Perforant, Inferior,** the inferior perforating arteries of the hand **A.s, Volar Radial,** all or any of the digital arteries on the radial side of the palmar surface of the fingers. **A., Volar Ulnar** (of the little finger), that branch of the deep palmar arch or of the ulnar artery which passes to the ulnar side of the palmar surface of the little finger **A., Zinn's,** the central artery of the retina.

Arthanita (*ar-than-it'-ah*) [L.] The plant *Cyclamen europæum* and also an ointment from it.

Arthanitin (*ar-than'-it-in*). See *Cyclamin.*

Arthragrosis (*ar-thrag-ro'-sis*) [ἄρθρον, a joint; ἄγρα, seizure (pl , *arthragroses*)]. Gout. In the plural, gouty disorders affecting the skin.

Arthralgia. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Arthroneuralgia; Articular neuralgia.* **A. saturnina,** pain in the joints and rigidity and cramps in the approximate muscles; it is symptomatic of lead-poisoning

Arthrectasia, Arthrectasis (*ar-threk-ta'-ze-ah, ar-threk-ta'-sis*) [ἄρθρον, a joint; ἔκτασις, dilation] Dilation of a joint-cavity.

Arthredema, Arthrœdema (*ar-thred'-e-mah*) [ἄρθρον, a joint; οἴδημα, a swelling tumor] Edema affecting a joint.

Arthremphyte (*ar-threm'-fīt*) [ἄρθρον, joint; ἐν, in; φύειν, to grow]. See *Arthrolith.*

Arthrentasis (*ar-thren-ta'-sis*) [ἄρθρον, a limb; ἔντασις, a stretching]. Distortion of the limbs due to gout.

Arthric (*ar'-thrik*) [ἄρθρον, a joint]. Pertaining to a joint.

Arthrifluent (*ar-thri-flu'-ent*) [ἄρθρον, a joint; *fluere*, to flow]. Applied to abscesses proceeding from a diseased joint.

Arthritic. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 Relating to a joint.

Arthritis. (See Illus. Dict.) **A. aberrans**, retrocedent gout. **A, Acute**, acute joint-inflammation, particularly that due to gout. Syn., *A. vera*. **A., Acute Serous**, acute synovitis. **A. alba.** See *Enteritis, Pseudomembranous* (Illus. Dict.). **A. americana.** See *Frambesia* (Illus. Dict.) **A. arthrodynia**, gout. **A., Asthenic, A., Atonic.** See *Gout, Atonic* **A. asthmatica**, a form observed in elderly persons subject to asthma, and mitigated by an attack of the latter. **A., Atrophic.** Synonym of *Charcot's Joint Disease* **A., Atypic**, gout deviating from the normal course Syn, *Anomalous arthritis*. **A., Blennorrhagic**, gonorrheal rheumatism. **A. calida**, acute arthritis **A., Chronic**, a form in which the joints are not so much affected as are other parts of the body. **A., Chronic Atrophic.** Synonym of *Charcot's Joint Disease*. **A., Chronic Rheumatic** (Adams). See *Osteoarthritis* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Chronic Strumous.** See *A. fungosa* (Illus. Dict.) **A., Diaphragmatic**, angina pectoris **A., Dry.** See *Osteoarthritis* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Erratic**, retrocedent or metastatic gout. **A. febricosa**, a mild form attending remittent fever **A. febrisequa**, a form occurring as the sequel of a fever. **A. fixa**, that confined to the joint first attacked. **A. frigida.** See *A., Chronic.* **A., Gelatinous.** See *A. fungosa* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Gonorrheal**, gonorrheal synovitis **A. hiemalis**, winter gout, a form occurring less frequently in summer than in other seasons. **A. hydrarthros.** See *Hydrarthros* (Illus. Dict.) **A., Internal.** See *A., Visceral* **A., Intervertebral.** See *Spondylarthritis* (Illus. Dict.). **A. ischias**, gout in the hip. **A. larvata, A., Latent**, a masked form not manifested by the usual symptoms **A. maxillaris**, rheumatoid arthritis of the temporomaxillary joint. **A., Melancholic**, a mild form due to debility. **A., Metastatic, Retrograde**, retrocedent gout. **A. nodosa.** See *Osteoarthritis* (Illus. Dict.). **A. planetica**, retrocedent gout. **A. podagra**, gout in the feet. **A., Retrograde**, suppressed gout **A. rheumatismo superveniens.** See *Osteoarthritis* (Illus. Dict.). **A. sicca, Arthrite sèche** [Fr.]. See *Osteoarthritis* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Strumous.** See *A fungosa* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Subdiarthrodial**, a form of fungous arthritis in which fleshy granulations occur between the bone and the cartilage of the joint. **A., Suppurative**, arthritis attended with purulent joint infiltration; purulent arthritis. Syn., *Abscessus articuli*. **A. syphilitica**, gonorrheal rheumatism; also the nocturnal pains of syphilis. **A. tabidorum atrophica.** Synonym of *Charcot's Joint Disease.* **A., Tuberculous**, tuberculosis of a joint. **A. typica**, acute arthritis **A., Uratic.** See *A urica.* **A., Urethral**, gonorrheal rheumatism. **A. urica**, gout attributed to excessive formation of uric acid. Syn., *A uratica, Panarthritis urica; Uarthritis.* **A. vaga**, metastatic or retrocedent gout. **A. venerea.** See *A syphilitica* **A. vera.** See *A., Acute.* **A. vertebralis**, a breakdown of the intervertebral disks. **A., Visceral**, gout affecting an internal organ, with alternating attacks in the joints

Arthritolith (*ar-thrit'-o-lith*) See *Artholith.*

Arthroarctia (*ar-thro-ark'-te-ah*). See *Arthrostenosis.*

Arthrobacterium (*ar-thro-bak-te'-re-um*) [ἄρθρον, joint; *Bacterium*]. A bacterium forming arthrospores. See *Bacteria, Table of* (Illus. Dict.).

Arthrocace. (See Illus. Dict.) **A. agniculorum**, a disease observed in lambs, pigs, calves, and colts soon after birth and attributed to blood-poisoning from inflammation of the umbilical vein. **A. coxarum.** See *Coxalgia* (Illus. Dict.). **A. pullorum equinorum.** See *A agniculorum.* **A., Senile**, changes in the joints occurring in the aged. **A. vitulorum.** See *A. agniculorum.*

Arthrocarcinoma (*ar-thro-kar-sin-o'-mah*) [ἄρθρον, a joint; καρκινωμα, carcinoma]. Carcinoma affecting a joint.

Arthrocenchriasis (*ar-thro-sen-krī'-as-is*) [ἄρθρον, a joint; κεγχρίας, like a grain of millet] A miliary eruption occurring about a joint.

Arthrocleisis (*ar-thro-klī'-sis*) [ἄρθρον, a joint; κλειειν, to shut] See *Arthrodesis* (Illus. Dict.)

Arthrodactylous (*ar-thro-dak'-til-us*) [ἄρθρον, a joint, δάκτυλος, a finger]. Having articulated digits

Arthroectasia, Arthroectasis (*ar-thro-ek-ta'-ze-ah, -ek'-ta-sis*). See *Arthrectasis.*

Arthrohyal (*ar-thro-hī'-al*). See *Stylohyal* (Illus. Dict.).

Arthrohydrin (*ar-thro-hī'-drin*). See *Synovin* (Illus. Dict.).

Arthrolith (*ar'-thro-lith*) [ἄρθρον, a joint; λίθος, a stone]. One of the free bodies which occur in joints arising from the segmentation of warty outgrowths of joint cartilage or of synovial membrane. Syn, *Arthrophyte; Arthriemphyte; Joint-bodies, Joint-mice; Mures articulares, Corpora mobilia articulorum; Corpora libera articulorum, Tophus arthriticus. Arthrotophus*

Arthrolithiasis (*ar-thro-lith-ī'-as-is*) [ἄρθρον, a joint; λίθος, a stone]. Gout

Arthrology (*ar-throl'-o-je*) [ἄρθρον, a joint; λόγος, science] The science of joints.

Arthromeningitis. (See Illus. Dict.) **A. chronica.** See *Hydrarthrosis* (Illus. Dict.). **A. crouposa**, synovitis with membranous exudate; a rare affection described by Bonnet **A. gonorrhœica**, gonorrheal rheumatism. **A. prolifera.** See *Arthritis fungosa* (Illus. Dict.).

Arthronempyesis (*ar-thron-em-pi-e'-sis*). See *Arthrocempyesis* (Illus. Dict.).

Arthroneuralgia (*ar-thro-nu-ral'-je-ah*). See *Arthralgia* (Illus. Dict.)

Arthroparalysis (*ar-thro-par-al'-is-is*) [ἄρθρον, a limb; *paralysis*] Paralysis of a limb.

Arthropathology (*ar-thro-path-ol'-o-je*) [ἄρθρον, joint; πάθος, disease; λόγος, science]. The branch of pathology dealing with joint-diseases.

Arthropathy. (See Illus. Dict.) **A., Ataxic, A., Tabetic.** See *Arthropathy* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Vertebral**, arthropathy with depressions and rugosities of the vertebras.

Arthroperissia (*ar-thro-per-is'-e-ah*) [ἄρθρον, a joint; περισσός, unusual]. An abnormal number of limbs or joints.

Arthroperittia (*ar-thro-per-it' e-ah*). See *Arthroperissia.*

Arthrophlogosis. (See Illus. Dict.) **A. deformans**, chronic osteoarthritis. **A. externa**, inflammation around a joint. **A. fibrosa.** See *Arthritis fungosa* (Illus. Dict.). **A. interna**, inflammation within the joint. **A. synovialis.** See *Synovitis* (Illus. Dict.).

Arthrophlysis (*ar-throf'-lis-is*) [ἄρθρον, a joint; φλύσις, an eruption]. Gout accompanied with a cutaneous eruption. **A. cardiaca.** See *Miliaria arthritica.* **A. vulgaris.** See *Eczema arthriticum.*

Arthrophyma (*ar-thro-fī'-mah*) [ἀρθρον, a joint; φῦμα, a tumor]. A tumefaction of a joint. **A. adenochondrium.** See *Arthritis fungosa* (Illus. Dict.).

Arthrophyte (*ar'-thro-fīt*) [*ἄρθρον*, a joint; *φυτόν*, a growth]. See *Arthrolith.*

Arthropyosis (*ar-thro-pi-o'-sis*). See *Pyarthrosis* (Illus. Dict.).

Arthrorrhagia (*ar-thro-raj'-e-ah*) [*ἄρθρον*, a joint; *ῥήγνυσθαι*, to burst forth]. Hemorrhage into a joint.

Arthrorrheumatism (*ar-thro-roo'-mat-izm*) [*ἄρθρον*, a joint; *rheumatism*] Articular rheumatism.

Arthrosia. (See Illus. Dict.) **A. coxendicis,** sciatica. **A. hydrarthrus.** See *Arthritis fungosa* (Illus. Dict.) **A. podagra complicata,** retrocedent gout. **A. podagra larvata,** atonic gout. **A. thoracis.** See *Pleurodynia* (Illus. Dict.)

Arthrosteitis (*ar-thros-te-i'-tis*) [*ἄρθρον*, a joint; *ὀστέον*, bone] Inflammation of the bone about a joint

Arthrostenosis (*ar-thros-ten-o'-sis*) [*ἄρθρον*, a joint; *στενωσις*, a narrowing]. Contraction of a joint.

Arthrosteophyma (*ar-thro-ste-o-fi'-mah*) [*ἄρθρον*, a joint; *ὀστέον*, bone, *φυμα*, tumor] A tumor of the bone in a joint.

Arthrosteresis (*ar-thros-ter-e'-sis*) [*ἄρθρον*, a limb; *στέρησις*, loss] The absence of a limb or limbs.

Arthrostitis (*ar-thros-sti'-tis*). See *Arthrosteitis*

Arthrosymphysis (*ar-thro-sim'-fiz-is*) [*ἄρθρον*, joint; *συμφυσις*, a growing together]. See *Ankylosis* (Illus. Dict.)

Arthrotophus (*ar-thro-to'-fus*). See *Arthrolith.*

Arthrotrauma (*ar-thro-traw'-mah*) [*ἄρθρον*, a joint; *τραῦμα*, an injury]. An injury to a joint

Arthrotropia (*ar-thro-to-pe'-ah*) [*ἄρθρον*, a limb; *τροπή*, a turning] Torsion of a limb

Arthrotyphoid (*ar-thro-ti'-foid*). Typhoid fever with articular involvement.

Arthroxerosis (*ar-thro-zer-o'-sis*) [*ἄρθρον*, a joint; *ξήρωσις*, a dry state]. Chronic osteoarthritis.

Article (*ar'-tikl*) [*articulus*, a little joint]. A joint; a segment of a jointed series

Articularis (*ar-tik-u-la'-ris*). Articular. **A. genu.** See *Subcrureus*, in *Table of Muscles* (Illus. Dict.).

Articulary (*ar-tik'-u-lar-e*). Articular

Articulatio (*ar-tik-u-la'-she-o*) [L.] See *Articulation.* **A. cardiniformis.** See *Ginglymus*, under *Diarthrosis* (Illus. Dict.). **A. chopartii.** See *Joint, Chopart's.* **A. dubia.** See *Amphiarthrosis* (Illus. Dict.). **A. lisfrancii,** the tarsometatarsal articulations. **A. notha.** See *Articulation, False.* **A. plana.** See *Arthrodia* (Illus. Dict.).

Articulation. (See Illus. Dict.) 3. The articulating contact of the cusps in the positions of mastication. **A, Abnormal, A., Accidental.** See *A., False.* **A., Amphiarthrodial.** See *Amphiarthrosis* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Arthrodial.** See *Arthrodia* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Ball-and-socket.** See *Enarthrosis* (Illus. Dict.) **A., Band.** See *Syndesmosis* (Illus. Dict.) **A., Bicondylar,** that of two condyles separated by a biconcave fibrocartilage. **A., Bitrochlear,** one in which two fibrocartilages intervene between the articulating surfaces. **A. by Contiguity.** See *Diarthrosis* (Illus. Dict.). **A. by Continuity.** See *Amphiarthrosis* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Cup-and-ball.** See *Enarthrosis* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Diarthrodial.** See *Diarthrosis* (Illus. Dict.). **A., False,** a false articulation formed between the end of a dislocated bone and the contiguous parts or between the parts of a broken bone Syn., *Pseudarthrosis* **A., Ginglymoid.** See *Ginglymus*, under *Diarthrosis* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Immovable.** See *Synarthrosis* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Mixed.** See *Amphiarthrosis* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Mobile, A., Movable** See *Diarthrosis* (Illus. Dict.). **A. by Mutual Reception,** that form of ginglymus in which a shallow curved groove articulates with a curved ridge. **A., Neutral.** See *Amphiarthrosis* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Obsolete,** an articulation which is not apparent. **A., Semimobile.** See *Amphiarthrosis* (Illus. Dict.) **A., Supernumerary.** See *A., False.* **A., Supplementary,** a false articulation in which the ends of the fragments become rounded and covered with a fibrous capsule. **A., Synovial,** a joint lubricated with synovia. **A.s, Tarsometatarsal,** the articulations, external, internal, and middle, between the cuboid and metatarsal bones. Syn., *Lisfranc's joint.* **A., Trochoid, A, Wheel-and-axle.** See *Cyclarthrosis* (Illus. Dict.).

Articulatory (*ar-tik'-u-la-tor-e*). Relating to utterance.

Articulus (*ar-tik'-u-lus*) [dim. of *artus*, a joint; pl. and gen., *articuli*]. 1. A joint, a knuckle 2. A segment, a part, a limb. 3 A moment of time. **A. aqua articulorum,** the synovial fluid **Articuli coarctatio.** See *Arthrostenosis.* **Articuli dilatatio.** See *Arthrectasis.* **Articuli of the Lenticular Nucleus,** the divisions of the lenticula, the outer one known as the *putamen*, the two or three others constituting the *globus pallidus.* **A. notus, A. novus.** See *Pseudarthrosis* (Illus. Dict.). **A. prænaturalis, A. spurius.** See *Pseudarthrosis* (Illus. Dict.)

Artificial Respiration. (See Illus. Dict.) *Braun's Method:* The injection of 5 or 6 drops of brandy or whisky into the anus. *Calliano's Method.* A modification of Sylvester's; the arms are drawn up so as to expand the thorax and then fixed above and behind the head by fastening the wrists together Pressing with the hands upon the thorax some 18 to 20 times a minute induced respiration *Cooke's Method:* The introduction of the lubricated finger into the rectum. *Laborde's Method* See under *Treatment* (Illus Dict.). *Rosenthal's Method* Compression of the knees, hips, and spine in rapid succession in order to induce expiration; inspiration is favored by stretching the body.

Artistomia (*ar-te-sto'-me-ah*) [*ἀρτι*, exactly; *στόμα*, a mouth] 1. Distinctness in utterance. 2. The condition of an aperture, especially in surgical incisions, in which the size is perfectly adapted to the purpose.

Artiyls (*ar'-te-ils*) [*ἀρτιος*, complete] Löwig's name for hydrocarbons of the general formula CnH_{2n}.

Artocarpus (*ar-to-kar'-pus*) [*ἀρτος*, bread; *καρπός*, a fruit]. A genus of trees of the order *Urticaceæ*, including the breadfruit-tree, *A. incisa* **A. blumei,** an East Indian species with an edible fruit, the oil of which is used in diarrhea; an ointment from the buds and leaves is applied to buboes **A. integrifolius,** L., Indian Jack-tree, a species native in India; prized for its wood; the root is used in diarrhea and as an external application in leprosy; the root-bark is used as a vermifuge.

Artopta (*ar-top'-tah*) [*ἀρτιος*, ready, sound; *ὀπτός*, visible]. H. Deventer's term for puerperas having easy, rapid labor.

Arundo (*ar-un'-do*) [L.]. 1 A reed. 2. A surgical splint. 3 A genus of grasses. **A. donax,** L., Provence cane, a species native in southern Europe, cultivated in England; the rhizome is used as a diuretic, diaphoretic, and antigalactic.

Arycorniculatus (*ar-e-korn-ik-u-la'-tus*). See under *Muscles.*

Arysantorinianus (*ar-e-san-to-rin-i-a'-nus*). See under *Muscles.*

Arysyndesmicus (*ar-e-sin-dez'-mik-us*). See under *Muscles.*

Arytenectomy (*ar-e-ten-ek'-to-me*) [*ἀρύταινα*, a pitcher; *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out]. Removal of an arytenoid cartilage, usually the left, in the horse to counteract roaring.

Arytenoid. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Pertaining to the arytenoid cartilages.

Arytenoidectomy (*ar-e-ten oid-ek'-to-me*) [*arytenoid*; ἐκτομή, a cutting out]. Removal of an arytenoid cartilage.

Arytenoiditis (*ar-e-ten oid-i'-tis*). Inflammation of the arytenoid cartilage or muscles

Asab [Ar.]. An African venereal disease said to differ from syphilis

Asarene (*as'-ar-ēn*) $C_{10}H_{16}$. A terpene found in oil of *Asarum canadense*.

Asarin (*as'-ar in*). $C_{12}H_{16}O_3$. See *Asarone* (Illus. Dict.)

Asbestiform (*as-best'-e-form*) [*asbestos*]. Fibrous in structure

Asbolic, Asbolicous, Asbolicus (*as-bol'-ik, -us*) [ἀσβόλη, soot] Sooty; due to soot; *e. g.*, *Carcinoma scroti asbolicum*.

Asbolin (*as'-bol-in*) [ἀσβόλος, soot]. A bitter, acrid, yellow oil extracted from soot; it is used in tuberculosis.

Aschistodactyly (*as-kist-o-dak'-til-e*). See *Aschistodactylism* (Illus. Dict.).

Ascidiate (*as-id'-e-at*). Shaped like or furnished with an ascidium.

Ascidiform, Ascidioid (*as-id'-e-form, as-id'-e oid*). See *Ascidiform*.

Asciform (*as'-e-form*) [ὰσκός, a wine skin]. Shaped like a sac, pouch, flask, pitcher, vase, ascus, or ascidium.

Ascites. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Hydroperitoneum; Hydrops peritonæi; Abdominal dropsy.* **A., Landou's Sign of.** See under *Sign.* **A., Active, A., Acute,** that in which there is a sudden large effusion due to exposure or cold **A., Chronic,** that in which the effusion is very gradual in progress. **A. cruentus,** hemorrhage into the peritoneum **A., Encysted.** See *A. saccatus* **A. exquartana,** that due to quartan intermittent fever. **A., Hydremic,** that caused by or accompanying a watery state of the blood. **A. intercus,** an effusion occurring between the skin and the peritoneum. **A. intermuscularis,** edema of the abdominal muscles. **A., Mechanical, A., Passive,** that due to diseases which retard the blood-current in the portal vein. **A. oleosus.** See *A. adiposus* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Purulent,** an accumulation of pus in the peritoneum. **A. saccatus,** I. A form in which the effusion is prevented by adhesions or inflammatory exudate from entering the general peritoneal cavity Syn., *Encysted dropsy of the peritoneum.* 2. An ovarian cystoma. **A. sanguineointurcus,** a hemorrhage under the peritoneum, between it and the abdominal muscles. **A. sanguineoperitonæus,** a hemorrhage into the abdominal muscles **A., Sanguineous,** a bloody form affecting sheep and lambs. Syn., *Diarrhemia.* **A. sanguineouterinus.** See *Hematometra* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Subcutaneous,** edema of the abdominal walls. **A. urinosus,** an effusion of urine into the peritoneum **A., Uterine, A. of the Uterus.** See *Hydrometra* (Illus. Dict.). **A. vaginalis,** a collection of liquid within the sheath of the rectus abdominis muscle **A., Visceral.** See *A., Mechanical.* **A. vulgatior,** a form apparently due to diseased kidneys and preceded by scanty, highly colored urine.

Asclepias. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A genus of plants of the order *Asclepiadeæ.* **A. longifolia, Michx.,** of the western United States, is diaphoretic.

Asclepidin (*as-klep'-id-in*) A proprietary deobstruent preparation said to be obtained from *Asclepias tuberosa.* Dose, 1–5 gr. (1.3–3.7 gm.)

Asclepidora (*as-kle-pe-o-do'-rah*) ['Ασκληπιός, Æsculapius, the god of medicine; δῶρον, a gift] A genus of plants of the order *Asclepiadeæ.* **A. decumbens,** Gray, a species of New Mexico, is used in the treatment of snake bites.

Asclepion (*as-kle'-pe-on*). $C_{20}H_{14}O_8$. A substance forming odorless, tasteless crystals isolated by List (1849) from *Asclepias syriaca*, L.

Ascobacillus (*as-ko-bas-il'-us*). See *Bacteria, Table of* (Illus. Dict.).

Ascoidium (*as-ko-id'-[illegible]* sac; εἶδος, likeness] A genus of [illegible] in the urine and feces of typhoid fever patients, in sewage, in the excitement of cattle, and in the cecum of swine

Ascyphous. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 Without a head (applied to monsters)

Asebotoxin (*ah-se-bo-toks'-in*) [*a*, priv.; *sebum*, fat; *toxicum*, poison]. A poisonous glucosid found by Plugge (1883) in *Pteris japonica.*

Asellin. See *Ptomains, Table of* (Illus Dict.).

Asemia. (See Illus Dict.) **A. mimica.** See *Amimia* (Illus Dict.). **A. spuria.** See *Parasemia* (Illus. Dict.).

Aseptolin (*ah-sep'-tol-in*) A preparation of pilocarpin (0.018%), in an aqueous solution of phenol (2.74%); it is used in tuberculosis and in malaria Dose, 50–70 m. daily, injected subcutaneously

Ash. (See Illus Dict.) 2. The incombustible residue of an organic substance that has been burned 3. A tree of the genus *Fraxinus*

Asialochia (*ah-se-al-o'-ke-ah*). See *Asialia* (Illus. Dict.)

Askelia (*ah-ske'-le-ah*) [*a*, priv.; σκέλος, leg]. Non-development or deficiency of the legs

Askolin (*as'-ko-lin*). A compound of glycerin and sulfurous acid

Asonia (*ah-so'-ne-ah*) [*a*, priv.; *sonus*, a sound]. Tone deafness

Asparagin, Asparaginum. (See Illus Dict.) **A., Biliary.** See *Taurin* (Illus Dict.). **A.-mercury.** See *Mercury asparaginate.* **A Sulfate,** $C_4H_8N_2O_3 \cdot H_2SO_4$, a syrupy liquid soluble in water

Asparagus. (See Illus Dict.) 2 A genus of plants belonging to the order *Liliaceæ* **A. acutifolius,** a species of southern Europe having properties similar to *A. officinalis*, but said to be more efficient medicinally than the latter **A. adscendens,** is used in India as a substitute for salep. **A. aphyllus,** indigenous to Asia, is diuretic. **A. racemosus,** Willd., and **A. sarmentosus,** of the old world tropics, are employed as salep; an infusion of the root of the latter is used to prevent the confluence of smallpox pustules

Asparamid (*as-par'-am-id*) See *Asparagin* (Illus Dict.).

Asparmate (*as-par'-māt*). See *Aspartate.*

Asparol (*as'-par-ol*). A liquid extract of *Asparagus officinalis.*

Asparolin (*as-par'-ol-in*) A brown liquid said to consist of guaiac, asparagus, parsley, black haw, and henbane It is used as an antispasmodic uterine tonic. Dose, 2–4 drams in hot water.

Aspartate (*as-par'-tāt*). A salt of aspartic acid.

Aspergillin (*as-pur-jil'-in*) [*aspergere*, to scatter]. A pigment obtained by Linossier from the spores of *Aspergillus niger.* Syn., *Vegetable hematin.*

Aspergillosis (*as-pur-jil-o'-sis*). Pseudotuberculosis; morbid lesions due to some species of *Aspergillus.*

Aspergillus-keratitis (*as-pur-jil-us-ker-at-i'-tis*). Corneal inflammation due to invasion of a fungus belonging to the genus *Aspergillus.* Syn., *Keratomycosis aspergillina.*

Aspermasia, Aspermia (*ah-spur-ma'-se ah, ah-spur'-me-ah*). See *Aspermatism* (Illus. Dict.).

Asperous (*as'-pur-us*) [*asper*, rough]. Uneven; having a surface with distinct minute elevations.

Aspersus (*as-pur'-sus*) [*aspergere*, to sprinkle]. Covered with scattered dots or punctures

Asphalgesia (*as-fal-je'-ze-ah*) [ἀσφι, their own; ἀλγησις, pain]. Pitres' term for a condition observed in hypnotism, in which intense pain follows the touching of certain articles, and prolonged contact produces convulsions.

Asphyctic. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Pulseless.

Asphyxia. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Abolitio pulsus; Mors apparens* **A., Algid,** loss of sensibility from cold. **A. a carbone,** that caused by inhaling the fumes of burning charcoal. **A., Cataleptic,** catalepsy. **A. cataphora,** that with brief incomplete remissions. **A., Cholera, A., Choleraic,** a condition of asphyxia occurring in Asiatic cholera **A. electrica,** that due to electricity or lightning **A. a fumis,** that due to the inhalation of a poisonous gas **A., Heat-,** sunstroke **A. immersorum,** apparent death from drowning. **A., Lethargic,** deep sleep accompanying mental and physical torpor **A. livida,** the stage of asphyxia in which the vessels of the skin are turgid with blood, imparting a dusky red or blue hue, and the muscles preserve their reflex contractility **A., Local** See under *Sphacelodermia* (Illus. Dict.). **A. localis cum gangræna symmetrica,** Raynaud's disease See *Sphacelodermia* (Illus. Dict.) **A. mephitica, A. musta.** See *A. a fumis* **A. pallida,** that stage of asphyxia in which there is loss of the reflex contractility of the muscles and the skin is cold and pale Syn., *Mors putativa* **A. pestilenta, A., Pestilential,** Asiatic cholera **A. sideratorum,** loss of consciousness from lightning-stroke **A., Solar,** sunstroke **A., Syncopal,** a form of asphyxia in which the heart-cavities are found vacant. **A. Valsalviana,** syncope due to disturbance of cardiac functions. **A. Vigil.** See *Coma Vigil* (Illus. Dict.).

Aspidin (*as'-pid-in*) [*Aspidium*, a genus of ferns]. $C_{28}H_{32}O_7$. A substance obtained from male-fern.

Aspidiopsoriasis (*as-pid-e-o-so-ri-a'-sis*) [ασπιδιον, a little shield; *psoriasis*] A form of psoriasis marked by the formation of scutiform scales

Aspidiotus (*as-pid-e-o'-* [illegible] A genus of plant lice [illegible] A n[illegible], Bonché, a species that infests the oleander, found by Vincent to act as the transmitting agent of the hematozoon of malaria

Aspidiscos, Aspidiscus (*as-pid-is'-kos, -kus*) [ἀσπιδισκος, a little shield]. The sphincter ani.

Aspidol (*as'-pid-ol*) [*Aspidium*, a genus of ferns] $C_{20}H_{34}O$. A substance isolated by Daccomo from male-fern.

Aspidospermin. (See Illus. Dict.) A respiratory stimulant and antispasmodic Dose, 1–2 gr

Aspilia (*as-pil'-e-ah*) [ἀσπίλος, stainless] A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*. **A. latifolia,** hemorrhage plant, an African herb, has remarkable hemostatic power imputed to it when applied topically, and an infusion is given in pulmonary hemorrhage

Aspirin (*as'-pir-in*). The acetic acid ester of salicylic acid; small needles without color or taste, used as an antipyretic and analgesic as sodium salicylate Dose, 1 gm. Syn., *Acetyl salicylic acid.*

Asporous (*ah-spo'-rus*) [*a*, priv.; σπόρος, seed]. Without spores.

Assacou, Assacù. Native names for the South American tree *Hura crepitans*, or its bark and juices used as a remedy in elephantiasis

Assai. The South American name for a beverage made from the fruit of the palm *Euterpe edulis*, Mart.

Assamar (*as'-am-ar*) [*assare*, to roast; *amarus*, bitter]. A bitter principle obtained by Reichenbach from roasting together gum, sugar, starch gluten, etc.

Assanation (*as-an-a'-shun*) [*ad*, to, *sanare*, to make sound]. The improvement of sanitary conditions

Assay (*as a'*) [Fr., *assayer*]. 1. The testing or analysis of a metal or drug to determine the relative proportion of its constituents. 2. The substance thus tested. 3 The process of assaying.

Asselin. See *Asellin, Table of Ptomains* (Illus. Dict.)

Assonance (*as'-o-nans*) [*assonare*, to respond to]. A morbid tendency to employ alliteration

Assuefaction (*as-swe-fak'-shun*) [*assuefacere*, to accustom to something]. Assuetude or the establishment of it

Assuetude (*as'-swe-tūd*). Habituation to disturbing influences, the condition of the organism in which it has acquired such tolerance for a drug or poison that the effect it once had is lost.

Astaragazza An Ethiopian nervous delirium resembling lycanthropy

Astereognosis (*ah ste-re og-no'-sis*) [*a*, priv.; στερεός, solid, γνωσις, knowledge] Inability to recognize objects by the sense of touch, due to lesion in the central parietal lobule Syn., *Stereognosis.* Cf., *Aphasia, Tactile.*

Asterion. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 A poisonous species of spider (*Lathrodectus conglobatus*) mentioned by Nikander and other early writers

Asteroid (*as'-ter-oid*) [ἀστηρ, a star; εἰδος, likeness]. 1 Stellate 2 See *Asteroyte*

Asterol (*as'-ter-ol*) A soluble preparation of mercury sulfocarbolate; it is used as a surgical antiseptic and bactericide

Asthenia (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Lipopsychia.* 2. An infectious disease of fowls, also called "*Going-light,*" due to *Bacterium asthenia*, Dawson **A., Subrenal.** See *Addison's Disease* (Illus. Dict.)

Asthenogenia, Asthenogenesis (*as-then-o-je'-ne-ah, as-then-o-jen'-es-is*) [*a*, priv; σθένος, strength; γενᾶν, to produce] The production of asthenia.

Asthenology (*as-then ol'-o je*) [*asthenia*, λόγος, science]. The science of asthenia.

Asthenopyra (*as-then-op'-i-rah*) [*asthenia*; πυρετός, fever]. Fever with asthenia.

Asthma (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *A., Bronchial; A., Dynamic; A., Essential; A., Nervous; A., Spasmodic; A., Spasmodic bronchial; A., Simple; A., True* **A., Abdominal,** that due to some abdominal affection. **A. acutum periodicum infantum.** See *Laryngismus stridulus* (Illus. Dict.) **A., Alveolar,** asthma marked by dilation of the pulmonary alveoli **A., Arthritic,** 1. That due to gout. 2. Angina pectoris **A., Bilious.** See *A. dyspepticum* (Illus. Dict.) **A., Bronchial.** See *Asthma.* **A., Cardiovascular,** asthma-like attacks in aged persons, due to cardiovascular changes. **A., Catarrhal,** that attended with increased bronchial secretion. **A., Central,** that due to influence of the central nervous system. **A., Cheyne-Stokes,** dypsnea due to pulmonary congestion in an advanced stage of chronic myocarditis. **A., Congestive,** that attributed to congestion of the digestive organs. **A. cultrariorum,** grinder's asthma. See *Fibroid Phthisis* (Illus. Dict.) **A., Dartrous.** See *A., Exanthematous.* **A. dentientium,** Pagenstecher's name for laryngismus stridulus. **A. diaphragmaticum, A. dolorificum,** angina pectoris. **A., Diathetic,** that due to some diathesis. **A., Diurnal,** that in which the paroxysms occur in the daytime **A., Dry,** that without sputum. **A., Dynamic.** See *Asthma.* **A., Emotional,** that in which the paroxysms are caused by emotional excite-

ment. **A., Emphysematic**, that accompanied with emphysema of the lungs. **A. equinum**, the dyspnea of broken-winded horses **A., Essential.** See *Asthma.* **A., Exanthematous**, that due to the recession of an exanthem **A. ex fœnisicio, A. ex fœno.** See *Fever, Hay* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Flatulent**, dyspnea from flatus **A., Fuller's, A. fullorum**, a pulmonary affection due to inhaling particles of wool and dust in the manufacture of cloth **A. gypseum.** See *Fibroid Phthisis* (Illus Dict.) **A., Hemic.** See *A., Toxic.* **A., Herpetic**, that accompanying cutaneous eruptions. **A., Humid, A. humidum, A. humorale.** See *A., Catarrhal.* **A., Hysteric.** See *Tachypnea* (Illus. Dict.) **A., Idiosyncratic**, that in which the paroxysm is due to the presence of some substance or thing concerning which the patient has an idiosyncrasy. **A. infantum, A. infantum spasmodicum, A. laryngeum infantum.** See *Laryngismus stridulus* (Illus. Dict.). **A. Intermittent, of Children**, laryngismus stridulus **A., Intrinsic**, that due to direct irritation of the lungs. **A., Laryngeal**, laryngismus stridulus **A. metallariorum, A. metallicum**, miners' asthma. See *Anthracosis* (Illus Dict.). **A., Metastatic**, that attributed to the metastasis of some other disorder. **A., Moist**, that attended with expectoration of purulent sputum. **A., Nephritic.** See *A., Uremic.* **A., Nervous, A., Neuropulmonary.** See *Asthma* **A., Nonorganic**, that not depending upon some other disease Syn, *A, Idiopathic, A., Primary; A spontaneum* **A. occultum.** See *A, Willis' Convulsive* **A, Organic**, asthma of cardiac origin **A., Paper-**, miter-paper **A., Paralytic Bronchial**, a rare form attributed to a relaxed condition of the bronchioles **A., Peptic.** See *A dyspepticum* (Illus Dict.). **A. pituitosum.** See *A, Catarrhal.* **A, Plethoric**, that due to plethora or the retention of some habitual flux. **A., Pneumobulbar**, See's term for a form attributed to pulmonary irritation transmitted to the bronchioles by reflexes through the vagus **A. pneumodes**, a form in which the sputum is solid or solidifies after expectoration. **A. pneumonicum.** See *A., Catarrhal.* **A. a polypo cordis**, dyspnea with palpitation of the heart, attributed to cardiac concretions. **A., Potter's**, emphysema occurring among the workmen exposed to the dust of potteries **A. pressoriodolorificum**, angina pectoris. **A., Primary.** See *A., Nonorganic* **A. puerorum**, Boerhaave's name for laryngismus stridulus **A. pulverulentorum**, grinder's asthma See *Fibroid Phthisis* (Illus Dict.). **A. purulentum**, that due to an abscess in the respiratory passages **A., Renal.** See *A., Uremic.* **A., Rheumatic**, asthma attributed to a rheumatic diathesis **A. sanguineum.** See *A., Plethoric* **A., Saturnine**, asthma due to chronic plumbism **A., Secondary.** See *A, Symptomatic.* **A. siccum** See *A, Dry.* **A, Simple, A., Spasmodic** See *Asthma.* **A. of Solipeds**, pulmonary emphysema in horses, with dyspnea and pulsation in the flanks Syn., *Pursiness; Pousse; Asthme des solipèdes.* **A., Spasmodic Bronchial.** See *Asthma.* **A., Spasmodic, of Children**, laryngismus stridulus **A. spasmodico arthriticum inconstans**, angina pectoris. **A. spasmodico flatulentum.** See *A., Flatulent* **A. spasticum, A. spasticum adultorum.** 1. See *A., Dry* 2 Spasm of the glottis **A., Spitting.** See *A., Moist.* **A. spontaneum.** See *A., Nonorganic.* **A., Stomachic** See *A. dyspepticum* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Symptomatic**, that occurring as a symptom of some functional or organic disease. **A. syncopticum, angina pectoris. A. thymicocyanoticum**, Kussmaul's name for laryngismus stridulus. **A. thymicum**, Kopp's name for laryngismus stridulus. **A., Thyroid**, asthma attributed to enlargement of the thyroid. **A., Toxic**, that due to disorders of the nervous system through some specific toxic substance. **A., Typic**, periodic asthma in which the paroxysms recur at definite intervals. **A., Uremic, A. urinosum**, that frequently accompanying Bright's disease and often due to edema of the lungs. Syn, *A., Nephritic; A., Renal.* **A., Urticarial**, that attending urticaria. **A. vaporosum.** See *Fibroid Phthisis* (Illus Dict.). **A. venereum**, that attributed to syphilis. **A., verminosum**, that attributed to intestinal worms **A., Wichmann's**, spasm of the glottis. **A., Willis' Convulsive**, asthma with sudden onset attributed to an affection of the intercostal nerves

Asthmaticosorbutic (*az-mat-ik-o-skor bu'-tik*). Relating to asthma and scurvy.

Asthmatophthisis (*as-mat-o-tif'-is*). Pulmonary tuberculosis attended with asthma. Syn, *Asthmatic phthisis.*

Asthmatorthopnea, Asthmorthopnea (*az mat or-thop'-ne-ah, az-mor thop'-ne-ah*) [*asthma, orthopnea*] Orthopnea due to asthma or respiratory obstruction located in the chest

Asthmogenic (*az-mo-jen'-ik*) [ἆσθμα, panting; γεννᾶν, to produce]. Causing asthma.

Astigmatism. (See Illus Dict.) **A., Abnormal Irregular**, [illegible] from defective corneal curvature or [illegible] position or structure of the crystalline lens and producing metamorphopsia. **A., Normal Irregular**, that due to irregularities in the crystalline lens, causing an aberration of rays as they traverse the different sectors, and a defective coincidence of the images

Astigmia (*ah stig'-me-ah*) [*a*, priv; στιγμή, a mathematical point] See *Astigmatism* (Illus Dict.)

Astigmic (*ah-stig'-mik*) See *Astigmatic* (Illus. Dict.)

Astomatous (*ah-sto'-mat-us*). See *Astomous* (Illus Dict.)

Astomia (*ah-sto'-me-ah*) [*a*, priv; στόμα, a mouth]. The condition of having no mouth

Astragalar (*as-trag'-al-ar*). Relating to the astragalus.

Astragalocalcaneal (*as-trag al-o-kal'ka' ne-al*). Relating to the astragalus and the calcaneum

Astrictive, Astrictory, Astrictus (*as-trik'-tiv, tor-e, -us*) [*astringere*, to bind] Styptic, astringent

Astroblast (*as'-tro-blast*) [ἀστρον, a star; βλαστός, a germ]. A variety of glia-cell less differentiated than the endyma-cells and astrocytes.

Astrocyte (*as'-tro-sit*) [ἀστρον, a star; κύτος, cell]. 1. One of the cells derived from the endyma of the embryonic cerebrospinal canal that, in the course of development, wander toward the periphery, undergo modification, and form one of the two chief divisions of glia-cells, the other divisions being the original endymal cells. They are also called Deiters's cells. 2. A stellate bone-corpuscle.

Astrophobia (*as-tro-fo'-be-ah*) [ἀστρον, a star; φόβος, fear]. Fear of the stars and celestial space.

Astrophorous (*as-trof'-or us*) [ἀστρον, a star; φορεῖν, to bear]. Having stellate processes

Astrosphere (*as'-tro-sfer*) [ἀστρον, star; [illegible]. 1. The radially arranged protoplasmic [illegible] rounding the centrosome in a dividing cell 2. The central mass of the aster, exclusive of the filaments or rays, in which the centrosome lies. [Strasburger.] 3. The entire aster exclusive of the centrosome. [Boveri.] See *Sphere of Attraction* (Illus. Dict.). *Centrosphere.*

Asturian (*as-tur'-re-an*) Relating to Asturias, an old province of Spain. **A. Rose.** Syn, *Rosa asturica; Rosa asturiensis.* 1. Pellagra. 2. Leprosy

Astysia (*ah-stis'-e-ah*) [*a*, priv.; στύειν, to make erect]. Incomplete power to erect the penis.

Asymmetral, Asymmetric (*ah-sim'-et-ral, -et'-rik*).

Having sides unequally developed; having an organ on one side without the corresponding one on the other

Asymmetry. (See Illus. Dict.) **A., Meridional.** See *Astigmatism, Regular* (Illus Dict). **A., Unilateral.** See *Hemihypertrophy* (Illus Dict)

Asymphytous (*ah-sim'-fit-us*) [*ἀσύμφυτος*]. Distinct; not grown together.

Asynclitism (*ah-sin'-klit-izm*) [*a*, priv.; *σύν*, together; *κλισις*, an inclination]. The condition of obliquity of two or more objects to each other, *e. g.*, an oblique presentation of the fetal head at the superior strait of the pelvis

Asynechia (*ah-sin-ek'-e-ah*) [*a*, priv ; *σύν*, together; *ἔξις*, in a row]. Absence of continuity in structure

Asynechic (*ah-sin-ek'-ik*). Affected with or due to asynechia

Asynergic (*ah-sin-ur'-jik*). Not acting simultaneously or in harmony

Asynergy (*ah-sin-ur'-je*) See *Asynergia* (Illus Dict). **A , Progressive Locomotor, A., Motorial.** See *Ataxia, Locomotor* (Illus. Dict) **A , Verbal,** defective coordination of speech, as in aphasia **A , Vocal,** faulty coordination of the muscles of the larynx due to chorea

Asynetic, Asynetous (*ah-sin-et'-ik, ah-sin'-et-us*). Affected with asynesia

Asynovia (*ah-sin-o'-ve-ah*) [*a*, priv., *synovia*]. A deficiency of the synovial fluid

Asynthesis (*ah-sin' thes-is*) [*a*, priv.; *συνθεσις*, a putting together]. A faulty connection of parts.

Asyntrophy (*ah-sin' tro-fe*) [*a*, priv , *συντροφια*, a growing up together]. Absence of symmetry in growth and development

Asystole, Asystolia. (See Illus Dict) **A., Cardiataxic,** transitory asystole due to accelerated heart-action **A., Cardioplegic.** See *Amyocardia* (Illus. Dict).

Atavus (*at'-av-us*) [L]. An ancestor.

Ataxia (See Illus. Dict) **A , Abortive Locomotor.** See *Tabes dolorosa* **A., Acute,** tabes of rapid development **A , Alcoholic.** See *Paraplegia, Alcoholic* (Illus Dict) **A , Bulbar,** tabes due to a lesion in the pons or oblongata **A., Cardiovascular,** Feréol's name for exophthalmic goiter **A , Central,** that due to disorder of the centers of coordination **A., Cerebellar,** that due to some lesion of the cerebellum; it is manifested by staggering from side to side. **A., Cerebral,** that due to disease of the cerebrum. **A , Choreic,** the chorea **A., Diphtheric,** receding diphtheritic paralysis and in which the chief phenomena of locomotor ataxia are present **A., Hereditary Cerebellar,** Marie (1893), a form of ataxia that resembles Friedreich's in being hereditary, occurring in families, the gait, however, is not the staggering gait of tabes, but the reeling gait of cerebellar disease; the kneejerk is increased instead of being diminished, and there are no deformities **A., Juvenile.** Synonym of *Friedreich's Disease* (Illus Dict.) **A., Leyden's,** pseudotabes. **A. mensium, A , Menstrual, A. menstruum.** See *Menstruation, Vicarious* (Illus Dict.) **A., Moral,** the inconstancy of ideas and will, attended with convulsions and pain, observed in hysteric subjects **A. motus.** See *Tabes* (Illus Dict.) **A , Muscular,** muscular incoordination. **A., Paralytic, of the Heart,** a condition marked by dyspnea, weakness of cardiac sounds, palpitation, edema, and dropsy, without any organic heart-disease **A., Progressive Locomotor.** See *Tabes* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Sensory,** a form regarded as due to disturbance of the nerve-tracts lying between the periphery and the centers of coordination; its existence is denied by some authorities. **A., Spinal.** See *Tabes* (Illus. Dict.).

Ataxiagraph (*at-aks'-e-a-graf*) [*ἀταξία*, want of order; *γραφειν*, to write]. An instrument for recording the swaying in ataxia.

Ataxoadynamia (*at-aks-o-ah-di-nam'-e ah*) Adynamia combined with **ataxia.**

Ataxodynamy (*at-aks o-din'-am-e*) [*ἀταξία*, want of order, *δυναμις*, power]. Abnormality in the movements of a part or organ.

Ataxophobia (*at-aks-o fo'-be-ah*) [*ἀταξια*, want of order; *φοβος*, fear]. Excessive dread of disorder

Ataxospasmodic (*at-aks-o-spas-mod'-ik*). Affected with choreic ataxia or relating to it.

Atechnia, Atechny (*at-ek'-ne-ah, at-ek'-ne*) [*ατεχνια*, unskilfulness]. Want of skill; lack of technical knowledge.

Atechnic (*at-ek'-nik*). 1. Unskilful; lacking technical knowledge 2. An individual lacking technical knowledge

Atecnia (*at-ek'-ne-ah*) [*a*, priv ; *τέκνον*, child]. The state of being childless or barren; impotence.

Atees (*at-ee'*). See *Acontium heterophyllum.*

Atelectasis. (See Illus. Dict) **A , Absorption,** acquired atelectasis in which the air has been removed by absorption from within, resulting from the plugging of the bronchial tubes. **A., Compression,** acquired atelectasis due to pressure **A , Obstructive,** that due to obstruction of a bronchial tube. See *A , Absorption*

Ateleiosis (*at-el-i-o'-sis*) [illegible] fection] A disease fir[illegible] of Bonn (1868), characterized by abrupt onset, the absence of any perceptible cause, conspicuous infantilism with retention of unimpaired intelligence, and marked tardiness in development of the sexual system. Cf., *Progeria.*

Atelencephaly (*at el-en-sef'-al-e*) [*ἀτελής*, incomplete; *ἐγκεφαλος*, brain]. Imperfect development of the brain

Ateleplasia (*at-el-e-pla'-se ah*). See *Atelia* (Illus. Dict)

Atelic (*at'-el-ik*) [*ἀτελής*, incomplete] Functionless

Atelo- (*at'-el-o*). A prefix signifying imperfect development

Atesin (*at'-es in*). See *Atisin.*

Athamantin (*ath am-an'-tin*) $C_{24}H_{30}O_7$. A crystalline substance contained in the root and ripe fruit of *Peucedanum oreoselinum*, Mönch.

Athermal (*ah-thur'-mal*) [*a*, priv.; *θέρμη*, heat]. Cool; applied to spring-water of a temperature below 15° C.

Athermancy (*ah-thur'-man-se*) [*ἀθέρμαντος*, not heated] The state of being impervious to radiant heat.

Athermanous (*ah-thur'-man-us*). Impervious to radiant heat.

Athermic, Athermous (*ah thur'-mik, -us*). 1. Without fever. 2. See *Athermanous.*

Athermosystaltic (*ah-thur-mo-sist-al'-tik*) [*a*, priv ; *θέρμη*, heat; *συσταλτικός*, drawing together]. Applied to muscles which do not contract under the influence of heat.

Atheroma. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn , *Acne sebacea molluscum; Pultatio; Steatoma, Sebaceous cyst; Lupia; Talpa.* **A., Capillary,** the formation of fatty granules in the walls of the capillaries.

Atherosis (*ath-er-o'-sis*). See *Atheromasia* (Illus. Dict).

Atherospermin (*ath-er-o-sperm'-in*). $C_{29}H_{30}NO_5$ (Zeyer). An alkaloid isolated from the bark of *Atherosperma moschatum.*

Athoracocephalus (*ah-thor-ak-o-sef'-al-us*). See *Cephalogaster* (Illus. Dict.).

Athyrea, Athyria (*ah-thi'-re-ah*) [*a*, priv.; *thyroid*]. The condition arising from absence of the thyroid gland or elimination of its function Syn., *Myxedema*. Cf. *Thyreoprivus*.

Athyreosis (*ah-thi-re-o'-sis*) Atrophy or absence of the thyroid gland and the pathologic condition consequent upon elimination of its function.

Athyroidea (*ah-thi-roid'-e-ah*). Absence of the thyroid gland

Athyroidemia (*ah-thi-roid-e'-me-ah*). Davel's name for myxedema

Athyrosis (*ah-thi-ro'-sis*). See *Athyreosis*

Atisin (*at'-i-sin*) [*Atis*, Indian name for *Aconitum*] $C_{66}H_{74}N_2O_8$ An alkaloid derived from *Aconitum heterophillum*, Wall

Atloaxoid (*at'lo-aks'-oid*). Relating to atlas and axis; atlantoaxial.

Atmiatria, Atmiatrics. See *Atmiatry* (Illus. Dict.)

Atmic (*at'-mik*) [ατμός, vapor]. Relating to, due to, or of the nature of vapor.

Atmidalbumin (*at-mid-al'-bu-min*) A substance standing between the albuminates and the albuminoses, obtained by Neumeister at the same time with atmidalbumose.

Atmidalbumose (*at-mid-al'-bu-mōz*). Neumeister's name for a body obtained by the action of superheated steam on fibrin

Atmidometrograph (*at-mid-o-met'-ro-graf*) [ἀτμός, vapor; μετρον, a measure, γραφειν, to write]. A self registering atmidometer.

Atmiometer (*at-mi-om'-et-ur*). A closed cabinet with apparatus for treating diseases by means of atmiatry

Atmismometer (*at-mis-mom'-et-ur*) See *Atmometer* (Illus. Dict.).

Atmisterion (*at-mis-te'-re-on*). See *Vaporarium* (Illus. Dict.).

Atmocausia, Atmocausis (*at-mo-kaw'-se-ah, -sis*) [ατμός, vapor; καῦσις, a burning] Therapeutic cauterization with steam by means of an atmocautery

Atmocautery (*at-mo-kaw'-tur-e*) A double channeled intrauterine catheter provided with fenestras in both tubes.

Atmography (*at-mog'-ra-fe*) [ἀτμός, vapor; γραφειν, to write]. A description of vapors and evaporation

Atmokausis, Atmokautery. See *Atmocausis, Atmocautery*

Atmology (*at-mol'-o-je*) [ἀτμός, vapor; λόγος, science]. The science of vapors and evaporation.

Atmolysis (*at-mol'-is-is*) [ατμός, vapor; λυσις loosing]. A method discovered by T. Graham 1808-1869 of separating the ingredients of mixed gases or vapors by means of their different diffusibility through a porous substance.

Atmolyzer (*at-mol-i'-zur*). An apparatus for separating gases by diffusion

Atmosphere. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Aerosphere*. 2 The pressure exerted by the earth's atmosphere at the level of the sea; it is about 15 pounds to the square inch or 1 kilogram to the square centimeter. 3. In chemistry, any special gaseous medium encircling a body. 4 The climatic state of a locality

Atmospherilia, Atmosphærilia (*at-mos-fer-il'-e-ah*) A collective name for the chemic constituents of the atmosphere.

Atmospherization (*at-mos-fer-iz-a'-shun*) The conversion of venous into arterial blood by the assumption of oxygen Cf. *Dearterialization*

Atmospherology (*at-mos-fer-ol'-o-je*) [*atmosphere*; λόγος science] The science of atmospheres.

Atmostatics (*at-mo-stat'-iks*) [ἀτμός, vapor; στατικός, standing]. The sum of what is known concerning gases in equilibrium.

Atmotherapy (*at-mo-ther'-ap-e*) [ἀτμός, vapor, θεραπεια, therapy]. A name given by Pitres to the treatment of certain tics by methodic reduction of respiration.

Atomician (*at-om-ish'-an*) See *Atomist*

Atomism (*at'-om-izm*) [*a*, priv; τεμνειν, to cut]. 1. The science of atoms 2. The theory that the universe is composed of atoms

Atomist (*at'-om-ist*) One who believes in atomism

Atomistic (*at-om-is'-tik*). 1 Relating to or consisting of an atom 2. Relating to atomism.

Atomistics (*at-om-is'-tiks*) See *Atomism*.

Atomology (*at-om-ol'-o-je*) [ἀτομος, an atom; λογος, science] The science of atoms, atomism.

Atony. (See Illus. Dict.) **A. of the Uterus**, Wigand's second degree of diminished action of the uterus in parturition, marked by too infrequent, weak, and imperfect contractions Syn., *Adynamia uteri*.

Atoxogen (*ah-toks'-o-jen*) [*a*, priv., τοξικον, poison; γενναν, to produce] A defensive substance resembling the enzymes and chemically allied to toxins and antitoxins prepared from the adrenals and spleen of the horse

Atoxyl (*at-oks'-il*). See *Anilidmetarsenite*.

Atrabilarian (*at-ra-bil-a'-re-an*) [*ater*, black; *bilis*, bile] A melancholy person, subject to biliary disorders

Atrabilarious, Atrabilious (*at-ra-bil-a'-re-us, at-ra-bil'-ius*). See *Atrabiliary* (Illus. Dict.)

Atrabilin (*at-ra-bil'-in*) A preparation of suprarenal capsule; it is used in eye-diseases

Atrability (*at-ra-bil'-it-e*) The state of being atrabiliary

Atrachelia (*ah-trak-e'-le-ah*) [*a*, priv; τράχηλος, the neck] Absence or exceeding shortness of the neck.

Atrachelocephalus (*at-rak-el-o-sef'-al-us*) [ἀτραχήλος, ... head]. 1 Affected with atrachelia 2 A monster with no neck or an abnormally short one

Atrachelous (*ah-trak'-el-us*). Having no neck or only a very short one, also, beheaded

Atractenchyma (*at-rakt-en'-ki-mah*) [ἀτρακτος, a spindle; ἐν, in; χεειν, to pour] A tissue consisting of spindle-cells

Atractoid (*at-rakt'-oid*) Spindle-shaped

Atractylate (*at-rakt'-il-at*) A salt of atractylic acid

Atractylogenin (*at-rakt-il-oj'-en-in*) A dissociation-product of atractylin by action of dilute caustic potash with heat

Atractylin (*at-rakt'-il-in*) $C_{30}H_{50}O_8$ A glucosid, obtained from the poisonous root of *Atractylis gummifera*, L It is a sweet, gum-like substance, soluble in water and in alcohol.

Atramentaceous, Atramentarious, Atramentous. See *Atramental* (Illus. Dict.).

Atretocephalus (*ah-tret-o-sef'-al-us*) [ἀτρητος, imperforate; κεφαλή, the head] A monster with imperforate nostrils or mouth.

Atretocormus (*ah-tret-o-kor'-mus*) [ἀτρητος, imperforate, κορμός, the trunk] A monster having one or more imperforate openings on the trunk.

Atretogastria (*ah-tret-o-gas'-tre-ah*) [ἀτρητος, imperforate; γαστήρ, stomach] Imperforation of the stomach

Atretolemia, Atretolæmia (*ah-tret-o-le'-me-ah*) [ἀτρητος, imperforate; λαιμός, the gullet]. Breschet's name for imperforation of the esophagus or pharynx.

Atretorrhinia (*ah-tret-or-in'-e-ah*) [ἀτρητος, imperforate; ῥις, the nose]. Nasal atresia.

Atretostomia (*ah-tret-o-sto'-me-ah*) [ἀτρητος, imperforate; στόμα, the mouth]. Imperforation of the mouth.

Atreturethria (*ah-tret-u-re'-thre-ah*) [ἀτρητος, imperforate; οὐρήθρα, the urethra] Imperforation of the urethra.

Atria. Plural of *Atrium* (Illus Dict.).

Atrichiasis (*ah-trik-i'-as-is*). See *Atrichia* (Illus Dict.).

Atriplex (*at'-ri-pleks*) [L.]. A genus of plants of the order *Chenopodiaceæ* **A. hortensis**, L., garden-orache, a species indigenous to Sibena, cultivated in Europe, where it is eaten as spinach, the seeds are emetic and purgative **A. littoralis**, L., the sea-orache, an annual growing in Europe and on the shore of the Great Lakes of the United States. The leaves are eaten, and the plant yields soda.

Atriplicism (*at-rip'-lis-izm*) [*Atriplex*, a genus of plants] A form of poisoning from eating uncooked sea orache, *Atriplex littoralis*. It is characterized by painful infiltration of the backs of the hands and forearms and a sensitiveness to light.

Atrium. (See Illus Dict.) **A. anterius, A. cordis dextrum**, the right auricle of the heart **A. cordis sinistrum**, the left auricle of the heart **A. dextrum cordis**, the right auricle of the heart. **Atria mortis**, the halls of death, a name for the organs most concerned in vital activities—the heart, lungs, and oblongata **A posterius cordis, A sinistrum cordis**, the left auricle of the heart. **A. vaginæ**, the vestibule of the vulva

Atrolactyl (*at-ro lak'-til*) $C_9H_9O_2$. The radicle of atrolactic acid. **A. tropein.** See *Aconitin, British.*

Atronol (*at'-ron-ol*). $C_{16}H_{14}$. A substance formed by dry distillation of *a*-isatropic acid Syn., *Phenyldihydronaphthalen.*

Atrope (*at'-rop*) See *Orthotropous* (Illus. Dict.). **A. line** See *Lines, Table of* (Illus. Dict.)

Atrophia. (See Illus Dict.) **A. ab alvi fluxu**, emaciation resulting from diarrhea. **A ablactatorum**, emaciation due to weaning **A. acuta jecinoris**, acute yellow atrophy of the liver. **A. a crinibus**, emaciation of infants ascribed to the presence of pricking hairs on their backs. **A. a fascino.** See *A. verminosa* **A anglica** See *A. nervosa.* **A. cachochymica**, that due to indigestible food **A. cutis linearis**, acute linear atrophy of the skin. **A. cutis propria** See *Adesmosis* (Illus Dict.). **A. famelicorum**, emaciation from hunger **A. glandularis** See *Tabes mesenterica* (Illus Dict.) **A. inanatorum**, emaciation from diarrhea **A. ingravescens musculorum**, progressive muscular atrophy. **A. mesaraica.** See *Tabes mesenterica* (Illus. Dict.). **A. musculorum ingravescens**, progressive muscular atrophy. **A. musculorum lipomatosa.** See *Paralysis, Pseudohypertrophic* (Illus Dict.). **A. musculorum lipomatosa pseudohypertrophica.** See *Atrophy, Progressive Muscular* (Illus. Dict.) **A. musculorum progrediens, A. m. progressiva**, progressive muscular atrophy **A. musculorum progressiva pseudohypertrophica.** See *Paralysis, Pseudohypertrophica* (Illus Dict.) **A. nervea**, atrophy of the nerves **A. nervosa**, gradual emaciation with loss of appetite due to unwholesome and depressing environment. **A. nova, facialis**, progressive facial atrophy. **A. verminosa**, emaciation due to intestinal worms **A. virginiana.** See *A. nervosa*

Atrophodermatosis (*at-ro fo-dur-mat-o'-sis*) [ἀτροφία, atrophy; δέρμα, skin]. A class of skin-diseases, including atrophoderma, ulodermitis, and scleroderma, characterized by atrophy of the cutis

Atropholysis (*at-ro-fol'-is-is*) [ἀτροφία, atrophy; λύσις, a loosing] A flabby, weak, or ulcerated condition due to insufficient nutrition.

Atrophy. (See Illus Dict.) 2 To become atrophied. **A., Accidental**, that of a part from compression or cutting off its blood-supply. **A., Amphiblestroid**, retinal atrophy. **A., Amyloid**, that due to amyloid degeneration. **A., Angibromic**, decrease in the size of the lumen of the alimentary canal. **A., Brossard's Type of**, "type fémoral avec griffe des orteils." See *A., Eichhorst's Type* **A., Buchwald's**, idiopathic, diffuse progressive atrophy of the skin **A., Cerebral, with Delusions.** See *Paralysis, General* (of the insane) (Illus. Dict.). **A., Charcot-Marie's Type of**, the neurotic type of progressive muscular atrophy; progressive neural muscular atrophy, commencing in the muscles of the feet and the peroneal group **A., Charcot-Marie-Tooth's Type of.** See *A., Charcot-Marie's Type.* **A., Chronic Spinal Muscular.** Synonym of *A., Progressive Muscular* (Illus Dict.) **A., Compression**, atrophy of a part from constant compression **A., Concentric**, that proceeding from without inward and tending to lessen the capacity of a hollow organ. **A., Concentric, of the Uterus**, that which is evidenced by a marked diminution in the size of the uterus. **A., Congenital**, that due to arrested development. **A., Cruveilhier's.** See *Disease, Aran-Duchenne's* (Illus Dict.) **A., Cyanotic** (of the liver), atrophy of the parenchyma of the hepatic lobules due to stasis in the venous circulation, causing dilation and congestion of the central veins and adjacent capillaries. **A., Déjerine-Sottas' Type of**, hypertrophic interstitial neuritis of infancy **A., Duchenne-Landouzy's Type of.** See *A., [illegible]'s Type* **A., Eccentric**, that [illegible] toward the periphery. **A., Eccentric** (of the uterus), that in which the atrophy is slight and manifested only by a thinning of the uterine walls. **A., Eichhorst's Type of**, the femorotibial type of progressive muscular atrophy. **A., Erb's Juvenile Form of**, the scapulohumeral type of progressive muscular atrophy. **A., Fuchs' Optic**, peripheral atrophy of the bundles composing the optic nerve **A., Gastrointestinal.** See *Marasmus* and *Athrepsia* (Illus Dict.) **A., General**, emaciation **A., Granular**, a form observed in the liver and kidneys, causing diminution in size and attended with excess in formation of connective tissue, with copious supply of granular matter **A., Granuloproteic**, that due to replacement of proper cell-structure with fine granular masses **A., Halisteretic**, atrophy of bone manifested only by gradual thinning of the lamellæ of the spongy tissue **A of the Heart with Contraction**, increased thickness of the heart-walls with diminution of the capacity of the cavities **A. of the Heart with Dilation**, diminished thickness of the heart-walls with dilation of the cavities **A. of the Heart, Simple**, diminished thickness of the heart-walls without marked change in the size of its cavities. **A., Hemi-**, atrophy of a lateral half of the body **A., Hoffmann's Type of.** See *A., Charcot-Marie's Type* **A., Inactivity**, disappearance of a muscle from disuse. **A., Individual**, Charcot's name for atrophy of individual muscles in different parts, the proximate muscles not being affected **A., Infantile.** See *Tabes mesenterica* (Illus Dict.) **A., Landouzy-Déjerine's Type of**, the facioscapulohumeral type of progressive muscular atrophy. **A., Leyden-Moebius' Type of**, a type of progressive muscular atrophy commencing in the calves and often assuming the character of Duchenne's pseudohypertrophic paralysis. **A., Linear** (of the skin) See *Linea albicantes*, in *Lines, Table of* (Illus Dict.) **A., Mesenteric.** See *Tabes mesenterica* (Illus Dict.) **A., Muscular, Fatty, A., Muscular, Juvenile, A., Muscular,**

Pseudohypertrophic, Progressive. See *Paralysis, Pseudohypertrophic* (Illus Dict.). **A., Myopathic, of Adolescents,** Erb's juvenile hereditary form of primary muscular dystrophy. **A., Myopathic Muscular,** that due to disease of the muscles, and not to spinal lesion. **A., Necrobiotic.** See *A., Numerical.* **A., Nervous, Progressive.** See *A., Progressive Nervous.* **A., Neural,** wasting of a nerve due to neuritis and sclerosis **A., Neurotic,** wasting of a part from disease of the trophic nerves. **A., Numerical,** atrophy of a part with destruction of some of its elements **A., Parrot's, of the New-born,** athrepsia; primary infantile atrophy or marasmus. **A., Partial, of the Face.** See *A., Progressive Unilateral Facial* (Illus Dict.). **A., Pathologic,** that due to disease **A., Peroneal** See *A., Charcot-Marie's Type.* **A., Physiologic,** the natural atrophy of an organ after its functional activity is concluded. **A., Primary Muscular, in Children,** primary muscular dystrophy. See *A., Idiopathic Muscular* (Illus. Dict). **A., Progressive Muscular, of Children,** Erb's juvenile hereditary form of primary muscular dystrophy. **A., Progressive Muscular, of the Tongue, Palate, and Lips.** Synonym of *Paralysis, Bulbar* (Illus. Dict). **A., Progressive Nervous,** Jaccoud's name for atrophy of the spinal nerve-roots due to pressure from a deposit of fibrous substance on the spinal arachnoid. **A., Pure.** See *A., Simple* (Illus. Dict.). **A., Qualitative,** degeneration. **A., Quantitative.** See *A., Simple* (Illus. Dict.). **A. with Rarefaction,** atrophy of an organ with increase in size or without decrease **A., Sclerotic,** a name for connective tissue found at times deposited in the heart-substance after myocarditis. **A., Senile, of the Lungs** (Dechambre, 1835), atrophic emphysema. **A., Simple Brown,** a condition of the heart in which the muscle-fibers retain their striated appearance, but the muscle-cells are small and contain yellow granules of pigment **A., Simple Infantile.** See *Marasmus* (Illus. Dict). **A., Spinal.** See *Tabes* (Illus. Dict). **A., Subacute Red** (of the liver), acute cirrhosis of the liver. **A., Sympathetic,** atrophy of the second member of a pair of organs following that of the first. **A., Tooth's Type of.** See *A., Charcot-Marie's Type.* **A., Varicose.** See *A., Cyanotic.* **A., Vulpian's Type of.** See *Disease, Aran-Duchenne's* (Illus Dict.). **A., White,** nerve atrophy, leaving only white connective tissue. **A., Zimmerlin's Type of,** the scapulohumeral type of progressive muscular atrophy distinguished from Erb's type by the absence of secondary lipomatosis.

Atropia (*at-ro'-pe-ah*). See *Atropin* (Illus. Dict.).

Atropic (*at-rop'-ik*). Relating to the genus *Atropa* or to atropin.

Atropidin (*at-rop'-id-in*). See *Hyoscyamin* (Illus. Dict.).

Atropin. (See Illus. Dict.) **A. Acetate,** $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3 . C_2H_4O_2$, stellate, pearly prisms, very soluble in water **A. Arsenate,** $(C_{17}H_{23}NO_3)_3H_3AsO_4$, a white powder containing 19 72% of arsenic and 80 28% of atropin, soluble in water and in alcohol. **A. Borate,** $(C_{17}H_{23}NO_3)_2B_2O_3$, white scales soluble in water and alcohol, melting at 113°–115° C. It is used in ophthalmic practice. **A. Hydrobromate,** $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3 . HBr$, white crystals soluble in water and in alcohol. It is used as atropin. **A. Hydrochlorate,** $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3HCl$, white crystals soluble in water and alcohol, slightly in ether. Used as atropin. Dose, $\frac{1}{100}$–$\frac{1}{75}$ gr. (0.00065–0.001 gm.). **A. Hydriodate,** $C_{17}H_{23}NO . HIO_3$, is employed in ophthalmic practice in 0.5% to 1.5% solution. **A. Nitrate,** $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3HNO_3$, white crystals soluble in alcohol and water. **A. Oleate,** a 2% solution of atropin in oleic acid; it is soluble in ether, benzene, chloroform, and oils It is a mydriatic, sedative, and anodyne, and is used as an inunction where remedies cannot be administered by the mouth. **A. Salicylate,** $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3C_7H_6O_3$, a colloidal mass, used as atropin. **A. Santonate,** a compound of atropin and santonic acid forming a nonhygroscopic amorphous powder, recommended as a mydriatic. **A. Santoninate,** $C_{17}H_{23}O_3C_{15}H_{20}O_4$, a white powder soluble in water, melting at 113°–115° C. It is used in ophthalmic practice. **A. Stearate,** $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3C_{17}H_{35}CO . OH$, fine white needles, greasy to the touch, melting at 120° C., beginning to decompose at 170° C., and containing 50 43% of atropin. It is soluble in ether and in alcohol. Applied in 1 : 500 oily solution as substitute for oil of belladonna or oil of hyoscyamus. **A. Sulfate,** $(C_{17}H_{23}NO_3)_2H_2SO_4$, white masses of neutral reaction, soluble in 0.4 part of water and in 6 parts of alcohol, melting at 189°–191° C. It is used as atropin. Dose, $\frac{1}{100}$–$\frac{1}{50}$ gr. (0.00065–0.0013 gm). **A Tartrate,** $(C_{17}H_{23}NO_3)_2C_4H_6O_6$, amorphous plates, soluble in water and in alcohol, melting at 113°–115° C It is used as atropin. **A. Valerianate,** $(C_{17}H_{23}NO_3C_5H_{10}O_2)_2 + H_2O$, white crystals soluble in water, in alcohol, and in ether, melting at 113°–116° C.

Atropinization (*at-ro-pin-i-za'-shun*) The production of the physiologic effect of belladonna

Atropinum, Atropium (*at-ro-pi'-num, at-ro'-pi-um*). See *Atropin* (Illus Dict).

Atroscin (*at'-ro-sin*). $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$. An alkaloid isomeric with hyoscin, obtained from *Scopolia carniolica*, Jacq. It has a higher rotary power than hyoscin and is from 2 to 4 times stronger in mydriatic action. Syn , *Atrosta.*

Attaint (*at-aint'*) [*attingere*, to touch by striking]. An injury to a horse's leg caused by overreaching.

Attenuant. (See Illus Dict) 2 Increasing the fluidity of the blood or other secretions 3. Lessening the effect of an agent

Attenuation. (See Illus Dict.) 2 The state of being thin. 3. A system of dietetics for correction of obesity. 4. The reduction of the toxicity of a pathologic microorganism or a virus by successive cultures or repeated inoculations. 5. The virus or medicine which has undergone attenuation.

Atticoantrotomy (*at-tik-o-an-trot'-o-me*) [*attic, antrum; τέμνειν*, to cut]. The opening of the attic and mastoid process.

Atticomastoid (*at-ik-o-mas'-toid*). Relating to the attic and the mastoid.

Atticotomy (*at-tik-ot'-om-e*) [*attic; τέμνειν*, to cut]. Surgical incision of the attic.

Attidæ (*at'-id-e*). A family of jumping spiders, several species of which are held to be venomous. Cf. *Hudippus.*

Attitude. (See Illus Dict.) **A., Devergie's (de Combat),** a posture of a dead body marked by flexions of the elbows and knees, with closure of the fingers and extension of the ankles.

Attraction-sphere. See *Sphere of Attraction* (Illus. Dict.).

Attractoelectric (*at-rakt-o-e-lek'-trik*). Having the power to attract an electric current.

Attractor (*at-rak'-tor*). See *Attrahens* (Illus. Dict.).

Auchén (*awʻ-ken*) [*αὐχήν*, the neck]. The neck or throat or the constricted part of any organ.

Aucheniatria (*aw-ken-i-at'-re-ah*) [*αὐχήν*, the throat; *ἰατρεία*, a healing]. The therapy of throat diseases

Audition. (See Illus. Dict) Syn., *Acusia; Acusis; Acoesis.* **A., Active,** the hearing which occurs during the act of listening. **A., Chromatic.** See *A.,*

Colorée (Illus. Dict). **A., Contre,** the perception by one ear of the vibrations of a tuning-fork placed on the mastoid process on the other side. **A., Mental,** the formation of an idea or mental impression from a remembered sound. **A , Passive,** the perception of sounds without any effort being made to hear them **A., Verbal-Mental,** mental audition in which the remembered sounds are words.

Auditory Sand. See under *Sand*

Aura. (See Illus. Dict) **A , Electric.** See *Wind, Electric* (Illus Dict) **A., Epigastric,** a localized epileptic aura.

Aurade, Auradin (*aw'-rād, aw'-rad-in*) A fatty body obtained from oil of orange flowers by Plisson, who regarded it as analogous to ambrein, myricin, ethal, and cetasin It crystallizes in tasteless, pearly, odorless scales, melting at 131° F ; soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol Syn , *Neroli camphor*

Aural. (See Illus. Dict) 2 Relating to the air or to an aura 3 See *Aurade*.

Aurammonium (*aw-ram-ō'-ne-um*) [*aurum, ammonium*] A compound in which there is replacement of the hydrogen in ammonium with gold

Aurantia. (See Illus Dict) 2 An orange or oranges

Aurantiamarin (*aw-ran-ti-am'-ar-in*). A bitter glucosid obtained by Tanret from orange peel

Aurantin (*aw-ran'-te-in*). See *Auranlin* (Illus. Dict)

Aurate (*aw'-rāt*). A salt of auric acid.

Aurea alexandrina (*aw'-re-ah al-eks-an'-drin-ah*) A preparation of opium

Aureol (*aw-re'-ol*) The commercial name of a hair-dye said to contain menthol, 1%, amidophenol-chlorhydrate, 0 3%, monoamido-diphenylamin, 0 6%; dissolved in 50% alcohol which contains 0 5% sodium sulfite

Aureola (*aw-re'-o lah*) See *Areola* (1) (Illus Dict)

Aureolary (*aw-re'-ol-ar-e*). Pertaining to the areola of the nipple.

Aureolin (*aw-re'-ol-in*) [*aurum*, gold]. A yellow pigment obtained by heating paratoluidin with sulfur and treating with fuming sulfuric acid. Syn , *Primuline yellow, Carnotin, Sulphin, Polychromin ; Thiochromogen*

Aureosin (*aw-re'-o-sin*) The commercial name for a combination of chlorin and fluorescin

Auric (*aw'-rik*) [*aurum*, gold] Pertaining to gold. **A Anhydrid,** gold trioxid **A Hydrate,** gold trihydroxid **A. Iodid,** gold triodid **A. Oxid,** gold trioxid

Auricle. (See Illus Dict.) 2. An ear-shaped appendage 3 A kind of ear-trumpet. **A.-camphor,** a stearoptene obtained by Hünefeld from root of *Primula auricula*, L. **A , Cervical,** congenital cartilaginous remains of the neck, arising about the middle of the sternomastoid as symmetric bodies, occurring in man occasionally and almost constantly present in the goat.

Auricled (*aw'-rik-ld*) See *Auriculate.*

Auricoammonic (*aw-rik-o-am-on'-ik*). Containing gold and ammonium.

Auricobarytic (*aw-rik-o-bar-it'-ik*). Containing gold and barium.

Auriculare (*aw-rik-u-lar'-e*). See *Auricular Point* (Illus. Dict.).

Auricularis (*aw-rik-u-lar'-is*). 1. See *Auricular* (Illus. Dict.). 2. The extensor minimi digiti. See *Muscles, Table of* (Illus. Dict). See also *Nerves, Table of* (Illus. Dict).

Auriculate, Auriculated (*aw-rik'-u-lāt, -ed*). Furnished with ears or ear-like appendages ; auricled.

Auriculiform (*aw-rik-u'-le-form*). Shaped like a little ear

Auriculocranial (*aw-rik-u-lo-kra'-ne-al*). Pertaining to both the auricle and the cranium.

Auriferous (*aw-rif'-ur-us*) [*aurum*, gold ; *ferre*, to bear]. Containing gold ; yielding gold.

Aurific (*aw-rif'-ik*). Containing gold.

Auriginosus (*aw-rij-in-o'-sus*). 1. Having the color of gold. 2. Relating to jaundice.

Aurinasal (*aw-rin-na'-sal*) [*auris*, ear ; *nasus*, nose]. Pertaining to the ear and the nose.

Auris. (See Illus Dict) **A. ceti,** the cochlea of the whale, once used as a remedy. **A. externa,** the outer ear **A. interna, A. intima,** the internal ear. **A. media,** the middle ear. **Aurium tinnitus,** ringing in the ears

Auriscopy (*aw-ris'-ko-pe*). See *Otoscopy* (Illus. Dict.).

Aurobromid (*aw-ro bro'-mid*). Gold and potassium bromid

Aurum. (See Illus Dict) For salts see under *Gold.* **A. vegetabile,** piptzahoinic acid.

Auryl (*aw'-ril*) A — Au = O. A univalent radicle contained in metauric acid

Auscultator (*aws-kul'-a-tor*). An adept in auscultation

Auscultoscope (*aws-kul'-o-skōp*) See *Phonendoscope*

Australene (*aws'-tral-en*) [*Pinus australis*, the source of American turpentine] $C_{10}H_{16}$ Blaconnot's name for a liquid, dextrorotary hydrocarbon, the chief constituent of English and American oil of turpentine ; it is also found in oils of wormwood and spearmint Syn , *Dextropinene, Austropyrolene, Austroterebenthene ; Austroterebenthine*

Austroterebenthine (*aws-tro-te-re-ben'-thēn*). See *Australene.*

Autecic, Autœcic (*aw-te'-sik*). See *Autectous* (Illus. Dict).

Autemesia (*aw-tem-e'-she-ah*) [αὐτός, self ; ἐμεῖν, to vomit] Vomiting without [illegible]

Autilytic (*aw-til-it'-ik*) See *Autolytic.*

Autoambulance (*aw-to-am' bu-lanz*) [αὐτός, self ; *ambulance*]. An ambulance containing its own motive power.

Autoaudible (*aw-to-awd'-i bl*) [αὐτός, self ; *audire*, to hear] Applied to cardiac sounds audible to the patient

Autoblast (*aw'-to-blast*) [αὐτός, self ; βλαστός, a germ]. An independent bioblast.

Autocheir (*aw'-to-kir*) [αὐτός, self ; χείρ, hand]. A person who has taken his own life

Autocheiria (*aw-to-ki'-re-ah*) Suicide

Autoclinic (*aw-to-klin'-ik*) [αὐτος, self ; κλινικός, pertaining to a bed] 1 The study of disease in the student's own person 2 Relating to the study of disease in one's own person.

Autoconduction (*aw-to-kon-duk'-shun*) [αὐτός, self ; *conduction*]. A term used in electrotherapy for a method of using high-frequency currents, by having the patient or part to be acted upon placed inside of the solenoid, without any direct connection with any part of the circuit [Jacoby.]

Autocracy, Autocrasy (*aw-tok'-ra-se*) [αὐτός, self ; κρατεῖν, to rule] 1. The vital principle of **an organism.** 2 The effort of the vital powers toward the preservation of the organism

Autocystoplasty (*aw-to-sis'-to plas'-te*) [αὐτός, self ; κύστις, bladder ; πλάσσειν, to form] Plastic surgery of the bladder with grafts from the patient's body.

Autocytotoxins (*aw-to-si-to-tok'-sins*) [αὐτός, self ; *cytotoxin*]. Cytotoxins produced in the body of the individual by abnormal retention and absorption of the products of degenerated and dead cells.

Autoendoscopy (*aw-to-en-dos'-ko-pe*) [αὐτός, self; *endoscopy*]. Self-examination by means of the endoscope

Autoepidermic (*aw-to ep-e-dur'm-ik*) [αὐτός, self; *epidermis*] Pertaining to or taken from the skin of the person concerned. A form of skin-grafting (*q. v.*).

Autoepilation (*aw-to-ep-il-a'-shun*) [αὐτος, self; *epilation*]. The pulling out of one's own hair

Autofundoscope (*aw-to fun'-do-skōp*) [αὐτός, self; *fundus*, the bottom, σκοπεῖν, to look] An instrument for self examination of the vessels about the macular region of the eye.

Autogenia (*aw-to-je'-ne ah*). See *Autogenesis* (Illus. Dict.)

Autogenial (*aw-to-jen'-e-al*) See *Autogenous* (Illus. Dict.)

Autogenous. (See Illus Dict.) 2 Having a distinct center of development, as parts of bones.

Autognosis (*aw-tog-no'-sis*) [αὐτός, self, γνῶσις, knowledge]. Knowledge obtained by self-observation

Autognostic (*aw-tog-nos'-tik*). Relating to autognosis.

Autogony (*aw-tog'-on e*) [αὐτογόνος, self-produced]. The use of the simplest protoplasmic substances in a formative fluid [Haeckel]

Autohypnotic (*aw to-hip-not'-ik*) 1 Relating to autohypnotism. 2 An individual who can put himself into a hypnotic state.

Autoimmunization (*aw-to-im-u-ni-za'-shun*) [αὐτός, self; *immunization*] Immunization obtained by natural processes at work within the body.

Autoinfection (*aw-to-in-fek'-shun*) [αὐτός, self; *inficere*, to infect]. Infection by virus originating within the body or transferred from one part of the body to another

Autoinfusion (*aw-to-in-fu'-shun*) [αὐτός, self; *infundere*, to pour in] Compulsion of the blood to the heart by bandaging the extremities, compression of the abdominal aorta, etc.

Autointoxication (See Illus Dict.) **A., Endogenous,** that due to the action of excessive, unneutralized, or modified discharges from the cells of any tissue acting upon the other tissues without previous discharge from the body; or, that due to the action of products of decomposition and necrosis of any tissue acting in a similar manner, or, that due to microendoparasites or macroendoparasites **A., Exogenous,** that due to the action of poisons entering the system from without, through the skin, the digestion, the respiratory or genitourinary tract, as by the absorption of retained excreta, or of decomposition- and fermentation-products developed in the external secretions through the action of those secretions [Adami] **A., Indirect,** that caused by the absorption of retained excrements.

Autoisolysin (*aw-to-is-o-li'-sin*) [αὐτός, self; ἴσος, equal; λύσις, a loosing]. A serum which dissolves the corpuscles of the individual from which it was obtained and also those of another individual of the same species.

Autolavage (*aw-to-lav'-ahj*) [αὐτός, self; *lavage*]. The washing out of one's own stomach.

Autolithotomist (*aw-to-lith-ot'-om-ist*) [αὐτός, self; λίθος, a stone, τεμνειν, to cut]. 1. An individual who has practised lithotomy upon himself. 2. An automatic instrument for performing lithotomy.

Autology (*aw-tol'-o-je*) [αὐτος, self; λόγος, science]. The scientific study of self

Autolysin (*aw-to-li'-sin*) [αὐτός, self; λύσις, a loosing]. A lysin capable of dissolving the red blood-corpuscles of the animal in the serum of which it circulates. Cf. *Heterolysin; Isolysin; Hemolysin.*

Autolysis (*aw-tol-is'-is*) [αὐτός, self; λύσις, a loosing]. 1. Self-digestion of inflammatory exudates and necrotic material within the living body. [Jacoby and Conradi.] 2. The chemic splitting up of the tissue of an organ by the action of an enzyme peculiar to it; described by Mathes as occurring in the placenta 3 The hemolytic action of the blood-serum of an animal upon its own corpuscles.

Autolytic (*aw-to-lit'-ik*). Relating to autolysis

Autonomic, Autonomous (*aw-ton-om'-ik, ton'-om-us*). Independent in origin, action, or function

Autonosographia, Autonosography (*aw-to-no sograf'-e-ah, aw-to-nos-og'-raf-e*) [αὐτός, self; νόσος, [illegible] write] A description of an in-

Autoophthalmoscope (*aw-to-of-thal'-mo-skop*). See *Autophthalmoscope* (Illus. Dict.).

Autophagism (*aw-tof'-aj-izm*). See *Autophagy* (Illus Dict.).

Autophia (*aw to'-fe-ah*) See *Autopsy* (Illus. Dict.).

Autophonia (See Illus. Dict.) 2. [αὐτός, self; φονος, murder] Suicide.

Autophony. (See Illus Dict.) 2. The altered resonance of the patient's voice as heard by himself.

Autophthalmoscopy (*aw-tof-thal-mos'-ko-pe*). Self-examination of the interior of the eye

Autophysiotherapeia, Autophysiotherapia (*aw-to-fiz-e-o ther-ap-e'-ah*) [αὐτος, self, φυσις, nature, θεραπεια, therapy] Cure by means of nature's restoring power without medicaments

Autopsychorrhythmia (*aw-to-si-kor-rith'-me-ah*) [αὐτός, self, ψυχή, mind, ῥυθμος, rhythm]. A morbid rhythmic activity of the brain; it is a symptom of grave insanity

Autoptic, Autoptical (*aw-top'-tik, -al*) Relating to autopsy.

Autorrhinoscopy (*aw to-rin-os'-ko pe*) [αὐτος, self; ῥίς, the nose; σκοπειν, to look]. Self inspection with the rhinoscope

Autospeculum (*aw-to-spek'-u-lum*) [αὐτός, self, *speculum*] A vaginal speculum for self-examination.

Autospermotoxin (*aw-to-spur'm-o-toks'-in*) [αὐτός, self; σπερμα, seed; τοξικον, poison] A specific substance produced in the blood-serum of an animal by intravenous injection of spermatozoa of another animal, and which renders the serum of the treated animal toxic for the spermatozoa of both

Autosterilization (*aw-to-ster-il-iz-a'-shun*) [αὐτός, self, *sterilization*]. Sterilization effected by the normal fluids of the body.

Autostylic (*aw-to stī'-lik*) [αὐτός, self; στῦλος, a pillar]. Applied to a mandible in which the palatopterygoid articulates directly with the cranium.

Autotelic (*aw-tol'-el-ik*) [αὐτος, self; τέλος, end]. Existing for its own end or sake Cf. *Heterotelic*

Autotemnous (*aw-to tem'-nus*) [αὐτός, self, τέμνειν, to cut]. Capable of spontaneous division.

Autotoxicosis. See under *Toxicosis* (Illus. Dict.).

Autotoxicus (*aw to toks'-ik-us*) [αὐτός, self; τοξικόν, poison] Ehrlich's term for self-poisoning through the formation and action of autocytotoxins in consequence of absorption by the animal of its own degenerate and dead cells.

Autotyphization (*aw-to-ti-fiz-a'-shun*) [αὐτός, self; *typhoid*]. The production of a condition resembling typhoid fever from faulty elimination of waste material.

Autoxemia. See *Autotoxemia* (Illus. Dict.).

Autoxenous (*aw-toks'-en-us*) [αὐτός, the same; ξένος, host]. See *Autecious* (Illus. Dict.)

Auxanogram (*awks-an'-o-gram*) [αὐξάνειν, to grow; γράφειν, to write]. A pure plate culture of microbes

which has been prepared by Beyerinck's auxanographic method in which the colonies indicate which one of several nutrient media is best suited to their growth

Auxanography (*awks-an-og'-ra-fe*). A method devised by Beyerinck for ascertaining which nutrient media are suitable for a growing microbe Plate cultures of bad media (*e.g.*, 10% gelatin or 2% agar-agar in distilled water) are stippled with drops of solutions, the nutrient properties of which are to be tested. The species of microbe under examination will then develop strong colonies only on those spots where the requisite pabulum is present

Auxemeter (*awks-em'-et-ur*). See *Auxometer.*

Auxenometer, Auxesimeter (*awks-en-om'-et-ur, awks-es-im'-et-ur*). See *Auxometer*

Auxiliaris (*awks-il-i-a'-ris*). 1. See *Auxiliary* (Illus. Dict.). 2 See under *Muscles*

Auxiliary. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. An adjuvant. **A.s of Respiration,** those muscles concerned in difficult respiration.

Auxiometer (*awks-e-om'-et-ur*). See *Auxometer*

Auxometer (*awks-om'-et-ur*) [*αὐξειν*, to grow; *μετρον*, a measure] 1 A device for estimating the magnifying power of lenses 2 See *Auxanometer* (Illus. Dict.). 3 A dynamometer Syn, *Auxemeter, Auxenometer; Auxesimeter, Auxiometer, Auzometer.*

Auzometer (*aw-zom'-et-ur*). See *Auxometer.*

Avaisme (*ah'-vah-izm*) A malady from abuse of kava resembling absinthism

Aval (*a'-val*) [*avus*, an ancestor]. Relating to grandparents.

Avalanch (*av'-al-ansh*) [*ad*, to; *vallem*, acc of *vallis*, valley] The phenomenon following two similar excitations of a motor nerve, one near the muscle which it supplies, the other at a distance, the last causing the more active contraction of the muscle.

Avalent (*ah-va'-lent*) [*a*, priv.; *valere*, to be strong]. Without valency.

Avalvular (*ah-valv'-u-lar*) [*a*, priv.; *valvula*, a valve]. Lacking valves

Avascular (*ah-vas'-ku-lar*) [*a*, priv; *vasculum*, a small vessel] Not vascular; bloodless.

Avascularization (*ah-vas-ku-lar-iz-a'-shun*). The act of rendering a part bloodless, as by compression or bandaging.

Avascularize (*ah-vas'-ku-lar-iz*). To render bloodless.

Avenain (*av-e'-na-in*). See *Avenin* (Illus. Dict.).

Avenalin (*av-en'-al-in*). The proteid of oats.

Avenous, Avenous (*ah-ve'-ne-us, ah-ve'-nus*) [*a*, priv., *vena*, vein] Lacking veins or nerves.

Avenolith (*av-en'-ol-ith*) [*avena*, oats; *λιθος*, stone]. An intestinal calculus formed around a grain of oats.

Aversion (*av-ur'-shun*) [*avertere*, to turn aside]. A turning aside, as in the displacement of an organ or in metastasis. 2 Nausea.

Avicularia (*av-ik u-la'-re-ah*) [*avis*, a bird]. A genus of giant spiders of the *Theraphosidæ*, the so-called trap door, mining, or mason spider. **A. vestiaria** (de Geer), bird spider, the nhandu-guacu of Brazil and tropic America, a poisonous giant spider.

Avirulent (*ah-vir'-u-lent*) [*a*, priv.; *virus*, a poison]. Without virulence.

Avornin (*av-orn'-in*). $C_{16}H_{18}O_8$. A glucosid obtained by Kubly from the bark of avornus, *Rhamnus frangula*, L. It is perhaps identical with impure frangulin.

Avulsio, Avulsion. (See Illus. Dict.) **A. of the Bulb, A. bulbi,** separation of the pupil from its attachments in consequence of complete or almost complete rupture of the tendons of the optic muscles and nerves.

Axanthopsia (*ah-zan-thop'-se-ah*) [*a*, priv; *ξανθος*, yellow; *ὀψις*, vision]. Yellow-blindness.

Axes (*aks'-ez*). 1. Plural of *Axis.* 2. A provincial name for ague or its paroxysms.

Axiform (*aks'-e-form*) [*axis; forma*, form]. Shaped like an axis.

Axifugal (*aks-if'-u-gal*) [*axis; fugere*, to flee]. Centrifugal.

Axiniform (*aks-in'-e-form*) [*ἀξινη*, an ax; *forma*, form] Shaped like the head of an ax.

Axiobliquus (*aks-e ob-lik'-wus*). See *Obliquus capitis inferioris*, in *Muscles, Table of* (Illus Dict).

Axioplasm (*aks'-e-o-plazm*) [*axis; πλασμα*, a thing molded] 2. Waldeyer's term for the delicate stroma of reticular substance holding together the fine fibrillas of the axis-cylinders. Syn., *Neuroplasm.*

Axioscotic (*aks e o-sko'-tik*). See *Isochromatic* (Illus. Dict)

Axipetal, Axipetus (*aks-ip'-et-al, aks-ip'-et-us*) [*axis; petere*, to seek] Centripetal; applied to the transmission of impulses toward an axon. Syn., *Axopetal.*

Axirectus (*aks-e-rek'-tus*) See *Rectus capitis posticus major*, in *Muscles, Table of* (Illus. Dict.)

Axis. (See Illus Dict) **A.-band.** See *A.-cylinder* (Illus Dict) **A., Basibregmatic.** See *Line, Basiobregmatic* (Illus Dict). **A., Brain,** the isthmus. **A of the Brim of the Pelvis,** a line imagined to pass through the center of the plane of the pelvic inlet in a direction perpendicular to the plane. **A., Celiac** See *Artery, Celiac* (Illus. Dict). **A., Central.** See *A.-cylinder* (Illus Dict). **A.-cord.** See *Primitive Streak* (Illus Dict). **A.-corpuscle.** See *Corpuscle, Axile* **A , Craniofacial,** in comparative anatomy the bones making the floor of the cranial cavity. **A.-cylinder Process.** See under *Process* (Illus. Dict) **A., Electric,** a line connecting the two poles of an electric body **A., Encephalomyelonic, A., Encephalospinal** See *Neuraxis* **A. of the Eye.** See *A , Optical, A., Visual* (Illus. Dict.). **A.-fiber.** See *A. cylinder* (Illus Dict.). **A., Hemal,** the aorta **A., Magnetic,** a line connecting the two poles of a magnet. **A., Neural** See *A , Cerebrospinal* (Illus Dict) **A., Notochordal.** See *Notochord* (Illus Dict). **A. of the Outlet of the Pelvis,** a line imagined to pass through the center of the plane of the pelvic outlet in a direction perpendicular to the plane **A., Pelvic,** an imaginary line passing through all the median anteroposterior diameters of the pelvic canal at their centers. **A.-tractor,** a forceps for making traction in the pelvic axis **A.-tube.** See *Axis-cylinder* (Illus. Dict). **A. uteri,** 1. The long diameter of the uterus. 2. A line imagined to pass transversely through the uterus near its junction with the cervix, on which it is said to turn in retroversion.

Axite (*aks'-it*) [*axis*, axis]. Gowers' name for the terminal filaments of the axis-cylinder.

Axodendrite (*aks-o-den'-drit*) [*axis, δενδρον*, a tree] Lenhossék's term for a nonmedullated, axopetally conducting side fibril on the axons, as distinguished from a cytodendrite or one of the true medullated, cellulifugal collaterals

Axoid (*aks'-oid*) [*ἀξων*, axis; *εἰδος*, likeness]. 1. Shaped like a pivot. 2. Relating to the second cervical vertebra.

Axolemma. See *Axilemma* (Illus Dict).

Axolotl. A Mexican name for tailless amphibians of the genus *Amblystoma.* The flesh is considered analeptic, and a decoction of the skin made into a syrup is used as a remedy in pulmonary affections

Axometer (*aks-om'-et-ur*) [*ἀξων*, an axis; *μετρον*

measure]. An instrument used to adjust properly the axes of spectacles to the eyes

Axon. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 The cerebrospinal axis. 3. Kolliker's term for neurite

Axoneuron (*aks-o-nu'-ron*) [ἄξων, axis; νεῦρον, nerve]. A neuron the cell-body (nerve-cell) of which lies in the interior of the brain or the spinal cord. The axoneurons are classified as rhizoneurons and endaxoneurons

Axonia (*aks-o'-ne-ah*) [ἄξων, axis] Organisms having definite axes

Axonometer (*aks-o-nom'-et-er*) [ἄξων, axis, μέτρον, a measure]. 1. An instrument used for locating the axis of astigmatism 2 An apparatus for determining the axis of a cylinder

Axopetal (*aks-op'-et-al*). See *Axipetal.*

Axoplasm (*aks'-o-plazm*) See *Axioplasm*

Axospongium (*aks-o-spun'-je-um*) [ἄξων, axis; σπάγος, a sponge) Held's term for the reticular structure of the axis-cylinder

Axungia. (See Illus Dict.) **A. anatis,** the fat of ducks **A. anguillæ,** eel's fat **A. anguium,** the fat of snakes. **A. anserina, A. anseris,** goose-grease **A. ardeæ,** fat of herons. **A. articularis,** synovia **A. aschiæ, A. aschii, A. asciæ, A. ascii,** the oil of the grayling, *Salmo thymallus* **A canis,** dog's fat **A. caponis,** capon's fat. **A. castorei,** the fat obtained from the oil-sacs of the beaver **A. castoris,** beaver's fat **A. cati silvestris,** wild-cat's fat **A. cetaria,** whale oil **A. ciconiæ, A. ciconii,** fat from storks **A. colli equi,** the fat from the neck of the horse. **A. coturnicis,** quail's fat **A. cuculi,** fat of the cuckoo. **A. cuniculi,** rabbit's fat **A. curata,** lard. **A. de mumia,** bone-marrow **A. equi e collo, A. equi e juba.** See *A colli equi.* **A. erinacei,** hedgehog fat. **A. gadi,** cod-liver oil **A. gallinæ,** chicken-grease **A. gruis,** crane's fat. **A. hominis,** human fat **A. leporina, A. leporis,** hare's fat **A lucii piscis,** oil of pike **A. lunæ,** a variety of calcium carbonate. **A. lupi,** wolf's fat. **A. lutræ,** otter fat **A. mineralis,** vaselin **A. pavonis galli,** fat of peacocks **A. pedis tauri,** neat's-foot oil. **A. phasiani,** the fat of pheasants **A. phocæ, A. phoci,** the fat of seals **A. piscina marina,** cod-liver oil **A. porci, A. porci depurata, A porci lota, A. porcina,** lard. **A. solis terra sigillata,** a yellow clay from Silesia. **A. suilla, A. suis scrofæ,** lard. **A taxi,** badger's fat. **A truttæ,** turkey grease. **A. ursi,** bear's grease **A. vitri,** salt of glass; a scum forming on the surface of molten glass. It is applied as a desiccative and detergent. **A. vulpis,** fat of foxes.

Axungious (*aks-un'-je-us*). Greasy, lard like.

Ayapana, Ayapano. The South American name for the leaves of the herb *Eupatorium triplinerve,* Vahl., of tropic America It is stimulant, diaphoretic, and tonic, and is used in infusion externally for wounds and abscesses, internally for gastric disorders, and is recommended as a substitute for tea, coffee, and cocoa

Aydendron (*ah-e-den'-dron*) [*ai,* S. A name for the sloth, δένδρον, tree]. A genus of trees of the order *Laurineæ.* **A. cujumary,** a native of Guiana, yields an aromatic nut known as cujumary beans, esteemed as a tonic and stimulant **A. floribundum,** Meisen, the swamp cinnamon tree. The abacte cinnamon-tree of Brazil The powdered seeds are used in leukorrhea; a tincture as a tonic, the pulp of the fruit as an astringent; and a decoction of the leaves for wounds.

Azadirin (*az-ad'-ir-in*) A bitter alkaloid obtained from *Melia azedarech;* it has been used as a substitute for quinin

Azoamyly (*ah-zo-am'-il-e*) [*a,* priv; ζῶον, animal; ἄμυλον, starch]. The inability of the cell (hepatic) to store up as much glycogen as in the normal state.

Azobenzid, Azobenzidin, Azobenzin, Azobenzol. See *Azobenzene* (Illus. Dict.).

Azobenzoid (*az-o-ben'-zo-id*). An amorphous white powder derived from oil of bitter almonds by action of ammonia.

Azobenzoidin (*az-o-ben-zo'-id-in*). Hexagonal white prisms obtained from oil of bitter almonds and isomeric with azobenzoid.

Azobenzoyl (*az-o-ben'-zo-il*) $C_{21}H_{15}N_2$ A crystalline substance obtained from crude bitter-almond oil by action of ammonia.

Azocodein (*az-o-kod'-de-in*). An artificial alkaloid obtained from nitrocodeim by action of ammonium sulfid.

Azoconydrin (*az-o kon id'-rin*) $C_8H_{16}N_2O$ A yellow aromatic oil obtained from conin by united action of nitrous anhydrid and water. Syn., *Nitrosoconiin*

Azodifune (*az-o-di-fūn'*). See *Azobenzene* (Illus Dict).

Azodiphenyl (*az-o-di-fen'-il*). 1. See *Azobenzene* (Illus Dict). 2 $C_{24}H_{18}N_2$, an oxidation-product of hydrazodiphenyl forming orange red laminas

Azoic. (See Illus. Dict) 2. Relating to nitrogen; azotic, nitric.

Azoindol (*az-o-in'-dol*). A red pigment obtained from hydrazoindol by action of acids and alkalis or from indol by action of fuming nitric acid.

Azomarate (*az-om'-ar-āt*) A salt of azomaric acid.

Azomethane (*az-o-meth-ān'*) Hydrocyanic acid.

Azoodynamia (*az-o-o-din-am'-e-ah*) [*a,* priv.; ζωή, life; δύναμις, power]. Lack of vital power

Azoogenia, Azoogonia (*az-o-o-je'-ne-ah, az-o-o-go'-ne-ah*) See *Azoogeny.*

Azoogeny (*az-o-oj'-en-e*) [*a,* priv; ζωή, life, γεννᾶν, to produce]. 1. The generation of an organism lacking vital power. 2 The regeneration of an organism having defective vitality

Azoology (*az-o-ol'-oj-e*) [*a,* priv.; ζωή, life; λόγος, science]. The science of inanimate things.

Azoresorufin (*az-o-rez-o-ru'-fin*) $C_{24}H_{16}N_2O_7$. An amorphous reddish-brown powder or prismatic crystals obtained from azoresorcin by action of sulfuric acid With alkalis it gives a cinnabar-red color and is a very sensitive reagent for alkalis.

Azotation (*az-o-ta'-shun*) The assimilation of nitrogen from the air by organisms.

Azotid (*az'-o tid*). 1 A nitrid. 2 An amid or amin.

Azotiferous (*az-o-tif'-ur-us*). Containing nitrogen.

Azotiodic (*az-ot-i-o'-dik*). Containing nitrogen and iodin

Azotite (*az'-o-fit*). A nitrite.

Azotization (*az-o-ti-za'-shun*). The combination of a substance with nitrogen.

Azotized (*az'-o-tizd*). Combined with nitrogen.

Azotoluene (*az-o-tol'-u-ēn*). $C_{14}H_{14}N_2$ An oxidation product of toluidin.

Azotometry (*az-o-tom'-et-re*) [*azotum,* nitrogen; μέτρον, measure]. The determination of the amount of nitrogen present in a substance.

Azoturia (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A disease of horses marked by paralysis of the hindquarters. Syn, *Blackwater.*

Azulmate (*az-ul'-māt*). A salt of azulmin.

Azulmin (*az-ul'-min*) [ME, *azure,* blue, *ulmin* (*q v*)]. $C_4H_5N_5O$. A brown body separated from solutions of cyanogen on standing Syn, *Azulmic acid; Azulmine acid, Azotulmic acid.*

Azyges (*az' ij-ēz*) [ἄζυγής, unwedded]. The sphenoid bone.

Azymous (*as-i'-mus*) [*a,* priv.; ζύμη, a ferment]. Unfermented.

B

Bablabs, Bablah (*bab'-labz, -lah*). The pods of *Acacia arabica* and several other species; they are used in coughs, the seeds contain 20% of tannin.

Babool, or Babul Bark (*ba-bool'*). The astringent, tonic bark of the babul tree, *Acacia arabica*, of India.

Baccelli's Method See under *Treatment*.

Baccharin (*bak'-ar-in*) A poisonous alkaloid obtained from *Baccharis cordifolia*, D. C.

Baccharis. (See Illus. Dict.) **B. cordifolia**, D. C., miomio, a South American species very poisonous to cattle and sheep **B. pilularis**, D. C., kidney plant, a native of the Pacific coast of the United States, is used in cystitis

Bacciform (*bak'-si-form*) [*bacca*, a berry; *forma*, form]. Berry shaped.

Bacillemia, Bacillæmia (*bas-il-e'-me-ah*) [*Bacillus; αἷμα*, blood]. The presence of bacilli in the blood.

Bacilliparous (*bas-il-ip'-ar-us*) [*Bacillus, parare*, to produce] Producing bacilli

Bacillogenous (*bas-il-oj'-en-us*) [*Bacillus, generare*, to beget] Due to bacilli; producing bacilli

Bacillol (*bas'-il-ol*). A coal-tar distillation-product resembling lysol, its active property being due to cresols, of which it contains 52%. It is an oily fluid of faint alkaline reaction, dark brown color, and odor of pitch, readily soluble in water, with sp. gr. of 1.100, and bactericidal in dilute solution. In veterinary practice it is used in 2% solution in the treatment of inflammation of the scabbard

Bacillophobia (*bas-il-o-fo'-be-ah*) [*Bacillus; φόβος*, fear] Morbid fear of microbes

Bacillosis (*bas-il-o'-sis*) [*Bacillus*] The condition caused by infection with bacilli

Bacillotuberculosis (*bas-il-o-tu-bur-ku-lo'-sis*) Tuberculosis.

Back. (See Illus. Dict.) **B.-airing**, a term used in hygiene to designate the admission of fresh air to traps by means of a separate ventilating pipe of small diameter **B., Bicycle**, the rounded shoulders due to riding a bicycle. **B.-knee** See *Knee*. **B.-rest**, a cloth-covered frame adjusted to any height by means of braces and ratchets, designed to relieve bedridden patients. **B. set**, a relapse of a disease.

Bacteriaceous (*bak-te-re-a'-shus*) [*Bacterium*] Relating to bacteria

Bacterian, Bacteric (*bak te'-re an, bak-ter'-ik*). See *Bacterial* (Illus. Dict.).

Bacteridial (*bak-ter-id'-e-al*) Relating to the genus *Bacteridium*.

Bacteridium (*bak-ter-id'-e-um*) [*βακτηρίδιον*, a little staff]. A genus of *Bacteria* See *Bacteria, Table of* (Illus. Dict.)

Bacteriform (*bak-ter'-e-form*) [*Bacterium; forma*, form]. Shaped like a bacterium.

Bacteriogenic (*bak-te-re-o-jen'-ik*) [*Bacterium; generare*, to produce] Caused by bacteria

Bacteriohemagglutinin (*bak-te-re-o-hem-ag-lu'-tin-in*). A hemagglutinin produced in the body by the action of bacteria; it is very unstable, being destroyed at 58° C.

Bacteriohemolysin (*bak-te re-o-hem-o-li'-sin*) A very unstable hemolysin formed in the body by the action of bacteria; it is destroyed at 58° C.

Bacteriolysin (*bak te-re-ol'-is-in*). A complex substance containing a peptic ferment combined with a bacterial derivative.

Bacteriolysis (*bak te-re-ol'-is-is*) [*Bacterium; λύσις*, a loosing]. A fermentative process, discovered by Pfeiffer (1894), in which specific ferments act only on certain cells, just as certain yeasts act only on sugars of certain definite constitution. [Vaughan and Novy.] Syn., *Pfeiffer's phenomenon*.

Bacteriolytic (*bak-te re-o-lit'-ik*). Possessing a disintegrating action upon living bacteria.

Bacteriopathology (*bak te-re-o path-ol'-o-je*) [*Bacterium, pathology*]. The science of diseases due to bacteria

Bacteriophytoma (*bak-te-re-o-fi-to'-mah*) [*Bacterium; φυτόν*, a growth] A new-growth caused by bacteria.

Bacterioplasmin (*bak-te-re-o plaz'-min*) [*Bacterium; πλάσμα*, anything formed or molded]. One of several toxic principles or toxalbumins extracted from pathogenic organisms, as of cholera or typhoid fever, by pressure

Bacterioscopist (*bak te-re-os'-ko-pist*) [*Bacterium, σκοπεῖν*, to look]. A person devoted to the investigation of bacteria

Bacteriosis (*bak-te'-re-o-sis*) [*Bacterium*] The action of bacteria in the system; infection by bacteria.

Bacteriospectrogram (*bak-te-re-o spek'-tro-gram*) [*Bacterium, spectrum, γράφειν*, to write] Engelmann's name for a preparation of chromophorous bacteria to demonstrate that the attractive force of a given color of the spectrum is greater in proportion as the latter is retained by the

Bacteritic (*bak-te* , to or due to bacteria

Bacteruria (*bak-ter-u'-re-ah*). See *Bacteriuria* (Illus. Dict.)

Bactridium (*bak-trid'-e-um*) [*βακτηρίδιον*, a little rod]. A genus of fungi.

Baculiform (*bak'-u-le-form*) [*baculum*, a stick; *forma*, form]. Rod-shaped.

Bael, Baele (*ba'-el*). See *Bela* (Illus. Dict.).

Baffine (*baf'-en*) A hair-dye consisting of a 2% solution of potassium permanganate.

Bag. (See Illus. Dict.) **B., Air-**, a soft rubber bag which can be inflated with air. **B., Honeycomb-**, a name for the reticulum of a ruminant **B., Intragastric**, an elastic rubber bag which, when folded over a tube which runs through it, occupies less space than an ordinary stomach tube, and which has the exact shape of the stomach when it is inflated within that organ. It is employed to obtain the contents of the duodenum.

Bakers' Stigmata. Corns on the finger from kneading dough

Balance. (See Illus. Dict.) **B., Electromagnetic**, an apparatus for estimating the intensity of electric currents. **B., Induction**, an apparatus for finding variations in the composition of metals by means of the currents generated by them. **B., Thermic.** See *Bolometer*. **B., Torsion**, an instrument for estimating magnetic attraction and repulsion.

Balaneomphalus (*bal-an-e-om'-fal-us*) [*βαλανεῖον*, a bath; *ὀμφαλός*, the navel]. 1. Furnished with a boss or a round bottom like that on an ancient bath. 2. See *Mesomphalion* (Illus. Dict.).

Balaneum (*bal-an'-e-um*) [*βαλανεῖον*, a bath] A bath.

Balanocele (*bal-an'-o-sēl*) [*βάλανος*, the glans penis; *κήλη*, a hernia] The protrusion of the glans through an opening in the prepuce, as occurs in gangrenous phimosis.

Balanopreputial (*bal-an-o-pre-pu'-she-al*) [*βάλανος*, the glans penis; *præputium*, prepuce] Relating to the glans penis and the prepuce.

Balatin (*bal'-at-in*). The creamy sap from a South

American tree, *Mimusops kauki*, it is used as a varnish and vehicle in skin-diseases

Balbul. East Indian name for *Babul.*

Balbutiate (*bal-bu-shē'-āt*) [*balbus*, stammering]. To stammer; to stutter.

Balenic, Balænic (*bal-en'-ik*) [*balæna*, the whale]. Obtained from a whale, made of whalebone.

Ball. (See Illus Dict) 2 In anatomy, any globular part. **B., Bichat's Fat-**, the buccal fat-pad; a mass of fat lying in the space between the buccinator and the anterior border of the masseter; is especially well developed in infants **B, Gascoigne's,** pulverized Oriental bezoar formed into balls **B, Martial,** balls made of 2 parts of cream of tartar and 1 part of iron filings, they were used in the preparation of ferruginous baths Syn, *Bolt martis, Globuli martis*

Ballista (*bal-lis'-tah*) [L.]. A military engine. **Ballistæ, Os,** the astragalus, from having been used as a missile in the ballista.

Balloon. (See Illus Dict) 2. To distend a body-cavity by means of air-bags or water-bags

Ballottement. (See Illus. Dict.) **B., Abdominal,** that perceived through the abdominal wall. **B, Cephalic,** the rebound of the fetal head against the hand when depressed through the abdominal wall **B., Direct.** See *Ballottement* (Illus. Dict.). **B, Indirect.** See *B, Abdominal* **B., Ocular,** the falling of opaque particles in a fluid vitreous humor after movements of the eyeball. **B., Vaginal.** See *Ballottement* (Illus Dict.).

Balm (See Illus. Dict.) **B, Horse.** See *Collinsonia canadensis* (Illus. Dict.).

Balmies (*bal'-mēz*) Half-witted criminals

Balneal (*bal'-ne-al*) [*balneum*, a bath]. Relating to baths.

Balneation (*bal ne-a'-shun*) [*balneum*, a bath]. 1. The act of bathing 2 Balneotherapy.

Balneologic (*bal-ne-o-loj'-ik*) [*balneum*, a bath; λόγος, science]. Pertaining to the science of baths and bathing.

Balneophysiology (*bal-ne-o-fiz-e-ol'-o-je*) [*balneum*, a bath; φύσις, nature; λόγος, science] The physiology of bathing; the science of the effects of baths upon the system.

Balneotechnics (*bal-ne-o-tek'-niks*) [*balneum*, a bath; τέχνη, an art] The art of properly preparing baths as to constituents and temperature and the administration of them.

Balsam. (See Illus. Dict) **B., Acouchi,** a resinous substance obtained from the inspissated juice of *Protium araouchini*, a tree of Guiana. It is used externally as a vulnerary **B, Amber,** the residue left after rectification of oil of amber **B., Becuiba, B, Bicuhiba, B., Bicuhyba.** See *Becuiba* (Illus. Dict) **B. of Beme,** compound tincture of beroin. **B., Bengué's Anodyne,** a compound consisting of menthol, 2½ drams; methyl salicylate, 2½ drams; wool-fat, 3 drams. **B., Calaba.** See *Tacamahac, Bourbon* **B., Carpathian.** See *B., Riga.* **B., Gurjun.** See *Gurjun* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Houmiri, B, Humiri,** the fragrant exudate from the trees *Humiria balsamifera* and *H. floribunda*, natives of South America It is used as an expectorant and vermifuge. Syn, *Umiri* **B., Jagulaway.** See *B, Tagulavay.* **B., Mecca,** an exudate from *Commiphora opobalsamum* **B. of Quinquino.** See *B., White* **B., Riga,** a turpentine from *Pinus cembra* or from *Pinus palustris.* **B., Samaritan,** a mixture of equal parts of oil and wine, heated together, and a tenth part of rosemary leaves. **B., Stimulant,** a mixture of 8 parts of turpentine and 1 part of **mustard flour. B., Storax.** See *Styrax* (Illus Dict.). **B., Sulfur,** a mixture of 8 parts of olive oil and 1 part of sublimed sulfur heated together. **B., Syriac.** See *B, Mecca.* **B, Tagulavay, B., Tagulaway,** a yellow oil prepared in the Philippines by boiling the bark and twigs of the cebu, *Parameria vulneraria*, Radkl., in cocoanut oil; it is used as a vulnerary and in skin-diseases. Syn., *Cebur; Jagulaway balsam.* **B., Tamacoari,** a dark brown substance obtained from *Carapa fasciculata*, a tree of Guiana. It is used in the treatment of itch. **B., Traumatic, B, Turlington's.** See *Friar's Balsam* (Illus. Dict) **B., Umiri.** See *B., Humiri* **B., White,** 1. A semifluid, somewhat granular substance obtained from fruit of *Myroxylon pereiræ.* 2. A desiccant prepared of equal parts of inspissated vinegar of lead and oil of roses.

Balsamiferous (*bawl-sam-if'-ur-us*) [*balsamum*, balsam, *ferre*, to bear]. Yielding balsam

Bambouc (*bam'-buk*). See *Bambuc.*

Bambuc, Bambuk. The tree yielding bambuk butter **B. Butter,** a substance resembling butter, obtained by boiling the kernel of the fatty seeds of the African tree *Butyrospermum parkii*, Kotschy. It was first brought into notice by Mungo Park. Syn, *Shea butter, Galam butter.*

Bananina (*ban-an-in'-ah*). Banana flour, plantain flour, the fruit of *Musa sapientium*, L., dried and pulverized

Banausea (*ban-awf'-ze-ah*) [βαναυσία, handicraft]. Mechanical work as opposed to mental achievement; Hippocrates' term for the practice of medicine regarded from a commercial standpoint rather than as an art; quackery.

Bancoul. The candlenut-tree See *Aleurites triloba.* **B Nut,** the fruit of the candlenut-tree

Band. (See Illus Dict) **B., Absorption.** See *Spectrum, Absorption* (Illus Dict). **B s, Accidental** See *B's, Amniotic.* **B.s, Acoustic.** See *Stria, Acoustic* (Illus Dict). **B.s, Adventitious.** See *B's, Amniotic.* **B.s, Amniotic,** bands formed by drawn out adhesions between the fetus and the amnion where the cavity has become distended through the accumulation of fluid Syn, *Simonart's bands* **B., Anogenital,** the rudiment of the perineum, a transverse band of integument completing the division of the cloaca in the embryo **B, Articulation.** See *Syndesmosis* (Illus Dict). **B, Axis.** See *Streak, Primitive* (Illus Dict). **B s of the Brain,** the commissures of the brain. **B., Baillarger's.** See *Layer, Baillarger's.* **B., Broca's Diagonal,** a band of cinerea forming the posterior part of the anterior perforated space and extending from the subcallosal gyrus to the anterior end of the hippocampal gyrus **B. of the Colon, Anterior.** See *Ligament, Anterior* (of the colon) **B. of the Colon, Inner,** a band-like thickening of the muscular coat running along the inner surface of the ascending and descending colon and the inferior aspect of the transverse colon **B. of the Colon, Posterior.** See *Ligament, Posterior* (of the colon). **B.s, Constricting,** the intercellular substance at the nodes of Ranvier. **B., Dentate.** See *Fascia dentata* (Illus Dict). **B.s, Eyelid.** See *Ligament, Palpebral, External* and *Internal* (Illus. Dict). **B, Fallopian** See *Ligament, Poupart's* (Illus. Dict.). **B.s, Fetal.** See *B's, Fetoamniotic.* **B.s, Fetoamniotic, B.s, Fœtoamniotic,** amniotic bands producing deformities or intrauterine amputation. **B.s, Fontana's,** the wavy arrangement presented by nerve-fibers, which lie alongside each other in loose spirals, in places where considerable mobility is possible. **B., Frontal.** See *B., Head* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Furrowed,** a small band of cinerea uniting the uvula cerebelli with the

tonsillas. **B., Giacomini's**, a grayish band continuous with the dentate gyrus, which passes from the cleft between the hippocampal and uncinate gyruses transversely over the latter and disappears on its ventricular surface **B. of the Glans Penis**, the frenum of the penis. **B.s, Glenohumeral.** See *Ligament, Glenohumeral* (Illus. Dict.). **B, Hippocampal.** See *Corpus fimbriatum* (Illus Dict.). **B., Hyaline.** See *Layer, Cuticular* **B., Iliotibial,** the iliotibial ligament. See *Maissiat's Band* (Illus Dict.) **B., Kramer's Frontal,** a head band with appliances to hold a eustachian catheter in place so that the surgeon's hands may be free **B, Maissiat's.** See under *Maissiat* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Mesoblastic,** a band of mesoblastic cells which extends the entire length of the embryo **B.-nucleus** See *Claustrum* (Illus Dict.) **B.s, Parachordal,** the rudiments of the parachordal cartilages in the embryonic cranium **B, Perioplic** See *Perioplic* **B s, Phonatory,** the vocal cords **B, Primitive.** See *Axis-cylinder* (Illus Dict.). **B, Primitive Vertebral** See *Plate, Lateral Mesoblastic* (Illus. Dict.) **B, Pupillary** See *Ligament, Ciliary* (Illus Dict.) **B, Ranvier's Constricting** See *B., Constricting* **B, Reil's Covered,** the lateral the longitudinal fibers which cross the tranverse strias beneath the fornicate gyrus **B, Roughton's,** collapse, from atrophy of the tissues, of the zone corresponding to the junction of the ala nasi with the lateral cartilages The resulting contact of this zone with the septum causes obstruction during inspiration **B s, Simonart's** See *B s, Amniotic* **B, Solly's Arciform.** See *Fibers, Rolando's Arciform* **B, Soret's,** an absorption band in the extreme violet end of the spectrum of blood; it is characteristic of hemoglobin **B, Striated Hyaline** See *Layer, Cuticular.* **B s, Supraorbital,** the embryonal thickenings above the eyes and to the outer side of them **B, Tooth,** the involution of epithelium into the substance of the embryonic jaw, from which the enamel organs of the teeth have origin **B.s, Ventricular** (of the larynx) See *B s, Vocal, Superior,* under *Vocal* (Illus Dict) **B., Vicq d'Azyr's.** See *Layer, Baillarger's.* **B.s, Vocal.** See under *Vocal* (Illus Dict.) **B s, Vocal, False.** See *Vocal B s, Superior* (Illus Dict.)

Bandage. (See Illus Dict.) **B., Abdominal.** See *Binder* (Illus. Dict.) **B., Borsch's,** a bandage for one eye **B, Esmarch's,** an elastic rubber bandage to prevent hemorrhage in amputations **B., Martin's,** an India-rubber bandage for varicose veins **B, Ribble's,** the spica bandage for the instep. **B, Startin's,** a bandage impregnated with a mixture of paraffin and stearin. **B, Velpeau's,** a bandage for the shoulder.

Baphin (*baf'-in*) [*βάπτειν*, to dye]. $C_{14}H_{10}O_4$. A crystalline substance soluble in alcohol and ether, obtained from cam-wood, the wood of *Baphia nitida*, a shrub of tropical Africa.

Baphinitin (*baf-in'-it-in*). C_4H_4O. A precipitate obtained by boiling baphin with aqueous potash

Baphiniton (*baf-in'-it-on*). $C_{26}H_{16}O_6$. A substance obtained from boiling baphin with caustic potash in a closed vessel.

Bar [OE, *barre*]. 1. A band or stripe. 2. The part of the upper jaw of a horse destitute of teeth 3 An arch. 4. A prominence of the symphysis pubis projecting into the pelvic cavity. 5. See *Perioplic.* **B., Articulomeckelian.** See *Cartilage, Meckel's.* **B.s, Hyoid,** the pair of cartilaginous plates forming the second visceral arch. **B., Interureteric.** See *B, Mercier's* **B., Mercier's,** the transverse curved ridge joining the openings of the ureters on the inner surface of the bladder; it forms the posterior boundary of the trigone. Syn., *Interureteric bar; Bar of the bladder; Plica ureterica.* **B. of the Neck of the Bladder.** See *B., Mercier's.* **B.s, Parachordal.** See under *Parachordal* (Illus. Dict.). **B.s, Trabecular, B.s, Visceral, First.** See *Trabeculæ cranii.*

Barb. (See Illus. Dict.) 3. In veterinary anatomy, a fold on each side of the frenum of the tongue at the opening of the duct of the sublingual gland. 4. A beard-like tuft of long hairy processes.

Barbadoes Distemper Synonym of *Yellow fever.*

Barbel (*bar'-bel*) [*barba*, a beard]. The fish *Cyprinus barbus*, the roe is used as a purgative in some countries, and causes vomiting and purging if eaten to excess. **B. cholera,** an epidemic of fish-poisoning from eating diseased barbels. The symptoms are identical with those of cholera nostras and are due to a ptomain. Syn, *Gastric ichthyotoxism.*

Barber-surgeons, Association of (France). Established under Louis XIV, abolished by governmental edict 1743. **B., Company of** (Great Britain), founded under Henry VIII; the barbers being restricted to bloodletting and extracting teeth and the surgeons prohibited from "barbery or shaving" In 1745 the two callings were separated by Act of Parliament.

Barium. (See Illus Dict.) **B. Acetate,** $Ba(C_2H_3O_2)_2 + H_2O$, white prismatic crystals soluble in water. **B Acrylate,** $Ba(C_3H_3O_2)_2$, a compound of barium and acrylic acid **B. Adipate,** $BaC_6H_8O_4$, a compound of barium and adipic acid. **B. Allylate,** $(C_3H_5O)_2BaO$, a combination of barium and allyl alcohol, occurring as an amorphous mass **B. Amidosulfonate,** $BaN_2H_4S_2O_6$, long prisms soluble in water **B. Amylosulfate,** $Ba(C_5H_{11}SO_4)_2 + 2H_2O$, lustrous crystals soluble in 10 parts of water. **B. Antimonate,** $Ba(SbO_3)_2$, a compound of barium and antimonic acid. **B. Arsenate,** $Ba_3(AsO_4)_2$, a white powder almost insoluble in water It is used in tuberculosis and in skin diseases. Dose, $\frac{1}{16}$-$\frac{1}{4}$ gr (0 004-0 016 gm.). **B Arsenite** See *B Metarsenite* **B. Benzene Sulfate, B. Benzol Sulfate,** $Ba(C_6H_5SO_4)_2 + H_2O$, pearly tablets soluble in alcohol. **B. Benzoate,** $Ba(C_7H_5O_2)_2 + 2H_2O$, small colorless plates; it is used instead of digitalis as a heart stimulant. **B. Bichromate,** $BaCr_2O_7 + 2H_2O$, deliquescent crystalline masses of a red-brown color, soluble in water containing chromic acid **B Binoxalate,** $Ba(HC_2O_4)_2 + 2H_2O$, white crystals soluble in water **B. Borate,** $BaB_2O_4 + 10H_2O$ (Berzelius), white, light masses. **B Borotungstate,** $2BaOB_2O_3 9WO_3 + 18H_2O$, quadratic octahedral crystals soluble in water **B. Bromate,** $Ba(BrO_3)_2 + H_2O$, white crystalline powder soluble in hot water **B. Bromid,** $BaBr_2 + 2H_2O$, colorless, crystalline tablets soluble in water and alcohol **B. Chlorate,** $Ba(ClO_3)_2 + H_2O$, colorless prisms soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol. **B. Chromate,** $BaCrO_4$, yellow crystals insoluble in water; it is used as a pigment. Syn, *Yellow ultramarine.* **B. Citrate,** $Ba_3(C_6H_5O_7)_2$, white amorphous powder or crystals **B. Cyanate,** $Ba(CNO)_2$, fine white crystalline powder slightly soluble in water. **B. Cyanid,** $Ba(CN)_2$, white lustrous scales, decomposing to carbonate in the air, soluble in water. **B. Deutoxid.** See *B. Dioxid.* **B. Dichloropropionate,** $Ba(C_3H_3Cl_2O_2)_2 + H_2O$, a compound of barium and dichlorpropionic acid forming lustrous tubular crystals. **B. Dichromate,** $BaCr_2O_7 + 2H_2O$, yellow needles. **B. Dioxid or Peroxid,** BaO_2, heavy, gray-white powder, soluble in dilute acids **B. Fluorid, $BaFl_2$,** white, finely granular crystalline powder, melting at about 908° C. **B. Formate,** $Ba(CO_2H)_2$, colorless, trans-

parent rhombic prisms soluble in water. **B. Hydrate, B. Hydroxid,** caustic baryta; $Ba(OH)_2 8H_2O$, white quadratic tablets soluble in 20 parts of water at 15° C. It absorbs carbonic acid from the air. **B. Hypophosphite,** $Ba(PH_2O_2)_2 + H_2O$, white crystals soluble in water. **B. Hyposulfate,** $BaS_2O_6 + 2H_2O$, transparent, colorless, rhombic crystals soluble in water. **B. Hyposulfite.** See *B. Thiosulfate.* **B. Iodate,** $Ba(IO_3)_2$, white crystalline powder soluble in hot water. **B. Lactate,** $Ba(C_3H_5O_3)_2 + 4H_2O$, white crystalline hygroscopic powder soluble in water and dilute alcohol. **B. Loretinate, Neutral,** $Ba(I.OH\ C_9H_4N.SO_3)_2 + 2\frac{1}{2}H_2O$, orange-colored crystals soluble in water. **B. Malonate,** $Ba(C_3H_2O_4)$, a compound of barium and malonic acid. **B. Manganate,** $BaMnO_4$, emerald-green powder of microscopic prisms or six-sided plates; it has been used as a pigment. **B. Meconate,** a compound of barium and meconic acid; it is used as an anthelmintic **B. Metarsenite,** $Ba(AsO_2)_2$, a gelatinous mass becoming on drying a heavy powder **B. Methylsulfate,** $Ba(CH_3SO_4)_2 + 2H_2O$, colorless, transparent, deliquescent crystals, soluble in water and alcohol. **B. Molybdate,** $BaMoO_4$, crystalline, white powder soluble with difficulty in acids. **B Monosulfid.** Same as *B. Sulfid.* **B. Monoxid,** baryta **B. Nitrate,** $Ba(NO_3)_2$, colorless, regular, octahedral crystals soluble in water. **B. Nitrite,** $Ba(NO_2)_2 + H_2O$, white crystalline powder or colorless prisms, soluble in water and alcohol **B. Oleate,** $Ba(C_{18}H_{34}O_2)_2$, white granular masses or white crystalline powder, soluble in alcohol and ether **B. Oxalate,** $BaC_2O_4 + H_2O$, white powder very slightly soluble in water. **B. Perchlorate,** $Ba(ClO_4)_2 + 4H_2O$, colorless, hygroscopic crystals soluble in water and alcohol **B. Permanganate,** $Ba(MnO_4)_2$, large orthorhombic crystals of a very deep-red color with a violet reflection, soluble in water **B. Phosphate,** $BaHPO_4$, fine white powder soluble in water containing ammonium salts, phosphoric and dilute nitric acids **B. Phosphid,** BaP_2, a gray mass. **B. Phosphite,** $2BaHPO_3 + H_2O$, soft white powder soluble in boiling water **B. Propionate,** $Ba(C_3H_5O_2)_2$, soluble in water **B. Protoxid,** baryta. **B. Pyrosulfate,** BaS_2O_7, obtained by treating barium sulfate with fuming sulfuric acid. **B. Salicylate,** $Ba(C_7H_5O_3)_2 + H_2O$, white, stellate, shining needles. **B. Selenate,** $BaSeO_4$, a heavy white powder; it decomposes in hydrochloric acid **B. Sulfhydrate,** $Ba(SH)_2$, transparent colorless prisms which on exposure change to barium thiosulfate and barium sulfate; it is soluble in water. **B. Sulfid,** BaS, a white phosphorescent powder soluble in water; it is used as an alterant Dose, ½–1 gr. (0.032–0.065 gm.) in keratin coated pills **B. Sulfite,** $BaSO_3$, white powder soluble in warm sulfurous acid. **B. Sulfocarbolate,** $Ba(C_6H_5SO_4)_2$, colorless crystals soluble in water, it is antiseptic **B Sulfocyanate, B. Sulfocyanid,** $Ba(SCN)_2$, long, shining, white, deliquescent, acicular crystals, soluble in water and alcohol. **B. Sulfovinate,** $Ba(C_2H_5SO_4)_2 + 2H_2O$, prismatic crystals soluble in water and alcohol. Syn., *B Ethylsulfate.* **B. Tartrate,** $BaC_4H_4O_6$, a white granular powder soluble in water **B. Thiosulfate,** $BaS_2O_3 + H_2O$, a white crystalline powder with difficulty soluble in water. **B. Tungstate,** $BaWO_4$, a white powder or lustrous colorless crystals.

Baroelectroesthesiometer (*bar-o-e-lek-tro-es-the-ze-om'-et-ur*) [βάρος, weight; ἤλεκτρον, amber; αἴσθησις, perception; μέτρον, a measure]. An apparatus to determine the amount of pressure when electric sensibility to pain is felt

Barology (*bar-ol'-o-je*) [βάρος, weight; λόγος, science]. The branch of physics dealing with gravitation.

Barometer. (See Illus. Dict.) **B., Air,** a barometer with air or gas imprisoned above the column of liquid; the variations of atmospheric pressure are indicated by the changes in the volume of this air **B., Boiling-point,** an instrument for determining the atmospheric pressure through observation of the boiling-point of water. Syn., *Hypsometer; Thermobarometer; Barothermometer.*

Barometric (*bar-o-met'-rik*). Relating to atmospheric pressure, to a barometer, or to barometry.

Barometry (*bar-om'-et-re*) The science of atmospheric pressure and the use of the barometer

Barometz, Baronetz (*bar'-o-metz, -nets*) [Tartar, *borannez,* a lamb] See *Cibotium Barometz*

Barothermometer (*bar-o-thur-mom'-et-ur*). See *Barometer, Boiling-point*

Barrel (*bar'-el*) [O. F., *baril*] 1 The body or trunk of a cow or horse. 2. The tympanum 3. The quill of a feather.

Barringtonia (*bar-ing-to'-ne-ah*) [*D. Barrington,* an English naturalist]. A genus of plants of the order *Myrtaceæ.* **B. acutangula,** Gaertner, a tree growing in Australia and India. The juice from the leaves mixed with oil is used in skin-diseases, the root is bitter, cooling, and aperient, and is said to be similar to cinchona; the seeds prepared with sago and butter are used in diarrhea. **B. butonica,** Forst., a tree of Australia and India The outer portion of the fruit is used to stupefy fish. **B. racemosa,** has properties similar to *B. acutangula*

Barsati (*bar-sat-e'*). A disease affecting horses, considered analogous to cancer Syn., *Atrophic carcinoma.*

Baryencephalus (*bar-e-en-sef'-al-us*) [βαρύς, heavy; ἐγκέφαλος, within the head]. A person with dull intellect.

Baryglossus (*bar-e-glos'-us*) [βαρύς, heavy; γλῶσσα, the tongue]. An individual suffering from baryglossia

Baryglottic, Baryglotticus (*bar-e-glot'-ik, -us*) 1 Relating to baryglossia 2 A person affected with baryglossia

Barymetry (*bar-im'-et-re*) See *Barometry.*

Baryta, Barytes (See Illus. Dict.) **B, Caustic.** See *Barium Hydrate.* **B., Synthetic.** See *Barium Sulfate*

Baryticargentic (*bar-it-ik-o-ar-jen'-tik*) [*baryta, argentum*] Containing baryta and silver.

Baryticosodic (*bar-it-ik-o-so'-dik*) [*baryta, sodium*]. Containing baryta and sodium

Barytin (*bar'-it-in*) [βαρύς, heavy]. 1. Native barium sulfate 2. See *Jervin*

Basalia (*ba-sa'-le-ah*) [βάσις, a base]. The metacarpal bones. [Huxley.]

Base. (See Illus. Dict.) **B., Acid-forming, B., Acidifiable,** one which forms an acid by uniting with water. **B., Aldehyd.** See *Aldin* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Animal,** a ptomain.

Basella (*bas-el'-ah*) [Malabar name]. A genus of plants of the order *Chenopodiaceæ* **B rubra,** L., Malabar nightshade; an esculent herb cultivated throughout India, where the juice of the leaves is given in infantile catarrh and an infusion of the leaves is used as tea.

Basibranchiostegal (*bas-e-brang-ke-o-stej'-al*) [βάσις, a base, βράγχια, gills, στέγειν, to shelter]. 1. Located behind or at the base of the branchiostegal membrane. 2. The branchiostegal bone.

Basichromatin (*bas-e-kro'-mat-in*) [βάσις, a base; χρῶμα, color]. According to Heidenhain, that portion of the nuclear reticulum stained by basic anilin dyes.

Basidiomycetes (*bas-id-e-o-mi-se'-tes*) [*basidium,* a

spore-producing cell; *μύκης*, a fungus]. A division of fungi comprising genera which produce spores upon basidia.

Basidiophore (*bas-id'-e-o-for*) [*basidium*, a spore-producing cell; *φορεῖν*, to bear]. Furnished with basidia.

Basification (*bas-if-ik-a'-shun*) [*basis*, a base; *facere*, to make]. The change of a substance into a base.

Basifier (*bas-if'-ur*) [*basis*, a base; *facere*, to make]. A substance capable of converting a body into a base.

Basigenic (*bas-e-jen'-ik*) [*βάσις*, a base; *γεννᾶν*, to produce]. Producing bases

Basihyobranchial (*bas-e hi-o-brang'-ke-al*) [*βάσις*, a base; *ὑοειδής*, the hyoid; *βραγχια*, the gills of fishes]. Relating to the basihyal bones and the branchiæ

Basilemma (*bas il-em'-ah*) [*βάσις*, a base, *λεμμα*, a husk] A basement membrane

Basilopharyngeal (*bas-il-o-far-in'-je-al*). Relating to the basilar process of the occipital bone and to the pharynx

Basilosubnasal (*bas-il-o-sub-na'-zal*) Relating to the basion and the nasion

Basioalveolar (*bas-e o-al-ve'-o-lar*) Relating to the basion and to the alveolar point

Basiocciptosphenoidal (*bas-e o-ok-sip it-o-sfe-noid'-al*) 1 Relating to the basiocciptal bone and the sphenoid

Basio deltoideus (*bas-e-o-del-toid'-e-us*) [*βάσις*, a base; *δελτα*, the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet; *εἶδος*, likeness] See under *Muscles*

Basipresphenoid (*bas-e-pres-fe'-noid*) 1 Relating to the basisphenoid and presphenoid bones 2 The basipresphenoid bone

Basophilia (*bas-o-fil'-e-ah*) [*βάσις*, base; *φιλεῖν*, to love] Increase in the number of basophiles in the circulating blood

Basophilic. (See Illus. Dict) 2 Any histologic structure which stains with basic dyes

Basophobia (*bas-o-fo'-be-ah*) [*βάσις*, a step, walk; *φοβος*, fear] Complete loss of the ability to walk or stand erect, due to emotional causes, although the muscles concerned are not appreciably impaired

Basophobiac (*bas-o-fo'-be-ak*). 1 A person affected with basophobia. 2 Relating to or affected with basophobia

Bassia (*bas'-e ah*) [*Bassi*, an Italian physician] A genus of plants of the order *Sapotaceæ*. **B. butyracea**, Roxb., the Indian butter tree, furnishes from its seeds a pure vegetable butter called *Choorie*, esteemed as an application in rheumatism, as an emollient for the hands, as a dressing for the hair, and to adulterate ghee, it is also used for soap-making and for illumination The fruit is edible and the flowers furnish a sugar equal, if not superior, to date sugar **B. latifolia**, Roxb, the mahwah tree of central India, where the flowers are eaten by the natives and an intoxicating liquor is distilled from them. The seeds yield a concrete oil in large quantities, which is used for illuminating and to adulterate ghee, the seeds also yield stearic acid on saponification. **B longifolia**, L., a tree of India, yielding from the bark a gummy exudate which is employed in rheumatism; the bark is astringent and emollient. An oil is expressed from the ripe fruit **B. oleifera**, A D C, an African species the seeds of which furnish an oil used in the Gaboon region as a food and an application for rheumatism. **B. serica**, Blume, a Java species yielding a kind of gutta-percha.

Bassiate (*bas'-e-at*) A salt of bassic acid.

Bassorin. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A term for all vegetable mucilages.

Bastard. (See Illus. Dict.) 3. A hybrid species. 4. A person of illegitimate birth.

Basylous (*bas'-il-us*) [*βάσις*, a base; *ὕλη*, matter]. See *Basigenic*.

Bath. (See Illus. Dict.) 3. A medium, such as sand, water, oil, or other substance, interposed between the fire and the vessel to be heated, in chemic manipulations. **B., Acid-, Scott's.** See *B., Nitrohydrochloric*. **B.s, Acratothermal**, baths prepared from natural mineral waters of high temperature, but in which the gaseous and saline constituents are but small in quantity and of feeble therapeutic action. Syn, *Simple thermal baths; Unmixed thermal baths; Indifferent thermal baths*. **B., Air, Medicated**, a vapor-bath charged with a medicament. **B., Air, Moist-.** See *B., Vapor* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Aludel**, in chemic work a succession of aludels disposed in the form of a chain on a slightly inclined surface. **B., Alum**, a solution of alum in water applied to burns. **B., Ammoniacal, B., Ammoniated**, one containing ammonia or some salt of ammonium. **B., Animal**, 1 One prepared from dung of cattle or the contents of the first stomach of a freshly slaughtered ox. 2. The introduction of the whole body or the part affected with rheumatism into the body-cavity of an animal just slaughtered **B., Ant-**, one containing 1–2 kg. of crushed ants **B., Antimonial**, one containing 1–2 oz. of tartar emetic; it is used in skin-diseases **B., Antirheumatic**, one containing, in sufficient water for the purpose, 100 gm of oil of turpentine, 10 gm. of oil of rosemary, 50 gm. of sodium carbonate. **B., Antisyphilitic**, a solution of 15 gm. of mercury bichlorid in 500 gm. of water, to be added to the bath at the time of using **B., Aromatic**, one to which is added an infusion of aromatic herbs, such as lavender, mint, sage, thyme, chamomile, hyssop, rosemary, etc. **B., Artificial**, one prepared to imitate some natural mineral spring or the sea-water **B., Ash-**, immersion in dry ashes **B., Astringent**, one prepared with tannin or other astringents to control sweating or in treatment of skin diseases. **B., Astringent, Most's**, a bath for extensive burns, consisting of a solution of 200 gm of alum in 6 to 8 pailfuls of cold water and 1 pailful of curdled milk **B., Balsamic**, one containing tar, turpentine, or the buds and bark of terebinthaceous plants. **B, Box-**, introduction of the body, except the head, into a cabinet supplied with hot-water pipes **B, Brine-**, one prepared from mineral waters containing sodium chlorid in such quantity that the specific gravity exceeds 1050 **B., Buff-**, one in which the bather is nude. **B., Camphor-**, an inhalation of volatilized camphor. It is used as a sedative and diaphoretic **B., Carbolized**, a solution of 1 part of carbolic acid in 600 parts of water. It is used to rid animals of ticks. **B, Carbonic-acid, B., Carbonic**, one containing free carbonic acid. **B., Caustic**, one containing some caustic alkali. **B., Cold, Moderately**, one having a temperature of from 15° to 20° C. **B., Cold, Very**, one with temperature below 10° C. **B., Cold-air**, exposure of the body-surface to cold air. **B., Composite, B., Compound.** See *B., Medicated* (Illus Dict.) **B., Conferva-**, a mud-bath containing a great amount of the silicious shells of algæ. **B., Cool**, one ranging in temperature between 20° and 25° C **B., Corroborant.** See *B., Stimulating*. **B, Diluted Mud-**, a form of bath much employed at Riga, Pernau, and Hapsal, Russian Baltic resorts The mud comes from the sea or from boggy ground. **B., Dipolar**, a hydroelectric bath in which the patient does not come in contact with either of the electrodes, but these are immersed in the water at each end of the tub [Jacoby.] **B., Dish-water**, local application of the greasy water in which dishes have been washed. **B.,**

Douche. See *Douche* (Illus Dict.). **B., Dry,** one in a medium which is not liquid and does not liquefy on application. **B., Dry-air,** a bath in air that is not charged with excess of moisture. **B, Dung-,** one containing dung, particularly horse-dung; used in treatment of syphilis **B, Earth-,** an immersion of the body in earth **B., Eastern,** an Egyptian or a Turkish bath **B, Effervescent,** a liquid bath containing a free gas which is given off with effervescence **B, Egyptian,** a modification of the Turkish bath, with rise of temperature to the maximum point, followed by lowering of temperature to the initial point **B., Elbow-,** immersion of the elbow-joint in running cold water of 8° to 14° C for from 10 to 20 minutes. **B, Electric,** 1. One in which the medium of the bath and the bather's person are included in the circuit of a galvanic current. 2 A bath in which an electric current is generated by the decomposition of the chemic constituents of the medium **B, Electrothermal,** a hot bath combined with exposure to the influence of electricity. **B., Emollient,** any bath exerting a soothing action upon the skin. See *B., Bran; B, Gelatinous* (Illus. Dict.) **B., Excitant,** a stimulating bath. **B., Faradic.** See *B, Electric.* **B., Fecula-,** one containing a fecula; *e.g.*, a bran-bath. **B., Ferruginous.** See *B., Iron* (Illus Dict.). **B, Ferruginous, Artificial,** one prepared by dissolving iron tartrate in the form of martial balls in the water **B -fever.** See under *Fever.* **B, Finnish,** a modification of the Russian bath marked by higher temperature. **B., Fir-needle,** one to which a decoction, extract, or oil of the needles of the fir-tree or Norway spruce, *Picea excelsa*, is added as a stimulant to the skin. **B., Fucus-,** one [illegible] weed or a decoction of it, imparting [illegible] and a small percentage of iodin **B, Galvanic.** See *B, Electric* (1). **B., Gas-,** one in which a gas is applied to the entire body or an affected part by means of a closed cabinet **B., Gelatinosulfurous,** a bath containing 1000 gm. of gelatin and 100 gm. of potassium sulfid. **B., Gelatinous.** See *B., Gelatin* (Illus Dict.). **B., Glycerin-,** 1 A vapor bath or water bath to which glycerin has been added. 2 In chemic manipulation, a bath of glycerin for immersion of substances to be heated to a certain degree. **B, Grape-lees, B., Grape-marc,** immersion in the fermenting marc of grapes after expression of the juice; it is employed in rheumatism. **B., Hot, Very,** a bath having a temperature above 42° C. (107.6° F.) **B., Hydrochloric-acid,** a bath containing 2½ pounds of concentrated hydrochloric acid of sp. gr. 1 18 added to 80 gallons of water. **B., Hydroelectric,** a water-bath charged with electricity **B., Hydrostatic,** a variety of permanent water-bath in which the patient is supported without total immersion. **B., Hydrosulfureted,** a sulfur-bath with the addition of 2 or 3 drams of hydrochloric acid. **B., Ice-cold,** a bath in water of a temperature between 0° and 5° C. **B., Immersion,** the sudden immersion of a patient in water **B., Indian,** massage in combination with a Turkish bath. **B., Indifferent.** See *B., Acratothermal.* **B by Insolation.** See *B., Sun* (Illus. Dict.) **B., Internal,** lavage of the stomach or rectum. **B., Iodin-,** one to which is added a solution of 8 gm. of iodin and 16 gm. of potassium iodid in 600 gm of water. **B., Irritant,** one which induces irritation of the surface. **B, Kineto-therapeutic,** a water bath in which specified movements are carried out. **B., Lamp.** See *B, Hot-air* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Light-,** 1. See *B, Sun* (Illus Dict.). 2. Exposure of affected parts to rays of light by means of various apparatus; also of the whole body for inducing perspiration. **B., Lime-,** a bath to which 3 pounds of slaked lime are added at time of using; it is used in gout and in treatment of itch **B., Liquid-,** one in which the medium is liquid. **B., Lukewarm.** See *B., Temperate.* **B., Malt-,** one containing malt. **B., Marine-air,** the inhalation of sprayed sea-water. **B., Marine-mud,** immersion in sea beach mud with friction; in Scandinavia it is considered tonic and alterative **B., Medicinal.** See *B., Medicated* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Medicinal, Natural,** a bath or water of a spring which holds medicaments in suspension **B. of Medium Temperature,** a bath ranging in temperature between 35° and 37° C., which neither raises nor reduces the temperature of the human body **B. of Mercuric Chlorid.** See *B, Antisyphilitic* **B, Metal-, B., Metallic,** in chemic manipulation a bath of molten metal or alloy in which substances are immersed in order to regulate the degree to which they are heated **B, Mineral,** 1. The water of a mineral spring used as the medium 2. One to which a solution of mineral substances has been added. **B, Mineral, Artificial** See *B, Mineral* (2) **B, Monopolar,** a hydroelectric bath in which the wall of the metal tub is utilized as a large electrode The current entering here is conducted to the entire surface of the body that is in contact with the water and passes out by means of a large metal electrode the edges of which are covered by a rubber pillow so placed that the patient can lie upon it without coming in contact with the metal [Jacoby] Cf *B, Dipolar.* **B, Mud-, Sulfureted,** a mud bath consisting of the deposit from sulfur springs **B, Must-.** See *B, Grape-lees* **B., Narcotic,** one to which narcotic ingredients have been added **B., Natural,** mineral springs **B, Natural Mud-,** term applied to the baths of Saki and other Crimean resorts **B., Nauheim,** a natural thermal effervescent (gaseous muriated) bath **B, Nitrohydrochloric, B, Nitromuriatic-acid, B, Nitromuriatic,** a bath containing 1–2 oz of nitrohydrochloric acid to a gallon of water, it is used as a foot- and sponge-bath in liver diseases **B, Nutritive,** one containing wine, milk, or any nutritive ingredient. **B, Oak-bark,** one containing a decoction of oak-bark and used as an astringent douche. **B., Oil-,** 1 An emollient bath of oil 2 A bath of hot olive oil impregnated with a variety of spices and aromatic substances, used as a prophylaxis against plague **B, Oriental** See *B, Egyptian; B, Indian, B, Turkish* **B, Oxygen-,** an inhalation of oxygen to correct inadequate aeration of the blood; also a local application of oxygen gas to gangrenous ulcers. **B., Ozone-.** See *B, Fucus-.* **B., Peat-,** an application of bog-earth containing much vegetable matter and used in gout and rheumatism **B., Pine-, B., Pine-leaf, B., Pine-needle,** a bath containing a decoction, extract, or oil of pine-needles; it is used as a stimulant in rheumatism **B. of Plombières,** a bath to which a solution of 100 gm of powdered gelatin in hot water is first added and afterward a mixture of 100 gm of sodium carbonate, 20 gm each of sodium chlorid and sodium bicarbonate, and 60 gm of sodium sulfate **B., Plunge-,** a cold bath into which the patient plunges **B., Pneumatic.** See *B., Air* (Illus. Dict.) **B., Potassium Sulfid, B., Potassium Sulfuret,** a water-bath with 100 gm of sulfurated potassa dissolved in it. **B, Saline, B., Salt-, B., Salt-water.** See *B, Brine-* **B., Saline, Effervescent,** a bath to which a mixture of 500 gm of sodium bicarbonate and 1000 gm of sodium chlorid is added first, followed by the addition of a mixture of 500 gm. each of water and hydrochloric acid. **B., Scott's.** See *B., Nitrohydrochloric acid.* **B., Sea-**

mud. See *B., Marine-mud.* **B., Seaweed.** See *B., Fucus-.* **B., Snow,** immersion of the body or part of it in snow. **B., Soap-,** one containing soap dissolved in it. **B., Solid-,** one consisting of solid or semisolid material covering or surrounding the body. **B., Spout-.** See *Douche* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Steam-, Mexican,** a form of vapor-bath used in Mexico, in which the bather reclines on a bench in a small chamber beneath the floor of which the steam is generated and passes into the chamber. **B., Steel-.** See *B., Iron* (Illus. Dict.) **B., Still-water,** a bath in quiet water, as opposed to surf-bathing **B., Stimulating,** one containing tonic, astringent, or balsamic substances and believed to have a stimulating effect on the body or part. **B., Sulfuret of Potassium.** See *B., Potassium Sulfid* **B., Sulfureted.** See *B., Potassium Sulfid* **B., Sulfureted Hydrogen,** a gas-bath consisting of hydrogen sulfid obtained from decomposition of the sulfids in sulfur springs **B., Sulfuric-acid,** a chemic bath for immersion of substances to be heated to temperatures below 180° C **B., Sulfurous, B., Sulfur-vapor.** See *B., Sulphurous-acid* (Illus. Dict.) **B., Surf-,** a bath taken in the surf of the sea, the exercise and motion of the waves constitute the chief benefit. **B., Sweat-, B., Sweating,** a bath to induce a free flow of perspiration; *e.g.*, a Turkish bath. **B., Tan-,** an astringent bath containing tan **B., Tank-,** a large tank or receptacle in which a number of persons bathe at once **B., Temperate,** one in which the temperature of the medium is from 25° to 30° C. (77°–86° F.). **B., Therapeutic.** See *B., Medicated* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Tonic,** a cold bath or one which stimulates **B., Tub,** one taken in a tub large enough to immerse the entire person **B., Tumble-,** a shower bath **B., Turpentine-, B., Turpentine-vapor.** See *B., Antirheumatic.* **B., Vacuum,** the treatment of parts by subjecting them to a partial vacuum **B., Vapor-, Medicated,** a vapor-bath charged with some medicament **B., Vichy, Artificial,** a bath containing 500 gm. of sodium bicarbonate dissolved in the water **B., Whey-,** one consisting of whey, used as an emollient **B., Wine-,** one consisting of wine and used in fevers as a stimulant and to reduce temperature **B., Zinc-chlorid,** a chemic bath of molten zinc chlorid for immersion of substances not to be heated beyond 700° C.

Bathmodont (*bath'-mo-dont*) [*βάθμος*, threshold; *ὀδούς*, tooth] Having the ridged

Bathmotropic (*bath-mo-trop'-ik*) [*βάθμος*, threshold; *τρέπειν*, to turn]. Applied by T. W. Engelmann to a supposed set of fibers in the cardiac nerves, which affect the excitability of the cardiac muscle. Cf. *Inotropic, Dromotropic*

Bathycolpian (*bath-e-kol'-pe-an*) [*βαθύς*, deep; *κόλπος*, the bosom]. Deep-bosomed

Bathyesthesia, Bathyæsthesia (*bath-e-es-the'-ze-ah*) [*βαθύς*, deep; *αἴσθησις*, sensation]. Oppenheim's term for the muscle sensations

Bathymetry (*bath-im'-et-re*) [*βαθύς*, deep; *μέτρον*, a measure]. The measurement of the deeps of the sea or of any body-cavity, natural or abnormal.

Batrachocephalus (*bat-rak-o-sef'-al-us*) [*βάτραχος*, a frog; *κεφαλή*, the head] Having a frog-like head.

Batracin (*bat'-ra-sin*) [*βάτραχος*, a frog] A poisonous secretion obtained from the cutaneous pustules of toads. According to Calmeil, the poison of toads contains methyl carbylamin and isocyanacetic acid.

Batracosi (*bak-tra-ko'-se*) [It.] See *Ranula* (Illus. Dict.). **B. sottolinguale, B. sublingual,** a form of diphtheria supposed to be contracted from fowls and characterized by swelling of the submaxillary and sublingual glands.

Batracosioplasty. See *Batrachoplasty* (Illus. Dict.).

Battery. (See Illus. Dict.) **B., Cautery,** a galvanic battery with high electromotive force, for heating a wire used as a cautery. **B., Galvanic Cautery, B., Galvanocautery.** See *B., Cautery.* **B., Hare's,** a battery of cells marked by low resistance Two large plates of zinc and copper, separated from each other by cloth or some indifferent substance, are rolled on a wooden cylinder and immersed in acidulated water. See *Bunsen B.*

Batuman, Batuchee Names given in India to the seeds of *Psoralea corylifolia*, used as a tonic and in skin-diseases Syn., *Bawchee; Bawchwan, Bawchan.*

Bauhinia (*bo-hin'-e-ah*) [*Jean Bauhin* (1541–1613) and *Kaspar Bauhin* (1560–1624), physicians of Basel] A genus of plants of the order *Leguminosæ.* **B. variegata,** L., a tree of India; the bark is astringent and used as a tonic in fevers; the buds are used in diarrhea and as a vermifuge.

Baumann's Coefficient. See *Coefficient.*

Bavarol (*bav'-ar-ol*) A proprietary brown aromatic liquid used in 5% solution as a disinfectant.

Bay (*ba'*) [ME., *baye*]. A recess of land or water. **B., Lacrimal,** the depression at the inner canthus of the eye holding the lacrimal canaliculi

Baycurin (*bi-koo'-rin*). An alkaloid from baycuru, the root of *Statice brasiliensis.*

Bayonet-leg (*ba'-on-et-leg'*). A backward displacement of the leg bones.

Bdallopadous (*dal-op'-ad-us*) [*βδάλλειν*, to suck; *πούς*, the foot]. Having feet furnished with suckers.

Bdella. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 A varicose vein.

Bdellepithecium (*del-ep-e-the'-se-um*) [*βδέλλα*, a leech; *ἐπιτιθέναι*, to put on]. A tube for applying leeches

Bdellium. (See Illus. Dict.) **B., Sicilian, B. sicilianum, B. siculum,** that obtained from *Daucus gingidium*, L.

Bead (*bed*) [ME., *bede*, a prayer]. A small bubble, ball, drop, or globule. **B.s, Lovi's.** See *B.s, Specific-gravity* **B.-proof,** 1. A method of testing the alcoholic strength of liquors by shaking in a bottle and observing the size, number, and persistence of the bubbles formed. 2. Applied to liquors of such a quality or standard of strength that the mass of bubbles formed on the surface by shaking will remain for a time 3 Of a certain standard as indicated by beads. **B.s, Specific-gravity,** hollow glass globules for ascertaining the strength of alcoholic spirits The globules are numbered according to their specific gravities, and the number marked on the heaviest one that remains suspended in the liquor, neither rising to the surface nor sinking to the bottom, indicates its specific gravity **B.-tree,** *Melia azedarach*

Beading (*bed'-ing*) The adulterating of spirits with some substance which under the bead-proof will give it the appearance of greater alcoholicity.

Beak. (See Illus. Dict.) **B., Coracoid,** the beak of the coracoid process of the scapula. **B. of the Encephalon.** See *Beak* (3) (Illus. Dict.). **B. of the Sphenoid Bone.** See *Rostrum sphenoidale.*

Beaked (*bekd*) [OE., *becke*, a beak]. Ending in a prolonged tip.

Beaker. (See Illus. Dict.) **B.s, Taste-.** See *Taste-buds* (Illus. Dict.).

Beat. (See Illus. Dict.) **B., Apex-,** the stroke of the heart-apex against the chest-wall. **B., Heart-,** a pulsation of the heart **B., Pulse-,** an arterial pulsation which can be felt

Bebeerin. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Bebeerin; Bebeeria; Bebeerina; Bebeerinum; Beberia; Beberin; Beberina; Bebirin; Buxin.* **B. Hydrochlorate,**

$C_{19}H_{21}NO_3HCl$, reddish-brown scales soluble in alcohol and water, and used as an antipyretic and tonic. Dose, ½–1½ gr (0.005–0.097 gm.) 3 or 4 times daily.

B. Sulfate, $(C_{19}H_{21}NO_3)_2H_2SO_4$, reddish-brown scales soluble in water and alcohol; uses and dose as in *B. hydrochlorate*

Becuibin (*bek-ew'-bin*) A crystalline substance obtained from the bark of *Myristica bicuiba*. It is odorless, tasteless, soluble in hot alcohol, in boiling water, and in chloroform

Bed. (See Illus. Dict.) **B., Arnott's** (Neil), a rubber mattress filled with water, designed to prevent bedsores. **B., Bandeloux's,** an air bed furnished with a vessel for urine and surmounted with a gauze covered cradle **B.-day,** the minimum stay of a patient in a hospital is a full 24 hours and is used as a unit of standard hospital ward work **B, Fracture-,** an especial device for the use of a patient confined with a fracture, composed of sections forming a double or triple inclined plane with an aperture to allow of the ejection of urine and feces. **B.-hoist,** a device for lifting a patient from bed **B., Hydrostatic.** See *B., Water* (Illus Dict.). **B., Protection-,** a bed arranged for the confinement of maniacs in a recumbent posture. **B.-swing,** an appliance like a hammock for swinging a patient clear of the bed. **B.-warmer,** a warming-pan

Beeley's Square and Plumb-line. An instrument to measure degrees of deformity.

Behen, Behmen, Behn, Ben. Arabian names for roots of various plants.

Behenic (*be-hen' ik*) Derived from behen.

Bel. The *Aegle marmelos*. See under *Bela* (Illus. Dict.).

Bela. (See Illus Dict) 2 See *Jasminum sambac*.

Belgaum Walnut See *Aleurites triloba*.

Beli See *Bela* (Illus Dict).

Belladonna. (See Illus. Dict) **B., Japanese,** *Scopolia carniolica*, in its physiologic action it is hardly to be distinguished from belladonna, though the dominant alkaloids are not identical.

Bell-crowned (*bel'-krownd*) Applied to a tooth-crown which is largest at the occlusal surface and tapers to the gum.

Bellite (*bel'-it*) [*bellum*, war] An explosive employed both in war and in blasting A principal element in its manufacture is nitrobenzole The most prominent symptoms induced by its inhalation and absorption are headache, mental confusion, dyspnea, pallor, blueness of the lips, general lividity, coma, insensibility.

Bellonia (*bel-o'-ne-ah*) [*Peter Belon* (1499-1564), a French naturalist]. A genus of plants of the order *Geoniaceæ*, **B. aspera,** L., a shrub of the West Indies, the bark is used in intermittent fever and in dysentery

Bellows. (See Illus Dict.) **B., Richardson's,** a double balloon with a connecting tube employed for the injection of vapors into the middle ear

Belly. (See Illus Dict) 2 Any belly-like enlargement of a part. **B. of a Muscle,** the fleshy part of a muscle. **B., Pendulous.** See *Abdomen, Pendulous* (Illus. Dict.). **B.-sweetbread,** the pancreas of the calf.

Belonospasis (*bel-on-os' pa-sis*) [βελόνη, a point; σπάσις, a drawing]. Irritation by means of needles or metallic tractors

Belted (*belt' ed*) [AS, *belt*, a band]. Having a stripe or band of color.

Benario's Method (for the fixation of blood-films). It consists in the use of a 1% alcoholic solution of formalin for 1 minute.

Bends (*bendz*) [ME., *bend*]. Term used by miners and caisson laborers for a condition produced by too sudden a reduction of the high air-pressure; it is indicated by swellings or small bubbles under the skin.

Benic (*ben' ik*). See *Behenic*.

Benincasa (*ben-in-ka'-zah*) [*Beninicasa*, an Italian nobleman] A genus of plants of the order *Cucurbitaceæ*. **B. cerifera,** Savi, a perennial species of the East Indies, with large greenish fruit often more than a foot long, the seeds of which are used in dysuria and colic, the rind in tuberculosis, asthma, and chills, and the plant in fevers, vertigo, etc

Benomargarate (*ben o-mar'-gar-at*). A salt of benomargaric acid, a crystalline fatty acid from oil of ben.

Bensolyptus (*ben-so-lip'-tus*). A proprietary alkaline fluid used as a wash in catarrhal affections of the mucosa and as an intestinal antiseptic. Dose, 1 teaspoonful in a wineglass of water.

Benzacetin (*ben-zas' et-in*). $C_6H_5(OC_2H_5)(NH.CH_3CO)COOH$. Colorless crystals soluble in alcohol, slightly soluble in water; melt at 205° C. It is used in neuralgia. Dose, 8–15 gr (0.52–0.97 gm.). Syn., *Acetamidomethyl salicylic acid*

Benzacetosulfophenamid (*ben sas-et-o-sul-fo-fen-am'-id*) $C_{15}H_{11}NSO_4$. A derivative of benzamid.

Benzaconin (*ben-zak'-on-in*) An alkaloid from aconite with action similar to aconitin, except that it lacks its antipyretic power and has little effect on the sensory nerves, while it depresses the motor group and also the muscle-fibers.

Benzalcohol (*ben-zal'-ko-hol*) See *Alcohol, Benzyl* (Illus Dict).

Benzaldid (*ben-zal' did*). See *Benzaldehyd* (Illus. Dict)

Benzamile (*ben'-zam-il*). $C_{28}H_{10}NO_2$ A distillation-product of oil of bitter almonds

Benzanalgene (*ben-zan'-al gēn*) See *Analgene* (Illus Dict)

Benzaurin (*ben-zaw'-rin*). $C_{19}H_{16}O_3$ Red crystals melting at 100° C Syn, *Phenyldiphenol carbinol*

B. Anhydrid, a colorless substance dissolving in alkaline solutions with a violet color.

Benzene. (See Illus Dict) Syn, *Benzol, Phene; Phenyl hydrid* **B., Collas',** common benzene introduced in 1848 by Collas as a cleansing agent **B.-diazoamid** See *Diazoamidobenzene* **B. Hexabromid,** $C_6H_6Br_6$, an addition compound of benzene and bromin occurring as a solid **B. Hexachlorid,** $C_6H_6Cl_6$, from benzene by action of chlorin with heat, transparent monoclinic crystals melting at 157° C; boiling at 288° C **B. Hexahydrate.** See *Phenose* (Illus. Dict) **B. Hexahydrid,** C_6H_{12}, an addition compound of benzene and hydrogen occurring as a liquid boiling at 69° C. **B, Iodated,** C_6H_5I, from benzene by action of iodin chlorid with aluminium chlorid. It occurs as a colorless transparent liquid which becomes red on exposure to light, sp gr 1.833 at 15° C; soluble in alcohol, boils at 187°–188° C. Syn., *Monoiodobenzol*. **B., Monobromated,** C_6H_5Br, a clear, colorless liquid obtained from benzene by action of bromin with iodin; boils at 154.4°–155.5° C; sp. gr 1.5258 at 0° C; soluble in alcohol; used in albuminuria. Syn., *Monobromobenzol*. **B, Monochlorated,** C_6H_5Cl, a clear, colorless, fragrant liquid obtained from benzene by the action of chlorin; boils at 132° C.; sp. gr. 1.1284 at 0° C., becomes solid at 40° C. Syn., *Monochlorobenzol* **B. Sulfamid,** $C_6H_5.SO_2NH_2$, the amid of benzene sulfonic acid, forming crystals soluble in alcohol. Syn., *β-Sulfonamid*. **B. Sulfochlorid,** $C_6H_5SO_2Cl$, an oily liquid obtained from an aqueous solution of benzene sulfinic acid by action of chlorin; it is soluble in alcohol and ether, boils at 247° C.; slowly solidifies at 0° C. to large

rhombic prisms. Syn., *Benzolsulfochlorid; Phenylsulfochlorid.* **B.sulfonate,** a salt of benzene sulfonic acid. **B. Sulfonic Chlorid.** See *B. Sulfochlorid.* **B., Tribromated,** $C_6H_3Br_3$ [1 : 3 : 4], colorless acicular crystals soluble in hot alcohol; melting at 40°–44° C.; boiling at 275°–276° C. **B., Trichlorated,** $C_6H_3Cl_3$ [1 : 2 . 4], transparent rhombic crystals which melt at 16° C., boil at 213° C. **B. Trichlorhydrin, B. Trichlortrihydrate,** $C_6H_8(OH)_3Cl_3$, an addition compound of benzene, chlorin, and hydroxyl; colorless crystals melting at 10° C.

Benzenin (*ben'-zen in*). See *Benzinin.*

Benzenobacillin (*ben-zen-o-bas'-il-in*) See *Benzinin.*

Benzenyl (*ben'-z n-il*). See *Phenyl* **B.amidothiophenol,** $C_{18}H_9NS$, acicular crystals with fragrance of roses, obtained from amidophenylmercaptan by benzoic aldehyd and heat; it is soluble in alcohol, ether, carbon disulfid, and dilute hydrochloric acid. Syn., *Benzenylamidophenylmercaptan.* **B Trichlorid.** See *Benzotrichlorid*

Benzerythrene (*ben-zer'-ith-reen*). An orange-colored product of destructive distillation of benzene

Benzhydramid (*benz-hi'-dram-id*). See *Hydrobenzamid* (Illus. Dict.)

Benzhydrocyanid (*benz-hi-dro-si' an-id*). See *Benzimid* (Illus. Dict.)

Benzhydrol (*benz hi'-drol*). $C_6H_5—CH(OH)—C_6H_5$. An alcohol occurring as silky acicular crystals slightly soluble in water, obtained from an alcoholic solution of benzophenone by action of sodium amalgam. Syn., *Diphenylcarbinol* **B. Acetate,** a thick liquid obtained by heating benzhydrol with acetic acid

Benzilidene (*ben zil'-id-een*) See *Benzylidene.*

Benzilim (*ben'-zil-im*). See *Benzilimid.*

Benzilimid (*ben-zil'-im-id*) $C_{28}H_{22}N_2O_2$. White silky needles obtained from an alcoholic solution of benzil by action of dry ammoniacal gas.

Benzin (See Illus Dict.) **B, Coal-tar,** benzin obtained as a by-product in preparing benzene and toluene from coal-tar oil by action of acids and alkalis. It differs chemically and physically from petroleum benzin, and is used as a cleansing fluid and as a solvent for resin, caoutchouc, etc.

Benzinin (*ben'-zin-in*). A toxin extracted by Auclair from tubercle bacilli. Syn., *Benzinobacillin.*

Benzite (*ben'-zit*) A solution of sulfur in 2 or 3 parts of hot coal-tar.

Benzodiureid (*ben-zo-di-u'-re-id*). $C_9H_{12}N_4O_2$ Tiny needles obtained from benzoic aldehyd by action of urea

Benzoglycollate (*ben zo-gli'-kol-āt*). A salt of benzoglycollic acid

Benzohelicin (*ben-zo-hel'-is-in*). $C_{20}H_{20}O_8$. A combination of benzoyl and helicin Syn., *Benzoyl helicin*

Benzoic (*ben-zō'-ik*) Relating to or obtained from benzoin. **B -acid-benzyl-ester.** See *Peruscabin.* **B. Anhydrid,** $C_{14}H_{10}O_3$, the anhydrid of benzoic acid occurring as white rhombic prisms soluble in alcohol and ether, melting at 42° C., boiling at 360° C Syn., *Anhydrous benzoic acid, Benzoyl oxid.* **B Bromid.** See *Benzoyl Bromid.* **B. Chlorid.** See *Benzoyl Chlorid.*

Benzoin. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. $C_{14}H_{12}O_2$, a reaction-product of an alcoholic solution of potassium cyanid on benzoic aldehyd, forming yellowish fragrant prisms soluble in hot alcohol, melting at 135°–137° C. It is used as an external antiseptic, 1 part in 5 of lard. Syn., *Phenylbenzoyl carbinol; Bitter almond oil camphor.* **B., Flowers of,** benzoic acid obtained by the sublimation of benzoin

Benzoinam (*ben-zō'-in-am*). $C_{28}H_{24}N_2O$. A crystalline powder derived from benzoin (2) by action of alcoholic solution of ammonia with heat.

Benzoinamid (*ben-zo-in'-am-id*). $C_{42}H_{36}N_4$. A white powder, without taste or odor, obtained from benzoin (2) by action of an aqueous solution of ammonia.

Benzoinated (*ben-zo'-in-a-ted*). Combined or prepared with benzoin.

Benzoinol (*ben-zo'-in-ol*). An oily liquid said to consist of albolene with gum benzoin in solution; it is used as an excipient for menthol, camphor, etc., in diseases of the nose and throat.

Benzoiodohydrin (*ben-zo-i-o-do-hi'-drin*). (C_9H_8)-$CH(C_3H_5O_3)$. A brownish-yellow oily mass, soluble in alcohol, ether, and petroleum ether, insoluble in glycerin It decomposes at 100° C, iodin being liberated It is a succedaneum for potassium iodid and is given in the same doses Syn., *Chloriodobenzoic-glycerinester; Glycerylchloriodobenzoate.*

Benzolactate (*ben-zo-lak'-tāt*). A salt of benzolactic acid.

Benzole, Benzoleum (*ben'-zōl, ben-zōl-e'-um*). See *Benzene* (Illus Dict).

Benzolguaiacol (*ben-zol-gwi'-ak-ol*). See *Benzosol* (Illus. Dict)

Benzolin (*ben'-zol in*). 1 See *Ligroin* (Illus Dict.). 2. C_6H_{10}, a substance named by Graebe 3. See *Amarin* (Illus Dict)

Benzolism (*ben' zol-izm*). Benzol-poisoning, from inhaling the vapor or swallowing it It is marked in light cases by dizziness and loss of consciousness and anesthesia; in severer cases by hallucination, epileptic paroxysms, and coma

Benzolsulfochlorid (*ben-zol-sul-fo-klo'-rid*). See *Benzene Sulfochlorid*

Benzolum (*ben'-zol um*). See *Benzene.*

Benzonaphthalin (*ben-zo-naf'-thal in*). See *Naphthalin Benzoate.*

Benzone, Benzonum (*ben'-zōn, ben-zō'-num*). See *Benzophenone* (Illus Dict.).

Benzoparacresol (*ben-zo-par-ah-kre'-sol*). See *Benzolparacresol*

Benzophenid (*ben-zo-fen'-id*). Phenyl benzoate

Benzopinacone, Benzopinakone (*ben-zo-pin'-ak-ōn*). $C_{26}H_{24}O_2$. A crystalline substance obtained from benzophenone by action of nascent hydrogen

Benzopyrin (*ben-zo-pi'-rin*). Antipyrin benzoate.

Benzosolguaiacol (*ben-zo-sol-gwi'-ak-ol*). See *Benzosol* (Illus. Dict).

Benzosulfate (*ben-zo-sul'-fāt*). A salt of benzosulfuric acid.

Benzotrichlorid (*ben-zo-tri-klo'-rid*). $C_7H_5Cl_3$. A colorless, transparent, highly refractive liquid with penetrating odor, obtained from boiling toluene by action of chlorin, sp. gr. 1 38 at 14° C.; boils at 213°–214° C. Syn., *Benzenyl trichlorid*

Benzoyl. (See Illus Dict) **B. Acetoacetate,** an acetoacetate in which an atom of hydrogen is replaced by a molecule of benzoyl. **B.-acetylperoxid,** $C_9H_8O_4$, an oxidized product of the mixed anhydrid of acetic and benzoic acids, a crystalline body slightly soluble in water and very unstable To prevent explosion by sudden heating or grinding, it is diluted with an equal quantity of inert absorbent powder and called *acetozone.* It is used as an intestinal antiseptic Dose, 4–5 gr. 3 [illegible] Syn., [illegible] **B.aconin,** See [illegible] **B.-amid** See *Benzamid* (Illus. Dict.). **B.-anilid.** See *Benzanilid* (Illus. Dict.). **B.-apoaconin.** See *Apoaconitin* (Illus Dict.). **B.-apopseudaconin,** $C_{34}H_{43}NO_9$, a base formed from pseudaconin by replacement of hydrogen with benzoyl. **B.-apopseudaconitin,** $C_{86}H_{46}(C_6H_5CO)NO_{11}$, a base obtained from apopseudaconitin by action of benzoic aldehyd. **B.-azotid,** $C_{15}H_{12}N_2$, a white crys-

talline powder devoid of color or taste, obtained from oil of bitter almonds by action of ammonia. **B. Benzoate.** See *Benzoic Anhydrid.* **B. Bromid,** C_6H_5. CO. Br, a colorless, pungent liquid. **B. Carbamid.** See *B.urea.* **B.chinin.** See *B.quinin.* **B.-chinolin.** See *B.-oxyquinolin* **B. Chlorid,** C_7H_5OCl, a **transparent,** colorless, pungent oil with a specific gravity of 1.21 at 19° C ; it is soluble in ether and carbon disulfate ; boils at 194°–195° C When acted on by alcoholic ammonia it gives dibenzylamin It is used as a reagent in organic analysis and synthesis. Syn , *Chlorobenzoyl chlorid* **B.-ecgonin-ethylic Ester.** See *Cocathylin.* **B.-eugenol,** $C_{17}H_{16}O_4$, a substance forming large, transparent, colorless prisms or small white crystals, soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and acetone, melts at 69°–70 5° C. It is used in tuberculosis Dose, 7.5–15 gr. (0 5–1 gm.) **B.-glycocin,** hippuric acid. **B.-guaiacol.** See *Benzosol* (Illus. Dict.). **B.helicin.** See *Benzohelicin.* **B. Hydrate,** benzoic acid, also improperly applied to benzoic aldehyd **B., Hydrated,** benzoic acid. **B. Hydrid.** See *Benzaldehyd* (Illus Dict) **B.-metaoxyquinolin.** See *B.-oxyquinolin.* **B methid.** See *Acetophenone* (Illus Dict.). **B morphin.** See *Peronin.* **B.-β-naphthol.** See *Benzonaphthol* (Illus Dict). **B -nicotin,** $C_{10}H_{11}(C_7H_5O)N$, a colorless, slightly viscid, noncrystalline alkaloid, insoluble in water and soluble in dilute hydrochloric acid **B.-orthoxyquinolin.** See *B. oxyquinolin* **B.-oxyquinolin,** a substitution compound of quinolin in which hydrogen is replaced by oxygen and benzoyl. **B.-paracresol,** $C_{14}H_{12}O_2$, a body occurring in prisms with pleasant odor. It is soluble in ether, chloroform, and hot alcohol, and insoluble in water, melts at 70°–71° C It is an antiseptic and used instead of B.-guaiacol Dose, 4 gr. (0 25 gm) Syn , *Benzoparacresol.* **B. Peroxid,** a bactericide and disinfectant substance. **B. Persulfid,** $C_{14}H_{10}O_2S_2$, an oxidation-product of thiobenzoic acid **B.-phenylhydrazin,** $C_{13}H_{12}N_2O$, an antiseptic **B.-piperidin,** $C_{12}H_{15}NO$, a substitution-product of piperidin, occurring in colorless crystals. **B.-piperylhydrazin,** $C_{12}H_{16}N_2O$, shining lamınas. **B -pseudotropein.** See *Tropacocain* (Illus Dict.) **B quinin,** $C_6H_5CO\ O\ C_{20}H_{23}N_2O$, a quinin ester ; melts at 139° C. ; taste not unpleasant. **B.resorcin,** a highly colored oily liquid obtained from benzoyl and resorcin It is soluble in alcohol, forming a yellow solution with a green fluorescence **B.salicin.** See *Populin* (Illus Dict). **B.salicylamid,** $C_{14}H_{11}NO_3$, an amid formed from salicylamid by action of benzoyl chlorid **B.-salicylol,** $C_{14}H_{10}O_5$, a thick oil obtained from sodium salicylid by action of benzoyl chlorid **B.-salicylonitril,** $C_{14}H_9NO_2$, a body obtained from salicylamid by action of benzoyl chlorid **B.sulfonicimid.** See *Saccharin* (Illus Dict). **B. Tannate,** a yellow granular powder **B.tetrahydroquinolin,** $C_{16}H_{15}NO$, large colorless crystals **B tropein,** $C_6H_{14}(C_6H_5CO)NO$, silky acicular needles ; it is a local anesthetic. **B.-tropin,** a crystalline body formed from tropin by the replacement of hydrogen with benzoyl. **B.urea,** $C_8H_8N_2O_2$, a crystalline body obtained from urea by action of benzoyl chlorid. Syn., *Benzureide ; Benzoyl carbamid.* **B ureid,** $C_{25}H_{28}N_8O_4$, a white powder without taste or odor, obtained from urea by action of benzoic aldehyd **B. vinyldiacetonalkamin.** See *Eucain-B.*

Benzoylate (*ben zo'-il-āt*). See *Benzoate.*

Benzoylic (*ben zo-il'-ik*). See *Benzoic.*

Benzureid (*ben-zu'-re-id*). See *Benzoylurea.*

Benzydrol (*ben-zid'-rol*). See *Benzhydrol*

Benzyl. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Benzylinum.* **B. Acetate,** $C_6H_5.CH_2$, a liquid boiling at 210° C. **B.-alcohol.** See under *Alcohol* (Illus Dict) **B.amin.** C_7H_9N, obtained from thiobenzamid by reduction with nascent hydrogen ; it is a colorless liquid with a strongly alkaline reaction ; sp gr 0 99 at 14° C.; soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, boils at 184° C. **B.anilin,** $C_{13}H_{13}N$, a crystalline reduction-product of thiobenzanilid soluble in alcohol ; melts at 33° C. Syn , *Benzylphenylamin.* **B. Benzoate,** $C_{14}H_{12}O_2$, a crystalline substance occurring in the fluid part of balsam of Peru. **B. Bromid,** $C_6H_5\ CH_2Br$, a liquid giving off very irritating vapors. **B. Carbamate** See *B urethane.* **B. Carbamid,** $C_8H_{10}N_2O$, long colorless needles derived from benzyl chlorid by action of potassium cyanate in alcohol ; soluble in water and alcohol ; melting at 147° C. Syn., *B.urea* **B chinolin.** See *B quinolin.* **B. Chlorid,** C_7H_7Cl, obtained from boiling toluene by action of chlorin ; it is an oily liquid with aromatic odor, sp gr 1 107 at 14° C., boils at 178° C. Syn , *ω-Chlorotoluene.* **B Cinnamate.** See *Cinnamein* **B. Cyanid,** C_8H_7N, a liquid occurring naturally in cress (*Nasturtium officinale*, R Br) and other plants, and obtained synthetically from benzyl chlorid with potassium cyanid, sp. gr. 1 0146 at 18° C ; boils at 232° C , soluble in alcohol Syn , *Nitril of phenylacetic acid* **B Ester,** a compound ether or a salt formed by the combination of benzyl with an acid. **B.-ethylanilin,** $C_{15}H_{17}N$, a product of ethylanilin and benzyl chlorid. **B. Hydrate.** See *Alcohol, Benzyl* (Illus Dict) **B. Hydrid** See *Toluene* (Illus Dict) **B. Hydrosulfid** See *B Mercaptan* **B. Iodid,** C_7H_7I, colorless crystals obtained from benzyl chlorid by action of hydriodic acid , soluble in ether, slightly soluble in alcohol ; melt at 241° C. **B. Mercaptan,** $C_6H_5\ CH_2SH$, a very refractive liquid with odor of garlic Syn , *B Hydrosulphid.* **B.-methylacetone.** See *B.methylketone.* **B.-methylbenzene.** See *B toluene* **B -methylether,** $C_6H_5.CH_2—O—CH_3$, a liquid isomer of ethyl phenyl ether, boiling at about 168° C. **B methylketone,** $C_6H_5\ CH_2—CO—CH_3$, a ketone converted into benzoic and acetic acids on oxidation, it boils between 214° and 216° C **B Nitrate,** $C_6H_5.CH_2.NO_3$, a combination of benzyl and nitric acid **B.phenylamin.** See *Benzylanilin.* **B quinolin,** $C_{16}H_{13}N$, an oily liquid **B. Sulfid,** $C_{14}H_{14}S$, a body obtained from benzyl chlorid with potassium sulfid ; soluble in ether ; melts at 49° C **B.-thioalcohol.** See *B Mercaptan.* **B.toluene,** $C_{14}H_{14}$, a liquid obtained by heating toluene and benzyl chlorid **B.urea.** See *B. Carbamid* **B.urethane,** $C_6H_5NO_2$, a crystalline body obtained from benzyl alcohol by action of solid cyanogen chlorid. Syn., *B. Carbamate.*

Benzylene (*ben'-zil-ēn*). See *Benzylidene* (Illus. Dict.)

Benzylic (*ben-zil'-ik*). Relating to or prepared with benzyl.

Benzylidene. (See Illus Dict) **B.acetone,** $C_{10}H_{10}O$, a substance obtained from calcium cinnamate and calcium acetate by heat, forming colorless plates soluble in alcohol, ether, benzene, and chloroform, slightly soluble in petroleum benzin ; melts at 42° C Syn., *Methylstyrylketon : Acetocinnamone* **B. Chlorid,** C_7H_6Cl, an oil with aromatic odor, obtained from toluene by the action of phosphorus pentachlorid with heat ; soluble in alcohol and ether ; sp gr 1 27 at 0° C.; boils at 204° C. **B. Sulfid,** $C_6H_5.CHS$, colorless laminas.

Berberia (*bur-bē'-re-ah*). See *Berberi* (Illus. Dict.).

Berberin. (See Illus. Dict) **B. Carbonate,** $C_{41}H_{38}NO_{11}$, crystalline powder soluble in hot water ; it is

antiperiodic, stomachic, and tonic. **Dose**, antiperiodic, 8–15 gr. (0 52–1 gm.); stomachic, and tonic, ½–1 gr. (0.032–0 065 gm.) 3 times daily. **B. Chlorid.** See *B. Hydrochlorate.* **B. Citrate**, yellowish, bitter, crystalline powder soluble in water. **B. Hydrochlorate, B. Hydrochlorid**, $2C_{20}H_{17}NO_4HCl + 5H_2O$, very small yellow needles soluble in water. **B. Phosphate**, $C_{20}H_{17}NO_4 2H_3PO_4$, a yellow crystalline powder soluble in water. **B. Sulfate**, $C_{20}H_{17}NO_4H_2SO_4$, yellow acicular crystals soluble with difficulty in water, almost insoluble in alcohol.

Berberis. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A genus of plants of the order *Berberidæ*

Berbin (*bur'-bin*). See *Oxyacanthin* (Illus. Dict.)

Bergaptene (*bur-gap'-tēn*). $C_{12}H_8O_4$ A solid greasy compound obtained from bergamot oil, being the lactone of burgaptenic acid It melts at 188° C. Syn., *Bergamot camphor, Bergamulene*

Bergen[illegible] (*[illegible]-in*) [*Bergenia*, a genus of plants]. [illegible] A bitter crystalline substance, obtained from various species of saxifrage, melting at 140° C It is said to be a nerve tonic with action intermediate between salicylic acid and quinin

Beriberi. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Paraplegia mephitica, Myelopathia tropica* Cf *Phaseolus radiatus.* **B., Dropsical.** See *Uncinariasis.* **B., Pseudo-,** Gibbs' name for a disease endemic in the Singapore Lunatic Asylum prevailing during the wet season and attacking Asiatics only It is not contagious and is marked by slight anemia, considerable soft anasarca, and a tendency to sudden death from shock The softness of the edema, the lack of spastic and paralytic conditions and the rapidity of recovery distinguish it from beriberi The period of incubation is apparently from 1 to 2 days **B., Web**, that marked by anemia and dropsy without paralysis.

Bernardin (*ber-nard'-in*) [*Bernard*, a French physiologist]. See *Glycogen* (Illus. Dict.).

Bernard's Puncture. The puncture of a definite spot in the floor of the fourth cerebral ventricle for the production of artificial diabetes

Betain. (See Illus Dict.) Syn., *Trimethylglycoll.* **B. Hydrochlorate**, $C_5H_{11}NO_2HCl$, colorless tablets soluble in water

Betam (*bē'-tam*). An alkaloid from cotton-seed oil

Betulase (*bet'-u lāz*) [*Betula*, the birch] See *Gaultherase.*

Betulinar (*bet-u'-lin ar*) A proprietary antirheumatic solution, said to consist of salicylmenthol betulin, 11 parts, boroglycerin, 19 parts; tincture of birch, 20 parts; aromatic birch-water, 50 parts

Betulol (*bet' u lol*). An application for the treatment of rheumatism, said to be more quickly absorbed than oil of wintergreen. Syn., *Methyl oleosalicylate*

Bhuphalia (*boo-fal'-e-ah*). See *Corchorus fascicularis.*

Biacuminate (*bi-ak-u'-min-āt*) [*bis*, twice, *acuminatus*, pointed]. Having two diverging pointed ends

Bialate (*bi-a'-lāt*) [*bis*, twice; *ala*, a wing]. Furnished with two wings or wing-like appendages.

Bialuminate (*bi-al-u'-min-āt*) [*bis*, twice; *aluminum*] A salt of aluminum containing two equivalents of aluminum combined with one of acid

Biangulate (*bi-ang'-gu-lāt*) [*bis*, twice; *angulus*, an angle]. With two angles.

Biapiculate (*bi-ap-ik'-u-lāt*) [*bis*, twice; *apex*, the summit]. With two summits.

Biarsenate (*bi-ar'-sen-āt*) [*bis*, twice; *arsenic*] An acid arsenate containing two atoms of hydrogen.

Biarticulate (*bi-ar-tik'-u-lāt*) [*bis*, twice; *articulus*, a joint]. Having a double joint.

Biasteriac, Biasterial, Biasteric (*bi-as-ter'-e-ak, bi-as-te'-re-al, bi-as-ter'-ik*) [*bis*, twice; *asterion*, a craniometric point]. **Relating** to the asterion on each side of the skull; **extending** between the two asteria.

Biatomic (*bi-at-om'-ik*). See *Diatomic* (Illus. Dict.).

Biaurite (*bi-aw'-rīt*) [*bis*, twice; *auris*, the ear]. Furnished with two ears or ear-like projections

Biaxial (*bi-aks'-e-al*) [*bis*, twice; *axis*]. Furnished with two axes

Bib. A portion of a red blood-corpuscle adherent to the crescent bodies observed in the blood of remittent fever patients

Bibasic (*bi-ba'-sik*) [*bis*, twice; *basis*, a base]. Having two hydrogen atoms replaceable by bases, as certain acids, dibasic

Biberin (*bib'-ur-in*). See *Beberin.*

Bibirina (*bib-ir-i'-nah*) See *Beberin.*

Biborate (*bi bo'-rāt*) See *Pyroborate.*

Bibrin (*bib'-rin*) See *Beberin.*

Bibromid (*bi-bro'-mid*) A compound of bromin with a radicle or element, containing twice as much bromin as another similar compound

Bicalcarate (*bi-kal'-kar-āt*) [*bis*, twice; *calcar*, a spur]. Furnished with two spurs or spur-like projections.

Bicalcic (*bi-kal'-sik*). See *Dicalcic.*

Bicallose, Bicallous (*bi-kal'-ōs, -us*) [*bis*, twice; *callosus*, callous] With two callous prominences.

Bicameral (*bi-kam'-ur al*) [*bis*, twice, *camera*, a vault] Having two compartments

Bicapitate (*bi-kap'-it-āt*) [*bis*, twice; *caput*, a head]. Having two heads, bicephalous, dicephalous.

Bicapsular (*bi-kap'-su-lar*) [*bis*, twice, *capsula*, a capsule] Having two capsules

Bicavitary (*bi-kav'-it-a-re*) [*bis*, twice; *cavitas*, a cavity] Having two cavities

Bicellular (*bi-sel'-u-lar*) [*bis*, twice; *cella*, a cell] Composed of two cells.

Bicephalic, Bicephalous (*bi sef'-al-ik, bi-sef'-al-us*). See *Dicephalous* (Illus. Dict.).

Bicephalus See *Dicephalous* (Illus. Dict.).

Bichat's Fat-ball. See under *Ball*

Bichlorinated (*bi-klor'-in-a-ted*) Combined with two atoms of chlorin.

Bicinctus, Bicingulatus (*bi-sink'-tus, bi-sin-gu-la'-tus*) [*bis*, twice; *cingere*, to gird] Having two zones or belts.

Bicipital, Bicipitous (*bi sip'-it-al, -us*) [*biceps*, double-headed] 1. With two heads. 2. Relating to one of the biceps muscles

Biclavate (*bi-kla'-vāt*) [*bis*, twice; *clava*, a club]. Clubbed at each end **B.-bihamate**, with the two club-shaped ends bent toward each other **B.-cylindric**, cylindric and with clubbed ends

Bicolorin (*bi-kol'-or-in*). Martins' name for esculin.

Bicoronal (*bi-ko-ro'-ne-al*) [*bis*, twice; *corona*, a crown]. Relating to the two koronia

Bicorporal, Bicorporate, Bicorporated (*bi-kor'-por-al, -āt, ā-ted*) [*bis*, twice; *corpus*, a body] Consisting of two bodies.

Bicrescentic (*bi-kres-ent'-ik*) [*bis*, twice; *crescere*, to grow]. Applied to a tooth having two ridges in the form of a double crescent

Bicrural (*bi-kru'-ral*) [*bis*, twice; *crus*, a leg]. Having two legs or leg-like processes

Bicuhyba, Bicuiba (*bik-we' bah*) See *Becuiba* (Illus. Dict.).

Bicuspis (*bi-kus'-pis*) [*bis*, twice; *cuspis*, a point]. A tooth with two cusps

Bicyanate (*bi-si'-an-āt*) [*bis*, twice; *cyanogen*]. A salt having two equivalents of cyanic acid and one of a base.

Bicyanid (*bi-si'-an-id*) [*bis*, twice; *cyanogen*]. A cyanid containing twice as much cyanogen as the lower member of the cyanid series.

Bicyanuret (*bi-si-an'-u-ret*). See *Bicyanid.*

Bidacryc (*bi-dak'-rik*) [*bis*, twice; *dacryon*]. In craniometry, relating to the two dacryons.

Bidactylate (*bi-dak'-til-āt*) [*bis*, twice; δάκτυλος, a finger]. See *Bidigitate*

Bidental (*bi-den'-tal*) [*bis*, twice; *dens*, a tooth]. Having two teeth or tooth-like prominences.

Bidigital (*bi-dij'-it-al*) [*bis*, twice; *digitus*, a finger]. Referring to the tip of a finger of each hand.

Bidigitate (*bi-dij'-it-at*) [*bis*, twice; *digitus*, a finger]. Having two fingers; bidactylate.

Biduous (*bid'-u-us*) [L., *biduus*]. Continuing for two days.

Biduum (*bid'-u-um*) [L.] A period of two days.

Bifacial (*bi-fa'-shal*) [*bis*, twice; *facies*, a face]. Having the opposite surfaces similar

Bifarious (*bi-fa'-re-us*) [*bifarius*]. Twofold; arranged in two more or less regular series or rows.

Bifemorocalcaneus (*bi-fem-o-ro-kal-ka'-ne-us*) [*bis*, twice; *femur*, the thigh bone, *calcaneum*, the heel]. See under *Muscles*

Bifissile (*bi-fis'-il*) [*bis*, twice; *findere*, to split] Parting naturally into halves.

Bifistular, Bifistulous (*bi-fis' tu-lar, -lus*) [*bis*, twice; *fistula*, a pipe]. With two tubes

Biflagellate (*bi-flaj'-el-at*) [*bis*, twice; *flagellum*, a whip]. Furnished with two flagella

Biform, Biformis (*bi'-form, bi-form'-is*) [*bis*, twice; *forma*, form] See *Dimorphous* (Illus Dict.)

Biformity (*bi-form'-it-e*). The condition of being dimorphous.

Biforous (*bi'-for-us*) [*biforus*]. 1. See *Biforate* (Illus. Dict.) 2. Having two valves.

Bigaster (*bi-gas'-tur*). See *Biventer* (Illus. Dict.).

Bigeminal, Bigeminous (*bi jem'-in-al, -us*) [*bis*, twice; *geminare*, to double]. Occurring in two pairs.

Bigibbose, Bigibbous (*bi-gib'-ōs, -us*) [*bis*, twice; *gibbus*, a hump] Having two gibbosities.

Biglandular (*bi-gland'-u-lar*) [*bis*, twice, *glandula*, a gland]. Furnished with two glands.

Bihamate (*bi-ham'-at*) [*bis*, twice; *hamatus*, hooked]. With a hook at both extremities

Bihastate, Bihastatus (*bi-has'-tat, -ta'-tus*) [*bis*, twice; *hasta*, a lance]. With two lance shaped processes.

Bihydrate (*bi-hi'-drāt*). See *Dihydrate*

Bihydric (*bi-hi'-drik*) See *Dihydric.*

Biischiatic (*bi-is-ki-at'-ik*). See *Bisischiadic* (Illus. Dict.).

Bilamellar, Bilamellate, Bilamellated (*bi-lam-el'-ar, -at, -a'-ted*) [*bis*, twice; *lamella*, a plate] Consisting of two thin plates.

Bilaminar, Bilaminate (*bi-lam'-in-ar, -at*) [*bis*, twice; *lamina*, a sheet]. Composed of two layers.

Bilate (*bil'-āt*) See *Glycocholate*

Bilaterality (*bi-lat-ur-al'-it-e*) [*bis*, twice; *latus*, the side] The condition of being bilateral

Bilberries (*bil'ber'-iz*). See *Vaccinium myrtillus.*

Bile. (See Illus Dict.) **B., Aeruginous,** bile having the color of verdigris **B., Azure, B., Blue.** See *B., Glastine.* **B., Crystallized,** Plattner's name for sodium taurocholate. **B., Cystic,** bile contained in the gall-bladder as distinguished from that which is transmitted directly from the liver to the duodenum. **B., Glastine,** that of a bluish color, so called from *glastum*, or woad (*Isatis tinctoria*), used for dyeing blue **B., Hepatic,** that which is transmitted directly from the liver to the duodenum without entering the gall-bladder. **B., Inspissated.** See *Fel bovis inspissatum* (Illus. Dict.). **B.-resin.** See *Bilin* (Illus. Dict.). **B.-stone.** See *Gall-stone* (Illus Dict.).

Bilharziasis (*bil-har-i-a'-sis*). See *Bilharziosis* (Illus. Dict.).

Bilianic Anhydrid. $C_{50}H_{70}O_{17} + 4H_2O$. The anhydrid of bilianic acid, occurring in small rhombic crystals.

Biliation (*bil-e-a'-shun*) [*bilis*, bile]. The excretion of bile.

Bilification (*bil-if-ik-a'-shun*) [*bilis*, bile; *facere*, to make]. The formation of bile

Biligulate, Biligulatus (*bi-lig'-u-lat, bi-lig-u la'-tus*) [*bis*, twice; *ligula*, a little tongue]. Formed like two tongues, or having two tongue-like processes.

Bilinguis (*bi-lin'-gwis*). See *Biligulate.*

Biliousness (*bil'-yus-nes*) [*bilis*, bile]. The condition marked by malaise, constipation, headache, and anorexia, with a furred tongue, attributed to disorders in the secretion and flow of bile

Bilixanthin (*bil-e zan'-thin*) See *Choletelin* (Illus Dict.).

Bill of Health. See under *Health.*

Bilobate (*bi-lō'-bāt*) [*bis*, twice, λοβός, a lobe] With two lobes, divided into two lobes, bilobed, bilobular.

Bilobation (*bi-lo-ba'-shun*) The condition of being divided into two lobes; a division into two lobes.

Bilocular (*bi-lok'-u-lar*) [*bis*, twice, *loculus*, a little place]. Having two cells; divided into two compartments, biloculate

Bilophodont (*bi-lof'-o-dont*) [*bis*, twice; λόφος, a crest, ὀδών, a tooth]. Having the teeth with two transverse ridges on the cutting surface

Bimaculate (*bi mak'-u-lāt*) [*bis*, twice; *macula*, a spot] Marked with two spots.

Bimalar (*bi-ma'-lar*). Extending between the two malar bones.

Bimalate (*bi-mal'-āt*) In a series of malates, that one which contains twice the amount of malic acid that the first one of the series does

Bimanous (*bi-ma' nus*) [*bis*, twice; *manus*, a hand]. Having two hands.

Bimargarate (*bi-mar' gar-āt*). A salt of margaric acid containing twice as much of the acid as a normal margarate

Bimarginate (*bi-mar'-jin-āt*) [*bis*, twice, *marginatus*, bordered]. Having two borders

Bimaxillary (*bi-maks'-il-a-re*). Extending between the two maxillas

Bimeconate (*bi-mek'-on-āt*). A meconate containing twice as much meconic acid as is contained in the corresponding normal meconate

Bimembral (*bi-mem'-bral*) [*bis*, twice; *membrum*, a member] With two limbs

Bimestral (*bi-mes'-tral*) [*bis*, twice; *mensis*, month]. Two months old; continuing two months.

Bimolybdate (*bi-mol'-ib-dāt*) A molybdate containing twice as much molybdic acid as the corresponding normal molybdate.

Bimucate (*bi-mu'-kāt*) A salt of mucic acid containing twice as much acid in proportion to the base as a normal mucate.

Bimucous (*bi mu'-kus*) [*bis*, twice; *mucus*, mucus]. Relating to two mucous surfaces.

Bimus (*bi'-mus*) [L.]. Two years of age; continuing two years.

Bimuscular (*bi-mus'-ku-lar*). Having two muscles. Syn., *Demyarious.*

Binal (*bi'-nal*). See *Binary* (Illus Dict.).

Binocular. (See Illus. Dict.) **B. Relief.** See under *Relief.*

Binoleate (*bin-o'-le-at*) [*bis*, twice; *oleum*, oil]. An oleate containing twice the amount of the oleic acid element that is contained in a normal oleate.

Binotic (*bin-ot'-ik*). See *Binaural* (Illus. Dict.).

Binoxalate (*bin-oks'-al-āt*). A salt of oxalic acid containing twice as much oxalic acid as a normal oxalate.

Bioblastic (*bi-o-blast'-ik*). Relating to bioblasts. **B. Theory, Altmann's**, according to which leukocyte granules are considered as definite biologic entities, which affect through oxygen-transmission both reduction and oxygenation, and in this manner accomplish the disunions and the syntheses of the economy without sacrificing their own individuality Cf. *Color-analysis*

Bioculate, Bioculatus (*bi-ok'-u-lāt, -us*) [*bis*, twice, *oculus*, an eye] Marked by two spots of color different from the chief color.

Biod (*bi'-od*) [βίος, life] 1. Animal magnetism. 2. See *Protyl* (Illus Dict) 3 Vital force.

Biodesmus (*bi-od-ez' mus*) [βίος, life; δεσμός, a bond]. The vital principle regarded as a bond between organisms

Biogen (*bi'-o-jen*) [βίος, life; γεννᾶν, to produce]. 1. See *Protyl* (Illus Dict) 2. See *Bioplasm* (Illus. Dict.). 3. See *Magnesium Dioxid*

Biogenetic (*bi-o-jen-et'-ik*) Relating to biogenesis. **B. Law.** See under *Law*.

Biograph (*bi'-o-graf*) [βίος, life; γράφειν, to write]. An apparatus for securing photographs of animals in motion Syn., *Kinematograph*

Biology. Syn., *Somatology; Organomy, Organology, Zoonomy.* **B, Dynamic.** See *Bionomy* (Illus. Dict). **B., Static.** See *Biostatics* (Illus Dict)

Biomagnetic (*bi-o-mag-net'-ik*) [βίος, life; μάγνης, magnet]. Relating to animal magnetism.

Biomantia (*bi-o-man'-she-ah*) [βίος, life; μαντεία, divination]. The pretended art of [illegible] length of a person's life, from observa[illegible] and other vital phenomena

Biometer (See Illus Dict) 2 An instrument of the nature of a tuning-fork, invented by Dr Collongues for the reproduction and increase of sounds of the body ordinarily perceived by auscultation.

Biometrics (*bi-o-met'-riks*) [βίος, life; μέτρον, measure] The science of the body-sounds perceived by auscultation

Bion (*bi'-on*) [βιῶν, to live] A definite physiologic individual element or organism Cf. *Morphon* (Illus. Dict.).

Bionomics (*bi-o-nom'-miks*) [βίος, life; νόμος, law] That branch of natural history which treats of the relations of organisms among themselves and to their environment

Biontic (*bi-on'-tik*) [βιῶν, to live]. Individual as opposed to phyletic.

Bionuclein (*bi-o-nu' klē-in*) [βίος, life; *nuclein*] A term suggested by Sacharoff (1902) for the hypothetic substance composed of a combination of iron and nuclein which exists in all enzymes, holding that all vital processes depend upon decomposition of living substance set up by them

Biophagism, Biophagy (*bi-of'-aj-izm, bi-of'-aj-e*) [βίος, life; φαγεῖν, to eat]. The capacity of absorbing living matter.

Biophilia (*bi-o-fil'-e-ah*) [βίος, life; φιλεῖν, to love]. The instinct for self preservation

Biophthorous (*bi-of'-thor-us*) [βίος, life; φθορά, destruction]. Ruinous to life.

Biophytum (*bi-of'-it um*) [βίος, life; φῦτον, plant] A genus of plants of the order *Geraniaceæ*. **B. sensitivum**, D. C., a native of the East Indies, where the root is used in inflammations, in gonorrhea, and in pulmonary affections.

Biopsy, Biopsia. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A name coined by Besnier for the excision during life of an eruptive lesion or fragment of a new-growth to establish the diagnostic histology of a malady.

Bios (*bi'-os*) [βίος, life]. The term applied by the father of natural history, Aristotle, "to the whole world of living" as opposed to the lifeless forms, the *abion*.

Biosophia (*bi-o-so'-fe-ah*). Troxler's name for bionomy

Biostatistics (*bi-o-stat-ist'-tiks*) [βίος, life; *status*, a state]. Vital statistics.

Biotics (*bi-ot'-iks*) [βιοτικός, vital]. The science of vital functions and manifestations.

Bioxalate (*bi-oks'-al-āt*). See *Binoxalate*.

Bipalatinoid (*bi-pal-at'-in-oid*). A gelatin capsule with two compartments.

Bipartition (*bi-part-ish'-on*) [*bis*, twice; *pars*, part]. Separation into two parts.

Biphorous (*bi'-for-us*). See *Biforate* (Illus. Dict.).

Biplumbic (*bi-plum'-bik*) [*bis*, twice; *plumbum*, lead]. Containing two atoms of lead.

Bipocillated (*bi pok'-il-a-ted*) [*bis*, twice; *pocillum*, a little cup]. Having two cup-like appendages.

Bipolarity (*bi po-lar'-it-e*) [*bis*, twice; *polus*, a pole]. The condition of having two processes from opposite poles, as a nerve-cell; or of having different electric properties existing at the two poles.

Bipotassic (*bi-po-tas'-ik*). Having two atoms of potassium.

Bipunctate (*bi-punk'-tāt*) [*bis*, twice; *punctum*, a point]. Having two dots or points.

Bipupillate (*bi-pu'-pil āt*) [*bis*, twice; *pupilla*, pupil of the eye] Marked with spots which contain two pupil-like dots.

Biramose, Biramous (*bi-ram'-ōz, -us*) [*bis*, twice; *ramus*, a branch]. Having two branches.

Birdpox (*burd'-poks*) A blastomycetic dermatitis of birds Syn, *Geflugelpocken, Taubenpocken; Pocken der Tauben* (Ger.).

Birefractive (*bi-re-frakt'-tiv*) [*bis*, twice; *refrangere*, to break]. Doubly refractive.

Birefringent (*bi-re-frin'-jent*) [*bis*, twice; *refringere*, to break back] Doubly refractive; anisotropic.

Birimose (*bi-ri'-mōz*) [*bis*, twice, *rima*, a cleft]. Having two clefts or slits.

Birth. (See Illus Dict) **B, Cross-.** See *Presentation, Transverse* (Illus. Dict). **B., Virgin-.** See *Parthenogenesis* (Illus Dict.)

Bi-salt (*bi'-salt*). See *Salt, Acid* (Illus Dict).

Bische (*bish*) [East Indian name]. Endemic dysentery.

Biseptate (*bi-sep'-tāt*) [*bis*, twice; *septum*, a hedge]. Having two septums

Bisferious (*bis-fe'-re-us*) [*bis*, twice; *ferire*, to strike]. Having two beats; dicrotic.

Bisilicate (*bi-sil'-ik-āt*) A silicate having twice the amount of silicic acid that a normal silicate has.

Bismal (*biz'-mal*). See *Bismuth Methylenedigallate*.

Bismutal, Bismuthol (*biz'-mu tal, -thol*). See *Bismuth and Sodium Phosphosalicylate*

Bismuth. (See Illus Dict) **B. Acetate,** $Bi(C_2H_3O_2)_3$, a white powder soluble in acetic acid It loses acetic acid when exposed. **B. Albuminate,** a light gray or white powder containing 9% of bismuth; it is used in stomachic or intestinal cramp. Dose, 5–15 gr. (0 32-0 97 gm.) 3 or 4 times daily **B. Alginoid,** a compound of bismuth nitrate and sodium alginate; a yellow powder containing 32% of metallic bismuth. **B. Arsenate,** $Bi(AsO_2)_3$, a white substance insoluble in water. **B. Benzoate,** $Bi(C_7H_5O_2)_3$, a white, tasteless powder containing 27% of benzoic acid, soluble in mineral acids and insoluble in water It is an internal and external antiseptic. Dose, 5–15 gr. (0.32–0.97 gm.). **B. Bilactomonotannate,** an odorless, tasteless, yellow powder, insoluble in water. It is used in diarrhea

of infants. Dose, 2–3 gm. (30–45 gr.). Syn., *Lactanin.* **B. Bismuthate,** $Bi_2O_5 + Bi_2O_3$, a gray-ish-white, heavy powder which is decomposed by acids. It loses oxygen by heat **B. Borate,** $BiBo_3$, a white powder, used as an intestinal antiseptic. Dose, 5–40 gr. (0.32–2.6 gm.). **B. Borophenate,** $Bi_2O_3B(C_6H_5)(CO_3) + 3H_2O$ It is recommended as a surgical dressing used as a dusting-powder, or in burns or scalds applied as a paste (25% to 50% in glycerin) on lint. Syn., *Xeroform.* **B. Borosalicylate,** an amorphous, grayish white powder, which is decomposed by water **B Bromid,** $BiBr_3$, yellow deliquescent crystals or crystalline masses decomposing by water, soluble in ether **B., Butter of.** See *B Chlorid.* **B. Butyrate,** $Bi_3(C_{10}H_{14}O_4)_3$, a white powder **B. Camphorate,** $Bi_3(C_{10}H_{14}O_4)_3$, a white powder. **B. Carbolate,** $Bi(OH)_2C_6H_5O$ (B. Fischer), a grayish-white powder, nearly odorless and tasteless, containing 80% of bismuth oxid and 18% to 19% of phenol It is an intestinal antiseptic and is used externally as a substitute for iodoform. Dose, 5–15 gr. (0.32–0.97 gm.). Syn., *B phenate; B. phenylate. Phenol bismuth.* **B. and Cerium Salicylate,** a white or pink powder used as an antirheumatic and intestinal antiseptic Dose, 5–15 gr (0.32–1.0 gm.) **B.-chinolin Rhodanate.** See *Quinolin-bismuth Sulfocyanid* **B. Chlorid,** $BiCl_3$, very deliquescent white crystals, soluble in small quantities of water; melts at 227° C Syn., *Butter of Bismuth* **B Chromate,** $Bi_2O_3 2CrO_3$, an orange-yellow amorphous powder **B. Chrysophanate,** $Bi(C_{15}H_9O_4)_2Bi_2O_3$ (Trojescer), a yellow amorphous powder insoluble in ordinary solvents, but soluble in nitric or sulfuric acid, it is used as a siccative in psoriasis Application: 5% to 20% ointment Syn., *Dermol.* **B. Cinnamate,** $Bi(C_9H_7O_2)_3Bi_2O_3$ Syn., *Hetoform* **B. Cresolate,** an odorless, tasteless, grayish white powder insoluble in water and alcohol, it is an internal and external antiseptic **B. Dithiosalicylate,** a bulky yellow powder without odor, used as a wound antiseptic, and in ophthalmic practice, in diseases of the nose and throat, and in dentistry Syn., *Thioform.* **B.ethyl,** $Bi(C_2H_5)$, a bivalent radicle. **B., Flowers of,** the product of the sublimation of bismuth with water. **B. Hydrate, B. Hydroxid,** $Bi(OH)_3$, a white amorphous powder soluble in acids **B. Iodate,** $Bi(IO_4)_3$, a heavy white powder slightly soluble in nitric acid **B. Iodid,** BiI_3, grayish-black shining crystals soluble in potassium iodid solution. **B. Iodosubgallate,** $C_6H_2(OH)_4COOBiI$, a grayish-green, bulky powder without odor and taste, changing to red when damp; it is soluble in alkali and dilute mineral acids, insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, and chloroform. It is an antiseptic and used as a dusting-powder on wounds. Syn, *Airol; B. oxyiodogallate.* **B. Isovalerate.** See *B. Valerianate* **B. Lactate,** $BiH(C_3H_4O_3)_2$, a white crystalline powder, slightly soluble in water, used as an internal and external antiseptic. Dose, 5–15 gr. (0.32–0.97 gm.) **B Lactophosphate,** white microcrystalline powder very [illegible] water. **B. Lactotannate.** See [illegible] **B. Loretinate,** a combination of bismuth and loretin, used as a surgical and intestinal antiseptic, and also in ophthalmology Dose, 7½ gr (0.5 gm.) **B., Magistery of.** See *B Subnitrate* (Illus Dict.). **B. Metacresol,** an intestinal antiseptic consisting of a combination of 75% of bismuth with 17.5% of metacresol. **B Methylenedigallate,** $4C_{15}H_{12}O_{10} + 3Bi(OH)_3$, a gray-blue bulky powder soluble in alkali and insoluble in water. It is used as an internal astringent. Dose, 0.1–0.3 gm every three hours. Syn., *Bismal.* **B.-naphthalin Benzoate,** an intestinal antiseptic. Dose, 0.5–1.0 gm. Syn., *Intestin* **B. Naphthoglycerite,** a remedy for gonorrhea. **B** *β*-**Naphtholate,** $2Bi(C_{10}H_7O)_3 + Bi_2O_3$ (Thomas), a light brown, odorless, insoluble powder containing 80% bismuth trioxid It is an intestinal antiseptic Dose, 15–30 gr. (0.97–1.94 gm.). Syn., *Orphol, B. naphtholate; Naphthol bismuth* **B. Nitrate,** $Bi(NO_3)_3 + 5H_2O$, clear, shining, hygroscopic crystals, without color and with an acid taste, soluble in acids and glycerin; it is used as an astringent and antiseptic Dose, 5–10 gr. (0.32–0.65 gm.) **B. Oleate,** a mixture of bismuth oxid and oleic acid, forming a yellowish-brown, soft, granular mass soluble in ether **B Oleopalmitate,** a compound of oleic and palmitic acids with a bismuth salt. **B Oxalate,** $Bi_4(C_2O_4)_6 + 15H_2O$, a white granular powder. **B. Oxybromid,** BiOBr, a yellowish-white powder insoluble in ordinary media. It is recommended in the treatment of nervous dyspepsia and hysteria accompanied by gastric pains and vomiting. Dose, 0.3–0.4 gm. several times daily **B., Oxycarbonate of.** See *B. Subcarbonate* (Illus Dict.). **B. Oxyiodid.** See *B Subiodid* (Illus Dict.) **B. Oxyiodogallate.** See *B [illegible]* **B. Oxyiodomethylgallol,** $C_6H_2[illegible]$, BiOH I, a dark gray powder containing 23.6% of iodin and 38.4% of bismuth, used as a surgical antiseptic Syn., *Iodogallicum.* **B Oxyiodopyrogallate, B. Oxyiodopyrogallol,** a combination of bismuth oxyiodid with pyrogallol, it is an amorphous yellowish-red powder, permanent in air and light and insoluble in the usual solvents It is recommended as a surgical antiseptic **B Oxyiodotannate,** a fine, odorless, tasteless, greenish-gray powder, used as a wound antiseptic Syn., *Ibit.* **B., Pancreatinized,** a yellowish-white powder said to contain 10% of bismuth trioxid, used in dyspepsia Dose, 15–75 gr (1–5 gm.) **B. Pentoxid,** Bi_2O_5, an unstable brown powder Syn., *Bismuthic oxid, Bismuthic anhydrid* **B., Peptonized, B. Peptonate,** a greenish yellow, soluble bismuth compound, used in dyspepsia and gastralgia Dose, 1–5 gm Syn., *Bismuthated peptone* **B Permanganate,** $Bi(MnO_4)_3$, a black, bulky powder soluble in dilute acids It is used as a dry dusting-powder for wounds and ulcers **B. Peroxid.** See *B. Bismuthate.* **B. Phenate, B. Phenylate.** See *B Carbolate* **B., Phenol-,** a compound of bismuth, 27.5% with phenol, 22%; it is used as an intestinal antiseptic **B. Phosphate,** $BiPO_4$, a white powder obtained by fusing together bismuth oxid, sodium hydrate, and phosphoric acid, and pulverizing the resultant mass; it is an intestinal disinfectant Dose, 3–8 gr (0.2–0.5 gm.) **B and Potassium Tartrate,** $BiKC_4H_4O_6$, a white powder soluble in water **B. Propionate,** $Bi(C_3H_5O_2)_3$ (?), a white amorphous powder **B. Pyroarsenate.** See *B Arsenate.* **B. Pyrogallate,** $(C_6H_3[OH_2]O)_2BIOH$, a yellow, tasteless, odorless powder, insoluble in water and alcohol, slightly soluble in very dilute hydrochloric acid It is an antiseptic, used internally in doses of 5–15 gr. (0.32–0.97 gm.) Applied for skin-diseases in 10% to 20% ointment or dusting-powder Syn., *Helcosol.* **B.-quinolin Sulfocyanid.** See *Quinolin-bismuth.* **B. Resorcinate,** a yellowish-brown powder containing about 4% of bismuth trioxid. It is used in catarrh of the stomach **B. Salicylate,** $(C_7H_6O_3)_3Bi_2O_3$, a salt obtained by Thibault from bismuth oxid, instead of the hydroxid as is customary. It is a crystalline, grayish-red powder, slowly decomposed by cold water, and more rapidly by hot water. It is used as an external and internal antiseptic. Dose, 5–15 gr. (0.32–0.97 gm.). **B. and Sodium Benzoate,** a white powder used as an intestinal antiseptic. **B. and Sodium Iodid,** BiI_3-

4NaI, red crystals decomposed by water, soluble in dilute acids. It is alterative and antiseptic. **B. and Sodium Phosphosalicylate**, a white, odorless, crystalline powder used as an external antiseptic and astringent in 1% to 4% solution or in 10% to 30% ointment or dusting-powder Syn., *Bismutal; Bismuthol.* **B. and Sodium Salicylate**, a white powder used as an intestinal disinfectant and in rheumatism. **B. Subbenzoate**, basic benzoate of bismuth; a white powder used as a wound antiseptic. **B Subbromid.** See *B Oxybromid* **B. Sulfate**, $Bi_2(SO_4)_3$, an amorphous white powder decomposed by water, soluble in nitric acid **B. Sulfid**, Bi_2S_3, blackish-brown powder, soluble in nitric acid and in boiling, concentrated hydrochloric acid. **B. Sulfite**, a combination of sodium sulfite and bismuth trinitrate. It is an intestinal antiseptic. Dose, 5–40 gr (0.32–2.6 gm) **B. Sulfocacodylate.** See *B. Thiocacodylate.* **B. Sulfocarbolate, B. Sulfophenate, B. Sulfophenylate**, a pale reddish powder partly soluble in water, used as a general intestinal disinfectant. Dose, 0.2–0.5 gm. (3½–8 gr.) 3 or 4 times daily **B. Sulfuret.** See *B. Sulfid* **B. Tannate**, a yellow powder used as an intestinal antiseptic Dose, 10–30 gr (0.65–1.94 gm.) **B. Tartrate**, $Bi_2(C_4H_4O_6)_3 + 6H_2O$, a white powder. **B. Ternitrate, B. Trinitrate.** See *B Nitrate* **B Tetroxid**, an oxidation-product of bismuth trioxid, Bi_2O_4, a heavy yellow-brown powder; sp. gr. 5.6 **B. Thiocacodylate**, $(As[CH_3]_2)_3S_6Bi$, golden-yellow flakes, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol and ether. **B. Tribromid.** See *B. Bromid* **B. Tribromocarbolate, B. Tribromophenate**, $Bi_2O_3(C_6H_2Br_3OH)$ (B Fischer), a yellow, odorless, tasteless, insoluble powder containing about 60% of Bi_2O_3 It is used as an antiseptic in cholera and intestinal disorders Dose, 8–15 gr (0.52–0.97 gm.) Maximum dose per day, 90 gr. (5.85 gm.). Syn., *Xeroform* **B. Trichlorid** See *B. Chlorid* **B. Trihydrate, B. Trihydroxid.** Same as *B Hydrate.* **B. Trinitrate.** See *B Nitrate.* **B. Trioxid**, Bi_2O_3, a heavy, yellow powder, soluble in acids It is incompatible with alkalis and water in excess. It is antiseptic and astringent Dose, 5–40 gr (0.32–2.6 gm.). Syn., *Bismuthous oxid* **B. Tungstate, B. Wolframite**, a white powder easily undergoing decomposition **B. Valerate, B. Valerianate**, a white powder with the odor of valerianic acid, soluble in dilute hydrochloric or nitric acid, insoluble in water or alcohol, it is used as a sedative and antispasmodic in neuralgia, chorea, epilepsy, etc. Dose, 1–3 gr. (0.065–0.149 gm.).

Bismuthal (*biz-mu'-thal*). Containing bismuth

Bismuthate (*biz-mu'-thāt*) A salt of bismuthic acid.

Bismuthic (*biz-mu'-thik*). Relating to bismuth, containing bismuth in its higher valency.

Bismuthosis (*biz-muth-ō'-sis*). The absorption of bismuth into the system.

Bismuthous (*biz-mu'-thus*) Containing bismuth as a trivalent radicle

Bismuthyl (*biz-mu'-thil*). BiO A univalent radicle. **B. Bromid.** See *Bismuth Oxybromid.* **B. Chlorid.** See *Bismuth Oxychlorid* (Illus Dict.). **B. Iodid.** See *Bismuth Oxyiodid*

Bismutose (*biz'-mu-tōz*). A bismuth and albumin compound, equivalent in action to bismuth subnitrate. Useful in gastrointestinal affections of infectious character. For children under 6 months the dose is 1–2 gm. (16–30 gr.); for those over 6 months it may be given in 1-dram doses.

Bisol (*bī'-sol*). Soluble bismuth phosphate containing about 20% of bismuth oxid. It is used in gastralgia. Dose, 3–7½ gr.

Bispep (*biz'-pep*). A proprietary preparation containing bismuth, pepsin, ammonium carbonate, and aromatics.

Bissection (*bis-sek'-shun*). See *Bisection* (Illus. Dict.).

Bistearate (*bi-ste'-ar-āt*). A stearate containing twice as much of the stearic-acid constituent as is contained in normal stearate.

Bistratal (*bi-strā'-tal*) (*bis*, twice; *stratum*, layer]. Arranged in two layers.

Bistriate (*bi-strī'-āt*) [*bis*, twice; *stria*, a furrow]. Marked with two lines or streaks.

Bisuccinamid (*bi-suk sin'-am-id*). $C_8H_{13}O_4N$. A crystalline substance obtained from succinic acid by action of ammonia.

Bisulfuret (*bi-sul'-fu-ret*). See *Bisulphid* (Illus. Dict.).

Bite (*bīt*) [AS, *bitan*]. 1. The corrosion of a substance with an acid 2 The more or less perfect coaptation of the upper and lower teeth *Open bite*, that in which the upper and lower incisors do not close together. *Underhung bite*, that in which the upper incisors overreach the lower

Bitonal (*bi-tō'-nal*) [*bis*, twice, *tonus*, a tone]. Double-toned

Bitterin (*bit'-ur-in*). See *Quassin* (Illus. Dict.).

Bituberculate (*bi-tu-ber'-kū-lāt*) [*bis*, twice, *tuberculum*, a tubercle] Furnished with two tubercles

Bituminization (*bi-tu-min-iz-ā'-shun*). A conversion into bitumen

Biurate (*bi-ū'-rāt*). An acid urate; a urate containing twice as much of the uric-acid constituent as an ordinary urate

Bivanadate (*bi-van'-ad-āt*) A vanadate containing twice as much vanadic acid as a normal vanadate

Biventer. (See Illus Dict) 2. A digastric muscle.

Bivittate (*bi-vit'-āt*) [*bis*, twice; *vitta*, a fillet] Marked by two longitudinal stripes

Bivoltine (*bi-volt' in*) [*bis*, twice, *volta*, a turn]. Bringing forth [illegible] the year

Bixa (*bik'-sah*) [illegible name] A genus of plants of the order *Bixaceæ* **B orellana**, L, the annotto tree, a native of South America and now distributed [illegible] the tropics, furnishing from the pulp [illegible] seeds the annotto of commerce The pulp is used as a remedy for dysentery and the seeds are said to be astringent and antipyretic

Bizincic (*bi-zink'-ik*) Containing two atoms of zinc.

Bizirconic (*bi-zir-kon' ik*) Containing two atoms of zirconium

Black (See Illus Dict) **B. Assizes**, that held at Oxford, July 6, 1577, when a putrid pestilence broke out. **B.bain** [OE.] Synonym of *Anthrax.* **B. Precipitate.** See *Mercury Oxid, Black.* **B water**, 1. Synonym of *Texas fever* 2 See *Azoturia.*

Bladder. (See Illus Dict.) 2. The sacculated connective tissue under the eyes, seen in old persons and in cretinoid affections **B., Bilobed, B., Bilocular**, a sacculated bladder having two pouches **B., Brain-**, the cerebral vesicle **B., Columnar, B., Columniform.** See *B, Fasciculated* (Illus Dict). **B., Encysted**, a urinary bladder with communicating cysts connected with it. **B., Eye-**, the optic vesicle. **B., Gall-.** See *Gall-bladder* (Illus Dict). **B.-gastrula.** See *Perigastrula* (Illus. Dict). **B.-germ.** See *Blastula* (Illus. Dict.). **B, Multilocular**, a sacculated bladder having many pouches. **B., Stammering**, Sir James Paget's name for that condition observed in young males who are unable to micturate when under observation or surrounded by unusual conditions or objects It is due to spasm of the compressor urethræ muscle **B., Stammering, False**, a condition in which there is some mechanical or patho-

logic interference with urination **B., Sterile,** a hydatid cyst without secondary cysts, heads, or broad capsules. **B., Supplementary,** a diverticulum caused by sacculation of the urinary bladder. Syn., *Paruterocystis.*

Blanchinin (*blank'-in in*). See *Arecin* (Illus. Dict.).

Blaps. See *Table of Parasites* (Illus. Dict.) **B. polycresta,** Forskal, an Egyptian species used as an article of food and as a remedy for earache and scorpion-bites.

Blast (*blast*) [AS., *blœst*] 1. See [illegible] 2 See *Blight* 3 Inflammation 4. A [illegible]

Blastema. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. An undifferentiated protoplasmic layer in certain eggs or embryos. **B., Ossific, B., Ossifying, B., Subperiosteal.** See *Osteogenetic Layer* (Illus. Dict.). **B. pili,** a hair papilla

Blasticle (*blast'-tik-l*) The vitelline nucleus.

Blastidium (*blas-tid'-e-um*) [*βλαστός,* a bud]. An endospore or cell [illegible] origin

Blastidule (*blast* [illegible] a bud] A conidium or other asexual [illegible]

Blastocelis (*blas-to-se'-lis*) [*βλαστός,* a germ; *κηλίς,* a spot]. Wagner's name for the germinal spot.

Blastocystinx (*blas-to-sist'-inks*) [*βλαστός,* germ, *κιστίγξ,* a little bladder] The germinal vesicle, blastocyst.

Blastoderm. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Blastodermic membrane; Germ membrane, Germinal membrane.* **B., Bilaminar,** the blastoderm when it consists only of the ectoderm and the entoderm. **B., Discoid.** See *Discogastrula* (Illus. Dict.) **B., Trilaminar,** the blastoderm after the formation of the mesoblast

Blastogenesis. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Reproduction by buds

Blastoma. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. One of a peculiar group of true tumors which originate from embryonic cell-rests, *e. g., chondromas, gliomas,* etc. Syn., *Enblastoma.*

Blastomyces (*blast-o-mi'-sēz*) [*βλαστός,* a bud; *μυκης,* a fungus]. A genus of budding fungi (*Blastomycetes*) usually referred to *Torula* or *Saccharomycetes.* **B dermatidis** (Gilchrist, 1894), a yeast-like organism producing a scrofuloderma in man. See *Dermatitis, Blastomycetic.*

Blastomycetes (*blas-to-mi-se'-tēz*) [*βλαστός,* a bud; *μυκης,* a fungus]. Single-celled thallophytes destitute of chlorophyl, which reproduce by yeast-like buds or by endogenous cell formation. By some authors used as synonymous with *Saccharomycetes.*

Blastomycetic (*blast-o-mi-se'-tik*) Pertaining to or caused by budding fungi (*Blastomycetes*). **B. Dermatitis.** See under *Dermatitis.*

Blastomycosis (*blas-to-mi-ko'-sis*). An affection due to budding-fungi (*Blastomycetes*). Cf. *Blastomyces, Saccharomyces; Torula*

Blastoprolepsis (*blast-o-pro-lep'-sis*) [*βλαστός,* a germ; *πρόληψις,* an anticipating]. Hastening of development.

Blastostroma (*blast-o-sto'-mah*) [*βλαστός,* a germ; *στρῶμα,* anything spread out]. See *Embryonic Area* (Illus. Dict.)

Blastous (*blast'-us*). Relating to a blastema

Blastzellen [Ger.] Primitive cells from which are developed all other kinds of cells They are seen in the embryo before any beginning of differentiation and are characterized by their large size, richness in cytoplasm, and large nuclei

Blatta. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 A clot of blood. **Tinctura Blattarum Orientalium,** used in whooping-cough. Dose, 1–2 drops in water at intervals of 2 hours.

Bleeders. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Physicians given to bloodletting; also professional bloodletters.

Blennetrorrhea (*blen-met-ror-e'-ah*). See *Metroblennorrhea* (Illus. Dict.).

Blennisthmia (*blen-isth'-me-ah*) [*βλέννα,* mucus; *ἰσθμια,* a throat]. Pharyngeal catarrh

Blennocele (*blen'-o-sēl*) [*βλέννα,* mucus; *κήλη,* a tumor]. Gonorrheal epididymitis.

Blennochesia, Blennochezia (*blen-o-ke'-ze-ah*) [*βλεννα,* mucus; *χέσειν,* to want to go to stool]. See *Blennenteria* (Illus. Dict.)

Blennocystitis (*blen-o-sist-i'-tis*) [*βλέννα,* mucus; *κίστις,* bladder] Catarrh of the urinary bladder.

Blennometrorrhea, Blennometrorrhœa (*blen-o-metror-e'-ah*). See *Metroblennorrhea* (Illus. Dict.)

Blennophlogisma, Blennophlogosis (*blen-o-flo-jis'-mah, blen-o-flo-go'-sis*) [*βλεννα,* mucus; *φλόγωσις,* inflammation]. Inflammation of a mucosa.

Blennorrhagia. (See Illus. Dict.) **B. analis.** See *Proctorrhea* (Illus. Dict.) **B. arthritica,** a disease similar to gonorrhea, but attributed to gout **B. balani.** See *Balanitis* (Illus. Dict.). **B. Balanopreputial,** gonorrheal balanoposthitis. **B., False. B. notha.** See *Balanitis* (Illus. Dict.) **B. ocularis.** See *Ophthalmia, Gonorrheal* (Illus. Dict.) **B., Partial,** gonorrhea affecting only a part of the urethra **B., Pulmonary, B. pulmonum** See *Bronchorrhea* (Illus. Dict.). **B rheumatica,** that attributed to rheumatism. **B. sanguinea,** gonorrhea with bloody discharge **B scorbutica,** that attributed to scurvy. **B. spuria.** See *Balanitis* (Illus. Dict.). **B. syphilitica,** gonorrhea combined with chancre. **B. urethralis,** gonorrhea confined to the urethra **B. urethrovaginal,** gonorrhea affecting both the urethra and the vagina.

Blennorrhea, Blennorrhœa. (See Illus. Dict.) **B, Alveolar,** a chronic affection of the alveolodental periosteum resulting in hyperplasia and suppurative degeneration and the loss of the teeth **B., Chronic.** See *Gleet* (Illus. Dict.) **B. ciliaris,** inflammation of the eyelids and [illegible] **B. conjunctivæ,** [illegible] formation of pus **B. infantum** See *Ophthalmia neonatorum* (Illus. Dict.) **B. intestini recti.** See *Proctorrhea* (Illus. Dict.) **B. nasalis,** coryza **B. neonatorum.** See *Ophthalmia neonatorum* (Illus. Dict.). **B. oculi,** purulent ophthalmia. **B oculi gonorrhoica,** gonorrheal ophthalmia. **B oculi neonatorum, B. purulenta infantum.** See *Ophthalmia neonatorum* (Illus. Dict.) **B., Stoerk's,** profuse chronic suppuration and consequent hypertrophy of the mucosa of the nose, pharynx, and larynx **B. torpida, B. urethralis, B venerea.** See *Gleet* (Illus. Dict.) **B. urinalis,** vesical catarrh; cystirrhea **B., Venereal.** See *Gleet* (Illus. Dict.). **B. ventriculi.** See *Blennemesis* (Illus. Dict.). **B. vesicæ,** vesical catarrh

Blennorrhoic (*blen-or-o'-ik*). See *Blennorrheal* (Illus. Dict.).

Blennostasin (*blen-o-sta'-sin*). The proprietary name for a yellow solid body said to be cinchonidin hydrobromid, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O(HBr)_2$, a nontoxic vasomotor constrictor and blennostatic. It is used in influenza, colds, night sweats, etc. Dose, 1–4 gm. (15–60 gr.) hourly.

Blennostatic. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. An agent capable of suppressing mucous discharges

Blennostrumous (*blen-o-stru'-mus*). Relating to gonorrhea and to scrofula.

Blennurethria (*blen-u-re'-thre-ah*) [*βλέννα,* mucus; *οὐρήθρα,* the urethra]. Urethral gonorrhea.

Blennymenerysipelas (*blen-e-men-er-e-sip'-e-las*)

[βλέννα, mucus; ἰμήν, membrane; *erysipelas*]. Erysipelas attacking a mucosa.

Blepharadenitis. (See Illus. Dict.) **B. tarsalis.** See *Hordeolum* (Illus. Dict.).

Blepharhelosis (*blef-ar-hel-o'-sis*). See *Entropion* (Illus. Dict.).

Blepharides (*blef-ar'-id-ēz*) Plural of *Blepharis* (Illus. Dict.).

Blepharis. (See Illus. Dict.) **2.** A genus of plants of the order *Acanthaceæ*. **B. capensis,** a species of South Africa; used in blood-poisoning from anthrax and in treatment of snake-bites. Dose, 3-4 fld. oz. of a 1 : 100 decoction.

Blepharitis. (See Illus. Dict.) **B. angularis.** See *B. intermarginalis*. **B. erysipelatosa,** erysipelas attacking the eyelids. **B. gangrænosa,** carbuncle of the eyelids. **B. glandularis, B. glandulosa,** inflammation of the meibomian glands. **B. intermarginalis,** irritation of the intermarginal part of the lids due to prolonged lacrimation and secretion of conjunctival inflammation. **B. interna,** palpebral conjunctivitis. **B. lymphatica.** See *B. simplex*. **B. pediculosa.** See *Phthiriasis ciliorum*. **B. phlegmonosa,** inflammation of the cellular tissue of the eyelid. **B. scrofulosa.** See *B simplex*. **B. simplex,** mild inflammation of the borders of the eyelids with formation of moist yellow crusts on the ciliary margins, gluing together the eyelids **B. squamosa,** that attended with the formation of scabs. **B. variolosa,** inflammation of the skin and subcutaneous tissue of the eyelids accompanying variola.

Blepharoblennorrhea, Blepharoblennorrhœa (*blef-ar-o-blen-or-e'-ah*). See *Ophthalmia, Purulent* (Illus. Dict.). **B. gonorrhoica, B. maligna,** gonorrheal ophthalmia. **B. neonatorum,** ophthalmia neonatorum. **B. urithritica,** gonorrheal ophthalmia.

Blepharocarcinoma (*blef-ar-o-kar-sin-o'-mah*) [*blepharon; carcinoma*]. Carcinoma affecting the eyelid.

Blepharocatochus (*blef-ar-o-kat-o'-chus*) [βλέφαρον, the eyelid; κάτοχος, holding fast]. See *Blepharostat* (Illus. Dict.).

Blepharochalasis (*blef-ar-o-kal-a'-sis*) [βλέφαρον, the eyelid; χαλασις, a slackening]. A method of treating trachoma, consisting in excision of oval slices from the upper and lower palpebral conjunctiva with incision of the outer canthus.

Blepharoclonus (*blef-ar-o-klo'-nus*) [βλέφαρον, the eyelid; κλόνος, commotion]. Spasm of the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle.

Blepharocoloboma (*blef-ar-o-kol-o-bo'-mah*). See *Coloboma palpebræ*.

Blepharoconjunctivitis (*blef-ar-o-kon-junk-tiv-i'-tis*). See *Conjunctivitis, Palpebral*.

Blepharoemphysema. See *Blepharemphysema* (Illus. Dict.).

Blepharohematidrosis (*blef-ar-o-hem-at-id-ro'-sis*) [βλέφαρον, the eyelid; αἷμα, blood; ἱδρῶν, to sweat]. The rare occurrence of sweating blood from the skin of the eyelid.

Blepharohyperidrosis (*blef-ar-o-hi-pur-id-ro'-sis*) [βλέφαρον, the eyelid; ὑπέρ, over; ἱδρώς, sweat]. Hyperhidrosis affecting the eyelid.

Blepharomelasma (*blef-ar-o-mel-az'-mah*) [βλέφαρον, eyelid; μέλας, black]. Seborrhœa nigricans occurring on the eyelid.

Blepharomelena (*blef-ar-o-mel-e'-nah*). See *Blepharochromidrosis*.

Blepharoncosis (*blef-ar-ong-ko'-sis*) [βλέφαρον, the eyelid; ὄγκος, an enlargement]. The formation of a blepharoncus, or the condition of suffering due to such a growth.

Blepharonysis (*blef-ar-on-is'-is*) [βλέφαρον, the eyelid; νύσσειν, to prick]. Operation for entropion by means of Gaillard's suture.

Blepharoplegmasia (*blef-ar-o-fleg-ma'-ze-ah*). See *Blephartis* (Illus. Dict.).

Blepharophthalmia (*blef-ar-of-thal'-me-ah*) [βλέφαρον, eyelid; ὀφθαλμός, eye]. Combined palpebral and ocular conjunctivitis.

Blepharophthalmic (*blef-ar-of-thal'-mik*). Relating to the eyelids and the globe of the eye, or to blepharophthalmia.

Blepharophthalmostat (*blef-ar-of-thal'-mo-stat*) [βλέφαρον, the eyelid; ὀφθαλμός, the eye; στατικός, causing to stand]. An appliance for holding the eyeball and the lids immovable.

Blepharoplast (*blef'-ar-o-plast*) [βλεφαρίς, a cilium or eyelash; πλάσσειν, to form]. An individualized centrosome.

Blepharorrhaphy. (See Illus. Dict.) **B., Median.** See *v. Arlt's Tarsorrhaphy*, in *Operations, Table of*.

Blepharosphincterectomy (*blef-ar-o-sfink-tur-ek'-to-me*) [βλέφαρον, the eyelid; σφιγκτήρ, sphincter; ἐκτομή, incision]. An operation to lessen the pressure of the upper lid upon the cornea; it consists in making an incision the entire length of the lid about 2 mm. above the lid border; by a second incision a small oval flap of skin, 2-4 mm broad, is removed along with all the underlying muscle-fibers. The wound is closed with two or three sutures. [M. E. Mulder]

Blepharosymphysis (*blef-ar-o-sim'-fiz-is*). See *Blepharosynechia* (Illus. Dict.).

Blepharosyndesmitis (*blef-ar-o-sin-ĕdes-mit'-tis*) [βλέφαρον, the eyelid; σύνδεσμος, a bond]. See *Conjunctivitis, Palpebral*.

Blepharydatis (*blef-ar-id'-it-is*) [βλέφαρον, the eyelid; ὐδατίς, a vesicle]. A hydatid affecting the eyelid.

Bletting (*blet'-ing*). A transformation of vegetable tissue and the assumption of a brown color without putrefaction.

Blight. (See Illus. Dict.) **2.** A fungus-disease of plants. The term was first applied by J. Burrill to a disease of apple-trees and pear-trees which he ascribed to a bacterium. **B., Sandy,** a form of ophthalmia attended with photophobia and a sensation of grittiness due to the formation of pus in the openings of the meibomian glands.

Blighted (*blit'-ted*). Withered, blasted; affected with blight.

Blindness. (See Illus. Dict.) **B., Blue,** acyanopsia; inability to recognize blue, bluish-green, or violet colors. **B., Bright's,** partial or complete loss of sight, which may be temporary, independent of any change in the optic disk or retina; it is seen in uremia. **B., Electric-light,** a condition similar to snow-blindness due to exposure of the eyes to intense and prolonged electric illumination. **B., Gold,** a form of retinal asthenopia at times affecting dentists, owing to which there is inability to distinguish the filling from the tooth. **B., Green,** inability to distinguish green or its complementary color, purplish-red. **B., Hen,** hemeralopia. **B., Intellectual, B., Mental,** inability to interpret visual impressions with correctness though sight is unimpaired. **B., Nervous.** See *Amaurosis* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Nocturnal,** hemeralopia. **B., Red, B., Red-green.** See *Anerythropsia* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Soul.** See *B., Psychic* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Transient,** temporary amblyopia. **B., Violet,** inability to distinguish purple from red and orange colors.

Block. (See Illus. Dict.) **2.** To obstruct the path of all sensory impressions in the nerve-trunks and roots in the spinal cord which connect the area of surgical operation with the sensorium.

Blocking (*blok'-ing*). F. Franck's term for the transi-

tory sensory paralysis of the entire peripheral distribution of a nerve by the infiltration of the sectional area of a nerve-trunk in any part of its course with cocain or a similar analgesic.

Blood. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. In veterinary practice, to bleed. **B., Acid.** See *Oxaciduria* (Illus. Dict.). **B.-boil.** See *Hematoma* (Illus. Dict.). **B.-cell,** a blood-corpuscle. **B., Chylous.** See *Lepemia* (Illus. Dict.). **B.-clot,** a coagulum **B.-clyster,** an enema prepared from the blood of animals and employed in acute anemia. **B -coagulation, Hammarsten's Theory of,** that paraglobulin takes no part in the process, there being only two factors, fibrinogen and fibrin-ferment. The action of the ferment splits the fibrinogen into fibrin, which is insoluble, and into fibrin-globulin, which remains in solution. [Raymond.] **B.-coagulation, Lilienfeld's Theory of,** this attributes to the nucleoproteid the power of splitting the fibrinogen into globulin and thrombosin, which latter unites with lime to form fibrin. [Raymond.] **B.-coagulation, Pekelharing's Theory of,** supposes that thrombin (the fibrin-ferment of Schmidt) is composed of nucleoalbumin and calcium and that the calcium leaves the nucleoproteid and unites with fibrinogen, the compound of the two being fibrin. The amount of lime being the same in fibrinogen as in fibrin, this theory cannot be sustained. [Raymond.] **B.-coagulation, Schmidt's Theory of,** the proteid now known as paraglobulin, termed by Schmidt fibrinoplastin; this substance, under the influence of fibrin-ferment, was held to enter into combination with fibrinogen, the result being fibrin. [Raymond.] **B.-count,** the estimation of the number of red corpuscles and leukocytes per cubic centimeter of blood. **B.-crasis,** the mixture of the constituents of the blood. **B.-cyst.** See *Hematoma* and *Hematocele* (Illus. Dict.). **B -disc.** See *B.-platelet* (Illus. Dict.). **B.-dust.** Synonym of *Hemokonia*. **B., Hepatic,** that of the hepatic vein. **B., Inflammatory.** See *Buffy Coat* (Illus. Dict.) **B.-iron.** See *Hemoferrum*. **B, Lake-colored, B., Laky,** that in which the hemoglobin is free in the serum, the red corpuscles being dissolved. **B.-lancet,** a specially devised instrument for obtaining blood for examination. **B -letter.** See *Bleeder* (2). **B.-motes.** See *Hemokonia*. **B.-murmurs.** See *Murmur, Hemic* (Illus. Dict.) **B.-pigments.** See *Hemoglobin; Hematin;* and *Hematocyanin* (Illus. Dict.). **B.-rain.** See *Bacillus prodigiosus*, in *Bacteria, Table of* (Illus. Dict.). **B.-spaces.** See *Lacunæ, Intervillous* (Illus. Dict.). **B.-stroke,** apoplexy. **B.-tube.** Same as *Blood-vessel*. **B.-vascular,** relating to or containing blood-vessels. **B.-vesicles,** the red blood-corpuscles. **B., White.** See *B.-plasma* (Illus. Dict.).

Bloodcorpuscles. (See Illus. Dict., under *Blood* and under *Corpuscles*.) **B., Colorless, B., Pale, B., White.** See *Leukocyte;* also *Corpuscles, White* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Granular,** bodies described by Erb in blood of mammals and supposed to be transitional blood-corpuscles.

Bloodletting. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Blooding*. **B., Revulsive,** that performed for arresting internal hemorrhage. **B., Spoliative,** bleeding to reduce the number of blood-corpuscles.

Blotch. (See Illus. Dict.) **B., Milk-.** See *Achor* (Illus. Dict.)

Blown. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Contaminated with a deposit of ova of flies.

Blue. (See Illus. Dict.) **B. Spot** (of the integument). See *Spot*.

Boak [Ar.]. Leprosy.

Board of Health. See under *Health*.

Boas Stool-sieve. See *Stool-sieve*.

Boasi. Surinam name for leprosy.

Boast [Angola name]. An ulceration occurring in elephantiasis.

Bocca-root (*bok'-ah-rūt*). See under *Tabernæmontana*.

Bocconia (*bok-o'-ne-ah*) [*S. Paul Bocconi*, an Italian botanist (1633-1704)]. A genus of plants of the order *Papaveraceæ*. **B. frutescens,** L., a native of the West Indies; the juice is purgative and anthelmintic.

Bocyl (*bō'-sil*). A mouth-wash consisting of an alcoholic solution of boric and cinnamic acids.

Bodik. A Malay liquor made from rice.

Body. (See Illus. Dict.) 3. A mass of matter **B., Adenoid.** 1. The prostate 2 A melanotic tumor. **B., Adrenal.** See *Capsule, Suprarenal* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Alloxur.** See under *Alloxur*. **B.s, Amylaceous, B., Amyloid,** a term applied by Virchow (1856) to bodies found in the central nervous system of adults and young people dying of various diseases (not alone diseases of the nervous system). They are concentrically striated, stain deep brown with Lugol's solution, blue with iodin and sulfuric acid, and give the characteristic amyloid color with the anilin stains. **B., Anococcygeal,** a mass of fibrous and muscular tissues lying between the anus and tip of the coccyx **B., Antimmune,** a substance held by Ehrlich in his lateral chain theory to enter into the composition of an antihemolysin (*q. v.*). Cf. *Anticomplement*. **B., Arantius'.** See *Corpora Arantii* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Axile.** See *Corpuscle, Axile* **B.s, Babes-Ernst's,** bodies found in bacteria, especially those derived from animal bodies or secretions; they are supposed to be condensations of the enchromatic substances of the bodies of bacteria. **B., Bence Jones',** peculiar bodies, consisting of albumose, found in the urine in certain affections of the bone-marrow, especially neoplasms. **B., Bigeminal.** See *Corpora quadrigemina* (Illus. Dict.) **B., Bigeminal, Anterior,** the anterior pair of the quadrigeminal bodies **B., Blackwell,** a special form of sensory nerve termination in epidermal tissues. **B., Browne's,** a special variety of sensory nerve termination in epidermal tissue. **B.s, Buchner's Albuminoid,** defensive proteids (*q. v.*). **B., Callous.** See *Corpus callosum* (Illus. Dict.). **B.s, Catalytic,** the ferments. **B.-cavities.** See *Spaces, Intermesoblastic* (Illus. Dict.) **B.-cavity.** See *Celoma* (Illus. Dict.). **B.s, Central,** peculiar corpuscles, which are permanently present near the nucleus in protoplasm during cell-division **B., Central,** the nucleus. **B.s, Chromatin,** bodies of various forms found in the reticulum of a cell undergoing mitosis. **B., Ciliary,** the ciliary muscle and processes. **B., Colostrum.** See *Colostrum Corpuscles* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Coming down of the,** prolapse of the rectum. **B., Concentric.** See *Hassall, Concentric Corpuscles of* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Crystalline.** See *Lens, Crystalline* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Dentate,** the olive. **B.s, Direction or Directive,** the minute abortive cells extruded by the egg-cell as the final phenomenon in the process of maturation; polar bodies. **B., Embryoplastic.** See *Cells, Embryoplastic* **B., Falling of the,** prolapse of the rectum **B., Fibroplastic.** See *Cells, Embryoplastic*. **B., Fimbriated.** See *Corpus fimbriatum* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Foreign,** a body which has gained entrance to the organism from without and which is likely to be a source of irritation. **B.s, Fuchsin, B.s, Fuchsinophil.** See under *Fuchsin* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Ganglionic,** nerve-cells. **B., Geniculate.** See *Corpora geniculata* and *Geniculate Bodies* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Geniculate, External.** See *Pregeniculum* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Geniculate, Inner.** See *Postgeniculum* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Geniculate, Internal.** See *Postgeniculum* (Illus. Dict.).

B., Geniculate, Outer. See *Pregeniculum* (Illus. Dict.). **B.s, Guarnieri's Vaccine.** See *Cytoryctes*. **B.s, Hassall's.** See *Hassall's Corpuscles* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Highmore's.** See *Corpus highmorianum* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Hoggan,** a special variety of sensory nerve termination in epidermal tissues. **B., Hyaloid.** See *Vitreous Humor* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Immune,** a name given by Pfeiffer to one of the two substances of a hemolytic serum. It is thermostable and has two affinities, a stronger one for the red blood-cell and a weaker one for the complement. Having two uniting processes, it is an amboceptor. **B., Innominate, of Giraldès.** See *Giraldensian Organ* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Intercarotic,** the aggregation of bloodvessels, nerves, and ganglia lying between the internal and external carotid arteries. **B., Intermediary, B., Intermediate.** See *B., Immune;* and *Amboceptor*. **B., Intravertebral,** the centrum of a vertebra. **B s, Joint.** See *Arthrolith*. **B.s, Lallemand-Trousseau's,** gelatinous masses found in the secretions of the seminal vesicles. **B.s, Landolt's,** small, elongated, clavate bodies lying between the rods and cones and resting upon the outer nuclear layer of the retina. **B.s, Langerhans',** the centroacinous cells of the pancreas. **B., Laveran's.** See *Plasmodium malariæ* (Illus. Dict.). **B. of Luys.** See *Luys' Body* (Illus. Dict.). **B.s, Malpighi's.** See under *Malpighian* (Illus. Dict.). **B.s, Meissner's.** See *Corpuscles, Tactile, of Wagner* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Melon-seed.** See *Arytholith*. **B.s, Metachromatic.** See *B.s, Babes-Ernst's*. **B., Muriform.** See *Morula* (Illus. Dict.). **B s, Nissl's,** chromophil corpuscles. The chromophilic bodies of a nerve-cell; finely granular bodies, of various sizes and shapes, brought out between the cytoreticulum by staining with Nissl's stain (methylene-blue). Syn., *Tigroid masses*. **B., Oken's.** See *Mesonephros* (Illus. Dict.). **B.s, Olivary.** See under *Olive*. **B.s, Olivary, Accessory.** See *Olives, Accessory, External* and *Internal*. **B., Optostriate,** the thalamus and striate body taken as one. **B.s, Organic,** compounds of animal or vegetal origin. **B.s, Organized,** organisms. **B.s, Pacchionian.** See *Pacchionian B.s* (Illus. Dict.). **B.s, Pacinian.** See *Corpuscles, Pacinian* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Papillary,** the papillary layer of the skin. **B.s, Parenchymal,** the lobules of the lacrimal gland. **B., Perforate, Intermediate.** See *Space, Posterior Perforated* (Illus. Dict.). **B.s, Perles' Anemia.** See under *Perles'* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Pineal.** See *Epiphysis* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Pituitary.** See *Hypophysis* (Illus. Dict.). **B.s, Plimmer's,** intracellular bodies observed by Plimmer in cancerous tissue. **B.s, Polar.** See *Polar Globules* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Postpyramidal,** the posterior pyramid. **B., Prepyramidal,** the anterior pyramid. **B., Psalloid.** See *Lyra of the Fornix* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Pyramidal,** an eminence on the interposterior surface of the fibrocellular and adipose plantar cushion in the *Equidæ*. **B., Restiform.** See under *Restiform* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Rhomboid,** the fourth ventricle. **B., Rosenmüller's,** the parovarium. **B.s, Russell's.** See *Fuchsin Bodies* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Sand.** See *Corpora arenacea*. **B.-sarcode,** the protoplasm of the cell-body. **B., Semilunar.** See *Cell, Demilune* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Striated.** See *Corpus striatum* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Suprarenal.** See *Capsules, Suprarenal* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Thyroid,** the thyroid gland. **B.s, Touch-.** See *Corpuscles, Tactile* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Trapezoid.** See *Trapezium* (2) (Illus. Dict.). **B.s, Turbinal, B.s, Turbinated,** the turbinal bones with their covering of vascular mucosa. **B.s, Vaccine.** See *Cytoryctes*. **B.s, Virchow-Hassall's.** See *Hassall's Corpuscles* (Illus. Dict.).

B., Vitreous. See *Vitreous Humor* (Illus. Dict.). **B.s, Winkler's,** spheric bodies observed in lesions of syphilis. **B., Wolffian.** See under *Wolffian* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Yellow.** See *Corpus luteum* (Illus. Dict.).

Boeck's Lotion. For dry, itching, inflammatory diseases. Talc and starch, each 50; glycerol, 20; lead-water, 100. The bottle to be well shaken; the lotion diluted with twice the volume of water and applied with a brush.

Boil. (See Illus. Dict.) **B., Blind,** one of brief continuance and not attended by the formation of a core. **B., Blood-.** See *Hematoma* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Bulam.** See under *Bulam* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Cat-.** See *B., Blind*. **B., Gum.** See *Abscess, Alveolar*. **B., Wasp's-nest.** See *Furunculus vespajus*.

Bolbomelanosis (*bol-bo-mel-an-o'-sis*) [βολβός, a bulb; μελάνωμα, blackness]. The process of formation of a melanoma.

Bole. (See Illus. Dict.) **B., White,** a white clay composed mainly of aluminum silicate.

Boletate (*bo'-let-āt*). A salt of boletic acid.

Boletic (*bo-let'-ik*). Relating to or derived from the genus *Boletus*.

Boletiform (*bo-let'-e-form*). Shaped like a mushroom.

Boletivorous (*bo-let-iv' or-us*) [*Boletus; vorare*, to devour]. Subsisting on fungi.

Boliformin (*bol-e-form'-in*). A compound of formaldehyd and aluminum silicate occurring as a whitish-gray powder; it is used as a dusting-powder.

Bollingera (*bol-in'-jer-ah*) [*Bollinger*, the discoverer]. A genus of bacteria. See *Bacteria, Table of* (Illus. Dict.).

Bolometer (*bo-lom'-et-ur*) [βολή, a throw; μέτρον, measure] A device for measuring minute differences in radiant heat. Syn., *Thermic balance*.

Bolus. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A mass of masticated food ready to swallow. **B. alba.** See *Bole, White*. **B. hystericus.** See *Globus hystericus* (Illus. Dict.)

Bombate, Bombiate (*bom'-bāt, bom'-be-āt*). A salt of bombic acid.

Bonducin (*bon'-du-sin*). $C_{14}H_{15}O_5$. A bitter principle from bonduc seeds; a white powder soluble in alcohol, chloroform, fats, and oils, used as a febrifuge. Dose, 0.1–0.2 gm. (1.5–3 gr.).

Bone. (See Illus. Dict.) **B., Acetabular.** See *B., Cotyloid*. **B., Adgustal,** G. St. Hilaire's name for the pterygoid bone of Owen in fishes. **B., Adnasal,** G. St. Hilaire's name for Owen's premaxillary bone of fishes. **B., Adorbital.** 1. See *Lacrymal Bone* (Illus. Dict.). 2. The malar bone in fishes. **B.s, Air-.** See *B.s, Pneumatic*. **B., Alisphenoid,** in comparative anatomy a cartilage lying anterior to the auditory capsule and corresponding to the greater wing of the sphenoid in man. **B., Angular,** in comparative anatomy one that aids in the formation of the lower and back part of the mandible. Syn., *Operculoangular bone*. **B., Ankle-.** See *Astragalus* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Antorbital.** See *B., Suborbital*. **B., Apohyal,** G. St. Hilaire's name for the ceratohyal bone of mammals. **B., Articular.** 1. That element of the mandible or lower jaw which is formed from the condylar portion of the cartilaginous rudiment in Meckel's cartilage. Syn., *Os articulare; Os condyloideum maxillæ inferioris; Os articulare, submalléal* (in fishes), *subrupial* (in crocodile). 2. That portion of the osseous tissue of a bone which lacks haversian canals and lies immediately beneath the articular cartilage. **B.s, Asymmetric,** bones lying on one side of the median plane of the body and not divided by it into two equal parts. **B., Back-,** the vertebral col-

umn. **B., Bar, the** pubic bone. **B., Basal.** See *B., Basisphenoid;* and *B., Basioccipital.* **B., Basibranchiostegal.** See *B., Urohyal.* **B., Basidigital,** a name for the metacarpal and metatarsal bones because they lie at the base of the phalanges. **B., Basihyal.** See *Basihyal* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Basilar.** 1. The sphenoid and occipital bones regarded as one. 2. The sacrum. 3. The last lumbar vertebra. 4. The basioccipital bone. 5. The basisphenoid bone in birds. **B., Basioccipital,** the basilar part of the occipital bone. **B., Basioccipitosphenoidal.** See *B., Parasphenoid.* **B., Basipresphenoid,** in comparative anatomy a bone resulting from the junction of the basisphenoid and presphenoid bones. **B., Basisphenoid.** 1. In human embryology, that part of the sphenoid bone from which the posterior part of its body and the sella turcica originate. 2. In comparative anatomy, a cartilage bone lying between the basioccipital and presphenoid bones. **B., Basitemporal.** 1 A membrane bone underlying the basisphenoid and a part of the basioccipital bones in birds 2. The lingula of the sphenoid. **B.s, of Bertin.** See *B.s, Sphenoidal Turbinated* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Blade,** the scapula. **B., Boat-like,** the scaphoid bone. **B., Breast-,** the sternum. **B., Calf-,** the fibula. **B., Canal-,** the clavicle. **B., Cancellated, B., Cancellous,** bone consisting chiefly of spongy tissue. **B., Cannon-.** See *Cannon-bone* (Illus. Dict.). **B.s, Cartilage,** those having intracartilaginous ossification. **B., Cavalry,** a calcification of the tendon of the adductor magnus muscle of riders. **B., Ceratobranchial,** the bone of a branchial arch situated between the hypobranchial and the epibranchial bones. **B., Ceratohyal.** 1. The epihyal bone of mammals. 2. In comparative anatomy, one corresponding to the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone in man **B., Channel,** the clavicle. **B., Cheek-,** the malar bone. **B.s, Chevron.** See *Chevron-bones* (Illus. Dict.). **B.-chips.** See *Senn's Bone Plates* (Illus. Dict.). **B.s, Chondrogenous.** See *Cartilage Bones* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Cloacal,** one in fishes running from the symphysis ischii to the ventral wall of the cloaca. **B., Cockal,** the astragalus. **B., Coffin,** the ungual phalanx of solipeds. **B., Collar-,** the clavicle **B., Coracoid,** an independently ossified element of the ventral portion of the shoulder girdle. In reptiles it is usually broad and often fenestrated (lizards), and is connected by a ligament at the cartilaginous end with the precoracoid (turtles). In crocodiles, together with the scapula it makes up the shoulder girdle. In birds it is strong and united to the curved scapula at the glenoid cavity. Among mammals it is complete only among monotremes; in the others its only vestige is the process (coracoid) of the scapula in front of the glenoid process. **B., Coronal,** the frontal bone. **B., Coronary,** in veterinary anatomy the middle phalanx of the manus. **B., Coronoid.** 1. In comparative anatomy a bone on the inner aspect of the mandible, corresponding to the coronoid process of the inferior maxilla of man. 2. The supraangular bone. **B., Cotyloid,** in lower vertebrates a little bone in the acetabulum lying next to the os pubis. **B.s, Covering.** See *Membrane-bones* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Coxal,** the coccyx and ilium. **B., Crazy.** See *Funny Bone* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Cribriform,** the ethmoid bone. **B., Cross,** the sacrum **B., Crow-beak,** the coracoid bone. **B.-crumb.** See *Granules, Osseous.* **B., Crupper,** the coccyx. **B., Cuneiform, Great, or Large,** the middle cuneiform bone of solipeds. **B., Cuneiform, Small,** in veterinary anatomy a bone located on the inner side of the tarsus and a representative of the union of the internal and middle cuneiform bones of man. **B.s, Cylindrical.** See *B.s, Long.* **B.s, Dermal,** Owen's name for bones belonging to the cutis and which are ossifications of it. **B., Dermalethmoid, B., Ectethmoid, B., Ectoethmoid.** See *B., Prefrontal.* **B., Ectocuneiform.** See *B., Cuneiform, External* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Ectopterygoid,** in comparative anatomy a bone extending from the superior maxilla to the pterygoid bone. **B., Ell,** the ulna. **B.s, Elongated,** long bones, like the ribs, devoid of a medullary cavity. **B., Endochondral,** such true bone as originates from osteoblastic centers in fetal cartilage, and not from periosteum. **B., Entocuneiform,** the internal cuneiform bone. **B., Entoglossal,** the glossohyal bone. **B., Entohyal.** See *B., Glossohyal.* **B., Entopterygoid,** in comparative anatomy a thin layer of bone lying against the inner borders of the palatine and pterygoid bones. **B.s, Epibranchial,** several small bones lying between the ceratohyal and the superior pharyngeal bones and extending horizontally from the margins of the latter. **B., Epiceratohyal.** See *B., Epihyal.* **B., Epihyal,** in comparative anatomy a small bone situated between the ceratohyal and stylohyal bones. **B., Epiotic.** 1. An embryonic cartilage bone corresponding to the lower portion of the mastoid process of the temporal bone. 2. In comparative anatomy, a bone forming the posterointernal portion of the auditory capsule. **B., Epipterygoid,** in comparative anatomy a slender bone lying anterior to the outer side of the prootic bone and articulating with the latter and with the pterygoid bone. **B.s, Epipubic.** See *B.s, Marsupial.* **B., Episternal.** 1. The urohyal bone. 2. The interclavicle. 3. See *B., Suprasternal.* **B., Ethmoid, Lateral.** See *B., Prefrontal.* **B.s, Ethmoturbinal,** the lateral masses of the ethmoid bone. **B., Exercise,** an ossification occurring in the left arm of soldiers and attributed to constant pressure of a musket upon it. **B., Exoccipital,** a cartilage bone forming in the fetus the side of the foramen magnum and the occipital condyle of the occipital bone. It unites with the occipital bone about the sixth year, but in many of the lower vertebrates it remains distinct through life. **B., Extrascapular.** See *B., Suprascapular.* **B., Face,** the malar bone. **B., Falciform,** in the mole and allied mammals a falcate sesamoid bone situated on the radial side of the manus. **B.s, Flat,** bones in which the length and breadth exceed the thickness. **B., Forehead.** See *B., Frontal.* **B., Fork.** See *B., Furcular.* **B., Frontal, Anterior.** See *B., Prefrontal.* **B., Frontal, Posterior.** See *B., Postfrontal.* **B., Frontonasal.** See *B., Nasal* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Frontoparietal,** one formed by the junction of the frontal and parietal bones. **B., Furcular,** the united clavicles of a bird; the wish-bone. **B., Hamate.** See *B., Unciform* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Hammer.** See *Malleus* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Haunch.** See *Aitchbone.* **B., Heart.** See *Os cordis.* **B., Heel,** the calcaneum. **B., Hip-.** See *B., Innominate* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Hook.** See *B., Unciform* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Huckle-.** 1. The astragalus 2. The coccyx. **B., Hyomandibular,** in certain fishes the uppermost bone in the mandibulatory suspensorium, representing the incus of higher vertebrates. **B., Hyosternal.** See *B., Ceratohyal.* **B., Hypohyal,** the body of the hyoid bone. **B., Hyposternal.** See *B., Epihyal.* **B., Hypotympanic.** See *Quadrate* (2) (Illus. Dict.). **B., Hypsiloid.** 1. See *B., Ilyoid* (Illus. Dict.). 2. In the plural, the last coccygeal vertebras, on account of their ∪ shape. **B., Iliac,** the ilium. **B. of the Incas,** the interparietal bone when it persists through life as a distinct bone. **B., Incisive, B., Incisor.** See *B., Intermaxillary.* **B., Infraorbital,** in comparative anatomy one forming an arch on the lower rim of the orbit.

B., Ingrassial, the orbitosphenoid bone in fishes. **B., Interclavicular.** See *Interclavicle* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Intercuneiform,** an inconstant bone in the human foot occupying a fossa between the proximal ends of the internal and middle cuneiform bones, where they rest against the scaphoid. **B., Interhyal.** See *B., Stylohyal.* **B., Interischial,** the tuberosity of the ischium when it preserves its distinctness through life. **B., Intermaxillary,** a bone of the middle front part of the upper jaw and becoming fused with it in adult life; in many of the lower vertebrates it remains distinct, or, uniting with its mate of the opposite side, forms one bone bearing the incisor teeth. **B., Interparietal,** in the fetus the tabular part of the occipital bone, sometimes persisting through life as a distinct bone. **B., Intestinal,** the ilium **B.s, Investing.** See *Membrane-bone* (Illus Dict). **B.s, Irregular,** those of such irregular shape that they cannot be classed as long, flat, etc **B , Jaw-, Upper.** See *Maxilla, Superior* (Illus. Dict). **B., Jugal.** See *B , Lacrymal* (Illus. Dict). **B., Jugular, B., Key,** the clavicle. **B , Knuckle,** the coccyx. **B., Lacrimal, Lesser,** the unciform process of the lacrimal bone articulating with the superior maxilla when it persists through life unconnected with the lacrimal bone **B , Lambdoid** See *B., Interparietal* **B , Lenticular.** See *B., Orbicular.* **B., Lepidoid,** the squamous portion of the temporal bone **B s, Lid** See *Membrane-bone* (Illus Dict) **B s, Ligament** See *B s, Sesamoid* (Illus Dict) **B s, Long,** those in which the length greatly exceeds the breadth, and which are furnished with a medullary canal. **B., Lower Jaw.** See *B , Maxillary, Inferior* (Illus. Dict). **B., Lunar, B., Lunate.** See *B , Semilunar* (Illus Dict). **B., Mandible, B , Mandibular, B., Mandibulary.** See *B., Maxillary, Inferior* (Illus. Dict). **B., Manual Exercise.** See *B , Exercise* (Illus. Dict). **B.s, Marsupial, B.s, Prepubic,** two slightly curved bones articulating with the anterior margins of the pubic bones and diverging into the layers of the abdominal parietes. They occur in the *Marsupialia* **B , Mastoid.** 1 The squamosal bone. 2 The epiotic bone. 3 The hyomandibular bone 4. The opisthotic bone. **B., Mastotympanic.** See *B , Prootic.* **B., Maxillary Turbinated.** See *B , Maxilloturbinal.* **B., Maxillojugal.** See *Maxilla, Superior* (Illus Dict.). **B., Maxilloturbinal,** in comparative anatomy the homolog of the inferior turbinated bone of man. **B.s, Membrane.** See under *Membrane* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Mentomeckelian,** in some lower vertebrates a bony nodule lying beside the symphysis menti **B., Mesethmoid.** See *Mesethmoid* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Mesocuneiform,** the middle cuneiform bone. **B., Mesopterygoid.** See *B , Entopterygoid* **B., Mesotympanic.** See *B , Symplectic.* **B., Metacarpal, Principal,** in veterinary anatomy the larger of the two metacarpal bones. **B.s, Metaplastic.** See *B , Periosteal.* **B., Midfrontal.** See *B., Frontal* (Illus. Dict). **B., Midjaw.** See *B , Intermaxillary.* **B., Multiform,** the sphenoid bone. **B., Nasoturbinal,** in comparative anatomy the representative of the superior turbinated process of the ethmoid in man. **B., Navicular,** in veterinary anatomy a sesamoid bone in the tendon of the flexor digitorum profundus behind the third phalanx. **B.s, Nonpneumatic,** bones containing no air-sacs. **B., Occipital, External.** 1. The opisthotic bone. 2 The exoccipital bone. **B., Occipital, Inferior.** See *B , Basioccipital.* **B., Occipital, Lateral.** 1. See *B., Exoccipital.* 2. See *B., Epiotic.* **B., Occipital, Pneumatic,** Hyrtl's name for an inconstant ossicle situated at the occipital insertion of the rectus capitis lateralis muscle and communicating with the **mastoid** portion of the temporal bone. **B., Occipital, Superior.** See *B., Supraoccipital.* **B., Odontoid,** the odontoid process of the axis when it is a distinct bone. **B., Olfactory.** 1. The ethmoid 2. See *Mesethmoid* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Operculo-angular.** See *B., Angular.* **B , Opisthotic,** a bone in some of the lower vertebrates forming the posteroventral part of the auditory capsule and represented in the human subject by the lower part of the petrosa, the fenestra rotunda, and the inferior half of the fenestra ovalis. **B., Orbicular,** the orbicular process of the incus, represented in some of the lower vertebrates by a small bony disc attached to the long crus of the incus. Syn., *B , Lenticular, Lenticulus.* **B., Orbitosphenoid,** in comparative anatomy a bone situated above and anterior to the optic foramen, a homolog of the lesser wing of the sphenoid in man. Syn., *Ingrassial bone* in fishes. **B , Otocranial, Anterior.** See *B., Prootic.* **B., Otocranial, Posterior.** See *B., Opisthotic.* **B., Otocranial, Superior.** See *B , Epiotic.* **B.s, Overlapping.** See *Membrane-bone* (Illus Dict.). **B., Palatal, B., Palatine.** See *B., Palate* (Illus. Dict.) **B., Palatomaxillary,** in comparative anatomy one formed by the junction of the palate bone and the upper jaw. **B., Palatopterygoid,** in comparative anatomy one formed by the junction of the palate bone with the pterygoid **B., Papyraceous,** the ethmoid bone. **B., Parasphenoid, B., Parasphenoidal,** a long membrane bone found at the base of the skull in some of the lower vertebrates In the bulk of the fishes and *Amphibia* forming the chief part of the base of the skull, and apparently replacing in function the basisphenoid and presphenoid bones. In higher vertebrates it is often confused with the basisphenoid bone. **B., Parethmoid.** See *B., Ethmoturbinal.* **B., Paroccipital.** See *B , Epiotic.* **B., Pastern.** See under *Pastern* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Pastern, Small,** in veterinary anatomy the middle phalanx of the manus. **B , Pea-shaped.** See *B , Pisiform* (Illus. Dict.). **B , Pedal,** in veterinary anatomy the third distal phalanx of the manus **B., Pelvic, Anteroventral,** the os pubis **B., Penial,** a membrane bone occurring in the septum of the penis of some mammals **B., Periosteal.** See under *Periosteal* (Illus. Dict). **B., Periotic,** one formed by the junction of the epiotic, prootic, and opisthotic bones and representing the petrosa and mastoid portion of the temporal bone in man **B., Peroneal,** the fibula. **B., Petromastoid.** See *B , Periotic.* **B , Petrosal.** See under *Petrosal* (Illus Dict.). **B., Petrotympanic.** See *B , Tympanoperiotic* **B., Ploughshare,** 1. Applied to the vomer, from its shape 2 See *Pygostyle* (Illus Dict.). **B., Pneumatic,** those containing many air-cells or air-sacs. **B., Postfrontal, B., Postorbital,** in comparative anatomy a membrane bone lying dorsad to the orbit and above the alisphenoid bone **B., Posttemporal.** See *B., Supracapular.* **B , Precoracoid.** 1 A bony nodule lying anterior to the ventral end of the coracoid bone. [Gegenbaur] 2. The coracoid process of the scapula. [Sabatier.] **B , Prefrontal,** in comparative anatomy a bone lying in front of the nasal capsule and bounding the exit of the olfactory nerve externally; the united prefrontal bones of the lower vertebrates are represented in man by the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid **B., Prefrontonasal,** one formed by the junction of the prefrontal and nasal bones. **B., Premaxillary.** See *B., Intermaxillary.* **B., Prenasal,** one located at the anterior end of the pig's nasal septum and included in the cartilage running around the nostrils. **B , Preorbital.** See *B., Suborbital.* **B., Presphenoid,** in comparative anatomy a bone found at the base of the skull articulating an-

teriorly with the mesethmoid bone and the vomer, and, posteriorly with the basisphenoid bone; it is represented in man by that part of the body of the sphenoid lying in front of the lesser sphenoid and the olivary eminence. Syn., *Basihelonde's* **B., Primitive Key.** See *B., Praeoracoid.* **B.s, Primordial.** See *Cartilage Bones* (Illus Dict.) **B., Prootic,** in comparative anatomy one forming the anteroventral part of the auditory capsule and corresponding to the upper part of the petrosa, a part of the mastoid process of the temporal bone, and the greater part of the labyrinth in man **B, Propellor.** See *B., Innominate* (Illus. Dict.). **B, Pterotic,** in comparative anatomy a small inconstant bone situated between the prootic and epiotic bones on the upper and external side of the auditory capsule **B., Pterygoid,** in comparative anatomy a bone running from the palatine to the quadrate regions and in man represented by the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid. **B., Puboischiadic, B., Puboischiatic,** the os pubis and the ischium taken as one **B., Pyramidal.** See *B., Cuneiform* (Illus Dict.). **B., Quadrate.** See *Quadrate* (2) (Illus Dict.). **B., Quadratojugal,** in comparative anatomy a bone running backward from the malar bone to the quadrate It is represented in man by the zygomatic process of the temporal bone. **B, Raven.** See *B, Coracoid* **B.s, Rickety,** those of rachitic subjects, deficient in earthy matter. **B, Rider's.** See *B, Cavalry.* **B.s, Roof,** membrane bones **B., Rooting-.** See *B, Prenasal.* **B, Rudimentary Metacarpal,** in veterinary anatomy two small bones shaped like an inverted pyramid on the inner and outer sides of the posterior surface of the chief metacarpal bone, they are the rudiments of the metacarpal bones of man Syn, *Splint bones.* **B, Rump.** 1. The coccyx 2. The sacrum. **B., Scaphocuboid,** a bone formed by the union of the scaphoid and cuboid bones **B., Scapholunar,** a bone formed by the union of the scaphoid and semilunar bones. **B.s, Scleral.** See *B.s, Dermal* **B, Sclerogenous.** See *Membrane-bone* (Illus. Dict.). **B.s, Sclerosteous.** See *B.s, Sesamoid* (Illus Dict.). **B, Sclerotal, B, Sclerotic,** in some of the lower vertebrates the bony plates found in the sclera of the eye **B., Scooping.** See *B., Prenasal.* **B., Seat.** See *Ischium* (Illus Dict.) **B s, Secondary.** See *Membrane-bone* (Illus. Dict.). **B.-segment,** a sclerotoma **B, Septal,** in some vertebrates the ossification occurring in the ventricular septum of the heart **B., Septomaxillary,** in many of the lower vertebrates a bony plate or nodule attached to the side of the nasal septum near its anterior end. **B., Sesamoid, Small,** the navicular bone of the horse. **B., Share.** 1. The ilium 2 The os pubis. **B.-shave,** femoropopliteal neuralgia **B., Shin,** the tibia **B.s, Short,** those in which the length does not exceed the breadth in a marked degree. **B.s, Skin.** See *B s, Dermal* **B., Sieve-like,** the ethmoid bone. **B., Sling,** the astragalus **B., Sphenoid, Posterior.** See *B, Basisphenoid* **B., Sphenotic.** See *B, Postfrontal* **B., Splanchnic,** those developed within the visceral tissues **B, Splenial.** 1. In comparative anatomy one found on the inner surface of the mandible between the angular and dentary bones. **B s, Splint.** See *B.s, Metacarpal, Rudimentary.* **B., Splinter,** the fibula. **B, Spoke,** the radius **B s, Spongy.** See *B.s, Cancellous;* and *B s, Turbinate* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Spongy, Inferior,** the inferior turbinate bone. **B., Squamomastoid,** one formed by the junction of the squamous and mastoid bones **B, Squamosal, B., Squamous,** in comparative anatomy a scale-like bone situated above and anterior to the auditory capsule representing the squamous part of the temporal bone and the zygomatic process in man. **B., Squamosoparietal,** one formed by the junction of the squamous and parietal bones. **B., Squamosotympanic,** one formed by the union of the squamosal and tympanic bones. **B., Square.** See *Quadrate* (2) (Illus. Dict.). **B., Stirrup.** See *Stapes* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Stylohyal,** in comparative anatomy a slender bone connecting the hyoid apparatus with the skull and represented in man by the styloid process of the temporal bone. **B.s, Subcaudal.** See *B.s, Chevron.* **B s, Subdermal,** membrane bones **B., Subjugal.** See *B., Supraangular* **B., Suboccipital.** See *B, Basioccipital* **B., Suborbital,** in comparative anatomy the largest of the bones represented in man by **B, Superadded** See *Membrane-bone* (Illus Dict.). **B., Supercarpal,** the pisiform bone of the horse. **B, Superficial Ethmoid.** See *B, Prefrontal.* **B., Supermaxillary,** the superior maxilla **B.s, Supernumerary,** such as arise from independent osteoblastic centers and fail to fuse with contiguous masses in the normal way, as the parietal bones at the lambda **B., Superorbital** See *B, Supraorbital* **B, Supraangular,** in lower vertebrates a bone lying on the outer side and dorsal margin of the mandible. **B., Supraclavicular,** in some of the lower vertebrates a slender bone articulating with the coracoid bone and with the suprascapular **B., Supraethmoid,** in comparative anatomy a bone sometimes overlying the upper part of the nasal capsule **B, Supraoccipital, B., Suroccipital,** the squamous part of the occipital bone **B., Supraorbital,** in some of the vertebrates a bone forming the rim of the orbit **B.s, Supraorbital,** one or two rows of bones composing the rim of the orbit **B, Suprascapular, B, Surscapular,** a bone connecting the scapular arch with the skull **B s, Suprasternal.** See *Cartilages, Brecht's* **B, Supratemporal,** in comparative anatomy a bone situated above and posterior to the squamosal bone and with which it is sometimes confluent **B.s, Sutural,** the wormian bones of the skull **B.s, Symmetric,** those, like the sternum, which are divided equally by the median plane of the body. **B, Symplectal, B., Symplectic,** in comparative anatomy a small bone articulating with the lower border of the hyomandibular bone and with the inner face of the quadrate bone **B., Syzygy.** See *B, Fascular* **B.s, Tabular,** those having flat tabular surfaces **B., Tail,** the coccyx. **B, Tegumentary.** See *Membrane-bone* (Illus. Dict.) **B., Temple,** the temporal bone. **B.s, Thyrohyal,** the greater cornua of the hyoid bone They persist as distinct bones throughout the life of many of the lower vertebrates **B., Tongue.** See *B, Hyoid;* and *B., Urohyal.* **B., Tricuspid,** the sixth cervical vertebra **B.s, Tubular,** the long bones. **B., Turbinal,** the inferior turbinate bone **B., Turbinated, Anterior.** See *B, Turbinate, Superior* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Turbinated, Posterior.** See *B., Turbinate, Inferior* (Illus Dict.). **B., Tympanohyal,** in lower vertebrates a bone connecting the stylohyal bone with the posterior margin of the tympanic bone. **B., Tympanomalleal.** 1 The symplectal bone. [Agassiz] 2. The quadratojugal bone [Dugès.] **B., Tympanoperiotic,** a bone formed by the junction of the periotic and tympanic bones. **B., Urohyal,** in comparative anatomy a bone extending backward from the basihyal bone and blending with the median elements of the branchial arches **B., Vertex, B., Vertical.** See *B., Parietal* (Illus. Dict.). **B.s, Vesalius'.** See *B s, Sesamoid* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Vomeropalatine,** one formed by the fusion of the vomer and palate bones. **B.s, Wedge-shaped,** the

cuneiform bones. **B., Whistle-,** the coccyx. **B., Wish-.** See *B., Furcular.* **B.s. Wrist.** See *B.s, Metacarpal* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Yoke,** the malar bone. **B., Zygomatic,** the malar bone.

Boracite (*bo'-ras-it*) Native magnesium borate.

Boral (*bo'-ral*). See *Aluminum borotartrate.*

Boralid (*bo'-ral-id*). A proprietary wound antiseptic said to contain equal parts of boric acid and acetanilid.

Borated (*bo'-ra-ted*). Containing boric acid.

Borax. (See Illus. Dict.) **B. carmin,** a solution of borax and carmin in water, it is used as a stain.

Bordeu's Doctrine of Vitalism. See under *Vitalism.*

Border (*bord'-ur*) [ME.]. In anatomy, the boundary of an area or surface. **B., Basal, B., Cuticular, B., Striated.** See *Laver, Cuticular.* **B., Bright,** the margin of a ciliated cell. **B., Vermilion,** the line of union of the mucosa of the lip with the skin.

Bordet's Specific Test for human blood is based upon the fact that the blood-serum of an animal subcutaneously injected with the blood of another animal of a different species rapidly develops the property of agglutinating and dissolving the erythrocytes similar to those injected, but has no effect upon blood derived from any other source. [DaCosta.]

Boric (*bo'-rik*). Relating to boron; containing boron. **B. Anhydrid, B. Oxid,** B_2O_3, a transparent, brittle, hard glass obtained from boric acid by expulsion of water by heat.

Boricin (*bo'-ris-in*). A proprietary mixture of borax and boric acid used as an antiseptic on mucosas.

Borid (*bo'-rid*). A compound of boron with a radicle or element.

Borine (*bo'-rēn*). 1. A compound of 1 atom of boron and 3 atoms or 3 molecules of a univalent radicle. 2. A proprietary antiseptic said to contain boric acid and aromatic steatoptens

Borism (*bo'-rizm*). Poisoning with boric acid.

Borneene (*bor'-ne-en*). $C_{10}H_{16}$. A peculiar volatile oil, the chief constituent of oil of camphor. It is isomeric with oil of turpentine and holds in solution borneol and resin.

Bornesite (*bor'-ne-sīt*). $C_7H_{14}O_6$. Monomethyl ether of dambose-glycose, a glucoside occurring in caoutchouc from Borneo, it forms rhombic prisms soluble in water, melting at 175° C., subliming at 205° C.

Borneyl (*bor'-ne-il*). $C_{10}H_{14}$. The radicle of Borneo camphor.

Borobenphene (*bor-o-ben'-fēn*) The proprietary name for an antiseptic solution said to contain glycerin, boric acid, benzoic acid, and phenol. It is nonpoisonous and pleasantly aromatic.

Borocalcite (*bo-ro-kal'-sīt*). Native calcium borate.

Borocarbid (*bo-ro-kar'-bid*). A compound of borax and carbon.

Borocitrate (*bo-ro-sit'-rāt*). A compound of both citric and boric acid with an element or radicle.

Borofluorin (*bo-ro-flu'-or in*). A proprietary antiseptic and germicide said to contain boric acid, sodium fluorid, benzoic acid, and formaldehyd.

Boroformalin, Boroformol (*bo-ro-form'-al-in, bo-ro-form'-ol*). A proprietary antiseptic said to consist of borosalicylic glycerol, benzoresorcinol, menthol, thymol, eucalyptol, and formalin.

Borogen (*bo'-ro-jen*). Boric acid ethylester. It is used by inhalation in diseases of the air-passages.

Boroglycerol (*bo-ro-glis'-er-ol*). Boroglycerid dissolved in glycerin by heating.

Borol (*bo'-rol*). Potassium borosulfate.

Borolyptol (*bo-ro-lip'-tol*). A proprietary internal and external antiseptic said to contain acetoboroglycerid, formaldehyd, and the antiseptic constituents of *Pinus pumilio,* eucalyptus, myrrh, storax, and benzoin.

Borometz (*bo'-ro-mets*). See *Cibotium barometz.*

Borophenol (*bo-ro-fe'-nol*). A soluble disinfectant compound of borax and phenol.

Borosalicyl, Borosalyl (*bo-ro-sal'-is-il, bor'-sal-il*). Sodium borosalicylate.

Borosilicate (*bo-ro-sil' ik-āt*). A compound of boric and silicic acids with a base.

Borosol (*bo'-ro-sol*). A proprietary liquid used as a wash for perspiring feet and said to contain aluminum tartrate, boric and salicylic acids, glycerin, and free tartaric acid.

Borotartrate (*bo-ro-tar'-trāt*). A combination of boric and tartaric acids with a base.

Borotartrol (*bo-ro-tar'-trol*). A mixture of neutral sodium tartrate and boric acid.

Borsyl (*bor'-sil*). A proprietary dusting-powder for perspiring feet, said to consist of borax, boric acid, talcum, and spermaceti.

Bosom (*booz'-um*) [AS., *bōsm*]. The breast of a human being

Boss. (See Illus. Dict.) **B., Parietal.** See *Eminence, Parietal* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Pott's.** See *Curvature, Pott's* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Sanguineous.** 1 A swelling due to a contusion and containing extravasated blood 2. See *Caput succedaneum* (Illus. Dict.).

Bossed (*bost'*). Having a prominent center on a circular flat surface.

Botanophagous (*bot-an-of'-ag-us*) [βοτάνη, a plant; φαγεῖν, to eat] Subsisting wholly on vegetables.

Botanophagy (*bot-an-of'-aj-e*). Vegetarianism.

Botch (*botsh'*). See *Blotch* (Illus. Dict.).

Botelliferous (*bot-el-if'-ur-us*) [*botellus,* a sausage; *ferre,* to bear]. Having sausage-shaped processes or appendages.

Botellus (*bo-tel'-us*) [L.] 1. A sausage. 2. A bowel.

Bothrenchyma (*both-ren'-ke-mah*) [βόθρος, a pit; ἐγχεῖν, to pour in]. Pitted tissue.

Bothrioid (*both'-re-oid*) [βόθρος, a pit; εἶδος, likeness]. Pitted, foveolated; covered with pit-like markings.

Bothryops (*both'-re-ops*) [βόθρος, a pit; ὤψ, an eye]. A genus of serpents. **B. lanceolatus,** a deadly snake of Martinique causing great mortality.

Botryococcus (*bot-re-o-kok'-us*) [βότρυς, a bunch of grapes; κόκκος, a berry]. The name given by Poucet and Doi to the supposed specific organism of botryomycosis as seen in that following the castration of horses.

Botryomyces (*bot-re-o-mi'-sēz*) [βότρυς, a bunch of grapes; μύκης, a fungus]. A general term for those fungi which occur in grape-like clusters.

Botryomycoma (*bot-re-o-mi-ko'-mah*) [βότρυς, a bunch of grapes; μύκης, a fungus]. A tumor due to botryomycosis.

Botryomycotic (*bot-re-o-mi-kot'-ik*). Relating to or affected with botryomycosis.

Botryophyma (*bot-re-o-fi'-mah*) [βότρυς, a bunch of grapes; φῦμα, a growth]. A vascular, fungus-like growth from the skin. **B. cæruleum,** a form having a blue coloration. **B. rubrum,** a form having a red color.

Botulin (*bot'-u-lin*). See *Botulismotoxin.*

Botulismotoxin (*bot-u-liz-mo-toks'-in*). A toxic albumose of poisonous meat produced by *Bacillus botulinus,* van Ermengem. Syn., *Botulin, Botulinic acid.*

Bouchard's Coefficient. See *Coefficient.*

Bougie. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A suppository. **B., Acorn-tipped,** one tipped with an acorn-shaped expansion. **B. à empreinte,** one with a waxy substance adherent to its point, by means of which an impression of the stricture may be taken. **B., Bellied,**

one with an expansion in some part of its shaft. **B., Bulbous, one with a** bulbous tip. **B., Caustic, B., Cauterizant.** See *B., Armed* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Conical,** one tapering uniformly from one end to the other or from some point in the shaft to the end. **B., Corrosive.** See *B., Armed* (Illus. Dict.). **B. de baleine,** a whalebone bougie. **B., Dilatable, B., Dilating,** one which can be expanded in diameter, and is designed for dilation of strictures **B., Electrolysis,** a metal bougie with an insulated shaft, used in electrolytic treatment of stricture. **B., Emplastic.** 1. See *B. à empreinte.* 2. A flexible bougie coated with a mixture of wax, diachylon, and olive oil. **B., Eustachian,** a piece of catgut for insertion through a catheter into the eustachian tube for dilation or medication. **B., Exploring,** one for use as a probe in diagnosis **B., Flexible.** See *B., Gum-elastic.* **B., Fusiform,** one with a spindle-shaped shaft. **B., Gum-elastic,** one made of some fabric rolled into a cylinder and coated with India-rubber, linseed oil, or other substance. **B., Medicated.** 1. A bougie charged with some medicament. 2. A medicated suppository. **B., Ointment,** one carrying ointment. **B., Olive-tipped,** a kind of bulbous bougie. **B., Plaster.** See *B., Emplastic* (2). **B., Rigid,** one that does not bend. **B., Rosary,** a beaded bougie used in a strictured urethra. **B., Salve.** See *B., Ointment.* **B., Soluble,** a suppository composed of substances dissolving at body-temperature. **B., Wales' Rectal,** a flexible bougie made of soft rubber. **B., Wax,** one made of fine silk or other material soaked in melted wax and rolled into a cylindric shape. **B., Whip,** one with filiform end gradually increasing in thickness.

Boundou. See *Akazga* (Illus. Dict.).

Boutron. A Hawaiian name for influenza.

Bovillæ (*bo-vil'-e*) [L.]. Measles.

Bowdichia (*bo-dich'-e-ah*) [*Edward Bowdich*, an English naturalist]. A genus of plants of the order *Leguminosæ.* **B. virgiloides,** H. et B., a South American tree, of which the bark (alchornoque or alcornoque bark) is diaphoretic, roborant, and antisyphilitic. It contains alcornin and the glucosid sicopirin.

Bowel. (See Illus. Dict.) **B.-complaint,** diarrhea. **B., Lower,** the rectum.

Bowman's Sarcous Elements. See under *Sarcous* (Illus. Dict.).

Bracelets (*brās'-lets*). Transverse lines across the anterior aspect of the wrist.

Brachiation (*bra-ke-a'-shun*) [*brachium,* arm]. A form of locomotion by means of the arms, as seen in apes.

Brachiform (*brā'-ke-form*) [*brachium,* arm; *forma,* form]. Arm-shaped.

Brachiocrural (*bra-ke-o-krur'-ral*) [*brachium,* the arm; *crus,* the leg]. Pertaining to or affecting the arm and leg.

Brachiofacial (*bra-ke-o-fa'-shal*). Pertaining to both arm and face.

Brachiofascialis (*bra-ke-o-fas-e-a'-lis*) [*brachium,* the arm; *fascia,* a bundle]. See under *Muscles.*

Brachiometrum (*brak-e-o-met'-rum*) [βραχίων, the arm; μέτρον, a measure]. An apparatus for measuring the thickness of the arm.

Brachiorrhachidian (*brak-e-or-ak-id'-e-an*) [βραχίων, the arm; ῥάχις, the spinal column]. Relating to the arm and the spinal cord.

Brachium. (See Illus. Dict.) **B. anterius.** See *Prebrachium* (Illus. Dict.). **B. conjunctivum, B. conjunctorium.** See *Prepeduncle* (Illus. Dict.). **B. conjunctivum anterius.** See *Prebrachium* (Illus. Dict.). **B. conjunctivum posterius.** See *Postbrachium* (Illus. Dict.). **B. copulativum,** the superior peduncle of the cerebellum. **B. corporis bigemini inferioris, B. corporis bigemini superioris, B. inferius.** See *Postbrachium* (Illus. Dict.). **Brachia fornicis,** the pillars of the fornix. **Brachia lateralia,** the prebrachium and postbrachium. **B. movens quartus,** the latissimus dorsi muscle. **B. pontis.** See *Medipeduncle* (Illus. Dict.). **B. posterius. B. quadrigeminum inferius.** See *Postbrachium* (Illus. Dict.). **B. quadrigeminum superius.** See *Prebrachium* (Illus. Dict.).

Brachyauchen (*brak-e-aw'-ken*) [βραχύς, short; αὐχήν, neck]. A short neck; a short-necked individual.

Brachycheirous, Brachychirous (*brak-e-ki'-rus*) [βραχύς, short; χείρ, the hand]. Having short hands.

Brachycnemic, Brachyknemic (*brak-e-ne'-mik*) [βραχύς, short; κνήμη, the leg]. A term applied by Sir W. Turner to a leg proportionately shorter than the thigh.

Brachyfacial (*brak-e-fa'-shal*). See *Chameprosopic* (Illus. Dict.).

Brachyglossal (*brak-e-glos'-al*) [βραχύς, short; γλῶσσα, tongue]. Having a short tongue.

Brachygnathous, Brachygnathus (*brak-e-na'-thus*). Having short jaws.

Brachyhieric (*brak-e-hi'-e-rik*) [βραχύς, short; ἱερόν, sacrum]. Having a short sacrum. Cf. *Dolichohieric.*

Brachykerkic (*brak-e-kur'-ik*) [βραχύς, short; κερκίς, a shuttle]. Having the forearm disproportionately short, as compared with the upper arm.

Brachynin. See *Brachinin* (Illus. Dict.).

Brachynosis, Brachynsis (*brak-in-o'-sis, brak-in'-sis*) [βραχύς, short; νόσος, disease]. The contraction or shortening of an organ or part by disease.

Brachyntic (*brak-in'-tik*). Related to or affected with brachynosis.

Brachyotus (*brak-e-o'-tus*) [βραχύς, short; οὖς, the ear] Short-eared.

Brachypneum (*brak-e-nu'-mah*). See *Brachypnea* (Illus. Dict.).

Brachystaphylic (*brak-e-staf'-il-ik*) [βραχύς, short; σταφυλή, the palate]. Having a short alveolar arch. Cf. *Leptostaphylic; Mesostaphylic.*

Brachystelma (*brak-e-stel'-mah*) [βραχύς, short; στήλη, column]. A genus of plants of the order *Asclepiadeæ.* **B. fringeri,** a native of the French Soudan, where the edible tubers form an important part of the food; it is called *fikongo.*

Brachystomus (*brak-e-sto'-mus*) [βραχύς, short; στόμα, mouth]. Having a short mouth.

Brachyuranic (*brak-e-u-ran'-ik*) [βραχύς, short; οὐρανός, the palate]. See *Brachystaphylic.* Cf. *Dolichouranic; Mesuranic.*

Bracket (*brak'-et*) [OF., *braquet*]. An apparatus for supporting or rendering a joint immovable.

Bradycausis (*brad-e-kaw'-sis*) [βραδύς, slow; καῦσις, a burning]. A slow burning; the application of a slow caustic.

Bradycinesia. See *Bradykinesia.*

Bradydiastole (*brad-e-di-as'-to-le*) [βραδύς, slow; διαστολή, a drawing apart]. A prolongation of the diastolic pause; it is generally associated with myocardial lesions. Syn., *Bradydiastoha.*

Bradyfibrin (*brad-e-fi'-brin*). See *Pseudofibrin* (Illus. Dict.).

Bradyglossia (*brad-e-glos'-e-ah*) [βραδύς, slow; γλῶσσα, tongue]. Abnormal slowness of speech.

Brain. (See Illus. Dict.) **B., End.** See *Telencephalon* (Illus. Dict.). **B.-energy of Cullen.** See *Force, Animal.* **B., Great,** the cerebrum. **B., Softening of.** See under *Softening* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Twixt.** See *Diencephalon* and *Thalamencephalon*

(Illus. Dict.). **B.-wasting, Chronic,** Crichton Browne's term for mental disturbance marked by confusion, loss of memory, and inertia. **B., Water on the.** Synonym of *Hydrocephalus.*

Branchiogenic, Branchiogenous (*brang-ke-o-jen'-ik, brang-ke-oj'-en-us*) [βράγχια, gills; γεννᾶν, to produce]. Formed from a branchial cleft.

Brand [AS., *brinnan*, to burn]. A disease of wheat and other cereals due to the parasitic fungus *Uredo carbo.*

Brasilein (*bra-zil'-e-in*). $C_{16}H_{12}O_5 + H_2O$. The red coloring-matter produced by the oxidation of brasilin. Syn., *Brazilein.*

Brassicon (*bras'-ik-on*). A proprietary local application for headache, said to consist of 2 gm. oil of peppermint, 6 gm. camphor, 4 gm. ether, 12 gm. alcohol, 6 drops mustard oil.

Brassy-eye. See *Chalkitis.*

Brayera. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A genus of plants of the order *Rosaceae.*

Brayerin (*bra'-yer-in*). See *Koussin*, under *Brayera* (Illus. Dict.).

Brazil Wood. See *Caesalpinia echinata.*

Brazilein (*bra-zil'-e-in*). See *Brasilein.*

Bread. (See Illus. Dict.) **B., Bleeding,** a bloody appearance in bread due to the presence of *Bacillus prodigiosus.* **B., Famine,** bread made from other and less nutritious substances than flour, as the sawdust of nonresinous woods like beech and birch mixed with beans and flour and used in time of famine to eke out the limited supply of flour. **B., Guarana.** See *Guarana* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Indian,** bread-fruit, the fruit of the tree *Artocarpus integrifolia.* **B., Pulled,** fresh bread pulled apart longitudinally and rebaked until brittle. **B., St. John's,** the pods of *Ceratonia siliqua.*

Break. (See Illus. Dict.) 3. To change suddenly and involuntarily from the natural voice to a shrill one or to a whisper, as with boys at puberty, or with adults under strong emotion.

Breast. (See Illus. Dict.) **B., Cooper's Irritable,** neuralgia of the breast; mastodynia neuralgica. **B., Funnel,** a depression of the chest-walls at the sternum resembling the bowl of a funnel; it is like shoemaker's breast only it may occur at any point. Syn., *Funnel-chest.* **B., Gathered.** See *B., Broken* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Hysteric,** a form of mastodynia due to hysteria. **B., Shoemaker's,** a depression of the sternum in shoemakers due to the pressure of tools against it and the xiphoid cartilage

Breastings (*breast'-ings*). See *Colostrum* (Illus. Dict.).

Breath. (See Illus. Dict.) **B., Shortness of,** dyspnea. **B.-sounds, Veine Fluide Theory of:** "According to which a blowing sound is generated whenever a fluid (whether liquid or gas) passes suddenly and with sufficient momentum (*i. e.*, for the same fluid, velocity) from a narrow space into a much wider one." [Fagge and Pye-Smith.]

Breathing. (See Illus. Dict.) **B. Capacity.** See *Vital Capacity* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Cheyne-Stokes'.** See *Respiration, Cheyne-Stokes'* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Indeterminate.** See *Respiration, Bronchovesicular* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Jerky.** See *B., Interrupted* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Spurious,** sighing. **B., Subtubular, B., Transitional, B., Vesiculotubular.** See *Respiration, Bronchovesicular* (Illus. Dict.). **B. Volume.** See *Air, Tidal* (Illus. Dict.).

Breeze. (See Illus. Dict.) **B., Electric.** See *Static Breeze* (Illus. Dict.).

Breidin (*bre'-id-in*). A constituent of elemi.

Brein (*bre'-in*). A glucosid isolated from *Bryonia alba.* It is a powerful stimulant to the arterioles and useful in the treatment of postpartum hemorrhage and other metrorrhagias.

Breisky's Method of measuring the dimensions of the pelvis at its outlet, consisting in measuring externally the distance between the tuberosities of the ischia, and also in taking the distance from the junction of the sacrum and coccyx to the lower border of the arcuate ligament.

Bremer's Color-test for diabetic urine. See under *Test*

Brenzcain (*brenz'-ka-in*). See *Guaiacol-benzyl Ester.*

Brenzkatechinuria (*brens-kat-e-kin-u'-re-ah*). See *Alkaptonuria* (Illus. Dict.).

Brephydrocephalus (*bref-id-ro-sef'-al-us*) [βρέφος, an infant; ὑδροκέφαλος, hydrocephalus]. Hydrocephalus in infants.

Bresilein (*bres-il' e-in*). See *Brasilein.*

Bresilin (*bres'-il-in*). See *Brasilin* (Illus. Dict.).

Breviceps (*brev'-e-seps*) [*brevis*, short; *caput*, head]. Having the head short.

Brevisupinator (*brev-e-su'-pin-a-tor*). See under *Muscles.*

Bridge. (See Illus. Dict.) **B., Intercellular,** slender protoplasmic processes connecting proximate cells. Syn., *Internuclear bundles.* **B., Jugal.** See *Arch, Zygomatic* (Illus. Dict.).

Brightism (*brīt'-izm*) [*Bright*, an English physician]. Chronic nephritis.

Brimstone. (See Illus. Dict.) **B., Cane,** sublimed sulfur molded into the form of solid cylinders about an inch in diameter; called also *roll-sulfur.* **B., Vegetable,** the spores of *Lycopodium clavatum.*

Broca's Cape. The dividing point of the fossa sylvii.

Bromalbacid (*bro-mal'-bas-id*). A compound of bromin and albumin used as a sedative. Dose, 15–30 gr. (1–2 gm.).

Bromalbumin (*bro-mal'-bu-min*). See *Bromoalbumin.*

Bromaldehyd (*bro-mal'-de-hid*). A compound of bromin and aldehyd.

Bromalin (*bro'-mal-in*). $C_6H_{12}N_4C_2H_3Br$. A substance occurring as a white crystalline powder, soluble in water, melting at 200° C. It is a nerve sedative and antiepileptic, used as a substitute for potassium bromid. Dose, 30–60 gr. several times per day. Syn., *Bromethylformin; Hexamethylenetetrammbromethylate.*

Bromallyl (*bro'-mal-il*). See *Allyl Bromid.*

Bromallylene (*bro-mal'-il-en*). C_3H_3Br. A compound of bromin and allylene.

Bromaloin (*bro-mal-o'-in*). $C_{16}H_{15}Br_3O_7$. A derivative of barbaloin by the action of bromin. Syn., *Tribromaloin.*

Bromamyl (*bro'-mam-il*). See *Amyl Bromid.*

Bromanilin (*bro-an'-il-in*). 1. A substitution compound of bromin and anilin. Syn., *Bromamidobenzene.* 2. A proprietary antipyretic and aseptic. Syn., *Seposine.*

Bromanisate (*bro-man'-is-at*). A salt of bromanisic acid.

Bromanisol (*bro-man'-is-ol*). $C_{28}H_9O_3Br_3$. A crystallizable compound obtained from anise camphor by action of bromin.

Bromantifebrin (*bro-man-te-feb'-rin*). See *Antisepsin* (Illus. Dict.).

Bromargyrite (*bro-mar'-jir-it*). Native silver bromid.

Bromate (*bro'-mat*). A salt of bromic acid.

Bromateccrisis (*bro-mat-ek'-ris-is*) [βρῶμα, food; ἔκκρισις, excrement]. The passage of undigested food.

Bromated (*bro'-ma-ted*). Impregnated with bromin.

Bromatometer (*bro-mat-om'-et-ur*) [βρῶμα, food; μέτρον, measure]. An instrument used in bromatometry.

Bromatometry (*bro-mat-om'-et-re*). The estimation of the daily amount of food requisite for an individual.

Bromatotoxicon (*bro-mat-o-toks'-ik-on*). A general term for the active agent in food-poisoning.

Bromatotoxin (*bro-mat-o-toks'-in*). A basic poison generated in food by the growth of microorganisms.

Bromatotoxism (*bro-mat-o-toks'-izm*) [βρῶμα, food; τοξικόν, poison]. Poisoning with infected food.

Bromaurate (*bro'-maw-rāt*). 1 A salt of bromauric acid. 2. A double bromid of gold and another radicle or element.

Brombenzoyl (*brom-ben' zo-il*). $C_7H_5O.Br$. A crystalline substance obtained from oil of bitter almonds by action of bromin; it is soluble in alcohol and ether. Syn., *Brombenzoylic acid.*

Bromcaffein (*brom kaf-e'-in*). $C_8H_9BrN_4O_2$. A compound first obtained by Schultzen by mixing 1 part of caffein with 5 parts of bromin; melts at 206° C.

Bromelin (*bro'-mel-in*) [*Bromelia*, a genus of plants]. A digestive principle, allied to trypsin, found in juice of pineapples. It will digest 1500 times its weight of proteids.

Bromethylformin (*bro-meth-il-form'-in*). See *Bromalin.*

Bromhemol (*brōm'-he-mol*). A compound of hemol and 2.7% of bromin. It is used when continued effect of bromin is desired. Dose, 15–30 gr. (1–2 gm.). Syn., *Bromohemol.*

Bromhydrate (*brōm-hī'-drāt*). See *Hydrobromate* (Illus. Dict.).

Bromhydric (*brōm-hī'-drik*). See *Hydrobromic* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Ether,** hydrobromic ether.

Bromic (*bro'-mik*). Containing or compounded with bromin.

Bromid. (See Illus. Dict.) **B., Arsenous, or Arsenious,** arsenic bromid. **B., Basic,** a compound of a bromid with the oxid of the same base. **B., Bismuthyl,** bismuth oxybromid.

Bromin. (See Illus. Dict.) **B. Acetate,** CH_3CO_2Br, acetohypobromous anhydrid; it is isomeric with monobromacetic acid. **B., Bibron's Mixture.** See *Bibron's Antidote* (Illus. Dict.). **B. Blocks,** porous blocks of diatomaceous earth incinerated with calcium saccharate and impregnated with 3 times their weight of bromin, which is gradually given off by them. They are used as disinfectants. **B. Chlorid,** BrCl (below 10° C.), a reddish-yellow, mobile, very volatile liquid. It is used as an internal and external caustic in cancer. **B. Cyanid,** BrCN, colorless needles or cubes with pungent irritating odor, soluble in water, melting at about 52° C. **B Disulfid,** S_2Br_2, a red liquid. **B. Hydrate,** $Br.5H_2O$, an unstable crystalline compound obtained by dissolving bromin in water just above the freezing-point. **B. Iodid,** IBr_3, a dark brown liquid, soluble in water; it is used as a gargle in diphtheria, in 0.1% solution. **B. Pentachlorid,** $BrCl_5$, a caustic liquid.

Brominated, Brominized (*bro'-min-a-ted, -izd*). Combined with bromin.

Brominium, Bromінum (*bro-min'-e-um, bro' min-um*). See *Bromin* (Illus. Dict.).

Bromiodid (*bro-mī'-od-id*). A compound formed from the bromid and the iodid of the same base.

Bromiodoform (*bro-mi-o'-do-form*). $CHBr_2I$. A substitution compound of bromin and iodoform.

Bromipin (*bro'-mi-pin*). A liquid compound of bromin and sesame oil containing 10% of bromin. It is used as a sedative in epilepsy. Dose, 1–3 teaspoonfuls daily.

Bromite (*bro'-mīt*). 1. Native silver bromid. 2. A salt of bromous acid.

Bromium (*bro'-me-um*). Bromin.

Bromoacetate (*bro-mo-as'-et-āt*). See *Acetobromid.*

Bromoalbumin (*bro-mo-al'-bu-min*). A compound of bromin (10%) and albumin; it is used in epilepsy. Syn., *Bromalbumin; Bromosin.*

Bromocamphor (*bro-mo-kam'-for*). See *Camphor, Monobromated* (Illus. Dict.).

Bromocoll (*bro'-mo-kol*). A product of the condensation of bromin, tannin, and gelatin; a light brown, odorless, almost tasteless powder containing 20% of bromin, soluble in alcoholic fluids. It is indicated when other bromids are not well borne. Dose, 15–75 gr. (1–5 gm.) per day; in epilepsy, 8 gm. Syn., *Dibromotannic glue.*

Bromocuminol (*bro-mo-ku'-min-ol*). $C_{10}H_{11}BrO$. A heavy oil obtained from cuminol by action of bromin.

Bromoform. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Formobromid; Formylbromid; Methenyl tribromid; Tribrommethane.* **B. Water,** an aqueous solution of bromoform (3 grams to 1 liter of distilled water) which has been allowed to stand for some time with occasional shaking. The fluid contains about 5 cgm. (gr. $\frac{3}{4}$) of dissolved bromoform per tablespoonful. It is used as a sedative. Dose, 50–300 gm. per day.

Bromoformism (*bro-mo-form'-izm*). Poisoning with bromoform.

Bromohematin (*bro-mo-hem'-at-in*). Hematin hydrobromid.

Bromohemol. See *Bromhemol.*

Bromohydrate. See *Hydrobromate* (Illus. Dict.).

Bromohydric. See *Hydrobromic* (Illus. Dict.).

Bromohyperidrosis (*bro-mo-hi-per-id-ro'-sis*) [βρῶμος, a stench; ὑπέρ, over; ἱδρωσις, a perspiring]. A condition marked by excessive and offensive perspiration.

Bromolithia (*bro mo-lith'-e-ah*). A proprietary remedy for gout.

Bromomania (*bro-mo-ma'-ne-ah*). Insanity from excessive use of bromids.

Bromomenorrhea, Bromomenorrhœa (*bro-mo-men-or-e'-ah*) [βρῶμος, stench; μήν, month; ῥεῖν, to flow]. Disordered menstruation marked by offensiveness of the flow.

Bromomethane (*bro-mo-meth-ān'*) See *Methyl Bromid*

Bromopan (*bro'-mo-pan*). A patented bread for use in hysteria and epilepsy, each loaf containing 1 gm. of a bromid.

Bromophenol (*bro-mo-fe'-nol*). 1. See *Bromol* (Illus. Dict.). 2. C_6H_4BrOH. A violet-colored liquid obtained from phenol by action of bromin. It is used in a 1% to 2% ointment in treatment of erysipelas. Syn., *Orthobromphenol.*

Bromophtharin (*bro-mo-thar'-in*). A proprietary disinfectant and deodorant said to contain zinc oxid, calcium oxid, calcium carbonate, sodium sulfate, and 5% of sand.

Bromopin. See *Bromipin.*

Bromoplatinate (*bro-mo-plat'-in-āt*). See *Platinibromid.*

Bromopropylene (*bro-mo-pro'-pil-ēn*). See *Allyl Bromid.*

Bromopyrin (*bro-mo-pī'-rin*). 1. $C_{11}H_{11}BrN_2O$, a substance used as antipyrin, occurring in white needles, soluble in alcohol, chloroform, and hot water, melting at 114° C. Dose, 5–15 gr. (0.3–01 gm.). Syn., *Monobromoantipyrin.* 2. A proprietary mixture said to consist of antipyrin, caffein, and sodium bromid.

Bromoseltzer (*bro-mo-selt'-zer*). A proprietary headache remedy.

Bromoserum (*bro-mo-se'-rum*). A solution of 6 parts of sodium bromid and 1.5 parts of sodium chlorid in 1000 parts of water. It is used by injection as a substitute for bromids.

Bromosin (*bro'-mo-sin*). See *Bromoalbumin.*

Bromosoda (*bro-mo-so'-da*). A proprietary remedy for dyspepsia.

Bromphenols (*brom'-fe-nols*). A series of bromated

phenols occurring at times in the precipitates of tested urine.

Bromum (*bro'-mum*). See *Bromin.*

Bromurated (*bro'-mu-ra-ted*). Containing bromin or a bromin salt.

Broncheopyra (*brong-ke-o pi'-rah*) [βρόγχια, the end of the windpipe joining the lungs, πυρ, fire]. A suffocative cough.

Bronchiadenoscirrhus (*brong-ke-ad-en-o-skir'-us*) [βρόγχος, the windpipe; ἀδήν, a gland, σκιῤῥος, hard]. Scirrhus of the bronchial glands

Bronchiarctia (*brong-ke-ark'-she-ah*) [*bronchus; artare*, to contract] See *Bronchostenosis* (Illus. Dict.).

Bronchic (*brong'-kik*) Bronchial

Bronchiectasis. (See Illus. Dict.) **B, Cylindric,** dilation involving the whole circumference of the bronchial tube

Bronchiocrisis (*brong-ke-o-kri'-sis*) [*bronchus; crisis*]. Paroxysmal coughing in tabes dorsalis.

Bronchiolectasis (*brong-ke-o-lek-ta'-sis*) [*bronchiole; ἐκτασις*, dilation] Rare form of bronchiectasis diffused to all parts of the lung, making it appear as if riddled with small cavities.

Bronchiolitis. (See Illus. Dict.) **B., Asthmatic.** See *B., Exudative* (Illus. Dict.). **B fibrosa obliterans, B. obliterans, B, Obliterating Fibrous,** bronchiolitis resulting in obliteration of the finest bronchi by connective-tissue plugs

Bronchiospasmus (*brong-ke-o-spaz'-mus*) [bronchial tubes; σπασμος, spasm]. bronchi.

Bronchismus (*brong-kiz'-mus*) Marshall Hall's term for suffocative bronchial spasm due to spinal paralysis

Bronchitis (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Pleuritis bronchialis* **B., Accidental,** catarrh of the bronchial tubes. **B, Acute, B, Asthenic.** See *Peripneumonia notha.* **B., Catarrhal, Chronic** See *B., Chronic* (Illus. Dict.) **B., Cheesy,** cheesy degeneration sometimes accompanying pulmonary tuberculosis **B., Convulsive,** whooping-cough. **B., Epidemic,** influenza **B., Ether,** that due to the irritating effects of ether. **B., Exudative, B., Membranous** See *B., Plastic* (Illus. Dict.) **B, Phthinoid,** tuberculous bronchitis with copious expectoration of purulent sputum **B., Polypoid, B, Pseudomembranous.** See *B, Plastic* (Illus. Dict.) **B, Septic.** See *B, Putrid* (Illus. Dict.). **B, Suffocative, B suffocans.** See *B, Acute Capillary* (Illus. Dict.). **B. synochica,** bronchitis not complicated with other disorders and attended with high fever. **B., Tracheo-,** that attended with tracheal catarrh. **B., Verminous,** an affection of cattle and sheep due to the presence of *Strongylus filaria* in the bronchial tubes. Syn., *Hoove; Sheep cough*

Bronchoalveolitis (*brong-ko-al-ve-o-li'-tis*). See *Bronchopneumonia* (Illus. Dict.).

Bronchocavernous (*brong-ko-kav'-er-nus*). Both bronchial and cavernous; it is applied to respiration

Bronchocele, Bronchocœle. (See Illus. Dict.) **B., Aerial.** See *Aerocele.*

Bronchocephalitis (*brong-ko-sef-al-i'-tis*). Whooping-cough

Bronchoconstriction (*brong-ko kon-strik'-shun*). The narrowing of the caliber of the pulmonary air-passages.

Bronchoconstrictor (*brong-ko-kon-strik'-tor*). Constricting the caliber of the air-passages of the lungs

Bronchodilator (*brong-ko-di-la'-tor*) Dilating the caliber of the air-passages of the lungs.

Bronchohemorrhagia (*brong-ko-hem-or-aj'-e-ah*). Extravasation of blood from the lining membrane of the bronchial tubes.

Bronchŏlite (*brong'-ko-lit*). See *Broncholith* (Illus. Dict.).

Broncholithiasis (*brong-ko-lith-i'-a-sis*) [βρόγχος, the windpipe; λιθος, stone]. The formation of calculi in the bronchial apparatus.

Bronchomotor (*brong-ko-mo'-tor*). Affecting the caliber of the bronchial apparatus.

Bronchophonism (*brong-kof'-on-izm*). See *Bronchophony* (Illus. Dict.).

Bronchophony. (See Illus. Dict.) **B, Accidental,** that due to disease **B., Pectoriloquous.** See *Pectoriloquy* (Illus Dict.).

Bronchoplegia (*brong-ko-ple'-je-ah*) [βρόγχος, bronchus; πληγη, a blow]. Paralysis of the bronchial tubes.

Bronchopleurisy (*brong-ko-plu'-ris-e*). Bronchitis existing with pleurisy.

Bronchopleuropneumonia (*brong-ko-plu-ro-nu-mo'-ne-ah*). Coexistent bronchitis, pleurisy, and pneumonia.

Bronchopneumonia. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn, *Bronchopneumonia, Bronchopneumonitis; Bronchoalveolitis, Catarrhal pneumonia, Microbronchitis.* **B. bovis,** a disease among American cattle due to infection by an ovoid belted organism Syn., *Infectious bronchopneumonia; Corn-stalk disease.*

Bronchopneumonitis (*brong-ko-nu-mon-i'-tis*). Bronchopneumonia

Bronchopulmonary (*brong-ko-pul'-mon-a-re*). Relating to the bronchi and lungs

Bronchorrhea, Bronchorrhœa. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Bronchoblennorrhea, Blennorrhagia pulmonum.* **B, Serous,** a form first described by Laënnec in which the sputum is serous Syn, *Phlegmorrhagia pulmonalis; Pituitary catarrh, Asthma humida.*

Bronchorrhoncus (*brong-kor-ong'-kus*). A bronchial rale

Bronchoscope (*brong'-ko-skōp*) [βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes, σκοπειν, to look] An instrument employed in bronchoscopy.

Bronchoscopy (*brong-kos'-ko-pe*). Inspection of the bronchial tubes through a tracheal opening

Bronchospasm (*brong'-ko-spazm*) [βρόγχος, bronchus; σπασμος, spasm] Bronchial spasm.

Bronchus [pl., *bronchi*] (See Illus. Dict.) **Bronchi, Eparterial,** the bronchi situated above the pulmonary artery. **Bronchi, Hyparterial,** those situated below the pulmonary artery

Brow. (See Illus. Dict.) **B.-ache, B.-pang,** supraorbital neuralgia. **B.-spot.** See *Gland, Interocular* (Illus. Dict.).

Brucamarin (*bru-kam'-a-rin*). An alkaloid from the fruit of *Brucea sumatrana*

Brucea (*bru-se'-ah*) [*Bruce*, the Abyssinian explorer (1730–1794)] A genus of plants of the order *Simarubeæ.* **B. ferruginea,** an Abyssinian species; the bark and root are used in dysentery. **B. sumatrana,** a species of the Asiatic tropics and of Australia; all parts of the plant are bitter, tonic, febrifuge, vermifuge, and antidysenteric. Syn., *Kosam, Aympadoo.*

Brucin. (See Illus. Dict.) Dose, 0.005–0.03 gm.; max dose, 0.05 gm. (¾ gr.), single; 0.2 gm. (3 gr.) per day. Antidotes, chloral, chloroform, tannic acid. Syn., *Vomicin, Pseudangustin; Brucinum; Brucium; Brucia.* **B. Acetate,** a crystalline compound of brucin and acetic acid. **B. Bromhydrate, B. Hydrobromate,** $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4$, HBr, a substitute for strychnin in ophthalmic surgery; it is forty times less poisonous. **B. Hydrochlorate,** $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4$, HCl, small white crystals, soluble in water; used as brucin. **B. Nitrate,** $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4 \cdot HNO_3 + 3H_2O$, white crystalline powder soluble in water; used as brucin. **B. Phosphate,** $(C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4)_2H_3PO_4$, white crystalline powder soluble in water; use and dose as brucin. **B. Sulfate,** $(C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4)_2H_2SO_4 + 3½H_2O$, white

microscopic crystals, soluble in water and alcohol; use and dose as brucin.

Brucinum, Brucium (*bru si'-num, bru'-se-um*). See *Brucin.*

Bruit. (See Illus. Dict.) For kinds,—*Amphoric, Rotatory,* etc.,—see *Murmur.* **B., Leudet's,** a fine cracking sound in the ear, audible to both the observer and the patient, in catarrhal and nervous affections of the ear. It is attributed to spasm of the external peristaphylinus muscle **B, Verstraetin's,** a bruit heard over the lower border of the liver in some cachectic individuals

Brun's Airol Paste. For sealing wounds and preventing stitch-abscess, consists of 20 gm. each of airol, bolus albus, and glycerin

Brunfelsia (*brun-fel'-se-ah*) [*O. Brunfels,* a botanist of Metz (1464–1534)]. A genus of plants of the order *Saponaceæ* **B. americana,** a West Indian species. A syrup made from the fruit is used as a tonic in recovery from diarrhea. **B. uniflora,** of Brazil, is purgative, emetic, and emmenagog. Syn., *Mercurio vegetal.*

Brunn's Cell-nests. See *Nests, Brunn's Epithelial.*

Brunonian. (See Illus Dict) 2. A believer in Brownism or the Brunonian theory.

Brush. (See Illus Dict) **B., Terminal.** See *Motor End plate* (Illus. Dict.).

Brushing. See *Interjere* (Illus. Dict.).

Bryogenin (*bri-oj'-en-in*). A yellow amorphous resin obtained from bryonin by boiling in dilute sulfuric acid.

Bryoidin (*bri-oid'-in*). $2(C_{10}H_{16})+3H_2O$. A crystallizable, bitter, acrid constituent of elemi.

Bryonidin (*bri-on'-id-in*). A glucosid isolated from *Bryonia alba,* more active than bryonin.

Bryonitin (*bri-on'-it-in*). See *Bryonin* (Illus Dict)

Buaycura (*bu-ah-e-ku'-rah*) A South American name for the root of *Statice brasiliensis.*

Bubo. (See Illus. Dict) Syn, *Sympathetic abscess, Inguinal adenitis; Adin.* **B., Abdominal,** one occurring above the fold of the groin **B., Absorption.** See *B, Virulent.* **B., Acute.** See *B., Suppurating.* **B., Bullet.** See *Chancre* (Illus. Dict) **B., Chancroidal.** See *B., Virulent.* **B., Chancrous.** See *B., Syphilitic.* **B., Chronic.** See *B, Indolent.* **B., Common.** See *B., Sympathetic* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Consecutive,** the syphilitic bubo following a chancre. **B., Creeping.** See *B, Serpiginous.* **B., Crural, B., Femoral,** one located below the fold of the groin. **B., Gonorrheal,** a simple bubo caused by gonorrhea. Syn, *Adenitis e blennorrhœa.* **B., Indolent,** one with enlargement and hyperplasia without the formation of pus or any tendency to break down. Syn., *Adenitis e sclerosi, Adenitis e blennorrhœa.* **B., Inflammatory.** See *B., Sympathetic* (Illus. Dict.) **B., Inguinal,** one situated in the groin. **B. insons.** See *B., Sympathetic* (Illus. Dict.) **B., Nonconsecutive.** See *B., Primary* (Illus Dict.). **B., Nonvenereal, B., Nonvirulent.** See *B, Sympathetic* (Illus. Dict.) **B., Pestilential,** that accompanying plague **B., Phagedenic,** virulent bubo with phagedena. **B., Primitive.** See *B, Primary* (Illus Dict.) **B., Pubic,** a bubo occurring near the pubes. **B., Rheumatic,** a hard lump occurring oftenest on the back of the neck as a sequel of acute articular rheumatism. **B., Serpiginous,** an ulcerated bubo which changes its seat or in which the ulceration creeps serpiginously. **B., Simple.** See *B., Sympathetic* (Illus Dict.). **B., Strumous,** hypertrophied glands forming a large indolent swelling in a scrofulous subject **B., Suppurating,** one attended with formation of pus. **B., Syphilitic,** that which appears in syphilis, a few days later than the primary lesion. It runs a slow course of 6 months or more. Syn., *Inguen induratum; I. syphiliticum, Primitive syphilitic adenitis.* **B., Syphilostrumous,** a syphilitic bubo marked by scrofulous degeneration. **B., Venereal.** See under *Venereal* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Virulent,** an ulcerated, suppurating bubo due to absorption of the virus of a chancre. Syn., *Inguen virulentum; Chancrous adenitis; Adenitis ex ulcere contagiosa.*

Bubophthalmia (*bu-bof-thal'-me-ah*). See *Keratoglobus* (Illus. Dict.).

Bubrostis (*bu-bros'-tis*) [L.] Bulimia.

Bubulin (*bu'-bul-in*) [*bubulus,* relating to cattle]. An uncrystallizable substance obtained from cow's dung by action of alcohol.

Buccellation (*buk-sel-a'-shun*) [*buccella,* a morsel]. Hemostasis by a lint-compress.

Buccilingual (*buk-il-ing'-gwal*) [*bucca,* the cheek, *lingua,* the tongue] Relating to the cheek and the tongue

Buccinatolabialis (*buk-sin at-o-la bi-a' lis*) The buccinator and orbicularis oris regarded as one

Buccobranchial (*buk-o-brang'-ke-al*). Relating to the mouth and the branchial cavity

Buccolingually (*buk-o-ling'-gwal-e*). From the cheek toward the tongue.

Buccopharyngeus (*buk-o-far-in'-je-us*) See under *Muscles*

Buchner's Humoral Theory. See under *Immunity*

Bucinal (*bu'-sin-al*). See *Buccinal* (Illus. Dict)

Bucnemia indica. See *Bucnemia* (Illus Dict.). **B. sparganotica.** See *Phlegmasia alba dolens* (Illus Dict.)

Bud. (See Illus Dict) **B, Gustatory, B, Taste** See *Taste-bud* (Illus. Dict.).

Bufonin (*bu' jon-in*) $C_{34}H_{54}O_7$ A crystalline substance isolated by Faust (1902) from an alcoholic extract of the dried skins of toads, it is chemically related to cholesterin

Bufotalin (*bu-fo'-tal-in*). $C_{119}H_{171}O_{25}$ A toxic substance isolated by Phisalix and Bertrand from the parotid gland and skin of the common toad, *Bufo vulgaris,* it is a transparent resin, soluble in chloroform, alcohol, and acetone It acts on the heart and does not affect the nervous centers

Bufotenin (*bu-fo'-ten-in*). A toxic body found with bufotalin (*q. v.*); it exerts a powerfully paralyzing action on the nervous centers

Bugantia (*bu-gan'-she ah*) [L.] A chilblain

Bukardia (*bu-kar'-de-ah*) [βουκαρδία, ox heart]. Hypertrophy of the heart

Bulamize (*bul'-lam-iz*). To infect with Bulam fever

Bulb. (See Illus Dict.) **B., Arterial,** the anterior part of the embryonic heart from the division of which the aortic and pulmonary stems have their origin. **B., Brachial, B., Brachiorhachidian,** the expansion of the spinal cord at the place of distribution of the nerves forming the brachial plexus **B. of the Corpus spongiosum.** See *B. of the Urethra* (Illus Dict.). **B, Crural,** the dilation of the spinal cord in the lumbar region **B., Dentinal,** a dentinal papilla. **B., End.** See *End-bulb* (Illus. Dict.). **B. of the Fornix.** See *Splenium* (Illus. Dict) **B.s, Four,** the corpora quadrigemina. **B., Gustative, B., Gustatory.** See *Taste-buds* (Illus. Dict) **B.s, Krause's.** See *Corpuscles, Krause's* (Illus. Dict). **B., Lumborrhachidian.** See *B, Crural.* **B, Nerve.** See *End-bud* and *Motorial End-plate* (Illus. Dict.). **B. of the Ovary.** See *B, Rouget's.* **B., Postcornual.** See *Occipital Eminence* (Illus. Dict.) **B., Rhachidian,** the oblongata. **B., Rouget's,** the bulb of the

ovary; a plexus of veins lying on the surface of the ovary and communicating with the uterine and pampiniform plexuses **B. of the Spinal Cord or Marrow**, the oblongata. **B., Terminal Nerve.** See *Corpuscles of Krause* (Illus. Dict.). **B.s, Tonsillar**, the lobules of the cerebellum Syn., *Bulbi tonsillares*. **B., Vestibular, B., Vestibulovaginal.** See *B. of the Vagina* (Illus. Dict.)

Bulbocapnin (*bul-bo-kap'-nin*) $C_{34}H_{36}N_2O_7$ (Freund). The principal alkaloid from *Corydalis tuberosa*, D. C., occurring as a white crystalline powder, soluble in alcohol and chloroform and melting at 199° C **B. Hydrochlorate**, $C_{34}H_{36}N_2O_7$ HCl, white crystalline powder, soluble in hot water

Bulbonuclear (*bul-bo-nu'-kle-ar*) Relating to the oblongata and its nerve-nuclei

Bulbopetal (*bul-bo-pet'-al*) [*bulbus*, bulb, *petere*, to seek]. Moving toward the bulb; said of nerve impulses.

Bulbosin (*bul'-bo-sin*) A [illegible] substance of strong alkaline reaction [illegible] Boudier from the fungus *Amanita phalloides*, Fr

Bulbus [illegible] (See Illus. Dict.) **B. cinereus.** See [illegible] (Illus. Dict.). **B. crinis**, a hair-bulb **B. oculi**, the globe of the eye **B. pili.** See *Bulb of a Hair* (Illus. Dict.) **Bulbi priorum crurum fornicis.** See *Corpora mammillaria* (Illus. Dict.). **B venæ jugularis internæ inferior**, an enlargement of the jugular vein immediately above its union with the subclavian vein **B. venæ jugularis internæ** [illegible] the internal jugular vein at [illegible] gular foramen **B. vestibuli**, the bulb of the vagina.

Bulimia, Bulimiasis, Bulimy. (See Illus. Dict.) **B. canina, B. cynorexia, B. emetica**, bulimia with vomiting after eating. **B. cardialgica**, bulimia attended with gastralgia. **B. syncopalis**, that attended with fainting **B. verminosum**, excessive hunger due to intestinal worms

Bulla. (See Illus. Dict.) **B, Auditory.** See *B, Tympani*. **B. dolentissima**, a small, very painful cutaneous ulcer, which persists for a long time **B a frigore**, a blister from the effect of cold **Bullæ gangrænosæ**, those occurring in moist gangrene of the skin. **B, Mastoid**, in comparative anatomy a hollow eminence on the posterior portion of the mastoid part of the periotic bone in some of the mammals **B., Petrotympanic.** See *B, Tympanic* **B., Supratympanic.** See *B, Mastoid*. **B., Tympanic**, in comparative anatomy a round, hollow projection on the inner and inferior aspect of the tympanic bone of some of the lower mammals

Bullation (*bul-a'-shun*) [*bullare*, to bubble] 1. Inflation. 2 Division into small compartments.

Bundle. (See Illus. Dict.) **B., Aberrant** [v Bechterew]. See *Tract, Gowers'*. **B, Arnold's**, the fibers which form the inner third of the crusta of the cerebral peduncles. **B s, Association**, the association fibers of the cerebrum. **B, Comma-shaped.** See *Tract, Schultze's*. **B., Gierke's Respiratory.** See *B, Krause's Respiratory*. **B., Gowers'.** See *Column, Gowers'* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Gratiolet's.** See *Radiation, Optic* (Illus. Dict.) **B., Ground.** See *Ground-bundle*. **B., v. Gudden's Hemispheric**, one in the optic tract passing over to the most lateral portion of the base of the peduncle and thence to the cerebral hemisphere. **B. of the Gyrus fornicatus.** See *Cingulum*. **B., Helweg's Triangular.** See *Fillet, Olivary* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Hemispheral**, the posterior one of the two bundles composing the anterior commissure. It originates in the pyramidal cells of the temporal lobe and amygdaloid nucleus, passes through the external capsule and lenticula, unites with the mesial part of the commissure at the point of the decussation of its fibers, and radiates to the opposite temporal lobe. **B., Inferior Longitudinal.** See *Fasciculus, Longitudinal Inferior*. **B.s, Internuclear.** See *Bridges, Intercellular*. **B., Krause's Respiratory**, the solitary fascicle of the oblongata. **B., Lenhossék's.** See under *Lenhossék* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Longitudinal**, a bundle of fibers outside of the optic radiation passing from the occipital to the temporal lobe. **B., Meynert's.** See under *Meynert* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Muscle.** See under *Muscle* (Illus Dict.). **B., Oval.** See *B., Turck's* **B., Pick's**, an anomalous bundle of nerve-fibers in the oblongata connected with the pyramidal tract **B., Primitive, B., Schwann's Primitive**, a muscular fiber **B., Solitary, B., Trineural.** See under *Solitary* (Illus. Dict.). **B., Spitzka's**, a tract of nerve-fibers which passes from the cerebral cortex through the pyramidal region of the pes pedunculi to the oculomotor nuclei of the opposite side **B, Stilling's**, the solitary fascicle of the oblongata. **B., Türck's**, a tract of nerve-fibers passing from the cortex of the temporosphenoid lobe through the outer portion of the crusta of the cerebral peduncle and the pons into the internal geniculate body

Bunioid (*bun'-e-oid*) [βουνός, a hill; εἶδος, likeness]. Having a round form; applied to tumors

Bunogaster (*bun-o-gas'-ter*) [βουνός, a little hill; γαστήρ, stomach]. Having a protruding abdomen.

Buphane (*bu-fan'-e*) [βοῦς [illegible] A genus of plants of the order **B. disticha**, a native of the Cape of Good Hope; the juice of the bulb is used as an arrow-poison by the Hottentots

Bur. (See Illus. Dict.) **B., Dental**, an instrument with a rounded, pointed, cylindric, or oval head and a cutting blade, used in the dental engine for excavating carious dentine, and for other purposes. **B., Surgical**, an instrument similar in form to a dental bur, but larger, designed for surgical operations upon the bones

Buranham, Buranhem (*bur-ahn'-yahm -yem*) [Port.]. See *Monesia* (Illus. Dict.).

Burkism (*burk'-izm*) See *Burking* (Illus. Dict.).

Burmah Head. A disease of the Burmese territory marked by loss of memory, idiocy, homicidal mania, and inability to walk

Burn. (See Illus. Dict.) **B., Brush**, a lesion presenting the appearance of a burn, but due to friction.

Bursa. (See Illus. Dict.) **B., Accidental, B., Adventitious**, one resembling a bursa mucosæ, but due to friction or pressure **B, Acromial, External**, one beneath the acromion, between the coracoid process, the deltoid muscle, and the capsular ligament. **B., Acromial, Internal**, one lying above the acromion, between the tendon of the infraspinatus and the teres major **B., Anconeal**, one between the olecranon and the tendon of the triceps extensor cubiti. **B., Boyer's**, the subhyoid bursa. **B. calcanea**, one lying between the tendo Achillis and the calcaneum. **B., Capituloradial**, one lying between the head of the radius and the common tendon of the extensor carpi radialis brevis and the extensor communis digitorum **B., Clavicular**, one lying between the clavicle and the coracoid process of the scapula. **B., Coracobrachial**, one lying between the tendon of the coracobrachialis muscle and the capsular ligament. **B. coracoidea**, one near the root of the coracoid process **B. epicondyli**, a bursa sometimes found between the skin and the outer condyle of the humerus. **B. epitrochleæ**, one found between the skin and the inner condyle of the humerus. **B., External** (of the teres

major), one lying between the head of the humerus and the teres major. **B., Fleischmann's,** a bursa lying in the sublingual space beneath the frenum linguæ; its existence is disputed **B., Gluteofascial, B., Gluteotrochanteric,** one lying between the trochanter major and the gluteus maximus. **B., Gruber's,** the synovial cavity of the tarsal sinus. **B., Humerobicipital,** one lying within the bicipital groove of the humerus. **B., Iliac.** 1 One lying between the tendon of the iliacus muscle and the trochantin. 2 One between the pelvic brim and the iliopsoas muscle **B., Iliopuberal,** one lying between the capsular ligament of the hip joint and the iliacus internus and psoas magnus muscles **B., Infragenual.** See *B. patellæ* **B., Internal** (of the teres major), one found within the teres major at the point of divergence of its fibers. **B., Luschka's,** a crypt, larger and more defined than the neighboring crypts, frequently located in the lower part of the pharyngeal tonsil, and regarded as a vestige of the communication existing during early fetal life between the pharynx and the hypophysis. **B., Obturatory,** one lying between the capsular ligament of the hip joint and the obturator internus and gemelli muscles. **B., Omental, B. omentalis,** a large cavity formed by the peritoneum back of the stomach and in the great omentum It is divided into the bursa of the great omentum and the bursa of the lesser omentum. **B. omenti majoris,** the bursa of the greater omentum. **B. omenti minoris,** the bursa of the lesser omentum. **B. patellæ, B. patellaris,** one lying between the patella and the skin **B. patellaris lateralis externa,** one lying between the patella and the external lateral dilation of the tendon of the quadriceps extensor cruris; it is rarely found **B. patellaris lateralis interna,** one between the patella and the inner lateral dilation of the quadriceps extensor cruris; it may be either deep or superficial **B., Pectineal,** one lying between the femur and the pectineus muscle **B. of the Pectoralis major,** one lying between the head of the humerus and the inner surface of the pectoralis major. **B. pectoralis minoris,** one beneath the tendon of the pectoralis minor. **B., Pharyngeal.** See under *Pharyngeal* (Illus. Dict.) **B., Rider's.** See under *Rider* (Illus. Dict.). **B. sacralis,** one found in the aged over the sacrococcygeal articulation or over the spine of the fourth or fifth sacral vertebra. **B., Sternohyoid,** one lying between the hyoid bone and the insertion of the sternohyoid muscle **B., Stylohyoid,** one beneath the insertion of the stylohyoid muscle.

Bursalis (*bur-sa'-lis*) The obturator internus muscle

Bursattee. A disease occurring in India resembling equine mycosis

Bursera. (See Illus. Dict.) **B. depechiana,** Pois., furnishes oil of Mexican lignaloes. **B. gummifera,** L., a native of South America; the resin, chibou or cachibou, is used in plasters and salves and internally in diseases of the lungs and kidney. The leaves are vulnerary, the bark is anthelmintic and antigonorrheic, and the root is used in diarrhea.

Bursera (*bur'-ser-in*) [*Bursera*, a genus of plants] A resinous constituent of opobalsam

Bursin (*bur'-sin*) An alkaloid isolated from *Capsella bursa pastoris*, Moench. It is a yellow deliquescent powder, used as an astringent, tonic, and styptic, instead of ergot, and hypodermically in aqueous solution.

Bursitis. (See Illus. Dict.) **B., Omental,** inflammation of the omental bursa. **B., Retrocalcaneal.** See *Achillodynia* (Illus. Dict.).

Burst. In veterinary practice, a hernia.

Bush-tea. The leaves and tops of *Cyclopia genistoides*, Vent, and *C. subternata*, Vog., used at Cape Colony as a substitute for tea. They contain a glucosid, cyclopin

Butane (*bu'-tān*). C_4H_{10}. An anesthetic substance isolated from petroleum. Syn., *Butyl hydrid.*

Butin (*bu'-tin*). C_4H_6. A liquid hydrocarbon found in coal-gas, boils at 20° C Syn., *Vinylethylene*

Butter. (See Illus Dict.) **B., Bambarra, B., Bambouc, B., Bambuk.** See *Bambouc Butter* **B. of Canara,** a solid body obtained from the fruit of *Vateria indica*, L **B., Chi, B., Galam.** See *Bambouc Butter.* **B.-cyst.** See *Cyst.* **B.-fly.** (See Illus. Dict.) 2. [illegible] **B., Kokum,** oil of Garcinia **B., Palm.** See *Palm.* **B., Shea.** See *Bambouc Butter* **B.-tree.** See *Butyrospermum parkii.* **B., Vegetable.** See *B. of Cacao* (Illus. Dict.).

Buttermilk (*but'-ur-milk*) The liquid left after extracting the butter from cream **B.-belly,** a distended abdomen; pot-belly

Button. (See Illus. Dict.) **B., Chlumsky's,** an intestinal button made of pure magnesium after the pattern of the Murphy button. It remains undissolved for 4 weeks, only the outer part becoming softer

Buttress (*but'-res*) The inflexion of the hoof-wall at the heel in solipeds

Butyl. (See Illus. Dict.) **B. Acetate,** $C_6H_{12}O_2$, a liquid isomer of caproic acid **B.-carbinol,** amyl alcohol **B. Hydrid.** See *Butane* **B.-hypnal,** a combination of butyl chloral and antipyrin, forming transparent needles soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform, and in 30 parts of water, melts at 70° C. It is hypnotic and antipyretic **B Iodid, Secondary,** C_4H_9I, a colorless liquid obtained from erythrite by distillation with hydriodic acid, boils at 118° C, sp. gr 1 632 at 0° C **B, Iso-** (compounds) See under *Iso* **B. Nitrite,** $(CH_3)_3C:NO_2$, a liquid; sp. gr 0 8914; melts at 63° C

Butylic (*bu-til'-ik*) Containing butyl or related to it.

Butylidene (*bu-til'-id-ēn*) C_4H_8 A bivalent radicle isomeric with butylene **B. Oxid,** butyl aldehyd

Butyphus (*bu-tī'-fus*) [βοῦς, an ox, τῦφος, stupor] The cattle plague. Syn., *Rinderpest*

Butyraceous (*but-ir-a'-shus*) [*butyrum*, butter]. Resembling or containing butter.

Butyral (*but'-ir-al*). $C_8H_{14}O_2$ A colorless, mobile liquid obtained from the distillation of barium butyrate.

Butyrate (*but'-ir-āt*) [*butyrum*, butter]. A salt of butyric acid

Butyrchloral Hydrate. See *Chloral butylicum* (Illus. Dict.).

Butyric (*bu-tir'-ik*). Contained in butter; derived from butter **B. Anhydrid,** so-called "anhydrous butyric acid," $C_8H_{14}O_3$, obtained by the action of butyryl chlorid on a dry alkali butyrate It has a specific gravity of 0 978 at 12.5° C and boils at 191°–193° C.

Butyroid (*but'-ir-oid*). Having the consistency of butter.

Butyrolein (*bu-tir-o'-le-in*). A substance found in butter which differs from olein in not yielding sebacic acid when distilled.

Butyromel (*but-ir'-o-mel*). The proprietary name for a mixture of 2 parts of fresh butter and 1 part of honey, rubbed together until a clear yellow mixture is obtained. It is used in preparing palatable preparations of cod-liver oil and other nauseous [illegible]

Butyrometer (*but-ir-om'-et-er* [illegible], μέτρον, measure]. An apparatus for determining the proportion of fatty matter in milk.

Butyroscope (*but-ir'-o-skōp*) [βούτυρον, butter; σκοπεῖν, to look]. An instrument for estimating the proportion of fat in milk.

Butyrospermum (*but-ir-o-spur'-mum*) [βούτυρον, butter; σπέρμα, seed]. A genus of trees of the order

Sapotaceæ. **B. parkii**, the shea tree, bambuc or butter tree, a species of the African tropics, furnishes bambuc butter (*q. v.*) from its fatty seeds.

Butyrous (*but'-ir-us*). See *Butyraceous*.

Butyryl (*but'-ir-il*). C_6H_7. A hypothetic radicle of butyric acid.

Buxinidin (*buk-sin'-id-in*). An alkaloid obtained with buxin from the bark of *Buxus sempervirens*.

Bychorcho. The Russian name for the poisonous spider *Galeodes araneoides*.

Bynedestin (*bin-e-des'-tin*) [βυνη, malt; ἐδεστός, edible]. A globulin obtained from malt.

Bynin (*bin'-in*) [βυνη, malt]. 1. A proteid, insoluble in water, found in malt. 2. A proprietary liquid extract of malt made in England. **B., Amara**, a combination of bynin (2) with the phosphates of iron, quinin, and strychnin.

Bynocascada (*bin-o-kas-kad'-ah*). A proprietary preparation consisting of liquid malt, cascara sagrada, and frangula. Dose, as an aperient, ½ fluid ounce; as a laxative, 1 fluid dram

Bynol (*bin'-ol*). A combination of malt extract and cod-liver oil.

Byrolin (*bir'-ol-in*). A combination of boric acid, glycerin, and lanolin, used in skin diseases.

Byssal (*bis'-al*). Relating to byssus.

Byssoid (*bis'-oid*). Consisting of a filamentous fringe of which the strands are of unequal length.

Byssophthisis (*bis-o-tiz'-is*). See *Byssinosis* (Illus. Dict.).

C

Cabal (*ka-bal'*) [Ar., *kabala*, tradition]. A pretended system of medicine, carried out by the agency of supernatural powers; the cabalistic art.

Cabalistic Theory. That all the events of life and all the phenomena of nature proceed from influences which gods, devils, or the stars exercised on the "archetype"—that is, on the essential spirit or substance. [Park]

Caballine (*kab'-al-in*) [καβαλλης, a horse]. Relating to or used for horses; applied to a variety of aloes.

Cabanis' Pallet. A shovel-shaped instrument consisting of two plates of perforated silver, jointed and movable on each other, it is used to seize the extremity of the nasal probe in Méjean's operation for lacrimal fistula.

Cacabay. The name for lepra in the Antilles.

Cacaerometer (*kak-a-er-om'-e-tur*) [κακός, bad; ἀηρ, air; μέτρον, measure]. An apparatus for determining the impurity of the air.

Cachexia [pl., *cachexiæ, cachexias*]. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Alcoholic**, the disordered condition of health due to abuse of alcohol. **C., Alkaline**, that due to alkalinity of the blood. **C. aquosa**. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A form of cachexia observed in cattle and sheep, believed to be caused by a species of *Distoma*. **C., Arsenical**, chronic arsenical poisoning. **C., Cancerous, C. canceratica, C., Carcinomatous**, a condition marked by weakness, emaciation, and a muddy or brownish complexion, due to carcinomatous disease. Syn., *Cancerous diathesis*. **C., Cardiac**, a condition resembling chlorosis with blueness of the mucosa, observed in subjects of chronic heart-disease. **C. cellulosæ hydatigena**. See *Measles* (2) (Illus. Dict.). **C., Chlorotic**, chlorosis. **C., Drunkard's**. See *C., Alcoholic*. **C. exophthalmica**, exophthalmic goiter. **C. intumescentia**, that accompanied by swelling of some part. **C., Lead**, the disordered condition due to chronic plumbism. **C., Lymphaticosplenic**. See *Lymphadenoma* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Malarial, C., Malarious, C., Marsh**. See under *Malarial* (Illus. Dict.). **C. mercurialis**, a cachectic condition caused by continued use of mercury Syn., *Mercurial diathesis*. **C., Miners'**. See *Uncinariasis*. **C., Osteal**, profound cachexia seen in children and accompanied by painful swelling of one of the long bones, with hematinuria or extravasation of blood into a tissue, and often by rachitic phenomena. **C. ovium hydropica**. See *Rot* (b) (Illus. Dict.). **C., Paludal**. See *Malarial Cachexia* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Periosteal**. See *C., Osteal*. **C., Saturnine**. See *C., Lead*. **C., Splenic, C. splenica et lymphatica, C. splenicolymphatica, C. splenetica**. See *Lymphadenoma* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Strumous**, that due to scrofula or causing its development. **C., Suprarenal**, Addison's disease **C., Tuberculous**, the disordered condition preceding the development of tuberculosis. **C. uteri, C. uterina**, leukorrhea. **C. venerea**, syphilis. **C. venosa**. See *Venosity* (Illus. Dict.). **C. verminosa, C., Verminous**, that due to intestinal worms. **C. virginum**, chlorosis.

Cachibou. See under *Bursera gummifera*, L.

Cacillana Bark (*kas-il-an'-ah*). See *Coccillana* (Illus. Dict.).

Cacochymic. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. One affected with cacochymia.

Cacodiacol (*kak-o-di'-ak-ol*). Guaiacol cacodylate.

Cacodylate (*kak-od'-il at*). A salt of cacodylic acid.

Cacoethes. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A malignant ulcer.

Cacoethic (*kak-o-eth'-ik*) [κακός, bad; ἔθος, habit]. Malignant.

Cacopharyngia (*kak-o-far-in'-je-ah*) [κακός, bad; φάρυγξ, the pharynx]. Gangrene of the pharynx.

Cacoplasia (*kak-o-pla'-se-ah*) [κακός, bad; πλάσσειν, to form]. The formation of diseased structures.

Cacopneumonia (*kak-o-nu-mo'-ne-ah*) [κακός, bad; *pneumonia*]. Gangrene of the lung.

Cacopraxis (*kak-o-praks'-is*). See *Cacopragia* (Illus. Dict.).

Cacosplanchnia (*kak-o-splangk'-ne-ah*) [κακός, bad; σπλαγχνα, the viscera]. A diseased condition of the digestive tract and consequent emaciation.

Cacothesis (*kak-oth'-es-is*) [κακός, bad; θέσις, a placing]. A faulty position of a part or of the entire organism.

Cacotrichia (*kak-o-trik'-e-ah*) [κακός, bad; θρίξ, hair]. A diseased condition of the hair.

Cactin (*kak'-tin*). 1. An acrid resinous glucosid obtained from *Cereus grandiflorus*. 2. A red coloring-matter obtained from the fruit of *Cereus variabilis*, Pfeiff., and other species.

Cacur (*kak'-ur*). A small gourd, the fruit of *Cucumis myriocarpus*, which is used in an unripe state as an emetic by the Kaffirs. Twenty grains of the fresh pulp produces in man nausea and slight purgation.

Cacurgia (*kak-ur'-je-ah*). [κακουργία, hurtfulness]. Functional disorders.

Cadinene (*kad-in-ēn*). $C_{15}H_{24}$. A sesquiterpene boiling at 274° C.

Cadmiferous, Cadmiferus (*kad-mif'-ur-us*). Containing cadmium.

Cadmium. (See Illus. Dict.) **C. Acetate,** $Cd(C_2H_3O_2)_2 + 3H_2O$, colorless crystals soluble in water. **C. Bromid,** $CdBr_2 + 4H_2O$, colorless efflorescent needles soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. **C. Carbonate,** $CdCO_3$, white amorphous powder. **C. Chlorate,** $Cd(ClO_3)_2$, colorless deliquescent crystals, soluble in water. **C. Chlorid,** $CdCl_2$, small white crystals soluble in water and alcohol. **C. Chromate.** See *C. Yellow*, under *Pigment* (Illus. Dict.). **C. Citrate,** $Cd_3(C_6H_5O_7)_2$, white crystalline powder, soluble in water. **C. Ethid, C. Ethyl,** $Cd(C_2H_5)_2$, a colorless liquid **C. Ferricyanid,** $Cd_3Fe_2(C_2N_3)_4$, a yellow powder. **C. Fluroid,** CdF_2, a white powder soluble in hydrofluoric acid solution; slightly soluble in water. **C. Hydrate, C. Hydroxid,** $Cd(OH)_2$, white amorphous solid or powder, soluble in ammonia. **C. Hydriodate.** See *C. Iodate* (Illus. Dict.). **C. Monoxid.** See *C. Oxid.* **C. Nitrate,** $Cd(NO_3)_2 + 4H_2O$, white mass or deliquescent fibrous needles, soluble in water and alcohol. **C. Oxid,** CdO, an amorphous dark-brown powder, soluble in acids. **C. Paraphenolsulfonate.** See *C. Sulfocarbolate.* **C. Salicylate,** $Cd(C_7H_5O_3)_2$, white needles soluble in water and alcohol. It is used in purulent ophthalmia, etc., and is said to be a more active antiseptic than other cadmium salts. **C. Suboxid,** Cd_2O, a greenish powder. **C. Sulfarsenite,** $Cd_4As_2S_5$, a yellow salt. **C. Sulfocarbolate,** $Cd(C_6H_5SO_4)_2$, white crystals, soluble in water; it is antiseptic and astringent **C. Sulfophenylate.** See *C. Sulfocarbolate.* **C. Valerianate,** $Cd(C_5H_9O_2)_2$, occurring in small white scales with an odor of valerian; it is antispasmic.

Caduca. (See Illus. Dict.) **C. crassa, C., External, C., External Uterine, C., Parietal.** See *Decidua vera* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Hunter's,** the decidua. **C., Intermediary, C., Interuteroplacentar, C., Secondary, C., Uteroplacentar.** See *Decidua serotina* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Internal.** See *Decidua reflexa* (Illus. Dict.).

Cæsalpinia. (See Illus. Dict.) **C. bonduc,** Roxb., a prickly, trailing shrub of most tropical coasts. The seeds, Molucca beans, and the whole plant are anthelmintic and emmenagog; the oil of the seeds is used in rheumatism. It contains bonducin. **C. brevifolia,** Baill., a native of Chili. The fruit (balsamocarpon) is used as divi-divi and contains 67% of tannin and 11% of resinous substance. **C. coriaria,** Willd., American sumach, divi-divi, a South American shrub cultivated in India, where the dried powdered pods are used as an antiperiodic. Dose, 40–60 gr. A decoction of the pods is used as an injection in the treatment of bleeding piles. **C. echinata,** Lam., a tree of Brazil, furnishes Brazil wood; the bark, rich in tannin, is used as an astringent, roborant, and febrifuge. **C. sappan,** L., a tree of India; the brownish-red wood, sappan wood, contains sappanin and is used as an astringent; it furnishes a red dye and the root a yellow dye.

Cæsar (*sē'-zar*). An individual born by Cesarean section.

Cafeone (*kaf'-e-ōn*) See *Caffeone.*

Caferana (*kaf-ur-an'-ah*). See *Tachia guianensis.*

Caffeidin (*caf-ē'-id-in*). $C_7H_{12}N_4O$. A decomposition-product of caffein, occurring as an oily liquid soluble in water.

Caffein. (See Illus. Dict.) Dose, 1–3 gr. (0.06–0.2 gm.). Syn., *Thein; Guaranin; Psoralin; Methyltheobromin; Trimethylxanthin.* **C. Acetate,** $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2(C_2H_4O_2)_2$, a true but unstable salt, forming fine white needles, soluble in water with decomposition. It is used as caffein. **C. Arsenate,** a combination of caffein and arsenic acid occurring as a white powder, soluble in hot water. **C. Benzoate,** $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2 . C_7H_6O_2$, a white crystalline powder decomposing in water. Uses and doses as caffein. **C. Borocitrate,** $(C_8H_{10}N_4O_2)_3BO_3$, a white crystalline powder, soluble in water, alcohol, and chloroform; it decomposes in water. It has the effect of caffein combined with the antiseptic action of boric acid **C. Bromid.** See *C. Hydrobromate.* **C. Carbolate,** $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2 . HOC_6H_5$, a white crystalline mass, soluble in alcohol and water with decomposition. It is an antiseptic, diuretic and stimulant, having the combined action of caffein and carbolic acid, and is used subcutaneously. **C. Chloral,** $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2{-}CCl_3COH$, a molecular combination of caffein and chloral, occurring in soluble crystals. It is sedative and analgesic. Dose, 3–5 gr. (0.2–0.3 gm.). **C. Cinnamate,** $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2 . C_9H_8O_2$, a true salt occurring in white crystalline masses, soluble in water with decomposition; its uses and dosage as caffein. **C. Citrate,** $(C_8H_{10}N_4O_2)_3C_6H_8O_7$, a true salt, forming a white crystalline powder, used as caffein. It is soluble in water and alcohol with decomposition. **C., Citrated,** this is improperly called caffein citrate and is prepared by dissolving equal weights of caffein and citric acid in double the quantity of hot distilled water. Dose, 3–8 gr (0.2–0.52 gm.). **C., Citrated Effervescent,** a white granular powder effervescing on the addition of water and containing 1% of caffein. Dose, 60 gr. (3.88 gm.). **C. Citrobenzoate,** $(C_8H_{10}N_4O_2)_4C_6H_5O_7 + (C_8H_{10}N_4O_2 . C_7H_5O_2)_3$, a crystalline powder, decomposing in water; its uses and dosage the same as caffein. **C. Citrosalicylate,** $(C_8H_{10}N_4O_2)_3C_6H_8O_7 + (C_8H_{10}N_4O_2 . C_7H_6O_3)_3$, a true salt occurring as a white crystalline powder, decomposing in water. It is antiseptic and is used as caffein. **C. Diiodid.** See *C. Triiodid.* **C., Ethoxy-.** See *Ethoxycaffein* (Illus. Dict.). **C. Hydrobromate,** caffein bromid, a true salt, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2HBr$, occurring as large crystals, reddish or greenish on exposure, soluble in water on decomposition. It is used as a diuretic in injections of 4–10 ♏ of a solution of 10 parts caffein hydrobromate, 1 part hydrobromic acid, and 3 parts distilled water. **C. Hydrochlorate, C. Hydrochlorid.** $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2 . HCl + {}_2H_2O$, a true salt occurring as large rhombic prismatic crystals, becoming greenish on exposure. It is soluble in water with decomposition. Its uses and dosage as caffein. **C. Hydroiodate,** $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2 . HI$, a true salt occurring as white, easily decomposed crystals, soluble in water with decomposition; uses and dosage as caffein. **C. Hydroxyl,** a compound similar to ethoxycaffein. **C. Lactate,** $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2 . C_3H_6O_3$, white crystalline masses soluble in alcohol with decomposition; its uses and dosage as caffein. **C. Malate,** $(C_8H_{10}N_4O_2)_2C_4H_6O_5$, a true salt occurring in white deliquescent masses, soluble in alcohol with decomposition; uses and dosage as caffein. **C. Muriate.** See *C. Hydrochlorate.* **C. Nitrate,** $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2 . HNO_3 + H_2O$, a true salt soluble in water with decomposition; its uses and dosage as caffein. **C. Oxalate,** a true salt forming a white crystalline powder, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2H_2C_2O_4$. It is soluble in water and alcohol with decomposition. **C. Phenate, C Phenylate.** See *C. Carbolate.* **C. Phosphate,** $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2 . H_3PO_4$, white crystalline mass, soluble in alcohol with decomposition; its uses and dosage as caffein. **C. Phthalate,** $(C_{10}H_8N_4O_2)_2 . C_8H_6O_4 + H_2O$, a true salt occurring as white crystalline masses, soluble in 5

parts of water with decomposition; its uses and dosage as caffein. **C. Platinichlorid,** $(C_8H_{10}N_4O_2 \cdot HCl)_2PtCl_4$. Small yellow crystals. **C. Salicylate,** $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2 \cdot C_7H_6O_3$, a true salt occurring as white crystalline masses, soluble in water and alcohol with decomposition. It is used instead of caffein with salicylic acid. Dose, as caffein. **C. and Sodium Benzoate,** a white powder containing 45.8% of caffein, soluble in 2 parts of water. It is used instead of caffein by subcutaneous injection. Dose, about double that of caffein. Syn, *Caffeinum natriobenzoicum.* **C. and Sodium Cinnamate,** a white powder containing 62.5% of caffein with 37.5% of sodium cinnamate. It is soluble in 2 parts of water. It is used instead of caffein with sodium cinnamate. Dose, ½ more than that of caffein. **C. and Sodium Hydrobromate,** a white powder soluble in water and containing 52% of caffein with 48% of sodium bromid. It is used instead of caffein with bromids. Dose, about double that of caffein. **C. and Sodium Salicylate,** a white powder soluble in 2 parts of water and containing 62 5% of caffein. It is used in rheumatism, etc., instead of caffein by subcutaneous injection. Dose, about double that of caffein. Syn, *Caffeinum natriosalicylicum.* **C and Sodium Sulfonate,** a diuretic. Dose, 15 gr. (1 gm). Syn., *Symphorol.* **C. Succinate,** $(C_8H_{10}N_4O_2)_2C_4H_6O_4$, white crystals soluble in alcohol and water with decomposition. **C. Sulfate,** $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2 \cdot H_2SO_4$, white crystals soluble in water with decomposition; uses and dosage as caffein. **C. Tannate,** a yellow powder more astringent than caffein; uses and dosage as caffein. **C. Triiodid,** $(C_8H_{10}N_4O_2I_2 \cdot HI)_2 + 3H_2O$, dark-green prisms, of a metallic luster, soluble in alcohol. It is a diuretic and alterative, used instead of potassium iodid, and said to be nondepressing Dose, 2–4 gr. (0.13–0 26 gm.). Syn., *Diiodocaffein hydriodate.* **C. Valerianate,** $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2 \cdot C_5H_{10}O_2$, small lustrous needles, soluble in alcohol with decomposition. It is used in nervous headache, whooping-cough, etc Dose, 2–5 gr. several times a day.

Caffeiniodol (*kaf-e-in-i'-o-dol*). See *Iodol, Caffeinated.*

Caffeism (*kaf'-e-izm*). See *Caffeinism* (Illus. Dict.).

Caffeol (*kaf'-e-ol*) See *Caffeone.*

Caffeone (*kaf'-e-ōn*) [*caffea*, coffee]. $C_8H_{10}O_2$. A volatile aromatic oily principle (empyreumatic oil) produced by the torrefaction of coffee. Syn., *Cafeone; Caffeol.*

Caffolin (*kaf'-o-lin*). $C_5H_9N_3O_2$. A crystalline substance formed when hypocaffein is warmed with baryta water; melts at 194°–196° C.

Cahincetin. See *Caincetin.*

Cahincigenin. See *Caincigenin.*

Cahincin. See *Caincin*

Cailcedrin (*kah-il-sed'-rin*). A very bitter resinous substance isolated by Caventou from the bark of *K'haya senegalensis*, and recommended by him as a substitute for quinin; it is soluble in alcohol and ether.

Caincate (*kah-in'-kāt*). A salt of caincic acid.

Caincetin (*kah-in'-set-in*) $C_{22}H_{34}O_4$. A derivative of caincin obtained by prolonged boiling with alcoholic hydrochloric acid.

Caincigenin (*kah-in-sij'-en-in*). $C_{14}H_{24}O_4$. A product of caincetin formed with butyric acid by the action of caustic potash.

Caincin (*kah-in'-sin*) [*Cainca* or *Cahinca*, the South American name for several species of *Chiococca*]. $C_{40}H_{64}O_{18}$. A glucosid from *Chiococca racemosa* and *C. brachiata.* It occurs in white, odorless, crystalline flakes, with a bitter astringent taste, soluble in alcohol and ether and slightly in water. In small doses it is diuretic and cathartic and an emetic in large doses. It is used in dropsy. Dose, diuretic and cathartic, 2–4 gr.; emetic, 8–15 gr. Maximum dose, 15 gr. (1 gm.). Syn., *Caincic acid.*

Cajuputene. (See Illus. Dict.) **C. Hydrate,** cajuputol.

Calabarization (*kal-a-bar-iz-a'-shun*). The act of bringing a person under the effects of calabarin.

Calaguala (*kah-lah-gwah'-lah*) [Peruvian]. The commercial name for several ferns of the order *Polypodiaceæ*, especially *Polypodium calaguala*, a native of Peru, where it is esteemed as an excellent resolvent and diaphoretic remedy. It is used in chronic affections of the respiratory passages and in whooping-cough, in powders, 32–64 gr. per day. A decoction is used externally as a dressing for wounds

Calamine (*kal'-am-in*). An alkaloid from *Acorus calamus*

Calaya (*kal-a'-yah*) A fluid extract of the fruit of *Anneslea febrifuga* (?), used in malaria. Dose. 30 gr. (2 gm.) every 2 hours.

Calcaneotalar (*kal-ka-ne-o-tal'-ar*). See *Calcaneoastragalar* (Illus. Dict.).

Calcaneotibial (*kal-ka-ne-o tib'-e-al*) [*calcaneum*, the heel; *tibia*, tibia]. Relating to the calcaneum and tibia.

Calcar. (See Illus. Dict.) 4. The styloid process of the temporal bone. **C. avis,** the hippocampus minor; the calcar. **C. femorale,** a plate of hard tissue around the neck of the femur.

Calcarate (*kal'-kar-āt*) [*calcar*, a spur]. Spurred; furnished with spurs or spur-like processes.

Calcarea (*kal-ka'-re-ah*) [*calx*, limestone]. Lime.

Calcareous. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Having a chalky appearance or consistency. 3. Growing in chalk.

Calcaria (*kal-ka'-re-ah*). Lime.

Calcariform (*kal-kar'-e-form*) [*calcar*, spur; *forma*, form]. Spur-shaped.

Calceolate (*kal'-se-o-lāt*). See *Calceiform* (Illus. Dict.).

Calciferous (*kal-sif'-ur-us*). Containing lime, chalk, or calcium.

Calcific (*kal-sif'-ik*) [*calx*, lime]. Forming lime.

Calcinol (*kal'-sin-ol*). See *Calcium Iodate.*

Calciomonohydric (*kal-se-o-mon-o-hi'-drik*). Containing calcium and one atom of hydrogen.

Calciotetrahydric (*kal-se-o-tet-ra-hi'-drik*). Containing calcium and 4 atoms of hydrogen.

Calcium. (See Illus. Dict.) **C. Acetate,** $Ca(C_2H_3O_2)_2$, a white amorphous powder soluble in water. It is used in tuberculosis and psoriasis. **C. Acetoglycollate,** $CaH_{10}C_8O_4 + 2H_2O$, small prismatic crystals. **C. Albuminate,** an alterative and nutrient used in rachitis. **C. Arsenate,** $Ca_3(AsO)_4$, fine white prisms or powder. **C. Arsenite,** $Ca_3(AsO_3)_2$, a white granular powder. **C. Bichromate,** $CaCr_2O_7$, coarse, brownish-red, deliquescent, crystalline powder, soluble in water. **C. Bisulfite, Liquid,** a solution of calcium sulfite ($CaSO_3$) in an aqueous solution of sulfurous acid. It is used, when diluted with 4 to 8 times its amount of water, as an antiseptic gargle or wash. **C. Bitartrate,** $Ca(HC_4H_4O_6)_2$, colorless rhombic crystals soluble in water. **C. Borate,** a very light white powder. It is used as an antiseptic and astringent, internally in children's diarrhea and externally in fetid perspiration and weeping eczema. Dose, 1–5 gr. 3 times daily. Application, 10% to 20% ointment or dusting-powder. **C. Boroglycerid,** an antiseptic substance prepared by heating together calcium borate and glycerin. It forms a transparent, hygroscopic mass, soluble in water and alcohol. **C. Bromate,** $Ca(BrO_3)_2$, a crystalline compound of calcium and bromic acid. **C. Bromid,** $CaBr_2$, very deliquescent white granules with a sharp saline taste, soluble in water and alcohol. It is a nerve sedative. Dose, 10–30 gr. 2 times daily. **C.**

Bromoiodid, $CaI_2 + CaBr_2$, a mixture of calcium iodid and bromid in molecular proportions, forming a yellow powder soluble in water. It is alterative and sedative. Dose, 5–10 gr. (0.32–0.65 gm.) 3 times daily. **C. Butyrate,** $Ca(C_4H_7O_2)_2 + H_2O$, transparent scales soluble in water. **C. Carbid,** CaC_2, obtained from lime with carbon, by the electric furnace. It occurs in gray to bluish black, irregular lumps, decomposing with water, evolving acetylene, and leaving a residue of slaked lime; sp. gr. 2.22. It is used in the palliative treatment of cancer of the vagina and uterus. **C. Carbolate,** $Ca(OC_6H_5)_2$, a reddish antiseptic powder, used as a disinfectant and internal and external antiseptic. Dose, 2–5 gr. (0.13–0.32 gm.). **C. Carbonate,** $Ca(OC_4H_5)_2$, a reddish powder used as an internal and external antiseptic. Dose, 2–5 gr. (0.13–0.32 gm.). **C. Chinovate.** See *C. Quinovate.* **C. Chlorate,** $Ca(ClO_3)_2 + 2H_2O$, deliquescent colorless crystals, soluble in water and alcohol. **C. Chloraurate,** $Ca(AuCl_4)_2 + H_2O$, a compound of gold and calcium chlorid, forming crystals soluble in water. **C. Chromate,** $CaCrO_4$, a fine lemon-yellow powder. **C. Cinnamate,** $Ca(C_9H_7O_2)_2 + 3H_2O$, colorless needles soluble in hot water. **C. Citrate,** $Ca_3(C_6H_5O_7)_2 + 4H_2O$, a crystalline powder, soluble in 1730 parts of water at 90° C.; more soluble in cold water. A solution is recommended for the treatment of burns. **C. Cresylate,** a syrupy fluid obtained by treating calcium hydrate with cresol. It is used as a disinfectant instead of carbolic acid. **C. Cyanid,** $Ca(CN)_2$, crystalline cubes soluble in water. **C. Enanthylate,** $(C_7H_{13}O_2)Ca + H_2O$, a compound of calcium and enanthylic acid, forming crystals. **C. Eosolate,** $Ca_3(C_9H_7S_2O_{12})_2$, a sulfosalt of aliphatic creasote esters containing 25% of creasote and occurring as a gray powder soluble in 10 parts of water. Dose, 4–10 gr. 4 or 5 times daily. **C. Ethylate,** $Ca(C_2H_5)_2$, a reaction-product of calcium carbid and absolute ethyl alcohol. **C. Ethylsulfate,** $Ca(C_2H_5SO_4)_2 + H_2O$, transparent, colorless tablets or crystals soluble in water. **C. Ferrophosphoractate,** is used in the treatment of tuberculosis and rachitis. Dose, 0.2–0.5 gm. (3–7½ gr.). **C. Fluorid,** CaF_2, a white powder, luminous when heated, soluble in an aqueous solution of ammonium salts. **C. Formate,** $Ca(CHO_2)_2$, colorless crystals or white crystalline powder, soluble in water. **C. Gluconate,** $(C_6H_{11}O_7)_2Ca + 2H_2O$, a combination of calcium and gluconic acid forming aggregated needles. **C. Glycerate, C. Glycerolate,** $(C_3H_5O_4)_2Ca + 2H_2O$, a crystalline compound of calcium and glyceric acid, moderately soluble in water. **C. Glycerinophosphate, C. Glycerophosphate,** $CaC_3H_7PO_6$, a white crystalline powder soluble in cold water, almost insoluble in boiling water; it is a nerve tonic. Dose, 2–5 gr. (0.13–0.32 gm.) 3 times daily. In treatment of enuresis, dose, for adults, 8 gr. (0.5 gm.) twice daily. **C. Glyceroarsenate, Calcii glyceroarsenias,** a crumbling white powder insoluble in water and alcohol, freely soluble in mineral and organic acids, especially in dilute citric acid. It is used in treatment of tuberculosis. Daily dose, 0.01 gm. (gr. ⅙). **C. Glyceroborate,** an antiseptic compound of equal parts of calcium borate and glycerin. **C. Glycolate,** $Ca(C_2H_3O_3)_2$, acicular crystals occurring in stellate groups, slightly soluble in water. **C. Glyoxylate,** $(C_2H_3O_4)_2Ca$, a compound of calcium and glyoxylic acid. **C. Heptoate.** See *C. Enanthylate.* **C. Hippurate,** $Ca(C_9H_8NO_3)_2$, a white crystalline powder slightly soluble in hot water. It is alterative. Dose, 5–15 gr. (0.32–0.972 gm.). **C. Hydriodate.** See *C. Iodate.* **C. Hydrophosphate,** monohydric calcium phosphate. **C. Hydrosorbate,** $(C_6H_9O_4)_2Ca + H_2O$, a crystalline combination of calcium and hydrosorbic acid. **C. Hydrosulfate.** See *C Sulfhydrate.* **C. Hydroxid,** calcium hydrate, slaked lime. **C. Hypoantimonate,** a compound of calcium oxid and antimony tetroxid. **C. Hypochlorite,** $Ca(ClO)_2$, white cubes decomposing readily. It is an antiseptic and is used as a disinfectant and strong bleaching agent. **C. Hypophosphate,** $CaPO_3 + H_2O$, a gelatinous precipitate, becoming granular, obtained from sodium hypophosphate by action of calcium chlorid; insoluble in water, soluble in hydrochloric acid. **C. Hypophosphite,** $Ca(PH_2O_2)_2$, hypophosphite of lime; a white crystalline powder, lustrous scales, or transparent crystals, soluble in 7 parts of water, decomposing and giving out inflammable gas above 300° C. It is used in treatment of tuberculosis, chlorosis, etc. Dose, 10–30 gr. (0.65–1.94 gm.). Syn., *C. hypophosphorosum.* **C. Hyposulfite.** See *C. Thiosulfate.* **C. Iodate, Calcii iodas,** $Ca(IO_3)_2 + 6H_2O$, a white crystalline powder soluble in 400 parts of water, insoluble in alcohol. It is used internally to check fermentation (dose, 0.2–0.3 gm.) and also as a succedaneum for iodoform. Syn., *Calcinol.* **C. Iodid,** CaI_2, a white powder or yellowish-white hygroscopic mass, soluble in water and alcohol. It is an alterative used instead of potassium iodid. Dose, 2–5 gr. (0.13–0.32 gm.) 3 times daily in syrup. Maximum dose, daily, 15 gr. (0.97 gm.). **C. Iodobromid,** a compound of iodin and bromin. **C. and Iron Lactophosphate,** a yellowish powder used in treatment of rachitis and tuberculosis. Dose, 3–8 gr. (0.194–0.52 gm.) several times daily. **C. Isosuccinate,** $C_4H_4O_4Ca + H_2O$, a compound of calcium and isosuccinic acid. **C. Kinovate.** See *C. Quinovate.* **C. Lactate,** $Ca(C_3H_5O_3)_2 + 5H_2O$, white, opaque, granular masses soluble in water and hot alcohol. It is used in treatment of rachitis and tuberculosis of children. Dose, 3–10 gr. (0.2–0.65 gm.) in syrup. **C. Lactonate,** $(C_6H_9O_6)_2Ca + 7H_2O$, a crystalline combination of calcium and lactonic acid. **C. Lactophosphate,** a crystalline compound of calcium lactate and calcium phosphate containing 1% of phosphorus; soluble in water. It is stimulant and nutrient. Dose, 3–10 gr. (0.2–0.65 gm.) 3 times daily. **C. Levulinate, C. Lævulinate,** $(C_5H_7O_3)_2Ca$, silky needles, soluble in water. **C. Loretinate, Basic,** $Ca_6I_4O_4C_9H_4N_2SO_3$, cream-colored needles, nearly insoluble in water. **C. Loretinate, Normal,** $Ca(I_4OH_2C_9H_4N_2SO_3)_2H_2O$, an orange-red, crystalline powder, slightly soluble in water; it is used as an antiseptic. **C. Meconate,** $CaC_7H_2O_7 + H_2O$, a yellowish or whitish powder obtained from extract of opium by the action of a solution of calcium salt. **C. Monosulfid.** See *C. Sulfid.* **C. Muriate.** See *C Chlorid* (Illus. Dict.). **C. Naphtholmonosulfate.** See *Asaprol* (Illus Dict.). **C. Nitrate,** $Ca(NO_3)_2 + 4H_2O$, a deliquescent crystalline mass, soluble in water and alcohol. **C. Nitrite,** $Ca(NO_2)_2 + H_2O$, prisms or yellowish masses, soluble in water. **C. Œnanthylate.** See *C. Enanthylate.* **C. Oleate,** $Ca(C_{18}H_{33}O_2)_2$, a yellowish granular powder, soluble in alcohol, ether, and turpentine. **C. Oxalate,** CaC_2O_4, white friable masses or powder, soluble in nitric or hydrochloric acid. **C. Oxysulfid,** a compound of calcium, oxygen, and sulfur, forming a yellowish powder used in washing scrofulous ulcers. **C. Paralactate.** See *C. Sarcolactate.* **C. Pentasulfid,** CaS_5, a compound prepared from sulfur by boiling it with milk of lime. **C. Permanganate,** $Ca(MnO_4)_2 + 5H_2O$, deliquescent, brown crystals with violet luster, soluble in water. It is used internally in diarrhea of children and externally as a mouth lotion. Dose, ¾–2 gr. (0.049–0.13 gm.). **C. Peroxid,**

Calcii peroxidum, $CaO_2 + 4H_2O$, an antiseptic, used in acid dyspepsia and summer diarrhea. Dose (children), ¾–2 gr. (0.049–0.13 gm.). **C. Phenolsulfonate, C. Phenylsulfate.** See *C Sulfocarbolate.* **C. Phosphate, Antimoniated**, a mixture of precipitated calcium phosphate (67 parts) and antimony oxid (33 parts), occurring as a dull white, gritty powder without odor or taste, soluble in boiling water. It is alterative, purgative, and emetic, and is used in acute rheumatism and febrile diseases Dose, 3–8 gr. (0.2–0.52 gm.) 4 to 6 times daily Syn., *Antimonial powder, U. S. P; James' febrile powder.* **C. Phosphate, Dibasic**, $Ca(H_2PO_4)_2$ or $CaHPO_4$, a white powder soluble in acids, insoluble in water. It is used in diseases of bone, chlorosis, etc. Dose, 8–20 gr (0.52–1.3 gm.). Syn , *Bicalcic phosphate; Secondary calcium phosphate* **C. Phosphate, Monobasic**, $CaH_4(PO_4)_2 + H_2O$, the chief constituent of the so-called "superphosphate of lime," a decomposition product of tricalcic or dicalcic phosphate and sulfuric acid, occurring as white, deliquescent, strongly acid crystals. **C. Phosphate, Precipitated.** See *C. Phosphate, Tribasic.* **C. Phosphate, Primary.** See *C Phosphate, Monobasic.* **C. Phosphate, Tertiary.** See *C. Phosphate, Tribasic.* **C. Phosphate, Tribasic**, $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$, a light, white amorphous powder without odor or taste, soluble in acids, insoluble in water It is used as the dibasic. **C. Phosphid**, Ca_3P_2, a gray mass, decomposing in contact with water. **C. Phosphite**, $CaHPO_3 + H_2O$, small white crystals slightly soluble in water. **C. Phosphoglycerate**, $PO_6C_3H_7$, a white crystalline powder, slightly soluble in cold water The solution is rendered turbid by heat and the salt is almost insoluble in boiling water. **C. Phospholactate.** See *C. Lactophosphate* **C. Phthalate**, $CaC_8H_4O_4 + H_2O$, dull rhombic prisms soluble in water **C. Picrate, C. Picronitrate**, $Ca(C_6H_2(NO_2)_3O)_2$, an explosive reddish or yellowish powder **C. Plumbate**, a flesh-colored powder, soluble in acids. **C. Propionate**, $Ca(C_3H_5O_2)_2$, white powder, soluble in water. **C. Pyroracemate.** See *C Pyruvate.* **C. Pyrophosphate**, $Ca_2P_2O_7$, a white powder. **C. Pyrothioarsenate**, $Ca_2As_2S_7$, a salt. **C. Pyrothioarsenite**, $Ca_2As_2S_5$, a salt. **C. Pyrovanadate**, $2Ca_2V_2O_7 + 5H_2O$, a white amorphous body. **C. Pyruvate**, $(C_3H_3O_3)Ca$, a crystalline compound of calcium and pyruvic acid converted into a gummy mass by warming. **C. Quinate**, $Ca(C_7H_{11}O_6)_2 + 10H_2O$, white crystals soluble in water **C. Quinovate**, a compound of calcium and quinovic acid used in malarial fever and dysentery as a tonic. Dose, ½–½ gr. (0.013–0.032 gm.). **C. Racemate**, $C_4H_4O_6Ca + 4H_2O$, a crystalline compound isomeric with calcium tartrate, but less soluble. **C. Saccharate**, a compound consisting of a large quantity of calcium hydrate dissolved in a solution of sugar. **C. Salicylate**, $CaC_7H_4O_3 + H_2O$, a white crystalline powder with alkaline reaction, soluble with difficulty in water. It is used in intestinal diseases. Dose, 8–20 gr. (0.52–1.3 gm.). **C. Santonate, C. Santoninate**, $Ca(C_{15}H_{19}O_4)_2$, a white, odorless, insipid powder, insoluble in water or chloroform. It is anthelmintic. Dose, ½–1½ gr. (0.03–01 gm.). **C. Sarcolactate**, $2Ca(C_3H_5O_3)_2 + 9H_2O$, a crystalline compound of calcium and sarcolactic acid isomeric with calcium lactate **C. Selenite**, $CaSeO_3 + 2H_2O$, a white powder. **C. Succinate**, $CaC_4H_4O_4 + H_2O$, fine colorless crystals, soluble in water. **C. Sucrate**, a compound of calcium and saccharose formed by dissolving lime in cane-sugar; it occurs in syrup of lime. **C. Sulfate**, $2CaSO_4 + H_2O$, a fine white, odorless and tasteless powder, used in making plaster bandages for fractures Syn , *Plaster of Paris; Gypsum.* **C. Sulfhydrate**, $CaS.H_2S$, transparent crystals decomposing in the air; it is used as a depilatory. **C. Sulfid**, CaS, a compound of calcium and sulfur, a yellow-white substance with odor of hydrogen sulfid and forming a large percentage of calx sulfurata. It is recommended in treatment of influenza (dose, 1 gr. 4 times hourly) and in treatment of diphtheria (dose, ⅛ gr. every hour under 1 year of age, every ½ hour between the ages of 1 and 3, and every 15 minutes between the ages of 3 and 5). Syn , *C. monosulfid.* **C. Sulfid, Hydrated**, CaS; it is used as a depilatory **C. Sulfite**, $CaSO_3$, white powder, soluble in sulfurous acid and in 800 parts of water. It is antiseptic and is used in flatulent diarrhea Dose, 1/10–5 gr. (0.0065–0.32 gm). **C. Sulfocarbolate**, $Ca(C_6H_5SO_4)_2 + 6H_2O$, a white, odorless, astringent powder or scales, soluble in water. It is an internal antiseptic and astringent. Dose. 5–15 gr. (0.32–0.97 gm.) in 1% solution **C. Sulfophenate.** See *C. Sulfocarbolate* **C. Thiosulfate**, CaS_2O_3, white antiseptic crystals soluble in water; it is an internal antiseptic. Dose, 3–10 gr. (0.194–0 65 gm.).

Calcoglobulin (*kal-ko-glob'-u-lin*). A combination of soluble calcium salts with an albuminous base. It has a distinct and definite form and is probably the basis of all the calcic tissues of the body.

Calcospherites, Calcosphærites (*kal-ko-sfe'-rits*) [*calx*, lime; *sphæra*, a sphere]. Hartig's term for the granules or globules formed in embryologic dental pulp and in tissues like bone and shell by calcium salts brought by the blood into loose proteid combination and modified by the cytoplasm.

Calculus. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Adherent**, one that has become adherent to the wall of the organ in which it is located. **C., Alternating**, one composed of alternate layers of the substances of which it is made up. **C., Alvine.** See *C., Intestinal.* **C., Articular.** See *C., Arthritic* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Aural**, hardened cerumen in the external auditory canal. **C. biliaris, C. biliarius, C. biliosus**, a gallstone. **C., Blood**, a fibrinous calculus containing remains of blood-corpuscles. **C., Breast.** See *C., Lacteal* (Illus. Dict.). **Calculi Cancrorum.** See *Astacolith* (Illus Dict.) **C., Cardiac**, a clot in the heart which has become calcified. **C., Chalky**, one made up mainly of calcium carbonate and calcium phosphate with small amounts of magnesium carbonate, water, and organic matter, and frequently having a foreign body as a nucleus. **C., Cystic.** 1. A vesical calculus. 2 A gallstone 3. One composed of cystin. **C., Cystic-oxid, C., Cystin**, a urinary calculus, rarely found and composed largely of cystin **C., Encysted**, a vesical calculus which has become invested in a pouch springing from the wall of the bladder. **C. enterolithus.** See *Enterolith* (Illus Dict.). **C., Essential**, one having its origin within the tissue of an organ and not from a foreign body. **C., Fatty**, a vesical calculus having a nucleus of fat or saponaceous matter. **C. felleus**, a gallstone **C., Fibrinous**, a vesical calculus made up of dried coagulated albumin. **C., Gastric.** See *C., Stomachic.* **C., Hemic**, a concretion of coagulated blood **C., Hempseed**, the smooth variety of mulberry calculi **C., Hepatic, C., Hepaticocystic**, one situated in a bile-duct in the liver. **C., Impacted**, one arrested in its passage through a canal. **C., Incarcerated.** See *C., Encysted.* **C. intestini, C., Intestinal.** See *Enterolith* and *Bezoar* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Joint.** See *C., Arthritic* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Lacrimal.** See *Dacryolith* (Illus Dict.). **C., Laminated**, one made up of layers of different materials. **C., Meibomian**, the hardened secretion of the meibomian glands that may accumulate

on the inner surface of the eyelids. **C., Nephritic.** See *C., Renal* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Organic,** one with a nucleus formed of epithelium, blood, etc. **C. pancreatis, C., Pancreatic,** one found in the pancreatic duct; it is generally multiple and made up of calcium carbonate or calcium phosphate **C., Parotid,** one occurring in the parotid gland or its duct. **C., Pineal,** brain-sand. See *Acervulus* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Pisiform,** a pea-shaped calculus, usually multiple. **C., Podagric.** See *C., Arthritic* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Preputial,** a concretion of calcified smegma or deposit from decomposed urine formed between the prepuce and the glans penis. Syn., *Postholith.* **C., Prostaticovesical.** See *C., Vesicoprostatic.* **C., Pulmonary,** a chalky mass formed in the lung or in the bronchial gland. **C., Salivary.** (See Illus. Dict.) 2. The tartar deposited on teeth. **C., Sanguineous.** See *C., Blood.* **C., Saponaceous.** See *C., fatty.* **C., Scrotal.** 1. A vesical or prostatic calculus which has made its way to the scrotum. 2. One formed in the scrotum from calcareous degeneration. **C., Secondary,** a vesical calculus formed in consequence of a diseased condition of the mucosa of the urinary tract. **C., Seminal.** See *C., Spermatic.* **C., Spermatic,** one occurring in the seminal vesicles. **C., Stercoraceous,** one made up chiefly of hardened fecal matter. **C., Stomachic,** a concretion found in the stomach, usually consisting of hair or other material swallowed. **C., Sublingual,** a salivary calculus occurring in the sublingual gland. **C., Subpreputial.** See *C., Preputial.* **C., Tonsillar,** one formed in a tonsillar follicle. **C., Urinary,** a concretion composed of concentric layers of crystallized substance cemented together by mucus or other organic material, occurring in the bladder. Urinary calculi (sand, gravel, or stones, according to their size) consist of: (1) A mixture of uric acid with urates, with either little or no phosphates; (2) mixed calculi, those containing more phosphates than uric acid; (3) calcium oxalate calculi; (4) phosphatic calculi—composed either of calcium phosphate, triple phosphate, or a combination of calcium and magnesium phosphates; (5) calcium carbonate calculi; (6) cystin calculi; (7) xanthin calculi; (8) fibrinous calculi, consisting of fibrin or inspissated albumin. **C., Venous.** See *Phlebolith* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Vesicoprostatic,** one situated partly in the bladder and partly in the prostate. **C., Xanthic, C., Xanthic Oxid, C., Xanthin,** a gray or brown greasy urinary calculus of rare occurrence, consisting of xanthin and hypoxanthin.

Calcusol (*kal'-ku-sol*). A proprietary remedy for gout, said to consist of piperidin parasulfamin-benzoate and potassium bicarbonate.

Calentura (*kal-en tu'-rah*). 1. See *Calentur* (Illus. Dict.). 2. Applied to an epidemic disease of horses in the Philippines. It is caused by a species of *Spirillum.* **C. amarilla, C. vomito-negro,** yellow fever.

Cali Nuts. The fruit of a species of *Mucuna* or *Dioclea* growing on the west coast of Africa, in which physostigmin has been found.

Calibrate (*kal'-ib-rāt*) [Fr., *calibre,* the bore of a gun]. 1. To estimate the exact size of an opening, as of intestines to be united by anastomosis. 2. To graduate the tubes of a thermometer so that it will indicate the temperature correctly, or to determine the errors of the gradation when made; also, to determine the indication of the reading after the correction of the errors.

Calibration (*kal-e-brā'-shun*). The act, process, or result of calibrating.

Calibrator (*kal'-e-brā-tor*). An instrument for determining the exact diameter of the lumen of an opening, as of the urethra. It may consist of a truncated cone supplied with a scale or some form of dilating blades.

Caliche (*kah-le'-che*) [S. A., a fleck of lime from a wall]. The South American name for crude sodium nitrate; Chili saltpeter.

Californin (*kal-e-form'-in*). A bitter, yellow, amorphous, friable substance of neutral reaction obtained from *Cascarilla riedeliana,* Wedd., and other allied plants.

Caliginous (*kal-ij'-in-us*). Relating to or affected with caligo.

Calisayin (*kal-e-sa'-yen*). An amorphous base consisting mostly of quinin obtained from cinchona bark.

Calix (*kal'-iks*) [pl. *calices*] See *Calyx* (Illus. Dict.).

Calliandra (*kal-e-an'-dra*) [καλός, beautiful, ἀνήρ, a man—(stamen)]. A genus of leguminous shrubs and herbs natives of tropical America. **C. grandiflora,** Benth., the yerba del angel, tlacoxil, oxochitl, xiloxochitl, or cabellos de angel of Mexico, where it is used as a febrifuge. It contains the glucosid calliandreina.

Calliandreina (*kal-e-an dre'-in-ah*). A glucosid obtained from *Calliandra grandiflora.* It causes vomiting, purging, prostration, and collapse in doses over 90 centigrams.

Callisection (*kal-e sek'-shun*) [*callum,* insensibility; *sectio,* a cutting]. Vivisection of anesthetized animals.

Callososerrate (*kal-o so-ser'-āt*) [*callosus,* hard; *serratus,* saw-shaped]. Having serrated callous projections.

Callus. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Callum.* **C., Definitive, C., Interposed.** See *C., Permanent* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Ensheathing, C., External, C., Temporary.** See *C., Provisional* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Interior, C., Internal,** provisional callus of a fractured bone deposited in its medullary canal

Calluxanthin (*kal-u-zan'-thin*). $C_{14}H_{10}O_7$ A reddish-yellow pigment contained in heather, *Calluna vulgaris,* L.

Calmin (*kal'-min*). A compound of antipyrin and herom; it is used in asthma, etc.

Calolactose (*cal-o-lak'-tōz*). An intestinal disinfectant said to consist of calomel, 1 part; bismuth subnitrate, 1 part; lactose, 8 parts.

Calorescence (*kal-or-es'-enz*). Tyndall's name for the phenomenon produced by focusing the invisible heat-rays from some appropriate source upon a piece of charcoal by means of a lens or mirror; the charcoal will be heated to incandescence, thus converting, by its interposition, nonluminous rays into luminous rays.

Calorimeter. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Respiration** (Atwater's), an apparatus used to determine the caloric values of various foods and their effect on metabolism.

Calorimetry. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Direct,** a method of estimating the amount of heat produced and given off by an animal incased in a ventilated cabinet, and inclosed in another cabinet filled with air or water, by gauging the amount imparted to the air or water in the second cabinet. **C., Indirect,** that arrived at by an estimation of the calorific value of a known quantity of food ingested by an animal in a given time.

Calory. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Small,** the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one gram of water one degree centigrade. **C., Great,** the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one kilogram of water one degree centigrade.

Calot's Method. See *Treatment.*

Calvaria. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Natiform,** Parrot's term for a sign of congenital syphilis consisting of the presence of four eminences on the bones forming the sides of the anterior fontanel. Cf. *Parrot's Nodes.*

Calvarium. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. The entire skull.

Calvities, Calvity. (See Illus. Dict.) **C. adnata,** congenital baldness. **C. febrisequa,** baldness due to an acute fever. **C. juvenilis.** See *Alopecia præsentium.* **C. palpebrarum,** loss of the eyelashes.

Calvitium (*kal-vē'-she-um*). See *Calvities.*

Calvous (*kal'-vus*) [*calvus*] Bald

Calyciform (*kal-is'-e-form*) [*calyx; forma,* shape]. Cup-shaped, resembling a calyx.

Calyculus (*kal-ik'-u-lus*) [pl., *calyculi*]. See *Calycle* (Illus. Dict.). **Calyculi gustatorii.** See Taste-buds (Illus. Dict.).

Calystegia (*kal-is-tej'-e-ah*) [κάλυξ, calyx; στέγη, a roof]. A genus of plants of the order *Convolvulaceæ.* **C. sepium,** L., great bindweed, German scammony, found in Europe, Asia, and America; the root is a purgative **C. soldanella,** R. Br., a European species; the plant and root are purgative and diuretic. Dose of powdered extract, 3–4 gm.; of resin, 1–5 gm.

Camara (*kam'-ar-ah*). 1. See *Camera* (Illus. Dict.). 2. The fornix of the brain. 3 The hollow of the external ear.

Camera. (See Illus. Dict.) **C. septi lucidi,** the fifth ventricle of the brain.

Camisia (*kam-is'-e-ah*) [L., a night-gown, a shirt]. **C. fœtus,** the chorion

Campanian Disease. See under *Disease.*

Camphate (*kam'-fat*). A salt of camphic acid.

Camphenol (*kam' fe-nol*). A compound of camphor, cresols, and phenols; it is a disinfectant.

Camphimid (*kam'-fim-id*). See *Camphorimid.*

Camphin (*kam' fin*) $C_{10}H_{18}$. A colorless oil obtained by the distillation of camphor with iodin.

Camphocarbonate (*kam-fo-kar'-bon-at*). A salt of camphocarbonic acid.

Camphol (*kam'-fol*). See *Borneol* (Illus. Dict.).

Campholactone (*kam-fo lak'-tone*). $C_9H_{14}O_2$. A distillation product of camphanic acid occurring as a solid, melting at 50° C

Campholate (*kam'-fol-at*). A salt of campholic acid.

Campholene (*kam'-fol-ēn*). C_9H_{16}. An oily liquid obtained from campholic acid by action of phosphoric anhydrid.

Campholic (*kam-fol'-ik*). Relating to camphol.

Campholyptus (*kam-fo-lip'-tus*). A proprietary external anodyne said to consist of eucalyptol, camphor and hydrous chloral.

Camphone (*kam'-fōn*). See *Cymene* (Illus. Dict.).

Camphopyrazolon (*kam-fo-pir-az' o-lon*). $C_{17}H_{19}N_3O$. A crystalline compound of camphocarboxylic acid and phenylhydrazin, soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether or water, melts at 132° C. It is used as camphor

Camphor. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. See *Camphors* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Alant.** See *Helenin* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Aldehyd,** an oily liquid produced by shaking camphor in a solution of aldehyd. **C., Alyxia.** See under *Alyxia.* **C., Anemone.** See *Anemonin* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Anise.** See *Anethol* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Artificial,** $C_{10}H_{15}HCl$, a terpenehydrochlorate obtained from oil of turpentine by action of hydrochloric acid; it is a solid very similar to camphor. **C., Asarabacca, C., Asarum.** See *Asarone* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Auricle.** See under *Auricle.* **C., Barosma.** See *Diosphenol.* **C., Barus,** borneol. **C., Benzoated,** an external antiseptic mixture of camphor and benzoic acid; a white powder soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform. **C., Bergamot.** See *Bergaptene.* **C., Birch.** See *Betulin* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Bitter Almond Oil.** See *Benzoin* (2). **C., Blumea.** See *Ngai C.* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Bromated, C., Brominated, C., Bromid, C., Brominized, C., Bromized.** See *C., Monobromated* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Cantharides.** See *Cantharidin* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Castoreum.** See *Castorin* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Cedar,** $C_{15}H_{26}O$, obtained from ethereal oil of *Juniperus virginiana;* silky needles melting at 74° C., boiling at 282° C. **C., Champaca.** See *Champacol.* **C., China, C., Chinese.** See *Camphor* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Citrated,** a compound of citric acid and camphor; a white powder, antiseptic, antispasmodic, and stimulant. Dose, 3–10 gr. (0.2–0.65 gm.) several times daily. **C. of Cubebs,** $C_{15}H_{26}O$, large rhombic crystals melting at 67° C., which are sometimes formed from oil of old samples of cubebene. **C. cymene,** cymene derived from camphor. **C., Dextro-,** ordinary camphor. **C., Dibromated, C. Dibromid,** $C_{10}H_{16}OBr_2$, a compound of camphor and bromin; white crystals, soluble in alcohol and ether, melting at 115° C. It is antiseptic. **C. Dichlorid,** $C_{10}H_{16}Cl_2$, a combination of camphor and phosphorus pentachlorid, occurring as fine white needles, soluble in alcohol and ether and melting at 155° C. It is antiseptic. **C. Dihydrochlorid,** $C_{10}H_{14}HCl_2$, a crystalline compound formed from camphor by action of phosphoric chlorid. **C., Dryobalnops,** borneol. **C., Dutch,** ordinary camphor. **C., Elecampane.** See *Helenin* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Factitious.** See *C., Artificial.* **C., Feverfew.** See *C., Matricaria.* **C., Flowers of,** powdered camphor obtained by condensing sublimed camphor. **C., Formosa,** ordinary camphor. **C., Hard,** borneol. **C. Hydrochlorate, C. Hydrochlorid,** $C_{10}H_{14}$. HCl, a compound of camphor and hydrochloric acid. **C., Inactive,** any one of the camphors which has no action on the plane of polarization. **C., Inula.** See *Helenin* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Iodized,** a mixture of 100 parts of camphor and 1 part of iodin, used by inhalation. **C., Japan,** the commercial variety brought from Japan; it is also called *Tub Camphor* from the receptacle in which it comes, or *Dutch Camphor* from its introduction into the market by that people. **C., Laevo-, C., Laevogyre.** See *C., Matricaria.* **C., Laurel,** ordinary camphor. **C., Ledum,** $C_{15}H_{26}O$, a stearoptene forming silky needles, obtained from oil of *Ledum palustre,* melting at 104°–105° C. **C., Left, C., Levorotary.** See *C., Matricaria.* **C., Liquid,** oil of camphor. **C., Liquid Artificial,** $C_{10}H_{16}HCl$, a liquid isomer of solid artificial camphor obtained from oil of turpentine by action of gaseous hydrochloric acid at high temperatures. **C., Malayan,** borneol. **C., Matico,** $C_{12}H_{20}O$, a homolog of ordinary camphor occurring in leaves of *Piper angustifolium.* **C., Matricaria,** a camphor made from oil of *Chrysanthemum parthenium,* isomeric with ordinary camphor and in all respects identical with it except that it is levorotary. **C., Mint.** See *Menthol* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Naphthol.** See under *Naphthol* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Neroli.** See *Aurade.* **C., Ngai.** See *Ngai* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Parsley.** See *Apiol, White.* **C., Patchouli.** See *Patchoulin.* **C., Peppermint,** menthol. **C., Phenol, C., Phenylated,** a combination of camphor and carbolic acid in varying proportions, used as an antiseptic. **C., Pichurim,** a body contained in pichurim beans, said to be identical with ordinary camphor. **C., Pulsatilla.** See *Anemonin* (Illus. Dict.). **C.-resin,** $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$, a yellow resinous body obtained from camphor by heating it with an alcoholic solution of caustic potash. **C., Resorcinated,** a compound of equal parts of camphor and resorcin melted together. **C., Right,** ordinary camphor. **C.-salol,** an external antiseptic composed of salol, 3 parts; camphor, 2 parts. **C., Sumatra,** borneol. **C., Tar.** See *Naphthalene* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Thyme,** thymol. **C.-thymol,** an oily insoluble substance composed of equal parts of camphor and thymol. **C., Thymolated,** camphor-thymol. **C.,**

Tub. See under *C., Japan.* **C., Turpentine.** See *Terpin Hydrate* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Valerianated,** a liquid mixture of camphor and valerianic acid, soluble in alcohol; it is sedative and antiseptic.

Camphoraceous (*kam-for-a'-shus*). Resembling or containing camphor. Syn., *Camphoroid; Camphorous.*

Camphorate (*kam'-for-āt*) A basic salt of camphoric acid.

Camphorated (*kam'-for-a-ted*). Impregnated with camphor.

Camphoric (*kam-for'-ik*). Relating to camphor. **C.-acid Phenetidin,** a compound of camphoric acid and paraphenetidin. **C., Anhydrid,** $C_{10}H_{14}O_3$, the anhydrid of camphoric acid, obtained as a sticky mass by heating the crude acid.

Camphorimid (*kam-for'-im-id*). $C_{10}H_{15}NO_2$. A crystalline body obtained from the distillation of camphoramic acid.

Camphorin (*kam'-for-in*). Glyceryl camphorate.

Camphorism (*kam'-for-izm*) Camphor-poisoning; a condition marked by gastritis, coma, and convulsions, due to excessive doses and enemas of camphor and its preparations.

Camphorogenol (*kam-for-oj'-en-ol*). $C_{10}H_{18}O_2$. A constituent of camphor occurring as a tolerably heavy oil with smell somewhat like camphor; boils at 212°–213° C.

Camphoronate (*kam-for'-on-āt*). A salt of camphoronic acid.

Camphoroxol (*kam-for-oks'-ol*). A 3% solution of hydrogen dioxid containing 32% of alcohol and 1% of camphor

Camphrenate (*kam'-fren-āt*). A salt of camphrenic acid.

Camphrene (*kam'-fren*). $C_9H_{14}O$. A volatile product of camphor and sulfuric acid

Camphyl (*kam'-fil*). The hypothetic radicle of borneol, $C_{10}H_{17}$. **C. Alcohol,** borneol.

Canadin (*kan' ad-in*). $C_{21}H_{21}NO_4$. An alkaloid from the rhizome of *Hydrastis canadensis*, occurring in pure white needles, soluble in alcohol and melting at 132°–135° C.

Canal, Canalis [pl., *canals, canales*]. (See Illus Dict.) **C., Albuniferous, C., Albuniginous.** See *Duct, Vitellarian* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Alimentary,** a musculomembranous canal, about 30 feet in length, extending from the mouth to the anus. Digestion is its chief function, and in this it is aided by certain accessory organs. **C., Annular.** See *C., Circular* (Illus. Dict.). **C. of the Anterior Commissure,** the porta. **C., Arnold's,** a small canal in the petrosa transmitting Arnold's nerve. **C., Arnold's Innominate.** See *C., Innominate.* **C., Bochdalek's,** a minute canal passing obliquely downward and outward through the membrana tympani from the upper edge of the inner surface of the latter to the umbo, where it opens on the outer surface. **C., Canalicular.** See *Duct, Canalicular* (Illus. Dict.). **C. centralis modioli, C. centralis myelonis.** See *Myelocele* (Illus. Dict.). **C. choledochus,** the common bile-duct. **C., Circular.** (See Illus. Dict.) 2. See *C., Semicircular.* **C., Circumpeduncular,** the lateral ventricles of the brain. **C.s, Coiled.** See *Nephridia, Permanent* (Illus. Dict.). **C. communis nervorum auditus,** the internal auditory meatus. **C., Condylar, Anterior,** the anterior condylar foramen. **C.es condyloidei antici,** one or two inconstant canals occurring near the anterior condylar foramen. **C. condyloideus,** the posterior condylar foramen. **C. condyloideus posticus inferior,** an inconstant canal found in the occipital bone between the condyle and the posterior lacerated foramen. **C.s, Convoluted,** the convoluted tubules. See under *Tubuli urinferi* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Cotugno's.** See *C. of Cotunnius* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Craniopharyngeal,** a fetal canal perforating the posterior part of the sphenoid bone and extending from the pharynx to the hypophysis and the epiphysis; it sometimes persists in infancy. **C., Cuvier's.** See *Ductus venosus* (Illus. Dict.). **C.s, Cuvier's.** See *Cardinal Veins* (Illus. Dict.). **C.s of Derivation,** anastomotic venous branches extending from deep to superficial veins. **C., Excretory.** See *Excretory Duct* (Illus. Dict.). **C. of the Fallopian Tube.** See *Aqueductus fallopii* (Illus. Dict.). **C. ganglionaris,** the spinal canal of the modiolus. **C., Germigene,** in comparative anatomy the true oviduct as distinguished from the vitelligene canals **C., Hannover's,** the artificial passage produced between the anterior and posterior fibers of the zonules of Zinn by the injection of a viscous fluid. **C., Hemal.** (See Illus. Dict.) 2. That one of the two canals of which, according to R. Owen, the vertebrates are composed, situated ventrad. It contains the heart, etc., while the neural canal incloses the central nervous system **C., Hensen's,** the short vertical tube (1 mm. long and 0.5 mm. wide) connecting the blind extremity of the cochlear canal with the saccule. Syn., *Canalis reuniens.* **C., His',** the thyroglossal duct of the fetus, of which the cecal foramen of the tongue is the vestige and which may persist during postnatal life **C. of the Hypoglossis,** the anterior condylar foramen. **C., Innominate** (of Arnold), an inconstant canal in the base of the skull, internal to the foramen rotundum; it transmits the superficial and deep petrosal branches which have become fused into one nerve. **C.s, Interlobular Biliary.** See *Ducts, Interlobular Bile-* (Illus. Dict.). **C.s, Juice.** See *C., Serous* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Landzert's.** See *C., Craniopharyngeal.* **C., Lauth's.** See *C., Schlemm's* (Illus Dict.). **C.s, Mandibular.** See *C., Dental, Inferior* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Mastoid,** one opening just above the stylomastoid foramen and transmitting the auricular branch of the vagus nerve. **C., Nasopalatine, Membranous.** See *C., Incisor* (Illus Dict.) **C. nervi petrosi profundi minoris,** one in the petrosa transmitting the deep petrosal nerve **C. nervi petrosi superficialis majoris,** one opening into the fallopian aqueduct and transmitting the great superficial nerve. **C., Pharyngotympanic,** one in the embryo developing into the eustachian canal and the tympanum. **C., Posteth-moid.** See *C., Ethmoid, Posterior* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Preethmoid.** See *C., Ethmoid, Anterior* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Pulmoaortic.** See *Ductus arteriosus* (Illus. Dict.). **C. of the Quadrigemina,** the sylvian aqueduct. **C. radicis,** one in the root of a tooth. **C., Recurrent, C. recurrens.** See *C., Vidian* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Reichert's.** See *C., Hensen's.* **C. reuniens.** See *C., Hensen's.* **C. rotundus.** See *Foramen rotundum* (Illus. Dict.). **C.s, Saviotti's,** fine artificial passages formed between the secreting cells of the pancreas by the forcible injection of a colored fluid into the ducts of that organ. **C. scalarum communis,** the infundibulum of the cochlea. **C., Sphenopharyngeal.** See *C., Pterygopalatine* (Illus. Dict.). **C. of the Spinal Cord.** See *C., Central* (of spinal cord) (Illus. Dict.). **C. spiralis membranaceus.** See *C., Membranous* (of the cochlea) (Illus. Dict.). **C., Tarsal,** one between and below the heads of the abductor hallucis, transmitting the vessels and nerves to the sole of the foot. **C. tensoris tympani.** See *Receptacle, Tympanic Tensor.* **C.es tubæformes,** the semicircular canals. **C. tuberculorum quadrigeminorum,** the aqueduct of Sylvius. **C., Tuboovarian,** the oviduct. **C.,**

Tubotympanal, the inner division of the first gill-cleft in the embryo. **C., Uterovaginovulvar.** See *C., Parturient* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Vaginoperitoneal,** the inguinal canal. **C. vasculosus epididymidis,** the canal of the epididymis. **C., Vestibular.** (See Illus. Dict.) 2. See *Sinus, Urogenital* (Illus Dict.). **C.s, Volkmann's,** small canals found in the circumferential lamellas of long bones and transmitting blood-vessels; they communicate with the haversian canals **C. vomeris,** one lying between the vomer and the lower surface of the sphenoid and transmitting blood-vessels to the nose. **C s, Vomerobasilar, C.s, Vomerosphenoid, Lateral,** small lateral canals lying between the vomer and the sphenoid transmitting bloodvessels.

Canalicula (*kan-al-ik'-u-lah*) [L., pl *canaliculæ*] See *Canaliculus* (Illus Dict.)

Canaliculus. (See Illus. Dict.) **Canaliculi accessorii,** inconstant canals at the outer edge of the anterior condylar foramen, for the transmission of veins **C., Bile, C., Biliary, Canaliculi biliferi** See *Canals, Intralobular, Biliary* (Illus Dict.) **C of Communication, C communicationis,** a canal at the junction of the petrosa and the mastoid portion of the temporal bone, transmitting a vein from the middle fossa of the skull to the transverse sinus Syn., *Aquæductus communicationis* **C. laqueiformis.** See *Henle's Loop* (Illus Dict.) **C. mastoideus.** See *Canal, Mastoid* **Canaliculi medullares.** See *Canals, Haversian* (Illus Dict.). **C. pharyngeus** (Arnold) See *Canal, Pterygopalatine* (Illus Dict.) **Canaliculi, Serous.** See *Canals, Recklinghausen's* (Illus. Dict.). **Canaliculi vasculosi,** haversian canals.

Cananga (*kan-ang'-gah*) [African name]. A genus of trees of the order *Anonaceæ* **C. odorata,** a large tree of southern Asia, furnishing cananga or ylang-ylang oil

Canarium. (See Illus. Dict.) **C. rostratum,** Zipp., native of the Molucca Islands, **C. strictum,** Roxb., native of the East Indies, yield the black dammar of commerce.

Canary-seed (*kan-a'-re-sed*). The hulled seeds of *Phalaris canariensis,* it is used in emollient poultices.

Cancer. (See Illus Dict.) 2 Any kind of malignant growth Syn., *Malignant disease* **C., Acinous, C., Acute,** medullary carcinoma or medullary sarcoma **C., Adenoid,** a malignant form chiefly composed of tubules lined with epithelium, adenocarcinoma **C. à deux,** cancer attacking successively a man's first and second wife **C. albus.** See *Cancrum oris* and *Noma* (Illus. Dict.). **C. anthracinus,** one beginning as a black speck [illegible] into a mulberry-like growth. **C., Aplasmatic** [illegible] without dirt; *eidos,* likeness], a hard cancer, so called because of the cleanness of its section **C., Apioid** [*apion,* a pear], a hard cancer resembling an immature pear in section. **C., Aran's Green,** chloroma, malignant lymphoma of the orbital cavity associated with grave leukemia, and tending to form metastases through the lymphatic system Syn., *Cancer vert d' Aran.* **C., Areolar.** See *Carcinoma, Colloid* (Illus Dict.) **C., Atrophic, C., Atrophying.** See *C., Cicatrizing.* **C., Black,** melanotic cancer. **C. of the Blood,** leukocythemia **C., Bunioid,** a hard tumor having a rounded form. **C., Calcifying,** one containing a deposit of calcareous matter. **C., Cauliflower.** See under *Cauliflower* (Illus Dict.). **C., Cavernous,** a colloid carcinoma in which the alveoli have become absorbed. **C., Cellular, C., Cerebriform.** See *Carcinoma, Encephaloid;* and *Sarcoma, Encephaloid* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Chimney-sweeps'.** See under *Carcinoma* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Chondroid,** a hard cancer which on section exhibits a shining bluish-white appearance **C., Chronic,** a scirrhous cancer. **C.s of Cicatrices,** a form of epithelioma growing in or upon scars **C., Cicatrizing,** a form of hard cancer marked by atrophy and shrinking. **C., Cohnheim's Theory of the Embryonic Origin of,** according to which the fetal life portions of the epithelium become nipped off and included in the connective tissue; these portions in later life, if stimulated to activity, give rise to a cancerous growth [Roberts.] Syn., *Inclusion theory.* **C., Connective-tissue.** See *C., Scirrhous.* **C., Corset.** See *C., Jacket.* **C., Cylinder-cell, C., Cylindriform Epithelial.** See *Epithelioma, Cylindric.* **C., Cystic,** a cystocarcinoma **C., Dendritic,** a papilloma. **C., Duct,** a form of columnar epithelioma. **C., Eburneous.** See *Sclerema* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Embolic,** one due to embolic infection **C., Encephaloid.** See *Carcinoma, Encephaloid* (Illus Dict.). **C., Encephalomatous.** See *Sarcoma, Encephaloid* (Illus Dict.). **C, Fasciculated,** a spindle-celled sarcoma. **C., Fungoid; C., Fungous, C., Hematoid.** See *Sarcoma, Encephaloid, Angioma, Cavernous* (Illus Dict.); and *Angiomyces.* **C., Gelatiniform, C., Gelatinous,** a colloid cancer. **C., Gland, C, Glandular, C, Glandular-cell.** See *Adenocarcinoma* (Illus Dict.), and *Epithelioma, Cylindric.* **C, Glaucoid, C., Green.** See *C., Arans.* **C., Gum, C, Gummous** See *C., Colloid* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Hard.** See *Carcinoma, Scirrhous* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Inclusion Theory of** See *C., Cohnheim's Theory of.* **C., Jacket,** a continuously spreading cancerous infiltration of the superficial tissues. **C., Lardiform, C, Larinoid,** a variety of hard cancer having the appearance of lard. **C., Lenticular.** See *Carcinoma lenticulare* (Illus. Dict.). **C. leuce.** See *Sarcoma, Encephaloid* (Illus Dict.). **C., Lipomatous,** one marked by many fat-cells in the stroma. **C., Lobstein's,** retroperitoneal sarcoma. **C., Lupous, C. lupus.** See *Lupus cancrosa* (Illus Dict.). **C., Mammary.** 1 One affecting a mammary gland 2 See *C., Mastoid.* **C., Mastoid,** a form of medullary sarcoma [illegible] the appearance of boiled cow's ud[illegible] **C Medullary C. medullaris.** See *Carcinoma, Encephaloid* (Illus Dict.) **C. melæneus, C. melanodes, C, Melanoid.** See *Carcinoma melanodes* (Illus Dict.). **C., Metastatic,** a secondary cancer. **C., Milt-like.** See *Sarcoma, Encephaloid* (Illus Dict.) **C mollis,** a soft cancer **C., Mucous.** See *C., Colloid* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Multicellular,** a medullary carcinoma or sarcoma. **C. mundatorum.** See *C., Soot.* **C. myrmecia.** See *C. verrucosus* **C., Myxomatous.** See *Carcinoma, Myxomatous* **C., Napiform.** See *C., Bunioid.* **C., Nephroid,** a form of encephaloid sarcoma having the appearance of a kidney in section. **C.-nest,** a mass of cancer-cells **C., Obsolescent.** See *C., Cicatrizing.* **C. oris.** See *Cancrum oris* (Illus Dict.). **C. ossis.** See *Arthritis fungosa* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Osteoid.** 1. One containing a deposition of osseous material. 2. See *Osteosarcoma* (Illus. Dict.). 3. See *Osteochondroma* (Illus Dict.). **C., Osteolytic,** carcinomatous infiltration of bone without distinct tumor-formation. **C., Pancreatic,** a form of hard cancer resembling the pancreas in structure. **C., Papillary, C., Papillary Epithelial,** a papillary epithelioma; papilloma. **C. phagedæna,** one beginning as a pustule which develops sudden ulceration and rapid progression. **C., Pigment, C., Pigmentary.** See *C., Melanotic* (Illus Dict.) **C., Placental,** a form of encephaloid sarcoma resembling the placenta in structure. **C., Primary, C., Primitive,** one not due to infection from some preceding cancerous mani-

festation. **C. pulhulans,** an ulcerating cancer which forms granulations. **C., Pulpy, C., Pultaceous.** See *C., Colloid* (Illus. Dict.). **C. purgatoris infumiculi.** See *C., Soot.* **C., Ramose,** a form of hard cancer which branches. **C., Rapiform.** See *C., Bunioid.* **C., Retractile,** a mammary cancer with retraction of the nipple. **C., Rodent.** 1 Lupus. 2 Rodent ulcer. **C., Sarcomatous** See *Carcinoma sarcomatodes.* **C., Scirrho-, C., Scirrhous.** See *Carcinoma, Scirrhous* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Secondary,** one resulting from infection from a preceding [illegible] in another part **C.-serum.** See [illegible] **C., Shrinking,** a hard cancer **C., Simple.** See *Carcinoma, Scirrhous* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Soft,** one composed chiefly of cells, the amount of connective tissue being very small. **C., Solanoid,** one having the appearance of a potato in section. **C., Soot,** epithelioma attributed to the irritant action of soot, most commonly occurring on the scrotum **C. spongiosus.** See *C., Fungous* **C., Stone,** scirrhous carcinoma. **C., Tar and Soot.** See *C., Soot* **C., Teleangiectatic.** See *C., Fungous.* **C terebrans,** an epithelioma **C., Tubular Epithelial** See *Cylindroma* (Illus Dict.). **C. verrucosus,** epithelioma with wart-like epithelial hypertrophy. **C., Villous.** See *Papilloma* (Illus. Dict.). **C. vulgaris.** See *Carcinoma, Scirrhous* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Wart-like.** See *Epithelioma, Papillary.* **C., Water-.** See *Cancrum oris* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Withering.** See *C., Cicatrizing.* **C. xanthosus.** See *C., Avan's*

Cancerin (*kan'-sur-in*). $C_8H_5NO_4$. A white crystalline substance said to have been found in the urine in cases of uterine carcinoma

Cancerism (*kan'-sur-izm*). The tendency to cancerous formation.

Canceroderm (*kan'-sur-o-durm*) A. T. Brand's name for angiomas, conspicuous in size and number, which appear in certain people who are not aged, and which he believes are connected with malignant growths.

Canchalagua (*kan-kal-a'-wa*) [Latinized Colombian name] See *Erythraea venusta*

Cancriamœba macroglossia (*kan-kre-ah-me'-bah mak-ro-glos'-e-ah*). An organism claimed by Eisen to have been found in epithelial carcinoma, and of which the spores are identical with Plimmer's bodies.

Cancrine (*kan'-krin*). Cancerous.

Cancroid. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. An epithelioma. 3. A variety of keloid. **C., Dermic,** epithelioma attacking all the layers of the skin. **C., Follicular,** epithelioma arising in the hair-follicles or in the glands of the skin **C., Papillary,** epithelioma affecting the papillary layer and subsequently the other layers of the skin.

Canella. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A genus of trees of the order *Canellaceæ*

Cangoura. The fruit of *Bouea oblongifolia,* an evergreen creeper of San Salvador, containing a violent nerve poison

Canicaceous (*kan-e-ka'-shus*) [*canica,* a kind of bran]. Furfuraceous.

Canities. (See Illus. Dict.) **C. præmatura,** that occurring earlier in life than usual.

Canker. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 A general term for diseases of the cortical tissues of higher plants due to the action of fungi, such as *Sphæropsis malorum,* affecting apple- and pear trees, or the canker fungus, *Nectria ditissima,* which appears oftenest upon the alder, beech, oak, ash, hazel, hornbeam, maple, lime, apple, dogwood, and bird-cherry, producing canker spots by the spread of the mycelium The action of frost on cortical [illegible] gives rise to [illegible] canker.

Cannabin (*kan'-ab-in*) A [illegible] obtained from Indian hemp; it is hypnotic. **Dose,** 1½–4 gr. (0.097–0.26 gm.). **C. Tannate,** a yellow, astringent powder, soluble in alkaline water or alcohol; it is hypnotic and sedative. Dose, 2–10 gr. (0.13–0.60 gm.).

Cannabindon (*kan-a-bin'-don*). $C_8H_{12}O$. A dark cherry-red syrup obtained from Indian hemp by Kobert, soluble in alcohol, ether, and oils. It is hypnotic and narcotic Dose, ½–2 gr (0.03–0.13 gm).

Cannabinol (*kan-ab'-in-ol*) $C_{18}H_{24}O_2$ A red oil obtained by fractional distillation from Indian hemp and believed by Marshall to be its most active ingredient.

Cannabitetanin (*kan-ab-e-tet'-an-in*). See *Tetanocannabin* (Illus. Dict.).

Cannular, Cannulate (*kan'-u-lar, -lāt*) [*cannula,* a little tube]. Tubular, channeled

Canor (*ka'-nor*) [L., pl. *canores*] A musical sound. **C. stethoscopicus.** See *Metallic Tinkling* (Illus. Dict.)

Cantharate (*kan'-thar-āt*) A salt of cantharic acid.

Cantharene (*kan'-thar-ēn*). $C_{10}N_{12}I_2O_3$ A compound obtained from cantharidin by action of hydriodic acid

Cantharidate (*kan-thar'-id-āt*). A salt of cantharidic acid

Cantharidated (*kan-thar'-id-a-ted*) Containing cantharides.

Cantharidic (*kan-thar-id'-ik*). Relating to or obtained from cantharides **C. Anhydrid.** Synonym of *Cantharidin* **C. Ether** See *Ether.*

Cantharidism (See Illus. Dict.) **C, External,** poisoning by absorption from a cantharidal blister

Cantharin (*kan'-thar-in*) C_9H_{12} A substance distilled from cantharic acid with lime.

Caoutchin, Caoutchoucin (*koo'-chin, koo'-choo-sin*) See *Dipentene* (Illus Dict.)

Cap (*kap'*) [AS., *cappe*] 1 See *Tegmentum* (Illus Dict.) 2 The tissue covering the conical end of a lymph-follicle. **C., Enamel,** the concave enamel-organ covering the top of the growing tooth-papilla. **C., Nuclear,** a collection of chromophilic substance on one side of the nucleus of a cell

Capacity. (See Illus Dict.) 2 Cubic extent. **C., Breathing.** See *Vital Capacity* (Illus. Dict.). **C, Calorific.** See *Specific Heat* (Illus Dict.). **C., Combining.** See *Atomicity* (Illus Dict.) **C., Extreme Breathing, C., Extreme Differential.** See *Respiratory Capacity* (Illus Dict.) **C., Lung, C., Pulmonary, C., Pulmonic, C., Respiratory.** See *Respiratory Capacity* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Testamentary,** a legal term signifying a sound mental condition, capable of making a will **C., Thermal.** See *Specific Heat* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Thoracic.** See *Vital Capacity* (Illus Dict.).

Capillaraneurysm (*kap-il-ar-an'-u-rizm*) [*capillus,* a hair; *ἀνεύρυσμα,* a widening]. Excessive capillarectasia

Capillarectasia (*kap-il-ar-ek-ta'-ze-ah*) [*capillus,* a hair; *ἔκτασις,* a stretching out]. Dilation of the capillaries.

Capillarimeter (*cap-il-ar-im'-et-ur*) [*capillus,* a hair; *μέτρον,* a measure]. A device for estimating the diameter of capillary tubes.

Capillarity. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. The condition of being capillary

Capillary. (See Illus. Dict.) **C.s, Biliary, C.s, Gall.** See *Canals, Intralobular Biliary* (Illus. Dict.). **C. Drainage.** See *Drainage.*

Capillitium (*kap-il-it'-e-um*) [L.]. The hair of the head, or the portion of the scalp thus covered. **C. distichia.** See *Distichiasis* (Illus. Dict.). **C. intricatum.** See *Plica polonica* (Illus. Dict.).

Capillose (*kap'-il-ōs*) [*capillosus*]. Hairy.

Capillurgy (*kap'-il-ur-je*) [*capillus*, a hair; *ἔργον*, work]. The art of destroying superfluous hair.

Capillus. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A hair-like filament. 3. A hair's breadth ($\frac{1}{50}$ to $\frac{1}{25}$ of a line).

Capistration (*kap-is-tra'-shun*) [*capistrum*, a halter]. See *Phimosis*, and also *Trismus* (Illus. Dict.).

Capistrum. (See Illus. Dict.) 3. Trismus.

Capitatum (*kap-it-a'-tum*) [*caput*, head]. The large bone of the carpus, the os magnum.

Capitium (*kap-e'-she-um*) [L.] A bandage for the head, it may be triangular or four-cornered. **C. magnum, C. quadrangulare, C. quadratum**, a four-cornered head bandage **C. minus, C. triangulare**, a three-cornered head bandage

Capitones (*kap'-it-onz*) [*caput*, head] Fetuses with heads too large for unassisted delivery

Capnomor (*kap'-no-mor*) [*καπνος*, smoke, *μοῖρα*, a part]. $C_{20}H_{22}O_4$ A transparent, colorless, oily fluid, a constituent of smoke obtained from the heavy oil of tar It dissolves caoutchouc.

Capparis (See Illus Dict) **C. aphylla**, Roth, a shrub of India esteemed in the treatment of boils and affections of the joints **C coriacea**, Burch, a native of Peru, the fruit is antiepileptic and antihysteric. **C. jamaicensis**, Jacq, of South America; the root-bark is rubefacient, the root diuretic, the leaves and flowers antispasmodic

Capral (*kap'-ral*) 1 Capric or decatoic aldehyd. 2. Caproic or hexyl aldehyd.

Capraldehyd (*kap-ral'-de-hid*) Capric aldehyd

Capramid (*kap'-ram-id*) $C_{10}H_{19}O\ NH_2$ A colorless crystalline substance, soluble in alcohol, obtained from capric ether when shaken with concentrated aqueous ammonia

Caprate (*kap'-rāt*) A salt of capric acid

Capric (*kap'-rik*) [*capra*, a goat] Relating or belonging to, or having the odor of a goat.

Caprinate (*kap'-rin-at*) See *Caprate.*

Caprinic (*kap-rin'-ik*) See *Capric*

Caprizant (*kap'-ri-zant*) [*capre*, a goat]. Leaping, of irregular motion, applied to the pulse

Caproate (*kap'-ro-āt*) A salt of normal caproic acid

Caproic (*kap-ro'-ik*) Relating to a goat. **C. Anhydrid,** $C_{12}H_{22}O_3$, a neutral oily liquid.

Caprom (*kap'-ro-m*) A fat resembling caprin found in goat's butter

Capronitril (*kap-ro-ni'-tril*) See *Amyl Cyanid*

Caproyl (*kap'-ro-il*) 1 $C_6H_{11}O$ A hypothetic radicle See *Hexoyl*. 2. C_6H_{13}. A radicle Syn., *Hexyl.*

Caprylene (*kap'-ril-ēn*) See *Octylene* (Illus. Dict.).

Caprylic (*kap-ril'-ik*) Obtained from or containing capryl. **C Anhydrid,** $(C_8H_{15}O)_2O$, a liquid substance at ordinary temperature

Caprylin (*kap'-ril-in*) See *Tricaprylin* (Illus Dict).

Caprylyl (*kap'-ril-il*) $C_8H_{15}O$ The radicle found in caprylic acid **C. Hydrate,** caprylic acid.

Capsacutin (*kap-sak'-u-tin*) See *Capsaicin.*

Capsaicin (*kap-sa'-is-in*) $C_{18}H_{28}NO_4$. The active principle of capsicum found in the pericarp and placenta of *Capsicum fastigiatum*, and soluble in alcohol, ether, benzene, and fixed oils Its vapors are intensely acrid. Dose, $\frac{1}{16}$–$\frac{1}{4}$ gr (0 006–0 016 gm). Syn., *Capsacutin, Capsicin.*

Capsicin. (See Illus. Dict) 2 A volatile alkaloid from capsicum occurring as an oily liquid devoid of pungency.

Capsicum. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A genus of plants of the order *Solanaceæ*

Capsotomy (*kap-sot'-o-me*). See *Capsulotomy* (Illus. Dict.)

Capsula. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. See *Capsule.*

Capsulation (*kap-su-la'-shun*) [*capsula*, a small box]. The act or process of inclosing in capsules.

Capsule. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Acoustic.** See *C., Auditory.* **C., Adipose.** See *C. of the Kidney.* **C., Aqueous, C. of the Aqueous** Humor, Descemet's membrane. **C., Articular.** See *Ligament, Capsular* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Atrabiliary.** See *C., Suprarenal* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Auditory,** the primitive auditory organ, formed by the invagination of the nervous stratum of the epiblast See also *Vesicle, Auditory*, and *V., Otic* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Bowman-Muller's.** See *Bowman's C.* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Brain.** See *Capsula* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Cartilage, C. of a Cartilage-cell,** the lining of cartilage cavities containing the cartilage-cells. **C. of a Cell,** the cell-membrane **C., Cellular, of the Eye,** the sheath of the eyeball **C., Crystalline.** See *C. of the Lens* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Dental,** one of connective tissue inclosing a rudimentary tooth of the fetus. **C., Fibrous.** See *Ligament, Capsular* (Illus. Dict.). **C. of a Glomerulus.** See *Bowman's C.* (Illus. Dict.) **C.s, Glutoid,** gelatin capsules treated with formaldehyd **C., Gum.** See *C., Dental.* **C. of the Heart,** the pericardium **C., Hemorrhoidal,** a metal capsule-shaped device for applying Vienna paste to a hemorrhoid **C., Hyaloid** See *Membrana limitans* (Illus Dict). **C. of the Kidney,** the fatty and connective tissue enclosing the kidney. **C., Malpighian.** See *Bowman's C.* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Nasal,** the cartilage which becomes the nose. **C. of a Nerve-cell,** a portion of the neurilemma which covers a ganglion-cell **C., Notochordal,** the sheath of the notochord **C., Ocular.** See *C., Tenon's* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Olfactory.** See *C., Nasal* **C., Optic,** the embryonic structure forming the sclera. **C., Ovic.** See *Ovicapsule* (Illus Dict). **C., Periotic,** the structure surrounding the internal ear. **C., Persistent.** See *Cuticula dentis* (Illus. Dict) **C.s, Rainey's.** See *Rainey's Corpuscles* (Illus Dict) **C., Renal.** See *C., Suprarenal.* **C. of Retzius.** See *Cavity, Preperitoneal* (Illus. Dict) **C s, Seminal,** expansions of the vasa deferentia near the seminal vesicles, applied by some authorities to the seminal vesicles Syn., *Capsulares seminales.* **C.s, Sense,** the cartilaginous or bony cavities containing the organs of sense **C., Suprarenal Accessory,** an additional capsule attaining the size of a pea and sometimes attached to the suprarenal capsule by connective tissue **C., Synovial.** See *Membrane, Synovial* (Illus Dict) **C., Terminal Gland.** See *Corpuscle of Krause* (Illus. Dict.). **C. of a Uriniferous Tubule,** Bowman's capsule

Capsulotome. (See Illus Dict) 2 An instrument used by Buller in capsulotomy to steady the capsule; it consists of two fine needles fixed parallel to each other in a handle.

Captol (*kap'-tol*). A product of the condensation of tannin and chloral; a dark-brown hygroscopic powder, soluble in alcohol and warm water It is used in 1% to 2% solution as an antiseborrheal agent and lotion for the hair. Syn., *Tannochloral*

Caput. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn, *C nuclei caudati.* **C. auriculare musculi styloglossi,** Gruber's name for an accessory head of the styloglossus muscle originating in the auditory canal. **C breve,** the transversus pedis muscle **C. cæcum coli,** the cecum **C. caudati,** Wilder's name for *C corporis striati.* **C. cordis,** the base of the heart **C. corporis striati,** the base of the striatum. **Capita corporum cavernosum penis,** the crura of the corpora cavernosa. **C. dorsi cornu.** See *C. gelatinosum* (Illus. Dict.). **C. externum.** See *C. magnum* **C. galeatum,** a

child's head emerging at birth, covered with the caul. **C. galli.** See *Verrumontanum* (Illus. Dict.). **C. inclavatum, C. incuneatum,** that condition in which the head of the fetus is impacted in the pelvis. **C. lienis,** the upper end of the spleen. **C. longum,** the longest of the three heads of the triceps extensor cubiti. **C. magnum,** the outer head of the triceps extensor cubiti. **C. majus.** See *Globus major* (Illus Dict.). **C. medullæ, C. medullæ oblongatæ,** Bartholin's name for the cerebrum as distinguished from the oblongata. **Capita medullæ oblongatæ,** the thalami. **C. minus.** See *Globus minor* (Illus Dict.). **C. penis,** the glans penis **C. progenæum,** a head in which the lower incisors overreach the upper ones **C. scapulæ,** the portion of the scapula having the articular surface **C. secundum.** See *C. magnum* **C. sternale,** the part of the sternum giving rise to the sternocleidomastoid muscle. **C. tali,** the head of the astragalus **C testis,** the epididymis **C. transversum,** the transversus pedis. **C. zygomaticum,** the levator anguli oris.

Caragana (*kar-ah-gan'-ah*) [Tartar name meaning black ear]. A genus of plants of the order *Leguminosæ* **C. arborescens,** Lam., the pea-tree of Siberia; the root and bark are expectorant, the leaves contain a blue coloring-matter.

Carageen, Caragheen. See *Carrageen* (Illus. Dict.).

Caraiba Bark. The bark of *Jacaranda procera.*

Caraipa (*kar-a-e'-pah*) [the Guiana name]. A genus of trees of the order *Ternstræmiaceæ.* **C. fasciculata,** of Guiana, yields tamacoari balsam. **C. grandiflora,** Mart., of Brazil, has an astringent bark, and the sap is applied to wounds and in rheumatism

Carap (*kar'-ap*). Carapa oil. See under *Carapa* (Illus. Dict.).

Carapa. (See Illus. Dict.) **C. moluccensis,** Lam., an East Indian tree, the butter bark is used in diarrhea and the seeds in colic. **C. procera,** D. C., of the tropics of Asia and Africa; the fruit and bark are antiperiodic, the oil from the seeds is anthelmintic and expectorant.

Carapin (*kar'-ap-in*). An alkaloid from the bark of *Carapa guianensis*

Carbamate (*kar'-bam-āt*). A salt of carbamic acid

Carbamic (*kar-bam'-ik*). Obtained from carbamid.

Carbid (*kar'-bid*) A compound formed by the direct union of carbon with some radicle or element

Carbimids (*kar'-bim-idz*). Bodies isomeric with cyanates, but distinguished from true cyanates in that alkalis decompose them into carbon dioxid and amin. Syn., *Carbonylamins.*

Carbinol (*kar'-bin-ol*) Methyl alcohol or any monatomic alcohol formed from it by replacement of the hydrogen of the methyl group with one or more hydrocarbon radicles.

Carboformal (*kar-bo-for-m'-al*) A combination of carbon and paraformaldehyd in the form of blocks (Gluh blocks) for purposes of disinfection, the formaldehyd being liberated by the burning of the carbon

Carbohemia, Carbohæmia (*kar-bo-he'-me-ah*) [*carbo,* a coal; *æma,* blood] Imperfect oxidation of the blood

Carbohydric (*kar-bo-hi'-drik*) Containing carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen

Carbolate (*kar'-bol-āt*). 1. A salt of carbolic acid. 2. To impregnate with carbolic acid

Carbolfuchsin (*kar-bol-fook'-sin*) [*carbo,* a coal; *fuchsin*]. A staining fluid consisting of 90 parts of a 5% aqueous solution of carbolic acid and 1 part of fuchsin dissolved in 10 parts of alcohol.

Carbolism. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Cutaneous,** dry gangrene due to the action of liquid carbolic acid or to prolonged application of a solution of it upon the skin.

Carbolmarasmus (*kar-bol-mar-az'-mus*) [*carbo,* a coal; *μαρασμός,* decay]. Chronic carbolism; a condition marked by vomiting, vertigo, headache, salivation, nephritis, and general marasmus.

Carbolxylene (*kar-bol-zi'-lēn*). A clearing mixture composed of carbolic acid, 1 part, and xylene, 3 parts, used for clearing microscopic sections which are to be mounted in Canada balsam or other resinous medium

Carbometer. See *Carbonometer.*

Carbomethylic (*kar-bo-meth-il'-ik*). Containing both carbon and methyl.

Carbon. (See Illus. Dict.) **C. Dichlorid,** C_2Cl_4, a colorless liquid; sp. gr. 1.619 at 20° C; boils at 121°–122° C. **C. Oxychlorid.** See *Phosgene Gas* (Illus Dict.). **C. Trichlorid,** C_2Cl_6, obtained from chlorin with ethyl and ethylene chlorids in the sunshine; colorless crystals with odor of camphor, soluble in alcohol and ether, melting at 184° C Syn., *Hexachlorethane, Perchlorethane, Carbon hexachlorid*

Carbonate (*kar'-bo-nāt*) A salt of carbonic acid **C., Acid,** a substitution-compound of carbonic acid in which there is replacement of but one of its hydrogen atoms with a base **C., Basic,** a compound of a carbonate with the oxid of the same base **C., Hydric.** See *C., Acid* **C., Hydrogen** 1 Carbonic acid 2 Acid carbonate **C., Neutral, C., Normal,** a substitution compound of carbonic acid in which a base replaces all its hydrogen

Carbonated (*kar'-bo-na-ted*). 1 Containing carbonic acid. 2 Changed into a carbonate

Carbone (*kar'-bon*). A carbuncle

Carboneous (*kar-bon'-e-us*) Containing carbon; carbonous.

Carboneum (*kar-bon'-e-um*) Carbon

Carbonic (*kar-bon'-ik*) Relating to, obtained from, or containing carbon **C. Snow,** carbonic acid gas in a solid state **C. Anhydrid,** carbon dioxid

Carbonid (*kar'-bon-id*) 1 See *Carbid* 2 A mineral which contains carbon 3 Dulong's name for an oxalate freed from its hydrogen by heat.

Carbonite (*kar'-bon-it*) An oxalate

Carbonium (*kar-bon'-e-um*) Carbon

Carbonometer (*kar-bon-om'-et-er*) [*carbon, μετρον,* a measure] An apparatus for indicating the degree to which the air of a room is vitiated by carbonic-acid gas.

Carbonometry (*kar-bon-om'-et-re*) The determination of the amount of carbon dioxid exhaled in the breath

Carbonous (*kar'-bon-us*) Containing carbon

Carbonyl (See Illus Dict.) **C. Chlorid.** See *Phosgene Gas* (Illus Dict.).

Carbonylamins (*kar-bon-il-am'-ins*). See *Carbimids.*

Carbosapol (*kar-bo-sap'-ol*) [*carbo,* a coal; *sapo,* soap]. A clear disinfectant solution obtained by warming together carbolic acid 50 parts, yellow soda soap 25 parts, and soft potash soap 25 parts

Carbosulfid, Carbosulfuret (*kar-bo-sul'-fid, -fur-et*). A compound of carbon and sulfur with a radicle

Carbothialdin (*kar-bo-thi-al'-din*) $C_5H_{10}N_2S_2$ White crystals obtained on evaporating carbon sulfid with an alcoholic solution of aldehyd ammonia It is soluble in acids.

Carbovinate (*kar-bo-vi'-nāt*) An ethylcarbonate.

Carboxyhemoglobin (*kar-box-e-hem-o-glo'-bin*) A compound of carbon monoxid and hemoglobin formed in coal gas poisoning.

Carboxyl. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 Same as *Carbonyl.*

Carboxylate (*kar-boks'-il-āt*). A salt of carboxylic acid.

Carboy (*kar'-boi*) [Turk., *kuraboya*]. A large bottle protected by wicker-work and a wooden box used in the transportation of corrosive and other liquids.

Carceag. A disease of sheep described by Babes in Roumania; it is probably a form of trypanosomiasis.

Carcinelcosis (*kar-sin-el-ko'-sis*) [καρκίνος, a crab; ἕλκωσις, ulceration]. A cancerous ulcer. **C. fungosa.** See *Cancer verrucosus.*

Carcinoma. (See Illus. Dict.) See *Sign; Boas', de Morgan's, Spiegelberg's, Semon's* **C., Acinous.** See *Sarcoma, Encephaloid* (Illus Dict.). **C., Adenoid, C. adenodes,** an adenocarcinoma. **C. asbolicum.** See *Cancer, Soot.* **C., Atrophic.** See *Cancer, Cicatrizing.* **C. caminariorum, C. caminos purgantium** See *Cancer, Soot* **C. cicatricans, C. cicatricialis.** See *Carcinoma Cicatricans* **C., Columnar-celled, C., Columnar-celled, C.** Cylindric Epithelial, cylindric epithelioma **C. cutaneum,** a cancer of the skin **C., Cystic, C., Cystoid,** one containing cysts **C. cysticum papillare psammosum,** a cystic carcinoma in which there are present papillomatous growths, of which some of the cellular structure has been replaced by calcareous concretions **C. durum.** See *C., Scirrhous* (Illus. Dict.). **C. epitheliodes, C. epitheliosum, C.** Epithelial, an epithelioma **C. fasciculatum,** a spindle celled sarcoma. **C., Fibrosomedullary,** one containing about an equal portion of cells and stroma. **C fibrosum, C.** Fibrous See *C., Scirrhous* (Illus Dict.) **C., Glandular** (of the kidney) See *Struma lipomatodes aberrata renis* (Illus Dict.) **C. hæmatodes.** See *Cancer, Fungous* **C., Hyaline.** See *C., Colloid* (Illus Dict.). **C. molle.** See *C., Encephaloid* (Illus Dict.). **C. muciparum, C mucosum** See *C., Colloid* (Illus Dict.) **C., Multicellular.** See *C., Encephaloid* (Illus Dict.) **C. myxomatodes, C., Myxomatous,** one in which myxoid transformation has taken place in its stroma. **C nigrum,** a melanotic carcinoma. **C., Obsolescent.** See *Cancer, Cicatrizing.* **C. osteodes, C. osteoides, C., Osteoid, C., Osteo-.** See *Osteosarcoma* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Pigmented** See *C., Melanotic* (Illus Dict.) **C. psammosum,** one in which stratified calcareous concretions differing from those found in psammomata have replaced the epithelial elements **C., Reticulated,** one which has undergone fatty metamorphosis and exhibits its stroma more distinctly **C., Retracting** See *Cancer, Retractile* **C. sarcomatodes, C., Sarcomatous,** an adenocarcinoma which has undergone sarcomatous degeneration of the connective tissue **C. scroti, C. scroti asbolicum.** See *Cancer, Soot.* **C. simplex.** See *C., Scirrhous* (Illus Dict.) **C., Spheroidal-celled** See *Adenocarcinoma* (Illus Dict.) **C spongiosum,** encephaloid sarcoma **C., Tubular.** See *Cylindroma* (Illus Dict.) **C ventriculi,** carcinoma of the stomach **C., Villous** See *Papilloma* (Illus Dict.) **C., Withering.** See *Cancer, Cicatrizing*

Carcinomatosis (*kar-sin-o-mat-o'-sis*) The pathologic condition giving rise to carcinomas

Carcinomelcosis (*kar-sin-om-el-ko'-sis*) See *Carcinelcosis*

Carcinomium (*kar-sin-o'-me-um*) Cancerous pus

Carcinopolypus (*kar-sin-o-pol'-e-pus*) A cancerous polypus

Carcinosis. (See Illus Dict.) **C., Acute Miliary,** the rapid formation of minute cancerous nodules, either primary or secondary, within an internal organ or upon its surface

Carcinous (*kar'-sin-us*). Cancerous

Carcinus, Carcinos. (See Illus Dict.) **C. eburneus.** See *Scleroderma* (Illus Dict.) **C. globulosus.** See *Carcinoma tuberosum* (Illus Dict.). **C. tuberculosus.** See *Carcinoma lenticulare* (Illus. Dict.).

Cardamom. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Large, C., Larger, C., Long,** the capsule of *Amomum maximum,* Roxb., a native of Malaya; called also *Greater C., Greater Java C.* **C., Lesser.** See *Cardamomum* (Illus. Dict.).

Cardia. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. See *C of the Stomach* (Illus. Dict.).

Cardiac. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A drug acting specially on the heart.

Cardiagraphy (*kar-de-ag'-raf-e*). See *Cardiography* (Illus Dict.).

Cardialgia. (See Illus Dict.) Syn, *Morbus cardiacus, Morsus stomachi; Morsus ventriculi.* **C icterica,** heartburn with jaundice. **C. inflammatoria,** gastritis. **C. sputatoria,** pyrosis.

Cardialogy (*kar-di-al'-o-je*). See *Cardiology* (Illus. Dict.)

Cardianesthesia (*kar-de-an-es-the'-ze-ah*) [καρδία, heart; ἀναισθησία, want of feeling]. A condition of the heart marked by lack of sensation.

Cardianeurysma (*kar-de-an-u-riz'-mah*) [καρδία, heart; ἀνεύρυσμα, a widening]. Aneurysm of the heart.

Cardiaortic (*kar-de-ah-or'-tik*). Relating to the heart and the aorta.

Cardiaplegia. See *Cardioplegia* (Illus. Dict.).

Cardiasthenia (*kar-de-as-the'-ne-ah*) [καρδία, heart; ἀσθένεια, weakness]. A peculiar weakness of the heart due to neurasthenic conditions

Cardiatomy See *Cardiotomy* (Illus Dict.).

Cardiethmoliposis (*kar-de-eth-mo-lip-o'-sis*) [καρδία, the heart; ἠθμός, a sieve; λίπος, fat] A deposit of fat in the connective tissue of the heart

Cardihelcosis. See *Cardiohelcosis* (Illus Dict.)

Cardinal, Cardinalis. (See Illus Dict.) 2 Serving as a joint or hinge. **C.-Powder.** Synonym of *Cinchona bark.*

Cardine (*kar'-den*). A fluid preparation of sheep-hearts digested in glycerin and boric acid, used subcutaneously as a heart tonic and diuretic Dose, 3–5 cc

Cardioaccelerator (*kar-de-o-ak-sel-ur-a'-tor*). Hastening the action of the heart. **C. Center.** See under *Center*

Cardioarterial (*kar-de-o-ar-te'-re al*) Pertaining to the heart and the arteries

Cardiocele. (See Illus. Dict.) **C. abdominalis,** hernia of the heart into the abdomen

Cardiodysesthesia, Cardiodysesthesis (*kar-de-o-dis-es-the'-se-ah, -sis*) [καρδία, heart; δυς, bad; αἴσθησις, perception] Defective innervation of the heart.

Cardiodysneuria (*kar-de-o-dis-nu'-re-ah*) See *Cardiodysesthesia.*

Cardiographer (*kar-de-og'-ra-fer*) [καρδία, the heart; γράφειν, to write] An authority upon diseases of the heart

Cardioid (*kar'-de-oid*) [καρδία, heart; εἶδος, likeness] Like a heart.

Cardiokinetic (*kar-de-o-kin-et'-ik*) [καρδία, heart, κινεῖν, to move] 1. Exciting the heart action. 2 An agent which excites the action of the heart

Cardiomelanosis (*kar-de-o-mel-an-o'-sis*) [καρδία, heart, *melanosis*]. Melanosis of the heart

Cardiomyoliposis (*kar-de-o-mi-o-lip-o'-sis*) [καρδία, heart; μῦς, muscle; λίπος, fat]. Fatty degeneration of the muscles of the heart.

Cardiomyomalacia (*kar-de-o-mi-o mal a'-se-ah*). See *Cardiomalacia* (Illus Dict.).

Cardioncus (*kar-de-ong'-kus*) [καρδία, heart; ὄγκος, a tumor]. An aneurysm in the heart or one in the aorta close to the heart

Cardionecrosis (*kar-de-o-nek-ro'-sis*) [καρδία, heart; νέκρωσις, a killing]. Gangrene affecting the heart.

Cardionosos, Cardionosus (*kar-de-on-o'-sos, -sus*) [καρδία, heart; νοσος, disease] Any pathologic affection of the heart.

Cardioparaplasis, Cardioparaplasmus (*kar-de-o par-a-pla'-sis, -plaz'-mus*) [καρδία, heart; παραπλάζειν, to wander from the right way]. Cardiac malformation.

Cardiophtharsis (*kar-de-of-thar'-sis*) [καρδία, heart; φθείρειν, to corrupt]. Any affection of the heart causing destruction of its substance.

Cardioptosis (*kar-de-o-to'-sis*) [καρδία, heart, πτῶσις, falling]. Prolapse of the heart. Syn., *Rummo's disease.*

Cardiopulmonary (*kar-de-o-pul'-mo-na-re*) Relating to the heart and lungs; cardiopulmonic

Cardiorrheuma (*kar-de-or-u'-mah*) [καρδία, heart, *rheumatism*] Rheumatism of the heart.

Cardiospasm (*kar'-de-o-spazm*) [καρδία, heart; σπασμος, a drawing] A spasm of the heart.

Cardiospermum (*kar-de-o-spur'-mum*) [καρδία, heart; σπέρμα, seed] A genus of plants of the order *Sapindaceæ* **C. halicacabum**, L., a climbing tropical annual, the leaves and mucilaginous root are diuretic and diaphoretic

Cardiosphygmograph (*kar-de-o-sfig'-mo-graf*) See *Cardiograph* (Illus Dict.)

Cardiotrausis (*kar-de-o-traw'-sis*) See *Cardiotrauma* (Illus Dict.).

Cardiotrophe, Cardiotrophia (*kar-de-ot'-ro-fe, kar-de-ot-ro'-fe-ah*) [καρδία, heart, τροφή, nourishment]. 1 Heart-nutrition 2 The volume of the heart

Cardipericarditis. See *Cardiopericarditis* (Illus Dict.).

Cardivalvulitis (*kar-de-val-vu-li'-tis*) Endocarditis confined to the valves

Cardiypertrophe, Cardiypertrophia (*kar-de-i-pur'-tro-fe, -fe'-ah*) [*cardia, hypertrophy*] Hypertrophy of the heart

Cargile-membrane [*Cargile*, the inventor]. An animal membrane resembling gold beaters' foil, made from the peritoneum of the ox and used in surgery for packing and to prevent adhesions; when applied to the raw surface of the bowel it adheres without supporting stitches and forms an artificial peritoneum Syn., *Animal velum.*

Cariacon. An alcoholic drink made in French Guiana from sugar-cane, sweet potatoes and cassava

Cariated (*kar'-e-a-ted*) Carious

Carica (*kar'-ik-ah*) [*carica*, a dry fig, so called from Caria in Asia Minor] A genus of plants of the order *Passifloreæ* **C. papaya**, L., the papaw tree of tropic America; it contains in its leaves and fruit the alkaloid carpain besides the ferment papain or papayotin, the leaves also contain the glucosid caposid The milky juice and the seeds are anthelmintic.

Carica-cocoa (*kar'-ik-ah-ko'-ko*). A preparation of cocoa containing papayin

Caricology (*kar-ik-ol'-o-je*) [*carex*, sedge, λόγος, science] The branch of botany that treats of sedges

Caries. (See Illus Dict.) [illegible]. **C. articulorum.** See *C. fungosa* (Illus Dict.) **C., Atonic,** a form described by Billroth attended with but little swelling and a thin, fetid discharge **C. callosa,** syphilitic chancre. **C. carnosa,** fungous caries, marked by large granulation-masses **C. centralis,** circumscribed chronic osteomyelitis, which, working from within, causes disease of the cortical substances Syn., *Osteitis interna.* **C. dentis, C. dentium.** See *C. of Teeth* and *Odontonecrosis* (Illus Dict.) **C. gallica,** syphilitic chancre. **C. granulosa.** See *C. fungosa* (Illus Dict.). **C. interna.** See *C. centralis* **C., Lacunar,** that in which the undermined bone is full of lacunæ **C. mollis.** See *C. fungosa* (Illus Dict.) **C. nongallica,** simple chancre **C. profunda.** See *C. centralis.*

Cariesin (*ka-ri-es'-in*). A medical preparation of carious bone

Carina. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A mesial ridge on the lower surface of the fornix cerebri 3. The spinal column **C. aqueductus sylvii,** the carinate inferior margin of the sylvian aqueduct. **C. vaginæ,** the anterior column of the vagina.

Carinal (*kar'-in-al*). Carinate.

Cariosity (*kar-e-os'-it-e*). See *Caries.*

Carious. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Marked by irregular pits or perforations so as to present the appearance of carious bone

Carissa. (See Illus. Dict.) **C. carandas,** L., a native of India and Malaya; the fruit is stomachic. **C. ovata,** a native of Australia, contains carissin **C. xylopicron,** Thou., of Madagascar; the wood is stomachic, digestive, and anthelmintic

Carissin (*kar is'-in*). According to [illegible] from the bark of *Carissa ovata*, R. [illegible] ouabain in action.

Carlate (*kar' lāt*) A salt of atractylic (carlic) acid

Carmalum (*kar'-mal-um*). A histologic stain consisting of carmin, 1 part, alum, 10 parts, water, 100 parts

Carminate (*kar'-min-āt*) A salt of carmic acid

Carnallite (*kar'-nal-it*) [*v. Carnall*, a Prussian mineralogist (1804–1874)] [illegible] chlorid.

Carnassial (*kar-nas'-e-al*, [illegible] carnivorous] 1. Fitted for eating flesh; sectorial, applied to teeth which come together like scissor blades 2. In the *Carnivora*, a molar or premolar, larger and more prominent than the others Syn., *Sectorial tooth.*

Carnation (*kar-na'-shun*) [*carnatio*] The natural color of flesh

Carneoaponeurotic (*kar-ne-o-ap-o-nu-rot'-ik*) Fleshy and pertaining to an aponeurosis

Carneopapillosus (*kar-ne-o-pap-il'-sus*) Composed of fleshy papillæ, as the columns of the vagina

Carneotendinous (*kar-ne-o-ten'-din-us*) Both muscular and tendinous

Carniferrin (*kar-ni-fer'-in*) A tasteless meat preparation containing phosphoglycerinic acid and 30% of iron. Dose, for adults, 8 gr Syn., *Iron phosphosarcolactate*

Carniferrol. A preparation of meat-peptone with iron, it is used as a stimulant dietetic Syn., *Liquor carnis ferro-peptonatus*

Carnification (See Illus Dict.) **C. of Bone.** See *Osteosarcoma* (Illus Dict.) **C of the Lung, Congestive,** brown induration of the lung **C of the Lungs, C, Pulmonary.** 1 The change of the parenchyma of the lungs into a red material resembling muscle. 2 A consolidation of the lung from action of inflammation

Carniformis (*kar-ne-form'-is*) [*caro*, flesh, *forma*, form]. Having a flesh-like appearance; e. g., *Abscessus carniformis*

Carnigen (*kar'-ne-jen*) A dietetic albumose.

Carnogen [illegible] [*caro*, flesh; *genesis*, to produce] [illegible] red marrow and 25% of unaltered [illegible] with albumin, suspended in glycerin It is a hematinic and used chiefly in pernicious anemia Dose, 1–2 tablespoonfuls 3 times daily.

Carnolin (*kar'-nol-in*). A solution of 1.5% of formaldehyd; it is a food preservative and disinfectant.

Carnosin (*kar'-no-sin*). $C_9H_{14}N_4O_2$ A base soluble in water, isolated (1900) by Gulewitsch and Amiradzibi from Liebig's meat extract; melts with decomposition at 239° C

Carnotin (*kar'-no-tin*) See *Aureolin*

Caro. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. *Strychnos nux vomica.* **C. luxurians,** exuberant granulation. **C. strigis,** the flesh of the owl (*Strix aluco*); it was once official. **C. testudinis,** the flesh of the common tortoise.

Caroba. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. The carob; the fruit

of *Ceratonia siliqua*, L. **C.** or **Carobe di Guidea,** resinous galls resembling carob pods in appearance, formed on *Pistacia terebinthus*, L , and other species. They are coarsely pulverized, burnt in a dish, and the smoke inhaled for the relief of asthma. They appear to act by exciting free secretion

Carobin (*kar'-o-bin*) A crystalline body obtained from *Jacaranda procera*

Caroid (*kar'-oid*). A digestive ferment obtained from *Carica papaya*, a pale yellow powder. *Dose*, 1–3 gr.

Carolinium (*kar-o-lin'-e-um*) The provisional name given by Baskerville to a supposed new element obtained by the fractionation of thorium oxid

Carone (*kar'-on*) A substance obtained from dihydrocarvone by action of hydrobromic acid

Carony Bark (*kar-o'-ne*) [*Carony*, a river in Venezuela]. Angustura bark.

Carotidaneurysma (*kar-o-tid-an-u-riz'-mah*) Aneurysm of the carotid artery

Carotis (*kar-o'-tis*) [L.] The carotid artery **C. cephalica, C cerebralis,** the internal carotid artery **C communis,** the common carotid artery **C externa, C. facialis,** the external carotid artery **C. interna,** the internal carotid artery **C. primitiva,** the common carotid artery

Carotting (*kar-ot' ing*) The dressing of skins with mercuric nitrate in connection with felt manufacturing

Carp's-tongue (*karps'-tun.*) An elevator used in the extraction of roots of teeth Syn., *Fish-tongue.*

Carpain (See Illus Dict) **C Hydrochlorate,** $C_{14}H_{25}NO_2HCl$, bitter white crystals, soluble in water It is used in mitral insufficiency and aortic stenosis Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr (0 013–0.022 gm) daily. Injection, $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{6}$ gr. gr (0 0065–0 011 gm) daily

Carpipes (*kar'-pe-pe*) [*carpus*, wrist; *pes*, foot] C French's term for a condition of the anterior leg in four-footed animals similar to club-foot.

Carpocarpal (*kar-po kar'-pal*) Applied to the articulation between the two rows of carpal bones, also to different parts of the carpus in relation to each other

Carpocervical (*kar-po-ser'-vik-al*) Relating to the wrist and the neck

Carpogenous (*kar-poj'-en-us*) [καρπός, a fruit; γενᾶν, to produce] Fertile, fruit-producing.

Carpometacarpeus (*kar-po-met-a-kar'-pe-us*). 1 See *Carpometacarpal* (Illus Dict) 2 See under *Muscles*

Carpoolecranal (*kar-po-o-le-kra'-nal*) [*carpus; olecranon*] Relating to the wrist and the lower portion of the upper arm

Carpophalangeus, Carpophalanginus (*kar-po-fa-lan'-je us, -jī nus*) 1 Relating to the wrist and to a phalanx 2 See under *Muscles*

Carpophilous (*kar-pof'-il-us*) [καρπος, fruit; φιλειν, to love] Parasitic upon fruit

Carposid (*kar'-po-sid*) A crystalline glucosid from *Carica papaya.*

Carrotin (*kar'-o-tin*) [*carota*, carrot] $C_{18}H_{12}O$ A lipochrome, the coloring-matter of carrots and tomatoes.

Carthagena Bark. Cinchona from Carthagena

Cartilage. (See Illus Dict.) **C., Accessory.** See *C., Sesamoid* **C.s, Alar,** the cartilages, one on each side, forming the anterior framework of the nostril. **C.s, Alisethmoidal,** two embryonic cartilaginous processes one on each side of the ethmoid, they aid in forming the roof of the nasal cavities. **C.s, Alinasal,** those forming the framework of the outside wall of the nostril **C.s, Aliseptal,** two cartilages, one on each side of the septum, lying anterior to and below the nasal bones. **C., Annular.** 1. Any ring-shaped cartilage. 2. The cricoid cartilage. **C., Anonymous,** the cricoid cartilage. **C., Aortic,** the second costal cartilage on the right side. **C., Arthrodic, C., Arthrodial.** See *C., Articular* (Illus Dict). **C.s, Arytenoid.** See under *Arytenoid* (Illus Dict.). **C., Asternal,** the costal cartilages which are detached from the sternum. **C., Auditory,** in the embryo, the auditory capsule. **C., Auricular,** that of the outer ear. **C , Basitrabecular.** See *C., Prenasal* **C.-bone.** 1. See *Ossein* (Illus. Dict.). 2. See *C , Calcified* **C.s, Brecht's,** the ossa supraspinalia, two small cartilaginous or bony nodules near each sternoclavicular joint, above the sternum They are regarded as the rudiments of the episternal bone that is well developed in some animals **C., Bronchial,** plates of cartilage, in some instances very minute, found in the bronchial tubes. **C., Calcified,** that in which a calcareous deposit is contained in the matrix. Syn., *C , Crusted, C.-bone, Primary bone* **C., Cariniform,** in comparative anatomy the cervical cartilaginous prolongation of the sternum **C , Cellular.** See *C., Parenchymatous.* **C., Ciliary.** See *C., Palpebral.* **C., Circumferential,** one surrounding the border of an articular cavity **C s, Connecting,** those lying between the bones of joints in which there is little motility. **C., Connective-tissue.** See *C , White Fibro-.* **C s, Corniculate.** See *C of Santorini* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Cricoid.** See *C's of the Larynx* (Illus Dict). **C., Crusted.** See *C., Calcified* **C., Cuneiform.** See *C., Wrisberg's* (Illus. Dict) **C., Dental.** See *Ridge, Maxillary* (Illus Dict) **C., Dentinal** See *Ossein* (Illus Dict). **C., Diarthrodial.** See *C , Articular* (Illus Dict). **C., Ear.** 1 That forming the framework of the outer ear and of the outer part of the external auditory canal 2. See *Levale, Otic* (Illus Dict) **C., Elastic.** See *C , Reticular* (Illus Dict.). **C., Embryonal.** See *C., Parenchymatous* **C , Epiphyseal.** See *C., Intermediary* (2). **C , Ethmovomerine,** the anterior prolongation of the united trabeculas in the embryo. **C., Eustachian.** See *C., Tubal* **C., Extrastapedial,** that connected with the tympanic membrane and forming the anterior part of the columella auris. **C., Fetal.** See *C., Temporary* **C., Fibroelastic.** See *C , Reticular* (Illus Dict). **C., Fibrous.** See *C , White Fibro* **C., Floating.** See *Arthrolith.* **C., Huschke's.** See *Jacobson's C.* (Illus Dict) **C., Hyaloid.** See *C , Hyaline* (Illus Dict) **C., Hypohyal,** that representing the basihyal bone or the cartilaginous rudiment of it **C., Incrusting.** See *C , Articular* (Illus Dict) **C., Infrastapedial,** an element of the columella auris extending downward from the rest of the columella **C., Innominate,** the cricoid cartilage **C., Insulated.** See *Arthrolith.* **C.s, Interarticular, C.s, Interarticular Fibro-,** flat fibrocartilages situated between the articulating surfaces of some of the joints **C., Interarytenoid,** an inconstant cartilage found between the arytenoid cartilages. **C.s, Interhemal,** nodules of cartilage which aid in the formation of the hemal arch of a vertebra **C., Intermediary.** 1 Cartilage-bone in process of transformation into true bone 2. That interposed between the epiphysis and diaphysis of a bone. **C., Interneural,** nodules of cartilage which aid in the formation of the neural arch of a vertebra. **C., Intervertebral.** See *Intervertebral Discs* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Investing.** See *C , Articular* (Illus Dict) **C., Laryngotracheal,** in comparative anatomy the ring-shaped cartilage forming the framework of the larynx and trachea. **C., Lateral, Inferior,** the alar cartilages. **C., Lateral, Superior.** See *C.s, Upper Lateral.* **C., Loose.** See *Arthrolith.* **C., Lower Lateral** (of the nose), the alar cartilages. **C., Luschka's.** See *Luschka's C* (Illus. Dict.).

C., Luschka's Subpharyngeal, a small body of hyaline cartilage situated in the areolar tissue of the lower part of the faucial tonsil. It represents a vestige of the third postoral arch of the embryo and is occasionally the seat of morbid growths **C., Malleal.** See *C., Extrastapedial.* **C., Mandibular.** See *C., Meckel's* **C., Meatal.** See *C., Auricular* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Meckel's,** the axis of the first branchial arch (mandibular arch) of the fetus. It disappears during the fifth or sixth month with the exception of its posterior (tympanic) portion, which becomes the incus, malleus, and Folian process A vestige of this cartilage (pinnal cartilage) is occasionally found in tumors of the parotid gland. **C., Mediostapedial,** an element of the columella auris uniting the stapes and the infrastapedial cartilage, it ossifies eventually. **C., Mento-Meckelian,** a nodule located at the side of the symphysis menti **C.s, Morgagni's.** See *C., Wrisberg's* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Obducent.** See *C., Articular* (Illus. Dict.). **C of Ossification,** temporary cartilage. **C., Ossifying.** See *C., Calcified.* **C, Otic.** See *Capsule, Auditory* **C., Palpebral,** the connective tissue forming the framework of the eyelids. **C., Parachordal.** See under *Parachordal* (Illus. Dict). **C., Parenchymatous,** that in which cells form the main part of the tissue **C., Periotic,** the rudiment of the petromastoid part of the temporal bone **C., Permanent,** that which retains its cartilaginous character to adult life. **C., Perrhinal.** See *C's, Alar.* **C., Plexiform.** See *C., Retinal* (Illus. Dict). **C, Ploughshare.** See *Jacobson's Cartilage* (Illus Dict.) **C., Precursory, C., Primordial,** temporary cartilage **C., Prenasal,** in comparative embryology that forming the anterior portion of the nose or beak **C., Pulmonary,** the second costal cartilage on the left side. **C.s, Pyramidal,** the arytenoid cartilages **C.s, Quadrate,** several small cartilages passing out from the alar cartilages in the external part of the nostril. **C., Retiform.** See *C., Reticular* (Illus Dict) **C.s, Rib.** See *C., Costal* and *Hemapophyses* (Illus Dict) **C., Scutiform** 1. The thyroid cartilage 2 In solipeds, a small triangular plate attached by muscular fibers to the conchal cartilage and located on the surface of the temporal muscle and anterior to the base of the concha **C., Seiler's,** a small cartilaginous rod attached to the vocal process of the arytenoid cartilage It is more developed in the female than in the male **C s, Semilunar.** See under *Semilunar* (Illus Dict) **C., Septal,** that of the nasal septum **C., Sesamoid, C., Sesamoid Fibro-.** See *Sesamoid Bones* (Illus. Dict) **C., Sesamoid** (of the larynx), Luschka's cartilage. **C., Sesamoid** (of the nose) See *C., Epactal* (Illus Dict). **C s, Sigmoid.** See *Semilunar Cartilages* (Illus. Dict) **C., Spiracular,** in comparative anatomy a semilunar cartilage partially surrounding the spiracle and lying between the auditory capsule and the hyomandibular cartilage. **C., Spongy.** See *C., Reticular* (Illus Dict.) / **C., Sternal,** the costal cartilages. **C., Stratiform, C., Striated** See *C., White Fibro-.* **C., Suborbital,** in comparative anatomy the cartilage representing the palate bone **C , Suprastapedial,** a part of the columella auris, extending upward from the extremity of the extrastapedial cartilage and adherent to the side of the auditory capsule **C , Synarthrodial,** that of any fixed or slightly movable articulations. **C., Tarsal.** See *C., Palpebral.* **C., Temporary,** that which is ultimately replaced by bone **C., Thyrocricoid,** in comparative anatomy one formed by the conjunction of the cricoid and thyroid cartilages **C., Thyroid.** See under *Thyreoid* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Trabecular,** the embryonal trabeculas. **C., Tracheal,** the cartilaginous rings of the trachea. **C., Transitory.** See *C., Temporary* **C.s, Triangular** (of the nose), the upper lateral cartilages of the nose **C., Tubal,** a rolled triangular cartilage running from the osseous part of the eustachian tube to the pharynx. **C.s, Uniting.** See *C.s, Connecting.* **C.s, Upper Lateral** (of the nose), two triangular cartilages immediately below the nasal bones, composing the upper part of the framework of the nose **C., White Fibro-,** a tissue composed of cartilage and of white fibrous connective tissue. **C , Xiphoid** See *C., Ensiform* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Y.** See under *Y* (Illus Dict).

Cartilago [pl., *cartilagines*]. (See Illus Dict) **C. alba,** hyaline cartilage **C. clypealis,** the thyroid cartilage. **C.s cruciformes,** Wrisberg's cartilage **C.s falcatæ, C.s falciformes,** the semilunar cartilages. **C. figurata,** a form of hyaline cartilage with the surface marked with pits or depressions. **C. flava,** reticular cartilage. **C. formativa,** temporary cartilage. **C. frontalis,** in the embryo the cartilaginous representative of the frontal bone **C. genuina,** hyaline cartilage **C. gingivalis,** the gingival crest. **C. glandis,** the fibrous septum in the mesial line of the glans penis **C. glottidis superior,** C. Mayer's name for a small inconstant cartilage in the superior thyroarytenoid fold of the larynx **C s gutturales,** the arytenoid cartilages **C intermedia radii, C. intermedia triangularis,** one situated between the radius and ulna and the os triquetrum **C. lingualis,** one sometimes found in the mesial line of the posterior part of the tongue. Syn , *Nucleus fibrosus linguæ.* **C s lunatæ,** the semilunar cartilages **C. mastoidea,** the embryonic cartilage developing into the mastoid process of the temporal bone **C. meniscoidea,** the interarticular cartilage **C s minores inferiores,** the alar cartilages **C s nasi accessoriæ** See *Cartilage, Epactal* (Illus. Dict) **C.s nasi inferiores,** the alar cartilages **C.s nasi laterales,** the upper lateral cartilages of the nose **C. nasi mediana,** the cartilage of the septum of the nose **C.s nasi sesamoideæ,** the epactal cartilages **C s nasi superiores, C.s nasi triangulares,** the upper lateral cartilages of the nose. **C. ossescens,** temporary cartilage **C. parietalis,** in the embryo the cartilage which develops into the parietal bone **C peltalis, C. peltatus,** the thyroid cartilage. **C. perennis, C permanens,** permanent cartilage **C. petrosa,** in the embryo the cartilaginous representative of the petrosa. **C s pinnales,** the alar cartilages **C. quadrangularis nasi,** the cartilage of the nasal septum **C.s suturarum,** synarthrodial cartilages. **C.s teretes.** See *Cartilages of Santorini* (Illus Dict). **C.s triquetræ,** the upper lateral cartilage of the nose **C triquetra carpi,** a [illegible] separating the inferior radio-ulnar articulation from the carpus.

Cartridge, Peppermint. See *Drum-tester, Hudson's.*

Caruba. See *Caroba*

Carum. (See Illus. Dict) 2. A genus of umbelliferous plants including *C carvi,* caraway **C. petroselinum,** Benth , parsley, is diuretic and sedative

Caruncula. (See Illus. Dict.) **Carunculæ cuticulares,** the nymphæ. **Carunculæ hymenales.** See *Cæ myrtiformes* (Illus. Dict). **C. innominata,** the lacrimal gland. **C. major,** a caruncle marking the common orifice of the common bile duct and the pancreatic duct **C. mammillaris.** (See Illus. Dict.) 2. The enlarged ends of the galactophorous ducts in the nipple. **C minor,** one in the duodenum in the center of which a supplementary pancreatic duct occasionally opens **C. morgagnii,** the middle lobe of the prostate. **C. nervi olfactorii.** See *Bulb, Olfac-*

tory (Illus. Dict.). **Carunculæ papillares.** See *Papilla, Renal* (Illus. Dict.). **C. salivalis.** See *C. sublingualis.* **C. seminalis.** See *Verrumontanum* (Illus. Dict.). **C. sublingualis,** one marking the orifice of Wharton's duct. Syn., *Papilla salivalis inferior.* **C. urethræ virilis.** See *Verrumontanum* (Illus Dict.). **Caruncuæ vaginales.** See *Caruncuæ myrtiformes* (Illus Dict.)

Carunculate, Caruncula ted (*kar-ung'-ku-lāt, -ed*). Furnished with a caruncle

Carvacrol. (See Illus Dict.) Syn., *Cymophenol, Oxyzymol; Metatoxymophenol, Cymic phenol.* **C. Iodid,** $C_{10}H_{13}OI$, a brown powder slightly soluble in alcohol, readily soluble in olive oil, ether, and chloroform, melting at 90° C; it is used as a substitute for iodoform Syn., *Iodocol*

Carya (*kar'-e-ah*) [*κάρυα*, the walnut-tree]. Hickory; a genus of trees of the order *Juglandaceæ*, indigenous to North America. **C tomentosa** yields a crystalline principle, caryin, believed to be identical with quercitrin The leaves of most of the species are aromatic and astringent and the bark bitter and astringent The inner bark is used in dyspepsia and intermittent fever.

Caryin (*kar'-e-in*). See under *Carya.*

Caryinum (*kar-e-in'-um*). Nut oil.

Caryochrome (*kar'-e-o-krom*) [*κάρυον*, a nut; *χρῶμα*, color]. Applied by Nissl to a kind of nerve-cell in which the cell-body is only indicated, but having a nucleus of the size of an ordinary nerve-cell

Caryocinetic. (See Illus Dict.) 2 Amebord.

Caryolyma (*kar-e-o-lim'-ah*) See *Amphiaster* (Illus. Dict.).

Caryomitome (*kar-e-om'-it-om*). See *Chromatin* (Illus. Dict.).

Caryorrhexis. See *Karyorrhexis.*

Casanthrol (*kas-an'-throl*). A mixture of casein ointment with a coal-tar product; it is used as a varnish in skin-diseases

Cascador (*kas'-ka-dor*) [*cascа*, bark] A gatherer of cinchona bark

Cascanata (*kas-kan-at'-ah*). A proprietary laxative and alterative said to consist of the active principles of cascara sagrada, gentian, rhubarb, and other herbs, holding in solution phosphate of soda and magnesia

Cascarin (*kas'-kar-in*). $C_{34}H_{36}O_{10}$. A substance isolated by Lepinne from the bark of *Rhamnus purshiana* (cascara sagrada) and believed by him to contain the active tonic and laxative principles of that bark, it occurs in granular masses or prisms Dose, 1½–3 gr (0.099–0.198 gm.) According to Phipson, this is identical with rhamnotoxin

Casearia (*kas-e-a'-re-ah*) [J. *Casearius*, Dutch botanist]. A genus of tropical trees of the order *Samydaceæ.* **C. esculenta,** Roxb., a native of the Asian tropics and Australia, its bitter roots are said to be a valuable remedy in hepatic torpor. **C. ovata,** Willd., the *anavinngah* of the Malays, a large tree, bitter in all its parts. The fruit is diuretic **C tomentosa,** Roxb., a tree of India, the bitter leaves are used by the natives in medicated baths and the fruit is diuretic

Casease (*kas'-se āz*). An enzyme which digests casein, found by Duclaux and produced by bacteria, notably *Tyrothrix tenuis.*

Caseate (*kas'-se-āt*). 1. A lactate. 2. To undergo cheesy degeneration.

Caseiform (*ka-se'-e-form*). Resembling cheese or casein.

Casein. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Caseum; Lacterine.* **C. Dyspepton,** an insoluble semigelatinous substance separated in the first stages of gastric digestion. **C., Gluten.** See *C., Vegetable* (Illus. Dict.). **C.-mercury,** a compound of casein and mercuric chlorid, soluble in water with a trace of ammonia added, it is antiseptic. **C. Ointment, an ointment base** consisting of casein, 14 parts; potassium hydrate and sodium hydrate, each, 0.43 part; glycerin, 7 parts; vaselin, 21 parts, borax, 1 part, water, 56–57 parts. **C. Peptone,** a light-brown soluble powder used as a nutrient. **C. of the Saliva,** ptyalin. **C Sodium,** a compound of casein and sodium hydrate, used as a nutrient.

Caseoiodin (*kas-se-o-i'-o-din*). A compound of casein and iodin (8% or 9%) forming a white powder soluble in dilute hot alcohol and in hot alkalis. It is used in myxedema

Casimiroa (*kas-im-ir-o'-ah*) [after *Casimiro Gomez*]. A genus of plants belonging to the order *Rutaceæ.* **C. edulis,** La L., the *zapote blanco* of Mexico; the edible fruit is anthelmintic, the bitter bark with the leaves and seeds are incinerated and used medicinally

Cassareep, Cassaripe (*kas'-a-rēp*) [South American name]. The concentrated juice of the roots of *Manihot aipi* and *M. utilissima* made innocuous by boiling; it is a condiment, and as an ointment (10%) is recommended in treatment of purulent conjunctivitis, corneal ulcers, and other diseases of the eye

Casserian (*kas-ē'-re an*) Named after Casserio (1545–1616), an Italian anatomist See *Gasserian.*

Cassia. (See Illus Dict.) **C. alata,** L., ringworm shrub, a widely diffused tropical shrub The juice of the leaves mixed with lime-juice is used in the treatment of ringworm, and the wood and bark are alterant **C. beareana,** Holmes [Dr O'Sullivan-Beare], a new species of East Africa A decoction of the root is highly recommended in blackwater fever and the powdered bark is applied as a dressing to ulcers

Cassideous (*kas-id'-e-us*) [*cassida*, a helmet] Helmet-shaped, galeate

Cassiry. A South American fermented drink prepared from maize.

Cast. (See Illus. Dict.) **C.s, Kulz's,** very short, generally hyaline, but sometimes granular casts occurring at the beginning and during the course of diabetic coma, disappearing with the disappearance of the coma, and considered by Kulz as diagnostic of impending coma. **C.s, Tubular Exudation** (of the intestines) [Hutchinson]. Synonym of *Mucous colitis.*

Castor-xylene (*kas-tor-zi'-lēn*) A mixture composed of castor oil, 1 part, and xylene, 3 parts, used for clearing or clarifying the collodion or celloidin of objects embedded in collodion.

Castrensis (*kas-tren'-sis*) [*castra*, a camp]. 1 Relating to camps. 2 Camp-fever or dysentery due to unsanitary living in camps

Casual. (See Illus Dict.) 2. An occupant of a casual ward in a hospital.

Casuarina (*kas-u-ar-i'-nah*) [*casuar*, the cassowary, from the resemblance of the stems to the heavy feathers of this bird] A genus of plants of the order *Casuarineæ.* **C. equisetifolia** of Malaya; the tonic and styptic bark is used in the treatment of beriberi. **C. montana,** Lescher, a native of Malaya; the bark is used in beriberi; the leaves in colic, the seeds in a salve in the treatment of headache.

Casuistics (*kas-u-ist'-iks*) [*casus*, a case] The study of individual pathologic cases as a means of arriving at the general history of a disease.

Casumen (*kas'-u-men*). A proprietary dietetic said to contain 93% of proteid

Catabasial (*kat-ah-bā'-se-al*) [*κατά*, down; *basion*]. Applied to skulls having the basion lower than the opisthion.

Catabiotic (*kat-ah-bi-ot'-ik*) [*κατά*, intensive; *βίος*, life]. Applied to the power of growing structures

which causes the development of approximate cells to be harmonious with the primary structure.

Catabolin, Catabolite (*kat-ab'-o-lin, -lite*) [κατά, down; βάλλειν, to throw] Any product of catabolism.

Cataclasis. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. See *Catacleisis* (Illus. Dict.)

Cataclysm (*kat'-ak-lizm*) [κατακλυσμός, a deluge]. 1. An effusion 2. A sudden shock.

Catacoustics (*kat-ah-kwos'-tiks*) [κατά, after; ἀκούειν, to hear]. The science of reflected sound

Catadicrotic (*kat-ah-di-krot'-ik*). Having one or more secondary expansions, as a pulse

Catadioptric (*kat-ah-di-op' trik*) [κατά, over against; διοπτήρ, a watchman]. Applied to optical instruments which have the power of reflecting and refracting light at the same time

Catadrome (*kat ad'-ro me*) [κατατρέχειν, to run at or over]. 1. The onset of a disease 2. The decline of a disease

Catalase (*kat'-al āz*) See *Milk-catalase.*

Cataleptic. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A person affected with catalepsy.

Cataleptize (*kat-ah-lep'-tiz*). To reduce to a state of catalepsy

Cataleptoid (*kat-ah-lep'-toid*) [*catalepsy*, εἶδος, likeness] Like catalepsy **C. State,** a condition due to neuromuscular excitability and differing from true catalepsy in that the limbs must be held in fixed attitudes for a few seconds before they maintain themselves and friction causes them to become limp.

Cataleptolethargic (*kat-ah-lep-to-leth ar'-jik*). Having the nature of catalepsy and lethargy

Catalyst (*kat'-al-ist*). A substance having the power to produce catalysis.

Catalytic. (See Illus. Dict.) 3 A retrogressive change.

Catalyzer (*kat-a li'-zur*). Any substance that accelerates chemical or physical processes which would occur without them. [Ostwald.]

Cataphonica (*kat-ah-fon'-ik-ah*) [κατα, after, φώνη, sound] Reflection of sound.

Cataphonics (*kat-ah-fon'-iks*) [κατά, after; φώνη, sound]. That branch of physics treating of reflected sounds.

Cataphoresis. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Anemic,** the application of cataphoresis upon a part from which the blood-supply has previously been cut off by an Esmarch bandage or a rubber ring. [Jacoby.] **C., Static,** a method of introducing into the body gaseous medicaments that have been inclosed within a bell-jar or tube into which enters a brush electrode connected with the positive pole of an influence machine.

Cataphoria (*kat-ah-fo'-re-ah*) See *Kataphoria.*

Cataphoric. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Relating to lethargy or to apoplexy

Cataplasis. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 The application of a plaster or coating

Cataract. (See Illus Dict.) **C., Adherent,** opacity of the lens, due to disturbed nutrition, in which it is attached by exudates to the adjacent parts as in cyclitis **C, Anterior Central, C., Anterior Polar.** See *C., Polar* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Arborescent.** See *C., Pyramidal* **C, Aridosiliquose,** an overripe cataract with a dry, wrinkled capsule. **C., Axial.** See *C., Nuclear* **C, Calcareous,** one marked by a deposit of calcium carbonate and a little calcium phosphate. **C., Capsulolenticular,** one involving both the capsule and the substance of the lens. **C., Caseous,** an overripe cataract in which the lens matter has undergone cheesy degeneration **C., Central.** See *C., Nuclear.* **C., Chalky.** See *C., Aridosiliquose* **C., Cheesy.** See *C., Caseous.* **C., Cholesterin,** a form of capsulolenticular cataract containing what are supposed to be crystals of cholesterin embedded in the lens. **C., Complicated,** one attended by some other intraocular lesion. **C., Concussion,** a soft cataract due to an explosion or some other concussion. **C., Crystalline.** See *C., Lenticular.* **C., Cystic.** See *C., Morgagnian* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Fibrinous,** a false cataract consisting of an effusion of plastic lymph on the capsule and into the field of vision **C, Fibroid,** a false cataract consisting of an opacity in the axis of the visual rays though not in the lens **C., Glycosuric.** See *C., Diabetic* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Grumous,** a spurious cataract from hemorrhage into the cornea or into the vitreous **C., Gypseous,** an overripe cataract presenting a white appearance from [illegible] **C., Hard,** a hard gra[illegible] **C., Hyaloid,** a spurious cataract attributed to opacity of the anterior part of the vitreous. **C., Hypermature,** an overripe cataract **C., Incipient,** forked linear opacities in the equatorial region of the lens seen in middle-aged persons and sometimes remaining unchanged for years Syn., *Arcus senilis lentis, Gerontoxon lentis* **C., Inflammatory,** one due to intraocular inflammation. **C., Interstitial.** See *C., Lenticular.* **C., Laminar, C, Laminated.** See *C., Lamellar* (Illus Dict.). **C, Lenticular,** one occurring in the lens proper **C, Lymph, C., Lymphatic.** See *C., Morgagnian* (Illus Dict.) **C., Membranous,** a fibrinous deposit from the iris upon the capsule which becomes opaque **C., Milky,** a soft cataract with very white opacity. **C, Mixed,** one which ultimately affects the whole lens, but begins as a cortical opacity in sharply demarcated streaks or triangular patches **C, Myeline,** one containing a semitransparent, yellowish, friable substance. **C., Nuclear,** one of moderate extent beginning in the nucleus **C, Overripe,** one which has undergone degenerative changes **C, Perinuclear.** See *C., Lamellar* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Pigmented, C., Pigmentous,** a spurious cataract due to an injury by which the pigment from the posterior surface of the iris has been detached, resulting in a tree-like appearance **C, Primary, C., Primitive,** one independent of any other lesion of the eye. **C, Pseudomembranous,** a condition marked by white spots on the lens due to iritis **C, Punctated,** a form of cortical cataract marked by a great number of small dots **C., Pupillary.** [illegible] **C., Regressive,** one that [illegible] **C., Shaking.** See *C., Tremulous.* **C., Siliculose-, C., Siliquose.** See *C., Aridosiliquose.* **C, Solid.** See *C., Hard.* **C., Spontaneous,** one not dependent upon some other lesion or disease **C., Stellate,** an immature cataract so called because of the radiate character of the opacity. **C., Stony,** one that has undergone degeneration and become of stony hardness. **C., Tremulous, C., Vacillating,** one associated with laceration of the zonule of Zinn, causing trembling of the iris and of the cataract on movement of the eyeball. **C., True,** lenticular cataract.

Cataracta. (See Illus Dict.) **C. accreta,** an adherent cataract. **C. acquisita, C. adventitia,** one not congenital. **C. adnata,** a congenital cataract. **C. argentea.** See *Cataract, Cholesterin.* **C. brunescens.** See *Cataract, Black* (Illus. Dict.) **C. dendritica,** a pigmented cataract. **C. lentis,** a lenticular cataract. **C. lentis centralis,** a nuclear cataract. **C. natans, C. natatilis.** See *Cataract, Tremulous.*

Cataractopiesis (*kat-a-rak-to-pi-e'-sis*). See *Couching* (Illus. Dict.).

Catarrh, Catarrhus. (See Illus. Dict.) **C. æstivus,** hay-fever. **C., Alcoholic,** a chronic gastric catarrh due to undue use of alcohol **C., Alveolar,** a condition occurring in bronchopneumonia in which the alveoli of the lungs contain a granular liquid exudate holding modified epithelial cells and blood-corpuscles. **C., Apex,** that affecting the bronchial tubes at the apex of the lungs. **C., Atrophic Nasal,** chronic nasal catarrh resulting in dryness and atrophy of the membrane **C., Bostock's,** hay-fever. **C., Bronchial,** bronchitis **C., Choleriform Gastrointestinal,** cholera infantum. **C., Chronic Gastrointestinal.** See *Marasmus* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Dry,** a form of chronic bronchitis associated with emphysema attended with violent and exhausting paroxysms of coughing with scanty or no sputum **C., Epithelial,** that attended with copious discharge of epithelial cells **C., Follicular,** that accompanied by follicular enlargement **C., Hemorrhagic,** bronchial catarrh attended with a superficial extravasation of blood into the mucous tissue **C., Hyperplastic Nasopharyngeal, C., Hypertrophic Nasal,** chronic catarrh with hypertrophy of the mucosa and of the glands at the vault of the pharynx **C., Infectious,** that caused by pathogenic [illegible] either by direct invasion or by the effec[illegible] ated by them. [Hemmeter.] **C., Intoxication,** that caused by chemic poison (*a*) introduced with the ingesta, (*b*) developed from the ingesta through putrefaction, (*c*) that developed from the blood [Hemmeter.] **C., Laennec's.** See *C., Dry.* 2 See *C., Pituitous.* **C., Membranous Nasal,** a form of nasal catarrh marked by the formation of a thick pseudomembrane. **C., Mycotic,** that caused by a fungus. **C., Papillary,** Rasmussen's term for catarrh of the renal papillæ **C., Pituitous** (of Laënnec), chronic serous bronchorrhea attended with copious secretion discharged by severe paroxysms of coughing **C., Purulent,** one marked by purulent secretion. **C., Rarefying Dry** (of the nasopharynx), a state of malnutrition marked by pale, dry mucosa and at times the occurrence of varicose veins in the pharyngeal wall and about the orifices of the eustachian tubes **C., Rose,** hay-fever **C., Russian,** influenza **C., Serous,** that marked by secretion consisting chiefly of a serous fluid **C., Silver,** a name given to the injurious effects sometimes following the use of too strong or too often repeated solutions of silver nitrate in conjunctivitis neonatorum **C., Summer,** hay-fever **C., Vernal.** See *Vernal* [illegible] **C., Vasomotor,** hay-fever

Catarrhectic [illegible] [καταῤῥηκτικώς] Purgative

Catastaltic (See Illus. Dict.) 3 An inhibitory or sedative agent

Catatricrotism (*kat ah tri krot'-izm*) [κατά, down; τρείς, three; κροτος, a striking] The occurrence of a third pulsation in the downward stroke of the sphygmograph.

Catatropia (*kat ah tro'-pe-ah*). See *Katatropia.*

Catavertebral (*kat-ah-vur' te-bral*) [κατά, down; *vertebral*]. Located on the side of a centrum of a vertebra next to the bloodvessels.

Catching (*katsh'-ing*) Contagious, in the popular sense, *i. e.*, directly from one person to another, as scabies, ringworm, syphilis, gonorrhea, typhus, variola, diphtheria, and scarlatina.

Catechin-red. See under *Pigment*

Catechol. (See Illus. Dict.) **C. Dimethylate, C. Dimethyl-ether.** See *Veratrol.* **C. Monomethyl-ate, C. Monomethyl-ether** See *Guaiacol* (Illus. Dict.).

Catechuic (*kat-ek-u'-ik*). Relating to or obtained from catechu. **C. Anhydrid.** See *Acid, Catechutannic.*

Catechuin (*kat-ek-u'-in*). See *Catechin* (Illus. Dict.).

Catechuretin, Catechurrhetin (*kat-ek-u-ret'-in*) $C_{38}H_{38}O_{17}$. A body obtained from catechu by continued action of sulfuric acid.

Cateiadion (*kat-i-ad'-e-on*) [L.] An instrument used to excite hemorrhage by being thrust into the nostrils

Catelectrode (*kat-el-ek'-trōd*). See *Cathode* (Illus. Dict.).

Catenating (*kat-en-a'-ting*) [*catenare*, to chain together] Connecting, linking; *e. g., C. ague.*

Cathartate (*kath-ar'-tāt*). A salt of cathartic acid.

Cathartogenin (*kath-ar-toj'-en-in*). A yellow-brown substance obtained from cathartic acid by decomposition with hydrochloric acid. Syn., *Cathartogenic acid.*

Cathartomannite (*kath-ar-to man'-it*). See *Sennit*

Cat-head (*kat'-hed*). A term applied by Rosch to certain skulls the bones of which are too thin, the form rotund, with the occiput markedly projecting, while all prominences and muscular impressions are inconspicuous. Cf. *Apple-head*

Catheter (See Illus. Dict.) **C.-life,** dependence upon the catheter for evacuation of the bladder.

Cathypnosis (*kath-ip' no-sis*) [καθυπνωσις, a falling asleep] Synonym of *Sleeping-sickness.*

Cativi, Cativia [Carib for manihot root]. A skin-disease of Central America said to be caused by an animal parasite, and resembling in its lesions grated manihot root

Catoptroscope (*kat op'-to-skōp*) [κατοπτρον, a mirror, σκοπειν, to examine] An instrument for examining objects by reflected light

Catoretic (*kat-o-ret' ik*). See *Catoretic* (Illus. Dict.)

Catramin (*kat'-ram in*). A turpentine obtained from *Tsuga canadensis* and other conifers It is recommended as a stimulant, diuretic, and expectorant in chronic respiratory troubles and is used in tuberculosis and lupus subcutaneously and as an embrocation.

Cat's-purr A peculiar purring bruit heard on auscultation, due to a defect of the mitral valve. Syn., *Frémissement cataire.*

Catulotic (*kat ul-ot'-ik*) [κατουλόειν, to cause to cicatrize] Promoting cicatrization

Cauda (See Illus. Dict.) 3 The part of a muscle forming its insertion. **C. caudati** See *Cauda* (2) (Illus. Dict.). **C. cornu Ammonis,** an inconstant narrow strip not connected with the hippocampus lying between the fascia dentata and the fimbria. **C. cornu posterioris,** an appendage of the posterior cornu, made up of vascular neuroglia, extending backward toward the occipital lobe. **C. corporis striata** See *Cauda* (2) (Illus. Dict.). **C. fasciæ dentatæ,** the prolongation of the fascia dentata upon the uncus **C. helicis,** an appendage of the cartilage of the ear at the union of the helix and anthelix **C. lienis,** the lower extremity of the spleen **C. medullæ** of Bartholin, a collective term for the oblongata and spinal cord. **C. muliebris,** the clitoris. **C. musculi.** See *Cauda* (3) **C. nuclei caudati.** See *Cauda* (2) (Illus. Dict.) **C. pedunculus mallei.** See *Manubrium of Malleus* (Illus. Dict.). **C. striata.** See *Cauda* (2) (Illus. Dict.).

Caudation (*kaw-da'-shun*) [*cauda*, a tail]. The condition of being furnished with a tail. 2. Elongation of the clitoris.

Caudatolenticular, Caudolenticular (*kaw-dat-o-len-tik'-u-lar, kaw-do-len-tik'-u-lar*) Pertaining to both the caudate and the lenticular nuclei.

Caudex. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 The main stem of the

brain-stem, the fibers running from the spinal cord to the hemispheres of the brain **C. dorsalis.** 1 The spinal cord. 2. The oblongata **C. encephali,** the cerebral peduncle **C encephali communis,** the oblongata and crus cerebri **C encephali pontilis,** the pons. **C. medullaris,** the cerebral peduncle.

Caudiferous (*kaw-dif'-er-us*) [*cauda,* a tail; *ferre,* to bear]. Having a tail or tail-like appendage.

Caulin (*kaw'-lin*) [*caulis,* a stem, a cabbage] The pigmentary substance of red cabbage, it is used in coloring wine

Caulophyllin (See Illus Dict) 2 An alkaloid from *Caulophyllum thalictroides,* occurring as a transparent film, colorless, odorless, and tasteless It is soluble in water, alcohol, ether, and chloroform

Cauloplegia (*kaw-lo-ple'-je-ah*) [καυλος, a stalk, πληγή, a stroke] Paralysis affecting the penis

Caulosterin (*kaw-los'-ter-in*) [καυλος, a stalk; στερεος, solid]. $C_{28}H_{44}O$. An aromatic compound occurring in the root and stem of seedlings of the yellow lupine which have grown in the dark. It is levorotary, forming lustrous plates which melt at 158°–159° C.

Causa. (See Illus. Dict) **C. conjuncta,** an immediate cause **C continens,** one that does not discontinue its action after its effects are begun **C. disponens.** See *Cause, Predisposing* (Illus Dict)

Causality (*kaws-al'-it-e*) The power of seeing the relation between cause and effect

Cause. (See Illus. Dict) **C., Antecedent.** See *C., Predisposing* (Illus. Dict.) **C , Determining,** a cause that precipitates the action of another or other causes. **C., Efficient, C., Essential,** one that secures the effect independent of the action of other causes **C., Endopathic.** See *C., Internal* **C., Exopathic, C , External,** one that acts external to the organism. **C., Immediate.** See *C., Proximate* **C , Internal,** a cause acting within the organism **C , Negative,** one consisting in the absence of some prophylactic conditio **C , Predisponent, C., Procatarctic.** See *C., Predisposing* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Primary, C., Proximate,** that one of several causes which takes effect last and acts with rapidity. **C , Remote, C , Secondary,** an ultimate cause **C , Ultimate,** one that eventually comes into play aided by a proximate cause. **C., Vital,** a specific pathogenic microorganism.

Caustic. (See Illus Dict) **C Arrows,** conic sticks charged with caustic material **C., Metallic,** one containing a metal or a metallic salt **C., Perpetual,** fused silver nitrate

Cauterization (See Illus Dict) **C , Distant,** that performed by holding the cautery at some distance from the surface to be cauterized **C., Galvanochemical** (Apostoli's), the destruction of the mucosa by means of electrolytic action. **C., Inherent,** deep cauterization by means of the actual cautery **C., Linear,** that performed in a line by a knife-shaped cautery, wire, etc **C., Neapolitan,** deep cauterization through an incision **C , Objective.** See *C., Distant.* **C. by Points, C., Punctate,** deep cauterization with a pointed cautery **C., Slow,** that performed with moxa **C , Subcutaneous,** deep cauterization by injection of caustics, or by inclosing the cautery in a tube so as not to affect the superficial parts. **C., Transcurrent,** transverse lines drawn rapidly across the skin with a white-hot iron **C., Tubular,** Tupier's operation of charring the walls of an opening made into a cyst by means of an instrument connected with the negative pole of a battery.

Cautery (See Illus Dict) Syn, *Inustorium.* **C., Nummular, a cautery** iron fitted with a coin-shaped disk. **C., Solar,** a lens for concentrating the rays of the sun upon a part to be cauterized. **C., Steam.** See *Atmocaustis*

Cava. (See Illus Dict.) 2. Any external cavity or hollow of the body

Cavascope (*kav'-a-skōp*) [*cava,* a hollow; σκοπειν, to view] An apparatus for illuminating a cavity

Cavern (*kav'-urn*) [*caverna,* a hollow]. A cavity in the lung due to necrosis of the parenchyma, also the cavity of a dilated bronchus. **C., Brand,** one due to gangrenous destruction of a circumscribed segment of the lung parenchyma

Cavernitis (*kav-ur-ni'-tis*) Inflammation of the corpora cavernosa

Cavernosum (*kav-ur no'-sum*) The corpus cavernosum

Cavite Fever See under *Fever*

Cavity. (See Illus Dict) **C , Alimentary,** in comparative anatomy a cavity for the assimilation and digestion of food **C., Amygdaloid,** in veterinary anatomy a triangular area between the soft palate and the base of the tongue, glands representing a tonsil open into it **C., Ancyroid, C , Ankyroid,** the postcornu. **C , Arachnoid** See *Subdural Space* (Illus Dict) **C., Archenteric** See *Archenteron* (Illus Dict.). **C., Articular,** a hollow on a bone for the reception of the head of another bone. **C , v. Baer's.** See *Segmentation Cavity* (Illus Dict.). **C s, Body.** See *Spaces, Intermesoblastic* (Illus Dict) **C., Cartilage,** one of the lacunas of the matrix of cartilage **C s, Cerebral,** the ventricles of the brain **C Cleavage** the blastocele **C , Cotyloid,** the acetabulum or any cup-shaped articular cavity **C , Cranial,** the hollow of the skull **C., Craniovertebral,** in embryology the tubular cavity lying above the notochord and inclosing the great nervous center **C , Cutigeral,** in veterinary anatomy the hollow of the hoof receiving the plantar cushion **C , Decidual,** the space between the decidua vera and the decidua reflexa before their coalescence **C., Digital.** See *Postcornu* (Illus Dict) **C., Drum,** the tympanic cavity **C., Epiploic,** the omentum **C s, Frontal.** See *Frontal Sinuses* (Illus Dict) **C., Mastoid.** See *Mastoid Antrum* (Illus Dict) **C , Meckel's.** See *Meckel's Cave* (Illus Dict.). **C s, Nasal** See *Nasal Fossæ* (Illus Dict) **C., Neural.** See *Canal, Vertebral* (Illus Dict) **C., Oral,** that of the mouth Syn, *Cavum oris; Spatium oris* **C , Pelvic Intestinal,** in the embryo the posterior blind end of the alimentary canal **C., Pericardioperitoneal,** that portion of the body-cavity of the embryo containing the developing pleuras and pericardium **C , Perienteric.** See *Cœloma* (Illus. Dict). **C., Perivisceral,** in the embryo the general body-cavity **C., Pleural,** the closed space of the pleura included between its parietal and visceral layers **C., Pleuroperitoneal** 1. The body cavity 2. See *Space, Intermesoblastic* (Illus Dict) **C., Primitive Digestive.** See *Protogaster* (Illus Dict) **C., Primitive Vertebral, C., Protovertebral,** the space between the layers of the muscle-plates in the embryo **C., Rosenmüller's.** See *Fossa, Rosenmuller's* (Illus. Dict) **C , Rusconi's Nutritive,** the protogaster. **C., Segmentation.** See *Segmentation Cavity* (Illus. Dict). **C., Semilunar** (of the radius). See *Sigmoid Cavity, Lesser* (Illus. Dict) **C., Serous,** a large lymph-space. **C.s, Sigmoid** (of the ulna). See *Sigmoid Cavity, Greater* (Illus Dict). **C., Somatovisceral.** See *Celoma* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Splanchnic.** See *Space, Intermesoblastic* (Illus Dict). **C.s, Splanchnic,** the cranial, thoracic, and abdominal cavities. **C., Subdural.** See *Subdural Space* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Subgerminal.** See *Segmentation Cavity*

(Illus. Dict.) **C., Visceral.** See *Space, Intermesoblastic* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Vitelline, C., Yolk.** See *Latebra* (Illus. Dict.)

Cavum [pl., *cava*] (See Illus. Dict.) **C. Douglasii.** See *Pouch, Douglas's* (Illus. Dict.) **C. Douglasii laterale** See *Pararectal Pouch* (Illus. Dict.). **C. faucium,** the cavity of the pharynx **C. ischiorectale.** See *Ischiorectal Fossa* (Illus. Dict.) **C mediastini antici,** the anterior mediastinal space. See under *Mediastinum* (Illus Dict.) **C mediastini postici,** the posterior mediastinal space **C. mediastinum.** See under *Mediastinum* (Illus. Dict.) **Cava narium, Cava nasi,** the nasal cavities. **C. nasopharyngeum, C. pharyngonasale,** the part of the pharynx above the soft palate. **C. oris,** the cavity of the mouth **C. oris externum,** the vestibule, the portion of the mouth between the lips and teeth **C. perilymphaticum,** the space existing between the osseous and membranous labyrinths. **C pharyngoorale,** the common cavity of the pharynx and mouth. **C Retzii** See *Cavity, Preperitoneal* (Illus. Dict.) **C rectoischiadicum.** See *Ischiorectal Fossa* (Illus Dict.) **C. subdurale.** See *Subdural Space* (Illus Dict.) **C. tympani,** the cavity of the tympanum **C. tympanicum superius.** See *Mastoid Antrum* (Illus Dict.)

Cayaponin (*ka-ap'-o-nin*) [*Cayaponia*, Brazilian name] An alkaloid extracted from *Cayaponia globosa*, a cucurbitaceous plant of Brazil It is said to purge without griping Dose, 1 gr. (0.06 gm.)

Ceanothin (*se-an-o'-thin*) 1 A brown powder obtained from *Ceanothus americanus* It is purgative and alterative and is used in syphilis, dysentery, and sore throat Dose, 1–2 gr (0.065–0.13 gm.) 2. An alkaloid isolated from *Ceanothus americanus;* slightly soluble in alcohol and ether

Ceanothus. (See Illus Dict.) **C. reclinatus,** L'. Hér., of the West Indies, furnishes mabee bark, it is stomachic.

Cearin (*se'-ar-in*) An ointment base consisting of carnauba wax, 1 part, paraffin, 3 parts, melted together and mixed with 4 times its weight of liquid petrolatum.

Cebur (*se'-bur*) See *Balsam, Tagulaway*

Cecectomy (*se-sek'-tom-e*) [*cecum;* τομή, a cutting] Excision of part of the cecum.

Cecocele, Cœcocele (*se'-lōsel*) [*cecum,* κήλη, a tumor]. A hernia into the cecum Syn., *Typhlocele.*

Cecostomy (*se-kos'-to-me*) [*cecum;* στόμα, a mouth]. The formation of an artificial anus in the cecum

Cedar Gum (See Illus Dict.) 2. A pale yellow gum obtained from *Cedrela toona*, Roxb., or red cedar of Queensland It contains arabin and metarabin, but no resin, and is almost soluble in water

Celarium, Cœlarium (*se-la'-re-um*) [κοιλία, cavity]. The epithelium of the celom

Celastrin (*se-las'-trin*). Mosso's name for a poisonous alkaloid obtained from the leaves of *Catha edulis;* it resembles cocain physiologically, though more energetic and differing essentially from it Syn., *Kathin* 2. A bitter principle found by Dragendorff in add-add, the leaves of *Celastrus serratus.* 3 A substance forming minute white crystals found by Wayne in *Celastrus scandens.*

Celastrus. (See Illus. Dict.) **C. paniculatus,** Willd., a climbing shrub of India; the oil from the seeds (oleum nigrum) is a powerful stimulant and diaphoretic in gout and fever. **C. serratus,** a native of Abyssinia; the leaves, add-add, are used in malaria; they contain tannin, a bitter principle, celastrin, and a volatile oil.

Celiacomesenteric (*se-le-ak-o-mez-en-ter'-ik*). Relating to the celiac and mesenteric regions.

Celianeurysm (*se-le-an'-u-rizm*) [κοιλία, the belly; ἀνεύρυσμα, a widening]. An abdominal aneurysm.

Celiectasia (*se-le-ek-ta'-ze-ah*) [κοιλία, belly; ἔκτασις, a stretching out]. Abnormal distention of the abdominal cavity.

Celiectomy (*se-le-ek'-to-me*) [κοιλία, belly; ἐκτομή, a cutting]. Excision of an abdominal organ

Celiemia (*se-le-e'-me-ah*) [κοιλία, the belly; αἷμα, blood]. Hyperemia of the abdominal viscera

Celiocele, Cœliocele (*se'-le-o-sēl*) [κοιλία, the belly, κήλη, a tumor] Abdominal hernia

Celiodynia, Cœliodynia (*se-le-o-din'-e-ah*) [κοιλία, the belly; ὀδύνη, pain] Pain in the abdomen.

Celiogastrotomy (*se-le-o-gas-trot'-o-me*) [κοιλία, belly; γαστήρ, stomach; τομή, cutting]. The opening of the stomach through abdominal incision.

Celiohemia, Cœliohæmia. See *Celiemia.*

Celiohysterectomy (*se-le-o-his-ter-ek'-to-me*) [κοιλία, belly; ὑστέρα, womb; ἐκτομή, a cutting out]. 1. Excision of the uterus through an abdominal cut. 2 Porrocesarean section.

Celiomyitis, Cœliomyitis (*se-le-o-mi-i'-tis*) [κοιλία, the belly; μῦς, muscle] Inflammation of the muscles of the abdomen.

Celiomyodynia, Cœliomyodynia (*se-le-o-mi-o-din'-e-ah*) See *Celiomyalgia* (Illus Dict.)

Celioscope (*se'-le-o-skōp*) [κοιλία, a hollow, σκοπεῖν, to examine] An apparatus for illuminating and inspecting body-cavities.

Celioscopy, Cœlioscopy (*se-le-os'-ko-pe*) Kelling's method of examining the peritoneal cavity by filling it with sterile filtered air through a hollow needle, plunging a trocar through the distended abdominal wall, and passing through the trocar a cystoscope by means of which the adjacent peritoneal surface may be inspected

Cell. (See Illus Dict.) **C., Acid,** one which secretes acid, a delomorphous cell **C, Acidophil,** one which attracts acid dyes. Syn., *C., Oxyphil.* **C.-action,** the individual function of a cell as distinct from the function of an entire organism. **C.s, Adelomorphous,** epithelial cells composing the chief part of the lining of the glands of the stomach, particularly the pyloric region. They are supposed to secrete pepsinogen Syn., *C., Central, C., Peptic.* **C., Adipose,** a fat-cell. **C., Adventitial** 1. A branched cell peculiar to the perithelium. 2 A stellate cell of the membrana propria of glands **C., Alveolar,** one of those lining the acini of glands **C.s, Amacrine,** spongioblasts of the inner nuclear layer of the retina; they lack long processes, though sometimes axis-cylinder processes are given off which may extend into the nerve-fiber layer. The bodies of these cells are often partly in the inner molecular layer. **C., Ancestral,** Haeckel's name for an unfertilized ovum **C., Animal,** one from animal tissue. **C., Antipodal.** See *Antipodal* (Illus. Dict.) **C, Apical.** 1. The single cell tipping the growing point of most cryptogams. 2. See *C., Tapetal.* **C., Apolar Nerve-,** a nerve-cell without processes. **C., Archesporial,** a cell of the archesporium. **C., Asexual Reproductive,** one which reproduces by fission or by formation of spores. **C., Basket,** one peculiar to the cerebellar cortex, the axon of which takes a horizontal course, continually giving off descending collaterals which terminate in brushes of fibrils about the bodies of the Purkinje cells, making them appear as if held within a basket. **C.s, Beale's** (Lionel Smith). See *C., Spiral Fiber.* **C.s, Betz's Giant.** See *Pyramids, Giant* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Binary Nerve-,** two pyriform nerve-cells contained in a single sheath and each provided at its pointed end with a single nerve-

fiber; **these radiate** in opposite directions. **C., Bipolar.** See *Bipolar Nerve-cells* (Illus. Dict.). **C.s, Boettcher's,** dark-colored cells, with a basally situated nucleus, found between Claudius' cells **C., Bone.** See *Osteoblast* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Border-.** See *C., Marginal* and *C., Delomorphous.* **C., Bristle-,** a prickle cell. **C., Brush-.** See *C.s of Deiters* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Bud-,** one developed from the mother-cell by budding. **C.-budding,** germination. **C.s, Cajal's,** fusiform or triangular ganglion-cells lying near the surface of the cerebral cortex and giving off branched processes parallel to it. **C., Calcareous, C., Calciferous,** that having as its function the secretion or excretion of calcareous material **C.s, Calcigerous.** 1. Cells containing earthy salts found in dentine. 2. Müller and Henle's name for the lacunas of bone and their canaliculi. **C., Calciform,** a goblet-cell. **C., Cancer-.** See *Macrocyte* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Cannulated,** one perforated with a duct. **C., Cardiac Muscular-fiber,** one of the peculiar cells making up the cardiac muscular fibers **C., Carrier,** a leukocyte. **C., Cartilage,** one of the nucleated cells occurring in cartilage **C., Central** Same as *C., Adelomorphous.* **C., Centroacinar, C., Centroacinous,** little cellular masses found by Robert Langerhans in the interstitial connective tissue of the pancreas. Syn., *Langerhans' islets, Renaut's follicular points.* **C., Cerebrospinal Nerve-,** one belonging to the central nervous system. **C.s, Chalice,** goblet-cells **C., Chief,** an adelomorphous cell **C., Chlorogogen.** See *Chlorogogen.* **C., Chromatophore,** a cavity directly beneath the epidermis containing pigment and changing its shape and color by means of attached radiating muscular bands **C., Chromophilic,** a cell that stains readily. **C., Circumvascular,** the plasma-cells in the tissues near the bloodvessels. **C.s, Claudius'.** See *Claudius* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Cleavage,** a segmentation-cell. **C., Coarsely Granular** See *C., Acidophil.* **C., Colostrum,** colostrum corpuscles **C., Columnar,** one of the elongated cells forming columnar epithelium. **C.s, Commissural.** Same as *C., Heteromeric* **C.s, Conjugate,** two cells united by tooth-like processes projecting from one into the other **C., Constant,** the galvanic element of a constant battery. **C., Contractile,** a comprehensive name for cells forming contractile tissue. **C., Contractile-fiber,** a muscular-fiber cell. **C., Corneous,** a horn-cell. **C., Cortical,** one belonging to the cortex of an organ **C.-cover,** the cuticular layer. **C., Cover-.** See *C., Tegmental.* **C., Crescent,** marginal cells forming a demilune. **C., Cruickshank's,** the element of a Cruickshank's battery. **C., Cystogenous,** a cell the secretion of which forms a cyst. **C., Cytochrome,** a nerve-cell having a cell-body very small in proportion to its nucleus **C., Dead,** one which no longer contains protoplasm and is not concerned in the vital functions; *e. g.*, cork-cells, horn-cells. **C., Decidual,** a proliferation of young connective-tissue cells above the uterine glands taking place after the ovum is impregnated. **C.s, Delomorphous,** Rollet's name for granular cells which stain deeply, occurring next the basement membrane in the glands of the stomach in the cardiac region. They are supposed to secrete acid. **C., Denticulate,** a prickle cell **C., Dentinal, C., Dentine.** 1. An odontoblast. 2 The lacunas in dentine similar to those in bone. 3 One of the bodies forming the matrix in dentine. **C.-derivative,** a substance secreted by a cell. **C., Devouring,** a phagocyte. **C., Digestive,** one secreting a digestive ferment. **C.-district.** See *C.-territory.* **C.-division.** See *Karyokinesis* (Illus. Dict.). **C.-d., Akinetic, C.-d., Amitotic, C.-d., Direct, C.-d., Remakian.** See *Amitosis* (Illus. Dict.). **C.-d., Differential.** See *Heterokinesis* (Illus. Dict.). **C.-d., Indirect, C.-d., Mitotic, C.-d., Nuclear,** karyokinesis. **C.-d., Integral.** See *Homeokinesis* (Illus. Dict.). **C.-d., Qualitative.** See *Heterokinesis* (Illus. Dict.). **C.-d., Quantitative.** See *Homeokinesis* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Drain-pipe.** See *C., Cannulated.* **C., Dry,** a galvanic cell containing no liquid. **C., Drysdale's.** See *Drysdale* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Ectodermal,** one from the ectoderm of the embryo. **C.s, Ehrlich's Mast-.** Some as *Waldeyer's Plasma-cells.* **C., Elementary,** an embryonic cell; also a leukocyte. **C., Embryo, C., Embryonic,** one arising from the division of the ovum. Syn., *C., Formative; C., Elementary, C., Primitive; C., Primordial, C., Primary* **C.s, Embryoplastic,** " " from the mesoblast and becoming ste " they comprise the fixed connective-tissue corpuscles in developing connective tissue. Syn., *Fibroplastic bodies or cell.* **C., Enamel.** See *Ameloblast* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Encasing.** See *C., Tegmental.* **C., Enchyma, C., Enchymatous,** a gland-cell **C., Enclosed.** See *Lepocyte* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Entodermal,** one originating from the entoderm of the embryo. **C., Epidermomuscular, C., Epithelial Muscular, C., Epitheliomuscular** See *C., Neuromuscular,* and *Myoblast epitheliales* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Epithelioid,** one of the flattened cells " " or endothelial covering in forms " " nective tissue **C.-excrement,** during cell-conjugation the fragments of nuclei cast out by the cells **C., Excretory,** one having the function of excretion. **C.s, External Ciliated.** See *C.s of Corti* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Ferment-,** one secreting a ferment **C., Fiber-,** a cell elongated into a fiber. **C., Fibrillated.** 1. See *Rods of Heidenhain* (Illus. Dict.). 2. One of the fibrillated cells lining the interlobular ducts of the salivary glands **C.s, Fibroplastic.** See *C.s, Embryoplastic* **C.-fission,** cell-division. **C.s, Fixed Connective-tissue,** the protoplasmic bodies found in connective tissue Syn., *Connective-tissue plastids, Connective-tissue corpuscles.* **C., Floor,** one of the auditory cells in the organ of Corti which occur at the angle formed by the base of each rod and the basilar membrane. **C.s, Follicular.** 1. Those of which the membrana granulosa is composed. 2. See *Sertoli's Columns* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Formative.** See *C., Embryonic* **C.s, Foule's,** large cells containing one or more nuclei as large as or larger than a red blood-corpuscle, with regular or irregular outline; they have been supposed to be diagnostic of malignant ovarian cysts. **C.s, Friedländer's Decidual.** See *Decidual Cells* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Furrowed,** a prickle-cell **C., Fusiform,** a spindle cell. **C., Generative.** See *Germ-cell* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Germinative.** See *Sertoli's Cells* (Illus. Dict.). **C.s, Gland-, C.s, Glandular,** cells having the function of producing certain secretions by elaborating certain constituents separated by them from the blood. **C.s, Glia-,** neuroglia. **C.s, Golgi's,** nerve-cells with very short processes found in the gray matter of the brain and spinal cord. **C., Granular, C., Granulated, C., Granule-.** See *Granule-cell* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Granulation,** one of the cells making up granulation-tissue. **C., Granule-** (of the blood), a leukocyte. **C., Guard-, C., Guardian.** See *Guard-cell* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Gustatory,** a spindle-cell from the interior of a taste-bud **C.s, Hair-.** 1. Epithelial or ganglionic auditory cells furnished with hair-like processes. **C., Hare's,** the element of a Hare's battery. **C., Hecateromeric, C., Hecatomeral,** a nerve-cell of the

cinerea of the spinal cord whose processes divide into two, one going to each side of the cord. **C., Heckle,** a prickle-cell. **C.s, Heidenhain's** (Rudolf). 1. See *C.s, Delomorphous* 2 See *C.s, Adelomorphous.* **C., Hemapoietic, C., Hematopoietic.** See *C., Vasofactive* (Illus. Dict). **C., Hematogenetic Wandering,** a leukocyte. **C., Hemic-mast,** a term suggested by DaCosta to distinguish the mast-cell found in the blood from that of the tissues. **C.s, Henle's.** See *Spermatocyte* (Illus Dict) **C.s, Hensen's.** See *Hensen's Supporting Cells* (Illus Dict) **C., Heteromeral, C., Heteromeric,** a nerve-cell in the cinerea of the spinal cord, the axons of which pass through one of the commissures and enter the white matter of the other side of the cord. Syn, *Commissural cell* **C, Histogenetic.** See *Somatic Cell* (Illus Dict.) **C., Histogenetic Wandering,** a migratory connective-tissue cell or glandular cell; a wandering cell that is not a leukocyte **C., Homogeneous.** See *C., Simple* **C s, Horizontal, of Cajal.** See *C.s, Amacrine* **C s, Horn-, C s, Horny,** those comprising the stratum corneum of the epidermis, they are [illegible] containing keratin and are modified [illegible], hoofs, hair, etc. **C.s, Imbricated,** those overlapping like roof-tiles **C., Indifferent,** one contained in a tissue, but having no essential part in its structure and no common function with it **C., Intercalary** See *C., Langerhans'* **C, Jagged,** a prickle-cell **C., Keratogenous,** one containing keratin See *C., Horn* **C, Kidney,** one of those composing the tubules of the kidney **C.s, v. Kolliker's.** 1 Little cells of the seminiferous tubules which are transformed into spermatozoa. 2. See *Myeloplax* (Illus Dict) **C s, v Kolliker's Tract-,** ganglion cells, the axons of which pass as longitudinal fibers into the white columns of the spinal cord **C.s, Kollmann's Ameboid.** See *Porcutes* (Illus Dict.). **C.s, Kupffer's.** See *Kupffer* (Illus. Dict) **C s, Langerhans'.** 1 See under *Langerhans* (Illus. Dict) 2 See *C., Centroacinar* **C.'s, Langhans',** the polygonal epithelial cells, with distinct nuclei and cell-walls, constituting Langhans' layer. **C., Langhans' Giant-,** the giant-cell of a tubercular granuloma **C, Latex.** See *Latex* (Illus Dict). **C s, Leyden's,** large mononuclear epithelioid cells found in the anterior horns of the spinal cord in cases of anterior poliomyelitis They are also met with in other inflammatory affections of the cord. **C.s, Leydig's.** See *Leydig's Cells* (Illus Dict). **C., Liver-,** nucleated polyhedral or spheroid cells containing granules of glycogen and pigment and more or less fat forming the glandular substance of the liver **C, Locomotive,** one endowed with power of movement, especially a ciliated cell. **C., Lymph-.** See under *Lymph* (Illus Dict). **C.s, Malpighi's,** the pulmonary alveoli. **C, Marginal,** one of the small granular cells lying next to the basement membrane of mucous glands **C., Marié-Davy's,** the element of a Marié-Davy battery. **C.s, Marrow-.** See under *Marrow,* also *Myeloplax* (Illus. Dict.). **C.s, Martinotti's,** ganglion-cells of the cerebral cortex, giving off a short axis cylinder process at right angles to the surface. **C., Mast-,** leukocytes containing coarse basophile granules They are occasionally present in the peripheral circulation as the result of certain pathologic influences, but are totally foreign to the normal blood of man. They are commonly found in the splenomedullary type of leukemia. The granules of the mast-cell show an intense affinity for basic anilin dyes, toward which they react metachromatically. In view of their distinctive behavior toward selective stains for mucin, Harris suggests for the mast-cell the term ***mucinoblast.*** [DaCosta.] **C.s, Mastoid.** See under *Mastoid* (Illus. Dict.). **C.s, Medullary.** 1. Marrow-cells. 2. The ameboid cells of cartilage-bone. **C.-membrane.** See under *Membrane* (Illus Dict.). **C., Migrating, C., Migrating Connective-tissue, C., Migratory.** See *Wandering Cell* (Illus Dict.). **C., Mikulicz's,** vesicular cells found in the diseased tissue in cases of rhinoscleroma and containing *Bacillus rhinoscleromatis.* **C., Milk-.** See *Corpuscles, Milk-.* **C., Mind-,** a large ramified cell of the cinerea of the brain **C., Motor-,** a nerve-cell generating impulses. **C., Mucin-, C., Mucous, C., Mucus-,** a cell which secretes mucus, particularly a kind of salivary cell secreting mucus, but no albumin. **C., Multipolar,** irregular cells of various forms giving off from different angles of the cell-body numerous fine dendrites. **C., Muscle-,** a general term for cells the substance of which is contractile. **C., Muscular-fiber.** See under *Muscle, Unstriped or Involuntary* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Myeloid.** 1. See *Myeloplax* (Illus. Dict.) 2. Applied, from its resemblance to a cell of the red marrow of bone, to one of the oval multinuclear cells of myeloid tumors **C., Myoepithelial.** See *C., Neuromuscular,* and *Myoblast epitheliales* (Illus. Dict) **C., Naked,** one unprovided with a cell-wall. **C, Nerve-epithelial, C., Neuroepithelial,** a sensory cell **C., Neutrophil.** See *C., Acidophil.* **C., Nuclear,** a nucleated dendritic nerve-cell. **C., Nucleated,** a cell containing one or more nuclei. Syn., *Karyota.* **C., Nussbaum's,** one of the four kinds of epithelial cells forming the peptic glands; its function is unknown. **C, Odontoblast c** See *Odontoblast* (Illus. Dict). **C., Ovic,** Minot's term for a young ovarian ovum. **C., Ovoid** (of the peptic glands), **C., Ovoidal,** the delomorphous cells. **C., Oxyntic.** See *C., Delomorphous.* **C, Oxyphil.** See *C., Acidophil.* **C., Palatine,** the cells formed by the junction of the palatine and ethmoid bones. **C.s, Parenchyma, C.s, Parenchymatous,** those forming parenchyma **C., Parietal.** See *C., Delomorphous.* **C., Pavement,** one of the flat cells of which pavement epithelium consists **C., Pepsin, C., Peptic.** See *C., Adelomorphous.* **C., Perivascular.** See *C., Circumvascular* **C, Physaliphorous** See *Physaliphore* and *Physalis* (Illus Dict). **C., Pigment-, C., Pigmented,** one in which the cell-body contains coloring-matter **C.s, Plasma-** (of Unna), cubic or rhombic cells, the protoplasm of which stains deeply with methylene-blue, while the nucleus, which has usually an eccentric situation, is readily decolorized (by creasote or styrone) They are probably derived from lymphocytes, and play an important part in inflammatory reactions, especially in granulomatous processes. **C.s, Plasma-** (of Waldeyer). See under *Plasma* (Illus Dict) **C.-plate,** the equatorial plate in which division of the nucleus occurs during karyokinesis **C.-plate** (of Strasburger), the equatorial thickening of the spindle-fibers from which the septum arises during the mitosis of plant-cells. **C.-plate, Subendothelial,** a small granular cell of unknown function occurring in the intima of bloodvessels **C.s, Pleuricordonal,** a few scattered stellate cells in the posterior cornu, giving off two or three axis-cylinder processes. **C., Polar.** 1. See *Polar Globules* (Illus. Dict). 2. A nerve-cell furnished with an axon. Cf *C., Apolar; Bipolar C.* (Illus. Dict.); and *C., Multipolar.* **C., Pole-.** See *Teloblast* (Illus Dict.). **C., Porous.** 1. One containing an opening in the side. 2. A porous jar containing one of the liquids of a galvanic battery. **C., Prickle-.** See under *Prickle* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Primary.** 1. An embryonic cell. 2. Any undifferentiated cell. **C., Primitive, C., Primordial,** an

embryonic cell. **C., Principal,** an adelomorphous cell. **C., Prop** (of Hensen) See *Hensen's Supporting Cell* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Prosenchyma.** See *Prosenchyma* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Protective.** See *C., Tegmental.* **C.s, Pseudoplasma,** found by Hodara in normal human spleen and differing from plasma-cells in that they are larger, and possess twisted nuclei which do not present the characteristic chromatin arrangement They appear to be a variety of large mononuclear leukocyte, the protoplasm of which has become basophilic **C, Pseudostomatous,** the cells of the [illegible] and forms pseudostoma (Illus. [illegible] **C.s, Purkinje's,** ternal layer of the gray matter of the brain **C, Pulmonary,** an air-vesicle of the tissue of the lung **C.s-Purkinje's.** See *Purkinje* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Pus-.** See *Pus-corpuscles* (Illus. Dict.) **C, Pyramid, C., Pyramidal Ganglion-, C., Pyramidal Nerve-.** See *Pyramids, Giant* (Illus. Dict.). **C, Ramified, C, Ramose,** one furnished with many processes, particularly those with secondary ramifications **C s, Ranvier's,** connective-tissue corpuscles occurring in tendon. **C.s, Rauber's (August).** See *Layer, Rauber's* **C., Renal.** See *C., Inner* **C., Rennet.** See *C., Adelomorphous* **C, Resting.** See *Resting-spore* (Illus. Dict.). **C s, Rete,** those forming the rete mucosum of the skin **C., Ribbed, C., Riff.** See *Prickle-cell* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Rod, C., Rodded.** See *C., Fibrillated.* **C.s, Rolando's,** the ganglion-cells found in Rolando's gelatinous substance **C., Roof.** 1 See *C.*, 2 one found on the convexity formed by the junction of the two rows of arches in the organ of Corti **C.s, Sala's,** stellate connective-tissue cells found in the network of fibers forming the sensory nerve-endings in the pericardium **C., Salivary,** one of those forming the lining of the alveoli of the salivary glands. **C, Sarcogenic,** an embryonic cell which develops into a muscular fiber **C., Scale.** See *C., Endothelial* (Illus. Dict.). **C.s, Scavenger.** See *Scavenger Cells* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Sclerenchymatous.** See *Sclerenchyma* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Sebaceous,** one of the cells of a sebaceous gland. **C., Secreting, C., Secretory,** one which secretes and throws off secretions **C., Secretion,** one thrown off with secretions **C., Segmentation.** See *Blastomere* (Illus. Dict.). **C.s, Sense, C., Sensory,** those adapted for the reception and transmission of sensory impressions **C., Sensory Epithelial,** modified epithelial cells in an organ of sense connected with the fibrils of the nerves of that organ **C., Sensory Nerve-,** a nerve-cell the axis-cylinder process of which is supposed to be continued as a sensory nerve. **C., Septate,** one with a septum across its lumen. **C., Serous Fat-,** a fat-cell occurring in emaciated individuals, in which the fat is reduced to a few small globules and in its place there is a pale protoplasm mixed with a mucoid fluid; the cell is no longer spherical **C.s, Sertoli's.** See *Sertoli's Cells* and *Sertoli's Column* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Sex, C., Sexual, C., Sexual Reproductive.** See *Germ-cell* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Signet-ring.** Same as *C., Fat-.* **C., Simple,** one which has not undergone differentiation **C., Sister-,** one formed simultaneously with another in the division of a mother-cell. **C., Skeletotrophic,** one of those forming the skeletotrophic tissue of the cat. **C., Smooth-muscle.** See *C., Muscular-fiber.* **C., Solitary,** one not forming a part of a cell group. **C., Sorby Tubercular,** for spectroscopic examination of blood. It is a narrow-lumened glass receptacle made of barometer tubing, both ends of which are accurately ground to parallel surfaces, one end being cemented to a small polished glass plate **C.-spaces.** See *Canal, Recklinghausen's* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Sperm-.** 1. A spermatocyte. 2. A spermatozoon. **C., Spider-.** See *Deiters' Cell* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Spindle-,** a cell having a fusiform shape **C., Spinous,** a prickle-cell **C., Spiral Fiber-,** a motor-cell of the heart, first described by Lionel S. Beale (1863), having a spiral fiber coiled around a larger straight one These separate, after a short distance, proceeding in different directions The cell constantly disengages the excitation which the spiral fiber transmits to the heart-muscle Syn., *C., Beale's, C., Spiral fiber ganglion* **C.s, Splanchnic,** those of the splanchnic layer of the mesoderm. **C., Staff,** one shaped like a rod or staff **C, Starch,** one containing starch **C.-stations,** cells in the sympathetic gangha around which the nerve-fibers arborize. **C., Sterile,** one occurring in a reproductive organ, but not participating in reproductive processes **C s, Stilling's,** groups of multipolar cells near the gray commissure in the posterior cornua of the cervical and lumbar spinal cord They correspond to Clarke's vesicular column **C, Stilling-Clarke's** See *Column, Clarke's Vesicular* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Stomach.** See *Pit of the Stomach* (2) (Illus. Dict.) **C, Stomatic.** See *Guard-cell* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Striated Epithelial.** See *C., Fibrillated.* **C.s, Stroma,** those forming the mass of an organ **C, Suberogenous,** a vegetable cell producing cork **C., Suberous,** a cork cell. **C, Sulfate of Copper,** the element of a sulfate-of copper battery **C, Superadded,** a delomorphous cell **C., Supporting, C., Sustenacular,** one which supports or isolates another cell which has a particular function **C, Swarm,** a naked ciliated cell **C., Sympathetic,** a nerve-cell of the sympathetic nervous system as distinguished from one of the cerebrospinal system **C s, Tactile.** See under *Tactile* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Tapetal, C., Tapetum,** one which forms or aids others in forming an investment over an organ **C, Taste.** Same as *C., Gustatory* **C, Tautomeric,** a nerve-cell of the gray matter of the spinal cord, the processes of which enter the white matter on the same side of the cord **C., Tegmental,** one covering and protecting another cell of special function, as, *e. g.*, those forming the outer layer of the taste-buds. Syn., *C., Covering.* **C., Tendon,** a connective-tissue corpuscle occurring in tendon **C.-territory** (Virchow), that extent of intercellular substance which is dominated by any given cell. **C.-theory,** the doctrine that cell-formation is the essential biogenetic element **C., Thread.** See *Nematocyst* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Tissue.** 1 One which is combined with other similar cells in the formation of a tissue 2. See *C., Somatic.* **C.-tissue,** a tissue formed of cells. **C., Touch-.** See *Tactile Cells* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Transition,** one in a state of transition from one well-marked type to another into which it is about to be transformed **C., Twin,** a single cell resulting from the fusion of two cells. **C., Two-fluid,** a galvanic element in which two fluids are used **C., Typical,** one retaining its original character more or less closely. **C.-union,** the union of two cells to form one new one. **C., Unipolar,** a nerve-cell furnished with a single pole or process. **C.s, Unna's.** See *C., Plasma-.* **C., Unstriped Muscle-.** See *C., Muscular-fiber.* **C., Vessel-forming.** See *C., Vasofactive* (Illus. Dict.) **C.s, Vignal's,** embryonic connective-tissue (mesenchymatous) cells lying upon the axis-cylinders of which the fetal nerve-fibers are made up. At first globular, these cells elongate and gradually fuse until they form a complete sheath around the axis-cylinder. **C.s, Virchow's-bone,** the cells found in lacunas of bone. **C., Vortex,** Meyer's term for cortex-cells

which show a peculiar whorl-like and very regular arrangement of the chromophilic material. **C., Waldeyer's.** See *Plasma-cell* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Walker's,** the element of a Walker's battery. **C.-wall,** the membrane surrounding a cell **C., Wander.** See *Wandering Cell* (Illus Dict). **C.s, Wedl's Vesicular,** large vesicular cells commonly found in the crystalline lens in cases of cataract, especially the senile and diabetic varieties **C., Whip,** a cell furnished with flagellas **C., Zinc-carbon,** a galvanic cell in which zinc and carbon are the two elements employed **C., Zinc-copper,** a galvanic cell in which zinc and copper are the elements employed

Cella. (See Illus Dict) **C , turcica.** See *Sella turcica* (Illus Dict.) **C. of Wilder,** the central portion of the paracele (lateral ventricle) into which opens the porta (foramen of Monro) and from which the three cornua extend, in as many directions Syn , *C media*

Cellulic (*sel'-u-lik*). Relating to cells, derived from cell-walls by action of acids or alkalis

Cellulicidal (*sel-u-lis'-id-al*) [*cellula*, a little cell, *cædere*, to kill]. Destructive to cells.

Cellulifugal (*sel-u-lif'-u-gal*) [*cellula*, a little cell; *fugere*, to flee]. 1 Pertaining to the transmission of impulses from a nerve cell 2 The conducting path of the nerve-process of a neuron

Cellulifugally (*sel-u-lif'-u-gal-e*). Tending away from the cell

Cellulipetal (*sel-u-lip'-e-tal*) [*cellula*, a little cell, *petere*, to seek] 1 Relating to the transmission of impulses toward a nerve-cell 2 The conducting path of the dendrites of a neuron

Cellulipetally (*sel-u-lip'-e-tal-e*) Tending toward the cell.

Cellulitis. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn , *Ethmyphytis.* **C., Ischiorectal,** inflammation of the cellular tissue lying below the anal levator muscle or anal fascia **C., Pneumococcous,** that due to the invasion of pneumococci.

Celluloadipose (*sel-u-lo-ad'-e-pōz*). Relating to loose connective tissue containing fat cells.

Cellulocutaneous (*sel-u-lo-ku-ta'-ne-us*) [*cellula*, a little cell, *cutis*, skin] Relating to cellular tissue and the skin

Cellulofibrinous (*sel-u-lo-fi'-brin-us*). Both cellular and fibrinous

Cellulosa (*sel-u-lo'-sah*) [L.] A cellular coat **C. chorioideæ,** the external layer of the choroid coat of the eye.

Cellulosity (*sel-u-los'-e-te*). The condition of being cellular.

Celomate, Cœlomate (*se'-lo-mat*) Furnished with a celoma; having a body-cavity distinct from the digestive canal.

Celosis, Cœlosis. (See Illus. Dict) **C., Endocytic,** the formation of a cavity within a cell. **C., Paracytic,** the formation of a cavity between cells.

Celosomus (*se-lo-so'-mus*) [*κήλη*, a hernia; *σῶμα*, the body]. A monster with fissure or absence of the sternum and hernia of the thoracic or abdominal organ

Cementation (*se-men-ta'-shun*) [*cementum*, cement] 1. A process of causing a chemic change in a substance by surrounding it with the powder of other substances and exposing the whole to red heat in a closed vessel for a length of time. 2. In biology, the concrescence of hyphæ.

Cementinification (*se-men-tin-e-fik-a'-shun*). The formation of cementum about the dental root.

Cementum (*se-men'-um*). A layer of bone developed by ossification of the dental follicle over the root of the tooth. It differs from ordinary bone by the greater number of Sharpey's fibers in it. Its development begins on the milk-teeth during the fifth month. [Minot.]

Cenadelphus, Cœnadelphus (*sen-a-del'-fus*) [*κοινός*, common; *ἀδελφος*, a brother] A double monster with the halves equally developed or having one or more vital organs in common.

Cenencephalocele (*sen-en-sef-al'-o-sēl*) [*κενον*, empty, *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain; *κήλη*, tumor]. A protrusion of pure brain substance through a cranial fissure.

Cenesthesia, Cenæsthesia (*sen-es-the'-ze-ah*) [*κενος*, destitute, *αισθησια*, perception]. Hysteric loss of consciousness of identity.

Cenesthetic, Cœnesthetic (*sen-es-thet'-ik*) [*κοινός*, common, *αἰσθησις*, feeling]. Relating to cenesthesis.

Cenogenesis, Cenogeny (Haeckel). See *Kenogenesis* (Illus Dict.).

Cenophobia. See *Kenophobia* (Illus. Dict.).

Cenotic. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A drastic drug or agent. 3. **Cœnotic** [*κοινότης*, community]. Applied to fungi having many fruiting filaments arising from the same point on the rhizopod and connected above.

Center. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Abdominal.** See *C., Epigastric* **C., Acoustic.** 1. See *C., Auditory* (Illus Dict) 2 The centers of origin of the acoustic nerve **C., Anovesical,** one in the spinal cord near the point of origin of the third and fourth sacral nerves Incontinence of urine and feces is due to paralysis of this center **C , Arm,** the cortical center controlling the movement of the arm, supposed to be in the cortex occupying the middle third of the anterior and posterior central gyri as well as the base of the superior and middle frontal gyri **C.s of Arrest.** See *C's of Moderation* **C , Arrest** (of the heart). See *C., Cardioinhibitory* (Illus. Dict). **C., Articulate Language,** the speech-coordinating center, which is supposed to include Broca's gyrus, the anterior gyri of the insula, the intervening cortical area, the supramarginal gyrus, the first temporal gyrus, and the angular gyrus **C , Association,** the center controlling associated movements **C., Bernard's.** See *C., Diabetic* (Illus Dict) **C., Budge's.** 1. The cilio-spinal center in the cervical spinal cord. 2. See *Centrum anospinale* (Illus. Dict) **C., Cardiac.** 1. One in the lower cervical and upper dorsal portions of the spinal cord which controls the movements of the heart 2 That portion of the [illegible] embracing the cardioaccelerating and [illegible] centers. **C., Cardioaccelerator,** that of the spinal cord which through the cardiac nerves and plexus sends impulses to the heart, causing it to beat more rapidly These impulses are not constantly emitted, as are the inhibitory impulses which travel by the pneumogastric. [Raymond] **C., Cerebral Inspiratory,** one said to exist in the thalamus, which by direct stimulation causes deeper and more rapid inspirations. **C., Cerebrospinal,** the cerebrospinal axis. **C., Color,** a center for perception of colors, said to be situated in the occipital cortex anterior to the apical region. **C., Coordinating,** the cerebellum, the ganglions at the base of the brain, and in some degree the cinerea of the spinal cord, are regarded as controlling coordination. **C., Cortical,** the parts of the cerebral cortex concerned in motor, sensory, and psychic functions. **C., Defecation.** See *C., Anospinal* (Illus Dict) **C., Deglutition.** See *C., Swallowing* (Illus Dict) **C., Deputy,** a secondary ganglion-cell in the spinal cord; also a nucleus of one of the cranial nerves. **C., Dilation.** See *C., Cilospinal* (Illus. Dict). **C., Dominating Sweat,** one in the medulla, stimulation of which in the cat was found by Adamkiewicz to produce copious perspiration in the extremities. **C.,**

Epigastric, the solar plexus. **C., Epiotic, the** ossification center of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. **C., Excitomotor,** the sensitive centers of the brain considered as one, these are the crura, the pons, the oblongata, the deeper parts of the cerebellum, and the corpora quadrigemina **C.s, Facial Movement,** one in the ascending frontal gyrus and one in the angular gyrus controlling facial movements **C., Genitospinal.** See *C., Ejaculation* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Genitourinary,** one in the lumbar portion of the spinal cord controlling erection of the penis and emission of semen. **C.s, Glandular.** See *C., Secretory.* **C., Glycogenic,** the diabetic center. **C., Great Nervous or Neural.** See *C., Neural* **C., Half-vision,** one in the apex of the occipital lobe receiving impressions from corresponding halves of the two retinas. **C., Head and Neck Movement,** one in the posterior end of the second frontal gyrus and in the corresponding part of the first frontal gyrus controlling the movements of the head and neck. **C., Higher Visual,** one regarded as lying in the angular gyrus in which there is effected a combination of the impressions received from the half-vision centers, making a complete image. **C., Hitzig's,** a center in the supramarginal gyrus which is supposed to govern the voluntary movements of the eyeballs. **C.s of Inhibition, C.s, Inhibitory.** See *C.s of Moderation.* **C., Insensitive,** the less sensitive parts of the brain (certain portions of the cortex, the thalamus and striatum) which respond less readily to stimulation. **C., Inspiratory.** 1. A reflex center in the oblongata forming part of the respiratory center 2 See *C., Inspiratory.* 3. A reflex center in the postgeminum **C., Intracardiac,** three small nerve ganglia associated with the cardiac plexus, to which is due the automatic beating of the heart after separation from the body. **C., Kinesthetic,** one in the third left frontal convolution presiding over the motor element in speech **C., Laryngeal Cortical,** one in the posterior end of the inferior frontal gyrus **C., Luys' Median.** See *Nucleus of Luys* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Masius'.** See *C., Anospinal* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Median** (of Luys). See *Nucleus of Luys* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Medullary.** 1. The interior white matter of the cerebral hemispheres. 2. See *C., Neural.* **C.s of Moderation, C.s, Moderator,** nervous centers in the spinal cord and the cerebral peduncle which restrain, generally by reflex action, various functions of the body. **C., Motor,** a nervous center controlling motion. **C., Musculotonic,** that which is continually discharging impulses which keep the muscular system in a condition of slight contraction. It is regarded by some as a special center of the cord, but it is questionable whether this condition is attributable to any special center rather than to the action of all those cells whose function it is to send out motor impulses. [Raymond] **C., Naming,** one located in the dorsal part of the third and fourth temporal gyri. **C., Nerve, C., Nervous,** any group of nerve-cells acting in unison for the performance of some function. **C., Neural,** in the embryo that part of the epiblast ultimately developing into the brain and spinal cord **C., Nutrition.** See *C., Trophic.* **C., Opisthotic,** the center of ossification of petrous bone Huxley's name for the part of the periotic cartilage surrounding the fenestra rotunda and the cochlea. **C., Oral,** one in the cortex, stimulation of which in the dog causes opening of the mouth and projection of the tongue. **C., Parenchymatous Nerve-,** Körner's name for a nerve-cell existing in the substance of an organ and controlling its action. **C., Peristaltic,** one in the oblongata controlling peristalsis. **C., Phonation.** See *C., Laryngeal Cortical.* **C., Phonetic, C., Phonic,** the point of origin of sound produced by any vibrating body. **C., Phonocamptic,** the part of the auditory apparatus concerned in the reception of reflected sounds. **C., Phrenic,** the tendinous central part of the diaphragm. **C., Polypneic,** a cerebral center between the striatum and the thalamus, stimulation of which is said to quicken the respiratory movements. **C., Prootic,** Huxley's name for the part of the periotic cartilage that invests the superior semicircular canal **C., Psychoacoustic.** See *C., Auditory* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Psychocortical,** any one in the cortex regulating mental operations. **C., Psychogeusic.** See *Taste-center* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Psychomotor,** that portion of the cortex from which motor impulses originate. **C., Psychooptic.** See *C., Visual* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Psychosensorial.** See *C., Sensory* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Psychosexual,** the hypothetical cortical area concerned in sexual desires. **C., Psychosmic,** the olfactory center. **C., Psychovisive.** See *C., Visual* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Pupil-dilating.** 1. See *C., Cilio-spinal.* 2 An area in the posterior end of the first and second gyri **C.s, Receptive** See under *Receptive* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Red** (of the tegmentum). See *Nucleus tegmenti* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Reflex,** any nerve-cell or group of cells in the brain, cord, or ganglionic system which receives an impression through centripetal nerve-fibers and transforms it into an impulse which is transmitted through centrifugal nerve-fibers. **C.s, Secretory** See *C., Diabetic, C., Sweat, C for Secretion of Saliva* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Sensitive,** a general term for any cerebral area which responds quickly to a stimulus **C., Sensory Cortical,** a hypothetic area of the cerebral cortex which is concerned in sensory perception **C., Setschenow's,** a hypothetic reflex-inhibitory center in the brain; in the frog it is located in the optic lobes **C., Smell,** the olfactory center. **C., Sudoral.** See *C., Sweat* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Supreme,** Spitzka's name for the cortical centers of the brain as a whole **C., Tactile,** one for the sense of touch, located by Ferrier in the hippocamp and the gyrus hippocampus. **C., Taste.** See *Taste-center* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Temperature-regulating.** See *C., Thermotaxic* **C., Thermal Cortical,** one discovered in the cerebral cortex of the dog, stimulation of which caused a change in the temperature of the opposite limbs **C., Thermoexcito-, C., Thermogenic** 1. A hypothetic center of the cord concerned in the changes in bodily temperature. 2. The mesial portion of the striatum and the parts directly beneath it. **C., Thermopolypneic,** one in the cinerea about the third ventricle, transmitting sensory impulses to the polypneic center, which in turn excites the respiratory center to throw off heat. **C., Thermotaxic,** six heat-regulating cerebral centers, of the four principal centers, one is located in the caudatum, one in the subjacent cinerea, one in the cinerea surrounding the most anterior portion of the third ventricle, and one at the anterior inner extremity of the thalamus. **C., Trophic,** a nerve-center regulating nutrition. **C.s, Vascular, C., Vasoconstrictor,** centers in the cord controlling the contractility of the smaller bloodvessels. **C., Vital.** See *C., Respiratory,* and *Point, Vital* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Vomiting,** an area in the oblongata concerned in the reflex act of vomiting; stimulation of the terminal filaments of the vagi excites its action. **C., Winking,** the reflex center concerned in winking, situated in the oblongata. **C.s, Word.** 1 One in the left superior temporosphenoidal gyrus controlling the perception of words heard. 2. A center in the posterior part of the left parietal lobe and one in the second left frontal gyrus

governing the perception of printed or written words.

Centesis (*sen-te'-sis*) [κέντησις, a pricking]. Puncture; perforation.

Centifidous (*sen-tif'-id-us*) [*centum*, a hundred; *findere*, to split]. Cleft into many or 100 parts.

Central. (See Illus Dict.) **C.-horn.** See *Centriole.* **C.-spindle**, the primary spindle of the mitotic figure, as distinguished from the surrounding contractile mantle-fibers **C.-symmetric.** See *Plane-symmetric* (Illus. Dict).

Centrality (*sen-tral'-e-te*) Applied to the condition of nervous phenomena originating in the central nervous system and not in the peripheral nerves

Centrifugalization (*sen-trif-u-gal-e-za'-shun*) [*centrum*, the center, *fugere*, to flee] The use of a centrifuge.

Centrifuge (*sen'-trif-uj*) [*centrum*, the center, *fugere*, to flee] A centrifugal machine, an apparatus for separating substances by centrifugal force

Centriole (*sen'-tre-ol*) [*centrum*, a center] Boveri's term for a minute body, central-horn, contained within the centrosome; in some cases it is not distinguishable from the latter.

Centrodesmus (*sen-tro-des'-mus*) [κέντρον, center, δεσμός, a band]. Heidenhain's term for the band primarily connecting the centrosomes and giving rise to the central-spindle.

Centrodontous (*sen-tro-don' tus*) [κέντρον, a sharp point; ὀδούς, a tooth]. Furnished with sharp-pointed teeth

Centrodorsal (*sen-tro-dor'-sal*) Pertaining to the central dorsal region

Centrophose (*sen'-tro-fōz*) [κέντρον, center; φῶς, light]. See under *Phose*

Centrosclerosis, Centroosteosclerosis (*sen-tro-skler-o'-sis, sen-tro-os-te-o-skler-o'-sis*) [κέντρον, center, σκληρός, hard] Osteosclerosis of the central cavities of bones

Centrosome (See Illus. Dict) 2. An organ of the cell, usually diminutive, lying within the nucleus or near by in the cytoreticulum It is regarded as the especial organ of cell division and in this sense as the dynamic center of the cell Syn., *Daughter-periplast; Attraction-particle, Polar corpuscle.* **C.s, Quadrille of,** the conjugation of paternal with maternal centrosomes, based upon the view that each germ-cell contributes a centrosome that divides into two daughter-centrosomes; also called *quadrille of centers.*

Centrosphere (*sen'-tro-sfēr*). See *Sphere of Attraction* (Illus. Dict.).

Centrostaltic (*sen-tro stal'-tik*) [κέντρον, the center; στέλλειν, to compress] Relating to the action of nervous force in a spinal center **C. Motion,** the motion of nervous force in the spinal center.

Centrosteosclerosis (*sen-tro-ste-o-skler-o'-sis*). See *Centrosclerosis.*

Centrum [pl., *centra*]. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A spine; a pointed projection **C. cinereum,** the gray commissure of the spinal cord. **C. commune,** the solar plexus. **C geminum,** the capsula. **C. medullare vermis.** See *Center, Medullary.* **C. ovale** (of Flechsig). See *Triangle, Median* (of Gombault and Philippe) **C. ovale laterale.** See *C. ovale minus* (Illus. Dict.). **C ovale Vieussenii,** the central white matter seen on making a section of the brain at the level of the upper surface of the callosum. Syn , *C. semiovale Vieussenii; C ovale majus et minus: C. medullare; Medulla; Centra ovalia of Vicq d' Azyr. Tegmentum ventriculorum.* **Centra ovalia** (of Vicq d'Azyr). See *Centrum ovale Vieussenii.* **C. rubrum.** See *Nucleus tegmentii* (Illus Dict.).

Cepa (*sē'-pah*). See *Allium cepa* (Illus. Dict.).

Cephaelin (*sef-a'-el-in*). $C_{14}H_{19}NO_2$. An alkaloid found in ipecac; fine, white needles soluble in ether and caustic alkalis; a powerful emetic. Dose, $\frac{1}{6}$–$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. (0.004–0.016 gm.).

Cephalanthin (*sef-al-an'-thin*). See under *Cephalanthus.*

Cephalanthus (*sef-al-an'-thus*) [κεφαλή, head, ἄνθος, a flower]. A genus of rubiaceous plants C. occidentalis, button-bush, crane-willow of North America; its bitter bark is laxative and tonic and is used in periodic fevers and paralysis. The bark contains cephalin, cephaletin, and a toxic principle cephalanthin, which according to Mohrberg causes destruction of the red blood corpuscles, vomiting, convulsions, and paralysis.

Cephalartic (*sef-al-ar'-tik*). See *Cephalocathartic* (Illus. Dict.).

Cephaledema, Cephalœdema (*sef-al-e-de'-mah*) [κεφαλή, the head, οἰδεῖν, to swell]. Edema of the head; cerebral edema.

Cephaletin (*sef al'-et-in*) See under *Cephalanthus.*

Cephalhematocele, Cephalhæmatocele. (See Illus. Dict) **C., Stromeyer's,** subperiosteal cephalhematoma communicating with veins and becoming tensely filled during strong expiratory efforts.

Cephalhematoma, Cephalhæmatoma. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Caput succedaneum **C., External,** an effusion between the pericranium and the skull. **C., Internal,** an effusion between the dura and the skull.

Cephalhematometer (*sef al hem-at-om'-et-ur*) [κεφαλή, the head; αἷμα, blood; μέτρον, a measure]. An apparatus for the estimation of the increase or diminishment of the amount of blood within an animal's head.

Cephalic. (See Illus Dict) 2 Any remedy for the headache **C.-fold.** See *Head-fold* (Illus Dict). **C. Neck.** See under *Neck.*

Cephalin. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 See under *Cephalanthus*

Cephaline (*sef'-al-en*). A proprietary headache remedy said to consist of antipyrin and pulverized coffee, each 5 parts, and caffein and sodium salicylate, each 2 parts. Dose, 4 gr.

Cephalitis. (See Illus Dict) **C. ægyptiaca,** an epidemic form of encephalitis occurring in Egypt during the hot winds of early summer **C. littriana,** inflammation of the epiphysis **C. meningica,** meningitis. **C. nervosa,** pertussis.

Cephality (*sef-al'-e-te*) [κεφαλή, the head] Agassiz's term for the preponderance of the head over the remainder of the organism.

Cephaloclasia (*sef-al-o-kla'-ze-ah*). See *Cephalotripsy* (Illus. Dict).

Cephalofacial (*sef-al-o-fa'-shal*). Relating to the skull and to the face

Cephalogaster (*sef-al-o-gas'-tur*) [κεφαλή, head; φάστηρ, stomach] The anterior division of the enteric canal, as in certain parasitic worms, where it is continued into a second division, the typhlosole.

Cephalohemometer (*sef-al-o-hem-om'-et-ur*) [κεφαλή, head; αἷμα, blood; μέτρον, measure]. An instrument for noting changes in the intracranial blood-pressure.

Cephalomenia (*sef-al-o-me'-ne-ah*) [κεφαλή, head; μήν, a month] Vicarious menstruation through the nose.

Cephalomyitis (*sef-al o-mi-i' tis*) [κεφαλή, head; μῦς, a muscle]. Inflammation of the muscles of the head.

Cephalonasal (*sef-al-o-na'-sal*). Relating to the skull and the nose.

Cephalonia (*sef-al-o'-ne-ah*) [κεφαλή, head]. Macrocephaly with hypertrophy of the brain.

Cephalopagy (*sef'-al-op'-aj-e*) [κεφαλή, the head; πηγνύναι, to join]. That form of monstrosity marked

by the development of two individuals having heads united at the top.

Cephalopharyngeus (*sef-al-o-far-in'-je-us*). 1. Relating to the head and pharynx 2 See under *Muscles* (Illus. Dict.).

Cephaloplegia (*sef-al-o-ple'-je-ah*) [κεφαλή, head; πληγή, a stroke] Paralysis of the muscles about the head and face

Cephaloscopy (*sef-al-os'-ko-pe*) [κεφαλή, head; σκοπειν, to examine] 1. Auscultation of the head. 2. Examination of the head with a view to ascertain the condition of the mental faculties.

Cephalothoracopagus (*sef-al-o-tho-rak-op'-ag-us*) [κεφαλη, head, θωραξ, thorax; πηγνυναι, to join] A double-headed monster with united thoraxes and necks These monsters are divided by Veit into *prosopothoracopagus* and *syncephalus*.

Cephalothrypsis (*sef-al-o-thrip'-sis*). See *Cephalotripsy* (Illus Dict.)

Cephalotridymus (*sef-al-o-trid'-im-us*) [κεφαλή, the head; τρίδυμος, triple] A three-headed monster

Cephalotrypesis (*sef-al-o-tri-pe'-sis*) [κεφαλη, head; τρίπησις, a boring]. A trephining of the skull.

Ceptor (*sep'-tor*) [*capere*, to take]. A term suggested by Ehrlich in place of intermediary body According to the manner of action he distinguishes *nuceptors* and *amboceptors*.

Ceral (*se'-ral*) Pasta cerata, a proprietary vehicle for application of medicaments, said to consist of wax, potash, and water.

Ceramuria (*ser-am-u'-re-ah*) [κεραμος, potter's earth; οὐρον, urine]. See *Phosphaturia* (Illus Dict.)

Cerate. (See Illus Dict.) **C, Camphorated.** See *Camphor ceratum* (Illus Dict.) **C., Simple,** one consisting of 3 parts of white wax and 7 parts of lard melted together **C., Touch,** a lubricant used in vaginal inspection consisting of spermaceti, white wax, and caustic soda, each one part, olive oil, 16 parts. Syn, *Ceratum pro tactu*.

Cerated (*se'-ra-ted*) [*cera*, wax] 1 Coated with wax. 2. Relating to cerate.

Cerato (*ker-at'-o*) For words beginning thus see *Kerato-*.

Ceratonia (*ser-at-o'-ne-ah*) [κερατωνια]. 1 A genus of leguminous trees. 2 The fruit of *C. siliqua*. **C. siliqua,** L., the carob-tree, a native of the regions about the Mediterranean. The talcate, fleshy pods called carob-pods, sugar-pods, and St John's bread are demulcent and pectoral and contain carobin, carobone, and carobic acid. They are used as food and form the chief constituents of much of the patented food for cattle. The seeds are substituted for coffee.

Ceraunics (*ser-aw'-niks*). See *Keraunics*.

Cerberetin (*sur-ber-et'-in*) $C_{18}H_{26}O_4$. A yellow amorphous powder obtained from decomposition of cerberin; melts at 85 5° C.

Cercocoma (*sur-ko-ko'-ma*) [κίρκος, a tail; κόμη, hair]. A genus of vesicant *Coleoptera* established by Geoffroy St Hilaire **C. schäfferi,** native of Europe, is frequent on chamomile flowers

Cercomonad (*sur-ko-mo'-nad*). A member of the genus *Cercomonas* (*q. v.*)

Cerea flexibilitas (*se're-ah flek-e-bil'-e-tas*). That condition of muscular tension in the insane in which the limbs may be molded into any position

Cerealin (*se-re'-al-in*) An enzym capable of converting starch into glucose, isolated from brain-extract by J. T. Wood.

Cerebellifugal (*ser-e-bel-if'-u-gal*) [*cerebrum; fugere*, to flee]. Tending from the cerebrum.

Cerebellipetal (*ser-e-bel-ip'-e-tal*) [*cerebrum; petere*, to seek]. Tending toward the cerebrum.

Cerebriform (*ser-e'-bre-form*) [*cerebrum; forma*, form]. Encephaloid

Cerebrin (See Illus. Dict.) **2.** A preparation from the gray matter of the brain of sheep and calves, made with equal parts of glycerin and 0 5 % of carbolic acid solution. It has been used in chorea. Dose, gtt. 5–10. Syn, *C. alpha, Cerebrinum* 3 A proprietary antineuralgic elixir said to contain ether, caffein,

Cerebritis. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Local,** softening of the brain

Cerebrocardiac (*ser-e-bro-kar'-de-ak*) [*cerebrum*, καρδία, the heart] Applied to diseases characterized by both cerebral and cardiac symptoms

Cerebroid (*ser'-e-broid*) [*cerebrum*, the brain; εἰδος, likeness] Resembling brain-substance.

Cerebrology (*ser-e-brol'-o-je*) [*cerebrum*, the brain, λογος, science] The science of the brain, encephalology

Cerebrometer (*ser-e-brom'-et-er*) [*cerebrum*, the brain, μετρον, measure]. An instrument for recording cerebral impulses.

Cerebroolein (*ser-e-bro-o'-le-in*) A compound of olein and lecithin forming a yellow oil, it is obtained from brain-tissue

Cerebropathy. (See Illus Dict.) **C., Psychic,** mental disease resulting from primary lesion of the brain or spinal cord, but presenting distinct symptoms of its own. **C., Syphilitic,** psychic cerebropathy due to syphilis. **C, Tabetic,** psychic cerebropathy due to tabes.

Cerebrophysiology (*ser-e-bro-fiz-e-ol'-o-je*) The physiology of the brain

Cerebropontile (*ser-e-bro-pon'-til*) Relating to the cerebrum and pons

Cerebroscopy (*ser-e-bros'-ko-pe*) 1 Bouchut's term [illegible] by neurologists 2 Encephaloscopy 3 The postmortem examination of the brain

Cerebrosuria (*ser-e-bro-su'-re-ah*) The presence of cerebrose in the urine, cerebral diabetes

Cerebrum. (See Illus Dict.) **C abdominale,** the solar plexus **C. exsiccatum,** the dried and powdered gray substance of the brain of calves One part represents 5 parts of the fresh organ Dose, 2-4 gm per day **C posterius,** the cerebellum

Cerecloth (*ser'-kloth*) [*cera*, wax] Cloth impregnated with wax and rendered antiseptic; used as a dressing for wounds

Cereiform (*se-ri'-e-form*) [*cereus*, a wax taper; *forma*, form] Shaped like a wax taper.

Cereometer (*se-re-om'-et-er*) [κηρός, wax; μέτρον, a measure]. An apparatus for the estimation of the quantity of wax in a given mixture by determining the specific gravity

Cereous (*se'-re-us*) [*cereus*] Made of wax

Cerevisine (*ser-e-viz'-in*). Dried yeast used internally in furunculosis (dose, 1 teaspoonful before each meal) and for application in leukorrhea and gonorrheal vaginitis, 15–30 gr in suppository of cacao-butter

Ceric (*se'-rik*) [*cera*, wax]. 1 Relating to wax. 2 Containing cerium as a quadrivalent radicle

Cerin. (See Illus. Dict.) **2.** Of Chevreul, a crystalline precipitate from an aqueous extract of cork by action of hot alcohol.

Cerite (*se'-rit*). A Swedish mineral formerly called the heavy stone of Bastnas, from which cerium is obtained.

Cerium. (See Illus. Dict.) It forms two series of salts (*cerous* and *ceric* salts) corresponding to the two oxids. **C.-bismuth Salicylate.** See *Bismuth* and *Cerium Salicylate*. **C., Nitrate.** 1. $Ce_2(NO_3)_6 . 12H_2O$, white crystals soluble in water; an antiseptic

used in solutions of 1: 1000. Syn., *Cerous nitrate.* 2. $Ce(NO_3)4$, a reddish-yellow mass of crystals soluble in water and alcohol It is used as a nerve tonic in irritable dyspepsia and chronic vomiting. Dose, 1–3 gr. (0.065–0.20 gm.) Syn., *Ceric nitrate.*

Cerocerie (*se-ro-se'-rik*). Containing cerium both as a trivalent and a quadrivalent radicle.

Cerolein (*se-ro'-le-in*) [*cera*, wax]. A substance found in beeswax, soluble in alcohol, probably a mixture of fatty acids

Ceroma (*se-ro'-mah*) [κήρωμα, a wax tablet]. A cystic tumor the tissue of which has undergone fatty degeneration

Cerosate [*ser-o'-sat*] A salt of cerosic acid.

Cerosic (*ser-o'-sik*) Relating to cerosin.

Cerosoceric (*ser-o-so-se'-rik*) See *Cerocerie.*

Cerosopotassic (*ser-o-so-po-tas'-ik*). Containing a cerous compound and potassium.

Cerostroma, Cerostrosis (*ser-o-stro'-mah, -sis*). See *Ichthyosis hystrix* (Illus Dict.).

Cerotate (*se'-ro-tat*) A salt of cerotic acid.

Cerotic (*se-ro'-tik*) Derived from wax.

Cerotin (*se'-ro-tin*) See *Alcohol, Ceryl* (Illus. Dict.).

Cerotinate (*se-ro'-tin-at*). See *Cerotate.*

Cerous (*se'-rus*) Containing cerium as a trivalent radicle.

Cerulosis, Cærulosis (*ser-u-lo'-sis*). See *Cyanosis* (Illus Dict)

Ceruminosis (*ser-u-min-o' sis*). An excessive secretion of cerumen.

Cerussa (*se-rus'-ah*) [L.] White lead.

Cervicalis (*ser-vik-a'-lis*) [*cervix*, the neck]. 1. Cervical. 2 An artery, muscle, nerve, or vein of the neck. See *Table* (Illus Dict)

Cervicispinal (*ser-vis-e-spi'-nal*) Relating to the neck and spinal cord

Cervicoauricular (*ser-vik-o-aw-rik'-u-lar*). Relating to the back of the neck and the outer ear

Cervicobasilar (*ser-vik-o-bas'-il-ar*). Pertaining to the neck and the basilar region

Cervicohumeral (*ser-vik-o-hu'-mer-al*). See *Cleido-occipital*

Cervicomuscular (*ser-vik-o mus'-ku-lar*). 1. Relating to the muscles of the neck

Cerviconasal (*ser-vik-o-na'-zal*). Running from the back of the neck to the nose.

Cervicoscapular (*ser-vik-o-skap'-u-lar*). 1 Relating to the back of the neck and the scapula. 2 The transverse artery or vein of the neck.

Cervicovesical (*ser-vik-o-ves'-ik-al*). Pertaining to the bladder and the cervix uteri

Cervimeter (*ser-vim'-et-er*) [*cervix*, the neck; μετρον, a measure] An instrument for measuring the cervix uteri.

Cervix. (See Illus Dict) **C., Conical, C., Conoid, C., Conoidal,** malformation of the cervix uteri marked by a conical shape and elongation, with constriction of the os externum. **C. cornu,** the constricted portion of the cornu dorsale. **C. obstipa, C. rigida,** wryneck. **C., Tapiroid,** a cervix uteri with a very elongated anterior lip.

Ceryl. (See Illus Dict) **C.-ester,** a compound of ceryl and an acid radicle. **C. Hydrate, C. Hydroxid,** ceryl alcohol

Cesium, Cæsium. (See Illus. Dict.) **C. and Ammonium Bromid,** $CsBr.\ 3NH_4Cl$, a white crystalline powder, soluble in water, a sedative used in epilepsy Dose, 15–45 gr. Max. dose, 90 gr. **C. Bitartrate,** $CsHC_4H_4O_6$, rhombic crystals soluble in water; used in nervous heart palpitation. Dose, 0.18–0.3 gm. **C. Carbonate,** Cs_2CO_3, hygroscopic white crystals or sand-like powder, melting at white heat, soluble in water and alcohol. It is used in epilepsy. **C. Hydrate, C. Hydroxid,** CsOH, a grayish-white mass melting below red heat, and having a strongly alkaline reaction. It is soluble in water, generating much heat. It is used in epilepsy. **C. and Rubidium and Ammonium Bromid,** CsBr RbBr . $6(NH_4Br)$, a nervine. Dose, 15–45 gr. 1 or 2 times daily Max dose, 90 gr. **C. Sulfate,** Cs_2SO_4, hard, colorless, stable crystals, soluble in water, used as antiepileptic

Cestus (*ses'-tus*) [L., a girdle]. The fold of the metatela encircling the dorsal part of the brain-tube.

Cetene (*se'-ten*). See *Hydrocarbons, Table of* (Illus Dict).

Cetenylene (*se-ten'-il-en*). $C_{16}H_{30}$. A hydrocarbon.

Cetic, Cetinic (*se'-tik, se-tin'-ik*). Pertaining to cetin or to the whale.

Cetin (*se'-tin*) [*cetus*, a whale]. $C_{32}H_{64}O_2$. The chief constituent of commercial purified spermaceti. It is a fatty crystalline substance, soluble in alcohol and ether, insoluble in water, melting at 49° C., and volatilizing at 360° C Syn., *Cetinum.*

Cetol (*se'-tol*) See *Ethal* (Illus Dict.).

Cetrarin (See Illus Dict) $C_{18}H_{16}O_8$. It is stomachic. Dose, 3–6 gr. (0 2-0.4 gm).

Cetylate (*se'-til-at*) A salt of cetylic (palmitic) acid.

Cetylene (*se'-til-en*) See *Cetene*

Cevin (*se'-vin*) $C_{27}H_{43}NO_8$ ($C_{27}H_{45}NO_9$) (Flückiger). A product of the decomposition of cevadin with hot alcoholic potash.

Ceylon Sickness Beriberi

Ceyssatite (*ses'-a-tit*) [*Ceyssat*, a village of Puy-de-Dôme] A fossil earth from the village of Ceyssat, composed almost entirely of pure silica. It is white, very light and absorbent, unctuous to the touch, adhering well to the skin, and easily pulverized, and may be heated to nearly 572° I without destruction. It is used as an absorbent dusting-powder

Chailletia (*shawl-yet'-e-ah*) [*J. Chaillet*, the discoverer (1839)] A genus of plants of the order *Chailletiaceæ* **C. toxicaria,** Don , a species found in Sierra Leone; the seeds, called ratsbane, are used as a rat poison

Chairamidin (*ki-ram'-id-in*) $C_{22}H_{26}N_2O_4$ An alkaloid obtained from *Remijia purdieana*, Wedd.

Chairamin (*ki'-ram-in*) [καιρός, the right time] $C_{19}H_{26}N_2O_4$ An alkaloid from cuprea cinchona obtained from *Remijia purdieana*, Wedd Syn , *Conusconin*

Chairomania (*ki-ro-ma'-ne-ah*). See *Charomania* (Illus Dict)

Chalazia (*kal-a'-ze-ah*) [χαλάζιον, a small hailstone]. 1 The so-called hailstone sputa. 2. A chalazion.

Chalazion. (See Illus Dict) Syn., *Porosis palpebræ.* **C terreum,** one in which there is degeneration of the contents and change to calcium carbonate and cholesterin. Syn., *Lithiasis palpebralis.*

Chalazogamy (*kal-az-og'-am-e*) [*chalaza*; γάμος, marriage] A term applied by Treub (1891) to the process of pollination in *Casuarina, Corylus, Carpinus, Betula, Alnus*, and *Juglans*, in which the pollen-tube enters by way of the chalaza. Cf. *Mesogamy, Porogamy.*

Chalba. Gruel prepared from white sesame; it is the lenten food of Oriental nations.

Chalcitis (*kal-si'-tis*). See *Chalkitis*

Chalcosis (*kal-ko'-sis*) [χαλκός, copper] A deposit of copper particles in the tissues.

Chalinoplasty (*kal-in-o-plas'-te*) [χαλινός, a bridle or rein; πλάσσειν, to form]. An operation to form a new frenum of the tongue.

Chalkitis (*kal-ki'-tis*) [χαλκός, anything made of metal]. A severe inflammation of the eyes marked at

first by excessive lacrimation and sensitiveness to light, resulting in blurred vision and continued flow of mucus. It is due to rubbing the eyes after the hands have been used on brass, as in trolley-car conductors, and workmen. Syn., *Chalcitis, Brassy eye.*

Chalodermia (*kal-o-dur'-me-ah*) [χαλασις, a slackening; δερμα, the skin]. Ladislaus v. Kétly's term for dermatolysis.

Chalybeate. (See Illus Dict.) 2. Having the color or taste of iron. 3 A substance or medicine containing iron.

Chalybs. (See Illus. Dict.) **C. præparatus,** iron filings

Chamælirium (*kam-e-lir'-e-um*) [χαμαί, on the earth; λειριον, a lily]. A genus of plants of the order *Liliaceæ.* **C. carolinianum,** Willd., devil's-bit, of the United States and Canada, the rhizome is a uterine tonic, anthelmintic, diuretic, and febrifuge Dose, of aqueous infusion (1 oz. to 1 pint), a wineglassful

Chamber. (See Illus Dict.) **C., Aqueous** (of the eye), the space between the cornea and lens. **C., Resonance,** a resonant chamber attached to a tuning-fork for acoustic investigation.

Chameleon-phenomenon (*kam-e-le-on-fen-om'-e-non*). A peculiar reaction shown by *Bacillus pyocyaneus.* When grown on agar, a light green color is imparted to the medium, which after 48 hours turns very dark green. On potato a yellowish-brown growth is formed which turns green when the superficial portion is removed by scraping, but it soon resumes its brown color.

Chameliretin, Chamelirrhetin, Chamælirrhetin (*kam-el-ir-et'-in*). A friable, odorless, tasteless, resin-like substance obtained from chamelirin by action of dilute acids.

Chamemesocephalic, Chamæmesocephalic (*kam-e-mez-o-sef-al'-ik*) [χαμαί, low; μεσος, [illegible], the head]. Both chamecephalic and [illegible].

Chamomile. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., German,** *Matricaria chamomilla,* L. **C., Roman,** *Anthemis nobilis.*

Champacol (*sham'-pa-kol*) [*Champaka,* Bengalese name]. A camphor, $C_{17}H_{30}O$, from champaca wood, *Michelia champaca,* L. It occurs in white crystalline needles, soluble in ether and melting at 86°–88° C. Syn., *Champaca camphor*

Champagne. (See Illus. Dict.) **C. Milk,** milk sweetened and charged with carbonic acid gas.

Chancre. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Arsenical,** ulceration resembling a syphilitic chancre, but due to arsenic. **C., Celsus', C., Galen's,** the soft chancre or chancroid. **C., Nisbeth's.** See *Nisbeth's C.* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Ricord's,** the parchment-like initial lesion of syphilis. Syn., *C parcheminé* **C., Rollet's,** mixed chancre, partaking of the characteristics of both simple and true chancre **C., Sahara,** the Aleppo boil

Chancrous (*shang'-krus*). Of the nature of a chancre.

Channel (*chan'-el*) [M E., *chanel*] See *Canal.* **C.s, Intercellular.** 1. Irregular canals of communication between the intercellular spaces interposed between prickle-cells, and thought to be connected with the lymph-capillaries 2 Tiny canals between gland-cells. **C.s, Intracellular.** See *Intracellular Passages,* under *Kupffer's Cells* (Illus Dict.) **C., Jugular,** in comparative anatomy the space for the jugular vein between the levator humeri and the sternomaxillary muscles. **C., Lymph.** See *Sinus, Lymph* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Lymph, Perineurial.** See under *Perineurial* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Lymphatic, C., Plasmatic.** See *Canals, Recklinghausen's,* and *C., Serous* (Illus. Dict.)

Chappa (*chap'-ah*). The name among the Popo people in the colony of Lagos, for a disease believed to be neither tuberculous nor syphilitic, marked by severe initial pains in muscles and joints, followed by swelling and the formation of round multiple nodules the size of a pigeon's egg; without abscessing, these are exposed by ulceration of the skin. The disease finally attacks the bones.

Charas, Charasa [Hind.]. See *Churrus* (Illus. Dict.).

Charcot's Sensory Crossway. See *Crossway*

Chariot (*shar'-e-ot*). The movable coil of an induction apparatus.

Charlatanism, Charlatanry (*shar'-lat-an-izm, -re*). 1 The state of being a quack. 2 The practices of a quack.

Charley-horse (*char'-le-hors*). Stiffness of the right arm and leg in baseball players.

Chauveau's Retention Theory. See under *Immunity*

Chaya, C.-root (*chi'-ah*). 1 See *Acrua lanata,* Juss. 2. The root of *Oldenlandia umbellata.* Syn., *Chayavar, Ghé*

Chayavar (*chi'-a-var*) See *Chaya*

Chebule (*che-bul'*) The dried fruit of *Terminalia chebula,* Retz

Cheil-. For words beginning thus see *Chil-.*

Cheiracanthium (*ki-ra kan'-the-um*) [χειρ, hand; ἀκανθος, a spine]. A genus of spiders of the family *Drassidæ.* **C. nutrix,** Walckenaer, a European species regarded by Robert and others as poisonous.

Cheiramidin. See *Chairamidin.*

Cheiranthin (*ki-ran'-thin*) A glucosid from the leaves and seeds of *Cheiranthus cheiri,* L., with action similar to that of digitalis

Chekenetin (*chek-en'-et-in*) $C_{11}H_7O_8$. Olive-colored crystals found in chekan

Chekenin (*chek'-en-in*) $C_{12}H_{11}O_3$ Yellowish, rhombic tablets found in chekan

Chekenon (*chek'-en-on*). $C_{40}H_{44}O_8$ A crystalline body found in chekan

Chelate (*ke'-lat*) [χηλη, a claw]. 1 Claw-shaped 2 Having claw-shaped appendages or processes

Chelene (*ke-lēn'*) Ethyl chlorid.

Chelerythrin (*kel-er'-ith-rin*). See *Sanguinarin* (Illus Dict.).

Chelidonin. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Phosphate,** a white crystalline powder soluble in water, it is used as an analgesic **C. Sulfate,** $(C_{20}H_{19}NO_5)_2H_2SO_4$, white crystalline substance soluble in water; it is a narcotic like morphin, but less toxic Dose, 0.05–0.2 gm.

Chelidonism (*kel-id'-on-izm*) Poisoning by *Chelidonium majus;* marked by inflammation of the mouth and gastrointestinal tract and hematuria. It is due to the action of chelerythrin.

Cheline (*kel'-in*) See *Chelerythrin*

Chemicity (*kem-is'-it-e*). The state of having chemic properties.

Chemicoanalytic (*kem-ik-o-an-al-it' ik*). Relating to chemic analysis.

Chemicocautery (*kem-ik-o-kaw'-tur-e*). Cauterization by means of chemic agents.

Chemiotaxis (*kem-e-o-taks'-is*). See *Chemotaxis* (Illus. Dict.)

Chemism. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Iatrochemistry or chematry. See *Spagyrism* (Illus Dict.) 3. The theory that assumes the development of the universe to be due to chemic processes.

Chemist (*kem'-ist*). One skilled in chemistry.

Chemistry. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Actinic, C., Actino-,** that treating of decomposition of light. **C., Analytic,** that concerned in the determination of the constituents and decomposition-products of substances;

also in the estimation of the relative proportion of their elements and the number and interrelation of the atoms contained in a molecule. C., Animal, that dealing with animal substances. **C., Atomic,** that concerned in the structure of molecules, the relations of their contained atoms, and the laws governing their combination **C., Electro-,** that treating of the decomposition of matter by electricity. **C., Empiric, C., Experimental** 1. The sum of chemic knowledge established by experiments. 2 The carrying on of experiments for determining chemic laws and knowledge. **C., Forensic,** that concerned in legal investigations. **C., Galvano-.** See *C., Electro-.* **C., Pneumatic,** the chemistry of vapors and gases. **C., Stœchiometric.** See *C., Atomic.* **C., Synthetic,** that which deals with the building up of compounds from their elements.

Chemolysis (*kem-ol'-is-is*) See *Analysis* (Illus. Dict.)

Chemosmosis (*kem os-mo'-sis*) [χημεία, chemistry; ὠσμός, an impulse]. Chemic action resulting from osmosis

Chemosmotic (*kem-os-mot'-ik*). Relating to or due to chemosmosis.

Cheromania, Chæromania (*ker-o-ma'-ne-ah*). See *Amenomania* (Illus. Dict.)

Chervil (*shurv'-vil*) [AS., *cerfille*] The European potherb *Anthriscus cerefolium*, Hoffm It is said to be deobstruent, diuretic, and emmenagog.

Chest. (See Illus Dict.) **C., Alar, C., Paralytic, C., Phthisical, C., Pterygoid,** a narrow thorax having a winged appearance from abnormal projection of the wings of the scapula. **C., Emphysematous.** See *C., Barrel* (Illus Dict)

Chestnut. (See Illus Dict) 2 Small round or oval plates of horny epidermis, growing like the hoofs from enlarged papillas of the skin, on the inner face of the forelimbs above the carpal joint, in all species of *Equidæ* In the horse (*E. caballus*) alone these formations occur also near the upper extremity of the inner face of the metatarsus. Their use is unknown. [Flower and Lydekker.]

Chiate Teeth. See under *Teeth.*

Chiasm. (See Illus Dict.) 2 A crossing. **C., Camper's,** the crossing of the inner fibers of the tendons of the flexor sublimis digitorum after they have separated to give passage to the tendons of the deep flexor

Chiasmal (*ki ăz' mal*) Pertaining to the optic chiasm.

Chickrassia (*chik-ras'-e-ah*) [*Chikrassa*, the Indian name]. A genus of trees of the order *Meliaceæ* C. **tabularis,** A. Juss., a large tree of India and Malaya; furnishes the close grained chittagong-wood and has a powerfully astringent bark (*cortex chickrassiæ*), used in medicine

Chicle (*chee'-la*). See *Balata* (Illus. Dict.).

Chielin (*ki'-el-in*). A thick, nontoxic, brown, viscous substance isolated from the bulb of the tulip It is recommended in eczema and in skin diseases in veterinary practice.

Chilalgia, Cheilalgia (*kil-al'-je-ah*) [χείλος, lip; ἄλγος, pain]. Neuralgia affecting the lips.

Chilbinj, Chilbinge. See *Strychnos potatorum.*

Chilbladder (*chil-blad'-ur*) See *Chilblain* (Illus. Dict.).

Childering (*child'-ur-ing*). Child-bearing.

Chiloangioscopy (*ki-lo-an-je-os'-ko-pe*) [χεῖλος, lip; ἀγγεῖον, vessel; σκοπεῖν, to look]. The use of the **chiloangioscope.**

Chilognathopalatoschisis, Cheilognathopalatoschisis (*ki-lo-nath-o-pal-at-os'-ki-sis*) [χεῖλος, lip; γνάθος, jaw; *palatum,* the palate; σχίσις, a splitting]. Marchand's term for a malformation marked by fissure of the lip, alveolar process, and palate.

Chiloschisis, Cheiloschisis. (See Illus Dict.) **C. complicate, harelip attended** with fissure of the palate or of the alveolar arch.

Chilostomatoplasty, Cheilostomatoplasty (*ki-lo-stomat-o-plas'-te*) [χειλος, lip; στομα, mouth; πλασσειν, to form]. Chiloplasty including restoration of the mouth.

Chimogene (*kim'-o-jen*) [χειμών, cold winter weather, γεννᾶν, to produce]. A highly volatile liquid proposed by Vanderweyde as a substitute for rhigolene, ether, etc, producing cold in local anesthesia.

Chinaldin (*kin-al'-din*). See *Quinaldin* (Illus. Dict.).

Chinaphthol (*kin-af'-thol*). A yellow, bitter, insoluble powder used as intestinal antiseptic. Dose, 7½–75 gr. (0 5–5 gm.) daily. Syn., *Quinin B-naphthol-amonosulfate.*

Chinaseptol (*kin-a-sep'-tol*) See *Diaphtol.*

Chinetum. See *Quinetum* (Illus. Dict.).

Chinidin, Chinidinum (*kin'-id-in, kin-id-e'-num*). See *Quinidina* (Illus Dict.).

Chinin, Chininum (*kin'-in, kin-in'-um*). See *Quinin* (Illus Dict.).

Chink-cough [*kink* or *chink,* a catch in the breath (Skeat)]. Whooping-cough. Cf., *Chin-cough, Kink-cough, Kinkhost*

Chinochromin (*kin-o-kro'-min*). See *Quinochromin.*

Chinoform (*kin'-o-form*). A compound of formaldehyd with cinchotannic acid. Syn , *Quinoform*

Chinoidin. (See Illus. Dict.) **C , Animal,** a substance giving, like quinin, a blue fluorescence in solutions of dilute acids, first obtained by Bence-Jones from the liver, but found in all the organs and tissues of the body, especially in the nerves

Chinol (*kin'-ol*) Quinolin monohypochlorite, C_9H_6N . ClO, a white, crystalline, odorless powder with a pungent taste; soluble in alcohol, almost insoluble in cold or hot water. It is antipyretic and analgesic. Dose, 3–5 gr (0 19–0 32 gm).

Chinolin and Bismuth Rhodanate, C.-bismuth Sulfocyanate. See *Quinolin and Bismuth Sulfocyanate.*

Chinon (*kin'-on*) See *Quinone* (Illus. Dict.)

Chinopyrin. See *Quinopyrin.*

Chinoral (*kin'-or-al*). An oily, bitter liquid containing quinin and chloral; antiseptic and hypnotic. Dose, $\frac{1}{10}$–15 gr. (0.05–1.0 gm). Syn , *Quinochloral.*

Chinosol (*kin'-o-sol*). C_9H_6NO . SO_3K Potassium oxyquinolin sulfonate, a yellow powder soluble in water; antipyretic, antiseptic, styptic, and deodorant. Application, 0 2% to 1% solution. Syn , *Quinosol.*

Chinoterpene (*kin-o-tur'-pen*). See *Quinoterpene.*

Chinotoxin (*kin-o-toks'-in*). A synthetic compound said to possess properties similar to those of curare. Syn., *Diquinolin dimethyl sulfate.*

Chinotropin (*kin-o-tro'-pin*). See *Urotropin Quinate.*

Chinovit (*kin'-o-vit*). See *Quinovit.*

Chiolin (*ki'-ol-in*). A proprietary remedy for diseases of the skin.

Chionablepsia, Chionablepsy (*ki-on-ah-blep'-se-ah, -se*) [χιών, snow; ἀβλεψια, blindness]. Snow-blindness.

Chionyphe (*ki-on'-if-e*). See *Mycetoma* (Illus. Dict.).

Chiralgia (*ki-ral'-je-ah*). See *Chiragra* (Illus. Dict.).

Chiratogenin (*ki-rat-oj'-en-in*) [Hind. *Chiraeta,* a kind of gentian; γεννᾶν, to produce]. $C_{18}H_{24}O_3$. A yellowish-brown, amorphous, bitter substance obtained from chiratin by the action of acids.

Chirokinesthetic, Cheirokinesthetic (*ki-ro-kin-esthet'-ik*) [χείρ, hand; *kinesthetic*]. Relating to the

subjective perception of the motions of the hand, particularly in writing.

Chirol (*ki'-rol*). A solution of resins and fatty oils in a mixture of ethers and alcohols, used as a protective varnish for the hands in surgery.

Chirology, Cheirology (*ki-rol'-o-je*) [χείρ, hand; λόγος, science] A method of communicating with deaf-mutes by means of the hands, it is distinct from dactylology.

Chiromegaly (*ki-ro-meg'-al-e*) [χειρ, hand; μεγάλη, large]. Enlargement of one, two, or three extremities, in whole or in part, but not of akromegalic nature. Syn., [illegible]

Chirometer, Cheirometer (*ki-rom' et-ur*) [χειρ, hand; μετρον, measure] Osiander's instrument for measuring a distance on the finger in manual pelvimetry

Chiropelvimeter, Cheiropelvimeter (*ki-ro-pel-vim'-et-ur*) [χειρ, hand; *pelvis*, μέτρον, measure]. In manual pelvimetry, an instrument for measuring the hand.

Chiropodalgia, Cheiropodalgia (*ki-ro-pod-al'-je-ah*). See *Acrodynia* (Illus. Dict.)

Chiropody, Cheiropody (*ki-rop'-od-e*) [χειρ, hand; ποίς, foot]. The business of a chiropodist.

Chirospasm, Cheirospasm (*ki'-ro spasm*) [χείρ, the hand; σπασμός, a drawing] Writers' cramp.

Chirotheca, Cheirotheca (*ki-ro-the'-ka*) [χειρ, hand; θήκη, case]. A long, small roller bandage for wrapping the fingers. **C completa**, one for all the fingers of a hand. **C. incompleta**, one for a single finger only.

Chirurgicogynecologic (*ki-rur-je-ko-jin-e-kol-oj'-ik*) Pertaining to surgical operations for gynecologic conditions

Chita [N. A. Indian name] The plant *Leonosis reclinata*, of the order *Portulaceæ*, extensively used by the Indians in the northwestern United States as an article of food. Syn., *Spathum*, *Bitter-root*.

Chitenidin (*kit-en' id-en*) $C_{19}H_{21}N_3O + 2H_2O$ An alkaloid obtained from quinidin by oxidation

Chitinization (*kit-in-iz-a'-shun*) Transformation into chitin

Chitonitis (*ki-ton-i'-tis*) [χιτών, a tunic] Inflammation of any investing membrane.

Chitosan (*kit'-o-san*) $C_{14}H_{26}N_2O_{10}$. A cleavage-product of chitin heated to 180° C. with alkali and a little water; it is soluble in dilute acids.

Chloracetization (*klo-ras-et-iz-a'-shun*) The production of local anesthesia by chloroform and glacial acetic acid

Chloracetyl (*klor-as-et'-il*) 1. C_2Cl_3 A radicle formed from acetyl by the replacement of hydrogen with chlorin 2 Acetyl chlorid

Chloral, Chloralum. (See Illus Dict) Syn, *Trichlorated* or *Trichloracetic aldehyd*, *Aceto-chloral*. **C.acetone** $C_5H_6Cl_6O_2$, [illegible] mass obtained by melting [illegible] soluble in alcohol, ether, and hot water, and melts at 75°–76° C **C.-ammonia**, $C_2H_4Cl_3NO$, a combination of chloral hydrate and ammonia, forming white crystals soluble in alcohol; melts at 64° C. It is analgesic and hypnotic Dose, 15–30 gr. (1–2 gm.). Syn., *Trichlor-amidoethylic alcohol*; *Trichlorethidene hydroxyamin* **C -amyl.** See *Chloramyl* under *Anesthetic* (Illus. Dict.). **C. Anhydrogluco-**, chloralose **C., Anhydrous, chloral** as distinguished from chloral hydrate. **C antipyrin.** See *Hypnal* (Illus. Dict.). **C.caffein**, $C_{11}H_{10}N_4O_2$. $C_8Cl_3H_9O_3$, small glistening colorless rods, soluble in wa[illegible] analgesic Injection, 3–6 gr 2 or 3 times daily. **C., Camphorated, C. Camphor**, a trituration-product of equal parts of camphor and chloral hydrate. It is a transparent, syrupy liquor, soluble in alcohol, ether, oils, and fats, insoluble in water It is analgesic and is used in neuralgia and toothache. **C.carbamid**, a mixture of the carbamid and hydrate of trichloraldehyd; it occurs as a liquid with feebly hypnotic properties. **C., Carbolated**, a trituration-product of chloral hydrate, 1 part, and phenol, 3 parts, an oily liquid used in toothache and neuralgia Syn., *Chloral carbol*, *Chloral phenol*. **C. Hydrocyanate, C. Hydrocyanin**, $C_3Cl_3H_2N$, a white crystalline powder containing 15 33% of prussic acid. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, and water, melts at 58°–61° C, and boils at 218° C. It is used in solution instead of cherry laurel or bitter almond water Six and one-half parts by weight of chloral hydrocyanate correspond to 1 part of anhydrous hydrocyanic acid. Syn, *C cyanhydrate*, *C. cyanhydrin* **C. Hydrosulfate, C. Hydrosulfid**, $C_9H_8Cl_6SO$, a substance forming colorless prisms or leaflets. **C., Mentholated**, 2 equal parts of chloral hydrate and menthol melted together It is used in neuralgia **C orthoform**, a hypnotic **C.-phenol.** See *C., Carbolated*

Chloralacetaldoxim (*klo-ral-as-et-al-dok'-im*) $C_4H_6NO_2Cl_3$ A white crystalline powder soluble in alcohol and ether, melting at 74° C. It is hypnotic.

Chloralacetophenonoxim (*klo-ral-as-et-o-fe-non-oks'-im*). $C_8H_8\ CH_3C$ A substance forming colorless prisms, soluble in alcohol and ether, melting at 81° C It is used in tetanus and epilepsy

Chloralacetoxim (*klo-ral-as-et-oks'-im*). $C_4H_8NO_2Cl_3$ A white crystalline powder soluble in alcohol and ether and melting at 72° C It is hypnotic

Chloralbacid (*klo-ral-bas'-id*). A compound of chlorin and albumin. It is used as a tonic in gastric disorders. Dose, 7½–15 gr (0 5–1 0 gm) **C. Sodium**, a compound of chloralbacid and sodium; it is used in gastric and intestinal affections Dose, 1–2 gm. (15–30 gr) before meals

Chloralbenzaldoxim (*klo-ral-ben-zal-dok'-im*) $C_9H_9NO_2Cl_3$ A white crystalline powder, soluble in alcohol and ether, melting at 62° C It is hypnotic and antiseptic.

Chloralcamphoroxim (*klo-ral-kam-for-oks'-im*). $C_{17}H_{18}NO_2Cl_3$ A white crystalline powder, soluble in alcohol and ether, melting at 98°C. It is hypnotic, stimulant, and antiseptic

Chloralformamid (*klo-ral-form'-am-id*). See *Chloralamid* (Illus Dict)

Chloralic (*klo-ral'-ik*) Relating to chloral

Chloralin (*klo'-ral-in*) An antiseptic fluid containing monochlorphenol and bichlorphenol It is used in 2% to 3% solution, as a gargle, in 0 5% to 1% solution

Chloralization (*klo-ral-iz-a'-shun*) 1. See *Chloralism* (Illus Dict) 2 Anesthesia by means of chloral.

Chloralnitrosobetanaphthol (*klo-ral-ni-tro-so-ba-ta-naf'-thol*). $C_{12}H_8Cl_3NO_3C_{10}H_5(OH)$ N OCH(OH)-CCl_3. A white crystalline powder soluble in alcohol and ether, melting at 100° C. It is hypnotic and antiseptic

Chloralose. (See Illus Dict) $C_8H_{11}Cl_3O_6$ A hypnotic Dose, 3–12 gr (0 194–0 78 gm).

Chloraloxims (*klo-ral-oks'-ims*). A series of chemic compounds the physiologic activities of which are claimed to be due to their splitting up in the system into chloral hydrate and their respective oxims. See *Chloral acetoxim*, *Chloralbenzedoxim*, etc.

Chloraloxylose (*klo-ral-o-zi'-los*) [*chloral*, *xylose*]. A combination of chloral and xylose. A convulsivant.

Chloralum (*klo'-ral-um*). Crude aluminum chlorid mixed with various sodium and calcium salts; a disinfectant.

Chloramid (*klo'-ram-id*). Same as *Chloralamid* (Illus. Dict).

Chloranilate (*klo-ran'-il-āt*). A salt of chloranilic acid.

Chloranilic (*klo-ran-il'-ik*). Derived from chloranil

Chlorargentate (*klor-ar'-jen-tāt*). A combination of silver chlorid with the chlorid of some other radicle or element.

Chlorarsenious (*klor-ar-sen'-e-us*). Arsenious and also containing chlorin

Chlorated (*klo'-rā-ted*) Containing, combined with, or charged with chlorin

Chloraurate (*klo-raw'-rāt*) A salt of chlorauric acid, also a combination of gold trichlorid with the chlorid of some other radicle or element

Chlorauric (*klo-raw'-rik*) Containing chlorin and also gold as a trivalent radicle.

Chlorazol (*klo'-raz-ol*) A highly toxic, oily liquid obtained from albumin, gluten, or dried muscle by action of strong nitric and hydrochloric acids

Chlorbenzoyl (*klor-ben'-zo-il*) See *Benzoyl Chlorid*

Chlorbromid (*klor-bro'-mid*). A combination of a radicle with chlorin and bromin.

Chlorcamphor (*klor-kam'-for*) A name for several compounds of chlorin and camphor

Chlorcarvene (*klor-kar'-vēn*) $C_{10}H_{15}Cl$. A yellow liquid obtained from carvene by action of chlorin

Chlorchromate (*klor-kro'-māt*). A salt of chlorochromic acid

Chlorepatitis (*klor-ep-at-i'-tis*) [χλωρος, green, ηπαρ, liver] Chronic hepatitis combined with chlorosis.

Chlorephidrosis (*klor-ef-id-ro'-sis*) [χλωρος, green; ἱδρωσις, perspiration] A condition characterized by greenish perspiration

Chlorethylene (*klor-eth'-il-ēn*). A substance formed from ethylene by replacement of one or more atoms of hydrogen with chlorin **C Chlorid, C. Dichlorid,** $C_2H_3Cl_3$, an oil with odor of Dutch liquid, boiling at 115° C., employed as an anesthetic.

Chlorethylidene (*klor-eth'-il-id-ēn*) A chlorin substitution-compound of ethylidene **C. Chlorid, C. Dichlorid,** $C_2H_4Cl_2$, a liquid used as an anesthetic Syn, *Monochlorethylidene dichlorid, Chlorinated ethyl chlorid.*

Chloretone (*klo'-ret-ōn*) See *Acetonchloroform*

Chlorhematin (*klor-hem'-a-tin*) [illegible] Dict).

Chlorhydria (*klor-hi'-dre-ah*). An excess of hydrochloric acid in the stomach

Chlorhydric (*klor-hi'-drik*) Composed of chlorin and hydrogen; hydrochloric.

Chlorhydrophosphate (*klor-hi-dro-fos'-fāt*) The product of the action of hydrochloric acid upon a phosphate.

Chlorimetry (*klor-im'-et-re*) [*chlorin; μέτρον*, a measure] The estimation of the amount of available chlorin (that evolved by the addition of hydrochloric or sulfuric acid) in a compound

Chlorin. (See Illus Dict) **C Acetate,** $C_2H_3ClO_2$, a colorless liquid isomeric with monochloracetic acid It explodes when heated to 100° C. Syn., *Acetohypochlorous anhydrid, A. oxid* **C Bromid.** See *Bromin Chlorid* **C. Peroxid,** a heavy, unstable, yellowish gas condensing at low temperatures to a dark red liquid.

Chlorinated (*klo'-rin-a-ted*) Containing chlorin or combined with it.

Chloriodoform (*klo-ri-o'-do-form*) $CHCl_2I$. A yellow oil obtained from chloroform by replacement of one atom of chlorin by an atom of iodin; it boils at 131° C and does not solidify.

Chloriodolipol (*klo-ri-o-do-lip'-ol*) A combination of creasote and chlorinated phenols; a disinfectant and antiseptic; in surgery, 2% to 3% solution is employed; for inhalation in diseases of the air-passages, 5% solution.

Chlorite (*klo'-rit*). Any one of the salts of chlorous acid; they are used as bleaching and oxidizing agents.

Chloroalbumin (*klo-ro-al'-bu-min*). A derivative of peptone, protogen, or albumoses by action of chlorin

Chlorobromhydrin (*klor-o-brom-hi'-drin*) A substance formed from glycerin by replacement of two molecules of hydroxyl with one atom of chlorin and one of bromin Syn., *Allyl chlorobromhydrin*

Chlorobromid. See *Chlorbromid.*

Chlorobromohydrin. See *Chlorobromhydrin.*

Chloroform. (See Illus. Dict) Syn, *Chloroformum; Chloroformum; Chloroformyl.* **C, Acetone.** See under *Acetone.* **C., Anschütz's,** $(C_6H_4{<}^{CO}_{O})_4{\cdot}2CHCl_3$, a crystalline substance which liberates pure chloroform on application of gentle heat. Syn, *Salicylid chloroform* **C, Camphorated,** a solution of camphor, 4 parts, in chloroform, 2 parts. **C.-creasote,** a mixture of creasote, 1 part, and alcohol and chloroform, each 2 parts **C, Gelatinized,** equal parts of chloroform and white of egg shaken together. **C., Pictet's,** chloroform obtained in a pure state by crystallizing at a low temperature.

Chloroformin (*klo-ro-form'-in*) A poison extracted by Auclan from tubercle bacilli. Syn., *Chloroformobacillin*

Chloroformization (*klo-ro-form-i-za'-shun*) 1 The act of administering chloroform as an anesthetic 2. The anesthetic results from the inhalation of chloroform.

Chlorogenate (*klo-roj'-en-āt*). A salt of chlorogenic acid

Chlorogenin (*klo-roj'-en-in*). See *Alstonin* (2) (Illus Dict.).

Chlorogogen (*klo-ro'-go-jen*) [χλωρός, greenish; ἀγωγή, a carrying off] Applied to peculiar peritoneal cells with definite excretory functions, they are especially strongly developed in the *Oligochata*, but occur also in the *Polychata*. They are attached to the dorsal vessel and its branches, and contain brown granules taken from the blood.

Chloroiodobenzoic-glycerinester (*klo-ro-i-o-do-benzo-ik-glis-ur-in-es'-ter*). See *Benzoiodohydrin.*

Chloroiodoform. See *Chloriodoform*

Chlorol (*klo'-rol*) A [illegible] chlorid, mercuric bichlorid, and hydrochloric acid, each 1 part, and 3% of copper sulfate in 100 parts of water; it is a disinfectant and antiseptic.

Cholrolin (*klo'-ro-lin*) A solution said to consist mainly of the chlorphenols, recommended as a disinfectant and as an antiseptic wash in 2% to 3% solution.

Chlorometer (*klo-rom'-et-er*) [χλωρός, green; μέτρον, a measure] An apparatus for the estimation of the amount of chlorin in a compound.

Chlorometry (*klo-rom' et-re*). See *Chlorimetry.*

Chloronaphthol (*klo-ro-naf'-thol*). A disinfectant, nonpoisonous substitute for carbolic acid; said to be a combination of creasote with an alkali. It is used as a dip for cattle to destroy ticks.

Chloropercha (*klo-ro-purch'-ah*) A solution of guttapercha in chloroform. It is used in dentistry as nonconducting cavity linings, pulp-cappings, and for filling the roots of pulpless teeth.

Chlorophénique (*klo-ro-fa-nek'*). $C_6H_4(OH)Cl$. A colorless aromatic fluid consisting of chlorophenic acid (5%) combined with antiseptic essential oils in aqueous solution.

Chlorophenol (*klo-ro-fe'-nol*). See *Chlorphenol* (Illus. Dict.).

Chlorophthisis (*klo-ro-tiz'-is*). Pulmonary tuberculosis associated with chlorosis.

Chloropia, Chloropsia (*klo-ro'-pe-ah, klo-rop'-se-ah*)

[χλωρός, green; ὄψις, vision] Disordered or defective vision in which all objects appear green.

Chloropicrin (*klo-ro-pik'-rin*) CCl_3NO_2. A liquid obtained by distillation of picric acid and calcium chlorid; soluble in alcohol and ether, slightly in water; sp. gr. 1.692 at 0° C.; boils at 112° C. Its odor produces a peculiar form of frontal headache. Syn., *Trichloronitromethane*, *Nitrochloroform*.

Chloroplastin (*klo-ro-plas'-tin*) [χλωρός, green; πλαστός, formed] Schwartz's name for the protoplasm in chlorophyl grains.

Chloroquinone (*klo-ro-kwin'-on*). Any chlorin substitution-compound of quinone.

Chlorosalol (*klo-ro-sal'-ol*). See *Chlorphenyl Salicylate*.

Chlorosin (*klo'-ro-sin*). A compound of albumin and chlorin, used in gastric catarrh.

Chlorosis. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Chloranemia*; *Chloremia*, *Parthenosis*, *Pallor luteus*, *Pallor virginum*, *Morbus virgineus*; *Green sickness*. **C. adultarum**, that occurring between thirty and forty years of age. Syn., *Acmochlorosis*; *Chlorosis tarda*. **C. ægyptiaca**, **C. æthiopum**, **C., Egyptian**, uncinariasis. **C. florida**, a rare form of chlorosis in which the color is high. **C. pituitosa**. Synonym of *Mucous colitis*. **C. tarda**. See *C. adultarum*. **C., Tropical, C. tropica**, uncinariasis.

Chlorosonin (*klo-ro'-son-in*) A compound of chloral and hydroxylamin, it is hypnotic.

Chlorostigma (*klo-ro-stig'-mah*) [χλωρός, green; στιγμα, stigma]. A genus of plants of the order *Asclepiadaceæ*. **C stuckertianum**, of South America; the root, stem, and leaves are said to possess powerful galactagogic properties. An alkaloid, chlorostigmin, has been extracted.

Chlorostigmin. See under *Chlorostigma*.

Chlorotritylene (*klo-ro-trit'-il-en*) See *Allyl Chlorid*.

Chlorphenyl (*klor-fen'-il*). A substance forming yellow scales obtained from trichlorphenic acid by action of nitric acid; soluble in alcohol and ether. **C. Salicylate**, $C_6H_4(OH)CO.OC_6H_4Cl$, a crystalline substance obtained from a mixture of ortho-chlorphenol and parachlorphenol by action of phosphorus pentachlorid. The ortho compound, *chlorsalol*, is used as a surgical antiseptic, the para-compound, as a substitute for salol. Dose, 60–90 gr. daily. Syn., *Salicylic chlorphenol ester*.

Chlorpicrin. See *Chloropicrin*.

Chlorsalol (*klor'-sal-ol*). See *Chlorphenyl Salicylate*.

Chloryl (*klo'-ril*). A mixture of ethyl and methyl chlorids; an anesthetic. Syn., *Coryl*.

Choanoid (*ko'-an-oid*) [χοανη, a funnel; εἰδος, likeness] Funnel-shaped.

Chocolate. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Acorn-.** A mixture of ground acorns with pure chocolate, prepared according to the formula of Liebreich by Stollwerk, of Cologne. It contains nearly 2% of tannic acid and is used in the dietetic management of diarrhea in enteritis. [Hemmeter.]

Chœradology (*ker-ad-ol'-o-je*) [χοιράς, scrofula; λόγος, science] The science of scrofula.

Cholangiostomy (*kol-an-je-os'-to-me*) [χολή, bile; ἀγγεῖον, vessel; στομα, mouth]. The formation of a fistula into the gallbladder.

Cholangiotomy (*kol-an-je-ot'-o-me*) [χολή, bile; ἀγγεῖον, vessel; τομη, a cutting] The incision of an intrahepatic bile duct for the removal of a calculus.

Cholangitis. (See Illus. Dict.) **C, Obliterative,** congenital obliteration of the bile-ducts.

Cholecystendesis. See *Cholecystendysis* (Illus. Dict.).

Cholecystenterorrhaphy (*kol-e-sist-en-ter-or'-af-e*) [*cholecyst*, *enterorrhaphy*]. The operation of suturing the gallbladder to the small intestine.

Cholecysteurysma (*kol-e-sist-u-ris'-mah*). See *Cholecystectasia* (Illus. Dict.).

Cholecystitis. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Eberth's,** that due to *Bacillus typhi abdominalis*.

Cholecystocolotomy (*kol-e-sis-to-ko-lot'-o-me*) [*cholecyst*, *colotomy*] Incision into the gallbladder and colon.

Cholecystoduodenostomy (*kol'-e-sist-o-du-o-den-os'-to-me*) [*cholecyst*, *duodenostomy*]. The establishment of an artificial communication between the gallbladder and the duodenum.

Cholecystogastrostomy (*kol-e-sist-o-gas-tros'-to-me*) [*cholecyst*, *gastrostomy*] The formation of an opening between the gallbladder and the stomach.

Cholecystoileostomy (*kol-e-sist-o-il-e-os'-to-me*) [*cholecyst*, *ileostomy*]. The formation of an opening between the gallbladder and the ileum.

Cholecystojejunostomy (*kol-e-sist-o-je-jun-os'-to-me*) [*cholecyst*, *jejunostomy*]. The establishment of a communication between the gallbladder and the jejunum.

Choledochendysis (*kol-e-dok-end'-dis-is*) [*choledoch*, ἐνδυσις, an entry] See *Choledochotomy* (Illus. Dict.).

Choledocholithiasis (*kol-e-dok-o-lith-i'-as-is*) [χολή, bile; δέχεσθαι, to receive, λίθος, a stone] The formation of a calculus in the common bile-duct.

Choledocholithotomy (*kol-e-dok-o-lith-ot'-o-me*) [*choledoch*, *lithotomy*] The incision of the common bile-duct for the removal of gallstones.

Choleglobin (*kol-e-glo'-bin*) [χολή, bile, *globin*]. Latschenberger's name for the antecedent of bile pigment, resulting (in his estimation) from the decomposition of the coloring-matter of blood.

Cholehemia, Cholehæmia (*kol-e-hem'-e-ah*, *-he'-me-ah*) See *Cholemia* (Illus. Dict.).

Cholelithotomy (*kol-e-lith-ot'-o-me*) [χολή, bile; λίθος, a stone, τεμειν, to cut]. An incision into the bile-duct for the removal of gallstones.

Cholelithotripsy (*kol-e-lith-ot'-rip-se*) [χολή, bile, λίθος, a stone, τριψις, a rubbing]. The operation of crushing a gallstone.

Cholelithotrity (*kol-e-lith-ot'-ri-te*) [χολή, bile; λίθος, a stone; τειρειν, to rub] See *Cholelithotripsy*.

Cholelogy (*kol-el'-o-je*) See *Choledology* (Illus. Dict.).

Cholemia, Cholæmia. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Hematogenous.** See *Jaundice*, *Hematogenous*. **C., Hepatogenous.** See *Jaundice*, *Hepatogenous*.

Choleplania (*kol-e-pla'-ne-ah*) [χολή, bile, πλάνη, a wandering] Jaundice.

Cholepyrrhin. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Bilirubin.

Cholera. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Algid,** Asiatic cholera. **C. asphyctica,** Asiatic cholera marked by early collapse and speedy death. **C. auriginosa a fungis venenatis,** the violent purging and coma caused by eating poisonous mushrooms. **C., Barbel.** See under *Barbel*. **C., Black, C., Blue,** Asiatic cholera. **C.-blue, C.-red.** See under *Pigment*. **C., British,** cholera morbus. **C.-cell, C.-corpuscle,** fungi found in dejecta of cholera patients. **C., Epidemic, C., Epidemic Spasmodic,** Asiatic cholera. **C. erethistica,** Asiatic cholera attended with excessive irritability. **C.-fever.** 1 Cholera typhoid. 2. Intermittent cholera. **C., Indian, C. indica,** Asiatic cholera. **C. indigena, C., Indigenous.** See *C., Simple* (Illus. Dict.). **C. intermittens,** a form of simple cholera sometimes accompanying the onset of tertian fevers. **C., Malarious,** simple cholera. **C., Malignant,** Asiatic cholera. **C. orientalis,** Asiatic cholera. **C. paralytica,** cholera with marked muscular weakness. **C. passio,** simple cholera. **C. pestifera,** Asiatic cholera. **C.-red.** See under *Pigment*. **C., Serous,** Asiatic cholera. **C. sicca auriginosa a fungis**

venenatis, crapulent colic. **C., Spasmodic, C. spastica**, Asiatic cholera. **C. spontanea, C., Sporadic, C. spuria.** See *C., Simple* (Illus. Dict.). **C. suppressa.** See *C. sicca* (Illus. Dict.). **C.-typhoid**, a soporific condition resembling typhus, lasting from two to seven days and attributed to uremia resulting from acute nephritis It frequently follows Asiatic cholera. **C. vulgaris**, simple cholera. **C., Waterborne**, cholera disseminated by drinking-water

Cholerase (*kol'-ur-āz*). The special bacteriolytic enzyme of the cholera vibrio. Cf. *Pyocyanase* and *Typhase*.

Choleric (*kol'-er-ik*) 1 Having abundant bile 2. Applied to a temperament easily excited to anger. 3 Choleriac.

Choleromania (*kol-er-o-ma'-ne-ah*). See *Cholerophobia* (Illus. Dict.).

Cholerotyphus (*kol-er-o-ti'-fus*). 1. See *Cholera-typhus*. 2. The most malignant type of Asiatic cholera.

Cholerythrin (*kol-er-ith'-rin*). See *Bilirubin* (Illus. Dict.).

Cholesterin (*kol-es-te'-ar-in*). See *Cholesterin* (Illus. Dict.).

Cholestegnosis (*kol-e-steg-no'-sis*) [χολη, bile; στέγνωσις, [illegible]

C[illegible] [illegible] from cholesterin by action of concentrated sulfuric acid and supposed to stand in close relationship to the terpene group

Cholesterin (See Illus Dict) The power of immunizing against and neutralizing snake venom is attributed to it.

Cholesteryl (*kol-es'-ter-il*) $C_{26}H_{43}$ The radicle of cholesterin.

Choletherapy (*kol-e-ther'-ap-e*) [χολή, bile; θεραπεία, therapy]. The remedial use of bile

Cholicele (*kol'-is-sēl*) [χολή, bile; κήλη, a tumor] A tumor of the gallbladder, due to accumulation of bile.

Cholo (*kol'-o*). For words beginning thus see *Chole-*

Cholocyanin (*kol-o-si-an'-in*). Synonym of *Bilicyanin* (Illus. Dict.).

Cholology (*kol-ol'-o-je*). See *Choledology* (Illus Dict.)

Choloplania. See *Choleplania*

Cholosis. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 Lameness. **C. Americana**, yellow fever.

Cholostegnosis. See *Cholestegnosis*

Chondric (*kon'-drik*) [illegible] (Illus. Dict.).

Chondrin (See Illus Dict.) **C. Balls**, a substance found in cartilage and composed of chondromucoid and chondroitic acid

Chondrocele (*kon'-dro-sēl*) [χόνδρος, a cartilage; κήλη, a tumor]. A sarcocele containing masses resembling cartilage

Chondrocoracoid (*kon-dro-kor'-ak-oid*) 1 Relating to a costal cartilage and to the coracoid process of the scapula. 2 See under *Muscles*.

Chondrocranium (*kon-dro-kra'-ne-um*) [χόνδρος, cartilage; κρανιον, a skull]. The cartilaginous cranium, as of the embryo.

Chondrocrasis (*kon dro-kra'-sis*) [χόνδρος, a cartilage; κρᾶσις, a mixing] The diseased state of the cartilages accompanying leprosy.

Chondrodialysis (*kon-dro-di al'-is-is*) [χόνδρος, cartilage; διά, through; λύειν, to loose]. The decomposition of cartilage.

Chondrodystrophia. (See Illus. Dict.) **C. fœtalis.** See *Achondroplasia* and *Achondroplasy* (Illus. Dict.).

Chondroepiphysis (*kon-dro-ep-if'-is-is*) [χόνδρος, cartilage; *epiphysis*]. A cartilage which later develops into a bony epiphysis.

Chondrofetal (*kon-dro-fe'-tal*). Relating to fetal cartilage.

Chondroglycose (*kon-dro-gli'-kōz*). See *Acid, Chondroitinsulfuric*.

Chondroma [pl., *chondromas; chondromata*]. (See Illus Dict.) **C., Cystoid.** See *Cystochondroma* (Illus Dict.). **C., Endothelial**, a mixed tumor of endothelial origin Syn, *Myxochondroma endotheliale*. **C hyalinum**, one occurring in hyaline cartilage **C. mucosum, C. myxomatosum**, an enchondroma in which cartilage predominates over the mucoid tissue Syn, *Enchondroma mucosum*. **C., Osteoid** See *Osteochondroma* (Illus Dict.). **C. teleangiectodes**, one in which there is dilation of the blood-vessels.

Chondromucoid (*kon-dro-mu'-koid*) $C_{47\cdot69}H_{6\cdot42}N_{12\cdot58}S_{2\cdot42}O_{31\cdot28}$ A mucin found in cartilage. Cf. *Osseomucoid; Tendomucoid*.

Chondromyoma (*kon-dro-mi-o'-mah*) [χόνδρος, cartilage; *myoma*] A neoplasm presenting the characteristics of both chondroma and myoma

Chondrophyma (*kon-dro-fi'-mah*) [χόνδρος, cartilage; φυμα, a growth] 1 A tumor of a cartilage. 2. A neoplasm with cartilaginous elements 3 See *Chondrophyte*.

Chondrophyte (*kon'-dr[illegible]* [illegible] φυτόν, a plant] A fungous [illegible] a cartilage.

Chondroplast (*kon'-dro-plast*) [χόνδρος, cartilage; πλάσσειν, to form]. 1. A cartilage cell. 2 See *Cavity, Cartilage*.

Chondroporosis (*kon-dro-por-o'-sis*) [χόνδρος, cartilage; πόρος, a passage] The thinning of cartilage by the formation of spaces, occurring during the process of ossification

Chondrose (*kon'-droz*). See *Acid, Chondroitinsulfuric*.

Chondrosidin (*kon-dros'-id-in*). The hyalin obtained from chondrosin.

Chondrosin (*kon'-dro-sin*) [*Chondrosia*, a genus of sponges] A hyalogen obtained from the sponge *Chondrosia reniformis*.

Chondrosis. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A cartilaginous tumor.

Chondrosternal (*kon-dro-stur'-nal*). Pertaining to the sternum and costal cartilages

Chondrosteus. (See Illus Dict.) 2 Both cartilaginous and bony

Chondrosyndesmus (*kon-dro-sin-des'-mus*) See *Synchondrosis* (Illus. Dict.)

Chondroxiphoid (*kon dro-zif'-foid*) Pertaining to the costal cartilages and the ensiform cartilage.

Chord See *Cord*

Chorda. (See Illus Dict.) **C. achillis**, the Achilles-tendon **C. acustica, Chordæ acusticæ.** See *Stria acustica* (Illus Dict.) **Chordæ arteriarum umbilicalium**, the lateral ligaments of the bladder. **C ductus arteriosi.** See *Ligament, Arterial* (Illus. Dict.) **C. ductus venosi**, the slender remains of the fetal ductus venosus found in the fissure of the ductus venosus in the liver. **Chordæ ferreinæ**, the vocal cords **C. gonorrhoica.** See *Chordee* (Illus Dict.). **C. hippocratis**, the Achilles-tendon. **C. inflammatoria**, chordee. **C. lancisii.** See *Lancisi, Nerves of* (Illus. Dict.). **Chordæ ligamentosæ winslowii**, the vocal cords. **C. longitudinalis**, Chordæ **longitudinalis lancisii.** See *Lancisi, Nerves of* (Illus. Dict.). **C. magna, C. major hippocratis**, the Achilles-tendon. **Chordæ serpentinæ**, small lines on the floor of the fourth ventricle in front of the anterior **fovea. C. spasmodica.** See *Chordee* (Illus. Dict.). **C. spermatica**, the spermatic cord. **C.**

transversa, C. transversalis, C. transversa cubiti, C. transversalis cubiti. See *Ligament, Round* (of the forearm) (Illus. Dict.) **C. venæ umbilicalis,** the round ligament of the liver. **C. venerea, C. veneris,** chordee **Chordæ verticillatæ,** inconstant [illegible] the anterior part of the floor of the [illegible] described by Bergmann. **Chordæ volubililes.** See *Chordæ serpentinæ*.

Chorditis. (See Illus. Dict.) **C nodosa,** inflammatory growths occurring on the free edge of the vocal cord at the junction of the anterior and middle third. Syn., *Singer's nodes*.

Chordoma (*kor-do'-mah*) [*chorda*, a cord] Virchow's name for the upper part of a persistent notochord.

Chordoskeleton (*kor-do-skel'-e-on*) The portion of the skeleton surrounding the notochord.

Chordurethritis (*kor-du-re-thri'-tis*) See *Chordee* (Illus. Dict.).

Chorea. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *C. anglorum; C. Sancti Viti, C. Sancti Viti minor, Mal de Saint-Jean; St. John's dance.* **C., Antihemiplegic.** See *C., Prehemiplegic* **C., Bergeron-Henoch's.** Same as *Bergeron's disease* **C., Bilateral,** that due to cerebral lesions causing development of choreic symptoms on both sides of the body. **C., Cardiac,** a form marked by palpitation and other cardiac disorders **C., Chronic Progressive,** Hoffmann's name for *C., Huntington's* (Illus. Dict.) **C. circumrotatoria.** See *C., Rotatory* (Illus. Dict.). **C. Clonus.** See *Chorea* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Congenital** Synonym of *Birth-palsy* **C. cordis** See *C., Cardiac* **C.-corpuscles** (Elischer), peculiar cells found in the brain in cases of chorea and regarded as [illegible] they have, however, been found in [illegible] those who have never had the disease **C., Dancing,** hysteric chorea marked by rhythmic dancing movements **C.-demonomania,** epidemic chorea **C., Diaphragmatic,** spasm of the diaphragm. **C. dimidiata,** hemichorea. **C., English,** simple chorea. **C., Essential,** that occurring independently and not as a symptom of some other disease. **C., Facial,** convulsive tic **C., False** See *C., Symptomatic*. **C., General,** a form of chorea in which all or almost all of the voluntary muscles are subject to irregular contractions **C., German.** See *C major* (Illus. Dict.). **C. gravidarum,** intractable chorea occurring during pregnancy; toward its close sometimes aggravated and attended with fever. **C. gravis,** severe and dangerous cases of chorea. **C., Habit.** See *Habit Spasm* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Hammering,** a form marked by coordinated rhythmic spasm in consequence of which persistent hammering with the fist upon some object will be indulged in. **C. of the Heart.** See *C., Cardiac*. **C., Imaginative,** choromania **C., Imitative,** choreic movements developed in children from association with choreic subjects **C., Infantile** See *C minor* (Illus. Dict.). **C. laryngea, C., Laryngeal, C. laryngis.** 1. A condition attended with clonic spasm of the laryngeal muscles and marked by inability to sustain coordinate action. 2. A condition marked by spasmodic motions of some of the muscles of expiration, causing a cry. **C., Limp,** West's name for a sequel of motor paralysis in children marked by very slight choreic movements. **C. magna, C. magna Germanorum.** See *C major* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Metaparalytic, C., Methemiplegic.** See *C., Postparalytic* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Methodic.** See *C. major* (Illus. Dict.). **C. mollis** (West). See *Hemiplegia, Choreic*. **C., Morvan's,** chorée fibrillaire de Morvan. Fibrillary contractions of the muscles of the calves and posterior portion of the thighs, often extending to the trunk and upper extremities, but leaving the face and neck intact. **C. neuralgica,** convulsive tic. **C. nutans,** that attended with nodding motions **C oculi,** choreic movements of the eyes due to cerebral lesions. **C. pandemica.** See *Disease, Dubini's* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Paralytic** (Gowers) See *Hemiplegia, Choreic*. **C., Partial,** imperfect choreic movements associated with contractures due to cerebral lesion **C., Pounding.** See *C., Hammering* **C., Prehemiplegic, C., Prohemiplegic,** choreic spasms of the hands or feet forerunning hemiplegia **C. procursiva** Synonym of *Paralysis agitans* **C., Reflex,** that due to reflex irritation of the motor centers from a peripheral or visceral lesion or from some disordered condition. **C. saltatoria, C., Saltatory** See *C., Dancing* **C., Salutatory** See *C nutans* **C Sancti Johannis, C. Sancti Modesti, C Sancti Valentini, C. Sancti Viti, C. S. V. minor.** See *Chorea* (Illus. Dict.) **C. Sancti Viti major** Synonym of *Choromania* **C scelotyrbe.** See *Paralysis agitans* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Secondary.** See *C., Symptomatic* **C. semilateralis,** hemichorea **C. senilis** 1. Paralysis agitans. 2. The trembling incident to age **C., Symptomatic,** that dependent upon some organic disease **C., Systematic,** that marked by systematic movements **C., Unilateral.** See *Hemichorea* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Vibratory,** chorea with vibratory movements

Choreal (*ko'-re-al*) Pertaining to chorea, choreic

Chorioepithelioma (*ko-re-o-ep-i-the-le-o'-mah*) See *Deciduoma* (Illus. Dict.) **C benignum,** degenerated relics of fetal epithelium or epiblast in its maternal tissues **C malignum,** Marchand's (1895) name for an epithelioma due to malignant degeneration of fetal epiblast left in the maternal tissues Syn., *Deciduoma malignum*, Sanger (1888), *Syncytioma malignum, Sarcoma deciduo-cellulare*

Chorioidealtubercle (*ko-re-oid-e-al-tu'-ber-kl*) [χόριον, the chorion, εἶδος, likeness, *tuberculum*, a tubercle] A diagnostic sign of tuberculous meningitis found by ophthalmoscopic investigation.

Chorioma (*ko-re-o'-mah*) [χόριον, fetal membrane] [pl., *choriomas, choriomata*] A neoplasm developed from the chorion

Chorionin (*ko-re-on'-in*) A name given by Bronchacourt (1902) to a preparation made from sheep's placenta by submitting it to pressure without heat The juice thus expressed is made palatable with syrup after being sterilized with ammonium fluorid; employed as a galactagog

Chorioretinitis (*ko-re-o-ret-in-i'-tis*). See *Choroidoretinitis* (Illus. Dict.) **C. centralis.** See *Choroiditis, Central* (Illus. Dict.) **C disseminata circumscripta.** See *Choroiditis, Areolar*

Choroid. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 Pertaining to the choroid; choroidal.

Choroiditis, Chorioiditis. (See Illus. Dict.) **C, Areolar, C.-areolaris,** that in which the first foci occur near the fovea and extend toward the periphery in constantly increasing distances. **C. disseminata circumscripta.** See *C., Areolar*. **C., Embolic.** See *C., Metastatic* (Illus. Dict.) **C. guttata senilis.** See *Tay's Choroiditis* (Illus. Dict.).

Choroidocyclitis (*ko-roid-o-si-kli'-tis*) [χόριον, the chorion; κύκλος, a circle]. Inflammation of the choroid and of the ciliary body.

Chorology (*ko-rol'-o-je*) [χώρος, a place; λόφος, science]. The science of the geographic distribution of animals and plants. Cf. *Ecology, Zoogeography; Phytogeography* (Illus. Dict.).

Choronosologia, Choronosology (*ko-ro-no-sol-o'-je-ah, ko-ro-nŏ-sol'-o-je*) [χώρα, a region, νόσος, a disease; λόγος, science]. The science of the geographic

distribution of diseases or of endemic diseases of some region.

Chorosynclonus (*ko-ro-sin'-klo-nus*). See *Chorea* (Illus Dict).

Christopathy (*krist-op'-ath-e*) See *Christian Science* (Illus Dict).

Chroatol (*kro'-at ol*). $C_{10}H_{16}$ 2HI A greenish-yellow crystalline substance obtained by action of turpentine on iodin, used in powder or ointment in treatment of skin diseases Syn.¶ *Terpinoiodohydrate.*

Chromascope. See *Chromatoscope* (Illus Dict)

Chromatelopsia, Chromatelopsis (*kro-mat-e-lop'-se-ah, -sis*) [χρῶμα, color, ἀτελης imperfect; ὄψις, vision] Color blindness

Chromatics (*kro mat'-iks*) [χρῶμα, color] The branch of physics treating of color

Chromatidrosis See *Chromidrosis* (Illus. Dict)

Chromatodermatosis. See *Chromodermatosis* (Illus Dict)

Chromatolysis (*kro-mat-ol'-is-is*) [χρῶμα, color, λύσις, a loosing] Flemming's term for the [illegible] of the nucleus at the death of the cell.

Chromatometer (*kro-mat-om'-et-ur*) [χρῶμα, color; μετρον, a measure] 1. See *Chromatoptometer* (Illus Dict) 2 An instrument for measuring the intensity of colors

Chromatometry (*kro-mat-om'-at re*). 1 See *Chromatoptometry* (Illus Dict) 2 The estimation of the coloring power of a substance.

Chromatoplasm (*kro mat'-o-plazm*) [χρῶμα, color, πλάσμα, anything formed] The substance of the chromatoplasts as distinguished from the other cell-substances, karyoplasm, cytoplasm, metaplasm, paraplasm, etc

Chromatoplast (*kro-mat'-o-plast*) See *Chromatophore* (3) (Illus Dict)

Chromatoskiameter (*kro-mat-o-ski-am'-et-ur*) [χρῶμα, color; σκία, a shadow, μετρον, a measure]. Holmgren's apparatus for testing color sense, consisting of a lamp and a white screen, on which is cast the shadow of a pencil placed in front of different colored glasses A scale indicates when the shadows are of equal brightness.

Chromhydrosis. See *Chromidrosis* (Illus. Dict)

Chromic (See Illus. Dict.) **C. Anhydrid,** chromium trioxid

Chromism (*kro'-mizm*). Excessive or abnormal coloration

Chromite (*kro'-mit*) 1. A combination of chromium sesquioxid with the oxid of some other metal. 2. Any organic pigment

Chromium. (See Illus Dict) **C. and Potassium Sulfate.** See *Chrome-alum,* in *Table of Pigments* (Illus Dict) **C Trioxid,** chromic acid.

Chromoaromatic (*kro-mo ar-o-mat'-ik*). Applied to microorganisms that are colored and aromatic.

Chromoblast (*kro'-mo-blast*). See *Chromatophore* (Illus. Dict.).

Chromocyte (*kro'-mo-sit*) [χρῶμα, color; κύτος, a cell] Any colored cell.

Chromodiagnosis (*kro-mo di-ag-no'-sis*) [χρῶμα, color, *diagnosis*] Sicard's term (1901) to designate the diagnosis of hemorrhages of the neuraxis by yellow discoloration of the cephalorachidian fluid (xanthochromea) due, according to Tuffier, to the normal lutem of the serum

Chromogenic (*kro-mo-jen'-ik*) [χρῶμα, color; γεννᾶν, to produce]. Applied to pigment-producing bacteria

Chromolume (*kro'-mo-lūm*) [χρῶμα, color; *lumen,* light] An apparatus for the production of colored rays for therapeutic purposes. **C. Electro-arc,** a special device for **solarization** by means of the arc light

Chromomere (*kro'-mo-mēr*) [χρῶμα, color; μέρος, a part]. One of the minute granules composing the chromosomes. Syn., *Id.*

Chromometer (*kro-mom'-et-ur*). See *Chromatometer* (2).

Chromometry (*kro-mom'-et-re*). See *Chromatometry* (2).

Chromoparic, Chromoparous (*kro mop'-ar-ik, -us*) [χρῶμα, color; *parare,* to furnish]. Exciting a colored transformation-product which is diffused out upon and into the surrounding medium. It is said of certain bacteria

Chromophobic (*kro mo-fo'-bik*) [χρῶμα, color; φόβος, fear] Not stainable, not readily absorbing color Cf. *Chromophilous*

Chromophoric, Chromophorous (*kro-mof'-or-ik, kro-mof'-or-us*) Applied to chromogenic bacteria in which the pigment is stored in the cell-protoplasm of the organism.

Chromophose (*kro'-mo-foz*) [χρῶμα, color; φῶς, light]. A subjective sensation of color. See *Phose.*

Chromophyl (*kro'-mo-fil*) [χρῶμα, color; φύλλον, a leaf]. A comprehensive term for the coloring-matter of plant cells, including chlorophyl, xanthophyl, erythrophyl, cyanophyl, pheophyl, the various phycochromes, etc See *Pigments, Table of.* It may exist in solution, in crystalline or amorphous form. See *Phytochrome* (Illus. Dict.)

Chromoplasm (*kro'-mo-plazm*) [χρῶμα, color, πλάσμα, anything formed] The network of a nucleus, so called because it stains readily.

Chromoproteid (*kro-mo-pro'-te-id*) [χρῶμα, color; *proteid*]. Any proteid capable of being broken up into albumin and a coloring-matter.

Chromoscope. See *Chromatoscope* (Illus. Dict).

Chromosochromic (*kro-mo-so-kro'-mik*). Containing chromium both as a trivalent and a bivalent radicle.

Chromosome. (See Illus. Dict) Syn , *Karyomita.* **C., Bivalent,** one representing two chromosomes joined end to end Cf., *Cs, Pseudoreduction of.* **C., Plurivalent,** one having the value of two or more chromosomes. Cf., *Cs, Pseudoreduction of* **C.s, Pseudoreduction of,** apparent reduction of the number of chromosomes through increase of bivalent or plurivalent chromosomes. **C.s, Reduction of,** the halving of the number of chromosomes in the germ-[illegible]

Chromosol [illegible] A disinfectant said to consist mainly of sodium sulfate and sodium sulfite.

Chromospermism (*kro-mo-sperm'-izm*) [χρῶμα, color; σπέρμα, seed] A condition in which the semen is colored. Cf., *Cyanospermia*

Chrotopsia, Chrupsia (*kro-top'-se-ah, krup'-se-ah*). See *Chromatopsia* (Illus Dict.)

Chrysammate (*kris'-am-at*). A salt of chrysammic acid.

Chrysarobin. (See Illus Dict.) **C. Oxid,** a brownish black powder obtained from chrysarobin in boiling water by the action of sodium peroxid. It is recommended in treatment of eczema and rosacea in 5% to 10% ointment

Chrysolein (*kris-o'-le-in*). Sodium fluorid.

Chrysoretin, Chrysorrhetin (*kris-o-ret'-in*). A yellow pigment found in senna and identical with chrysophan

Chrysotoxin (*kris-o-toks'-in*) See *Sphacelotoxin*

Chuchuarin [*Chuchuasa,* Indian name] $C_{20}H_{18}N_2O_4$. An alkaloid obtained by Moreau from the seeds and wood of *Semecarpus anacardium,* L., an anacardiaceous aphrodisiac plant of the East Indies. The alkaloid is extremely poisonous, acting somewhat like strychnin.

Chyle. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Granular,** or **Molecular**

Base of, the minute particles of fat which give the milky appearance to chyle

Chylemia (*ki-le'-me-ah*) [χυλός, chyle; αἷμα, blood]. The presence of chyle in the blood

Chylivorous (*ki-liv'-or-us*) [*chyle, vorare,* to devour] Applied to parasit[illegible] on chyle.

Chyloperitoneum [illegible] A condition marked by an effusion of chyle in the peritoneum.

Chylorrhea. (See Illus. Dict.) **C. pectoris, C. thoracica.** See *Chylothorax* (Illus. Dict.).

Chymosin (*ki'-mo-sin*) [χυμος, juice] Rennin, the rennet ferment

Chymosinogen See *Pepsinogen* (Illus. Dict.).

Cibarian (*sib-a'-re-an*) [*cibus,* food] Relating to food and the organs concerned in mastication and deglutition.

Cibation (*si-ba'-shun*) [*cibus,* food]. 1. The act of receiving nourishment. 2 The process of condensing a liquid

Cibophobia (*si-bo-fo'-be-ah*) [*cibus,* food; φόβια, fear] Morbid aversion to food

Cibotium (*sib-ot'-e-um*) [κιβωτός, a chest]. A genus of ferns of the East Indies; the long, soft hairs of the rhizome are an efficient hemostat See *Pengawhar djambi.* **C. baromets,** Kuntze, under the name of *Agnus scythicus* the astringent rhizome with attached petioles and scales, cut into shapes of different animals, was held in high repute as a drug in the Middle Ages. See *Pengawahr djambi.*

Cicatrisate (*sik-at'-riz-āt*). Marked with cicatrices; cicatricose; cicatrose.

Cicatrix. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Exuberant, C., Hypertrophic, C., Keloid,** one that hypertrophies after the healing of a wound and becomes red and prominent. **C., Vicious,** one that impairs the function of a part.

Cicatrization. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. The production of raised scars or wheals by savages for ornamental purposes

Cichorium (*sik-o'-re-um*) [κιχώριον]. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ.* **C -glucosid,** $C_{32}H_{14}O_{19} + 4\frac{1}{2}H_2O$ (?), a bitter glucosid obtained from the flowers of *C. intybus,* colorless needles melting at 215°–220° C. **C. intybus,** L., chicory, succory, bunk, a hardy perennial of Europe, the root of the wild plant is said to be a powerful alterative.

Cicutism (*sik'-u-tizm*) [*cicuta,* hemlock]. Poisoning with water-hemlock, *Cicuta virosa.* It is marked by epileptiform convulsions, dilation of the pupils, cyanosis of the face, and coma.

Cimicic (*sim-is'-ik*) [*cimex,* a bug]. Derived from or pertaining to a beetle; *e. g., C. acid.*

Cimicine, Cimicinous (*sim'-is-ēn, sim-is'-in-us*) [*cimex,* a bug]. Having the odor of bugs.

Cinnamol (*sin'-ol*). See *Aldehyd, Cinnamic* (Illus. Dict.).

Cincholepidin (*sin-ko-lep'-id-in*) See *Lepidin* (1) (Illus. Dict.)

Cincholin (*sin'-ko-lin*) [*cinchona*]. A pale yellow liquid alkaloid isolated from the mother-liquors of quinin.

Cinchonaceous, Cinchonal (*sin-kon-a'-shus, sin'-kon-al*) Relating to the cinchonas.

Cinchonamin. (See Illus. Dict.) **C. Hydrochlorate,** $C_{19}H_{21}N_2O.HCl + H_2O$, a yellowish powder soluble in alcohol. **C. Nitrate,** $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O.HNO_3$, short, transparent prisms, the least soluble nitrate known. **C. Sulfate,** $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O.H_2SO_4$, transparent prisms soluble in water. Syn., *C. bisulfate.*

Cinchonate (*sin'-ko-nāt*). A salt of cinchonic acid.

Cinchonetin (*sin-kon'-et-in*). A substance obtained from cinchonin sulfate by action of iron peroxid.

Cinchonidin. (See Illus. Dict.) **C. Bisulfate, C. Disulfate,** $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O.H_2SO_4 + 5H_2O$, prisms soluble in water and alcohol; antiperiodic. Dose, 15–30 gr. (0.97–1.94 gm.). Syn., *Acid cinchonidin sulfate* **C. Tannate,** a tasteless, yellow, amorphous powder, soluble in alcohol; it is used in intermittent fevers Dose, 8–16 gr. (0.52–1.04 gm.)

Cinchonin. (See Illus. Dict.) **C. Bisulfate,** $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O.H_2SO_4$, minute prisms soluble in water and alcohol; used as cinchonin. **C. Dihydrochlorate,** forms clusters of prismatic needles soluble in water and alcohol. It is said to contain 60% of cinchonin, antipyretic and antiseptic **C. Herapathit, C. Iodosulfate.** See *Antiseptol* (Illus. Dict.). **C. Hydrochlorate, C. Hydrochlorid,** fine white crystals soluble in alcohol, in 22 parts of water, and 550 parts of ether; used as cinchonin. **C. Nitrate,** $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O.HNO_3 + H_2O$, colorless prisms soluble in water, used as cinchonin **C. Salicylate,** $C_{19}H_{22}N_2.C_7H_6O_3$, white crystals soluble in alcohol, it is used in rheumatism in malarial regions. Dose, 5–20 gr. (0.32–1.3 gm.) **C. Sulfate, Acid.** See *C. Bisulfate* **C. Sulfocreosotate.** greenish-yellow bitter crystals soluble in 10 parts of water; it contains 38% of the alkaloid **C. Sulfophenolate,** white scales with red tint, soluble in water, it contains 40% of the alkaloid **C. Tannate,** yellow powder, soluble in alcohol, used as cinchonin

Cinchonology (*sin-ko-nol'-o-je*) [*cinchona,* λόγος, science]. The science of the derivatives of cinchona

Cinchonometery (*sin-ko-nom'-et-re*) [*cinchona,* μετρον, a measure] The quantitative estimation of alkaloids in the cinchonas

Cinchotannin (*sin-ko-tan'-in*) $C_{14}H_{16}O_9$ A glucosid existing in cinchona barks in the proportion of 3% to 4%, a brownish-red substance with austere taste, soluble in water and alcohol, and forming white precipitates with tartar emetic and gelatin Syn., *Cinchotannic acid*

Cinchotenin (*sin-kot'-en-in*) $C_{19}H_{20}N_2O + 3H_2O$. A decomposition-product of cinchonin by action of potassium permanganate

Cinchovatin (*sin-kō'-vat-in*) An alkaloid from cinchona now considered identical with cinchonidin

Cinclisis (*sin'-klis-is*) [κιγκλισις, any quick, repeated motion]. Quick, spasmodic movement of any part of the body, but particularly applied to rapid winking. Hippocrates' term for quick motion of the chest as in dyspnea Syn., *Cinclesmus.*

Cinefaction (*sin-e-fak'-shun*) See *Incineration* (Illus. Dict.).

Cinematics (*sin-e-mat'-iks*) See *Kinetics*

Cinematograph See *Kinematograph*

Cineraceous (*sin-ur-a'-shus*) [*cinereus,* ash-colored] Ash-gray in color.

Cinereal (*sin-ē'-re-al*). Ashy.

Cingula (*sin'-gu-lah*) [L., pl. *cingulæ*] 1 A band, girdle, or zone. 2. Burdach's name for the upper part of the fornicate gyrus.

Cingule (*sin'-gūl*) [*cingere,* to gird] The groove separating the primitive cusp or tubercle frequently found on the lingual face of the upper incisor teeth Syn., *Cingulum, Cingulus.*

Cinguliferus (*sin-gu-lif'-ur-us*) [*cingula; ferre,* to bear] Encircled by a colored band

Cingulum. (See Illus. Dict.) 3. See *Cingule.* 4. A fibrous bundle in the fornicate gyre of the brain. Syn., *Bundle of the gyrus fornicatus; Fasciculus arcuatus* **C. halleri,** the abdominal muscles **C. veneris.** See *Corona veneris* (Illus. Dict.).

Cinnamaldehyd (*sin-am-al'-de-hid*). See *Aldehyd, Cinnamic* (Illus. Dict.).

Cinnamein (*sin-am-e'-in*) $C_9H_9O_2(C_7H_7)$. A constituent of balsams of Peru and Tolu, and is obtained from sodium cinnamate by heating with benzyl chlorid; it forms prisms melting at 39° C. Syn., *Benzyl cinnamate.*

Cinnamic. (See Illus. Dict.) **C. Anhydrid,** $(C_8H_7C_2H_2CO)_2O$, a crystalline compound melting at 127° C

Cinnamol (*sin'-am-ol*) 1 See *Styrol* (Illus. Dict.). 2. See *Aldehyd, Cinnamic* (Illus. Dict).

Cinnamon. (See Illus. Dict) **C , Artificial,** the bark of a species of guava (jungle bark) used in Ceylon as a fraudulent substitute for true cinnamon, after having immersed it in the by-products obtained in the distillation of cinnamon oil

Cinnamyl. (See Illus Dict) **C Acetate,** $C_2H_3O \cdot C_9H_7O$, a heavy oil obtained from sodium cinnamate by action of acetyl chlorid **C Alcohol.** See *Alcohol, Cinnamic.* **C chlorin,** $C_6H_5CH=CH \cdot CO \cdot O \cdot C_{20}H_{23}N_2O$, a quinin ester, soluble with difficulty in water, but readily in alcohol and ether, forms acicular crystals, melts at 111° C **C Cinnamate.** See *Styracin* (Illus Dict) **C cocain,** an alkaloid found in combination with cocain. It is a form of cocain the benzoyl group of which is replaced by the radicle of cinnamic acid. The toxic symptoms following the use of impure cocain are probably due to its presence. **C-eugenol,** $C_{19}H_{18}O_3$, a substance forming colorless lustrous needles, without taste or odor, soluble in chloroform, ether, acetone, and hot alcohol, melting at 90°–91° C It is antiseptic and is used hypodermically instead of eugenol in tuberculosis Injection, 2–8 m of olive oil solution **C.guaiacol.** See *Styracol* (Illus. Dict) **C Hydrate,** cinnamic acid **C. Hydrid,** cinnamic aldehyd. **C.-metacresol,** the metacresol ester of cinnamic acid; a nontoxic, nonirritating antiseptic substance recommended in treatment of tuberculosis Syn , *Hetocresol.*

Cinnyl (*sin'-il*) C_9H_9 The univalent radicle of cinnamic alcohol **C Chlorid,** $C_2H_5 \cdot C_9H_4Cl$, a yellowish oil with odor of oil of anise and oil of cinnamon. **C. Cinnamate.** See *Styracin* (Illus Dict) **C. Iodid,** $C_6H_5 \cdot C_9H_4I$, a heavy aromatic liquid with burning taste , it decomposes on distillation

Cinnylamin (*sin-il'-am in*). $C_6H_5 \cdot C_3H_4NH_2$ Bitter, colorless crystals which readily fuse to an oil which volatilizes at 100° C

Cinnylic (*sin-il'-ik*) Containing cinnyl; pertaining to or resembling cinnamic acid

Circellus (*sur-sel' us*) [L , pl *circelli*]. A small circle **Circelli cerebelli,** the laminæ of the cerebellum **C. venosus hypoglossi,** a venous plexus encircling the hypoglossal nerve in the anterior condylar foramen , it communicates with the occipital sinus and with the jugular vein.

Circle. (See Illus. Dict) **C , Carus'.** See *Curve of Carus* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Ciliary,** the ciliary ligament. **C. of Dispersion.** See under *Diffusion* (Illus. Dict). **C., Galvanic,** a galvanic circuit **C., Hovius' Vascular** See *Plexus, Hovius'* (Illus Dict.). **C., Huguier's,** the inconstant anastomosis formed by the branches of the uterine arteries around the uterus, at the junction of the body with the cervix. **C., Tympanal.** See *Ring, Tympanic* (Illus. Dict) **C., Voltaic,** a galvanic circuit. **C., Zinn's.** See *C. of Haller* (Illus. Dict.).

Circocele (*sur'-ko-sel*) See *Cirsocele* (Illus. Dict.)

Circular (*sur'-ku-lar*). 1 Ring-shaped. 2 Marked by alternations of despondency and excitation, as in circular insanity.

Circulares (*sur-ku-la'-rez*) [κίρκος, a circle]. See *Insanity, Circular* (Illus. Dict).

Circulus. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. See *Circle of Willis* (Illus. Dict.). **C. arteriosus iridis, C. arteriosus iridis major, C. iridis major.** See *C. arteriosus* (Illus. Dict). **C. articuli vasculosis,** that formed by the bloodvessels in the synovial membrane, about the cartilages of a joint. **C. choroidæ, C. ciliaris,** the ciliary ligament. **C. gangliosis ciliaris,** a circular nerve-plexus in the ciliary muscle Syn , *Orbiculus gangliosis.* **C. mascagnii.** See *Ring, Mascagni's* **C. nervosus foraminis cæci,** a plexus formed around the outer border of the foramen cæcum, by the branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve. **C. osseus,** the tympanic ring. **C. tonsillaris.** See *Plexus, Tonsillar* (Illus. Dict.). **C. venosus ciliaris, C. venosus corneæ,** the canal of Schlemm. **C. venosus orbiculi ciliaris.** See *Canal of Fontana* (Illus. Dict). **C. venosus ridleyi.** See *Sinus, Circular* (Illus. Dict).

Circumaxile (*sur-kum-aks'-il*) [*circum,* around; *axis*]. Encircling an axis

Circumbuccal (*sur-kum-buk'-al*) [*circum,* around; *bucca,* the cheek]. Surrounding the mouth.

Circumference. (See Illus Dict) 2 The periphery of a circle **C , Anteroposterior** (of the skull), that of a plane touching the opisthion and the nasal point. **C , Frontal,** the distance on the surface of the skull between the coronal and nasal sutures. **C., Larger** (of the fetal head), that touching the two extremities of the longest anteroposterior diameter **C., Lesser or Obstetric** (of the fetal head), that touching the two extremities of the suboccipitobregmatic diameter. **C., Median, C., Sagittal, C., Vertical.** See *C., Anteroposterior*

Circumferential (*sur-kum-fer-en'-shal*). Pertaining to a circumference; peripheral.

Cirrhosis. (See Illus. Dict) **C., Alcoholic,** that due to excess in the use of alcohol. **C., Annular.** See *C , Multilobular.* **C., Atrophic,** atrophy and contraction of the liver due to interstitial hepatitis. **C., Budd's,** hepatic cirrhosis due to autointoxication from the gastrointestinal tract. **C., Cancerous,** a diffuse formation of cancer throughout the liver, accompanied by hyperplasia of the connective tissue The cancer may be primary or secondary. **C., Cardiac, C. cordis,** hypertrophy of the connective tissue between the muscular fibers of the heart. **C., Cardiotuberculous,** that accompanied by tuberculosis and symptoms of cardiac disease **C , Charcot's.** See *Disease, Hanot's* (Illus Dict.) **C Glissonian,** perihepatitis **C , Hanot's.** See *Disease, Hanot's* (Illus. Dict) **C. hepatis,** interstitial hepatitis **C., Hypertrophic, C., Hypertrophous,** interstitial hepatitis without atrophy of the new connective tissues. **C. hypertrophica adiposa,** interstitial hepatitis with fatty degeneration of the liver-cells. **C , Insular.** See *C , Unilobular* **C., Irritative,** interstitial hepatitis due to irritation of some toxic substance which has been carried to the liver by the hepatic or portal veins. **C jecinoris, C. jecoris, C. of the Kidney,** interstitial hepatitis. **C., Laënnec's.** See under *Laënnec* (Illus Dict.). **C. of the Lung,** interstitial pneumonia **C , Lupinous,** a form of cirrhosis of the liver, occurring in horses, and supposed to be caused by chronic poisoning with lupines. Although the disease is usually chronic, the liver eventually becoming hobnailed, it may occur acutely, and give rise to lesions resembling those of phosphorus-poisoning. **C., Mixed,** that presenting features of both the atrophic and hypertrophic forms **C., Monolobular.** See *C., Unilobular.* **C. Multilobular,** a form of interstitial hepatitis in which many lobules are surrounded by a fibrous ring. **C., Muscular,** the induration of connective tissue, fatty degeneration, and atrophy of the

muscular fibers which take place in muscular contracture **C., Obstructive,** cirrhosis of the liver due to the obstruction of the passage of blood or bile from the liver. **C., Paludal,** cirrhosis of the liver due to malaria. The organ is greatly enlarged. **C. parasitaria,** interstitial hepatitis due to *Dicrocœlium lanceatum;* observed in the dog **C., Pericardiotuberculous.** See *C., Cardiotuberculous* **C. peritonæi, C., Peritoneal.** See *Peritonitis deformans* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Pigmentary Diabetic,** cirrhosis with pigmentation of the skin. Cf. *Hæmochromatosis* **C., Pulmonary, C. pulmonum,** interstitial pneumonia. **C., Renal, C. renum,** interstitial nephritis **C. of the Spleen,** chronic hypertrophy and induration of the spleen, with thickening of the capsule. **C of the Stomach,** chronic interstitial gastritis **C., Todd's,** hypertrophic cirrhosis of the liver. **C., Tuberculous,** cirrhosis of the liver due to tuberculosis. It is rare; the majority of cases have occurred in children **C., Turbinated,** defective turbinated bodies due to disappearance or diminishment of the erectile structure in cases of atrophic rhinitis. **C., Unilobular,** a form of cirrhosis of the liver in which the proliferation of the connective tissue occurs between the individual lobules. **C. ventriculi,** chronic interstitial gastritis.

Cirrus (*sir'-us*) [L.]. 1 A lock or tuft of hair. 2 The male genital organ of *Cestodes,* usually adherent to the anterior end of the cirrus pouch **C.-pouch,** a structure made up of muscle and connective tissue attached to the male genital aperture of the *Cestodes* and serving to protrude the cirrus.

Cirsaneurysma (*sur-san-u-riz'-mah*) A cirsoid aneurysm.

Cis-. A prefix proposed by Baeyer to designate relative asymmetry in unsaturated carbon compounds

Cissa (*sis-ah*) [L.]. See *Pica* (Illus. Dict.)

Cissampelin (*sis-am'-pel-in*). An alkaloid from pareira root, identical with berberin.

Cistern. (See Illus. Dict.) **C, Seminal,** the posterior culdesac of the vagina. Syn., *Receptaculum seminis.*

Cisterna. (See Illus. Dict.) In the plural, *Cisternæ,* the subarachnoid spaces **C. ambiens.** See *Canal, Arachnoid* (Illus. Dict.). **C. basilis,** that part of the anterior subarachnoid space holding the circle of Willis; it is divided by the chiasm into two parts, the *Cisterna anterior* and the *Cisterna inferior.* **C. cerebellaris, C. cerebellomedullaris.** See *Posterior cisterna* (Illus. Dict.). **C. chiasmatis,** the interpeduncular space. **C. chyli.** See *Receptaculum chyli* (Illus. Dict.) **C. corporis callosi,** the third ventricle. **C. fossæ lateralis cerebri, C. fossæ sylvii.** See *C. sylviana.* **C. intercruralis, C. interpeduncularis,** the anterior subarachnoid space at the base of the brain. **C. intercruralis profunda,** that part of the subarachnoid space lying directly above the space included between the crura cerebri. **C. intercruralis superficialis,** that part of the subarachnoid space included between the pons and the chiasm **C. lateralis pontis,** a small space extending along the outer edge of the pons. **C. lumbaris.** See *Receptaculum chyli* (Illus. Dict.) **C magna.** (See Illus. Dict.) 2. The fourth ventricle **C. pontis,** the anterior subarachnoid space **Cisternæ subarachnoidealæ,** the subarachnoid spaces **C., Superior,** that included in the angle between the splenium, the superior surface of the cerebellum, and the posterior aspect of the quadrigeminum. **C. sylviana,** the part of the subarachnoid space lying immediately above the sylvian fissure. Syn., *C. fossæ lateralis cerebri.* **C venæ magnæ cerebri.** See *Canal, Arachnoid* (Illus. Dict.).

Citraconic (*sit-ra-kon'-ik*). Compounded of citric and aconic acids. **C. Anhydrid,** $C_5H_4O_3$, an oily liquid boiling at 212° C.

Citral (*sit'-ral*) [*citrus,* a lemon] $C_{10}H_{16}O$ An aldehyd found in oil of lemon and many of the essential oils; a golden-yellow liquid giving aroma and value to oil of lemon. Sp gr. 0.899 It boils at 228°–229° C

Citramalic (*sit-ra-mal' ik*). Relating to or composed of citric and malic acids

Citrol (*sit'-rol*). Itrol citrate, a silver preparation used in gonorrhea

Citronellol (*sit ron-el'-ol*) $C_{10}.H_{18}O$ A body isomeric with borneol, obtained from oil of citronella

Citrophen (*sit'-ro-fen*) $C_3H_4OH—CONH—OC_2.H_5C_6H_4$. Paraphenetidin citrate, a white powder or crystalline substance, with faint, sour taste, soluble in water, melts at 181° C. It is antipyretic and antineuralgic Dose, 3–15 gr

Citrullin (*sit-rul'-in*) A resinoid from *Citrullus colocynthis,* Schrad., a yellow amorphous powder soluble in alcohol and ether It is a cathartic extensively used in veterinary practice Syn., *Colocynthidin; Amorphous colocynthidin*

Citrullus (*sit-rul'-us*) [dim. of *citrus*] A genus of cucurbitaceous plants indigenous to Africa **C colocynthis,** Schrad., the ripe, yellow fruit affords colocynth **C. vulgaris,** Schrad., the common watermelon

Citrurea (*sit-ru'-re-ah*) A combination of citric acid, urea, and lithium

Cladothrix dichotoma. See *Bacteria, Table of* (Illus. Dict.) It causes lesions of the skin in butchers, tanners, cooks, etc., called by Rosenbach

Clasmatosis (*klas-mat-o'-sis*) See (Illus. Dict.)

Clastic (*klas'-tik*) [κλαστός, broken] Breaking up into fragments, causing division

Claudication. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 An obstruction. **C., Charcot's Intermittent, C., Intermittent,** intermittent paresthesia of the legs attended with pain, tremor, and excessive perspiration due to arteriosclerosis, a condition first noted by French writers in apparently healthy horses and afterward observed in man Syn., *Angiosclerotic paroxysmal myasthenia, Intermittent lameness, Intermittent limping, Angina cruris.* **C., Spontaneous,** the lameness that occurs as an early symptom of exanthiocace in children

Claustrophilia (*klaws-tro-fil' e-ah*) [*claustra,* a bolt; φίλειν, to love] A morbid dread of an open door; it is a neurasthenic condition.

Claustrum. (See Illus. Dict.) **C gutturis,** the opening of the pharynx. **C. oris.** See *Velum palati* (Illus. Dict.). **C. virginale, C. virginitatis,** the hymen

Clavicle. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. See *Bone, Coracoid.* **C.-crutch,** Cole's device for supporting a broken clavicle; it is so furnished with pads and adjustments as to dispense with bandaging.

Clavicotomy (*klav-ik-ot'-o-me*) [*clavicle;* τομή, a cutting]. Surgical section of the clavicle.

Clavicula (*klav-ik'-u-lah*) The clavicle. **C. capitis,** the projection formed by the pterygoid and entopterygoid bones on the pleurapophysis of the hemal arch of the nasal vertebras.

Claviculate (*klav-ik'-u lat*). 1. Having a clavicle 2. Wrinkled; corrugated

Claviform (*klav'-e-form*) [*clava,* a club]. Club-shaped; clavate

Clavipes (*klav'-e-pez*) [*clava,* a club; *pes,* a foot] Having club-shaped feet.

Clavis uteri (*klav'-vis u'-ter-e*). Womb key; an electrotherapeutic intrauterine device designed for the application of electricity in certain pathologic conditions of the uterus and adnexa.

Clavus. (See Illus. Dict.) **C.-oculorum.** Synonym of *Staphyloma.*

Claw-foot. A deformity and atrophy of the foot.

Clayton Furnace. An apparatus for the disinfection of ships by means of sulfurous acid gas. It consists of a cylinder in which sulfur is burned while being fed with air by means of a fan or blower, from this the sulfurous gas is conducted by means of shafts to the apartment to be disinfected.

Clean (*klēn*) In veterinary practice, to expel the secundines without aid

Clearing. (See Illus. Dict.) **C. Nut,** the seeds of *Strychnos potatorum* (*q. v.*)

Cleavage. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Egg** See *Segmentation* (Illus. Dict.) **C.-nucleus,** the nucleus which in the fertilized egg results from the union of the male and female nuclei

Cleft-hand (*kleft'-hand*) A congenital deformity in which some finger or fingers are widely separated from the others

Cleidarthritis (*kli-dar-thrīt'-tis*) [κλεις, clavicle, *arthritis*] Inflammation of the sternoclavicular articulation

Cleidocostal (*kli-do-kos'-tal*) Pertaining to the ribs and the clavicle

Cleidooccipital (*kli-do-ok-sip'-e-tal*) 1 Relating to the clavicle and the occiput 2 See *Muscles, Table of* (Illus. Dict.)

Cleidoscapular (*kli-do-skap'-u-lar*) Relating to the clavicle and the scapula

Cleidosternal (*kli-do-stur'-nal*) Sternoclavicular

Cleidotomy (*kli-dot'-o-me*) [κλεις, clavicle, τεμνειν, to cut] The operation of dividing the clavicles in cases of difficult labor due to the broad shoulders of the child

Clerodendron (*kler-o-den'-dron*) [κληρος, a lot, δενδρον, tree] A genus of tropic shrubs and trees of the order *Verbenaceæ* **C. infortunatum,** Gärt., a species indigenous to India and Malaya, is used as a substitute for chiretta, the juice of the leaves as a tonic, febrifuge, and vermifuge. **C. nereifolium,** Wall., a species found in Malaya, the root and leaves are antisyphilitic, tonic, and vulnerary, the root and fruit are used to stupefy fish, the leaves contain chiretten and ophelic acid. **C. serratum,** Spr., indigenous to India, the root is tonic and stomachic, the fruit purgative and diuretic **C. trichotomum,** Thunb., the leaves and an insect larva found on the branches are used as an ascaricide **C. villosum,** Blume, a species indigenous to Malaya, the root is stomachic, the sap vermifugal.

Climacter (*kli-mak'-tur*). See *Climacteric* (Illus. Dict.).

Cling (*kling'*) A diarrhea of sheep. **C Symptom.** See *Sign.*

Clinicopathology (*klin-ik-o-path-ol'-o-je*) [κλινη, a bed; πάθος, disease, λόγος, science] Pathologic conditions as open to clinical observation

Clinocephalus (*klin-o-sef'-al-us*) [κλινειν, to incline, κεφαλη, the head] A variety of dolichocephalus occurring through synostosis of the sphenoparietal suture and resulting in a saddle formed depression of the skull Syn., *Saddle-head*

Clinodiagonal (*klin-o-di-ag'-on-al*) [κλινειν, to incline, διαγωνος, diagonal] Inclined and diagonal; obliquely transverse

Clinology (*klin-ol'-o-je*) [κλινη, a bed; λόγος, science]. 1. The science of the decline of animal life after it has reached the meridian. 2. The study of beds for the sick.

Clinometer (*klin-om'-et-er*) [κλινειν, to incline; μέτρον, measure]. An apparatus to estimate the rotational capacity of the ocular muscles. **C., Duane's,** a device for estimating torsional deviations of the eye, and also used in the study of metamorphopsia.

Clinoscope (*klin'-o-skōp*) [κλινειν, to incline; σκοπός, a watcher]. An instrument for measuring the torsion of the eyes when gazing at a fixed object with the axes of vision presumably parallel.

Clinotechny (*klin-o-tek'-ne*) [κλινη, a bed, τεχνη, an art] The art of making and preparing beds for the sick.

Clisiometer See *Clisiometer* (Illus. Dict.)

Clition (*klit'-e-on*) [κλιτυς, a slope]. A craniometrical point located in the middle of the anterior border of the clivus

Clitoria (*kli-tō'-re-ah*) [κλειτορις, the clitoris]. A genus of leguminous plants **C. ternatea,** L., indigenous to India, the root and seeds are purgative and emetic

Cloaca. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Congenital,** a malformation in which the rectum opens into the genitourinary tract. **C., Urogenital,** an abnormal common opening of the urethra and vagina due to defective urethrovaginal septum **C., Vesicorectovaginal,** a common aperture of the bladder, vagina, and rectum due to deformity or trauma

Clonograph (*klon'-o-graf*) [κλονος, a commotion; γραφειν, to write]. An apparatus for recording the spasmodic movements of the head, extremities, lower jaw, and trunk, as well as the tendon reflexes

Closure Time (*klōz'-ur-tim*) The period at the beginning of systole of the heart, when all the valvular orifices of the heart are closed

Cloud-ring (*klowd'-ring*) An atmospheric phenomenon supposed to have some connection with malarial fevers of hot countries

Clove-bark (*klōv'-bark*). The bark of a large Brazilian tree, *Dicypellium caryophyllatum,* Nees, of the order *Lauraceæ* It has the nature and flavor of cinnamon

Clover (*klō'-vur*) See *Trifolium* **C., Sweet,** *Melilotus officinalis.*

Clovorubrin (*klo-vo-ru'-brin*) A red resinous body formed from oil of cloves by action of sulfuric acid.

Club-foot. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Pott-foot, Pommel-foot* **C., Heel,** pes calcaneus. **C., Inward,** pes varus **C., Outward,** pes valgus.

Clubione (*klub-e-o'-ne*) [κλωθειν, to hollow out]. A genus of spiders of the family *Drassidæ* **C. medicinalis,** Walckenaer, a poisonous species of North America, said to have been used as a vesicant after the manner of cantharides

Club-moss (*klub'-mos*). See *Lycopodium* (Illus. Dict.).

Clumping (*klump'-ing*) See *Agglutination* (2). **C. Serum** See under *Serum.*

Clupein (*klu'-pe-in*) [*clupea,* a kind of small river fish] $C_{30}H_{57}N_{15}O_6 + 4H_2O$. A protamin from the herring. Syn., *Salmin*

Clusia (*klu'-se-ah*) [*Charles de l'Ecluse* (1526–1609)]. A genus of plants of the order *Guttiferæ,* many species of which yield a gum-resin called West Indian balsam. **C. ducu,** Benth., of Peru, yields a resin called duca, which has a pleasant odor when burned. **C. flava,** Jacq., of the West Indies; the milky sap is used as a substitute for copaiba. **C. insignis,** Mart., of Brazil; the milky sap is used as a salve **C. hilariana,** Schl., of the West Indies and South America, yields a gum used as a drastic and vulnerary; the fruit is edible and the astringent bark is employed in diarrhea

Clysis (*klī'-sis*) [κλυζειν, to cleanse]. The administration of an enema, the cleansing by means of an enema.

Clysma (*klis'-mah*) [κλισμα] An enema.

Clysmic (*klīs'-mik*). Relating to an enema; suitable for cleansing or washing

Clyster. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Meat Bouillon wine-** (**Fleiner**); take 80 gm. of beef tea and 40 gm

of mild white wine. To be injected 2 or 3 times a day at body-heat. **C. Meat Pancreas-** (Leube's); 150 gm. good beef scraped and chopped fine; 80 gm fresh pancreas (cow or hog) free from fat, mix with 150 gm. lukewarm water, inject from 50 gm to 100 gm at a time, by means of a simple funnel, and at blood-heat. **C., Nutritive** (Boas), warm 250 gm. of milk, stir in 2 yolks of eggs and 1 teaspoonful of common salt and 1 tablespoonful of wheat starch, and afterward add one tablespoonful of red wine. If the mucous membrane is easily irritated, one may add 4 or 5 drops of tincture of opium. **C., Nutritive** (Ewald); 2 or 3 eggs beaten smooth with 1 teaspoonful of cold water and a little salt. Wheaten starch, ½ teaspoonful, is boiled with a cup (100 gm.) of a 20% solution of grape sugar and one wineglass (150 gm.) of red wine added. Then the solution is cooled to 35° C. and the eggs stirred in slowly. Inject at blood-heat. **C., Nutritive** (Jaccoud), bouillon, 250 gm.; wine, 120 gm.; yolks of 2 eggs, and peptone, 5 to 20 gm. **C., Nutritive** (Rosenheim); peptone, 4 to 8 gm.; 2 eggs; glucose, 15 gm., and sometimes, if desired, emulsions of cod-liver oil.

Cnemial (*ne'-me-al*) [κνήμη, the shin] Relating to the tibia or leg; crural

Cnemoscoliosis (*ne-mo sko-le-o'-sis*) [κνήμη, the leg; σκολίος, curved]. Lateral curvature of the legs

Coagulation. (See Illus. Dict.) **C.-necrosis,** a peculiar metamorphosis by which cells lose their nuclei and change their chemic composition

Coagulin (*ko-ag'-u-lin*) [*coagulare*, to curdle] A substance endowed with capacity to precipitate certain albuminous bodies contained in the culture-fluid injected into an inoculated animal.

Coagulometer (*ko-ag-u-lom'-et-er*) [*coagulare*, to curdle, μετρον, a measure]. An apparatus for the determination of the rapidity of coagulation of the blood. **C., Wright's,** a cylinder surrounded by pockets for thermometer and coagulation-tubes

Coalitus (*ko-al-i'-tus*) [L.] Coalescent, coalescence. **C. artuum,** adhesion of limbs to each other. See *Ankylomele.*

Coast-cough (*kost'-kof*) The name given in New South Wales to tuberculosis of cattle

Coat. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Adventitial.** See *Adventitia* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Arcolar,** one consisting of areolar tissue. **C., Cellular, C., Epithelial.** See *Layer, Cellular.* **C., External.** See *Adventitia* (Illus. Dict.) **C., External Elastic.** See *Lamina, External Elastic.* **C., External Vascular.** See *Membrane, Investing.* **C., Internal.** See *Intima* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Internal Elastic.** See *Henle's Fenestrated Membrane* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Internal Fibrous.** See *C., Subepithelial.* **C., Middle,** the tunica media. See under *Artery* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Subepithelial,** the middle layer of the intima, composed of fusiform and stellate cells and finely granular substances with longitudinal and transverse fibrils. Syn., *C., Internal fibrous; C., Innermost longitudinal fibrous* [Remak]; *Striated layer of the internal coat* [Kölliker]; *Intermediary layer* [Eberth]. **C., Uveal,** the uvea. **C., Vaginal.** 1 The fibrous capsule of the eyeball. 2 See *Tunica vaginalis* (Illus. Dict.).

Cobalt. (See Illus. Dict.) **C.-nitrate,** $CO(NO_3)_2 + 6H_2O$, red, prismatic deliquescent crystals. It is said to be a successful antidote in poisoning by hydrocyanic acid and potassium cyanid. **C. and Potassium Nitrite,** $COK_3(NO_2)_6$, cobalt yellow, a powder slightly soluble in water; antispasmodic and antidyspneic. Dose, ¼–½ gr. (0.016–0.032 gm.). Syn., *Potassium cobaltonitrite.* **C. Salipyrin,** a salicylate of cobalt and antipyrin occurring as a reddish powder.

Cobra (*ko'-brah*) [Port.]. A venomous snake of India, *Naja tripudians.* **C.lysin,** Myers' (1900) term for the hemolytic poison of cobra venom. It is destroyed by heat and neutralized by antivenene. Cf., *Cobranervine; Echidnase; Echidnotoxin.* **C. nervine,** one of the principles isolated by Myers from cobra venom. It is not decomposed by heat nor neutralized by antivenene

Cocaethylin (*ko-kah-eth'-il-in*) $C_{18}H_{23}NO_4$. A white powder obtained from benzoylecgonin by action of ethyl iodid. It is soluble in alcohol and ether and almost insoluble in water; it is a local anesthetic, milder than cocain. Syn., *Benzoylecgonmethylic ester; Homococain; Ethylbenzoylecgonin*

Cocain, Cocainum. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Methylbenzoylecgonin.* **C.-aluminium Citrate,** a double salt consisting of 3 molecules of aluminium citrate and 1 of cocain, occurring in crystals easily soluble in hot water, insoluble in alcohol. It is used as an astringent and as a local anesthetic. **C.-aluminium Sulfate,** a compound of aluminium sulfate and cocain. It is used as cocain-aluminium citrate. **C. Benzoate,** $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$. $C_7H_6O_2$, an almost colorless, crystalline, gummy mass, soluble in water and alcohol, it is anodyne and anesthetic. **C. Borate,** a white crystalline powder containing 68.7% of cocain. It is used in eye-douches and subcutaneous injections. **C. Cantharidate,** $(C_{17}H_{21}NO_4)_2C_{10}H_{12}O_4$, an odorless, white powder with a saline taste, soluble in hot water, insoluble in cold water. It is used hypodermically in tuberculosis, injection, $\frac{1}{15}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr. in 500 pints of chloroform-water. **C. Carbolate,** a crystalline mass containing 75% of cocain, soluble in alcohol and insoluble in water. It is analgesic, anticatarrhal, and a local anesthetic. Dose, 0.005–0.011 gm. once or twice daily in capsules. [illegible] 1:1250 solution in dilute alcohol. [illegible] 1% to 3% solution with 30% alcohol, 5% powder, or pure. **C. Chlorid.** See *C. Hydrochloras* (Illus. Dict.). **C. Hydrobromate,** $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4HBr$, small white crystals soluble in water. It is used instead of *C. Hydrochlorate* and the dosage is the same. **C. Hydrochlorid, C. Muriate.** See *C. Hydrochloras* (Illus. Dict.). **C. Hydroiodate,** $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$. HI, colorless crystals sparingly soluble in water, it is a suggested substitute for cocain hydrochlorate [illegible] electroanesthesia. **C. Lactate,** $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4.C_3H_6O_3$, a thick, white liquid of the consistency of honey; it is used particularly in tuberculous cysts of the bladder. Injection (into the bladder), 1½ gr. dissolved in 5 parts each of lactic acid and distilled water. **C. Nitrate,** $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$. HNO_3, large, colored crystals soluble in water. Dose as the hydrochlorate. It is used in combination with silver nitrate in treatment of the genitourinary tract. Maximum dose, gr. ¾ (0.049 gm.), single; 2¼ gr. (0.146 gm.) per day. **C. Phthalate,** a syrupy liquid soluble in water, it contains 64.6% of the alkaloid. It is used hypodermically instead of cocain hydrochlorate. **C. Saccharate,** moist crystalline plates used in diseases of the throat; a 5% solution corresponds to a 4% solution of cocain hydrochlorid. **C. Salicylate,** $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$. $C_7H_6O_3$, white crystals soluble in water; used in spasmodic asthma as cocain hydrochlorate. **C. Stearate,** $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4C_{17}H_{35}COOH$, brilliant aggregated needles, melting at about 90° C.; soluble in alcohol and ether, and slightly so in chloroform, petroleum, benzin, and oil of turpentine. **C. Tartrate,** $(C_{17}H_{21}NO_4)_2C_4H_6O_6$, white powder, soluble in water; uses and dose as cocain hydrochlorate.

Cocainist (*ko-ka'-in-ist*). One addicted to habitual use of cocain.

Cocainization. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Endomeningeal, C., Intraspinal, C., Spinal-canal, C., Spinal Subarachnoid, C., Subarachnoid.** See under *Anesthetic, Corning Bier Method*

Cocainize (*ko-kā'-in-iz*). To bring under the influence of cocain.

Cocapyrin (*ko-ka-pī'-rin*). A mixture of cocain, 1 part; antipyrin, 100 parts, used as an analgesic and antipyretic. Dose, 3½ gr (0.22 gm.)

Coccerin (*kok'-ser-in*) [*cochineal, cera*, wax] $C_{50}H_{60}(C_{31}H_{61}O_4)_2$. A peculiar wax forming the coating of the silver cochineal, it is soluble in benzin, nearly insoluble in ether

Coccidioides immitis pyogenes. A pathogenic microorganism discovered by Ophuls and Moffitt (1900). It produces in human beings chronic suppurative processes or caseation

Coccineous (*kok-sin'-e-us*) [*coccinus*, scarlet] In color, pure carmin tinged with yellow

Coccobacillus (*kok-o-ba-sil'-us*). See *Bacteria, Table of* (Illus. Dict.).

Coccogenous (*kok-oj'-en-us*) [*coccus*, a berry; *γεννᾶν*, to produce] Caused by the presence of pus cocci

Cocculin (*kok'-u-lin*). See *Picrotoxin* (Illus. Dict.)

Coccycephalus (*kok se sef'-al-us*) [*κόκκυξ*, a cuckoo, *κεφαλή*, the head] 1. Having a beaked process for a head 2. A monstrosity with such a head.

Coccygeomesenteric (*kok-sij-e-o-mez-en-ter' ik*). Relating to the caudal and mesenteric areas; applied to an embryonic vein.

Cochinilin (*koch-in il'-in*) The same as *Carminic Acid*

Cochlearifform (*kok le-ar'-e-form*) [*cochlear*, a spoon; *forma*, shape] 1 Spoon-shaped 2 Having the shape of a snail-shell

Cochleitis (*kok-le-ī'-tis*) See *Cochlitis* (Illus. Dict.)

Cocillana Bark. See *Cocillana* (Illus. Dict.).

Cocin (*kō'-sin*). See *Cocinin*

Cocinin (*kō'-sin in*) A peculiar fatty principle, the chief constituent of coco-nut oil Syn., *Cocin, Coyl; Cocostearin, Cocostearyl*

Cockeye (*kok'-ī*) Strabismus.

Cocostearin, Cocostearyl (*ko-ko-ste'-ar-in, -il*). See *Cocinin*

Coction. (See Illus Dict) **C, Doctrine of,** that which regarded the elaboration of excrementitious matter from the humors of the body as necessary to elimination, and as brought about by the vital principles; *i. e.*, Nature (*Physis*), Spirit (*Psyche*), Breath (*Pneuma*), or Heat (*Thermon*). The theory prevailed throughout the works of Hippocrates

Cocum-butter (*kō'-kum-but'-ur*). A fatty substance obtained from the seeds of *Garcinia indica*, Choisy.

Cocyl (*kō'-sil*). See *Cocinin*

Codeate (*kō'-de-āt*) A salt of codeic acid

Codeia (*ko-dī'-ah*) See *Codein* (Illus Dict.).

Codeic (*kō'-de-ik*) Relating to codein.

Codein. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Methylmorphin* **C. Acetate,** $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3$, $C_2H_4O_2$, a bitter white powder soluble in water, use and dose as codein. **C Citrate,** a white powder soluble in water, used as codein. **C. Hydrobromate,** $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3$, $HBr + 2H_2O$, acicular crystals soluble in water; used as codein. **C. Hydrochlorate,** $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3$, $HCl + 2H_2O$, fine white needles soluble in water; use and dose as codein **C. Hydroiodate,** $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3$, $HI + H_2O$, fine needles, soluble in 60 parts of water; use and dose as codein. **C. Nitrate,** $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3$, HNO_3, small white crystals soluble in water; use and dose as codein. **C, Pseudo-,** $C_{18}H_{21}NO_{31}$ colorless needles soluble in alcohol, melting at 182° C.; obtained as a by-product in the preparation of apocodein. **C. Salicylate,** white powder soluble in water; used in rheumatism.

Codethylin (*kod-eth'-il-in*). Morphin ethylate.

Codia (*kō'-de-ah*). **The** unripe capsules of the poppy, *Papaver somniferum*, L.

Codol (*kō'-dol*). See *Retinol.*

Coefficient (*ko-ef-ish'-ent*) [*con*, together; *efficere*, to produce]. A figure indicating the degree of physical or chemic alteration characteristic of a given substance under stated conditions. **C., Baumann's,** the ratio of the ethereal to the total sulfates in the urine. It is normally 10 100 **C, Bouchard's,** the ratio existing between the amount of urea and the sum total of the solids in the urine—approximately 50. **C., Haeser's, C., Trapp's.** See under *Trapp's* (Illus Dict.). **C., Yvon's,** the ratio existing between the amount of urea and the phosphates in the urine, represented by ⅓.

Cœlarium. See *Celarium*

Coelectron (*ko-e-lek'-tron*) [*con*, together; *electron*]. The matrix which, associated with the electron, forms the atom of ponderable matter. Syn., *Atomic core.*

Cœlomepithelium (*se-lōm-ep-ith-e'-li-um*). See *Celarium*

Coelongate (*ko-e-lon'-gāt*) [*con*, together; *elongatus*, elongated] Of equal length.

Coercible (*ko-ur'-e-bul*) [*coercere*, to curb]. Applied to gases which are capable of being liquefied

Coercive (*ko-ur'-siv*). Capable of being rendered magnetic and continuing so.

Coetaneous (*ko-et-a'-ne-us*) [*con*, together; *ætas*, age]. Reaching maturity simultaneously.

Coffeina, Coffeinum (*kof-e-ē'-nah, kof'-e-e-num*). See *Caffein* (Illus Dict.).

Coffeol (*kof'-e-ol*). See *Caffeol.*

Coffeon (*kof'-e-on*). A product obtained by condensing the material volatilized when coffee is roasted. The pleasant flavor of coffee is due to it.

Coffinite (*kof'-in-it*). An adherent of coffinism

Cognac (*kon-yak*) [A district in France]. French brandy distilled from wines produced in the district of Cognac

Cognominal (*kog-nom'-in-al*) [*cognomen*, a surname]. A word formed from an individual's surname, *e. g., mackintosh, ampère.*

Cohesion. (See Illus Dict) **C.-figure,** the form assumed by a drop of oil or a resinous liquid when it falls upon the surface of water or other liquid. It is used in testing the identity and purity of oils.

Cohibition (*ko-hib ish'-on*). See *Inhibition* (Illus. Dict)

Cohnheim's Theory of the Embryonic Origin of Cancer. See under *Cancer.*

Cohosh. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Red.** See *Actæa rubra* (Illus Dict.). **C., White.** See *Actæa alba* (Illus. Dict.).

Coil. (See Illus Dict) **C., Primary,** the inner coil of an induction apparatus. **C., Resistance,** a coil of wire of known electric resistance, used for estimating resistance. **C., Secondary,** the outer coil of an induction apparatus.

Coinosite (*ko-in'-o-sīt*) [*κοινός*, common, *σῖτος*, food] An animal parasite [illegible] host at will; a free commensal organism

Coin-sign (*koin'-sin*). See *Bell-sound* (Illus Dict.).

Coitophobia (*ko-it o-fō'-be-ah*) [*coire*, to come together; *φόβος*, fear]. Morbid dread of coitus

Coitus. (See Illus. Dict.) **C. interruptus.** See *C. reservatus* (Illus. Dict.).

Colature. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. See *Colation* (Illus. Dict.).

Colauxe (*kol-awks'-e*) [*κόλον*, colon; *αὔξη*, increase]. Distention of the colon.

Colchicein (See Illus. Dict.) It is used subcutane-

ously in treatment of gout. Dose, $\frac{1}{60}$–$\frac{1}{30}$ gr. (0.001–0.002 gm.).

Colchicoresin (*kol-chik-o-res'-in*). $C_{51}H_{60}N_2O_{16}$. A brown substance obtained by Hertel from *Colchicum autumnale*, L.

Colchiflor (*kol'-chi-flor*) A remedy for gout prepared from a tincture made from the fresh flowers of *Colchicum autumnale*, L., and powdered kola. It is said to be free from the drastic properties contained in preparations from the bulb and seeds of colchicum.

Colchisal (*kol'-chis-al*). Colchicin salicylate A yellow amorphous powder soluble in alcohol, ether, and water It is used in gout and arthritis Dose, 0.00075 gm. ($\frac{1}{100}$ gr.).

Cold. (See Illus Dict.) **C, Rose,** hay fever. **C., St. Kilda's, C., Strangers',** in the Hebrides a form of influenza ascribed by the natives to the arrival of a ship and the presence of outsiders

Coley's Fluid or Mixture. A combination of the toxins of *Streptococcus erysipelatis* and *Bacillus prodigiosus*, it has been used as a remedy for cancer, in the early stage

Colibacillosis (*ko-le-bas-il-o'-sis*). The morbid condition due to infection with *Bacterium coli*.

Colibacteriuria (*ko-le-bak-te-re-u'-re-ah*). The presence in the urine of *Bacterium coli*.

Colic. (See Illus. Dict.) **C, Catarrhal.** See *Colitis, Mucous* **C., Copper,** that due to chronic poisoning with copper; it is said to be of frequent occurrence in workers in copper. **C., Crapulent, C., Crapulous,** that due to excess in eating and drinking. **C., Cystic,** paroxysmal pain in the urinary bladder. **C., Deuteropathic.** See *C., Symptomatic.* **C., Flatulent,** that due to distention with wind or gas Syn., *C., Wind; Inflatio; Physocolica; Physospasmus* **C., Hemorrhoidal,** intense pain near the anus and sacrum preceding a discharge from the hemorrhoidal vessels. **C., Hepatic,** biliary colic **C., Herniary,** the pain attending hernia. **C., Hill.** See *Hill Diarrhea* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Hypochondriacal,** that dependent on a disordered condition of the nervous system. **C., Hypogastric,** paroxysmal pain in the hypogastric region **C., Inflammatory,** the intense pain attending colitis. **C., Malarial,** the bilious colic of malarial regions. See *C., Endemic* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Metallic,** that due to poisoning with metals. Syn., *Morbus metallicus* **C., Metastatic,** that due to metastasis of gout or to suppression of the menses or the hemorrhoidal flow. **C., Mucous.** (See Illus. Dict.) 2 A functional disturbance marked by spasm of the muscularis of the large gut and hypersecretion of the mucous glands without intestinal inflammation. **C., Nephritic,** biliary colic **C., Neuralgic** [illegible] **C., Painters'.** See *C., Lead* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Pancreatic,** spasmodic pain about the pancreas. **C., Plumbers',** lead colic. **C. of Prostitutes.** See *Colica scortorum* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Renal,** that due to a renal calculus or its passage along the ureter **C., Rheumatic.** 1. Rheumatism of the abdomen 2. That which is produced by exposure of the abdomen to cold externally. **C., Saburral,** that resulting from overeating **C., Senegal,** lead colic **C., Spasmodic.** See *Cramp Colic* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Spermatic,** intense pain in the spermatic cord. **C., Stercoraceous, C., Stercoral,** that due to obturating fecal matter **C., Sympathetic,** reflex pain due to irritation in other organs. **C., Symptomatic,** that occurring as a symptom of other diseases. **C., Tubal,** spasmodic, painful contraction of the fallopian tube. **C., Vermicular.** 1. Pain in the vermiform appendix due to catarrhal inflammation resulting from stoppage of its outlet. 2. That due to intestinal worms. Syn., *C., Verminous; C., Worm.*

Colica. (See Illus Dict.) **C. æruginis,** copper colic. **C. damnoniensis, C. damnoniorum, C. figulorum, C. hispaniensis,** lead colic **C. intertropica,** lead colic formerly supposed to be an endemic disease of the tropics. **C. japonica.** See *Colic, Crapulent.* **C. mucosa** (Nothnägel) Synonym of *Mucous Colitis.* **C. pituitosa.** See *Colitis, Mucous* **C. pulsatilis.** [illegible] **C. rhachialgia,** lead colic

Colicolitis [illegible] See *Dysentery* (Illus. Dict.).

Colicystitis (*ko-le-sist-i'-tis*) [κόλον, colon; κύστις, bladder] Cystitis dependent upon the pathogenic activity of the colon bacillus.

Colicystopyelitis (*ko-le-sist-o-pi-e-li'-tis*). Combined cystitis and pyelitis due to *Bacillus coli communis*

Coliform (*kol'-e-form*) [*colum*, a sieve; *forma*, form] Ethmoid.

Colipuncture (*ko-le-punk'-chur*). See *Colocentesis* (Illus. Dict.)

Colitis. (See Illus Dict.) **C. contagiosa,** dysentery **C., Croupous, C., Desquamative, C., Diphtheric, C., Follicular, C., Membranous, C., Mucomembranous, C., Plastic.** See *C., Mucous* **C., Idiopathic Ulcerative,** a specific affection due to microorganisms, beginning in and [illegible] usually limited to the colon. [illegible] **C., Mucous,** a clinical combination of symptoms characterized by periodic abdominal pains associated generally with abnormalities of the secretory and absorptive functions, and with the discharge of peculiarly formed mucous masses, sometimes resembling exact casts of the intestine, first described by Mason Good (1825) Syn., *Diarrhœa tubularis, Tubular looseness, Infarctus* (Kaempf), *Follicular-colonic dyspepsia, Follicular-duodenal dyspepsia* (Todd); *Pellicular enteritis* (Simpson), *Pseudomembranous enteritis* (Cruveilhier, Laboulbène), *Painful affection of the intestinal canal* (Powell); *Mucous disease* (Whitehead), *Hypochondriasis pituitosa* (Fracassini), *Fibrinous diarrhea* (Grantham), *Mucous disease of the colon* (Clark), *Chronic catarrhal mucous diarrhea, Colique glaireuse* (Fr.); *Chronic exudative enteritis* (Hutchinson), *Diarrhœa febrilis* (Van Swieten); *Paraplexia rheumatica, Chlorosis pituitosa, Diarrhœa pituitosa* (Sauvages); *Arthritis chlorotica* (Musgrave); *Colica pituitosa* (Sennertus); *Scelotyphe pituitosa* (Petzwinger), *Mucositas intestinalis colloides, Concretiones gelatiniformes intestinales* (Laboulbene); *Tubular exudation casts of the intestines* (Hutchinson); *Gelatinous diarrhea; Glutinous diarrhea, Enterite glaireuse* (Nonat); *Glairy enteritis, Intestinal croup, Herpetide exfoliatrice* (Gigot-Suard), *Colica mucosa* (Nothnägel), *Côlite sèche* (Potain); *Dysentery of the transverse colon* (Lasègue); *Chronic pseudomembranous gastroenteritis; Chronic pellicular inflammation of the intestinal mucous membrane; Mucous disease of the colon; Chronic mucocolitis* (Habershon) **C., Secondary Ulcerative,** that occurring in the course of specific diseases, as a more extensive manifestation of the disease of which it forms a part, not as a specific disease originating in or confined to the colon [Gemmel.] **C., Ulcerative.** Synonym of *Dysentery.* **C., Ulceromembranous.** See *C., Mucous.*

Collabent (*kol'-ab-ent*) [*collabi*, to collapse] Collapsing.

Collacin, Collastin (*kol'-as-in, -tin*) A substance found abundantly by Unna in colloid degeneration of the skin.

Collætina (*kol-e'-tin-ah*). A proprietary adhesive plaster said to consist of lanolin and caoutchouc.

Collaform (*kol'-a-form*). A formaldehyd-gelatin preparation intended as a vulnerary.

Collapse. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Pulmonary.** See *Atelectasis* (Illus. Dict.).

Collar. (See Illus Dict.) **C., Biett's,** a zone of lenticulopapular syphilids on the neck

Collargol, Collargolum (*kol-ar'-gol, kol ar'-gol-um*). See *Silver, Colloidal.*

Collateral. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 One of the first branches of an axis-cylinder of a nerve-cell passing at a right angle.

Collemia, Collæmia (*kol-e'-me-ah*) [κόλλα, glue; αἷμα, blood]. Haig's term for a condition of capillary obstruction which he attributes to a clogging of the capillaries by urates or colloid deposits.

Colletin, Colletin (*kol-et'-e-in, kol'-et-in*) [*Colletia*, a genus of tropic American shrubs]. A crystalline bitter principle contained in *Colletia spinosa*, Lam., a Brazilian shrub, the wood of which is purgative and is used in tincture as a febrifuge

Colliculus (See Illus Dict.) **Colliculi anteriores.** See ... (Illus. Dict.) **C. bulbi, C. bulbi interior e lu ...** a layer of erectile tissue surrounding the male urethra on its entrance into the bulb **C. cervicalis,** a fold of mucosa extending dorsad from the apex of the trigonum vesicæ. **C. facialis,** the eminentia facialis. See under *Eminence* (Illus Dict.) **C. glandis,** two eminences on the inferior surface of the corona of the glans penis, between which the frenum is attached **C. inferior.** See *Inferior* (Illus Dict.). **Colliculi nervi e... ...** striatum. **Colliculi nervorum opticorum,** the thalamus. **Colliculi posteriores.** See *Postgeniculum* (Illus Dict.). **C rotundus.** See *Eminence, Terete* **C. rotundus anterior,** the anterior division of the terete eminence. **C. rotundus posterior,** the posterior division of the terete eminence **C. seminalis.** See *Verumontanum* (Illus Dict.) **C. superior.** See *Pregeminum* (Illus. Dict.)

Colligamen (*kol-ig'-a-men*) [*colligare*, to bind] 1. A ligament 2 A name given to a variety of bandages, prepared with glycerin and a glycerin-zinc paste

Collinic (*kol-in'-ik*) [κόλλα, glue]. Relating to or obtained from gelatin

Collocated (*kol-o-kat'-ted*) [*collocare*, to place] Corresponding with in respect to location, applied especially to parts of the brain that are adjacent, one ectal and the other ental; *e.g.*, the calcarine fissure and the calcar.

Collodion. (See Illus Dict.) **C., Acetone,** one prepared from gunc... 5 parts; ether, 10 parts, alcohol, 10 parts; acetone, 20 parts, castor oil, 6 parts. It is more elastic than ordinary flexible collodion **C., Cantharidal,** a blistering solution of collodion and cantharides **C., Flexible,** collodion with the addition of castor oil and Canada balsam. **C., Iodized,** flexible collodion with the addition of 5% of iodin It is used in chilblains **C., Iodoform,** flexible collodion with 5% of iodoform **C., Styptic,** a mixture of collodion with tannic acid, ether, and alcohol.

Colloidal (*kol-oid'-al*) See *Colloid* (3 and 4) (Illus Dict.).

Colloidin (*kol oid'-in*) [κόλλα, glue; εἶδος, likeness]. $C_9H_{15}NO_6$ A jelly-like substance obtained from colloid tissue.

Collosin (*kol'-o-sin*) [κόλλα, glue] A skin-varnish made by the addition of camphor to a solution of nitrocellulose in acetone.

Colloturine (*kol-o'-tur-in*). An alkaloid isolated by Hesse from the bark of *Symplocos racemosa*, Roxb.

Colloxylin (*kol-oks'-il-in*). See *Pyroxylin* (Illus. Dict.).

Coloboma. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Fuchs',** a small crescentic defect of the choroid at the lower border of the optic disk. **C. palpebræ, C. palpebrarum,** a form of partial ablepharia consisting in a fissure of the eyelid—mostly the upper lid. Syn, *Blepharocoloboma*

Colocasia (*kol-o-ka'-ze-ah*) [κολοκασία, the water-lily] A genus of plants of the order *Araceæ*, several species and many varieties of which are cultivated throughout the tropics for food. The corms of **C. antiquorum,** Schott, are the well-known taro of the Pacific Islands. The freshly expressed juice of its petioles is highly styptic and is said to even arrest arterial hemorrhage.

Colocholecystostomy (*ko-lo-kol-e-sis-tos'-to-me*). See *Cholecystocolostomy*

Coloclyster (*ko-lo-klis'-ter*) [κῶλον, colon; κλυστήρ, an injection]. An enema in the colon.

Colocolostomy (*ko-lo-kol-os' to-me*). The operation of forming a connection between two portions of the colon

Colocynthidin (*kol-o-sinth'-id-in*). Same as *Citrullin.*

C , Amorphous, citrullin

Colocynthidism (*kol-o-sinth' id-izm*) [κολοκυνθίς, colocynth] Poisoning from undue use of colocynth. A condition marked by violent inflammation of the digestive tract, watery and bloody stools, bilious vomiting, cramps in the calves of the legs, and collapse

Colocynthin (See Illus Dict.) 2 A chocolate-colored resinoid powder obtained by evaporation from an alcoholic tincture of colocynth It is used as a cathartic Dose, ¼–1 gr.

Colon, Dysentery of the Transverse (Lasègue). Synonym of *Mucous Colitis.*

Colonometer (*kol-o-nom'-et-er*) [*colonia*, colony, μέτρον, a measure] An apparatus for estimating the number of colonies of bacteria on a culture-plate

Colonoscope (*ko-lon'-o-skop*) [κῶλον, colon; σκοπεῖν, to view] An instrument for examining the colon.

Colonoscopy (*ko-lon-os'-ko-pe*). Examination by means of a colonoscope.

Colopexia, Colopexy (*ko-lo-peks'-e-ah, ko-lo-peks'-e*) [κῶλον, the colon; πῆξις, a fixing] Suturing of the sigmoid flexure to the abdominal wall

Colopexotomy (*ko-lo-peks ot'-o-me*) [κῶλον, the colon; πῆξις, fixation; τεμνειν, to cut] An incision into and a fixation of the colon

Colophane, Colophone (*kol' o-fān, -fon*) [Κολοφών, a city of Ionia]. 1 Colophony 2 The tree *Canarium manritianum*, Blume, yielding a resinous juice used in Mauritius as colophony.

Colophene (*kol'-o-fēn*) [Κολοφών, a city of Ionia] $C_{20}H_{32}$. A viscid empyreumatic oil obtained by the distillation of rosin or from distilling oil of turpentine with sulfuric acid

Colophonon (*kol-of'-on-on*) $C_{22}H_{18}O_2$. A distillation-product of pine resin

Coloptosis (*ko-lo-to'-sis*) [κῶλον, the colon; πτωσις, a falling] Descent or displacement of the colon. Cf *Enteroptosis, Splanchnoptosis.*

Co... ... Dict.) **C.s, Accidental.** See *C.s, Complementary* (Illus. Dict.). **C -analysis,** Ehrlich's method of identifying the various forms of leukocytes. It depends upon the distinctive manner in which the protoplasmic granules react toward the acid, basic, and so-called neutral solutions of the anilin dyes Five varieties of granules are recognized and designated by the Greek letters, α, β, γ, δ, ε: (1) *α-granules* (eosinophil, oxyphil, or coarse oxyphil granules); (2) *β-granules* (amphophil granules); (3) *γ-granules* (mast-cell or coarse basophil granules); (4) *δ-granules* (fine basophil granules), (5) *ε-granules* (neutrophil or fine oxyphil granules) **C., Cold,** those

of the violet end of the spectrum. **C., Franklin Theory of,** supposes that the eye, in the early periods of development, possesses only the white, black, or gray visual substance and is therefore sensitive to luminosity only and not to color. Later this substance becomes modified into the blue and yellow substance, and then into the red and green. [Raymond.] **C.-gustation.** See *Pseudogeusesthesia.* **C.-screen,** a solid or liquid body which serves to cut out or reduce the light-waves at one or both ends of the spectrum The screen is placed between the object and the objective so that all rays finally reaching the objective must pass through the screen. Color-screens are much used in photography in all its branches The most generally used screen is a solution of dichromate of potash, which cuts off the violet, the blue, and the bluish-green rays. Syn., *Ray-filter* **C s, Warm,** those of the red end of the spectrum.

Colorimetric (*kul-or-im-et'-rik*) Relating to methods of color-measuring. **C. Equivalent,** the amount of heat necessary to raise the temperature of the calorimeter 1° C.

Colotyphoid (*ko-lo-ti'-foid*) Typhoid accompanied with follicular ulceration of the colon and lesions in the small intestine

Colpitis. (See Illus Dict) **C diphtherica.** See *Vaginitis, Diphtheric* (Illus Dict.). **C. emphysematosa.** See *Colpohyperplasia cystica* **C. granulosa.** See *Vaginitis, Granular* (Illus Dict.) **C., Macular,** a variety characterized by the dissemination of dark-red spots over the walls of the vagina and the cervix uteri, especially where there are neither folds nor papillæ **C. mycotica,** a form of vaginitis due to fungi, such as *Oïdium albicans, Monilia candida,* or *Leptothrix vaginalis.* Cf , *Vaginitis, Membranous* **C. vesiculosa emphysematosa.** See *Colpohyperplasia cystica.*

Colpocleisotomy (*kol-po-kli-sot'-o-me*) [κόλπος, vagina; κλεισις, closure; τομή, cutting] Doyen's name for a new vaginal operative route into the abdomen It consists in a combination of vaginal cehotomy with complete division of one broad ligament.

Colpocystoplasty (*kol-po-sist-o-plav'-te*) [κόλπος, vagina; κύστις, bladder, πλάσσειν, to form] Plastic surgery of the vagina and bladder

Colpocystoureterocystotomy (*kol-po-sist-o-u-re-tur-o-sist-ot'-o-me*) [κόλπος, vagina; κυστις, bladder; *ureter; cystotomy*]. Exposure of the orifices of the ureter by incision of the walls of the bladder and vagina

Colpodesmorrhaphy (*kol-po-dez-mor'-af-e*) [κόλπος, vagina; δεσμος, a fastening; ῥαφη, a seam] Suturing of the vaginal sphincter

Colpoedema See *Colpedema* (Illus. Dict.).

Colpohyperplasia. (See Illus Dict) **C. cystica,** Winckel's term for vaginitis with gas-cysts due, according to Lindenthal, to an organism which he calls *Bacillus emphysematis vaginæ* Syn , *Emphysema vaginæ* (Schroeder); *Colpitis vesiculosa emphysematosa* (Ruge).

Colpohysteropexy (*kol-po his-ter-o-pek'-se*) [κόλπος, vagina; ὑστέρα, womb, πηξις, a fixing] Vaginal hysteropexy, supravaginal amputation of the cervix and anastomosis of the uterus and the vaginal mucosa. Syn., *Hysteropexy vaginalis.*

Colpoklisis. See *Colpocleisis* (Illus. Dict.).

Colpomyomectomy (*kol-po-mi-o-mek'-to-me*) [κόλπος, the vagina; *myomectomy*] Vaginal myomectomy. Myomectomy through the vagina

Colpomyotomy (*kol-po-mi-ot'-o-me*]. See *Colpomyomectomy*

Colpoperineorrhaphy (*kol-po per-in-e-or-'a-fe*) [κόλπος, vagina; περίνεον, perineum; ῥαφή, seam]. Repair of the perineum and posterior vaginal wall.

Colpospasmus (*kol-po-spaz'-mus*) [κόλπος, vagina; σπασμός, spasm]. Spasm of the vagina.

Colpostenotomy (*kol-po-sten-ot'-o-me*) [κόλπος, vagina; στενος, narrow; τομή, a cutting]. A surgical operation for vaginal atresia.

Colposynizesis (*kol-po-sin-iz-e'-sis*) [κόλπος, the vagina; συνιζησις, a falling in] Narrowness of the vagina

Colpoureterotomy (*kol-po-u-re-tur-ot' o me*) Incision of the ureter through the vagina

Columella. (See Illus. Dict) **C auris,** a cartilaginous and bony rod running between the fenestra ovalis and the inner surface of the tympanic membrane

Column. (See Illus. Dict.) **C s, Anterior** (of the oblongata) See *Pyramids, Anterior* (of the oblongata) (Illus. Dict) **C.s, Bertin's.** See *Columna bertini* (Illus. Dict). **C., Commissural,** one of nerve-substance extending along the bottom of the horizontal fissure of the cerebellum and connecting the anterior and posterior superior lobes **C., Crossed Pyramidal, C., Crossed, of Türck, C., Cuneiform.** See *C., Posteroexternal* (Illus Dict) **C., Direct Pyramidal, C , Direct, of Türck** See *C., Türck's* (Illus. Dict). **C., Enamel.** See under *Enamel* (Illus. Dict) **C., Fat.** See *Fat C* (Illus Dict). **C., Flechsig's.** See *Tract, Direct Cerebellar* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Gray, Anterior,** the ventral cornu of the spinal cord **C , Gray, Posterior,** the dorsal cornu of the spinal cord. **C , Intermediolateral,** a longitudinal column of motor cells in the ventral cornu of the spinal cord Syn., *Nucleus, Intermediolateral* **C of the Intermediolateral Tract,** a column of motor cells in the intermediolateral tract of the spinal cord, it is best seen in the dorsal region **C s, Protovertebral.** See *Protovertebræ* (Illus Dict) **C , Respiratory.** See *Fascicle, Solitary.* **C., Restiform,** the restiform body **C s, Sertoli's.** See under *Sertoli* (Illus Dict) **C., Slender.** See *Funiculus gracilis* **C., Spinal** See *Vertebral Column* (Illus. Dict). **C s of the Spinal Cord.** See under *Spinal Fissures* (Illus Dict) **C s, Stilling's** See *Cells, Stilling's.* **C.s of the Vagina.** See under *Vagina* (Illus. Dict) **C , Vesicular.** See *Vesicular C.* (Illus. Dict)

Columna (See Illus Dict) **C. carneopapillaris anterior,** the anterior column of the vagina **C. c. posterior,** the posterior column of the vagina. **Columnæ cinereæ, Columnæ griseæ,** the cornu-dorsale and cornu ventrale, of the spinal cord **Columnæ cordis.** See *Columnæ carneæ* (Illus Dict) **Columnæ cristarum vaginæ,** the columns of the vagina **C. fornicis.** See *Fornicolumn,* also under *Pillar* (Illus Dict) **Columnæ papillares.** See *Muscles, Papillary* (Illus Dict) **C. plicarum, C. rugarum,** the columns of the vagina. **Columnæ quintæ,** a bundle of nerve-fibers apparently originating in the upper nucleus of the fifth cranial nerve and decussating along the Sylvian aqueduct **Columnæ recti.** See *Columns of Morgagni* (Illus Dict)

Columning (*kol'-um-ing*) [*columna,* a column]. The placing of vaginal tampons to support a procident uterus

Comb (*kōm'*). A crest or ridge **C.s, Dorsal.** 1 A ridge on the dorsal aspect of a bone. 2. See *Ridges, Medullary* (Illus. Dict.). **C.-like,** having the form of a comb; pectinate. **C., Vaccinating,** a comb-shaped scarificator.

Combiner (*kom-bi'-nur*) [*combinare,* to join]. That which combines. **C., Galvano-faradaic,** an instrument by means of which the galvanic and faradaic

currents can be used alternately or in combination in electrotherapeutics.

Combining-weight (*kom-bi'-ning-wat*) The quantity of an element which can enter into combination with any given element.

Comestible (*kom-est'-e-bl*) [*comedere*, to eat up]. Edible.

Comma-tract (*kom'-ah-trakt*). See under *Tract.*

Commelina (*kom-el-e'-nah*) [*Johann* and *Kasper Commelyn*, Dutch botanists] A genus of plants of the order *Commelinaceæ*, several species of which were extensively used by the Aztecs in the treatment of fevers, neoplasms, and hemorrhages **C. tuberosa**, L., *Yerba del Pollo*, a Mexican species, is valued by the natives in the treatment of hematemesis, hemorrhoids, etc. Dose, of aqueous extract, 1.0–6.0 gm. dissolved in 180.0 c.c. of water, or in pills containing 0.06–0.1 gm., 24 to 48 of these to be taken in the course of a day. Metrorrhagia is treated by injections of an aqueous decoction, 1 dram to 1 oz. in a pint of water.

Commensalism (*kom-en'-sal-izm*) See *Symbiosis* (Illus. Dict.)

Commiphora (*kom-if'-o-rah*) [κόμμι, gum; φέρειν, to bear]. A genus of shrubs and trees of the order *Burseraceæ*, found in Africa and the East Indies. **C. africanum**, Endl., yields African bdellium. **C. agallocha**, Engl., yields Indian bdellium. **C. myrrha**, Engl., yields myrrh. **C. opobalsamum**, Engl., yields balsam of Mecca or true balm of Gilead.

Commissure, Commissura (See Illus. Dict.) **C. anterior alba, C. ventralis alba** See *C., Anterior White* (Illus. Dict.). **C. anterior cerebri.** See *Precommissure* (Illus. Dict.) **C. anterior grisea, C. grisea anterior, C. ventralis cinerea**, the anterior gray commissure. **C. cinerea, C. grisea.** See *C., Gray* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Gray, Anterior**, nerve-fibers in the gray columns of the cord, which, crossing to the opposite side in front of the central canal, decussate in two directions, part of the fibers entering into the opposite cornu ventrale, part into the cornu dorsale. **C., Gray, Posterior**, that portion of the gray commissure of the spinal cord lying dorsad to the central canal. **C., Gudden's Inferior**, fibers of the optic tract which come from the internal geniculate body and cross in the posterior portion of the chiasma to the opposite tract. **C., Habenular, C. habenarum.** See *Supracommissure* (Illus. Dict.). **C. hemisphæriorum cerebelli**, the pons. **C., Hippocampal.** See *Fornicommissure* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Horseshoe.** See *C., Weinekinck's.* **C., Inferior.** See *C., Gudden's.* **C. magna cerebelli**, the superior peduncles of the cerebellum. **C. maxima, C. maxima cerebri**, the callosum. **C., Meynert's**, a tract of nerve-fibers crossing from the tuber cinereum dorsally to the mesial half of the chiasm to the opposite side; it is probably connected with Luys' body. **C., Soft** (of the brain) Same as *C., Middle* (Illus. Dict.). **C. ventralis alba.** See *C. Anterior White* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Wernekinck's**, the decussating fibers of the middle cerebellar peduncle. Syn., *C., Horseshoe, Decussatio tegmenti caudicis cerebri.*

Commotio spinalis (*kom-o'-shе-o spi-nal'-lis*). Railway spine.

Communicans. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Alternating; *e.g., Febris communicans.* **C. willisii.** See *Artery, Communicating, Posterior* (Illus. Dict.).

Compensation (*kom-pen-sa'-shun*) [*compensare*, to compensate]. The state of counterbalancing a defect of structure or function.

Complaint (*kom-plānt'*) [*complangere*, to lament] A disease or ailment. **C., Bowel**, diarrhea. **C., Summer**, summer diarrhea.

Complement (*kom'-ple-ment*) [*complere*, to complete]. Ehrlich's term for one of the two substances of a hemolytic serum. It resembles in its constitution and action a toxin, and has a haptophore group which unites with the immune body and a zymotoxic complex which acts on the red blood-cells saturated with immune body, in a manner partly toxic and partly fermentative. It can act on the red blood-corpuscles only in the presence of the immune or intermediary body. Syn., *Alexin* (Bordet); *Cytase* (Metchnikoff); *Addiment* (Ehrlich and Morgenroth).

Complementoid (*kom-ple-ment'-oid*) That substance which results from the destruction of a complement (*q. v.*); it can go to form an anticomplement.

Complementophil (*kom-ple-ment'-o-fil*) The haptophore group of the intermediary body by means of which it combines with the complement.

Complementophilic (*kom-ple-ment-o-fil'-ik*). Showing a special affinity for the complement.

Compound. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Addition**, one formed from two other substances by direct union. **C., Binary**, a substance composed of two elements or of an element and a compound behaving as an element. **C., Endothermic**, one absorbing heat in its formation. **C., Exothermic**, one in which there is no elevation of temperature attending its formation. **C., Explosive**, an unstable organic product containing much oxygen and readily decomposing. **C., Quaternary**, a substance composed of four elements. **C., Saturated**, a chemic compound in which the combining capacities of all the elements are satisfied. **C., Substitution**, a compound formed from another body by replacement of one or more of its elements by another body or bodies. **C., Ternary**, a compound composed of three elements.

Compress. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Cribriform.** See *C., Fenestrated* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Electrothermic**, an appliance devised by August Laquer; it consists of flat, elastic, flexible pillows and of thin wires isolated by asbestos and covered with canvas. This, when connected with a strong electric current, serves to supply a modified form of dry heat. [Hemmeter.]

Compressed. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Having the lateral diameter reduced. **C.-air Illness.** See *Caisson Disease* (Illus. Dict.).

Compression. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Digital**, compression of an artery by the fingers.

Conalbumin (*kon-al'-bu-min*). A proteid body obtained by Osborne and Campbell from white of egg, and is so designated "on account of its close relation in properties and composition to ovalbumin."

C	H	N	S	O
52.25%	6.99%	16.11%	1.70%	22.95%

Cf. *Ovalbumin, Ovomucin; Ovomucoid.*

Concavoconvex (*kon-ka-vo-kon'-veks*) Having one surface concave, and the opposite surface convex; convexoconcave.

Concentration. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Afflux toward a part.

Concha. (See Illus. Dict.) **C. media**, the middle turbinated bone. **C., Morgagni's**, the superior turbinated bone of the ethmoid. **Conchæ sphenoidales.** See *Bones, Sphenoidal Turbinated* (Illus. Dict.). **Conchæ sphenoidales anteriores.** See *Cornua sphenoidalia accessoria.* **C. superior**, the superior turbinated bone. **Conchæ turbinatæ**, the sphenoid turbinated bones.

Conchairamidin (*kon-ki-ram'-id-in*). $C_{42}H_{76}N_2O_4$. An alkaloid from cinchona.

Conchairamin (*kon-ki-ram'-in*) $C_{72}H_{76}N_2O_4$. An alkaloid from cinchona.

Conchinamin (*kon-kin'-am-in*). See *Quinidamin* (Illus. Dict.).

Conchinin (*kon'-kin-in*). See *Quinidina* (Illus. Dict.).

Conchotome (*kong'-ko-tom*) [κόγχη, a shell; τομή, a cutting]. An instrument for the surgical removal of the middle turbinated bone

Concrescence (*kon-kres'-ens*) [*con*, together; *cresere*, to grow] Heldt's term for the plunging of the terminal of one neuron deep into the cell body of another. **C. of Teeth**, a growing together of the roots of two teeth after complete development

Concretio (*kon-kre'-shi-o*) [L., pl. *concretiones*]. See *Concretion* (Illus. Dict.) **Concretiones gelatiniformes intestinales** (Laboulbène) Synonym of *Mucous colitis*

Concusconin (*kon-kus'-kon in*). See *Chairamin*.

Conductibility (*kon duk-ti-bil'-e-te*) [*conducere*, to conduct] 1. Capacity for being conducted 2 Conductivity, conducting power **C., Centrifugal**, the power of carrying centrifugal impulses from the nervous centers to the periphery. **C., Centripetal**, the power of conducting centripetal impulses from the periphery to the nervous centers

Conductor. (See Illus. Dict.) 3 In physiology, any part of the nervous system that transmits impulses. 4 A lithotomy staff **C., Sonorous**, one of the striæ acusticæ often seen running obliquely forward and to the side Syn., *Bergmann's stripe*.

Condurangin (*kon-du-rang'-gin*) [*condurango*, Peruvian name] A mixture of glucosids from condurango bark (*Marsdenia reichenbachii*), occurring as an amorphous yellow powder of an aromatic bitter taste, soluble in water, alcohol, and chloroform. It is used as a stomachic and astringent in gastric cancer and chronic dyspepsia Dose, $\frac{1}{6}$–$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. 3 times daily

Condylectomy (*kon-dil-ek'-to-me*) [κονδυλος, a knuckle; ἐκτομή, excision] Excision of a condyle

Condylion (*kon dil'-e-on*) [κονδύλιον, a knuckle] In craniometry, the point at the lateral tip of the condyle of the jaw

Condyloma. (See Illus. Dict.) **C. acuminatum**, the pointed condyloma or wart of the genital organs, often of nonsyphilitic origin Syn., *Acrothymion*, *Acrothymosis* **C., Broad.** See *C. latum*. **C. elevatum.** See *C. acuminatum*. **C endocysticum, C. endofollicular, C porcelaneum, C. subcutaneum.** See *Molluscum contagiosum* (Illus. Dict.) **C latum**, the flat, broad, or moist syphilid or mucous patch. Syn., *Papula mucidans* Cf. *C. acuminatum*. **C., Syphilitic, C. syphiliticum** See *C. latum*. **C., Thymic.** See *C. acuminatum*.

Condylosis (*kon dil-o'-sis*). The formation of a condyloma

Cone. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 The mechanical element of the tooth crown. [Marsh.] **C., Antipodal**, in mitosis the cone of astral rays opposite the spindle-fibers [Van Beneden.] **C.-bipolars**, bipolar cells of the inner nuclear layer of the retina, connected with the cones of the retina externally and ramifying internally in the middle of the molecular layer **C.-element**, a cell of the sensory or nerve epithelium of the retina, consisting of a conical tapering external part, the *cone proper*, prolonged into a nucleated enlargement from the farther side of which the *cone-fiber* passes inward to terminate by an expanded arborization in the outer molecular layer [Raymond.] **C.-fiber**, one of the fibers of the retinal cones **C.-foot**, one of the bulbous processes of the cone-granules of the retina. **C.-granules**, those of the outer nuclear layer of the retina, connected with the cones of the ninth layer externally, and internally by a thick process which becomes bulbous (the cone-foot); they terminate in fine fibers in the outer molecular layer. [Raymond.] Cf. *Rod-granules*.

Conessi Bark (*kon-es'-e*). The bark of *Wrightia zeylanica*, R. Br., and of *Holarrhena africana*, A. De C., apocynaceous shrubs or trees of India and Africa It is extensively used in India in dysentery and as an antiperiodic. Syn., *Tellicherry bark*.

Conessin (*kon-es'-in*) See *Wrightin*.

Confertus (*kon-fur'-tus*) [*confercire*, to press close together]. Pressed together, dense, crowded, applied to cutaneous eruptions.

Confinement. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 The enforced isolation of one or more individuals to prevent the spread of infectious disease, detention Cf. *Quarantine*.

Confocal (*kon-fo'-kal*) Having the same focus

Congee (*kon'-je*) [Chinese] Rice gruel, an emollient dish in use by the Chinese as an article of diet for the sick.

Congenerous (*kon-jen'-er-us*) [*congener*, of the same race] Of the same genus **C. Muscles**, muscles producing one action

Congestion. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Pleuropulmonary, C., Pulmonary, Potain's** Type of, congestion marked by symptoms similar to pleurisy

Congo Root The root of *Porphyllia mitifolioides*, Michaux, a leguminous herb of the United States. It is an aromatic bitter tonic, recommended in chronic diarrhea

Conhydrin. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Pseudo-**, $C_8H_{17}NO$, white acicular crystals obtained from crude conin; soluble in water, alcohol, benzene, ether, and chloroform; melt at 98° C. and boil at 230°–232° C.

Conicin (*kon'-is in*). See *Conin*

Conin. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Animal.** See *Cadaverin* (Illus. Dict.) **C. Hydrochlorate, C. Hydrochlorid, C Muriate**, $C_8H_{17}NHCl$, white, shining, rhomboid crystals, soluble in water and alcohol. It is used as conin hydrobromate.

Conism (*ko-niz'-m*) [κώνειον, hemlock] Poisoning by *Conium maculatum*, L. It begins with paralysis of the legs, which extends to the arms and respiratory muscles, leading to unconsciousness and death.

Conimene (*kon'-im-en*) $C_{15}H_{24}$ A sesquicamphor obtained from the distillation of conima resin from *Protium guianense*, March It is a very aromatic liquid, boiling at 264° C.

Coniosis. See *Koniosis*

Conjugate (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Roderer's name for the anteroposterior diameter of the brim of the pelvis, the plane of the brim being regarded as an ellipse **C., Anatomic.** See *Conjugate* (2). **C., Obstetric.** See *C., True* (Illus. Dict.)

Conjunctivitis. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Ophthalmia externa, O. mucosa* **C., Acute Contagious**, due to the presence of *Bacterium ægyptiacum*, Chester See *Pink-eye* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Blennorrhagic, C., Blennorrheal, C. blennorrhoica.** See *Ophthalmia neonatorum* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Catarrhal** See *Ophthalmia* (Illus. Dict.) **C. catarrhalis æstiva.** See *Vernal Conjunctivitis* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Follicular, C. follicularis simplex.** See *Ophthalmia, Follicular* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Gonorrheal**, a severe purulent form due to infection by *Micrococcus gonorrhœæ*. **C. granulosa.** See *Trachoma* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Hemorrhagic.** See *Pink-eye* (Illus. Dict.), and *C., Acute Contagious*. **C., Hypertrophic, C. hypertrophica**, chronic catarrhal conjunctivitis attended with enlargement of the conjunctival papillæ. **C., Lacrimal**, a form due to the presence of irritating secretion from the conducting part of the lacrimal apparatus **C., Lithiasis**, irritation of the conjunctiva due to deposition of calcareous matter in the tissue of the palpebral conjunctiva. **C., Palpebral, C. palpe-**

brarum, that limited to the palpebral conjunctiva. **C., Perinaud's,** a mucopurulent form marked by the presence of large granules which are sometimes pediculated. The condition is accompanied by chills, fever, and swelling of the preauricular, retromaxillary, and cervical glands, which sometimes suppurate. **C., Pneumococcic,** acute contagious conjunctivitis due to the presence of the bacillus of conjunctivitis **C., Purulent,** gonorrheal ophthalmia **C., Spring.** See *Vernal Conjunctivitis* (Illus Dict.). **C, Subacute,** redness and thickening of the conjunctiva, largely confined to the conjunctiva of the lids and fornices, a scanty secretion of mucus with some pus-corpuscles due to the presence of the bacillus of conjunctivitis **C. suppurativa** See *Ophthalmia, Gonorrheal* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Toxic,** forms of conjunctival irritation due to the chemic action of mydriatics, chrysarobin, dust from anilin dyes, fumes of formalin, etc., the bites of insects or caterpillar hairs

Connivens (*kon-i'-vens*) 1 See *Convivent* (Illus. Dict.) 2 Arranged in circular folds; *e g*, *Valvulæ conniventes.*

Conoicin (*kon-o'-is-in*). A substance contained in *Vicia faba*, L., and *V. sativa*, L.

Consonant, Consonating (*kon'-so-nant, kon-so na'-ting*) [*con*, together; *sonare*, to sound] Applied to pulmonary sounds heard on auscultation which sound in unison with some other sound

Constitutio See *Constitution* (Illus Dict.) **C. lymphatica,** Paltauf's term for a pathologic condition marked by hyperplasia of the entire lymphatic system, including the thymus gland, and frequently by a hyperplasia of the vascular system, and, in females, of the genital organs.

Consultant (*kon-sul'-tant*) [*consultare*, to take counsel] A consulting physician; one summoned by the physician in attendance to give counsel in a case

Contact. (See Illus Dict.) 2 A person who has been exposed to a contagious disease. **C -action,** catalysis **C -bed,** a large open basin containing a layer of coke or cinders, for the purification of sewage by bringing it into contact with bacteria which set up rapid decomposition and destruction of the organic matter Cf. *Septic Tank* **C.-substance,** a catalyst.

Contagion. (See Illus Dict.) **C., Mental, C., Nervous, C, Psychic,** See *Irritation, Morbid* (Illus Dict.)

Continence, Continency (*kon'-tin-ens, -e*) [*continere*, to hold back]. Self-restraint in regard to sexual indulgence

Contraaperture (*kon-tra-ap'-ur-chur*). A counter-opening.

Contract (*kon-trakt'*) [*contrahere*, to draw together] 1. To draw the parts together; to shrink. 2. To acquire by contagion.

Contractility (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Faradaic.** See [illegible] **C., Galvanic.** See *Galvano-* [illegible] Dict.) **C., Idiomuscular,** that peculiar to degenerated muscles **C., Neuromuscular,** normal contractility as distinguished from idiomuscular contractility.

Contraction. (See Illus Dict.) **C., Cathodal Duration,** one occurring at the cathode and continuing during the whole time of closure of the circuit. Syn., *Cathodal-closure tetanus.* **C., Clonic,** alternate muscular contraction and relaxation **C, Dupuytren's.** See *Diseases, Table of* (Illus Dict.) **C., Dupuytren's, False,** contraction of the palm and fingers due to injury of the palmar fascia **C., Fibrillar, C., Fibrillary.** See under *Fibrillar* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Galvanotonic.** See *Galvanotonus* (2) (Illus. Dict.). **C., Gowers'.** See *C., Front-tap* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Hour-glass,** constriction of the middle of the stomach or uterus so as to resemble an hour-glass. **C, Idiomuscular.** See under *Idiomuscular* (Illus Dict.) **C., Myoclonic,** the convulsive spasmodic contraction of a muscle. **C., Myotatic.** See *Myotatic* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Palmar,** Dupuytren's contraction **C., Pelvic,** narrowing of any of the pelvic diameters **C, Peristaltic,** peristalsis. **C., Rheumatic,** of the Extremities Synonym of *Tetanilla.* **C., Tonic.** See *Tonic Spasm* (Illus Dict.). **C., Vermicular,** peristalsis

Contractor (*kon-trakt'-or*) [*contrahere*, to draw together] A tensor muscle

Contracture (See Illus Dict.) **C., Nurse's.** See under *Nurse* (Illus Dict.). **C., Thomsenean,** that occurring in Thomsen's disease

Contradolin (*kon-tra-d'-o-lin*) A compound of acetamid, salicylic acid, and phenol; analgesic. Dose, 4–8 gr. (0.25–0.5 gm.) hourly.

Contralateral (*kon-tra-lat'-u-al*) [*contra*, against; *latus*, side] Opposite, applied to a muscle acting in unison with another on the opposite side of the body

Contrastimolo (*kon-tra-stim'-o-lo*). A term used by Rasori (1762–1837), of Milan, in his theory of disease, for the asthenic diathesis of Brown Cf. *Stimolo.*

Controller (*kon-trol'-ur*) An apparatus for regulating the electric current to the operation of small lamps, faradaic coils, small motors, etc.

Contunding (*kon-tund'-ing*) [*contundere*, to bruise]. Producing a contusion, bruising.

Conus (See Illus Dict.) **C. cochleæ,** the modiolus **C. cordis,** the ventricular part of the heart **C. corporis striati,** the ventral extremity of the striatum **Coni Malpighii, Coni tubulosi,** the malpighian pyramids **Coni retinæ,** the retinal cones. **C terminalis** See *C medullaris* (Illus. Dict.). **Coni testiculi.** See *Coni vasculosi* (Illus Dict.).

Convallamaretin (*kon-val-am ar e'-tin*) $C_{20}H_{36}O_8$. A crystalline substance obtained by heating convallamarin with dilute sulfuric acid

Convallamarin. (See Illus. Dict.) It is used as a cardiac stimulant. Dose, ¾ gr. (0.05 gm.).

Convallaretin (*kon-val-ar-e'-tin*) $C_{14}H_{26}O_3$. A substance obtained from convallarin by prolonged boiling in dilute acids.

Converter (*kon-vurt'-ur*). See *Alternator.*

Convexoconcave (*kon-veks-o-kon-kāv'*). See *Concaveconvex*

Convexoconvex (*kon-veks-o-kon-veks'*). Having two convex surfaces; biconvex

Convulsion. (See Illus Dict.) **C., Local,** one affecting one muscle, member, or part of a member. **C., Mimetic, C., Mimic,** a facial convulsion. **C., Oscillating, C., Oscillatory,** one in which the separate fiber-bundles of a muscle are affected successively and not simultaneously. **C, Suffocative,** laryngismus stridulus. **C., Tetanic,** the spasm of tetanus. **C., Tonic.** See *Tonic Spasm* (Illus Dict.). **C., Toxic,** that due to the action of some toxic agent upon the nervous system.

Coordinator (*ko-or'-din-a-tor*) [*con*, together; *ordinare*, to arrange]. The part of the nervous system regulating coordination. **C., Oculonuchal,** Spitzka's name for the part of the posterior longitudinal fasciculus below the floor of the fourth ventricle

Copaiba. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Copaiva.* **C., East Indian.** See *Gurjun Balsam* (Illus Dict.).

Copal. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., American,** a resin from the bark of *Rhus copallina*, L. **C., Fijian,** that obtained from *Dammara vitiensis*, Seem. **C., Kauri.** See *Agathis australis*, and *Cowdie Gum* (Illus. Dict.).

Copalchin (*ko-pal'-shin*) A bitter principle from copalche bark.

Copper. (See Illus Dict) **C. Acetate, Basic,** $Cu_2O\ Cu(C_2H_3O_2)_2 + 6H_2O$, a fine light-blue powder, soluble in alcohol and water. **C. Acetophosphate,** employed in chlorosis and amenorrhea. **C.-alum.** See *C., Aluminated* **C, Aluminated,** a combination of sulfates of copper and aluminium and potassium nitrate, occurring as a green powder; a mild caustic used in ophthalmia Syn., *Eye-stone, Copper-alum, Lapis divinus.* **C Ammoniochlorid, C. and Ammonium Chlorid,** $CuCl_2 2NH_4Cl + 2H_2O$, large green crystals soluble in water. **C. Ammoniosulfate, C and Ammonium Sulfate,** a dark-blue crystalline powder soluble in water, obtained by dissolving cupric sulfate in ammonia water and precipitating with alcohol It is antispasmodic and astringent. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$–2 gr (0 03–0.13 gm) 3 or 4 times daily with tincture of opium after meals Max. dose, 5 gr. (0 3 gm) single, 10 gr (0 6 gm) per day. Application for gleet, etc , 0 2% to 1% solution or ointment **C. Arsenate,** a blue powder obtained from ammonium arsenate with copper sulfate. It is used as an alterative in syphilis Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$–$\frac{1}{6}$ gr (0 002–0 008 gm). **C. Blue,** azurite See *Pigments* (Illus Dict.) **C. Bromid,** $CuBr_2$, [illegible] crystalline powder, soluble in water **C Carbonate, Blue.** See *Bremen Blue*, under *Pigments* (Illus Dict.). **C. Chlorid,** $CuCl_2 + 2H_2O$, green crystals; alterant and disinfectant. Syn., *Cupric chlorid.* **C. Monoxid.** See *C. Oxid, Black.* **C Nucleinate,** a compound of nucleol and copper oxid containing 6% of copper, it is used in chronic conjunctivitis Syn., *Cuprol* **C Oleate,** $Cu(C_{18}H_{33}O_2)_2$, a mixture of 10% copper oxid dissolved in oleic acid, forming a greenish-blue, granular powder, soluble in ether. It is applied to indolent ulcers; ointment, 10% to 20% in lanolin. **C Oxid, Black,** CuO, a brownish-black amorphous powder obtained from copper nitrate or copper carbonate by ignition. It is used as a temafuge Dose, $\frac{3}{4}$–1½ gr (0.05–0 11 gm.) 3 or 4 times daily in pills for two weeks, abstaining from acid food Externally it is used as an ointment with lard to remove chronic indurated glands. It is also employed in organic analysis. Syn , *Cupri oxidum nigrum* **C. Oxid, Red,** Cu_2O, dark brown crystalline powder Syn , *C. Suboxid.* **C. Phosphate,** $CuHPO_4$, a bluish-green powder. It is used in tuberculosis Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$–½ gr. (0 008–0.032 gm) several times daily. **C. Salicylate,** $Cu(C_7H_5O_3)_2 + 4H_2O$, microscopic bluish-green needles soluble in water. **C. Subacetate.** See *C Acetate, Basic* **C. Sulfocarbolate,** $CuC_6H(SO_4)_2 + 6H_2O$, green crystals soluble in water and alcohol. Syn., *Cupric sulfocarbolate, Cupriaseptol.*

Copperas. (See Illus. [illegible] **C Blue** copper sulfate **C, Green,** copperas; ferrous sulfate **C., White,** zinc sulfate.

Coppernose (*kop'-ur-nōz*). See *Rosacea* (Illus Dict).

Copraol (*kop'-ra-ol*) [*copra*, the dried kernel of the cocoanut]. A solid fat, derived from the cocoanut, and used as a substitute for cocoa-butter in making suppositories It melts at 30 3° C.

Coproplanesis (*kop-ro plan-e'-sis*) [κόπρος, feces; πλάνησις, wandering] Escape of feces through a fistula or other abnormal opening

Copula. (See Illus Dict) 3 Müller's name for the intermediary body of Ehrlich

Cor. (See Illus Dict) **C hirsutum, C. hispidum, C. tomentosum.** See *C. villosum* (Illus Dict.). **C. membranaceum,** the auricular part of the heart. **C. mobile,** a heart which changes its position with the change of posture of the individual.

Coracoacromial (*ko-rak-o-ak-ro'-me-al*). Relating to the coracoid process and the acromion.

Coracoclavicular (*ko-rak-o-klav-ik'-u-lar*) Relating to the coracoid process and the clavicle. Syn , *Omoclavicular*

Coracohumeral (*ko-rak-o-hu'-mer-al*). Relating to the coracoid process and the humerus

Coracohyoid (*ko-rak-o-hi'-oid*). 1. Relating to the coracoid process and the hyoid bone. 2 The omohyoid muscle.

Coracoscapular (*ko-rak-o-skap'-u-lar*). Relating to the coracoid process of the scapula and to some other portion of the scapula.

Corchorus (*kor'-ko-rus*) [κορέω, to clean] A genus of plants of the order *Tiliaceæ.* **C capsularis,** L., and **C. olitorius,** L., slender-stemmed annuals, extensively cultivated in India; yield jute **C. fascicularis,** Lam , buphalia or bhaphali; the fruit is employed in India as a diuretic and tonic in bronchitis and gonorrhea.

Cord. (See Illus Dict) 2 A tendon; a slender string-like structure **C , Axis** See *Primitive Streak* (Illus Dict). **C., Bioplasson,** a reticulum formed by branching cells **C , Cholic, Transverse,** Glenard's term for that portion of the transverse colon which becomes hard and rigid as the result of a stoppage of fecal matter by the kinking of the colon near its attachment by the pylorocholic ligament Cf. *Coloptosis* [Hemmeter.] **C , Condylocoronoid,** a line drawn from the extremity of the condyle to the coronoid **C., Dorsal,** the notochord **C , Ferrein's,** the true vocal cords **C , Frontal,** the distance in a straight line from the bregma to the frontal point **C , Genital,** Thiersch's name for an embryonic structure formed from the two wolffian ducts and the müllerian ducts **C , Goniosymphyseal,** the distance from the gonion to the gnathion. **C of Hippocrates,** the tendo Achillis **C. Lumbosacral,** a nerve-trunk formed from the divisions of the fourth and fifth lumbar nerves **C , Muscular,** a cord like prominence of a muscle due to morbid excitability of its fibers **C , Sonorous,** the semicircular canals of the internal ear. **C., Spermatic, C., Testicular.** See *Spermatic Cord* (Illus Dict) **C , Tympanic.** See *Chorda tympani* (Illus Dict) **C , Vertebral.** See *Protovertebræ* (Illus Dict.). **C., Vocal, False.** See *C., False* (Illus Dict) **C , Vocal, True, C., Vocal, Inferior.** See *Vocal Bands* (Illus Dict). **C.s, Wilde's,** the transverse fibers of the callosum. **C.s, Willis'.** 1 See *Willis, Chords of* (Illus Dict) 2. See *C., Wilde's.*

Cordate (*kor'-dāt*) [*cor*, the heart] Heart-shaped

Cordein (*kor'-de-in*). A white crystalline substance used as an analgesic and antiseptic. Syn , *Methyltribromsalol.*

Cordia (*kor'-de-ah*) [*E and V. Cordus*, German physicians (1486–1535 and 1515–1544)]. A genus of shrubs and trees of the order *Boragineæ* **C. auriculata,** *D. C* , indigenous to Guiana; the leaves are used as an application to tumors and skin diseases. **C myxa,** L., a species indigenous to the East Indies, but cultivated in Arabia and Egypt The fruit is used in coughs, the powdered bark in ringworm, the root as a purgative

Cordiform (*kor'-de-form*) [*cor*, the heart; *forma*, form]. Cordate; shaped like a heart

Cordite (*kor'-dit*) A smokeless gunpowder consisting of guncotton dissolved in acetone and nitroglycerin.

Cordol (*kor'-dol*). See *Salol Tribromid*

Cordyl (*kor'-dil*). See *Acetyl-tribromsalol.*

Core. (See Illus Dict) **C., Atomic.** See *Coelectron.*

Corectomedialysis, Corectomodialysis (*kor-ek-to-me-*

di-al'-is-is, -mo-di-al'-is-is). See *Iridectomy* and *Coredialysis* (Illus. Dict.).

Corectopy. See *Corectopia* (Illus. Dict.).

Corediastole (*kor-e-di-as'-to-le*). See *Corediastasis* (Illus. Dict.)

Coreometry (*kor e-om'-et-re*) [κορή, pupil; μέτρον, a measure] The measurement of the pupil of the eye.

Coretodialysis (*kor-et-o-di-al'-is-is*). See *Coredialysis* (Illus. Dict.).

Coretomodialysis (*kor-et o-mo-di-al'-is-is*). See *Iridectomy* (Illus. Dict.)

Coriamyrtin. (See Illus Dict.) $C_{30}H_{36}O_{10}$. A cardiac stimulant Max. dose, $\frac{1}{6}$ gr (0 001 gm.)

Coriandrol (*kor-e-an'-drol*) $C_{10}H_{18}O$ The chief constituent of oil of coriander; a liquid isomeric of borneol.

Coridin (*kor'-id in*) $C_{10}H_{15}N$. A liquid base obtained from the distillation of bones

Cornaro's Diet A diet for indigestion and the results of riotous living, devised by Luigi Cornaro, a Venetian gentleman of the seventeenth century. It consisted of a daily allowance of bread, meat, and yolk of egg, amounting to 12 ounces in all With this he took 14 ounces of a light Italian wine each day.

Corneoblepharon (*kor-ne-o-blef'-ar-on*) [*corneus*, horny; βλέφαρον, the eyelid]. Adhesion of the surface of the eyelid to the cornea.

Corneoiritis (*kor-ne-o-ir-i'-tis*). Inflammation of both cornea and iris.

Corneosclera (*kor-ne-o-skle'-rah*) [*corneus*, horny; σκλήρος, hard] The cornea and sclera taken together

Cornet. (See Illus Dict.) 2 A bony layer. **C., Bertin's, C., Sphenoidal**, the anterior part of the body of the sphenoid bone

Corniculate (*kor-nik'-u-lat*) [*cornu*, a horn]. Furnished with horns or horn shaped appendages.

Corniculum. (See Illus. Dict.) **Cornicula of the Hyoid Bone, C. interna ossis hyoidei**, the small cornua of the hyoid **Cornicula santoriniana.** See *C. laryngis* (Illus. Dict.).

Cornin. (See Illus Dict.) 2 A bitter crystalline substance from the bark of *Cornus florida*. Syn., *Cornic acid*

Cornstalk Disease of Cattle and Horses. A disease caused by allowing cattle to feed on dry stalks left standing in the field after the corn has been picked in the fall. [Peters] It has been attributed (1) to corn-smut, (2) to scarcity of salt and water, (3) to "dry murrain," a hard and dry condition of the third stomach, supposed to be morbid, though really normal; (4) to the presence of potassium nitrate in the fodder, (5) to the presence of a bacterium [Billings] Syn., *Bronchopneumonia bovis*.

Cornu. (See Illus Dict.) **C ancyroide**, the postcornu. **C anterius** (of spinal cord). See *C ventrale*. **C. anterius cerebri.** See *Precornu* (Illus. Dict.). **C. cerebri inferius, C. cerebri laterale**, the medicornu. **C., Dental**, a horn of the dental pulp These extensions form the body of the dental pulp which corresponds with the positions of the cusps of the teeth. **C. descendens, C. inferius, C laterale, C. magnum, C. medium, C. sphenoidale**, the medicornu, that prolongation of the lateral ventricle which, curving outward around the back of the thalamus, descends beneath it and, extending forward and inward, ends in the anterior extremity of the hippocampal gyrus. **C. dorsale**, the dorsal projection of the mass of cinerea seen upon each half of the spinal cord in transverse section. Syn., *Posterior cornu, Crus posticum*. **C. inferius cerebri.** See *Medicornu* (Illus. Dict.). **C. occipitale, C., Posterior** (of the lateral ventricle), the postcornu, a conical prolongation of the lateral ventricle curving outward, backward, and inward into the occipital lobe. Syn., *C. amygdaloide; Cavitas digitata*. **C. posterius** (of the spinal cord) See *Cornu dorsale* **C. posterius cerebri.** See *Postcornu* (Illus. Dict.). **Cornua sphenoidalia.** See *Bones, Sphenoidal Turbinated* (Illus. Dict.). **Cornua sphenoidalia accessoria,** inconstant processes [illegible] the anterior aspect of the body of the sphenoid **Cornua of the Uterus.** 1 The lateral fundibuliform prolongations of the uterine cavity into which the fallopian tubes open. 2. The oviducts. **C. ventrale**, the ventral projection of the mass of cinerea seen upon each half of the spinal cord in transverse section Syn., *Crus anterius*

Cornucopia (*kor-nu-ko'-pe-ah*). See *Recess, Lateral* (Illus Dict.)

Cornus. (See Illus Dict.) 2 A genus of shrubs and trees of the order *Cornaceæ*.

Cornutin. (See Illus. Dict.) Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (0 005 gm.). **C Citrate**, dose $\frac{1}{6}$–$\frac{1}{6}$ gr. (0 003–0.006 gm.) in spermatorrhea.

Corona. (See Illus Dict.) 2 The corona radiata. **C. dentis**, the crown of a tooth. **Coronæ tubulorum.** See *Crypts of Lieberkuhn* (Illus. Dict.). **C. ulnæ** See *Olecranon* (Illus. Dict.)

Coronale (*kor-o-nal'-e*) [L.] The frontal bone.

Coronilla varia. (See Illus. Dict.) A succedaneum for digitalis in cardiac disease. An aqueous extract and a powder of the fresh plant are given in doses of 1½ gr.

Coronillien (*kor-o-nil'-i-en*) [*coronilla*, a little crown] An amorphous resin obtained from coronillin by heating with dilute hydrochloric acid It is a yellow powder soluble in alcohol, acetone, and chloroform, and insoluble in water

Coronillin. (See Illus. Dict.) Dose, 0 06–0.13 gm (1–2 gr.).

Coronion See *Koronion* (Illus. Dict.).

Coroparelcysis (*kor-o-par-el'-si-sis*) [κόρη, the pupil; παρέκκυσις, a drawing aside]. Operative displacement of the pupil to remedy partial opacity of the cornea by bringing it opposite a transparent part

Coroscopy (*kor-os'-ko-pe*) [κόρη, a pupil; σκοπεῖν, to view]. See *Retinoscopy* (Illus. Dict.)

Corpulin (*kor'-pu-lin*) A remedy for obesity, said to consist of bladder wrack (*Fucus vesiculosis*), tamarinds, and cascara sagrada

Corpus. (See Illus. Dict.) **Corpora amylacea.** See *Bodies, Amylaceous* **Corpora aranacea**, a granular substance occurring at times in the masses of papillomas. Syn., *Sand-bodies*. **C. caudatum**, a ganglion or free ring of gray matter circling around the lenticularis of the brain. It is massive in the frontal portion, but becomes attenuated caudad; the anterior portion is called the head, the posterior the tail. **C. cinereum.** See *Lamina cinerea* and *Terma* (Illus Dict.). **C. fibrosum**, a tough semiopaque body occurring in the ovary, due to some fibrous change in the corpus luteum. **Corpora mobilia articulorum** See *Arthrolith*. **C. okense.** See *Mesonephros* (Illus. Dict.). **C. psalloides, C. psaloides**, the lyre or psalterium. See *Lyra of the Fornix* (Illus Dict.). **C. rhomboidale.** See *Dentoliva* (Illus. Dict) **Corpora sesamoidea.** See *Corpora arantii* (Illus Dict.). **C. triticum.** See *Cartilago triticea* (Illus Dict)

Corpuscle. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. The particles given off by radium and other radioactive substances Cf *Ion* (Illus Dict.) and *Electron* **C., Amylaceous, C., Amyloid.** See *Bodies, Amylaceous*. **C., Axile, C., Axis, Kölliker's** name for the central portion of a

tactile corpuscle. Syn., *Axile body.* **C., Babes-Ernst's.** See *Bodies, Babes-Ernst's.* **C., Bennett's,** large epithelial cells, filled with fatty detritus, found in the contents of some ovarian cysts. A smaller variety of Bennett's corpuscles is also known as Drysdale's corpuscles. **C., Bone,** an osteoblast. **C., Burckhardt's,** peculiar angular or roundish bodies of a yellowish color found in the secretion of trachoma. **C.s, Cancroid,** the pearly bodies of squamous epithelioma. **C.s, Chorea.** See under *Chorea.* **C., Chromophile.** See *Bodies, Nissl's.* **C., Chyle,** lymph-corpuscles. **C., Colostrum.** See *Colostrum C's* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Concentric.** See *C., Hassall's.* **C.s of Cornalia.** See *Microbe de la pébrine,* in *Table of Bacteria* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Corneal,** connective-tissue corpuscles containing an oval nucleus and furnished with numerous branching processes occurring within the fibrous groundwork of the cornea. Syn., *C.s, Toynbee's. C.s, Virchow's.* **C., Cytoid,** a leukocyte. **C., Davaine's.** See *Bacillus anthracis,* in *Table of Bacteria* (Illus. Dict.). **C.s, Drysdale's Ovarian,** granular cells, nonnucleated and [illegible], which were regarded by Drysdale [illegible] fluid. **C.s, Genital,** special nerve-endings in the external genitalia. **C.s, Gierke's,** roundish colloid bodies, of a significance not yet determined, sometimes found in the central nervous system, they appear to be identical with Hassall's corpuscles. **C.s, Golgi's,** tendon-spindles; small fusiform bodies, resembling Pacini's corpuscles, existing in tendons, at the junction of the tendinous fibers with the muscular fibers. They have not been found in the ocular muscles. **C.s, Golgi-Mazzoni's.** See *C.s, Mazzoni's.* **C.s, Grandry's.** See under *Grandry* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Hassall's.** See under *Hassall* (Illus. Dict.). **C.s, Hayem's.** See *Hayem's C's.* **C.s, Herbst's,** small bodies resembling [illegible] corpuscles, found in the mucosa of the tongue of some animals and birds. **C.s, Jaworski's,** spiral bodies of mucus found in the gastric secretion in cases of pronounced hyperchlorhydria. **C.s, Key and Retzius',** encapsulated corpuscles found in the bill of some aquatic birds and [illegible] tion forms between Herbst's and [illegible]. **C.s, Langerhans' Stellate.** See *Langerhans' Cells* (Illus. Dict.). **C.s, Leber's.** See *C., Gierke's.* **C.s, Lostorfer's.** See *Lostorfer's C.s* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Lymph-, C., Lymphatic, C., Lymphoid.** See under *Lymph* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Mazzoni's,** a peripheral ending of a sensory nerve closely resembling Krause's end-bulb. **C.s, Meissner's.** See *C.s, Tactile, of Wagner* (Illus. Dict.). **C.s, Merkel's.** See *Grandry's C.s* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Miescher's.** See *Miescher's Sacs* (Illus. Dict.). **C.s, Milk-,** of v. Kölliker, cells containing fat-globules observed in the acini of the mammary gland and breaking up into milk-globules on reaching the lactiferous ducts. **C.s, Montgomery's.** See *Gland, Montgomery's* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Morgagni's.** See *Sac, Morgagni's.* **C.s, Muscle-,** the muscle-nuclei. See *Nucleus, Muscle* (Illus. Dict.). **C.s, Nunn's.** See *C., Bennett's.* **C.s, Palpation.** See *C., Tactile* (Illus. Dict.). **C.s, Patterson's,** the molluscum bodies, oval, shiny bodies found in the contents of the tubercles of molluscum contagiosum. **C., Pavement.** See *Cell, Endothelial* (Illus. Dict.). **C.s, Phantom.** See *Blood-platelets* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Polar,** the centrosome. **C.s, Ponfick's Shadow-.** See *Blood-platelets* (Illus. Dict.), also *Achromacyte.* **C., Rainey's.** See under *Rainey* (Illus. Dict.). **C.s, Reissner's,** the epithelial cells covering Reissner's membrane. **C.s, Rollett's Nerve-.** See *C.s, Golgi's.* **C.s, Shadow.** See *Achromacyte.* **C.s, Spleen, C.s, Splenic.** See *Malpighian Corpuscles* (Illus. Dict.). **C.s, Tactile.** (See Illus. Dict.) 2. See *Grandry's Corpuscles* (Illus. Dict.) **C.s, Taste.** See *Taste-buds* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Tendon-,** a tendon-cell. **C., Terminal.** See *Krause's Corpuscles* (Illus. Dict.). **C.s, Third.** See *Achromacyte.* **C.s, Touch.** See *C.s, Tactile* (Illus. Dict.). **C.s, Toynbee's,** the corneal corpuscles. **C.s, Transparent, of Norris.** See *Norris' Invisible* (Illus. Dict.). **C.s, Traube's.** See *Achromacyte.* **C.s, Typhic,** the epithelial cells of Peyer's patches which in typhoid fever have become [illegible] gh degeneration. **C.s, Vater's, C.s, Vater-Pacinian's.** See *C., Pacinian* (Illus. Dict.). **C.s, Virchow's.** See *C., Corneal.* **C., Zimmermann's,** achromacytes.

Corpusculum. (See Illus. Dict.) **C. articulare mobile.** See *Arthrolith.* **Corpuscula ossea, Ca. radiata, Ca. chalicophora.** See *Bone Lacunæ* (Illus. Dict.). **C. triticeum.** See *Cartilago triticea* (Illus. Dict.). **Corpuscula Wrisbergii,** the cuneiform cartilages.

Corradiation (*kor-a-de-a'-shun*) The act of radiating together, as focused rays.

Cortex. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. The external gray layer of the brain, the substantia corticalis, or cortical substance. 3. The peripheral portion of an organ situated just beneath the capsule. **C. corticis,** the outer sheath of the kidney. **C. Degeneration.** Synonym of *General Paralysis of the Insane.* See under *Paralysis* (Illus. Dict.).

Corticate (*kor'-te-kāt*) Furnished with a bark or cortex.

Corticifugal (*kor-te-sif'-u-gal*) [*cortex, fugere,* to flee]. Conducting away from the cortex.

Corticipetal (*kor-te-sip'-et-al*) [*cortex, petere,* to seek]. Conducting toward the cortex.

Corticoafferent (*kor-te-ko-af'-u-ent*) See *Corticipetal.*

Corticoefferent (*kor-te-ko-ef'-u-ent*). See *Corticifugal.*

Corticofugal. See *Corticifugal.*

Corticopetal. See *Corticipetal.*

Corticospinal (*kor-tik-o-spi'-nal*). Pertaining to the cortex and the spinal cord.

Corundum (*ko-run'-dum*) [Hind. *Kurand*] A native crystalline aluminum oxid, Al_2O_3. Mixed with melted shellac, it is formed into wheels for use in the dental laboratory and for grinding in general.

Coruscation (*kor-us-kā'-shun*) [*coruscare,* to glitter]. A glittering or flashing of light, also the subjective sensation of light-flashes.

Corycavin (*kor-ik'-av-in*) [*Corydalis, cava,* hollow, the former name of the species] An alkaloid obtained from *Corydalis tuberosa;* it crystallizes in small needles and fuses at 218° C.

Corydalin. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. An alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{27}NO_4$ (Freund), from *Corydalis tuberosa.* It occurs as a white crystalline powder, soluble in alcohol and ether, and melts at 135° C.; used as a heart tonic. Dose, 1–5 gr. (0.066–0.0333 gm.)

Corydalis. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A genus of plants of the order *Papaveraceæ.* **C. tuberosa,** D. C., holewort, hollow wort, an herb indigenous to Europe; the rhizome is anthelmintic and emmenagog. It contains corydalin, corytuberin, bulbocapnin, corycavin, corybulbin, and corydin.

Corydalnobilin (*kor-id-al-nob'-il-in*) $C_{20}H_{25}NO_5$. An alkaloid extracted from *Corydalis nobilis,* Pers.

Corydin (*kor'-id-in*). An amorphous alkaloid from *Corydalis tuberosa.*

Coryl (*kor'-il*) The name given to an anesthetic composed of ethyl chlorid and methyl chlorid in such proportions that the boiling-point of the mixture shall be about 32° F.

Coryleur (*kor-il-ur'*). The instrument with the aid of which coryl is employed.

Corylin (*kor'-il-in*) [κόρυλος, the hazel]. The globulin of English walnut (*Juglans regia*, L.) and filbert (*Corylus avellana*, L.)

Corynanthe (*kor-e-nan'-the*) [κόρυς, a helmet; ἄνθος, a flower]. A genus of rubiaceous trees **C. yohimbé**, K. Schumann, a tree growing in the Cameroons, yields yohimbéhé bark, which contains the alkaloid yohimbin or johimbin, which was referred by some writers (v. Dragendorff, p. 541) to a species of *Tabernæmontana*.

Corynebacterium (*kor-e-ne-bak-te'-re-um*). See *Mycobacterium*.

Corytuberin (*kor-e-tu'-ber-in*) $C_{19}H_{23}NO_4$ A principle occurring as dextrorotary silky needles obtained from *Corydalis tuberosa*, D. C. It blackens at 200° C. and decomposes without melting It is soluble in alkaline solutions and benzene, slightly soluble in chloroform and ether.

Cosaprin (*kos-ah'-prin*). $C_6H_4{<}^{SO_2Na}_{NH—CO—CH_3}$ The acetyl compound of sodium sulfanilate, a white crystalline mass soluble in water; an antipyretic. Dose, 5–8 gr. 3 times daily

Cosmic (*kos'-mik*) [κοσμος, the universe] World-wide, of wide distribution as cosmic disease

Costa. (See Illus. Dict.) **Costæ fluctuantes**, floating ribs. **Costæ illegitimæ**, **Costæ mendosæ**, **Costæ nothæ**, false ribs **Costæ legitimæ**, true ribs.

Costate (*kos'-tāt*). Ribbed; furnished with ribs or juga

Costiform (*kos'-te-form*) Rib-shaped.

Costoabdominal (*kos-to-ab-dom'-in-al*) Relating to the ribs and the abdomen

Costochondral (*kos-to-kon'-dral*). Pertaining to the ribs and their cartilages

Costoclavicular (*kos-to-klav-ik'-u-lar*). Pertaining to the clavicle and the ribs

Costocolic (*kos-to-kol'-lik*) Relating to the ribs and the colon.

Costocoracoid (*kos-to kor'-ak-oid*). Pertaining to the ribs and the coracoid process.

Costohumeral (*kos-to-hu'-mur-al*). Connected with the ribs and humerus.

Costoinferior (*kos-to-in-fe'-re-or*) Relating to the lower ribs; applied to forms of respiration

Costopubic (*kos-to-pu'-bik*) Relating to the ribs and the pubis.

Costopulmonary (*kos-to-pul'-mon-a-re*). Relating to the ribs and to the lungs

Costoscapular (*kos-to-skap'-u-lar*). 1. Relating to the ribs and the scapula. 2. The serratus magnus muscle.

Costosternal (*kos-to-stur'-nal*). Pertaining to the ribs and the sternum.

Costosuperior (*kos-to-su-pe'-re-or*). Relating to the upper ribs.

Costotrachelian (*kos-to-tra-ke'-le-an*) Relating to the ribs and to the transverse processes of the cervical vertebras.

Costotransverse (*kos-to-tranz'-vurs*). 1. Pertaining to the ribs and transverse vertebral processes. 2. The scalenus lateralis. See *Muscles*

Costotransversectomy (*kos-to-tranz-vurs-ek'-to-me*) [*costotransverse*; ἐκτομή, a cutting out]. Excision of part of a rib and a transverse vertebral process.

Costovertebral (*kos-to-vur'-te-bral*). Pertaining to the ribs and vertebras.

Costoxiphoid (*kos-to-zif'-foid*). Relating to the ribs and to the ensiform cartilage.

Cot (*kot*) [AS., *cote*]. 1. A small bed. 2. The finger of a glove. See *Finger-cot*. **C., Fever, C., Kibbee's**, a bed devised especially for applying cold water treatment to fever patients.

Cotarnin (*ko-tar'-nin*) [an anagram of narcotin] $C_{12}H_{13}NO_4$ An oxidation-product of narcotin **C., Hydrochlorate.** $C_{12}H_{15}NO_4.HCl.H_2O$, small yellow crystals, soluble in water and alcohol. It is an internal hemostatic. Dose, ½ to 2 gr. Syn., *Styptican*.

Cotoin. (See Illus. Dict.) It is employed in treatment of dysentery and cholera. Dose, 0.03–0.3 gm **C., Para-**, yellow crystals melting at 150° C; one-half as strong as cotoin

Cotton (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Marine**, a fine quality of cotton-wool obtained from the Levant. Syn., *Adenos* **C., Styptic**, cotton saturated with a styptic substance.

Cotyledon (*kot-il-e'-don*) [κοτυληδών, a socket]. 1. Any one of the numerous rounded portions into which the uterine surface of the placenta is divided. 2. A genus of plants of the order *Crassulaceæ*. **C. umbilicus**, navel-wort of Europe, has been highly recommended in epilepsy, but its medical properties are feeble. Dose of fresh juice, ½–1 fluidounce 2 or 3 times daily, to be continued for months in increased doses.

Cotylopubic (*kot-il-o-pu'-bik*) Relating to the os pubis and the acetabulum

Cotylosacral (*kot-il-o-sa' kral*). Relating to the acetabulum and the sacrum

Cough. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Chin**, whooping-cough. **C., Ear**, Fox's (of Scarborough, England) name for a peculiar reflex cough caused by irritation of the external auditory canal. **C., Morton's**, cough followed by the vomiting of food, occurring frequently in pulmonary tuberculosis **C., Pleuritic**, the dry, short, frequent cough of pleurisy, pneumonia, and phthisis, which accompanies the pain and friction-sounds of pleurisy and disappears with effusion or when bronchitis supervenes [Fagge and Pye-Smith.] **C., Sydenham's**, spasm of the respiratory muscles in hysteria **C., Throat**, that due to irritation of the pharynx. **C., Uterine**, a reflex cough occurring in sufferers from genital disease due to irritation of the uterovaginal fibers of the hypogastric plexus supplying the fornix vaginæ and cervix uteri and the nerves and ganglia supplying the fundus uteri and ovaries.

Coumarate (*koo'-mar-āt*). A salt of coumaric acid.

Coumaryl (*koo'-mar-il*) The hypothetic radicle of coumarin.

Counteraction (*kown tur-ak'-shun*) The action of a drug or agent opposed to that of some other drug or agent.

Counterfissure (*kown-ter-fish'-ur*). See *Contrafissura*

Counterpressure (*kown-tur-presh'-ur*). Pressure opposed to that from a contrary direction

Counterpuncture (*kown-tur-punk'-chur*). See *Counteropening* (Illus. Dict.)

Countess's Powder. Synonym of *Cinchona bark*.

Coupler (*kup'-lur*) [*copulare*, to bind]. 1. An arrangement for fastening wire to a tooth in correcting irregularities in dentition. 2. A device for connecting different parts of an electric apparatus. See *Button*, *Anastomosis*.

Courbaril-resin, Courbarin. See *Anime* (Illus. Dict.).

Courbometer (*koor-bom'-et-ur*) [Fr. *courbe*, a curve; μέτρον, a measure]. A device of Chatelain to show the curve of the alternating current.

Court, Airing. See *Airing-court*.

Courvoisier's Law. See under *Gallstones*.

Cousso (*koo'-so*). See *Brayera* (Illus. Dict.).

Coutoubea (*koo-too' be-ah*) [South American name]. A genus of plants of the order *Gentianea*. **C. apicata,** Aub., of Brazil, is emmenagog and anthelmintic.

Cover-glass. (See Illus Dict) **C. Gauge,** some form of fine calipers for measuring the thickness of the cover-glasses used in microscopic work

Cowl. (See Illus Dict) 2. The hood or cap of a ventilator.

Cowleyin (*kow'-la-in*) An alkaloid from *Cecropia peltata*, L., an urticaceous plant of the American tropics

Coxa. (See Illus. Dict) **C. vara,** bending or twisting of the neck of the femur **Coxarum morbus,** Hip-joint disease

Coxankylometer (*koks-ang-kil-om'-et-ur*) [*coxa*, hip, *ἀγκύλος*, bent, *μέτρον*, measure]. Volkmann's instrument for measuring the deformity in hip-disease

Coxarthritis (*koks ar-thri'-tis*) The same as *Coxitis*.

Coxitis (See Illus Dict.) **C. cotyloidea,** that confined principally to the acetabulum **C., Senile,** a rheumatoid disease of the hip joint occurring in old people, marked by pain, stiffness, and wasting without any tendency to suppuration

Coxopathy (*koks-op'-ath-e*) [*coxa*; *πάθος*, disease] Any affection of the hip-joint.

Crab-yaws. See *Frambesia* (Illus. Dict).

Cramp. (See Illus. Dict) **C. Bark,** the bark of *Viburnum opulus*. **C., Hephestic.** See *C., Hammerman's* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Intermittent,** tetany. **C. of the Jaw,** spasm of the anterior belly or the digastric muscle occurring after gaping and preventing closure of the mouth **C. Mimic.** See *Spasm, Facial* (Illus Dict). **C., Professional,** spasm of certain groups of muscles from continuous use in daily occupation, as writers' cramp, tailors' cramp, etc. **C.s, Tonic** (of the fingers and toes in children). Synonym of *Tetanilla*.

Cranial. (See Illus. Dict.) **C.-capacity, Modes of Measuring.** See under *Skull*.

Craniencephalometer (*kra-ne-en-sef-al-om'-et-ur*) [*κρανίον*, the skull; *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain; *μέτρον*, a measure] An instrument for determining the position of the gyri of the brain from the outer surface of the head.

Cranioabdominal (*kra-ne-o-ab dom'-in-al*). Relating to the cranium and the abdomen; applied to temperaments.

Craniocerebral (*kra-ne-o ser'-e-bral*). Relating to the cranium and the cerebrum.

Craniocervical (*kra-ne-o-sur'-vik-al*). Relating to the cranium and the neck.

Cranioclasty, Cranioclasy (*kra-ne-o-klas'-te, -klā-se*). See *Cranioclasm* (Illus. Dict.).

Craniognomy (*kra-ne-og'-no-me*). See *Cephalology* (Illus. Dict.).

Craniopathy (*kra-ne-op'-ath-e*). See *Cephalopathy* (Illus. Dict.).

Craniorrhachischisis (*kra-ne-or-rak-is'-kis-is*) [*κρανίον*, skull; *ῥαχις*, spine; *σχισις*, a cleaving]. Congenital fissure of the skull and spine.

Cranioschisis (*kra-ne-os'-kis-is*) [*κρανίον*, the skull; *σχίσις*, a cleaving]. Congenital fissure of the skull.

Craniostenosis (*kra-ne-o-sten-o'-sis*). See *Craniostegnosis* (Illus Dict)

Craniothoracic (*kra-ne-o thor-as'-ik*). Relating to the skull and the thorax, applied to temperaments.

Craniotonoscopy (*kra-ne-o-ton-os'-ko-pe*) [*κρανίον*, skull; *τόνος*, a tone; *σκοπεῖν*, to examine]. An auscultatory method devised by Gabritschewsky for the localization of the diseases of the bones of the skull (thinning or thickening) by means of the variations in sound transmitted through the bones and a special resonator (pneumatoscope) placed in the mouth.

Craniotripsotome (*kra-ne-o-trip'-so-tōm*) [*κρανίον*, skull; *τρῖψις*, a rubbing; *τεμνειν*, to cut]. v. Cassagny's instrument for performing cranioclasty.

Craniotrypesis (*kra-ne-o-trip-e'-sis*) [*κρανίον*, the skull; *τρύπησις*, a boring]. Trephining

Craniotympanic (*kra-ne-o-tim'-pan-ik*) [*κρανίον*, the skull; *τύμπανον*, a drum] Relating to the skull and tympanum; osteotympanic.

Craniovertebral (*kra-ne-o-vur'-te-bral*). Same as *Cerebrospinal*.

Craniovisceral (*kra-ne-o-vis'-ur-al*). Relating to the cranium and the viscera.

Cranitis (*kra-ni'-tis*). Inflammation of a cranial bone.

Craseology, Crasiology (*kras-e-ol'-o-je*) [*κρᾶσις*, mixture; *λόγος*, science]. The science of temperaments.

Crassamen (*kras'-am-en*). See *Crasamentum* (Illus Dict.). **C. sanguinis.** See *Buffy Coat* (Illus. Dict.).

Cratægus (*kra-te'-gus*) [*κρατεγος*, the hawthorn] A genus of rosaceous shrubs. **C oxyacantha,** L., a European shrub, contains a crystallizable principle, crategin, in the bark. A strong tincture in doses of 3 drops is used in heart-disease

Craurosis. See *Kraurosis* (Illus. Dict.).

Crealbin (*kre-al'-bin*) An internal antiseptic said to consist of creolin and albumin Syn., *Creolalbin*.

Creasotal (*kre-as'-o-tal*). See *Creasote carbonate*.

Creasote, Creasotum. (See Illus Dict) **C, Alpha-,** a preparation containing the constituents of normal creasote mixed in such proportion that it contains 25% of crystallin[illegible] **C Benzoate,** an antiseptic used as a [illegible]s of the throat and nose. **C.-calcium Chlorhydrophosphate,** a white syrupy mass used in tuberculosis Dose, 3–8 gr. (0 29–0.52 gm) twice daily **C. Carbonate,** guaiacol carbonate with other carbonates containing 90% beechwood creasote It is a clear, light-brown, oily liquid, odorless and slightly bitter; soluble in oils, alcohol, and ether, and insoluble in water Max daily dose in tuberculosis, 80 ♏ (5 c.c.). It is recommended in treatment of croupous pneumonia. Dose, 15 gr every 2 hours Syn., *Creosotal* **C.-chloroform.** See *Chloroform creasote* **C.-magnesia,** a mixture of creasote and calcined magnesia, free from odor and taste of creasote. It is insoluble in water, but the addition of a few drops of HCl and warming dissolves it to a fluid It is a non-irritant antiseptic Dose, 8 gr (0.13 gm). Syn., *Kreosolid; Magnesium Creosotate*. **C Oleate,** a yellowish, oily liquid used for the same purposes as creasote. Dose, 40–60 gr (2 6–10 4 gm) daily. Syn., *Oleocreasote; Creasote-oleic ether* **C.-Phosphate,** $PO_4(C_6H_7)_3$, a syrupy [illegible] 80% of creasote and 20% of phosphoric it is used as a substitute for creasote. Syn , *Tricreasote phosphate*. **C. Tannophosphate,** an amber-colored fluid used in tuberculosis. **C. Valerianate,** a noncaustic fluid which boils at 240° C It is used in treatment of all forms of tuberculosis. Dose, 0 2 gm. in capsules Syn , *Eosot*.

Creatin. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Dehydrated,** creatinin.

Creatinemia (*kre-at-in-e'-me-ah*) [*κρέας*, flesh; *αἷμα*, blood]. An excess of creatin in the blood.

Credé's Ointment. A soluble silver ointment, made from colloidal silver, applied by inunctions in septicemia and pyemia. Dose, ℨss to ℨj, repeated every 12 hours until abatement of symptoms.

Creek Dots. Small shining dots, of unknown nature and often hereditary, occurring at times in the retina anterior to the retinal vessels; they were so named by Marcus Gunn, who first described them.

Cremnophobia (*krem-no-fo'-be-ah*) [*κρημνός*, a crag; *φόβος*, fear]. Morbid fear of precipices.

Cremometer (*krem-om'-et-ur*) [*cremor*, cream; μετρον, a measure]. A graduated tube for determining the percentage of cream in milk.

Crenate. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A salt of crenic acid.

Creoform (*kre'-o-form*) A solid, tasteless antiseptic consisting of guaiacol, creasote, and formaldehyd.

Creolalbin (*kre-ol-al'-bin*) See *Crealbin*.

Creosal (*kre'-o-sal*). A dark-brown, very hygroscopic powder, with odor and taste of creasote, obtained by heating beechwood creasote with tannic acid and phosphorous oxychlorid It is soluble in water, acetone, alcohol, and glycerin, insoluble in ether. It is antiseptic and astringent and is used in bronchial inflammations Dose, 1–9 gm. daily Syn., *Tannosal*.

Creosin (*kre'-o-sin*) A compound of creasote, iodin, calcium hypophosphite, and balsam of Peru, it is used like creasote.

Creosoform (*kre-o'-so-form*). A combination of creasote and formaldehyd, occurring as a greenish powder.

Creosolid (*kre-o-sol'-id*) See *Creasote-magnesia*.

Creosomagnesol (*kre-o-so mag'-ne-sol*) A dry mixture of potassium hydroxid, creasote, and magnesia; antiseptic Dose, 2 gr. (0.13 gm.) in pill with honey.

Creosotal (*kre-o'-so-tal*) See *Creasote carbonate*.

Crepitation, Crepitus. (See Illus Dict) **C. indux**, a crepitant rale heard in pneumonia at the beginning of hepatization **C, Silken**, a sensation such as is produced when two surfaces of silk are rubbed together, felt by the hand when manipulating a joint affected with hydarthrosis.

Cresamin (*kre'-am-in*) An antiseptic and germicide mixture of ethylene diamin and trikresol.

Cresaprol (*kre'-ap-rol*) *Cresin*.

Crescent. (See Illus Dict.) 2. A form of *Plasmodium malariæ*, one of the crescentic, nonflagellate, refractive, pigmented bodies seen in the blood of persons suffering from protracted forms of malarial poisoning, *i. e.*, after the second week in estivoautumnal fever, in the malarial remittent, and the cachectic victims of chronic malaria **C.-sphere**, Lamberton's term for that phase of development of the malarial parasite when it becomes sausage-shaped or crescent shaped It constitutes a sexual phase of the parasite and is destined to be swallowed by *Anopheles* and to carry on the further life-history of the parasite. **C.s of the Spinal Cord**, the lateral gray bands of the spinal cord as seen in horizontal section.

Crescentic (*kres-ent'-ik*) 1 Shaped like a new moon. 2. Derived from a member of the genus *Crescentia*; *e. g.*, crescentic acid.

Cresin (*kre'-sin*) A mixture of cresol, 25%, and sodium cresoxylacetate; a brown, clear fluid, said to be less poisonous than phenol It is used in ½%–1% solution as a wound antiseptic. Syn., *Cresaprol*.

Cresochin (*kres'-o-kin*). See *Quinosol*.

Cresol. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Paramethyl Phenol*. **C.anytol**, a compound of anytol and cresol, used as a bactericide. **C.-naphthol**, a brown, viscous tar-like liquid, insoluble in water; it is used as a germicide. **C. Iodid.** See *Losophan* (Illus. Dict.). **C. Salicylate, C.-salol.** See *Cresalol* (Illus. Dict.).

Crest. (See Illus Dict) **C., Auditive.** See *Crista acustica* (Illus. Dict) **C., Deltoid**, a ridge on the humerus at the attachment of the deltoid muscle. **C., Dental.** See *Dental Ridges* and *Ridge, Maxillary* (Illus. Dict.). **C. of the Ethmoid Bone.** See *Crista galli* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Ethmoidal.** 1. A transverse ridge on the inner aspect of the nasal process of the superior maxilla. 2. The superior turbinated crest. **C., Gingival.** See *Ridge, Maxillary* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Incisor** (of Henle), the forward prolongation of the nasal crest, terminating in the anterior nasal spine; the cartilage of the nasal septum rests upon it. **Syn.**, *Crista incisiva*. **C., Infratemporal**, one on the outer aspect of the great wing of the sphenoid and separating the part of the bone which partly forms the temporal fossa from that which aids in forming the zygomatic fossa. **C., Lambdoid.** See *C., Occipital* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Obturator**, a bony ridge running from the spine of the os pubis to the anterior end of the condyloid notch. **C., Orbital.** See *Orbital Ridge* (Illus Dict.). **C., Sacral, C. of Sacrum**, a series of eminences forming a longitudinal ridge on the middle line of the posterior surface of the sacrum. **C., Sphenoid**, a thin ridge of bone in the median line of the anterior surface of the body of the sphenoid bone. **C., Sphenomaxillary**, an arched crest formed in part by the anterior surface of the great wing of the sphenoid and in part by the pterygoid process forming the border of the sphenomaxillary fissure. **C., Spiral.** See *Crista spiralis* (Illus Dict.). **C., Sublingual**, in veterinary anatomy, a ridge on the floor of the mouth at the apex of which the sublingual glands open. **C., Supramastoid**, a bony ridge above the external auditory meatus **C., Temporal.** See *Ridge, Temporal* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Zygomatic**, the anterior border of the great wing of the sphenoid; it articulates with the malar bone and separates the orbital from the temporal surface.

Cresyl (*kres'-il*). C_7H_7. The radicle of cresol. **C. Hydrate**, cresyl alcohol.

Cresylate (*kres'-il at*). Any compound of cresol with a metallic radicle.

Cresylol (*kres'-il-ol*). See *Cresol* (Illus. Dict.).

Creta. (See Illus. Dict.) **C. præparata**, calcium carbonate obtained by precipitation. **Cretæ pulvis compositus**, compound powder of chalk, consisting of chalk, 30 parts; acacia in powder, 20 parts; sugar, 50 parts Dose, 5–60 gr. (0.333–4 gm.).

Cretaceous. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Chalky-white in color.

Cretinism. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Acquired, C., Adult.** Synonym of *Myxedema*.

Cretinoid Condition in Adults. [Sir Wm. Gull, 1873.] Synonym of *Myxedema*.

Cribration (*krib-ra'-shun*) [*cribrum*, a sieve]. 1. The state of being cribriform, or perforate 2. The act of sifting.

Cribrum (*krib'-rum*) [L., pl., *cribra*]. A sieve. **C. benedictum**, a perforate septum, supposed by the ancients to separate two hypothetic cavities of the kidneys, by which the blood in the upper one was strained and freed from impurities **Cribra orbitalia**, inconstant porosities behind the edge of the orbit on the inferior surface of the orbital plate of the frontal bone; they may be cauldesacs or, when developed more fully, may communicate

Cricoarytenoid (*kri-ko-ar-it-e'-noid*) [κρικος, a ring; αρυταινα, a pitcher; ειδος, likeness] Pertaining to the cricoid and arytenoid cartilages.

Cricohyoid, Cricohyoideus (*kri-ko-hi'-oid, -oid'-e-us*). Relating to the cricoid cartilage and the hyoid bone.

Cricoidectomy (*kri-koid-ek'-to-me*) [κρικος, a ring; εκτεμνειν, to cut out]. The excision of the cricoid cartilage.

Cricothyroid, Cricothyroidean (*kri-ko-thi'-roid, -thi-roid'-e-an*). Relating to the cricoid and the thyroid cartilages.

Cricothyrotomy (*kri-ko-thi-rot'-o-me*). Cricotomy with division of the cricothyroid ligament.

Cricotracheal, Cricotrachealis (*kri-ko-tra'-ke-al, -tra-ke-a'-lis*). Relating to the cricoid cartilages and to the trachea.

Cricotracheotomy (*kri-ko-trak-e-ot'-o-me*) [κρικος, a

ring; *τράχηλος*, neck; *τομή*, a cutting]. Tracheotomy through the cricoid cartilage

Crinate, Crinated (*krin'-āt, -ā'-ted*) [*crinis*, a hair]. Bearded with long hairs or hair-like processes; crinite.

Criniform (*krin'-i-form*) [*crinis*, a hair; *forma*, form]. Filiform; resembling hair.

Crinose (*krin'-ōz*). Hairy

Crinosity (*krin-os'-it-e*). Hairiness.

Crisis. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 Paroxysmal disturbance of function accompanied with pain. **C., Bronchial,** a paroxysm of dyspnea sometimes occurring in tabes. **C., Cardiac,** a paroxysm of cardiac distress or disordered action **C.-chamber,** a term applied by Mesmer to special apartments in which he treated such of his patients as had a crisis as the result of his influence. **Crises, Dietl's,** paroxysms of gastric distress occurring in nephroptosis. **C., Doctrine of,** the theory that the gradual climax of morbid phenomena was announcement of the completion of the union of morbific material—which could then be evacuated by the sweat, urine, or stools, spontaneously or by the administration of diuretics, purgatives, etc. **C, Enteralgic,** a paroxysm of pain in the lower part of the abdomen occurring in tabes. **C, Fulgurant, C, Fulgic,** paroxysmal spasms coming on with extreme suddenness **C., Hematic, C., Hemic,** the crisis in a fever marked by increase in the number of blood-plates. **C., Nephralgic, C., Nephritic,** a ureteral paroxysm of pain observed in tabes. **C., Rectal,** severe rectalgia in tabes dorsalis **C., Tabetic,** paroxysmal pain occurring in the course of tabes dorsalis.

Crispation (*krisp-a'-shun*) [*crispare*, to curl].. 1 See *Crispatura*. 2. A slight involuntary quivering of the muscles.

Crispatura (*kris-pah-tu'-rah*) [L.]. A puckering; a contracture. **C. tendinum,** Dupuytren's contraction

Crista. (See Illus. Dict.) **C. ampullaris.** See *C. acustica* (Illus Dict.). **C. basilaris.** See *Pharyngeal Tubercle* (Illus. Dict.). **C buccinatoria,** a ridge giving origin to the fibers of the buccinator muscle, found in the groove on the anterior surface of the coronoid process of the lower jaw. **C. capituli,** one on the head of a rib dividing its articular surface into two parts. **C. colli inferior,** one on the lower aspect of the neck of a rib. **C. colli superior,** one on the upper aspect of the neck of a rib. **C. femoris.** See *Linea aspera*, in *Lines, Table of* (Illus. Dict.). **C. fenestræ rotundæ,** the sharp border of the fenestra rotunda. **C. frontalis externa.** See *Ridge, Temporal* (Illus. Dict.). **C. frontalis interna.** See *Crest, Frontal* (Illus. Dict.). **C. glutæorum,** the intertrochanteric lines. See *Lines* (Illus Dict.). **C. ilii,** the crest of the ilium **C. iliopectinea.** See *Line, Iliopectineal* (Illus. Dict.). **C. interossea.** See *Ridge, Interosseous* (Illus Dict.). **Cristæ superciliares.** See *Ridge, Superciliary* (Illus. Dict.). **C. vestibuli,** an almost vertical bony ridge on the inferior and median walls of the vestibule of the ear separating the fovea hemiellipticа from the recessus hemisphæricus. Syn., *Pyramis vestibuli*. **C. zygomatica.** See *Crest, Zygomatic*.

Cristallin (*kris'-tal-in*) A kind of collodion, in which the ether and alcohol employed as solvents for pyroxylin are replaced by methyl alcohol. It does not dry so readily as ordinary collodion. Syn., *Crystallin*.

Cristate (*kris'-tāt*). Crested.

Critical. (See Illus Dict.) Syn, *Decretorius*. **C. Period,** Beard's term for the termination of that period in the development of mammals in which the fetus draws its supplies from the yolk-sac The parts of the embryo being all differentiated at the critical period, it may be discharged from the uterus, as in the marsupials, but in the higher *Mammalia*, gestation is prolonged beyond the "critical period" **C. Phase,** Beard's term for the first stage in the development of the mammalian fetus, in which it draws its supplies from the yolk sac. **C. Unit,** that period of time which, in any given species of metatherian or eutherian mammal, represents the [illegible] development from the moment of fe[illegible] the critical period all the parts or foundations of the embryo have come into existence [Beard.]

Croaking, Respiratory (in babies). A peculiar stridor developing at birth, enduring for one or two years, and disappearing. Syn, *Laryngeal congenital spasm; Laryngeal congenital stridor*.

Crocated (*kro'-ka-ted*) [*κρόκος*, crocus] Containing saffron.

Croceous (*kro'-se-us*). Saffron-colored; containing saffron.

Crocetin (*kro'-set-in*) [*crocus*, crocus]. $C_{24}H_{46}O_9$ A clear red powder obtained from crocin by decomposition with lime. It is soluble in alcohol and ether, and insoluble in water.

Crocidism, Crocidismus, Crocidixis (*kro'-sid-izm, -iz'-mus, -iks'-is*). See *Carphology* (Illus. Dict.).

Croconate (*kro'-kon-āt*). A salt of croconic acid.

Croconic (*kro-kon'-ik*). Saffron colored

Crocose (*kro'-kōz*) A dextrorotary sugar obtained from crocin by decomposition

Crocoxanthin (*kro-ko-zan'-thin*) A yellow pigment occurring in the petals of *Crocus aureus*, Sibth

Crocus. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 A genus of plants of the order *Irideæ*. **C.-iron.** See *Iron Oxid, Brown*.

Crocydocarcinoma (*kro-sid-o-kar-sin-o'-mah*) See *Inocarcinoma* (Illus Dict.)

Cross. (See Illus Dict.) 2 A structure in which parts cross each other **C.-education,** F W Scripture's term for the curious results that appear in certain cases where exercise of an organ or limb develops not only that particular organ or limb, but the corresponding one on the opposite side. **C -foot,** pes varus **C, Occipital.** See *Occipital Protuberance, Internal* (Illus. Dict.)

Crossway, Charcot's Sensory. Carrefour sensitif; the posterior third of the posterior limb of the internal capsule **C, Motor,** the motor decussation

Crotaphion (*kro-taf'-e-on*) [*κρόταφος*, the temple of the head]. A craniometrical point at the dorsal end of the pterion.

Crotaphitic (*kro-taf-it'-ik*) [*κρόταφος*, the temple]. See *Temporal* (Illus. Dict.)

Crotin (*kro'-tin*). A mixture of toxic albuminoids contained in croton seeds. It is a yellowish powder containing about 21% of ashes, soluble in water and in a 10% solution of sodium chlorid; it is a protoplasmic poison

Crotonate (*kro'-ton-āt*). A salt of crotonic acid.

Crotonic (*kro-ton'-ik*) Belonging to or derived from a plant belonging to the genus *Croton*, *e.g*, crotonic acid.

Crotonism (*kro'-ton-izm*) Poisoning by croton oil; a condition marked by hemorrhagic gastroenteritis.

Crotonitril (*kro-to-ni'-tril*). C_4H_5N. A liquid with a faint odor of garlic obtained from allyl iodid by the action of potassium cyanid; sp. gr. 0.8351; boils at 119° C.

Crotonylene (*kro-ton'-il-ēn*). C_4H_6. A colorless liquid found in a gaseous state in illuminating gas.

Crounotherapy (*kru-no-ther'-ap-e*) [*κρουνός*, a spring; *therapy*). Riesman's term for the employment of mineral waters for drinking cures.

Croup. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Artificial, traumatic**

membranous laryngitis. **C., Bronchial.** See *Bronchitis, Plastic.* **C.-kettle,** a small boiler heated by a lamp and contained within a metallic cylinder. The boiler is furnished with an inhaling tube, and either water or any medicament may be placed within it and the escaping steam inhaled **C., Diphtheric,** laryngeal diphtheria. **C , Intestinal** (Clamens). Synonym of *Mucous Colitis*

Croupine (*kroop'-ĕn*) Laryngismus stridulus (*q. v.*)

Crowd-poison (*krowd-poi'-son*). Volatile organic matter recognizable in the expired air of crowded places.

Crown. (See Illus. Dict) **C.-bark.** See *Loxa Bark* (Illus. Dict). **C., Fibrous, C., Radiating.** See *Corona radiata* (Illus Dict.). **C., French.** See *Corona veneris* (Illus. Dict.). **C.gall,** a disease of the peach, apricot, almond, prune, plum, apple, pear, English walnut, grape, raspberry, blackberry, cherry, poplar, and chestnut, due to a parasite plasmodium, *Dendrophagus globosus* **C , Post and Plate,** a porcelain facing with a backing of gold, and a post fitting the enlarged pulp canal, and a disc covering the exposed surface of the tooth root. [Harris] **C.-setting,** the operation of joining an artificial crown to the root of a natural tooth , improperly called "pivoting "

Crucifer (*kru'-sif-ur*) [*crux,* cross; *ferre,* to bear]. Any member of the order *Cruciferæ*

Cruciferous (*kru-sif'-ur-us*) Relating to the order *Cruciferæ.*

Cruciform (*kru'-se-form*) [*crux,* a cross; *forma,* form] Crucial, shaped like a cross.

Crudivorous (*kru-div'-or-us*) [*crudus,* raw , *vorare,* to devour] Applied to savages subsisting entirely upon uncooked food

Cruentous (*kru-ent'-tus*) [*cruor,* blood] Bloody.

Cruenturesis (*kru-en-tu-re'-sis*) [*cruentus,* bloody; *οὖρον,* urine] Hematuria.

Cruor (*kru'-or*) [*cruor,* blood]. Coagulated blood

Crupper. (See Illus. Dict) 2 The sacrococcygeal region 3 The base of the tail in mammals

Crurin (*kru'-rin*) Edinger's name for *Quinolinbismuthsulfocyanid.*

Cruritis (*kru-ri'-tis*) [*crus,* a leg]. See *Phlegmasia dolens* (Illus. Dict.).

Crurogenital (*kru-ro-jen' it-al*) [*crus,* a leg , *genitalis,* relating to generation] Relating to the thighs and the genitals

Cruroinguinal (*kru-ro-ing'-gwin-al*) Relating to the thigh and the groin

Crus [pl., *crura*]. (See Illus. Dict.) **Crura antheli-cis, Crura bifurcata,** two ridges on the inner aspect of the external ear converging at the anthelix. Syn., *Radices anthelicis.* **Crura of the Fornix.** See *Pillars, Anterior* and *Posterior, of the Fornix* (Illus. Dict)

Crust. (See Illus. Dict) **C., French,** syphilis. **C., Milk, C., Milky.** See *Achor* (Illus Dict.). **C. of the Peduncle.** See *Crusta* (Illus Dict).

Crusta. (See Illus Dict) **C. inflammatoria.** See *Buffy Coat* (Illus. Dict.). **C. lamellosa,** psoriasis. **C. osteoides (radicis).** See *C. petrosa* (Illus. Dict). **C. pleuritica.** See *Buffy Coat* (Illus. Dict.).

Crutch. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Perineal,** a support or brace of various forms by means of which the leg of a patient in the lithotomy position may be adjusted or held at any height or angle

Cry. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Epileptic.** See under *Epileptic* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Hydrencephalic.** See *Hydrocephalic Cry* (Illus. Dict.).

Cryalgesia (*kri-al-je'-ze-ah*) [κρύος, cold; ἄλγησις, pain]. Pain from the application of cold.

Crymotherapy (*kri-mo-ther'-ap-e*) [κρύος, cold; θεραπεία, therapy]. Ribard's term for the therapeutic use of great cold applied locally. A bag filled with carbonic snow at a temperature 176° F. below zero is applied daily for half an hour to the pit of the stomach. It is previously surrounded by cotton to prevent injury to the skin. These applications are stated to increase the appetite in tuberculous patients.

Cryogenin (*kri-oj'-en-in*). Metabenzaminosemicarbazid It is given in treatment of tuberculosis for diminishing the fever, being innocuous and effective Dose, 3–20 gm

Cryolite (*krī'-ol-īt*) [κρύος, cold ; λίθος, stone]. A mineral occurring in large beds in Greenland; it is a fluoride of sodium and aluminium, and is used extensively in the preparation of sodium carbonate and alumina.

Cryoscopic (*kri-os-kop'-ik*). Relating to cryoscopy.

Cryoscopy (*kri-os'-ko-pe*) [κρύος, cold ; σκοπεῖν, to examine] The process whereby the freezing-point of certain liquids, blood, urine, etc., may be compared with that of distilled water Syn., *Algeoscopy.*

Cryostase (*krī'-os-tāz*) A compound of equal parts of phenol, camphor, saponin, and traces of oil of turpentine It solidifies when heated and becomes liquid when cooled to below 0° C. Recommended as an antiseptic

Crypt. (See Illus. Dict) **C.s, Multilocular.** 1. Sharpey's name for simple glands with pouched or sacculated walls. 2. The lobules of a racemose gland **C s, Synovial.** See *Bursæ mucosæ* (Illus. Dict) **C.s, Synoviparous,** extensions of the synovial membranes sometimes perforating the capsule of the joints and occasionally becoming shut off from the main sac **C s of the Tongue,** small pits in the mucosa of the tongue with walls studded with globular projections, each of which contains a vascular loop and is furnished with lymph-follicles **C.s, Sebaceous,** the sebaceous glands

Crypta. (See Illus. Dict) 2. See *Glomerulus* (Illus. Dict). **Cryptæ littrii,** the preputial glands **Cryptæ minimæ, Cryptæ mucosæ.** See *Crypts of Lieberkuhn* (Illus Dict). **Cryptæ odoriferæ, Cryptæ preputiales, Cryptæ tysonianæ,** the preputial glands.

Cryptobiotic (*krip-to bi-ot'-ik*) [κρύπτος, concealed ; βίος, life]. Having dormant life ; applied formerly to calculi, crystals, or any inanimate objects which increase in size. Syn , *Lithobiotic.*

Cryptocarya (*krip-to-kar'-e ah*) [κρυπτός, concealed ; κάρυον, a nut]. A genus of plants of the order *Laurineæ* **C. australis,** Benth., Australian nutmeg, contains an alkaloid which causes death by asphyxia if administered to warm-blooded animals. **C. guaianensis,** Meissn , of Brazil, and **C. moschata,** Mart., Brazilian nutmeg, have carminative and antidysenteric fruit, and the latter contains ethereal and fatty oil and cryptocaryin. **C. mandioccana,** Meissn., a species of Brazil, has bark used in treatment of diarrhea.

Cryptococcus (*krip-to-kok'-us*). See *Bacteria, Table of* (Illus Dict.).

Cryptocrystalline (*krip-to-kris'-tal-ĕn*). See *Microcrystalline* (Illus. Dict).

Cryptogenic (*krip-to-jen'-ik*) [κρυπτός, concealed; γεννᾶν, to produce]. 1. Obscure in origin. 2. Parasitic from the beginning within another living organism.

Cryptolithiasis (*krip-to-lith-i'-as-is*) [κρυπτός, concealed; λίθος, stone]. The calcification and ossification of tumors of the skin and subcutaneous tissue.

Cryptomerorrhachischisis (*krip-to-mer-o-rak-is'-kis-is*) [κρυπτός, hidden; μέρος, a part; ῥάχις, the spine ; σχίζειν, to cleave]. Spina bifida occulta, a variety with bony deficiency but without a tumor.

Cryptoporus (*krip-to'-por-us*) [κρυπτός, hidden; πόρος, a pore]. Having hidden or obscure pores.

Cryptoscope (*krip'-to-skop*) [κρυπτός, concealed; σκοπεῖν, to view]. See *Fluoroscope*

Crystal. (See Illus. Dict.) **C.s, Asthma.** See under *Asthma* (Illus. Dict.). **C.s, Bizzozero's.** See *C.s, Charcot-Leyden's.* **C.s, Blood.** See under *Blood* (Illus. Dict.) **C.s, Boettcher's.** See *Crystals, Spermin.* **C.s, Charcot's, C.s, Charcot-Leyden's,** octahedral or hexahedral crystals found in the sputum of asthma and fibrinous bronchitis and in other forms of sputum, in the blood in leukemia, in the intestines in infection with parasites, and in nasal polypi; they are stained yellow with iodin. Cf. *C.s, Spermin.* **C.s, Charcot-Neumann's, C.s, Charcot-Robin's.** See *C.s, Charcot-Leyden's.* **C.s, Coffin-lid,** crystals of triple phosphate found in the urine in dyspepsia and cystitis. See *Table of Urinary* [illegible] Illus. Dict.). **C.s, Complex,** those having dissimilar faces. **C.s, Dumb-bell.** See under *Dumb* (Illus. Dict.) **C.s, Ear.** See *Otolith* (Illus. Dict.). **C.s, Florence's.** those produced in semen by treatment with a solution consisting of 30 parts water; 1.65 parts iodin; and 2.54 parts potassium iodid. The reaction is produced under the cover-glass. The drop of iodin solution is placed upon the slide; a drop of spermatic fluid, or a watery extract of a suspicious spot, is placed near by, and then the cover-glass is so placed that the line of contact of the two fluids meets near its center. At the point of contact of the two fluids there is immediately formed a layer of granules and crystals. The crystals are of a long, rhombic form, about three times as long as broad. Sometimes they are much longer and look like needles. These crystals are brown in color, and dichroic. **C.s, Hedgehog.** See *Hedgehog* (Illus. Dict.). **C.s, Hemin.** See *Hemin* (Illus. Dict.). **C.s, Knife-rest,** peculiar indented crystals of triple phosphate occasionally found in urine. **C.s, Lead-chamber,** those found in the lead-chambers in which sulfuric acid is manufactured and having the composition $HSO_4(NO_2)$. **C.s, Leyden's.** See *C.s, Charcot-Leyden's* **C.s, Lubarsch's,** minute crystals found postmortem in the epithelial cells of the testis, and regarded as distinct from Boettcher's and Charcot's crystals. **C.s, Neumann's.** Same as *C.s, Charcot-Leyden's.* **C.s, Schweiner's.** See *C.s, Charcot-Leyden's.* **C.s, Spermin,** a combination of phosphoric acid with a base spermin ($C_7H_{15}N$), forming long, monoclinic, prism-like crystals with curved edges, found in spermatic fluid after drying it or allowing it to stand and in desiccated white of egg. A strong solution of iodid and potassium iodid stains them a deep brown or violet. Syn., *C.s, Boettcher's.* Cf. *C.s, Charcot-Leyden's* **C.s, Teichmann's.** See *Hemin* (Illus. Dict.). **C.s of Venus,** those of copper sulfate. **C.s, Virchow's,** bright yellow or orange-colored crystals of hematoidin sometimes found in extravasated blood. **C.s, Zenker's.** See *C.s, Charcot-Leyden's.*

Crystalban (*kris-tal'-ban*). Of Payer, a resinous constituent of gutta-percha

Crystalbumin (*kris-tal'-bu-min*). An albuminous body found by Béchamp in the watery extract of crystalline lens.

Crystalfibrin (*kris-tal-fi'-brin*) An albuminous body obtained by means of hydrochloric acid from crystalline lens.

Crystallin. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. See *Crystallin*

Crystallization. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Alcohol of,** an alcohol uniting molecule by molecule with a crystalline substance and aiding in the preservation of the crystalline form of the latter.

Crystallographic (*kris-tal-o-graf'-ik*) [*crystal*; γράφειν, to write] Relating to the characterization of a state or condition obtained by crystalline deposit.

Crystallomagnetism (*kris-tal-o-mag'-net-izm*). That property by which certain crystals point to the north when suspended horizontally.

Crystallometry (*kris-tal-om'-et* [illegible] tal; μέτρον, a measure] The [illegible] ment of the angles of crystals.

Crystallose (*kris'-tal-oz*). Sodium saccharinate.

Crystalluridrosis (*kris-tal u-rid ro'-sis*) [κρύσταλλος, crystal; οὖρον, urine; ἱδρώς, sweat]. A condition marked by excretion of urinary elements in the sweat which crystallize on the skin.

Ctenizа (*ten-e'-zah*) [κτενίζειν, to comb] A genus of spiders of the family *Theraphosidæ*, containing the giant trap-door spiders and the mason, mining or bird-spiders. **C cæmentaria,** Latreille, a poisonous species of south Europe, especially of Corsica and Andalusia. **C californica,** a venomous species of the southwestern United States. **C. fodiens,** Cambridge, and **C. sauvagii,** Rossi, are poisonous species of south Europe.

Ctenodont (*ten'-o-dont*) [κτείς, a comb; ὀδούς, a tooth]. Having pectinate teeth.

Cuban Itch See under *Itch.*

Cubeb (See Illus. Dict.) **C.-oleoresin,** an ethereal extract from the fruit of *Piper cubeba*, L. fil., soluble in alcohol and ether It is antiseptic and expectorant. Dose, 5–30 m (0.3–1.8 c.c.)

Cubebism (*ku'-beb-izm*) Poisoning by cubebs; it is marked by [illegible]

Cubiform [illegible]

Cubit (*ku'-bit*) [*cubitus*, the elbow] 1. The forearm, cubitus 2. The ulna 3 The elbow

Cubitodigital (*ku-bit-o-dij'-it-al*) Relating to the forearm or to the ulna and the fingers

Cubitometacarpal (*ku-bit-o-met-ah-kar'-pal*). Relating to the forearm or the ulna and the metacarpus.

Cubitosupraphalangeal (*ku-bit-o-su-pra-fal-an'-je-al*). Relating to the forearm or the ulna and the bases of the phalanges

Cubitus. (See Illus. Dict.) **C. valgus,** a deformity consisting of an abnormal curvature of the humeral diaphysis **C. varus.** See *Gunstock Deformity* (Illus. Dict.).

Cubocuneiform (*ku-bo-ku-ne'-e-form*). Relating to the cuboid bone and to one or more of the cuneiform bones.

Cucumis. (See Illus. Dict.) **C melo,** L., muskmelon, a species indigenous to the old world tropics and widely cultivated. The root is emetic and diuretic and contains melonenemetin **C. sativus,** L., cucumber; the juice of the fruit is purgative, diuretic, and resolvent It is used in skin-diseases and as a cosmetic. Syn., *Sikyos* [Hipp.], *S. edodimos* [Galen].

Cucurbit. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Any plant of the order *Cucurbitaceæ*

Cucurbita (*ku-kurb'-it-ah*) [L., a gourd]. A genus of plants of the order *Cucurbitaceæ* indigenous to the East but cultivated extensively. **C fœtidissima,** H. B. K., of North America; the leaf, root, and seeds are edible and the very bitter fruit is recommended in the treatment of hemorrhoids. **C. pepo,** the pumpkin; the seeds are anthelmintic. Dose of fluid ext., 14.8 c.c.

Cuirass. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Tabetic,** an anesthetic area encircling the chest in tabetic patients.

Culex (*ku'-leks*) [L., a gnat]. A genus of dipterous insects (mosquitos) instituted by Linnæus (1790), which contains a large number of species; the essential characters are: (1) Short palpi in the female,

longer in the male. (2) Head with narrow, curved, and forked upright scales on the occiput only; never flat scales over the top of the head, as in *Stegomyia*. (3) Narrow, curved or spindle-shaped scales on the scutellum; never broad flat scales. (4) Wing-veins with median scales and long thin lateral scales on some or all of the veins (Theobald)

Culexifuge (*ku-leks'-e-fūj*) See *Culicifuge* (Illus. Dict.)

Culicide (*kul'-lis-id*) [*culex*, a gnat; *cædere*, to kill]. Any agent which destroys mosquitos.

Culiciform (*ku-lis'-e-form*) [*culex*, a gnat, *forma*, a form] Gnat-shaped

Culicivorous (*ku-lis-iv'-or-us*) [*culex*, a gnat; *vorare*, to devour] Feeding upon gnats or insects of the gnat family

Culilawan (*koo-le'-lah-wan*) [Malay name]. A highly aromatic bark from *Cinnamomum culilawan*, Blume, a tree of Malaya and China. It has the medicinal qualities of the aromatics Syn., *Culilaban bark*

Culminal (*kul'-min-al*) [*culmen*, a summit]. Relating to the culmen

Culture. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Fractional** See *C., Pure.* **C., Needle,** the culture of a microorganism by transferring on a sterilized needle to a medium suitable **C., Pure,** a culture of a single fe

Cumarin (*koo-mar'-in*). See *Coumarin* (Illus. Dict.).

Cumaryl (*kū'-mar-il*). See *Coumaryl.*

Cumate (*kū'-māt*). A salt of cumic acid.

Cuminamid (*ku-min'-am-id*). $C_{10}H_{13}NO$. A substance obtained by the action of heat on ammonium cuminate

Cuminate (*kū'-min-āt*). A salt of cumic acid.

Cuminic (*ku-min'-ik*). See *Cumic* (Illus Dict.).

Cumol (*kū'-mol*) See *Cumene* (Illus. Dict.).

Cumulate (*kū'-mu-lāt*). The final result of cumulative resolution

Cumulus (See Illus Dict) **C. proligerus.** See *Discus proligerus* (Illus. Dict.).

Cumyl (*kū'-mil*) $C_{10}H_{11}O$. An acid organic radicle of cumin-oil; an oily liquid **C.-alcohol.** See *Alcohol, Cumin* (Illus. Dict.). **C. Hydrid.** See *Aldehyd, Cumic* (Illus. Dict.) **C. Oxid,** cumic acid

Cuneal (*kū'-ne-al*) [*cuneus*, a wedge]. Wedge-shaped, cuneiform

Cuneocuboid (*ku-ne-o-ku'-boid*). Pertaining to both the cuneiform and cuboid bones

Cuneoscaphoid (*ku-ne-o-skaf'-oid*) Relating to the cuneiform bones and to the scaphoid bone.

Cuneus. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Lobulus cerebri occipitalis (internus); L. cuneiformis; L. cuneus; L. cerebri cuneatus; Lobus cuneiformis; L. pyriformis; Cuneate lobule; Internal occipital lobule, Triangular lobule.* **C cinereus.** See *Ala cinerea* (Illus Dict.). **C. thalami optici intergenicularis,** that part of the thalamus lying between the pregeniculum and the postgeniculum.

Cuniculus. (See Illus. Dict.) In the plural, **Cuniculi,** the semicircular canals of the ear.

Cunningham's Immediate Method of correcting the irregular position of a tooth: it consists in forcing it into the position of one just extracted

Cup. (See Illus Dict) 3. A drinking-vessel or the contents of such a vessel **C.s, Antimonial,** cups made of antimony which impart emetic properties to the contained liquid. **C., Bitter,** a drinking-cup of quassia wood. **C., Chinese,** a drinking-vessel of red arsenic which imparts cathartic properties to wine standing in it during the night **C.s, Montgomery's.** See under *Montgomery* (Illus. Dict.)

Cupania (*ku-pah'-ne-ah*) [*F. Cupani*, 1657–1710]. A genus of shrubs and trees of the order *Sapindaceæ;* the loblolly wood of Jamaica. **C. americana,** L., a Mexican species; the astringent leaves and fruit are used in blennorrhea and the starchy seeds in diarrhea.

Cuphea (*kū'-fe-ah*) [κυφός, gibbous, from the shape of the calyx]. A genus of plants of the order *Lythraceæ.* **C. antisyphilitica,** H. B. K., **C balsamona,** Cham., **C. ingrata,** Cham., **C. microphylla,** H. B. K., are employed in decoction in the American tropics in treatment of syphilis. **C. viscosissima,** Jacq, a viscid annual of the United States, is a homeopathic remedy in cholera infantum.

Cupper (*kup'-er*). One who practices cupping.

Cupping. (See Illus Dict.) **2. The formation of a** cup-like depression.

Cupragol (*kū'-pra-gol*). A compound of copper and albumin used in solutions of 1%–5% as an antiphlogistic and secretory stimulant.

Cupram (*kū'-pram*) [*cuprum*, copper]. A solution of copper carbonate in ammonia-water used as a fungicide

Cuprammonia (*ku-pram-o' ne-ah*). Copper ammonio-sulfate

Cuprammonic (*ku-pram-on'-ik*). Containing copper and ammonia.

Cuprargol (*ku-prar'-gol*). A cupronucleinic acid compound occurring as a gray powder slowly soluble in water It is used in the treatment of conjunctivitis by instillation of 1% to 5% solutions once or several times daily; in trachoma used as an astringent in 20% aqueous solution.

Cuprate (*kū'-prāt*) A double salt containing a cupric compound

Cupratin (*kū'-pra tin*). A preparation of copper albuminoid, similar to ferratin

Cuprein (*kū'-pre-in*) $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O_2$ A colorless crystalline alkaloid derived from cuprea bark. It is soluble in alcohol and slightly so in ether; it melts at 198° C.

Cuprene (*kū'-prēn*) C_7H_8. A nonvolatile insoluble hydrocarbon, a yellow bulky solid consisting of matted filaments resembling amadou in appearance, obtained by passing a current of pure acetylene gas over bright copper filings

Cuprescent (*ku-pres'-ent*). Having the appearance of copper

Cupressin (*ku-pres'-in*). An oil from cypress; used in pertussis.

Cupriaseptol (*ku-pre ah-sep'-tol*). Copper sulfocarbonate.

Cupric (*kū'-prik*) Containing copper as a bivalent element. **C. Oxid.** See *Copper Oxid, Black*

Cuprocitrol (*kū-pro-sit'-rol*). A copper and citrol derivative used in trachoma in 5%–10% salve.

Cuprohemol (*ku-pro-he'-mol*). A compound of copper and hemol used in tuberculosis. Dose, 1½–2 gr. (0.1–0.15 gm.)

Cuprol (*kū'-prol*). Nucleinate of copper occurring as a fine powder; used in ophthalmology.

Cuprosopotassic (*ku-pro-so-po-tas'-ik*). Relating to a combination of a cuprous salt and potassium.

Cuprosulfate (*ku-pro-sul'-fāt*). A double sulfate containing copper.

Cuprotartrate (*ku-pro-tar'-trāt*). A combination of copper and tartaric acid.

Cuprous (*kū'-prus*). Containing copper as a univalent element. **C. Oxid.** See *Copper Oxid, Red*

Cupula (*kū'-pu-lah*) [L.]. An invisible substance on the cristæ acusticæ that on the application of fixation fluids coagulates and becomes visible **C. terminalis.** See *Membrana tectoria* (Illus Dict.).

Cupular, Cupulate (*kū'-pu-lar, -lāt*). Cup-shaped

Curage. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A term used by some authorities for clearing the uterine cavity by means of the finger, as distinguished from the use of the curet.

Curanga (*ku-rang'-ah*) [Malay name]. A genus of plants of the order *Scophulariaceæ*. **C. amara,** Juss., a species of southern Asia, where the leaves are employed in the treatment of helminthiasis and quartan fever and as a tonic.

Curangin (*ku-rang'-in*) A glucosid obtained from *Curanga amara*, Juss. It is used as a febrifuge in India and is similar in action to digitalis

Curarization. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Spontaneous,** conditions of autointoxication occasioned by the paralyzing influence upon the circulation and upon the endplates of the neuromuscular system, of toxic substances produced in the body by the tetanization of the muscles

Curcin (*kur'-sin*). A toxalbumin analogous to ricin found in the seeds of *Jatropha curcas*, L

Cure. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Air.** See *Pneumatotherapy* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Banting.** See under *Treatment* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Dew.** See *Kneippism*. **C., Faith.** See *Faith Cure* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Hagey,** a secret method of treating alcoholism. **C., Keeley,** a secret method of treating alcoholism **C., Lacnanthes-,** the treatment of tuberculosis by *Lacnanthes tinctoria*, represented by one Alabone, an irregular practitioner of England (1900), as an infallible remedy. **C., Movement.** See *Swedish Movements* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Nudity,** a method of treatment of neurasthenia tried in Austria and [illegible] of the person to the air and [illegible] baths, massage, and gymnas **C., Palliative,** which controls partially or completely the manifestations of a disease without eradicating it **C., Radical,** the permanent eradication of a disease as distinguished from the cure of the disability due to it **C., Schroth.** See under *Treatment* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Violet,** the popular use of an infusion of violet leaves in the treatment of cancer. **C., Water,** hydrotherapy **C., Whey,** orrhotherapy

Curetage, Curettage, Curetment, Curettment, Curettement. See *Curetting*.

Curetting (*kur'-et-ing*) [Fr. *curer*, to cleanse]. The removal of growths, retained placenta, etc., by means of a curet. Syn., *Curetting; Curetment; Curettement; Curetage; Curettage*.

Curin (*kur'-in*) A substance obtained from curare; a microcrystalline powder slightly soluble in cold water, easily soluble in alcohol, chloroform, and dilute acids It has no effect upon the motor nerves, but acts upon the heart.

Current. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Abterminal,** the secondary current observed at any point in the nerve or muscle on the passage of a single induction shock. **C., Adterminal,** the negative current observed at any point in a nerve or muscle on the passage of a single induction shock. **C., Anelectrotonic,** that observed at the anode on passage of a constant current through a nerve. **C.s, Angular,** those which are inclined to each other at some angle **C., Branch.** See *C., Derived* (Illus. Dict.) **C.-breaker,** a rheotome **C., Catelectrotonic,** that observed at the kathode on passage of a constant current through a nerve. **C.-changer,** a rheotrope. **C., Combined,** that obtained by the combined action of the galvanic and faradic currents **C., d'Arsonval,** the high potential discharge of a condenser through a large solenoid of wire. **C., Inducing,** a primary current; one which by its opening or closure produces a faradic current in an adjoining circuit. Cf. *C., Induced* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Induction, C., Inductive.** See *C., Secondary* (Illus. Dict.). **C.-interrupter,** a rheotome. **C., Magnetoelectric,** a faradic current generated by a magnet. **C., Morton-,** the high potential, high frequency current first described by Wm. J. Morton, whose claims to priority consist in (1) the first intermittent and graduated flow from a static machine, in which the pulses are so frequent that their aggregate may be classed as a current, (2) the first apparatus to make effective a static machine having the advantages of very high frequency and oscillatory or alternating characteristics, without the disadvantages of subjecting the patient to the direct action of the primary or interrupted current. **C., Primary.** See *C., Inducing*. **C., Primitive,** an electric current from which a derived current has not been drawn off **C.-regulator,** a rheostat. **C.-reverser,** a rheotrope. **C., Sinuous,** one sent in a curved line **C., Sinusoidal,** an alternating induced electric current in which the electromotive force is so varied that its rise and fall in a positive direction are immediately succeeded without a break by an exactly corresponding fall and rise in the negative direction, and the rise and fall in both directions would, if graphically illustrated, describe a sine curve [Jacoby.] **C., Spinal Cord,** an electric current applied by placing both the electrodes on the spine **C., Spinal Cord Muscle,** an electric current in the application of which one electrode is placed over the spine, the other over a muscle **C., Spinal Cord Nerve,** an electric current in the application of which one electrode is placed on the spine, the other on a nerve. **C., Static, C., Spark-gap,** one constituted by the continuous abstraction and renewal of a charge of static electricity **C., Terrestrial,** thermoelectric currents due, according to Ampère, to atmospheric variations caused by the position of the sun, and which circulate from east to west, being perpendicular to the magnetic needle of each place **C., Uniform,** an electric current which retains the same strength throughout its application **C., Uninterrupted,** a continuous current **C., Unit of,** an ampere.

Currie's Method of treating fevers. See *Affusion, Cold*

Curry. (See Illus. Dict.) **C.-leaves,** the leaves of the rutaceous tree *Murraya koenigii*, Spr., used in India as an aromatic stimulant, when powdered they impart a peculiar flavor to curry

Curtometer (*kur-tom'-et-er*) [*curtus*, bent, *μέτρον*, a measure] A device for measuring curved surfaces

Curvature. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Compensatory,** in spinal curvature, a secondary curve occurring as the result of the efforts of the trunk to maintain its upright position. **C., Lateral, C., Rotarolateral** (of the spine) See *Scoliosis* (Illus. Dict.).

Curve. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Barnes'.** See under *Barnes* (Illus. Dict.) **C.-basis,** a common level from which spring the ascending lines of a sphygmographic tracing. **C.s, Chauveau's,** in electrophysiology curves which show that with closing shocks the amount of stimulation obtained at first with the kathode grows with the strength of the current, then remains stationary and sometimes decreases. The degree of stimulation obtained with the anode regularly increases with the current and overtakes and surpasses that obtained with the kathode. With opening shocks the results are reversed **C., Ellis-Damoiseau's, C., Garland's S.** See *Sign, Ellis'*. **C., Staircase-,** the myographic curve produced by repeated stimulation. **C., Temperature,** a graphic curve showin the variations of the temperature for a given period. **C.s, Traube's, C., Traube-Hering's.** See under *Traube* (Illus. Dict.).

Cushion. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. An aggregate of adi-

pose or elastic tissue relieving pressure upon tissues lying beneath. **C., Coronary,** the matrix of the upper edge of the hoofs in solipeds. **C. of the Epiglottis,** the tubercle of the epiglottis, a median elevation of the mucosa within the larynx below the epiglottis. **C., Eustachian,** a part of the posterior wall of the eustachian tube **C., Passavant's,** the bulging of the posterior pharyngeal wall, produced during the act of swallowing, by the upper portion of the superior constrictor pharyngis **C., Plantar,** in solipeds, a cuneiform fibrous body lying between the plantar part of the hoof and the perforans tendon

Cusparidin (*kus-par'-id-in*) [*Cusparia*, a South American Mission which exported the cusparia bark]. $C_{19}H_{17}NO_3$. A crystalline alkaloid obtained from cusparia bark. Its salts are more soluble than those of cusparin It melts at 78° C.

Cusparin (*kus'-par-in*) $C_{20}H_{19}NO_4$. A crystalline alkaloid obtained from cusparia bark, readily soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and acetone It melts at 89° C Syn., *Angusturin*, *Angosturin*.

Cuspated, Cusped, Cuspid, Cuspidal (*kusp-a'-ted*, *kuspd'*, *kusp'-id*, *kusp'-id-al*). See *Cuspidate* (Illus. Dict.).

Cutal (*ku'-tal*) See *Aluminium Borotannate*.

Cuticle. (See Illus Dict) **C., Enamel, C. of Nasmyth.** See *Cuticula dentis* (Illus Dict)

Cuticolor (*ku-tik'-ol-or*) [*cutis*, the skin; *color*, color] A term descriptive of various ointments and powders simulating the color of the skin and used in the treatment of skin diseases

Cuticolous (*ku-tik'-ol-us*) [*cutis*, the skin; *colere*, to inhabit] Living under the skin; said of parasitic larvas

Cuticula. (See Illus Dict) 2 See *Layer*, *Cuticular*.

Cutification (*ku-tif-ik a'-shun*) [*cutis*, the skin; *facere*, to make] The formation of skin.

Cutin. (See Illus Dict) 2. A preparation of the muscular layer of the intestines of cattle. It is used for dressing wounds and as a substitute for catgut

Cutis. (See Illus Dict) **C. ærea,** the bronzing of the skin in Addison's disease **C. laxa.** See *Dermatolysis* (Illus Dict)

Cutitis (*ku-ti'-tis*) [*cutis*, the skin] See *Dermatitis* (Illus Dict).

Cut-off (*kut'-off*). A device for cutting off the flow of a gas or liquid or electric current

Cutol (*ku'-tol*). Aluminium borotannotartrate.

Cutting (*kut'-ing*) The operation of making a cut. **C. on the Gripe,** lateral lithotomy

Cyamellone (*si-am-el' ōn*). See *Mellon* (Illus Dict)

Cyanacetone (*si an-as'-e-tōn*). $CH_3 \cdot CO \cdot CH_2CN$ A derivative of the interaction of chloracetone and potassium cyanid. It boils at 120°–125° C Syn., *Acetoacetic nitrile*.

Cyanacetyl (*si an-as'-e-til*) See *Acetylisocyanid*.

Cyanate (*si'-an-āt*). A salt of cyanic acid.

Cyanformate (*si-an-form'-āt*) A salt of cyanformic acid

Cyanformic (*si-an-form'-ik*) Containing formic acid and cyanogen.

Cyanic. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 Relating to or containing cyanogen

Cyanocrystallin (*si-an-o-krist' al-in*). The blue pigment of the egg and shell of the river-crab, lobster and other crustaceans.

Cyanoform (*si-an'-o-form*). $CH(CN)_3$. A compound occurring in small needles obtained by heating chloroform and potassium cyanid and alcohol

Cyanogen. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Prussin* **C. Bromid,** bromin cyanid. **C. Chlorid,** CNCl, a liquid compound of chlorin and cyanogen crystallizing at 6° C. and boiling at 15.5° C. Syn., *Chlorcyanogen*

Cyanogenesis (*si-an-o-jen'-e-sis*). The production of prussic acid in plants by the action of a cyanogenetic glucosid such as dhurrin.

Cyanophile (*si-an'-o-fil*) [κύανος, blue; φιλειν, to love]. Auerbach's term for the blue-staining nuclear substance of cells of plants and animals.

Cyanophilic, Cyanophilous (*si-an-o-fil' ik*, *si-an-of'-il-us*) Having an especial affinity for blue or green dyes.

Cyanosed (*si'-an ōzd*). Affected with cyanosis.

Cyanosis. (See Illus. Dict.) **C., Local,** the preferred term for local anemia, digitus mortuus, regional ischemia, or local syncope.

Cyanurate (*si-an'-u-rāt*) A salt of cyanuric acid.

Cyanurea (*si-an-u'-re-ah*) $C_3H_3N_3O$. An amorphous body obtained from urea by action of cyanogen iodid with heat

Cyanuric (*si-an-u'-rik*). Relating to or containing cyanurea.

Cyclamen (*sik'-lam-en*) [κίκλος, a circle] A genus of herbs of the order *Primulaceæ*. **C. europæum,** L., a species of southern Europe; the corms have laxative and emmenagog properties and contain cyclamin.

Cyclamin (*sik'-lam-in*) A glucosid, $C_{30}H_{34}O_{10}$, from the corms of *Cyclamen europæum*, L., and the roots of *Primula officinalis*. It is a white microcrystalline powder or amorphous mass with a very sharp taste, soluble in alcohol and in water, the solution frothing as soapsuds; insoluble in ether, chloroform, and benzol It is emetic and cathartic Syn., *Primulin*.

Cyclamiretin, Cyclamirrhetin (*sik-lam-ir-e'-tin*). $C_{15}H_{22}O_2$ A white, tasteless, odorless mass obtained from cyclamin by boiling with dilute hydrochloric acid; insoluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol and ether

Cyclamose (*sik'-lam-ōz*). $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. A levorotary sugar obtained from the corms of *Cyclamen europæum*, L; it reduces Fehling's solution.

Cycle (*si'-kel*) [κίκλος, a circle] A period in which a round of operations or events is repeated, a succession of events or symptoms **C., Aberrant,** the establishment of communication between the pulmonary and bronchial vessels from congestion due to mitral stenosis. **C., Cardiac,** the complete cardiac movements embracing the systolic and diastolic movements with the interval between them **C., Cardiacovascular,** the circuit of the blood through the organism **C. of Generation, C., Generations,** Haeckel's term for the successive changes through which an individual passes from its birth to the period when it is capable of reproducing its kind **C. of Golgi,** that phase of development of *Plasmodium malariæ* which occurs in human blood. Cf *C. of Ross*. **C. of Ross,** that phase of development of *Plasmodium malariæ* which occurs in the mosquito Cf. *C. of Golgi*.

Cyclic. (See Illus Dict) 2. Having a self-limited course, as certain diseases. Cf *Acyclic*.

Cyclochoroiditis (*si-klo-ko-roid-i'-tis*) [κίκλος, a circle; *choroiditis*]. Combined inflammation of the choroid and ciliary body.

Cyclopin (*sik'-lo-pin*) $C_{21}H_{28}O_{13}$. A glucosid occurring in bush-tea, *Cyclopia genistoides*, Vent., and *C. subternata*, Vog., two leguminous plants of South Africa

Cycloplegic (*si-klo-plej'-ik*). 1. Relating to cycloplegia 2. A drug which paralyzes the ciliary muscle.

Cyclopterin (*si-klop'-ter-in*). A protamin obtained from the spermatozoa of *Cyclopterus lumpus* (lumpsucker).

Cyclotherapy (*si-klo-ther'-a-pe*) [κίκλος, wheel; θεραπεία, therapy]. The use of the bicycle as a therapeutic measure.

Cyclothymiac (*si-klo-thi'-me ak*). Affected with cyclothymia; a person so affected.

Cydonin (*si-do'-nin*) [Κυδώνια, a city in Crete where quince-trees flourished] The mucilage from quince seeds. See under *Cydonium* (Illus. Dict.).

Cylinder. (See Illus Dict.) 2. See *Cast*. **C.s, Bence Jones',** long, cylindric formations, derived from the seminiferous tubules, sometimes seen in the urine

Cylindroadenoma (*sil-in-dro-ad-e-no'-mah*) An adenoma containing cylindric masses of hyaline matter.

Cylindrodendrite (*sil-in-dro-den'-drit*). See *Paraxon*.

Cylindrosarcoma (*sil-in-dro-sar-ko'-mah*). A tumor containing both cylindromatous and sarcomatous elements.

Cylindruria (*sil-in-dru'* [illegible] a cylinder; οὖρον, urine] The [illegible] containing hyaline casts or cylindroids

Cyllopodia (*sil-o-po'-de-ah*) [κυλλόπους, crook-footed]. The state of having a distorted foot, especially talipes varus.

Cyllosomus (*sil-o-so'-mus*) [κυλλός, crooked; σῶμα, body] A monster characterized by an eventration in the side of the lower abdominal region and the imperfect development of the [illegible]

Cymenyl (*si'-men il*). [illegible] radicle found in cymene.

Cymic (*si'-mik*) Relating to cymene

Cymol (*si'-mol*) See *Cymene* (Illus Dict.).

Cymophenol (*si-mo-fe'-nol*). See *Carvacrol* (Illus. Dict.).

Cymyl (*si'-mil*) See *Cymenyl*

Cynanche. (See Illus Dict) **C. dysarthritica,** sore throat sometimes resulting in abscess occurring during the course of an attack of arthritis. Syn, *Arthritic angina*

Cynanchin (*si-nan'-kin*) See *Asclepiadin* (Illus. Dict).

Cynanchocerin (*si-nan-ko'-ser-in*) A crystalline homolog of benzyl alcohol, melting at 145°–146° C., soluble in hot alcohol, obtained from *Cynanchum acutum*, L

Cynanchol (*si-nan'-kol*) $C_{15}H_{24}O$ A crystalline compound, homologous with benzyl alcohol, obtained from *Cynanchum acutum*, L

Cynapine (*si'-nap-ēn*). A poisonous alkaloid obtained from the seeds of *Æthusa cynapium*, L

Cynarase (*si'-nar-ās*). A ferment isolated by Morgenroth from flowers of the wild artichoke, *Cynara cardunculus*, L., which coagulates milk and is used in Italy in making a kind of cheese from sheep's milk

Cynoglossum (*si'-no-glos-um*) [κύων, a dog; γλῶσσα, the tongue] A genus of boraginaceous plants. **C. officinale,** L., hound's-tongue, the powdered root, leaves; and flowers are recommended as a cure for ulcerated epitheliomas; application twice daily.

Cynomania (*si-no-ma'-ne-ah*) [κύων, dog, μανία, madness] Term proposed by Ellis (1899) as a substitute for lyssa or rabies

Cynometra (*si-no-met'-rah*) [κύων, a dog; μήτρα]. A genus of leguminous plants **C. cauliflora,** L., a species indigenous to Malaya, has edible fruit used as a tonic. **C. ramiflora,** L., an East Indian species; the root is purgative, the leaf is used in asthma, the seeds yield an oil

Cynomorion (*si-no-mo'-re-on*) [κύων, a dog; μόριον, the penis]. A genus of plants of the order *Balophoreæ*. **C. coccineum,** L., a species indigenous to the regions about the Mediterranean. The blood-red, astringent, and styptic juice is used in diarrhea

Cyophorin (*si-of'-or-in*). See *Gravidin* (Illus. Dict.).

Cyotrophia (*si-o-tro'-fe-ah*). See *Cyotrophy*.

Cyotrophy (*si-ot'-ro-fe*) [κύος, fetus; τροφή, nourishment]. Nutrition of the fetus.

Cyperus (*si-pe'-rus*) [κύπειρον, a sweet-smelling marsh plant]. A genus of sedges. **C. articulatus,** L., adrue, a species of South America, is antiemetic and tonic Dose of fl ext., 10–30 m (0.6–1.8 c.c.). **C. rotundus,** L., a tropical species, the tubers of which are tonic and stimulant and are used in treatment of cholera.

Cyprian (*sip'-re an*) [*Island of Cyprus*, the original source of copper] Containing copper

Cypridol (*sip'-rid-ol*). A 1% solution of nascent mercuric iodid in aseptic oil; it is used in syphilis (dose, 0.2 gm.) and as an application in skin diseases.

Cypridopathy (*sip rid-op'-ath-e*) [Κύπρις, Venus, πάθος, disease]. An adenopathy of venereal origin.

Cyrtoid (*sur'-toid*) [κυρτός, curved, εἶδος, likeness]. Like a hump

Cyrtometry (*sur-tom'-et-re*) [κυρτός, curved; μέτρον, a measure] The measurement of the curves of the body.

Cyst. (See Illus Dict.) **C.s, Adgenic,** dermoid congenital cysts adhering to the genial tubercles **C.s, Adhyoid,** of Gérard-Marchant, dermoid cysts adherent to the hyoid bone **C., Adventitious,** one enclosing a foreign body **C., Air,** one containing gas. **C., Allantoic,** cystic dilation of the urachus **C., Alveolar,** one communicating with the alveolus of a tooth. **C., Aneurysmal,** an aneurysmal sac **C., Apoplectic,** one enclosing a cerebral effusion of blood **C., Arachnoid,** a meningeal hematoma **C., Atheroma-.** See *C., Dermoid* (Illus Dict.) See *Sign, Kuster's* (Illus Dict.) **C.s, Baker's,** hernial protrusions of the synovial membrane of the joints through the fibrous capsule **C., Boyer's,** cystic enlargement of the subhyoid bursa **C., Branchial,** one formed from incomplete closure of a branchial cleft in an embryo. **C. of the Broad Ligament,** one originating in the ovary and developing between the layers of the broad ligament **C., Bursal,** a cyst-like dilation of a bursa **C., Butter,** a cystic tumor of the mammary gland, containing semisolid contents of yellowish-brown color and of a buttery consistence, that may harden with exposure to the air **C., Cholesteomatous.** See *Cholesteatoma* (Illus Dict.) **C., Chyle,** one in the mesentery containing chyle **C., Colloid,** a cyst with jelly-like contents **C., Compound.** See *C., Multilocular* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Conjunctival,** a rare congenital form, transparent and large as a pea, occurring near the corneal margin. **C., Cowperian, C., Cowper's,** a retention cyst formed by Cowper's gland **C.s, Crabs' Eye,** small vesicles distinctive of gout which appear over Heberden's nodosities. **C., Cuticular.** 1. One developed in the skin 2. See *C., Dermoid* (Illus Dict.) **C., Daughter,** one developed by secondary growth from the walls of a larger one **C., Dilation.** See *C., Retention* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Distention,** a normal serous cavity distended with a collection of watery fluid. **C., Epidermal,** an atheroma. **C., Extravasation.** See *C., Exudation*. **C., False.** See *C., Adventitious*, and *C., Exudation* (Illus. Dict.) **C., Follicular,** one due to the occlusion of the duct of a small follicle or gland. **C., Gärtnerian,** a cystic tumor originating in Gärtner's duct. **C., Hairy,** a dermoid cyst containing hair. **C., Hematic.** See *Hematoma* (Illus Dict.). **C.s, Hemorrhagic Arachnoid.** See *C., Arachnoid*. **C., Hygromatous.** See *Hygroma* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Intraligamentous.** See *C. of the Broad Ligament*. **C., Involution,** multiple cystic dilation of the milk-ducts after the menopause. **C., Kobelt's,** a small, pedunculated cyst formed by one of Kobelt's tubes. **C., Morgagnian.** See *Hy-*

datid of Morgagni (Illus. Dict.) **C., Mucoid,** a retention cyst in a mucous follicle or in the duct of a muciparous gland. **C s, Nabothian,** small retention cysts formed by the nabothian follicles. **C., Neural,** a cyst-like distention of a lymph-space of the brain or spinal cord. **C., Nevoid,** one with vascular walls. **C., Ovarian,** a cystoma of the ovary. **C., Pancreatic,** a retention cyst of the pancreatic duct. **C., Parovarial, C., Parovarian,** one originating in the parovarium. **C., Phylloid,** a cystic adenosarcoma. **C., Pilous, C., Pilocystic.** See *Pilonidal Fistula* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Proliferation, C., Proliferative, C., Proliferous.** See *Proliferation Cysts* and *Proliferous Cysts* (Illus. Dict.). **C. Pr[illegible]genous, C., Recurring Proliferous,** a cystic adenosarcoma. **C., Renal,** a cyst-like dilation of the kidney. **C., Resting.** See *Hypnocyst* (Illus. Dict.). **C., Rice-grain,** cystic distention of a synovial sheath containing rice-seed bodies. **C., Salivary,** a retention cyst of the duct of a sebaceous gland. **C., Sanguineous,** one containing blood. **C., Seminal,** a retention cyst of a seminiferous tubule. Syn., *Oscheocele seminalis*. **C., Serous,** one containing transparent watery fluid. **C., Simple, C., Single,** a unilocular cyst. **C., Spermatic,** a retention cyst connected with the spermatic duct. **C., Sterile,** a true hydatid cyst which fails to reproduce. **C., Subsynovial,** a cystic enlargement of a synovial follicle due to obstruction. **C., Testicular.** Same as *C., Seminal*. **C., Thyroid,** a cyst connected with the thyroid gland. **C., True,** an abnormal cyst not formed by the dilation of some canal or cavity. **C., Umbilical,** a congenital cyst in the umbilical region said to be due to the shutting off of a portion of the fetal stomach. **C., Urinary,** a thin-walled cyst of the cortical substance of the kidney, projecting beneath the capsule and containing a clear yellow fluid. **C.-worm.** See *Cysticercus* (Illus. Dict.).

Cystadenoma (*sist-ad-en-o'-mah*) [κίστις, bladder; *adenoma*]. 2 Adenoma of the bladder. **C. papilliferum,** one with papillas on the inner aspect of the cyst-walls.

Cystadenosarcoma (*sist-ad-en-o-sar-ko'-mah*) Combined cystadenoma and sarcoma.

Cystamine (*sis'-am-in*). A compound of formaldehyd and ammonia, used as a bactericide and antiseptic in cystitis and gout. Dose, 5–10 gr.

Cystanastrophe (*sist-an-as'-tro-fe*). See *Inversion of the Bladder* (Illus. Dict.).

Cystauchenotomy (*sist-aw-ken-ot'-o-me*) [κίστις, bladder; αὐχήν, neck of the bladder; τεμειν, to cut]. A surgical incision into the neck of the bladder.

Cystectomy (*sist-ek'-to-me*) [κίστις, a bladder, ἐκτέμνειν, to cut out]. Excision of the cystic duct.

Cystencephalia (*sist-en-sef-al'-e-ah*) [κίστις, a bladder; ἐγκεφάλος, the brain]. The state or condition of a cystencephalus.

Cysteogenesis (*sist-e-o-jen'-e-sis*) [κιστις, a pouch; γεννᾶν, to produce]. The formation of cysts.

Cysterethism (*sist-er'-eth-izm*) [κιστις, the bladder; ἐρεθισμός, irritation]. Irritability of the bladder.

Cysthypersarcosis (*sist-hi-pur-sar-ko'-sis*) [κίστις, the bladder; ὑπέρ, over; σαρκωσις, a fleshy excrescence]. Thickening of the muscular coat of the bladder.

Cystic. (See Illus. Dict.) 3 A drug efficient in affections of the urinary bladder.

Cysticercoid (*sist-i-sur'-koid*) Resembling *Cysticercus;* applied to any encysted tapeworm larva.

Cysticolithectomy (*sist-ik-o-lith-ek'-to-me*) [κίστις, a bladder; λίθος, a stone; ἐκτέμνειν, to cut out]. v. **Greiffenhagen's operation** for removal of **calculi** from the **gall-bladder,** consisting in opening the **cystic duct alone,** and leaving the gall-bladder intact.

Cysticotomy (*sist-ik-ot'-o-me*) [κίστις, a bladder; τομή, a cutting]. Incision into the cystic duct.

Cystidolaparotomy (*sist-id-o-lap-ar-ot'-o-me*) [κίστις, a bladder; λαπαρα, loin; τομή, a cutting]. An abdominovesical incision.

Cystidotrachelotomy (*sist-id-o-trak-el-ot'-o-me*). See *Cystauchenotomy*.

Cystinemia (*sist-in-e'-me-ah*) [*cystin;* αἷμα, blood] The occurrence of cystin in the blood.

Cystinous (*sist'-in-us*). Containing cystin.

Cystirrhagia (*sist-ir-aj'-e-ah*). See *Cystohemorrhagia* (Illus. Dict.).

Cystitis. (See Illus. Dict.) **C. colli proliferans œdematosa** See *C. papillomatosa*. **C., Croupous, C., Diphtheric** See *C., Exfoliative* (Illus. Dict.). **C. fellea.** See *Cholecystitis* (Illus. Dict.) **C. glandularis cystica,** a chronic form in which besides nests of solid epithelium gland-like structures or tubes are found, which apparently penetrate deeply into the muscular wall of the urinary tract. **C., Necrotic, C., Pseudomembranous.** See *C., Exfoliative* (Illus. Dict.) **C. nodularis,** a chronic form marked by the presence of numerous minute lymphoid nodules in the superficial layers of the mucosa. They consist of closely packed masses of lymphocytes, that lie directly beneath the epithelium, and cause small protrusions of the surface of the urinary tract. **C papillomatosa,** chronic cystitis attended with formation of red translucent papillas. **C. parenchymatosa, C. submucosa, C., Subserous,** that affecting the entire thickness of the wall of the bladder. **C. typhosa,** inflammation of the mucosa of the bladder due to the action of *Bacillus typhi abdominalis*.

Cystitomy (*sist-it'-o-me*). See *Cystotomy* (2).

Cystocolostomy (*sist-o-kol-os'-tom-e*) [κίστις, the bladder; *colostomy*] The surgical establishment of a permanent passage from the bladder to the colon.

Cystoenterocele (*sist-o-en-ter'-o sēl*) [κίστις, a bladder, ἔντερον, an intestine, κήλη, a tumor]. A hernia containing a part of the bladder and of the intestine.

Cystoepiplocele (*sist-o ep-ip'-lo-sēl*) [κίστις, a bladder; ἐπιπλόον, the omentum, κήλη, hernia]. A hernia containing both bladder and omentum.

Cystoepithelioma (*sist-o-ep-e-the-le-o'-mah*) [κιστις, a cyst, *epithelioma*]. An epithelioma containing cysts filled with fluid.

Cystogen (*sist'-o-jen*). See *Cystropin*.

Cystogenia, Cystogenesis (*sist-o-je'-ne-ah, sist-o-jen'-e-sis*) [κιστις, a cyst; γεννᾶν, to produce]. The formation or genesis of cysts.

Cystohemia (*sist-o-he'-m[illegible]*) [κίστις, a bladder; αἷμα, blood] A congested [illegible] bladder.

Cystoid (*sist'-oid*) [κιστις, a cyst; εἶδος, likeness]. 1. Having the form or appearance of a cyst. 2. Composed of a collection of cysts. 3. A pseudocyst.

Cystology (*sist-ol'-o-je*) [κίστις, a cyst; λόγος, science]. The science of cyst-formations.

Cystoma. (See Illus. Dict.) **C. glandulare proliferum, C. proliferum papillare,** proliferating cystoma, a cystic formation derived from gland-ducts and acini. It is the most common form of ovarian and pancreatic cystomas; the lining of the inner wall consists of epithelium showing papillomatous growths or crypts resembling the acini of a gland. Syn., *Cylindrocellular adenoma*.

Cystomyoma (*sist-o-mi-o'-mah*). Cystoma combined with myoma.

Cystomyxoadenoma (*sist-o-miks-o-ad-en-o'-mah*). Cystomyxoma with adenoma.

Cystoneuralgia (*sist-o-nu-ral'-je-ah*) [κίστις, bladder; νεῦρον, a nerve; ἄλγος, pain]. Neuralgia of the bladder; **cystalgia.**

Cystophlegmatic (*sist-o-fleg-mat'-ik*) [κύστις, bladder; φλέγμα, phlegm]. Pertaining to vesical mucus.

Cystopyelitis (*sist-o-pi-el-i'-tis*) [κύστις, bladder; *pyelitis*]. Ultzmann's name for inflammation of the urinary bladder and the pelvis of the kidney

Cystopyelonephritis (*sist-o-pi-e-lo-nef-ri'-tis*). See *Cystopyelitis*.

Cystopyic (*sist-o-pi'-ik*). Relating to suppuration of the bladder.

Cystorectostomy (*sist-o-rek-tos'-to-mi*) [κύστις, a bladder; *rectum*, rectum; στόμα, a mouth]. The formation of a fistula between the rectum and bladder.

Cystorrhaphy (*sist-or'-af-e*) [κύστις, a bladder; ῥαφή, a seam]. Suture of the bladder.

Cystorrhea. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Vesical hemorrhage. 3 Polyuria.

Cystosarcoma (*sist-o-sar-ko'-mah*) [κύστις, a cyst; *sarcoma*]. Müller's name for a sarcoma containing cysts

Cystoschisis (*sist-o-skiz'-sis*) [κύστις, a bladder; σχίσις, a cleaving]. A congenital fissure of the urinary bladder from imperfect development.

Cystoscirrhus (*sist-o-skir'-us*) [κύστις, a bladder; σκιρρός, an induration]. A hard carcinoma of the urinary bladder.

Cystose (*sist'-oz*) [κύστις, a cyst]. Bladdery; full of cysts.

Cystosis (*sist-o'-sis*) [κύστις, a cyst] Spinal curvature.

Cystospermitis (*sist-o-sperm-i'-tis*) [κύστις, a bladder; σπέρμα, a seed]. Inflammation of the seminal vesicles.

Cystosteatoma (*sist-o-ste-at-o'-mah*) See *Cyst, Sebaceous* (Illus Dict)

Cystotomy. (See Illus. Dict) 2. The surgical incision or opening the capsule of the crystalline lens C. by Cutting on the Gripe, the old method of cutting on the stone grasped forward into the perineum by the left finger in the rectum.

Cystotrachelotomy (*sist-o-trak-el-ot'-o-mi*) See *Cystauchenotomy.*

Cystorectasia (*sist-u-rek-ta'-ze ah*) See *Cystectasia* (Illus. Dict)

Cytameba, Cytamœba (*sit-am-e'-bah*) See *Plasmodium malariæ* (Illus. Dict).

Cytase (*si'-tāz*). Metchnikoff's name for complement.

Cytaster (*si-tas'-ter*). The same as *Aster.*

Cytherean (*si the'-re-an*) [*Cythera*, an island sacred to Venus]. Venereal

Cytheromania (*sith-ur-o-ma'-ne-ah*) See *Nymphomania* (Illus. Dict).

Cytisin. (See Illus Dict) **C. Hydrochlorate,** $C_{11}H_{14}N_2O$ HCl, white crystals soluble in water It is a nervine. Dose, $\frac{1}{20}$ – $\frac{1}{12}$ gr. (0 0032–0.005 gm) subcutaneously **C. Nitrate,** $C_{11}H_{14}N_2O$. $(HNO_3)_2 + 2H_2O$, white or yellow crystals soluble in water, used as cytisin hydrochlorate.

Cytisism (*sit'-is-izm*) [κύτισος, a kind of clover]. Poisoning by means of *Laburnum anagyroides*, Medic., sometimes occurring in children and characterized by pains in the stomach, vomiting, weakness in the legs, meteorism, and collapse.

Cytitis (*si-ti'-tis*) [*cutis*, the skin]. Dermatitis

Cytoblast. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. One of the hypothetic ultimate vital units of the cell. See *Bioblast.* 3. Any naked cell or protoblast.

Cytochemism (*si-to-kem'-izm*) [κύτος, a cell; χημεία, chemistry]. The reaction of the living cell to chemic reagents, antitoxins, etc.

Cytochemistry (*si-to-kem'-is-tre*). The chemistry of living cells

Cytochrome (*si'-to-krōm*) [κύτος, a cell; χρῶμα, color]. Applied by Nissl to those nerve-cells having an ill-developed cell-body which does not appear to surround the nucleus completely, and in which the nucleus does not exceed in size that of an ordinary leukocyte.

Cytoclasis (*si-tok'-kla-sis*) [κύτος, a cell; κλάν, to break, to weaken] Cell-necrosis.

Cytodendrite (*si-to-den'-drit*) [κύτος, cell; δένδρον, a tree] Lenhossék's term for a true medullated, cellulifugally conducting collateral fibril of a nerve-cell. Cf. *Axodendrite.*

Cytodiagnosis (*si-to-di-ag-no'-sis*) The determination of the nature of a pathogenic liquid by the study of the cells it contains [Widal and Ravaut, 1900.]

Cytodistal (*si-to-dis'-tal*) [κύτος, a cell; *distare*, to stand apart]. Applied to that portion of an axon furthest removed from its cell of origin

Cytographic (*si to-graf'-ik*) [κύτος, a cell; γράφειν, to write] Descriptive of cells

Cytohydrolist (*si-to-hi'-dro-list*) [κύτος, a cell; *hydrolysis*]. An agent producing hydrolysis of cellular substance.

Cytolymph (*si'-to limf*) [κύτος, cell, *lympha*, clear water] The ground-substance or matrix of the cytoplasm of cells

Cytolysin (*si-tol'-is-in*) [κύτος, a cell, λύσις, a loosing]. A substance capable of destroying cells, and resulting from inoculation by organic products Cf. *Spermolysin, Epitheliolysin, Nephrolysin, Leukocytolysin.*

Cytolysis (*si-tol'-is-is*) Cell-dissolution.

Cytolytic (*si-to lit'-ik*). Relating to or concerned in cell-destruction

Cytomicrosome (*si-to-mik'-ro-som*). See *Microsoma* (Illus Dict)

Cytomorphosis (*si-to-mor-fo'-sis*) [κύτος, a cell, μόρφωσις, a shaping] A term proposed by Minot to designate comprehensively all the structural alterations which cells or successive generations of cells may undergo from the earliest undifferentiated stage to their final destruction

Cytophagy (*si-tof'-aj-e*) [κύτος, a cell; φαγεῖν, to devour] The [illegible] by other cells

Cytophil (*si'-* [illegible] φιλεῖν, to love]. The haptophorous group of the intermediary body with which it combines with the receptor of the cell.

Cytophysiology (*si-to-fiz-ē-ol'-o-je*) [κύτος, cell; *physiology*]. The physiology of a cell unit

Cytoplasm. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 Cell-plasm other than that of the nucleus; the paraplasm and endoplasm of a cell.

Cytoplastin (*si-to-plas'-tin*) [κύτος, cell; πλάσσειν, to mold] Schwartz's name for cell protoplasm.

Cytoproximal (*si-to-proks'-im-al*) [κύτος, a cell; *proximare*, to draw near]. A term applied to that portion of an axon nearest its cell of origin

Cytoreticulum (*si-to-re-tik'-u-lum*). See *Cytomitoma* (Illus Dict.)

Cytoryctes (*si-tor-ik'-tēz*) [κύτος, a cell; ὀρύκτης, a digger]. Name given by Guarnieri (1892) to intracellular bodies produced by inoculating vaccine lymph into the cornea of rabbits. They are regarded by him and by Wasielewsky as cellular parasites and as the causative agents of vaccinia. Huchel regards them as the products of a specific degeneration of the cytoplasm induced by the vaccine virus. Syn., *Guarnieri's vaccine bodies.*

Cytosin (*si'-tos-in*). $C_{20}H_{30}N_{10}O_4 + 5H_2O$ A basic substance obtained by Kossel and Neumann as a cleavage product from thymin. Cf. *Acid, Thyminic.*

Cytosome (*si'-to-sōm*) [κύτος, a cell; σῶμα, a body]. Of Haeckel, a cell-body as distinguished from the nucleus.

Cytospongium (*si-to spun'-je-um*) [κύτος, cell; σπόγγος, sponge]. The cell network or spongioplasm containing in its meshes the hyaloplasm. Cf. *Mitome* and *Paramitome.*

Cytothesis (*si-to-the'-sis*) [κύτος, a cell; θέσις, a placing or arranging]. Cell-repair.

Cytotoxin (*si-to-toks'-in*). See *Cytolysin.* Cf. *Hemotoxin, Hepatotoxin, Leukotoxin, Nephrotoxin, Spermatoxin*

D

Daboia (*da-boi'-ah*) [native name] A genus of solenoglyph serpents established by Gray, 1840, certain species are worshiped in India. **D. russellii,** a venomous species of viper dreaded greatly in India and Ceylon, where it is called Russell's viper, cobra monil, and tic polonga The nostrils are large, lateral, and surrounded by three scales; color brown with three rows of large white-edged rings, ventral surface yellow, habits nocturnal. The venom causes intravascular thrombosis

Dacryadenoscirrhus (*dak-re-ad-en-o-skir'-us*) [δάκρυ, a tear, ἀδήν, a gland; σκιῤῥος, hard]. An indurated tumor of the lacrimal gland.

Dacryocystitis. (See Illus. Dict.) **D. blennorrhoica,** purulent inflammation of the lacrimal sac **D. phlegmonosa,** inflammation of the tissues composing the lacrimal sac and of the surrounding soft parts.

Dacryocystoblennorrhea (*dak-re-o-sist-o-blen-o-re'-ah*). See *Dacryocystitis blennorrhoica.*

Dacryocystotome (*dak-re-o-sist'-o-tom*) [δακρυ, a tear; κύστις, a sac; τομή, a cutting] An instrument for incising the lacrimal sac.

Dacryocystotomy (*dak-re-o-sist-ot'-o-me*). Incision of the lacrimal sac

Dacryuria (*dak-re-u'-re-ah*) [δάκρυ, a tear; οὖρον, urine]. The emuesis which accompanies weeping in cases of hysteria, fright, or nervousness.

Dactylic (*dak'-til-ik*) [δακτύλος, a finger] Pertaining to a finger or toe.

Dactyliferous [illegible] finger; *ferre,* to bear [illegible] parts, organs, or appendages. [illegible] called because shaped like a [illegible] as *Phœnix dactylifera,* the date palm

Dactylitis. (See Illus. Dict.) **D. syphilitica,** a rare tertiary-syphilitic affection of the fingers and toes, consisting of a gummatous infiltration of the subcutaneous connective tissue, and of the fibrous portions of the joints and bones It is accompanied by great deformation, and is to be distinguished from a similar affection of the muscular tissues called by Lewin phalangitis syphilitica (*q. v.*). Syn., *Paronychia syphilitica.*

Dactylius (*dak-til'-e-us*) [δακτύλιος, anything ring-shaped]. See *Parasites, Table of* (Illus. Dict.)

Dactylocampsodynia (*dak-til-o-kamp-so-din'-e-ah*) [δάκτυλος, a finger; κάμψις, a bending; ὀδύνη, pain]. Painful flexion of the fingers or toes.

Dactylograph (*dak-til'-o-graf*) [δάκτυλος, a finger; γράφειν, to write]. 1. A [illegible] a writing machine operated by the fingers. 2. A keyboard instrument for the purpose of communication between blind deaf-mutes.

Dactylose, Dactylous (*dak'-til-ōz, -us*). See *Dactylate* (Illus. Dict.).

Dactylotheca (*dak-til-o-the'-kah*) [δάκτυλος, a finger; θήκη, a case]. See *Finger-cot.*

Dadyl (*dad'-il*). Blanchet and Sell's name for a camphene produced by the action of lime on artificial camphor.

Dædaleum. See *Dædaleum.*

Dæmia (*de'-me-ah*). A genus of plants of the order *Asclepiadeæ.* **D. extensa,** R Br., a twining, shrubby plant of eastern India, Malaya, and tropic Africa. It is employed in infusion in the treatment of pulmonary complaints. The juice of the leaves mixed with tabashir or chunam, a siliceous deposit found in bamboos, is applied externally in cases of rheumatism.

Dæmonorops (*de-mon'-o-rops*) [δαίμων, a devil; ῥώψ, a shrub] A genus of plants of the order *Palmæ.* **D. draco,** Blume, a palm of Malaya; the inspissated juice constitutes the finest dragon's-blood. **D. grandis,** Mart, same habitat as *D. draco,* affords a variety of dragon's-blood

Dahlia (*dah'-le-ah*) [*Dahl,* a Swedish botanist]. A genus of composite plants. The roots of several species are edible, diuretic, diaphoretic, and carminative, and furnish a purple coloring-matter. The bulbs of **D. variabilis,** Desf., a Mexican species, yield white inulin (*q. v.*) **D.-paper,** a purple test-paper made from several species of *Dahlia,* acids change its color to red and alkalis to green. **D.-violet.** See *Pyoktanin, Blue*

Dahlin (*dah'-lin*). 1. An anilin dye obtained by the action of ethyl iodid on mauvein It gives a reddish-purple color 2. A form of inulin (Kilian-Merck) obtained from the roots of *Inula helenium,* Linn (See *Inulin*) It is also called *Menyanthin, Alantin, Sinistrin, Synanthrin.*

Dal fil [Arabic, swollen leg]. A native name for elephantiasis arabum

Dalbergia (*dal-bur'-je-ah*) [illegible] Swedish physician (1730–1829)] A [illegible] leguminous, papilionaceous plants **D. sissoo,** Roxb, a useful timber tree of India and Afghanistan The raspings of the wood are employed as an alterative. **D. sympathetica,** Nimmo, a tree of the East Indies An infusion of the bark is administered in dyspepsia; the leaves are applied externally in leprosy and other cutaneous diseases and internally as an alterative The seeds yield an oil used in rheumatism, and the milky juice of the root is applied to ulcers.

Dalea (*dal'-le-ah*) [*Samuel Dale,* English physician (1650–1739)]. A genus of plants of the order *Leguminosæ.* **D. emoryi,** A. Gray, a species found in Mexico and California; the branches yield a yellowish-brown dye. **D. fruticosa,** G Don, a species found in Mexico and the West Indies; the fragrant leaves are used as a substitute for vanilla. **D. polyphylla,** Mart. and Gal., a Mexican species employed as an antiperiodic.

Daltonian (*dal-ton'-e-an*). 1. Pertaining to John Dalton, an English chemist (1766–1844). 2. A color-blind person.

Damar, Damaria (*dam'-ar, dam-a'-re-ah*). See *Dammar* (Illus. Dict.).

Damascenin (*dam-as-ē'-nin*) [*damascenus*, of Damascus]. An alkaloid from *Nigella damascena*.

Dambose (*dam'-bōz*) [*n'dambo*, the African name]. $C_6H_{12}O_6$. A glucose derived from Gaboon caoutchouc It forms hexagonal prisms, melts at 212° C., and is soluble in water.

Dambosite (*dam'-bo-sīt*) $C_6H_{10}(CH_3)_2O_6$. The dimethyl ether of dambose.

Dammar. (See Illus Dict) Syn, *Damar, Damaria; Resina damara* **D, American**, a hard, fragrant, reddish resin obtained from *Araucaria brasiliana*, A. Rich **D Australian**, a product of *Agathis australis*, Steud, and *Dammara ovata*, C Moore, a semifossil resin found in the Kauri fields of New Zealand It has an aromatic taste, balsamic odor, and resembles copal On distillation it yields dammarol and dammarone (*q v*). **D., Bengal**, a product of the sal-tree, *Shorea robusta*, Gaertn. f **D, Black**, a resin obtained from *Canarium strictum*, Roxb., and *C. rostratum*, Zipp. It is black in reflected light, amber-colored by transmitted light Partly soluble in hot alcohol, soluble in oil of turpentine. A proposed substitute for Burgundy pitch. **D., East Indian, D., Indian**, the product of *Hopea micrantha*, Hook., *H. splendida*, De Vriese., *Agathis loranthifolia*, Salisb., and *Engelhardtia spicata*, Blume. It occurs in trade as irregular fragments, yellowish, transparent, it has a conchoidal fracture and is softer than copal **D., New Zealand.** See *D., Australian.* **D. Pine**, the *Agathis [illegible]* Salisb **D. puti** [Hind, cat's-eye]. resin of *Agathis loranthifolia*, Salisb. **D., Sal-.** See *D, Bengal* **D. of the Sal-tree.** See *D, Bengal.* **D. selan**, the resin of *Vateria ceylanica*, Wight. **D. Varnish**, a mounting medium used in microscopy, it is made by adding 10 parts of white dammar to 20 parts of benzene, decanting after 24 to 48 hours, and adding 4 parts of pure oil of turpentine. **D., White**, a resin obtained from *Vateria indica*, Linn.

Dammara. A genus of plants of the order *Coniferæ* **D. ovata**, C Moore, a species of New Caledonia; its exudate occurs as a semifossil resin in the Kauri fields of New Zealand. See *Dammar, Australian* **D. vitiensis**, Seem, a lofty tree native of the Fiji Islands Its resin, called *mabradra* by the natives, is the Fijian copal of trade

Dammarane (*dam-ar'-ān*) A neutral resin obtained from gum dammar

Dammarin (*dam'-ar-in*). A resin extracted by Brandes and Lecanu from gum dammar

Dammarol (*dam'-ar-ol*) A volatile oil obtained by distillation from Australian dammar. It contains 82.2% of carbon and 11.1% of hydrogen

Dammarone (*dam'-ar-ōn*) A yellow volatile oil, obtained by the distillation of Australian dammar with lime

Dammaryl (*dam'-ar-il*). That constituent of Indian dammar which is insoluble in weak alcohol and in ether

Dammer (*dam'-ur*). See *Dammar*

Damper (*damp'-ur*) [ME., *dampen*, to choke]. 1. A shutter placed in a flue to control draft. 2 A device attached to a galvanometer to control the secondary currents

Danaidin (*dan-ah'-id-in*). An alkaloid occurring in *Danais fragrans*, Gaert; it is soluble in alcohol and water and affords a yellow dye.

Danain (*dan-ah'-in*) See *Danaidin*

Danais (*dan-ah'-is*) [Δαναίς, one of the daughters of Danaus]. A genus of plants of the order *Rubiaceæ*. **D. fragrans**, Gaertn. f., a native of the Mascarine Islands and Madagascar. The root and bark, together with the alkaloid danaidin, are used as a substitute for cinchona; the fresh juice is employed as a vulnerary, and a decoction of the root is a remedy in skin-diseases

Dance. (See Illus. Dict.) **D., St. Guy's**, chorea. **D. of St. John the Baptist**, a form of chorea major. Possibly the connection with this saint was through the dancing of the daughter of Herodias, but more probably it was because the old pagan festival of dancing and leaping through fire took place on St. John's Day at midsummer. (Fagge and Pye-Smith)

Dancing Madness. Synonym of *Choromania*

Dansomania (*dan-so-ma'-ne-ah*) [Fr, *danser*, to dance; *mania*, madness]. Epidemic chorea.

Danta (*dant'-tah*) [Sp.] The American tapir, *Tapirus americanus;* the powdered hoofs are employed as a sudorific and as a remedy for epilepsy.

Daphne. (See Illus Dict) **D alpina**, L, a low shrub native of the Mediterranean region and the Himalayas It contains daphnin (*q. v*). **D. cannabina**, Wall, the Nepal paper-shrub, a small tree or shrub of the Himalaya region The bark affords good paper stock, the bark and root are purgative. **D. cneorum**, L, the garland flower, a poisonous species indigenous to southern Europe The bark is employed as a vesicant and as a dye stuff **D gnidium**, Linn, flax-leaved daphne, a poisonous species growing in southern Europe It affords in part the mezereum of commerce, as well as a yellow dye **C. laureola**, L., dwarf bay, wood laurel, spurge-laurel. A species indigenous to southern Europe and northern Africa It is one of the sources of mezereum. **D. mezereum**, L, the mezereon, a species native to Europe and northern Asia It is cultivated for its root, which is the chief source of mezereon The berries act as a drastic purgative Cf *Daphnism.* **D. pontica**, L, a poisonous species of Asia Minor. The honey made from its flowers is said to be poisonous

Daphnism (*daf'-nizm*) Poisoning by *Daphne mezereum*, L, or allied plants It produces a hemorrhagic gastroenteritis with delirium and collapse.

D'Arcet's Metal. See under *Metal.*

Dasya (*da se'-ah*) [δασύς, hairy] A genus of marine *Algæ* indigenous to the Mediterranean. **D. coccinea**, a species of bright scarlet color, used in the preparation of the vermifuge known as helminthochorton.

Datiscetin (*da-tis'-et-in*). $C_{15}H_{10}O_6$ A dissociation-product of datiscin, occurring in colorless needles soluble in alcohol, ether, and alkalis, insoluble in water.

Datura. (See Illus Dict) **D. arborea**, Linn, a South American species, the leaves of which are used as an emollient **D. ceratocaula**, Jacq., a species indigenous to tropic America, its properties are similar to those of *D. stramonium.* **D. fastuosa**, L., a species found throughout the tropics of the Old World The root is administered by Mohammedan physicians in cases of epilepsy. The fruit, seeds, and leaves are used in poultices for boils, carbuncles, and in the treatment of herpetic diseases. A tincture and decoction of the leaves are given as a remedy for asthma. [illegible] and soporific, and is used in India as an intoxicant, and by professional poisoners for killing newborn female infants. Cf. *Dhatureas* **D. ferox**, Linn., an exceedingly poisonous Chinese species **D. metel.** See *D. fastuosa.* **D. sanguinea**, Ruiz et Par, a South American species, the *floripondio* of Peru, from the seeds of which an intoxicating beverage called *tonga* is prepared. Taken alone and in large doses it produces furious delirium, but diluted is a soporific. The seeds are used in the preparation of an ointment. **D. tatula.** Same as *D. stramonium*, L.

Daturin (*da-tur'-rin*). $C_{17}H_{21}NO_3$ A poisonous alka-

loid obtained by Ladenburg from *Datura stramonium*. It is identical with hyoscyamin and isomeric with atropin. It occurs in soft white needles, soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform; melts at 106°–108° C. It is employed in the treatment of mania, epilepsy, neuralgia, rheumatism, syphilis, cancer, pains, spasms, asthma, and as a hypnotic in insanity. Dose, $\frac{1}{150}$–$\frac{1}{64}$ gr. (0.00026–0.001 gm.). Antidotes: emetics, stomach-pump, castor oil. It is also called heavy or true daturin. **D. Hydrochlorate**, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3HCl$, a white crystalline salt, soluble in water and alcohol. Uses and dose same as daturin. **D., Light**, hyoscyamin, obtained by Ladenburg from *Datura stramonium*. **D. Sulfate**, $(C_{17}H_{23}NO_3)_2H_2SO_4$, a soft, white, crystalline salt, soluble in water and alcohol; melts at about 206° C. Uses and dose same as daturin.

Dauciform (*daw'-si-form*) See *Daucoid*.

Daucoid (*daw'-koid*) [*δαῦκον*, the carrot; *εἶδος*, likeness]. Resembling a carrot; dauciform.

Daucosterin (*daw-kos-ste'-rin*). See *Carotin* (Illus. Dict.).

Daucus (*daw'-kus*) [*δαῦκον*]. A genus of plants of the order *Umbelliferæ*. **D. carota**, Linn., the carrot, a cultivated biennial indigenous to Europe and the Orient. The root contains sugar, starch, pectin, malic acid, albumin, a volatile oil, a crystalline coloring matter (*carotin*). It is a stimulant when applied to indolent ulcers, and is fed to horses to render the coat glossy. The aromatic seeds (fruit) are diuretic and are used in cases of dropsy and nephritic complaints. **D. gingidium**, L., a species indigenous to Europe and northern Africa.

Daysight (*da'-sit*).

Deacidification (*de-as-id-if-ik-a'-shun*). The act or process of neutralizing an acid.

Deafness. (See Illus. Dict.) **D., Clang-.** See *Clangdeafness* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Hysteric**, deafness of sudden onset in cases of severe hysteria unaccompanied by any local lesion of the ear. **D., Intellectual.** See *D., Psychic* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Malarial**, that [illegible] severe malarial poisoning. **D., Nervous**, [illegible] to some affection of the nervous mechanism of the ear. **D., Speech-**, a variety of psychic deafness resembling word-deafness, except that the faculty of repeating and writing after dictation is not lost. **D., Throat-**, deafness due to a congestion or inflammation of the pharynx. **D., Vascular**, a form of deafness due, according to R. T. Cooper, to "a basic aural dyscrasia."

Dealbate (*de-al'-bat*) [*dealbatus*, whitewashed]. In biology, coated with a fine white down or powder.

Dealbation (*de-al-ba'-shun*) [*dealbare*, to whiten over]. The process or act of becoming or being made white, as by bleaching.

Dealcoholization (*de-al-ko-hol-i-za'-shun*). The removal of alcohol from an object or compound used in microscopic technic. **D.-agent**, a liquid employed for the purpose of getting rid of the alcohol in preserved specimens, and to facilitate the penetration of paraffin in microtomy.

Deambulation (*de-am-bu-la'-shun*) [*deambulare*, to take a walk]. Gentle exercise, as walking; or, of the mind.

Deammoniated (*de-am-o'-ne-a-ted*) [*de*, from; *ammonium*]. Deprived of ammonia.

Deanesthesiant (*de-an-es-the'-ze-ant*) [*de*, from; *ἀναισθησία*, want of feeling]. A means for arousing the system from a state of anesthesia.

Deaquation (*de-ak-wa'-shun*) [*de*, from; *aqua*, water]. The act or process of removing water from a substance.

Deargentation (*de-ar-jen-ta'-shun*) [*deargentare*, to plate with silver]. The act or process of silvering.

Dearterialization (*de-ar-te-ri-al-i-za'-shun*) [*de*, from; *artery*]. The transformation of the blood from the arterial to the venous state. Cf. *Atmotherization*.

Dearticulation (*de-ar-tik-u-la'-shun*). See *Disarticulation*, *Dislocation*, *Diarthrosis* (Illus. Dict.).

Death. (See Illus. Dict.) **D., Binsical**, death preceded by mania. **D., Local**, gangrene, mortification. **D., Muscular**, a state of the muscles in which they no longer react to stimuli. **D., Systemic.** See *D., Somatic* (Illus. Dict.). **D., White**, tuberculosis.

Deauration (*de-aw-ra'-shun*) [*deaurare*, to gild]. The act or process of gilding.

Debility. (See Illus. Dict.) **D., Nervous.** See *Neurasthenia* (Illus. Dict.).

Decagonal (*dek-ag' on-al*) [*δέκα*, ten; *γώνια*, an angle]. Having ten angles; decangular.

Decahedral (*dek-a-he'-dral*) [*δέκα*, ten; *ἕδρα*, a base]. Having ten sides.

Decamolybdate (*dek-a-mol-ib'-dat*) A salt of molybdic acid, each molecule of which contains 10 atoms of molybdenum.

Decarbonated (*de kar'-bon-a-ted*). Deprived of carbonic acid.

Decarbonization, Decarburation, Decarburization (*de-kar-bon-i-za'-shun*, *de-kar-bu-ra'-shun*, *de-kar-bur-i-za'-shun*). The act or process of freeing a substance from carbon.

Decemcostate (*de sem-kos'-tat*) [*decem*, ten; *costa*, a rib]. Having 10 ribs.

Decemfid (*de'sem'-fid*) [*decem*, ten; *findere*, to divide]. Cut into 10 parts.

Decene (*de'-en*). $C_{10}.H_{20}$. The product obtained by prolonged heating of oil of turpentine, 1 part, and hydriodic acid, 20 parts, at a temperature of 200°–250° C.

Decentered (*de-sent ur'd*) [*de*, from; *center*]. Out of common center; said of lenses as to focus, or of masses as to equilibrium, etc.

Decerebrize (*de-ser'-e-briz*) [*de*, from; *cerebrum*]. To remove the brain, as of a frog, in physiologic experiments, decerebrate.

Decidua. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Membrana decidua; Decidua tunica*. **D., Catamenial.** See *D., Menstrual*. **D., Epichorial.** See *D.* [illegible] Dict.). **D. graviditatis**, the menstrual [illegible] pregnancy. **D., Interuteroplacental.** [illegible] *serotina* (Illus. Dict.). **D. membrana.** See *D. vera* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Menstrual**, the outer layer of the uterine mucosa which is shed during menstruation. In membranous dysmenorrhea it is discharged in pieces before disintegration. Syn., *D., Catamenial*. **D. placentalis subchorialis**, the layer of the maternal placenta lying next the chorion. Syn., *D. subchorialis*. **D. serotina, Glandular.** See *D. serotina, Uterine*. **D. serotina, Placental**, that portion of decidua serotina which is in contact with the parts or cotyledons of the placenta, as distinguished from the uterine decidua serotina. **D. serotina, Uterine**, the outer layer of the decidua serotina; the glandular decidua serotina. **D. subchorialis.** See *D. placentalis subchorialis*. **D. tuberosa et polyposa**, a form of decidual endometritis characterized by a roughened condition and polypoid growths of the uterine mucosa.

Deciduata (*de-sid-u-a'-tah*) [*deciduus*, falling off]. Those placental *Mammalia* which shed a part of the uterine mucosa in parturition.

Deciduate (*de-sid'-u-at*). Characterized by a decidua or part to be shed; having reference to the *Deciduata*; deciduous. Cf. *Nondeciduate*.

Deciduation (*de-sid-u-a'-shun*). The act or process of dropping off or shedding.

Deciduitis (*de-sid-u-i'-tis*). Inflammation of the decidual membranes of the gravid uterus

Deciduoma. (See Illus Dict.) **D. malignum,** a variety of uterine sarcoma first described by Sänger, which in its microscopic characters strongly resembles decidual tissue. Syn., *Sarcoma deciduo-cellulare; Syncytioma malignum; Chorioepithelioma malignum.*

Deciduosarcoma (*de-sid-u-o-sar-ko'-mah*). See *Deciduoma malignum*

Decipara (*de-sip' ar-ah*) [*decem*, ten; *parere*, to bring forth] A woman pregnant for the tenth time.

Decipium (*de-sip'-e-um*) [L.]. A metallic element described by Delafontain as occurring in North Carolina samarskite and as being allied to the cerium and yttrium groups

Declive (*de-klīv'*) [*declivis*, sloping]. 1. A lower or descending part. 2. See *Declivis cerebelli* (Illus Dict.)

Decolorant (*de-kul'-or-ant*) [*de*, priv; *color*]. An agent for the altering or removal of color

Decombustion (*de-kom-bust'-yun*). See *Deoxygenation.*

Decompensation (*de-kom pen-sa'-shun*) [*de*, priv; *compensare*, to compensate] Failure of compensation (as of the circulation, or of the heart)

Decomposability (*de-kom-po za-bil'-it-e*) [*de*, from; *componere*, to compose]. Capability of being decomposed.

Decompose (*de-kom-pōz'*) 1. To cause a compound to break up into its simpler constituents. 2. To undergo putrefaction

Decompression (*de-kom-presh'-on*). The removal of compression or pressure

Decostate (*de-kos'-tāt*) [*de*, from; *costa*, a rib]. Without ribs

Decrement (*dek'-re-ment*). See *Decline* (Illus. Dict.)

Decrustation (*de krust a'-shun*) [*de*, from; *crusta*, a crust]. The detachment of a crust.

Decubital (*de-ku'-bit-al*) Relating to a decubitus or to a bed-sore

Decubitus. (See Illus. Dict.) **D., Andral's.** See under *Signs.*

Decurtation (*de-kur-ta'-shun*) [*decurtare*, to curtail]. The ablation or shortening of a structure or usual duration of a condition

Decurvature (*de-kurv'-a-chur*) [*decurvatus*, bent back]. A descending curvature.

Decussation. (See Illus Dict.) **D., Forel's,** the ventral tegmental decussation. **D., Fountain,** Spitzka's term for such a decussation of nerve-fibers as is seen in the cortex of the anterior quadrigeminum **D., Fountain-like, D, Fountain-like Tegmental.** See *D., Tegmental, of Meynert* **D, Inferior.** See under *Meynert* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Motor.** See *D of the Pyramids* **D. of the Optic Nerve,** the chiasm **D., Pineal,** Spitzka's term for the crossing of certain fibers of the inner division of the reticular formation. **D., Piniform.** See *D. of the Pyramids, Sensory.* **D., Pyramidal, Superior, D., Pyramidal, Upper.** See *D. of the Pyramids, Sensory.* **D. of the Pyramids, D., Pyramidal,** the oblique crossing of the bundles of the anterior pyramids of the [illegible] sides of the median fissure. S[illegible] *D., Motor; D., Piniform; D., Ventral, of the pyramids* **D. of the Pyramids, Sensory,** a crossing of certain fibers having their origin in the funiculi cuneati of the spinal cord, which occurs in the upper part of the oblongata, between the anterior pyramids and the gray floor of the fourth ventricle. Syn., *D, Interolivary; D., Pyramidal Posterior; D. of the Fillet.* **D. of the Pyramids, Ventral.** See *D of the Pyramids.* **D., Sensory.** 1 See *D. of the Pyramids, Sensory.* 2. The crossing of the outer bundles of the anterior pyramids of the spinal cord. [Meynert] Syn., *D., Superior.* **D., Sensory, Middle,** a crossing in the median line of certain fibers between the upper and lower pyramids described by Huguenin. **D, Tegmental,** of **Meynert,** the crossing of the fibers in the cortex of the anterior quadrigeminum

Decyl (*de'-sil*). A monatomic radicle. **D.hydrid.** See *Decane* (Illus Dict.).

Dedaleum, Dædaleum (*ded-a'-le-um*) [*daidaλεος*, curiously wrought] A form of anorthoscope devised by W G Horner, it resembles the discs of Uchatius and J Müller Cf *Stroboscope, Reverse.*

Dedalous, Dædalous (*ded'-al-us*) [*daidaλεος*, curiously wrought] Labyrinthiform; intricately wrought

Dedalum, Dædalum (*ded'-al-um*). See *Dedaleum*

Defecation. (See Illus Dict.) 2. Clarification, as of wine Cf. *Decantation*

Defensive (*de-fens'-iv*). See *Prophylactic* and *Protective* (Illus Dict.)

Deferentectomy (*def-u-ent-ek'-to-me*). Excision of the vas deferens

Deferential (*def-u-en'-shal*). Pertaining to the vas deferens.

Deferentiovesical (*def u-en-she-o-ves'-ik-al*) Pertaining to both the vas deferens and the bladder

Defiguration (*de fig-u-ra'-shun*) See *Deformation* (Illus. Dict.)

Defining Power (*de fīn'-ing pow' ur*). See *Definition* (Illus Dict.)

Deflagrator (*def-la-gra'-tur*) [*deflagrare*, to burn down]. An apparatus for producing very rapid combustion **D., Hare's** See *Battery, Hare's.*

Deformity. (See Illus Dict.) **D., Sprengel's,** congenital upward displacement of one of the scapulas **D., Volkmann's,** congenital tibiotarsal dislocation.

Defurfuration (*de-fur-fur-a'-shun*) [*de*, from; *furfur*, bran] Desquamation

Defuselation (*de-fu-sel-a'-shun*). The removal of fusel oil from spirits.

Defusion (*de fu'-shun*). See *Decantation* (Illus. Dict.).

Degenerate (*de-jen'-ur-āt*) [*degenerare*, to differ from ancestors] 1. To revert to a lower type. 2. An individual who has reverted to a lower type

Degeneration. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn, *Degenerescence* **D., Abercrombie's,** amyloid degeneration **D., Acute Fatty.** 1 See *Foot-halt of Cells.* 2 See *Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver,* under *Icterus* (Illus. Dict.) **D., Adipose** See *D, Fatty* (Illus Dict.). **D., Albuminous,** albuminous infiltration **D, Armanni-Ehrlich's,** hyaline degeneration of the epithelial cells of Henle's looped [illegible] **D, Bacony, D, Bacon-like.** See *D., Amyloid* (Illus Dict.) **D., Cellulose.** See *D, Amyloid* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Cheesy.** See *Caseation* (Illus Dict.) **D., Chitinous.** See *D, Amyloid* (Illus Dict.). **D., Cholesterin,** [illegible] Mickel, the same as waxy degeneration [illegible] *Disease* (Illus Dict.) **D., Cystic,** degeneration with cyst-formation. **D., Cystoid, of the Retina,** round or oval cystoid spaces surrounded by hypertrophied radial fibers found in the retina at all ages, as described by Iwanoff **D., Earthy.** See *Calcification* and *D., Calcareous* (Illus. Dict.) **D., Fascicular,** that form of atrophy of paralyzed muscles following pathologic change in the motor ganglion cells of the central tube of the gray matter of the spinal cord or their efferent fibers. **D., Fibro-fatty, of the Placenta,** an association of fatty degeneration of the placenta with fibromatous degeneration of the chorionic villi and of the decidua ser-

otina. **D., Fibrous** (of the heart), hyperplasia of the cardiac connective tissue accompanying chronic interstitial inflammation. **D., Gelatiniform.** See *D., Colloid* (Illus. Dict.) **D, Granular,** parenchymatous degeneration distinguished by a deposit of albuminoid particles. **D., Hoen's,** degenerative change in striated muscles with nuclear proliferation. **D, Hyaloid.** See *D., Amyloid* (Illus. Dict.) **D., Hydrocarbonaceous,** Paschutin's term for a special degeneration peculiar to diabetes. Syn, *Paschutin's degeneration.* **D, Liquefactive,** a process accompanying fibrous exudations **D., Meckel's,** cholesterin disease or waxy degeneration **D., Mineral.** See *Calcification* (Illus. Dict.) **D., Myelin,** a process sometimes occurring in chronic pneumonia in which there is a formation of myelin coincident with fatty degeneration in the pulmonary alveoli **D., Myxomatous.** See *D, Mucoid* (Illus Dict.). **D., Ossific.** See *Ossification* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Parenchymatous,** a degeneration of the parenchyma of the kidney following the acute nephritis of pregnancy, diphtheria, or an acute attack of fever. It is accompanied by 10% to 25% of albumin in the urine, which remains of normal quantity. **D., Paschutin's.** See *D., Hydrocarbonaceous.* **D., Pigmentary, D, Pigment,** a pigmentation of the muscles accompanying the atrophy due to cachexia, insufficient food, or the marasmus of old age. **D, Putrid.** See *Hospital Gangrene* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Secondary** (of the spinal cord). See *D, Türck's.* **D., Theroid,** in psychiatry, the lowering or approximation of the human mental faculties and instincts to those of the lower animal **D., Trabecular,** a degeneration of the bronchial wall in which there is a hypertrophy of the elastic and inelastic tissues of the fibrous sheath of the bronchus and its cartilages **D., Türck's,** secondary parenchymatous degeneration of the spinal nerve-tracts. **D, Uratic,** the deposition of uric acid and the urates in the tissues. **D, Virchow's.** See *D., Amyloid* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Vitreous.** See *Albuminoid Disease* and *D, Amyloid* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Wallerian.** See under *Wallerian* (Illus. Dict.).

Degenerescence (*de-jen-ur-es'-ens*) See *Degeneration*

Deglabration (*deg-la-bra' shun*) [*deglabrare*, to make smooth] The process [illegible] to taste]. The act of tasting.

Degustation (*de-gus-ta'* [illegible]

Dehiscence. (See Illus Dict.) **D., Zuckerkandl's,** small gaps sometimes existing in the papyraceous lamina of the ethmoid bone, and bringing the lining membrane of the latter in contact with the dura They are not pathologic

Dehydratation (*de-hi-dra-ta'-shun*). The removal of hydrogen from a compound by means of reducing agents, by heating, or by the action of strong acids on hydrocarbons. Cf. *Dehydration.*

Dehydrogenize (*de-hi'-dro-jen-iz*). To deprive of hydrogen.

Dehydrotriacetonamin (*de-hi-dro-tri-as-et-on-am'-in*). A substance acting as a base obtained from acetone by action of ammonia. Syn, *Acetonin.* [Heintz]

Deintoxication (*de-in-toks-ik-a'-shun*) [*de*, from; *intoxication*] The process of overcoming the effects of toxic substances

Deintoxification (*de-in-toks-if-ik-a'-shun*). See *Detoxification.*

Dejecta (*de-jekt'-ah*) [*dejecere*, to throw down]. Intestinal evacuations; alvine discharges; fecal matter

Dejecture (*de-jek'-chur*) [*dejecere*, to throw down]. Matter evacuated from the intestines; feces.

Dekamali, Dikamili. A golden yellow exudate obtained from *Gardenia lucida,* Roxb.

Delaceration (*de-las-ur-a'-shun*) [*delacerare*]. To tear to pieces, or lacerate severely

Delactation (*de-lak-ta'-shun*). See *Ablactation* (Illus Dict.)

Delimitation (*de-lim-it-a'-shun*) [*delimitare*, to mark out]. The determination of the limits of areas, regions, or organs in physical diagnosis.

Deliquation, Deliquiation (*del-ik-wa'-shun, del-ik-wa'-shun*). See *Deliquescence* (Illus Dict.).

Delirium. (See Illus. Dict.) **D., Acute,** acute mania accompanied by incoherent speech and great fear. **D of Collapse,** the delirium coincident to the feebleness and general asthenia accompanying severe diseases. **D. constantium,** the constant repetition and expression of a single fixed idea, characteristic of the delirium of insane persons having fever **D. cordis,** the most extreme form of irregularity of the heart. **D., Depressive,** a form of general delirium in which there is a marked torpidity as to ideas, feelings, and determinations. **D., Dupuytren's.** See *D. nervosum* (Illus. Dict) **D., Grave.** See *D., Acute.* **D. metamorphosis,** delirium in which there is a fixed idea of metamorphosis into an animal. **D., Micromaniacal,** delirium in which the patient believes he is dwarfed or his members atrophied **D. mite.** See *D. mussitans* (Illus Dict) **D. nervosum traumaticum.** See *D. nervosum* (Illus Dict.). **D, Primordial,** a form marked by ideas which dominate the mind and from which the patient is not able to free himself. **D., Traumatic.** See *D. nervosum* (Illus Dict.).

Delphinate (*del'-fin-āt*). A salt of delphinic acid.

Delta. (See Illus. Dict.) **D. fornicis,** a triangular area of the ventral surface of the fornix dorsad of the portæ, found in some mammals, *e. g.*, cat.

Delusion. (See Illus. Dict.) **D.s, Expansive, D.s, Large,** a symptom of the second stage of the general paralysis of the insane, in which the patient conceives ideas involving colossal size, magnificent wealth, or extravagant numbers

Delusionist (*de-lu'-shun-ist*). The victim of a delusion.

Demagnetization (*de-mag-net-i-za'-shun*). The act of depriving an object of magnetic properties.

Demedication (*de-med-ik a'-shun*). The removal of deleterious drugs from the system, as lead, arsenic, or phosphorus, by the reversal of the electric current used in cataphoresis, in a suitably arranged bath

Dementation (*de-men-ta'-shun*) [*de*, from; *mens*, the mind] Loss of mind, insanity.

Dementia. (See Illus Dict) **D. præcox** [Esquirol], a form which appears at the age of puberty in children previously intellectually bright; there are various delirious symptoms at the beginning; constant sudden impulses; and rapid termination in a dementia which is more or less complete. Called by Christison *Hebephrenia gravis.*

Demifacet (*dem-e-fas et'*) [*demi*, half; *facet*]. One half of an articulation surface adapted to articulate with two bones.

Demipenniform (*dem-e-pen'-e-form*) [*demi*, half; *penna*, a wing]. Applied to structures or organs which have one of two margins winged

Demography. (See Illus. Dict) **D., Dynamic,** a study of the activities of human communities, their rise, progress, and fall. **D., Static,** a study of the anatomy of a human community, its numbers, the sex, age, wealth, calling, etc., of the people.

Demonomelancholia, Dæmonomelancholia (*de-mon-o-mel-an-ko'-le-ah*). See *Demonomania* (Illus. Dict.).

Demonomy (*de-mon'-om-e*) [*δῆμος*, the people; *νόμος*, a law, a custom]. The science of humanity.

Demonophobia (*de-mon-o-fo'-be-ah*) [δαίμεον, a demon; φόβος, fear]. Morbid dread of devil and demons.

Demorphinization (*de-morf-in-i-za'-shun*) [*de*, from; *morphin*]. Gradual alienation from undue use of morphin.

Denaturization (*de-nat-u-ri-za'-shun*) [*de*, priv.; *natura*, nature] Alteration in the characteristics of an organic substance by chemical action, boiling, or addition

Dendraxon (*den-drak'-on*) [δένδρον, a tree; *axon*] Von Lenhossek's term for a neuron with a short axon, its axonal processes being for the most part devoid of sheaths

Dendric (*den'-drik*) [δένδρον, tree] Provided with dendrons

Dendriform (*den'-dre-form*). See *Dendroid* (Illus. Dict.)

Dendrite (*den'-drit*). See *Dendron*.

Dendrodont (*den'-dro-dont*) [δένδρον, tree; ὀδούς, tooth] 1. Applied to teeth consisting of dendrodentin. 2. Having such teeth.

Dendron (*den'-dron*) [δένδρον, tree]. Schäfer's term for one of the short, free projections or so-called protoplasmic processes of a nerve-cell

Denguis (*den'-gwis*) [New Latin] Synonym of *Dengue*.

Denigration (*de-ni-gra'-shun*) [*denigrare*, to blacken] The act or process of rendering black; the state of having become black

Denisenko's Method. See under *Treatment*.

Denitration (*de-ni-tra'-shun*). The process of taking away nitric acid from a compound.

Denitrify (*de-ni'-tre-fi*) [*de*, priv.; *nitre*] To remove nitrogen.

Denitrifying (*de-ni'-tre-fi-ing*). Applied to bacteria which reduce nitric acid to nitrous acid and ammonia

Densimeter (*den-sim'-et-ur*) [*densus*, dense, μετρον, a measure]. An appliance for ascertaining the specific gravity of a liquid Cf *Hydrometer*, *Lactometer*, *Alcoholometer*. **D., Rousseau's**, a Beaumé aerometer having at the top of the tube a small capsule capable of holding 1 c.c. of the fluid, the specific gravity of which is to be ascertained; the tube being so graduated that the degree of submersion in distilled water indicates the degree of density.

Densimetric (*den-sim-et'-rik*). Having reference to the use of the densimeter.

Dentata (*den-ta'-tah*). See *Axis* (2) (Illus. Dict.).

Dentation (*den-ta'-shun*). The formation of tooth-like structures, as on the margin of a leaf.

Dentelation (*den-tel-a'-shun*). The condition of being furnished with tooth-like processes.

Dentiaskiascope (*den-te-ah-ski'-a-skōp*) [*dens*, a tooth; *skiascope*]. An instrument for examining the teeth and alveoli. It consists of a small fluorescent screen within an aluminum case, so situated that the screen-image is reflected upon a mirror which the operator sees through a tube.

Denticle (*den'-tik-l*) [*denticulus*, a small tooth]. A small tooth or projecting point. **D., Dermal**, one of the tooth-like skinplates found in many animals; as skates.

Dentilave (*den'-te-lāv*) [*dens*, a tooth; *lavare*, to wash]. A mouth-wash or tooth-wash

Dentin, Dentine. (See Illus. Dict.) **D., Secondary**, adventitious deposits of dentin which occur in or upon the dental pulp, after tooth formation is complete

Dentinification (*den-tin-if-ik-a'-shun*) [*dens*, tooth; *facere*, to make]. The formation of dentin through the agency of specialized cells, the odontoblasts.

Dentinoid (*den'-tin-oid*). 1. Similar to dentin. 2. Pertaining to an odontoma.

Dentinosteoid (*den-tin-os'-te-oid*) [*dens*, a tooth; ὀστέον, bone]. A tumor of dentin and bone.

Dentiporous (*den-tip'-or-us*) [*dens*, a tooth; πόρος, a pore]. Having pores with toothed edges.

Dentition. (See Illus. Dict.) **D., Acrodont.** See *Acrodont* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Deciduous.** See *D., First*. **D., First**, the 20 teeth which appear during the first two years of life and are replaced by the permanent teeth, deciduous, milk, or primary dentition **D., Milk.** See *D., First* **D., Permanent**, the 32 teeth which replace the first teeth **D., Pleurodont.** See *Pleurodont* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Thecodont.** See *Thecodont* (Illus. Dict.)

Dentoiletta (*dent-woh-let'-ah*) A device consisting of two mirrors so arranged that persons may examine their own teeth

Dentola (*den'-to-lah*). A solution used on swollen gums said to consist of cocain hydrochlorid, 1 part; potassium bromid, 10 parts, glycerin and water, each, 200 parts

Dentolingual (*den-to-ling'-wal*). Pertaining to the teeth and the tongue or lingual nerve.

Dentomental (*den-to-ment'-al*) Pertaining to the teeth and chin

Dentonasal (*den-to-na'-zal*) Pertaining to the teeth and nose

Deodoriferant (*de-o-dor-if'-er-ant*) [*de*, priv., *odorare*, to smell] 1. Possessing the power of overcoming bad odors 2. See *Deodorant* (Illus. Dict.)

Deorsum (See Illus. Dict.) **D.-duction**, a downward movement, as of the eye

Deoxygenation [illegible] (*de-ok-sij-en-a'-shun*). The process of [illegible] compound

Depecoration (*de-pek-or-a'-shun*) [*pecus*, gen *pecoris*, a herd] 1. The thinning out or extermination of flocks 2. In veterinary practice, invulnerability.

Dephlegmation (*de-fleg-ma'-shun*) [*de*, priv., φλέγειν, to burn]. The removal of water by distillation

Dephlegmator (*de-fleg'-mat-or*) That part of a still adapted to receive the vapors of such compounds as are condensed at successively lower and lower temperatures

Depigmentation (*de-pig-ment-a'-shun*). The removal of natural pigments from the skin or from microscopic preparations by the action of weak solutions of bleaching or oxidizing solutions

Depilous (*dep'-il-us*) [*de*, priv.; *pilus*, a hair]. Hairless

Deplanate (*dep'-lan-āt*) [*deplanare*, to level]. Leveled; flattened.

Depolarizer (*de-po'-lar-iz-ur*). A reflecting plate used with a polarizer which resolves the polarized ray into ordinary and extraordinary rays

Deportation (*de-por-ta'-shun*) [*de*, priv.; *portare*, to bear]. Veit's term for the process in which the chorionic fringes are detached and lose all connection with the fetal placenta.

Depressed (*de-prest'*) [*deprimere*, to press down]. 1. Referring to a state of lowered vitality; depressus. 2. Having the dorsolateral diameter reduced. 3. Flattened from above downward.

Depression. (See Illus. Dict.) 3. The act of depressing a part. 4. Melancholia **D., Anterolateral.** See *Fissure, Anterolateral* (of the spinal cord) (Illus. Dict.). **D., Digital**, the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain **D., Infrasternal**, a depression in the sternum just above the ensiform process. **D., Interpeduncular.** See *Space, Interpeduncular*. **D., Mental**, melancholia **D., Nervous**, neurasthenia. **D., Vital**, a lowered physical state.

Depressor. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. One of two substances found in the infundibular part of the hypophy-

sis, having distinct physiologic properties. It produces a fall of blood-pressure. Cf *Pressor*.

Derangement. (See Illus. Dict.) **D., Internal** (of the kneejoint), a form of injury described by Hey in which the margin of the condyle is forced over the edge of the internal semilunar fibrocartilage, the leg is rotated carrying the tibia forward and outward, and the pressure gives rise to spasmodic contractions

Deric (*der'-ik*) [δερος, the skin] External.

Dermataneuria (*dur-mat-ah-nu'-re-ah*) [δέρμα, the skin, νεῦρον, a nerve]. Derangement of the nerve-supply of the skin, giving rise to anesthesia or paralysis.

Dermatatrophia (*dur-mat-ah-tro'-fe-ah*) δέρμα, skin; *a*, priv, τροφή, nourishment]. Atrophy of the skin.

Dermathemia (*dur-mat-he'-me-ah*) [δερμα, the skin, αἷμα, blood]. A congestion of the skin. Syn., *Dermæmia; Dermohemia*

Dermatin (*dur'-mat-in*). A preparation used in dermatology It consists of salicylic acid, 5–7 parts; starch, 7–15 parts, talc, 25–50 parts, silicic acid, 30–60 parts, kaolin, 3–9 parts. It is used as a protective.

Dermatitis. (See Illus Dict.) **D., Blastomycetic,** a skin-disease caused by a yeast-like fungus, *Blastomyces dermatitidis*, first described by Gilchrist, 1894 Syn., *Oidial dermatitis, Pseudolupus vulgaris, Saccharomycosis hominis, Pseudoepithelioma with Blastomyces* **D. capillitii papillomatosa.** See *D. papillomatosa capillitii* (Illus Dict) **D., Common Moist,** eczema **D., Duhring's,** an erythematobullous, herpetiform affection, regarded by some as a hemato-dermatitis **D, Electroplating,** a form of inflammation due to lime dust employed in finishing electroplating, which coming in contact with an abrasion forms a caustic paste which in time produces an ulcer **D hiemalis,** a recurrent inflammation of the skin associated with cold weather and allied to the erythemata, the color is dark blue It attacks distal extremities first and appears to be due to circulatory disturbance. **D. nodularis necrotica,** a necrosis of the skin and superficial strata of the corium due primarily to changes and consequent obstruction in the bloodvessels between the cutis and subcutis. **D., Oidial.** See *D., Blastomycetic.* **D., Primal,** that caused by contact with *Primula obconica*, Hance, it is due to the fine hairs on the under surface of the leaves. **D., Pustular,** impetigo **D., Vegetative,** elevated, vegetating lesions covered with crusts and very prone to bleeding occurring in remissions of eczema on nurslings and believed to be due to some infection A similar affection in adults has been recorded under the names *eczema végétante* and *pyodermite végétante.* **D., X-ray,** that due to prolonged exposure to *x*-rays

Dermatoautoplasty (*dur-mat-o-aw'-to-plas-te*) [δέρμα, skin; *autoplasty*]. Skin-grafting with grafts taken from the patient's body

Dermatocellulitis (*dur-mat-o-sel-u-li'-tis*) Inflammation of the subcutaneous connective tissue

Dermatoconiosis, Dermatokoniosis (*dur-mat-o-ko-ni'-o-sis*) [δέρμα, skin; κονια, dust] Any skin-disease due to dust. Cf. *Enterokoniosis; Pneumoconiosis*

Dermatocyst (*dur-mat'-o-sist*) [δέρμα, the skin; *cyst*]. A cyst of the skin.

Dermatodynia (*dur-mat-o-din'-e-ah*). See *Dermatalgia* (Illus. Dict.).

Dermatodyschroia (*dur-mat-o-dis-kroi'-ah*) [δέρμα, skin; δύσχροια, a bad color] Abnormal pigmentation of the skin.

Dermatoheteroplasty (*dur-mat-o-het'-ur-o-plas-te*) [δέρμα, the skin; *heteroplasty*]. Dermatoplasty by means of grafts taken from the body of another than the patient.

Dermatokelidosis (*dur-mat-o kel-id-o'-sis*) [δέρμα, the skin; κηλιδοῦν, to stain]. Pigmentation of the skin.

Dermatomere (*dur-mat'-o-mēr*) [δέρμα, the skin; μέρος, a part]. The integumentary portion of the embryonic metamere.

Dermatomucosomyositis (*dur-mat-o-mu-ko-so-mi-o-si'-tis*) Inflammation involving the skin, mucosa, and muscles.

Dermatomycosis. (See Illus. Dict.) **D achorina.** See *Favus* (Illus Dict). **D. barbæ nodosa.** See *Sycosis parasitica* (Illus Dict.) **D. diffusa.** See *Tinea imbricata* (Illus. Dict.) **D favosa,** favus of the skin, exclusive of that of the hair and nails. **D. furfuracea.** See *Tinea versicolor* (Illus. Dict). **D. maculovesiculosa.** See *Tinea circinata* (Illus Dict). **D. marginata.** See *Eczema marginatum* (Illus Dict). **D. palmellina,** a parasitic disease described by Pick as affecting the axillas, the chest, the backs of the hands, the inner surfaces of the thighs, and the pubes It is characterized by the presence of rounded spores adherent to the hairs. **D. pustulosa.** See *Impetigo contagiosa* (Illus Dict).

Dermatomyositis (*dur-mat-o-mi-o-si'-tis*) [δέρμα, the skin, μυς, muscle] An infectious inflammation of both skin and muscles accompanied by edema, fever, and general depression Cf *Myositis, Polymyositis.*

Dermatoneuria (*dur-mat-o-nu'-re-ah*). See *Dermatoneurosis* (Illus Dict)

Dermatoneurology (*dur-mat-o-nu-rol'-o-je*) [δέρμα, the skin, *neurology*] Neurology limited to the skin.

Dermatoneurosis. (See Illus. Dict.) **D. indicatrix,** an eruption of the skin due to nervous disease and indicative of more serious symptoms. **D., Stereographic,** a form characterized by an elevation, welt, or wheal corresponding in size and shape to the object the application of which produced the elevation. It is due to an extravasation of serum and is illustrated in the welts that follow light blows of the whip on a nervous horse.

Dermatonosus. (See Illus. Dict.) **D., Neuropathic,** any cutaneous disease of nervous origin, as angioneurosis, trophoneurosis, and idioneurosis.

Dermatophagus (*dur-mat-of'-ag-us*). See *Table of Animal Parasites* (Illus Dict).

Dermatophone (*dur-mat'-o-fōn*) [δέρμα, the skin; φωνή, sound] A stethoscopic appliance devised by Voltolini-Hueter by means of which one may perceive the sound of the blood-current in the skin. It also makes perceptible the muscle-tones and in the tendons and bones it demonstrates the transmitted vibrations. It is called also *myophone, tendophone,* and *osteophone.*

Dermatophyte. (See Illus. Dict) 2. A cutaneous appendage, as a hair, feather, scale, nail, or horn; dermaphyte.

Dermatoplasia (*dur-mat-o pla'-ze-ah*) [δέρμα, the skin; πλασσειν, to form]. The reparative power of the skin to injury.

Dermatoplasm (*dur-mat'-o-plazm*) [δέρμα, the skin; πλασσειν, to form]. The active protoplasm which is held by Wiesner and others to form a part of the cell-membrane in plants.

Dermatosis. (See Illus. Dict.) **D, Angioneurotic,** an infectious, toxic, or essential skin disease, characterized by a general disturbance of the vascular tension, together with inflammatory excitement at the surface of the skin. **D., Engorgement,** a skin disease characterized by passive derangement of the circulation with imperfect venous and lymphatic absorption. **D., Hemorrhagic,** a traumatic or essential disease of the skin, characterized by hemorrhage from the cutaneous bloodvessels, without inflammation or stasis, **dermatorrhagia. D., Neurotic,** a cutaneous affection due to disease of

the sensory or trophic nerves. It may be self-limited in its course (cyclic), as herpes zoster and herpes febrilis; or it may be acyclic, as neurotic edema, neurotic atrophy, and neurotic necrosis of the skin. **D., Parasitic,** a papulovesicular disease described by Nielly in which a filaria like parasite was found, in the vesicles, and believed by him to be identical with craw-craw. **D., Postvaccinal,** a dermatosis following vaccination marked by lesions similar to those of urticaria pigmentosa except that desquamation is present and dermographism is absent. **D., Unna's.** See *Dermatitis, seborrheic* (Illus Dict.).

Dermatosome. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 One of the hypothetic ultimate units that form the membrane of vegetal cells

Dermatotherapy (*dur-mat-o-ther'-ap-e*). The therapeutics of cutaneous affections.

Dermatoxerasia (*dur mat-o-zer-a'-ze-ah*) [δέρμα, skin; ξηρασια, dryness] Dryness of the skin. Cf. *Xerodesma*

Dermatozoonosus (*dur-mat-o-zo-on-o'-sus*) [δέρμα, skin; ζῶον, an animal; νόσος, a disease]. A cutaneous disease due to animal parasites. See *Table of Animal Parasites* under *Acarus, Filaria, Ixodes, Leptus, Pediculus, Pulex, Sarcoptes,* etc. Cf. *Epizoa.*

Dermectasia (*dur-mek-ta'-ze-ah*). See *Dermatolysis* (Illus Dict.).

Dermelminthiasis (*dur mel-min-thi'-ah-sis*) [δέρμα, the skin; ἕλμινς, a tapeworm]. A cutaneous affection due to a parasitic worm Cf. *Dermatozoonosus.*

Dermoabdominalis (*dur-mo-ab-dom-in-a'-lis*). Pertaining to the skin of the abdomen.

Dermoactinomycosis (*dur-mo-ak tin-o-my-ko'-sis*). Infection of the skin by actinomyces.

Dermoepidermal (*dur-mo-ep-e-durm'-al*) Partaking of both the superficial and deep layers of the skin, said of skin-grafts

Dermohemia (*dur-mo-he'-me-ah*). See *Dermathemia*

Dermoid. (See Illus Dict.) 2 A dermoid cyst.

Dermol (*dur'-mol*). See *Bismuth Chrysophanate.*

Dermolabial (*dur-mo-la'-be-al*). Having relation to the skin and the lips.

Dermomuscular (*dur-mo-mus'-ku-lar*) Having relation to both skin and muscles, as certain embryonic tissues

Dermopapillary (*dur-mo-pap'-il-a-re*) Having relation to the papillary layer of the true skin.

Dermophlebitis (*dur-mo-fleb i'-tis*) [δέρμα, the skin; φλέψ, a vein] Inflammation of the cutaneous veins

Dermosapol (*dur-mo-sap'-ol*) A soap said to contain perfumed cod-liver oil, Peruvian balsam, wool-fat, fat, glycerin, and alkali. To this specifics may be added; it is used as an inunction in skin diseases, tuberculosis, etc.

Dermostenosis (*dur-mo-ste-no'-sis*) [δέρμα, skin, στένωσις, stenosis] A tightening of the skin, due to swelling or to disease Cf. *Scleroderma.*

Dermostosis (*dur-mos-to'-sis*) [δέρμα, skin; ὀστέον, a bone]. Ossification occurring in the true skin.

Dermosynovitis (*dur-mo-sin-no vi'-tis*) [δέρμα, skin; synovitis] Inflammation of a subcutaneous bursa together with the adjacent skin **D. plantaris ulcerosa,** a severe suppuration in the sole of the foot which proceeds from inflammation of the bursa beneath a callosity and gives rise to a perforating ulcer.

Dermotherapy (*dur-mo-ther'-ap-e*). See *Dermatotherapy.*

Derrid (*der'-id*). A highly toxic substance isolated by Greshof from derris root, *Derris elliptica,* Benth., a leguminous plant of Malaya, used in Borneo as an arrow-poison; it kills fish in a dilution of 1 : 5,000,000.

Desalination (*de-sal-in-a'-shun*) [*de,* from; *sal,* salt]. The process of decreasing the salinity of a substance by the removal of salts.

Descent. (See Illus. Dict.) **D. of the Fetus,** the subsidence of the fetus in the latter part of gestation. **D., Theory of,** the theory that all higher organisms have descended by evolution from lower forms; as opposed to the theory of spontaneous generation or special creation. Cf. *Biogenesis, Darwinism, Evolution*

Desiccator (*des-ik-a'-tor*) [*desiccare,* to dry]. A vessel containing some strongly hygroscopic substance, such as calcium chlorid or anhydrous sulfuric acid, and used to absorb the moisture from the air of a chamber.

Desichthol (*des-ik'-thol*). Deodorized ichthyol, a preparation produced from ichthyol by the removal of about 5% of volatile oil, to which the disagreeable odor is due.

Desilicification (*de-sil-is-if-ik-a'-shun*) The removal of silica from a body, as in the preparation of siliceous sponges for microtomy. Hydrofluoric acid is used.

Desmameba (*des-mah-me'-bah*) [δεσμα, a bond; *amœba*]. A connective-tissue corpuscle considered as an ameboid element.

Desmarestia (*des-mar-est'-e-ah*) [A. G Desmarest, French zoologist, d. 1838]. A genus of marine *Algæ* of the order *Punctariaceæ.* **D. aculeata,** Lam., a cosmopolitan species It forms one of the constituents of Corsican moss.

Desmatitis (*des-mat-i'-tis*) See *Dermatitis.*

Desmectasia, Desmectasis (*des-mek-ta'-se-ah, -mek'-ta-sis*) [δεσμός, a band, ἔκτασις, a stretching] The stretching of a ligament.

Desmepithelium (*des-mep-ith-e'-le-um*) [δεσμός, a bond, *epithelium*]. The endothelial or epithelial lining of the bloodvessels, lymphatics, and synovial cavities; the epithelial portions of the mesoderm; desmal-epithelium.

Desmiognathus (*des-mi-o-na'-thus*) [δεσμός, a band; γνάθος, the jaw] A monster, the lower jaw of which has a supplementary head joined to it by ligamentous or muscular attachment.

Desmoblast (*des'-mo-blast*) [δεσμός, a bond, βλαστός, a germ]. Rouber's term for that portion of the area opaca of the blastoderm, especially in mesoblastic ova, which gives rise to the mesenchyma. Syn, *Desmohemoblast.*

Desmodium (*des-mo'-de-um*) [δεσμός, a bundle] A genus of plants of the order *Leguminosæ.* **D. erythrynæfolium,** D C., a species indigenous to South America An infusion of the roots is used in diarrhea and dysentery **D. heterophyllum,** D C, a species native of tropical Asia The leaf and stem are used medicinally. **D. incanum,** D. C, a native of the West Indies, where the root is prized as a remedy for dysentery. **D. tortuosum,** D C., a species indigenous to North America and the West Indies; the root is purgative **D. triflorum,** D. C., a species found in all tropical countries. In India it takes the place held by *Trifolium* and *Medicago* in Europe. The fresh plant is applied to abscesses and wounds.

Desmohemoblast (*des-mo-hem'-o-blast*). See *Desmoblast*

Desmology (*des-mol'-o-je*) [δεσμός, a band; λόγος, science]. The anatomy of the ligaments. Cf. *Syndesmology.*

Desmon (*des'-mon*) [δεσμός, a bond]. London's name for the intermediary body of Ehrlich.

Desmonosology (*des-mon-os-ol'-o-je*). See *Desmopathology.*

Desmopathology (*des-mo-path-ol'-o-je*) [δεσμός, a band; *pathology*]. The pathology of ligaments.

Desmopexia (*des-mo-peks'-e-ah*) [δεσμός, a band; πῆξις, a putting together]. Fixation of the round ligaments

to the abdominal wall or to the wall of the vagina for correction of uterine displacement

Desmorrhexis (*des-mor-eks'-is*) [δεσμός, a band; ῥῆξις, a bursting]. The rupture of a ligament.

Desmurgia, Desmurgy (*des-mur'-je-ah, des-mur'-je*) [δεσμος, a band, ἐργειν, to do, to work]. The art of bandaging or applying ligatures; desmaturgia

Desolution (*de-so-lu'-shun*) [*de*, away from; *solutio*, solution]. The separation from one body, of another dissolved in it under certain conditions which remove or diminish the solubility of the latter.

Desquamatio, Desquamation. (See Illus Dict) **D., Furfuraceous,** shedding the skin in bran-like scales. **D. neonatorum,** the epidermal exfoliation of new-born infants which takes place during the first week of life. **D. siliquosa,** the shedding of the entire epidermis of a part in a continuous husk-like structure

Desulfuration, Desulfurization (*de-sul-fur-a'-shun, de-sul-fur-iz-a'-shun*) The act or process of abstracting sulfur from a compound. Cf. *Sulfuration*

Desumvergence (*de-um ver'-jenz*) [*desumum*, from above, *vergere*, to turn] A downward inclination of the eyes.

Detarium (*de-ta'-re-um*) [*detar*, Senegal name] A genus of plants of the order [illegible] **D senegalense,** J F Gmel, a [illegible] to tropical Africa The bark is poisonous, acting as a cardiac depressant The fruit is edible

Detention (*de-ten'-shun*) [*detinere*, to detain] The enforced isolation of one or more individuals to prevent the spread of infectious disease, confinement

Dethyroidism (*de-thi'-roid-izm*) See *Athyrea* and *Athyreosis*

Detonation (*det-o-na'-shun*) [*detonare*, to thunder] The loud noise made by sudden chemical decomposition, as of the fulminates Cf *Fulminate*

Detorsion (*de-tor'-shun*) [*detorquere*, to turn] The correction of an abnormal curvature; the restoration of a deformed part to its normal position

Detoxification (*de-toks-if-ik-a'-shun*) [*de*, priv; τοξικον, poison] The power of reducing the poisonous properties of a substance. Ger, *Entgiftung*

Detoxify (*de-toks' e-fi*) To deprive a substance of its poisonous attributes

Detrital (*de-tri'-tal*) Consisting of or pertaining to detritus.

Detruncation (*de-trun-ka'-shun*). See *Decapitation* (Illus Dict)

Detrusion (*de-tru'-shun*) [*detrudere*, to drive] An ejection or expulsion; a thrusting or driving down or out.

Detrusor, Detrusorium (*de-tru'-sor, -se-um*). 1 A means or instrument for performing expulsion. 2. A muscle having as its function the forcing down or out of parts or materials **D. urinæ.** See *Muscles, Table of* (Illus. Dict)

Deuteroalbumosuria (*du-ter-o-al-bu-mo-su'-re-ah*). See *Albumosuria* (Illus. Dict).

Deuterology (*du-tur-ol'-o-je*) [δευτέρια, the secundines; λόγος, science] The biology of the placenta.

Deuteromesal (*du-ter-o-me'-sal*) [δεύτερος, second; μέσος, middle]. In biology, situated along the median line and in the second series.

Deuterotoxins (*du-tur-o-toks'-ins*). Dissociation products of toxins.

Deutipara (*du-tip'-ar-ah*) [δεύτερος, second; *parere*, to bear]. A woman pregnant for the second time.

Deutobromid (*du-to-bro'-mid*). The second in order of any given series of bromids

Deutocarbonated (*du-to-kar-bon-a'-ted*). Having carbonic acid present in excess of the amount found in the protocarbonate of the same base.

Deutochlorid (*du-to-klo'-rid*). The second in order of any given series of chlorids; deutomuriate.

Deutosclerous (*du-to-skler'-us*) [δεύτερος, second; σκληρος, hard]. Relating to an induration secondary to some pathologic condition.

Deutyl (*du'-til*) See *Ethyl* (Illus Dict).

Devaporation (*de-va-por-a'-shun*) To bring vapor back to the liquid state.

Developer (*de-vel'-op-ur*). A chemical compound employed in photography to reduce the metallic salts and to render visible the image upon an exposed plate, *e. g.*, *Eikonogen* (*q. v.*).

Deviation (See Illus. Dict.) **D., Duane's Test of,** a candle having been placed in front of the person to be examined, a screen is held before one eye for a time and then suddenly transferred to the other side The existence of deviation in the first eye is recognized by a sudden apparent displacement of the candle flame in the direction opposite to that in which the eye has deviated.

Devil's Grip An epidemic disease resembling dengue, prevalent in Virginia in 1888

Devisceration (*de-vis-ur-a'-shun*) See *Exsceration* (Illus Dict.)

Devitrification, Devitrification (*de-vit-re-fak'-shun, de-vit-re-fi-ka'-shun*) [*de*, priv; *vitrum*, glass; *facere*, to make] To change from the glass-like state.

Devolution (*dev-o-lu'-shun*) [*devolvere*, to roll down]. 1 Transmission from one person to another 2. Degeneration.

Devorative (*de-vor'-a-tiv*) [*devorare*, to swallow down]. Intended to be swallowed without chewing

Dew-cure (*du'-kūr*) See *Anappism.*

Dewworm (*du'-wurm*). A species of earthworm said to be employed by the peasants of the department of Smolensk in Russia as a diuretic. The dried worms are made into a powder or infusion

Dextral, Dextraural, Dextrocardial, Dextrocerebral, Dextrocular, Dextromanual. See under *Sinistral, Sinistro-*, etc.

Dextrality (*deks-tral'-it-e*) [*dexter*, right] The condition of turning toward, being on, or pertaining to the right side.

Dextrinate (*deks'-trin-āt*). To change into dextrin

Dextrinuria (*deks-trin-u'-re-ah*) [*dextrin*, οὖρον, urine]. The presence of dextrin in the urine.

Dextrocarvol (*deks-tro-kar'-vol*) $C_{10}H_{14}O$. An oil obtained by the fractional distillation of the essential oils of caraway, dill, or fennel

Dextrococain (*deks-tro-ko'-kah-in*). An artificial alkaloid obtained by heating ecgonin or its derivative with strong alkali. It occurs in prisms, soluble in alcohol, benzin, and ether, and melts at 45° C. It is a local anesthetic and stimulant, its action similar to cocain, but more rapid, irritating, and fugitive. Syn., *Isococain.*

Dextroform (*deks'-tro-form*) A combination of formaldehyd and dextrin, soluble in water and glycerin. It is used internally in suppurating cystitis and in the treatment of gonorrhea in applications of 10%–20% solutions. Cf. *Amyloform*

Dextroglucose (*deks-tro-glu'-kōz*). See *Dextrose* (Illus. Dict).

Dextrogyr (*deks-tro-jīr'*) [*dexter*, right; *gyrare*, to turn around]. A substance producing rotation to the right

Dextrosaccharin (*deks-tro-sak'-ar-in*). A mixture of saccharin 1 part and glucose 2000 parts.

Dextrosuria (*deks-tro-su'-re-ah*) [*dexter*, right; οὖρον, urine]. The presence of dextrose in the urine. Cf, *Levulosuria; Pentosuria.*

Dhatureas (*dah-tu'-re-as*). Professional poisoners of India who employ the *Datura fastuosa*, Linn.

Dhooley (*doo'-le*). A covered stretcher used in India.

Dhurrin (*dur'-in*). A cyanogenetic glucosid derived from glucose and occurring in young plants of *Sorghum vulgare* (**durra** or Guinea corn) It gives rise to prussic acid when acted on by a hydrolytic enzyme.

Diabetes. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Diarrhœa urinosa.* See *Sign, Unschuld's.* **D., Alimentary,** that due to defective assimilative power over the carbohydrates of food. **D., Alternating,** a form of diabetes mellitus alternating with gout. **D., Azoturic,** diabetes without glycosuria accompanied by increase of urea in the urine. **D., Biliary,** Hanot's disease **D., Bronzed.** See *Hemochromatosis* **D., Composite,** that in which sugar and oxybutyric acid and its derivatives are discharged in the urine. **D., Conjugal.** See under *Conjugal* (Illus. Dict.). **D. decipiens,** glycosuria without increase in the amount of urine. **D., Hydruric,** polyuria in which the water in the urine is in excess without increase in the solid constituents of the urine. **D. inositus,** diabetes mellitus in which inosite takes the place of grape-sugar **Marie-Robinson's Syndrome,** a variety of diabetes with melancholia, insomnia, impotence, and the presence in the urine of a levulose that disappears rapidly on the suppression of carbohydrates. **D., Neurogenic,** that due to disorder of the nervous system **D., Puncture.** See *D., [illegible]* (Illus. Dict.)

Diabetic Beverage, A beverage recommended in diabetes said to consist of alcohol, 8.25%; extractive, 3.27%; glycerin, 0.82%; saccharin, 0.023%; sulfuric acid, 0.036%; tartaric acid, 0.56%; phosphoric acid, 0.025%.

Diabetide (*di-ab-e'-tid*) [διά, through; βαινειν, to go]. A cutaneous manifestation of diabetes.

Diabetogenic, Diabetogenous (*di-a-be-to-jen'-ik, di-a-be-toj'-en-us*) [*diabetes;* γεννᾶν, to produce] Causing diabetes

Diabetograph (*di-a-bet'-o-graf*) [*diabetes,* γραφειν, to write]. An instrument which registers the amount of glucose present in the urine which is dropped into it in boiling Fehling's solution

Diabrosis (*di-ab-ro'-sis*). See *Anabrosis* (Illus. Dict.).

Diacaustic. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Exceedingly caustic. Cf *Dieretic.*

Diacetanilid (*di-as-et-an'-il-id*) $C_6H_4N(C_2H_3O)_2$. A compound of acetanilid and glacial acetic acid closely resembling but stronger th[illegible] action.

Diacetic-acciduria (*di-as-et-ik-as-id-u'-re-ah*). See *Diaceturia* (Illus. Dict.).

Diacetonuria (*di-as-et-on-u'-re-ah*). See *Diaceturia* (Illus. Dict.).

Diacoustics (*di-ak-oos'-tiks*) [διά, through; ἀκούειν, to hear]. The department of physics which treats of the refraction of sound. Syn., *Diaphon*

Diacrisis. (See Illus Dict.) **D., Follicular,** an alteration of the secretion of follicular glands, due to disease.

Diacrylate (*di-ak'-ril-āt*). A salt of diacrylic acid.

Diactinic (*di-ak-tin'-ik*). Capable of transmitting actinic rays

Diagnosis. (See Illus. Dict.) **D., Anatomic.** 1. A diagnosis based upon the recognition of definite anatomic alterations lying back of the phenomena. 2. A postmortem diagnosis. **D., Pathologic,** diagnosis based upon the nature of a lesion without regard to its situation. **D., Topographic,** that based upon the seat of a lesion.

Diagnostics (*di-ag-nos'-tiks*) [διά, apart; γνῶσις, knowledge]. The science and art of diagnosis.

Diagnostitial (*di-ag-nos-tish'-al*). Procedure having a diagnostic purpose.

Diahydric (*di-ah-hi'-drik*) [διά, through; ὕδωρ, water]. Relating to transmission through water, as a percussion-note through a stratum of interposed fluid.

Dialose (*di-al-ōs*). A substance obtained from the fruit of *Gymnocladus chinensis,* Baill., and used as a cleansing agent.

Dialuramid (*di-al-u'-ram-id*). Same as *Uramil* or *Murexane* (Illus. Dict.).

Dialysis. (See Illus. Dict.) **D, Gaseous,** the separation of gases by means of differences in their diffusibility.

Dialytic (*di-al-it'-ik*) [διά, through; λύειν, to loose]. 1 Pertaining to or similar to the process of dialysis. 2 Producing relaxation (said of a remedy) 3. A condition of divergent change or evolution. Cf. *Catalytic, Hemolytic*

Dialyzable (*di-al-i'-za-bl*) Capable of being separated by diffusion.

Dialyzed Raw Meat. A reddish fluid, with a slightly acid or bitter taste, prepared from fresh beef or mutton to which are added 200 gm of water, 5 gm of hydrochloric acid, and 2 gm of pepsin, the whole is boiled at 38° C for 5 or 6 hours

Diametric (*di-am-et'-rik*) 1. Of, pertaining to, or coinciding with a diameter 2. At opposite ends of a diameter—extremely opposed. **D Pupil,** one which constitutes a vertical slit, as is the case after two iridectomies, one upward and the other downward

Diaminuria (*di-am-in-u'-re-ah*) [*diamin,* οὖρον, urine] The presence of diamin compounds in the urine

Diamylphosphin (*di-am-il-fos'-fin*) A variety of amylphosphin, secondary amylphosphin

Dianella (*di-an-el'-ah*) [*Diana,* goddess of the chase]. A genus of plants of the order *Liliaceæ.* **D. nemorosa,** Lam., a species indigenous to tropical Asia and Australia A decoction of the root is employed in urinary and catarrhal complaints

Dianthus (*di-an'-thus*) [Διός, godlike; ἄνθος, a flower]. A genus of plants of the order *Caryophylleæ* **D. arenarius,** Linn., a species indigenous to Europe. The infusion of the flowers is given as a diaphoretic, cephalic, and nervine The same use and properties belong to **D. armeria,** Linn., **D barbatus,** Linn., and **D. carthusianorum,** Linn., all natives of Europe. **D. caryophyllus,** Linn., a native of Europe and western Asia, is the original stock from which are derived the many varieties of cultivated carnations It is used in decoction as a diaphoretic The flowers furnish a volatile oil used in perfumery; they are also used for coloring and flavoring syrups The flowers of **D. deltoides,** Linn., of Europe and western Tibet, were formerly official.

Diaphane (*di'-af-ān*) [διά, through; φαινειν, to shine]. 1. A transparent investing membrane of an organ or cell. 2. A small electric lamp used in transillumination

Diaphaneity (*di-af-an-e'-it-e*). Transparency

Diaphonics (*di-af-on'-iks*). Same as *Diacoustics.*

Diaphotoscope (*di-af-o'-to-skōp*) [διά, through; φῶς, light; σκοπεῖν, to see]. **A variety** of endoscope.

Diaphragm. (See Illus. Dict.) **D., Condensing,** a diaphragm containing lenses for converging the light-rays. Cf. *Condenser, Abbé's.* **D., Cylindric,** in microscopy, a piece of substage apparatus fitted with perforated stops, each allowing a different amount of light to pass. **D., Graduating,** one which allows a concentric increase or diminution of the light. See *D, Iris* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Inferior,** the vertical part of the diaphragm. Syn., *Musculus diaphragmaticus minor.* **D., Pelvic.** 1. See *Levator ani,* in *Table of Muscles* (Illus. Dict.). 2. The *levatores ani* and the *coccygei* muscles combined; also called perineal, and **rectal diameter. D., Perineal.** See *D., Pelvic.* **D.,**

phenomenon. See under *Signs.* **D., Plate,** the ordinary perforated plate or simple shutter **diaphragm. D., Rectal.** See *D., Pelvic.* **D., Superior,** the horizontal part of the diaphragm. Syn., *Musculus diaphragmaticus major.* **D., Thoracoabdominal,** that separating the thoracic and abdominal cavities.

Diaphragma (*di-ah-fram'-ah*) [L.]. 1. See *Diaphragm* (2). 2. The velum of the *Hydromedusæ.* **D. auris.** See *Membrane, Tympanic* (Illus. Dict.). **D. cerebri.** See *Septum lucidum* (Illus. Dict.). **D. hypophyseos.** See *D. sellæ.* **D. narium,** the septum of the nose. **D. oris,** the mylohyoid muscle. **D. pelveos, D. pelvicum, D. pelvis, D. pelvis proprium.** See *Diaphragm, Pelvic.* **D. pharyngis.** See *Velum pendulum palati* (Illus. Dict.). **D. sellæ,** a shelf-like process at the base of the skull given off by the dura and forming a roof for the pituitary fossa; it is perforated for the passage of the infundibulum. Syn., *D. hypophyseos.* **D. urogenitale,** the inferior layer of the deep perineal fascia. **D. ventriculorum laterale.** See *Septum lucidum* (Illus. Dict.).

Diaphragmocele (*di-ah-fram'-o-sēl*). See *Diaphragmatocele* (Illus. Dict.).

Diaphtol (*di-af'-tol*) $C_9H_5O_4SN$. An ortho-oxyquinolin-meta-sulfonic acid, an antiseptic, yellowish-white, crystalline substance soluble in boiling water, melting at 295° C. It is used in internal disinfection of the urinary tract in place of salol. Syn., *Chinaseptol; Quinaseptol.*

Diaphysis. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. An interspace. 3. A prominent part of a bony process. 4. A ligament of the knee joint.

Diaplastic (*di-ah-plas'-tik*) [διαπλασις, the setting of a broken limb] 1. Relating to the setting of a fracture or reduction of a dislocation. 2. Any application for a fracture or dislocation.

Diarius (*di-a'-re-us*) [*dies,* a day]. Enduring but a single day.

Diarrhea, Diarrhœa. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Enterta, Profluvium ventris, Laxitas alvi; L. ingestorum, L. intestinorum.* **D. ablactorum,** that of infants consequent to weaning. **D., Accidental.** See *D., Ephemeral.* **D., Acid,** that in which the passages are flocculent, green, and acid, it is accompanied by severe colicky pains. **D. acrasia,** involuntary defecation in indolent or sleeping persons. Cf. *D., Asthenic.* **D. acuta serosa mucosa.** See *D., Serous* (Illus. Dict.), and *D., Catarrhal.* **D. adiposa.** See *D., Fatty* (Illus. Dict.). **D. æstivalis.** See *D., Summer* (Illus. Dict.). **D. alba.** Same as *Sprue.* **D., Albuminous,** that in which the passages contain albuminous matter derived from the blood. **D., Alimentary,** that form in which the stools contain undigested food. **D., Aphthous,** diarrhea accompanying aphthæ. **D. aquosa.** See *D., Serous* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Arthritic,** diarrhea accompanying gout. **D., Asthenic,** an idiopathic form met with in feeble persons and those of lymphatic temperament. Cf. *D. acrasia.* **D., Atonic.** See *D., Chronic,* and *D., Camp.* **D., Atrophic.** See *D., Colliquative.* **D., Bilious,** that accompanied by a free discharge of bile in the stools. Syn., *D. cæliaca; D. hepatica.* **D., Blood,** a form which Becquerel and Rodier describe as *Diarrhée de sang pur,* the dejections consisting entirely of blood. **D., Camp,** that form of diarrhea common among soldiers. The discharges are apt to be purulent and there is liability to thickening and ulceration of the colon. Also called *atonic diarrhea.* **D. carnosa,** dysentery in which flesh-like masses are passed. **D., Catarrhal.** 1. A form which is often epidemic at times when catarrhs are prevalent. 2. That of catarrhal gastritis or enteritis. Syn., *D. acuta serosa mucosa; D. pituitosa; D., Rheumatic; D., Phlegmatic; Mucous colitis.* **D. cerebralis.** See *D., Serous* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Chronic,** that characterized by continuous and intractable discharges, often offensive, bloody, or containing undigested food. It occurs as a manifestation of an intestinal lesion or of a constitutional disease. Syn., *D. habitualis, D., Atonic; Mucous colitis.* **D., Chylous,** a variety of alimentary diarrhea met with in cases of catarrh of the liver and similar affections, where gastric digestion is complete, but intestinal digestion and absorption are interfered with. Syn., *D. chylosa, D. chymosa; D. lactica.* **D. chymosa.** See *D., Chylous.* **D. cinerea** (Belgarum), a chronic form frequent in the Netherlands. The discharges are grayish in color and there is an exhausting hectic fever. Cf. *D. hectica.* **D., Cirrhotic,** a mechanical diarrhea accompanying cirrhosis of the liver. **D., Cochin-China,** a parasitic form common in Cochin-China, due to infection with the *Rhabdonema intestinale,* R. Blanchard. It occurs in both men and fowls. **D. cœliaca.** See *D., Bilious.* **D., Collateral.** See *D., Vicarious* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Colliquative,** that characterized by excessively frequent and copious discharges and extreme prostration, and occurring as a rule toward the close of a chronic disease; also called *atrophic diarrhea.* **D., Congestive,** that which accompanies congestion of the alimentary canal or some of its appendages. **D., Convalescent,** that seen in convalescents, the frequent semisolid discharges unaccompanied by tenesmus occurring shortly after meals. **D., Crapulous,** that following a debauch. **D. critica,** that which sometimes marks the crisis of a disease. **D. cruenta,** that accompanied by bloody discharges, also called *D. sanguinolenta.* Cf. *D., Bloody.* **D. cum apepsia.** See *D., Lienteric* (Illus. Dict.). **D. dentientium,** that which accompanies the cutting of teeth. Cf. *D., Sympathetic.* **D., Dry,** a form described by Broussais, characterized by rare and scanty stools. Syn., *D. sicca.* **D., Dyscrasic** (eliminative), that which accompanies the elimination of morbid substances from the blood. **D., Dyspeptic.** See *D., Lienteric* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Emotional,** that which accompanies nervous excitement, as extreme joy, fear, or anger. **D., Ephemeral,** a transient form of stercoral diarrhea. **D. febricosa.** See *Enteritis, Pseudomembranous* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Febrile Intermittent,** the "abdominal anthrax" of camels; it occurs as an enzootic and is held by Burke to be due to malarial poisoning. **D., Feculent.** See *D., Simple.* **D. frustranea,** symptomatic diarrhea with scanty stools and great tenesmus. **D. fusa.** See *D., Simple.* **D., Glutinous.** Synonym of *Mucous colitis.* **D., Green,** the green alvine discharges of infants. It is infectious and due to the bacillus of Lesage, or *B. fluorescens non liquefaciens,* Schiller. See *Bacteria, Table of.* **D. habitualis.** See *D., Chronic.* **D. hectica,** an East Indian form resembling diarrhœa cinerea. **D. hepatica.** See *D., Bilious.* **D., Hill,** a form occurring in certain districts of India owing to the finely divided particles of mica in the water. **D., Hypercathartic,** that following excessive purgation. **D., Inflammatory,** that caused by congestion of the intestinal mucosa following sudden chilling of the body surface, suppression of perspiration or menstruation. It frequently constitutes the so called cholera infantum and sthenic diarrhea. **D. ingestorum.** See *D., Lienteric* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Inguinic,** that which results from the indigestion following excessive eating. **D., Intermittent,** the chronic intermittent variety sometimes accompanying malaria; also called *malarial diarrhea.* **D. lactantium,** the diarrhea of nurslings. **D. lactica.** See *D., Chylous.* **D., Malarial.** See *D., Intermit-*

tent. **D., Membranous,** a form characterized by the presence of mucous shreds in the stools. It may be chronic or subacute, and alternate with constipation. Hysteric symptoms, griping, and abdominal tenderness are often present; also called *tubular diarrhea.* **D., Milk,** a puerperal diarrhea attributed by Deleurye to a metastasis of milk and described as *Diarrhée lacteuse.* **D., Mixed,** a form which may be attributed to a variety of causes intestinal irritation, engorgement of mesenteric vessels, exosmosis, etc. **D., Mucous.** See *Colitis, Mucous.* **D. of Negroes,** a chronic mucous diarrhea of asthenic character **D., Nocturnal.** 1 Diarrhea at night; a frequent concomitant of intestinal tuberculosis 2. Diarrhœa acrasia occurring at night **D., Ocherous,** that in which the dejections are ocher-colored, as in typhoid fever. **D., Pancreatic,** a persistent form in which the discharges are thin and viscid. It is supposed to depend upon disease of the pancreas **D., Parasitic,** a diarrhea incited by the presence of intestinal parasites Cf *D., Cochin-China, D verminosa* **D., Phlegmasic.** Same as *D, Catarrhal* **D., Phthisical.** See *D., Tuberculous* (Illus. Dict) **D, Pilgrim's,** a form of severe diarrhea or chronic dysentery which is common among the pilgrims who have returned from Mecca, in the ports along the Red Sea. **D. pituitosa** (Sauvages) Synonym of *Mucous colitis.* **D. pituitosa.** See *D, Catarrhal.* **D. pleuritic-corum,** that of pleuritic patients **D., Pseudomembranous.** See *Enteritis, Pseudomembranous* (Illus. Dict.) **D., Purulent,** that which accompanies ulceration of the intestine, characterized by pus in the stools. **D., Rheumatic.** See *D., Catarrhal* **D., Saburral.** See *D., Simple.* **D. sanguinolenta.** See *D cruenta* **D., Scorbutic.** See *Dysentery, Scorbutic.* **D. sicca.** See *D., Dry* **D , Simple,** that form in which the evacuations consist of fecal matter only. Syn., *D , Feculent, D , Saburral; D. fusa; D. stercoralis; D. vulgaris* **D. stercoralis, D. stercorea, D. stercorosa.** See *D., Simple* **D., Sthenic.** See *D., Inflammatory.* **D , Strumous,** a chronic form frequently met with in underfed, strumous children. **D., Sudoral,** a variety in which there is an accompanying increase in the perspiration **D., Summer** (of children), that due to *Bacillus dysenteriæ,* Shiga, and etiologically identical with acute bacillary dysentery of adults. **D., Supplementary.** See *D., Vicarious* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Sympathetic,** that which seems to depend upon some morbid or unusual state, as emotional excitement, dentition, etc. Cf. *D. dentientum* and *D., Emotional.* **D., Syphilitic,** chronic diarrhea of syphilitic origin. **D., Thermic.** See *D., Summer* (Illus. Dict). **D., Tubular.** See *D., Membranous.* **D. tubularis,** of Mason Good (1825). Same as *Mucous colitis.* **D. urinosa.** See *Diabetes* (Illus. Dict). **D. verminosa,** that due to intestinal worms. Cf. *D , Parasitic.* **D. vulgaris.** See *D., Simple.* **D., Zymotic.** Synonym of *Dysentery.*

Diarrhemia (*di-ar-e'-me-ah*) [διά, through; ῥέιν, to flow; αἷμα, blood]. See *Ascites, Sanguineous.*

Diarrhetic (*di-ar-et'-ik*). Producing diarrhea.

Diarthrosis. (See Illus. Dict) Syn , *Proarthrosis; Perarticulation.* **D. ambigua.** See *Amphiarthrosis* (Illus. Dict). **D. obliqua,** an inconstant articulation between the spinous processes of adjacent lumbar vertebræ. **D. obliqua accessoria,** a double articulation sometimes formed by the spinous processes of adjacent dorsal or lumbar vertebræ near the basal ends of the processes. **D., Planiform.** See *Arthrodia* (Illus Dict.). **D., Rotatory, D., Synarthrodial, D.,** Trochoid, **D. trochoides.** See *Cyclarthrodia* (Illus. Dict.).

Diarthrotic (*di-ar-throt'-ik*). See *Diarthrodial* (Illus. Dict.).

Diasostic (*di-as-os'-tik*) [διασώζειν, to preserve]. Pertaining to hygiene or the preservation of health; hygienic, diateretic.

Diastase. (See Illus. Dict) **D., Animal,** a general term for the amylolytic enzymes of animals, ptyalin, amylopsin, and the special enzyme of the liver capable of converting glycogen to sugar. **D , Pancreatic,** amylopsin **D., Salivary,** ptyalin **D., Vegetable,** the enzyme [illegible] diastase proper.

D asternalgie id [illegible]*-al-je-ah*) [διαστημα, a fissure; ἐντερον, intestine] A longitudinal fissure of the intestine; diastementeria

Diastematia (*di-as-tem at'-she-ah*) [διάστημα, a fissure] An abnormality in which the body is split or fissured longitudinally. Syn , *Diastematocrania*

Diastematocrania (*di-as-tem at-o kra'-ne ah*) [διάστημα, a fissure; κρανιον, the skull]. A skull congenitally cleft along the median line

Diastematogastria (*di-as-tem at-o gas'-tre ah*) [διάστημα, a fissure; γαστηρ, stomach] A mesial fissure of the ventral wall of the body

Diastematoglossia (*di-as-tem at-o glos'-se-ah*) [διάστημα, fissure, γλῶσσ A congenital longitudinal fissure of the tongue

Diastematomyelia (*di-as-tem-at-o-mi-el'-le-ah*) [διαστημα, fissure, μυελός, marrow] A congenital splitting or doubling of the spinal cord

Diastematopyelia (*di-as-tem-at-o-pi el'-le ah*) [διαστημα, a fissure; πύελος, a trough] A mesial fissure of the pelvis

Diastematorrhachia (*di as-tem-at-o ra'-ke-ah*) [διαστημα, a fissure, ῥαχις, the back] A congenital longitudinal fissure of the vertebral column

Diastematorrhinia (*di-as-tem-at-o-rin'-e-ah*) [διάστημα, a fissure, ῥις, the nose]. A congenital, mesial fissure of the nose.

Diastematostaphylia (*di-as-tem at-o-staf-il'-e-ah*) [διάστημα, a fissure, σταφυλη, the uvula] A congenital mesial fissure of the uvula

Diastementeria (*di-as tem en-te'-re-ah*). See *Diastementeria*

Diastol (*di'-as-tol*). A proprietary malt extract.

Diastole. (See Illus Dict) **D , Arterial,** the expansion of an artery following the ventricular systole. **D., Auricular,** the dilation of the cardiac auricle **D , Cardiac,** the period of expansion which follows a cardiac contraction **D., Ventricular,** the dilation of the cardiac ventricles.

Diastrophometry (*di-as-tro-fom'-et-re*) [διαστροφή, distortion; μέτρον, measure] The measurement of deformities

Diatele (*di'-at-el*). See *Diatela* (Illus Dict).

Diateretic (*di-ah-ter-et'-ik*) [διατηρεῖν, to watch closely]. Of or pertaining to the practice of hygiene; diasostic

Diathermometer (*di-ah-thur-mom'-et-ur*) [διά, through; θέρμη, heat; μέτρον, a measure]. An apparatus for measuring the heat-conducting capacity of substances; the thermomultiplier of Melloni

Diathesin (*di-ath'-es-in*). $C_7H_8O_2$. A substitute for salicylic acid, the salicylates, and salicin; its use is indicated in gouty diatheses It crystallizes in fine leaflets, melts at 86° C., has a slightly bitter taste, dissolves in cold water about 1:15, is freely soluble in hot water and in alcohol Its watery solution assumes a blue color on the addition of a drop of dilute solution of ferric chlorid. Dose, 7½–15 gr.

Diathesis. (See Illus. Dict.) **D., Acute Purulent.** See *D., Purulent.* **D., Albuminous,** one in which albuminuria is the chief symptom. **D., Aneurysmal,** a constitutional tendency to the formation of an-

eurysms. **D., Arsenical,** chronic arsenic-poisoning. **D., Arthritic.** See *D., Uric-acid.* **D., Asthenic,** general debility; a constitutionally low state of vitality. **D., Bilious,** the morbid condition that follows chronic disturbance of the portal circulation and imperfect elimination of bile. **D., Calculous,** a constitutional tendency to the formation of calculi **D., Cancerous.** See *Cachexia, Cancerous* **D., Catarrhal,** a tendency to excessive secretion of mucus. **D., Climatic,** a morbid state of body dependent upon local physical conditions, as elevation, soil, water, humidity, etc. **D., Congestive,** a constitutional tendency to vasomotor disturbances and local congestions **D., Gouty, D., Lithic.** See *D., Uric acid* **D., Melanotic.** See *Melanosis* (Illus Dict.). **D., Mercurial.** See *Cachexia mercurialis* **D., Nonspecific,** a hereditary predisposition to weakness or disease not attributable to syphilis or other specific family taint Cf. *D., Virulent Specific.* **D., Osseous, D., Ossific,** a tendency to abnormal development of bony tissues **D., Osteophytic,** a constitutional tendency to the formation of abnormal ankyloses **D., Psychopathic,** a hereditary predisposition to mental derangement **D., Purulent,** a constitutional condition affording little or [illegible] pyogenic microorganisms; [illegible] of abscesses; pyemia **D., Rhachitic.** See *Rhachitis* (Illus Dict.) **D., Rheumatic.** See *D., Uric-acid* **D., Scorbutic.** See *Scorbutus* **D., Scrofulous,** a hereditary predisposition to scrofulous affections Syn., *Strumous diathesis* **D., Serous, of Pregnant Women,** a tendency, seen in pregnancy, to serous effusions or hydrorrhea **D., Specific.** See *D., Virulent Specific* **D., Sthenic,** a hereditary tendency to exaltation of vital activity in one or many respects, overgrowth, overexcitability Syn., *Plethoric diathesis* **D., Strumous** See *D., Scrofulous.* **D., Syphilitic,** hereditary syphilis **D., Tuberculous,** a constitutional inability to resist tuberculous infection. Syn., *Phthisical diathesis.* **D., Ulcerous,** a general condition favorable to the development of ulcers. **D., Uric-acid,** a constitutional tendency to the accumulation of uric acid and urates in the fluids of the body and the development of rheumatism, gout, etc; the arthritic, gouty, rheumatic, or lithic diathesis. **D., Varicose,** a tendency to abnormal dilation of the veins **D., Virulent Specific** [illegible] predisposition or constitutio [illegible] syphilitic or other infection

Diaxon. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A neuron having two axons.

Diazoamidobenzene, Diazoamidobenzol (*di-az-o-am-id-o-ben'-zēn, -zol*). $C_6H_5.N_2.NH.C_6H_5$ A golden-yellow crystalline body obtained by the action of nitrous acid on the cold alcoholic solution of anilin; by mixing diazobenzene nitrate with anilin; and by pouring a slightly alkaline solution of sodium nitrate upon anilin hydrochlorid or sulfate. It is insoluble in water, readily soluble in hot alcohol, ether, and benzene It melts at 96° C and explodes at high temperatures. Syn., *Diazobenzeneanilid, Diazobenzolanilid, Benzolazoanilin; Benzenediazoanilid.*

Diazobenzolanilid (*di-az-o-ben-zol-an'-il-id*). See *Diazoamidobenzene.*

Diazonal (*di-az'-o-nal*) [*διά*, through; *ζώνη*, a zone]. Applied by Fürbringer to nerve-trunks which he across a sclerozone.

Diborated (*di-bo'-ra-ted*). Combined with two molecules of boric acid.

Dibromated (*di-bro'-ma-ted*). Containing two atoms of bromin in the molecule.

Dibromethane (*di-bro-meth-ān'*). See *Ethylene Bromid* (Illus. Dict.).

Dicacodyl (*di-kak'-o-dil*). $As_2(CH_3)_4$ A double molecule polymer of the radicle cacodyl. It is a colorless, highly refractive liquid and burns spontaneously upon exposure to the air. It forms combinations directly with the elements, acting like a diatomic molecule of an elementary body. The odor is nauseous and it is excessively irritating. Syn., *Diarsenetetramethyl, Methylcacodyl.*

Dicalcic (*di-kal'-sik*). Containing two atoms of calcium in each molecule.

Dicamphendion (*di-kam-fen'-de-on*). $(C_{10}H_{14}O)_2$ A reaction-product obtained from bromocamphor by action of metallic sodium; it occurs in flat yellow needles which melt at 193° C

Dicamphor (*di-kam'-for*). $(C_{10}H_{15}O)_2$. A colorless crystalline substance, melting at 166° C., obtained with dicamphendion (*q. v.*).

Dichloralantipyrin (*di-klo-ral-an-te-pi'-rin*). See *Antipyrin bichloral.*

Dichlorethane (*di-klo-eth-ān'*). See *Ethylene Chlorid* (Illus. Dict.)

Dichlorid (*di-klo'-rid*) A compound in each molecule of which two atoms of chlorin are combined with an element or radicle

Dichlormethane (*di-klor-meth-ān'*) See *Methylene Dichlorid* (Illus Dict.).

Dichopsis (*dik-op'-sis*) [*διχα*, apart; *ὤψ*, the eye]. A genus of plants of the order *Sapotaceæ.* **D. elliptica,** Benth. and Hook., a species indigenous to eastern Asia It yields a gum called *pauchonte* **D. gutta,** Benth and Hook., a species of Malaya Its milky juice furnishes, in part, the gutta-percha of commerce.

Dichotomization (*di-kot-o-mi-za'-shun*). See *Dichotomy.*

Dichotomy (*di-kot'-o-me*) [*δίχα*, in two, *τέμνειν*, to cut]. The state of being bifid, the phenomena of bifurcation **D., Anterior,** said of a double monster united below the upper limbs. **D., Posterior,** said of a double monster, in which the two individuals are fused above the posterior extremities

Dichroa (*di-kro'-ah*) [*δίς*, double; *χρόα*, color]. A genus of plants of the order *Saxifragaceæ* **D. febrifuga,** Lour., a species indigenous to the Himalaya region, Malaya, and China The root and leaves have emetic and purgative properties and are administered as a febrifuge.

Dichromasy (*di-kro'-mas-e*) [*δίς*, two; [illegible]]. The condition of a dichromat; inability [illegible] more than two colors. Cf. *Monochromasy, Trichromasy.*

Dichromat (*di'-kro-mat*). A person to whom there are two sharply limited regions at the ends of the spectrum, within which there are no changes of hue, but merely of intensity. All other parts of the spectrum, the "middle region," can be produced by mixtures of the two end regions. [Scripture.] Cf. *Monochromat, Trichromat.*

Dichromatopsia (*di-kro-mat-op'-se-ah*) [*δίς*, double; *χρῶμα*, color; *ὄψις*, sight]. A form of color-blindness in which there is perception of two of the primary colors.

Dichromic (*di-kro'-mik*) 1. Marked by two colors. 2 Containing two atoms of chromium.

Dichromism (*di-kro'-mizm*). See *Dichroism* (Illus. Dict.) and *Dichromatopsia.*

Dichromophilism (*di-kro-mof'-il-izm*) [*δίς*, twice; *χρῶμα*, color; *φιλεῖν*, to love]. Capability for double staining.

Dichroous, Dichrous (*di'-kro-us, di'-krus*). Having two colors; relating to dichroism

Diclidostosis (*dik-lid-os-to'-sis*) [*δικλίδες*, folding doors; *ὀστέον*, a bone]. Ossification of the venous valves. Syn., *Osteodiclis*

Dicodeylmethane (*di-co-de-il-meth'-an*). The hydrochlorid of a condensation-product of one molecule of formaldehyd with two molecules of codein. A soluble mass melting at 140° C.

Didelphic, Didelphous (*di-del'-fik, -fus*) [δίς, double; δελφύς, the matrix] Having a double uterus.

Diductor (*di-duk'-tor*) [*diducere*, to draw apart]. A muscle which in action produces diduction.

Didymin (*did'-im-in*) [διδυμοι, the testes]. A dry preparation made from the testes of the ox Aphrodisiac dose, 5 gr (0 3 gm.). In larger doses it is hypnotic.

Didymium. (See Illus Dict.) **D. Chlorid,** $Di_2Cl_6 + 12H_2O$, rose-colored crystals soluble in water and alcohol A recommended non-caustic disinfectant in solutions of 1 500 to 1:1000 **D. Nitrate,** $Di_2(NO_3)_6 + 12H_2O$, rose-red crystals soluble in water and alcohol. It is an efficient bactericide. **D. Salicylate,** a waste product in the manufacture of mantles for incandescent gas-lights. It is an excellent topical, siccative, and antiseptic, employed in form of 10% pomade in burns and cutaneous affections. Syn., *Dymal* **D. Sulfate,** $Di_2(SO_4)_3 + 9H_2O$, hygroscopic crystals used as a disinfectant in the form of a dusting-powder.

Dielectric. (See Illus Dict) **D., Pseudo-,** any compound which acts as a dielectric when pure but as an electrolyte when mixed with other members of its own class.

Diestrous, Diœstrous (*di-es'-trus*). Pertaining to a type of sexual season in female animals in which there is a short period of sexual rest

Diestrum, Diœstrum (*di-es'-trum*) [διά, between, οίστρος, gad-fly] Heape's term for the short period of sexual rest characteristic of some female animals Cf. *Estrum* (Illus Dict.), *Anestrum, Monestrum*

Diet. (See Illus. Dict) **D , Bland,** one consisting of food that is free from the ingredients which excite heat, but c[illegible] nutrients—albumin, carbohydrates, [illegible] for the maintenance of man.

Diethyl (*di-eth'-il*). C_4H_{10}. A double molecule of ethyl; in a free state it constitutes normal butane **D. Acetal.** See *Acetal* (Illus Dict). **D acetone, D.-ketone** See *Propione* (Illus Dict.). **D. Disulfid.** Same as *Ethyl bisulfid.* **D.-glycocoll-guaiacoll Hydrochlorate,** an antiseptic used in pulmonary tuberculosis, ozena, etc. Dose, 15 to 60 gr. Syn , *Guasanol* **D.-sulfondiethylmethane.** See *Tetronal* (Illus Dict.). **D.-sulfondimethylmethane.** See *Sulphonal* (Illus. Dict) **D.-sulfonmethylethylmethane.** See *Trional* (Illus Dict.).

Diethylenediamin (*di-eth-il-en-di-am'-in*) See *Piperazin* (Illus Dict)

Dietotherapy (*di-et-o-ther'-ap-e*) [δίαιτα, mode of life; θεραπεία, therapy] The regulation of diet for therapeutic purposes

Differentiation. (See Illus. Dict.) **D., Pneumatic,** a mode of treatment for pulmonary diseases consisting in breathing rarefied or compressed air. **D , Precocious,** applied to eggs that admit of complete orientation at the first or second cleavage, or even before cleavage, reflecting precociously the late organization; as when the region of apical growth is represented by conspicuous teloblasts, the fate of which is seen to be definitely fixed from the moment of their appearance. (Whitman)

Diffluence (*dif'-lu-enz*) [*diffluere*, to flow apart]. The condition of being almost liquefied.

Diffusate (*dif'-u-sāt*) [*diffundere*, to spread by pouring] The portion of the liquid which passes through the animal membrane in dialysis, and holds crystalloid matter in solution.

Diffusibility (*dif-u-si-bil'-it-e*). Capacity for being diffused. **D. of Gases,** Dalton's term for that property by which two or more gases confined in an enclosed space expand as if the space were occupied by one gas alone, the elastic force of the mixture being equal to the sum of the elastic forces of all the combined gases.

Diffusiometer (*dif-u-ze-om'-et-ur*) [*diffusion*, μέτρον, a measure] A device for estimating the diffusibility of gases

Difluordiphenyl, Difluorodiphenyl (*di-flu-or-di-fen'-il, -o-di-fen'-il*) $C_6H_4Fl—C_6H_4Fl$ A white, crystalline, aromatic powder, freely soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform; insoluble in water; specific gravity of 1 04 and melting at 86° C It is used as a 10% dusting-powder or as a 10% ointment in treating luetic ulcers, etc.

Digenetic (*di-jen-et'-ik*) [δίς, two; γένεσις, generation]. Relating to alternate generation

Digenism (*di'-jen-izm*) 1 See *Digenesis* (Illus. Dict.). 2. The combined or concurrent action of two causes.

Digester (*di-jest'-ur*) [*digerere*, to digest]. An autoclave or apparatus for destructive distillation.

Digital (See Illus Dict) 2 Performed with the fingers 3 Resembling a depression made with a finger-tip; *e. g., digital fossa*

Digitalacrin (*dij-it-al-a'-krin*) $C_{25}H_{46}O_6$ A substance isolated by Walz from digitalis

Digitalein (See Illus Dict) 2 A yellowish-white, intensely bitter powder soluble in water and alcohol; it is a cardiac tonic and diuretic Dose, $\frac{1}{64}$–$\frac{1}{32}$ gr. (0 001–0 002 gm) two to four times daily

Digitaletin (*dij-it-al-et'-in*) $C_{22}H_{36}O_9$ A substance [illegible] cid.

D[illegible] [illegible] *forma,*

D[illegible] (See Illus. Dict) **D., Crystallized.** See *Digitin* **D , French,** a yellowish, odorless, bitter powder, soluble in alcohol, chloroform, and in 2000 parts of water, and said to consist of digitalin with some digitoxin It is used as a heart tonic. Dose, $\frac{1}{200}$ gr (0.00026 gm) rapidly increased to $\frac{1}{40}$ gr. (0.0015 gm.) daily Max dose, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. (0.0015 gm) daily Syn , *D , Insoluble, D., Chloroformic; D , Homolle's Amorphous* **D., German,** a white or yellowish powder, soluble in water or alcohol, almost insoluble in ether and chloroform, and said to consist of digitalein with some digitonin and digitalin. It is a noncumulative heart tonic and diuretic Dose, $\frac{1}{64}$–$\frac{1}{32}$ gr (0 001–0 002 gm.) 3 or 4 times daily in pills or subcutaneously. Max. dose, $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. (0 004 gm.) single, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr (0 022 gm) daily Antidotes, emetics, tannic acid, saponin, nitroglycerin, morphin early, strophanthin later, alcoholic stimulants, etc. **D., Homolle's, D., Insoluble.** See *D., French.* **D.-Kiliani,** a white, amorphous powder, soluble in 1000 parts of water and in 100 parts of dilute alcohol, and exerting the characteristic effect of digitalis leaves Dose, $\frac{1}{800}$ gr (0.00025 gm.) Syn , *Digitalinum verum Kiliani* **D., Nativelle's, D.-Nativelle,** $C_{25}H_{46}O_{15}$, fine crystalline needles almost insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, said to consist chiefly of digitoxin. It is recommended as a heart tonic and in treatment of pulmonary inflammation. Dose, $\frac{1}{100}$–$\frac{1}{64}$ gr. (0.00065–0 001 gm.). **D., Soluble.** See *D , German.*

Digitaliretin, Digitalirrhetin (*dij-it-al-i-ret'-in*). $C_{16}H_{28}O_3$. A substance obtained by Walz from digitalin by action of dilute acid with heat.

Digitalism, Digitalismus (*dij'-it-al izm, dij-it-al-iz'-mus*). Poisoning through cumulative action of *Digitalis purpurea*, L , used medicinally, consisting in paralysis of cardiac action.

Digitalization (*dij-it-al-i-za'-shun*). Subjection to the effects of digitalin or digitalis.

Digitiform (*dij'-it-e-form*) [*digitus*, a finger; *forma*, form]. Finger-shaped; dactyliform.

Digitin (*dij'-it-in*). $(C_4H_9O_2)n$. A therapeutically inert substance occurring as a granular, crystalline powder isolated by Nativelle from leaves of *Digitalis purpurea*, L. Syn., *Crystallized digitalin*

Digitofibular (*dij-it-o-fib'-u-lar*). Pertaining to the fibular aspect of the toes

Digitoleate (*dij-it-o'-le-āt*) A salt of digitoleic acid.

Digitometatarsal (*dij-it-o-met-a-tar'-sal*) Pertaining to the metatarsus and the toes.

Digitoradial (illegible) Relating to or situated [illegible] ngers.

Digitotibial (*dij-it-o-tib'-e-al*). Relating to the tibial aspect of the toes

Digitoulnar (*dij-it-o-ul'-nar*). Relating to the ulnar aspect of the fingers.

Digitoxin. (See Illus. Dict.) A white crystalline powder, soluble in alcohol, in chloroform, slightly in ether, insoluble in water A powerful heart tonic used in valvular lesions and myocarditis, etc Dose, $\frac{1}{250}$–$\frac{1}{100}$ gr (0.00026–0 0005 gm.) 3 times daily, with 3 ♏ (0.2 c c.) chloroform, 60 ♏ (4 c c.) alcohol, 1½ fl oz. (45 c c.) water. Enema, $\frac{1}{60}$ gr (0 001 gm.) with 10 ♏ (0 6 c c.) alcohol, 4 fl oz (120 c c.) water, one to three times daily. Max dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr (0.002 gm.) daily.

Digitus (See Illus Dict.) **D. hippocraticus.** See *Hippocratic Nail* (Illus. Dict.).

Dihexyl (*di-heks'-il*) $(C_6H_{13})_2$ A double molecule of hexyl. **D.-ketone**, enanthene.

Dihydrate (*di-hi'-drāt*) [*δίς*, twice, *ὕδωρ*, water]. 1. Any compound containing two molecules of hydroxyl Syn., *Bihydrate*. 2. A compound containing two molecules of water

Dihydrated (*di hi'-dra-ted*). Having absorbed two hydroxyl molecules.

Dihydric (*di hi'-drik*) Containing two atoms of hydrogen in the molecule, bihydric.

Dihydrid (*di-hi' drid*). A compound of two atoms of hydrogen with an element or radicle.

Dihydroresorcin (*di hi-dro re-zor'-sin*). Shining white prisms soluble in water, alcohol, or chloroform, melting at 104°–106° C., obtained from resorcin by action of sodium amalgam with carbon dioxid. It is recommended as an antiseptic

Dihydroxytoluene (*di-hi-droks-e-tol'-u-ēn*). See *Orcin* (Illus. Dict.).

Diiodethane (*di-i-od-eth'-ān*). Same as *Ethylene Iodid*.

Diiodid (*di-i'-o-did*). A compound consisting of a basic element and two atoms of iodin. **D. Hydroiodate.** See *Caffein Diiodid*.

Diiodoanilin (*di-i-o-do-an'-il-in*). $C_6H_5.NH_2.I_2$ [1: 2·4]. A reaction product of anilin with iodin chlorid, forming acicular crystals soluble in ether, chloroform, carbon disulfid, acetic ether, or hot alcohol, melting at 96° C. It is antiseptic and used as an application in skin-diseases Syn., *Metadiodanilin*.

Diiodobetanaphthol (*di-i-o-do-ba-tah-naf'-thol*). $C_{16}H_6I_2O_2$ A yellowish-green, odorless, tasteless powder obtained from mixed solutions of iodin with potassium iodid and β-naphthol with sodium carbonate and S hypochlorite; it is soluble in chloroform, slightly soluble in alcohol and ether, decomposing by heat with violet fumes. It is used as an antiseptic in place of aristol. Syn., *Naphtholaristol; Naphtholdiodid*

Diiodocarbazol (*di-i-o-do-kar'-ba-zol*). $C_{12}H_6I_2$: NH. A substance obtained from carbazol by action of iodin with heat, forming yellow odorless laminas which melt at 184° C.; insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and chloroform. It is recommended as an antiseptic.

Diiododithymol (*di-i-o-do-di-thi'-mol*). See *Aristol* (Illus Dict.).

Diiodoform (*di-i-o'-do-form*). $C_2H_2I_4$. A substance forming fine, yellow, odorless needles, obtained from acetylene iodid by excess of iodin and containing 95 28% of iodin It is soluble in chloroform, benzene, toluene, or carbon bisulfid, melts at 192° C., and decomposes on exposure to light. It is used as a substitute for iodoform. Syn., *Tetraethylene iodid*.

Diiodomethane (*di-i-o-do-meth'-ān*). Methylene iodid.

Diiodonaphthol (*di-i-o-do-naf'-thol*). See *Diiodobetanaphthol*

Diiodopentane (*di-i-o-do-pen'-tān*). See *Amylene Iodid*.

Diiodophenol Iodid (*di-i-o-do-fen'-ol*). See *Phenol Diiodid*.

Diiodoresorcin (*di-i-o-do-re-zor'-sin*). A brown inodorous powder, soluble in alcohol or ether, insoluble in water or diluted acids. It is used as an antiseptic in place of aristol.

Diiodosalicylic Acid (*di-i-o-do-sal-is-il' ik*). See under *Acid* **D.-methylester.** See *Sanoform*. **D.-phenylester.** See *Diiodosalol*

Diiodosalol (*di-i-o-do-sal'-ol*). $C_6H_2I_2(OH)CO_2C_6H_5$. A condensation-product of diiodosalicylic acid with phenol, forming an odorless crystalline powder, melting at 135° C. It is used in treatment of skin diseases.

Diiodothioresorcin (*di-i-o-do-thi-o-re-zor'-sin*). $C_6H_2(O)_2I_2S_2$ A brown amorphous powder soluble in alcohol. It is used as a dusting-powder and in 10%–20% ointment

Diisoprene (*di-is'-o-prēn*). See *Dipentene* (Illus. Dict.)

Diisopropylideneacetone (*di-is-o-pro-pil-id-en-as'-et-ōn*). See *Phorone* (Illus Dict.).

Dika mali. A fetid gum resin obtained from *Gardenia gummifera*, L., and *G. lucida*, Roxb. In decoction it is used as an antiperiodic and in treatment of chronic skin diseases.

Dilamination (*di-lam in-a'-shun*). See *Chorisis* (Illus. Dict.)

Dilation (*di-la'-shun*) Expansion See also *Dilatation* (Illus Dict.). **D., Digital**, dilation of a body-cavity or orifice by means of a finger **D., Hydrostatic**, dilation of a cavity or part by means of an introduced elastic bag which is subsequently distended with water. **D. of the Stomach**, increase in size of the stomach from relaxation of the walls and expansion with gas in chronic gastritis

Dilatometer (*dil-at-om'-et-ur*) [*dilatare*, to spread out; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An apparatus for the estimation of the dilation of liquids.

Dilturate (*dil-tū'-u-rāt*). A salt of dilturic acid.

Diluting Fluids. Solutions for use with the hemocytometer. See *Hayem's Fluid* (Illus. Dict.), and *Solutions, Torsson's, Sherrington's*.

Dimethyl (*di-meth'-il*). $(CH_3)_2$. A double molecule of methyl; in the free state it constitutes ethane. **D.acetal**, $C_4H_{10}O_2$, a colorless ethereal liquid obtained from aldehyd, methyl alcohol, and glacial acetic acid with heat; sp. gr. 0 879 at 0° C., melts at 64° C. It is used as an anesthetic, either alone or combined with one-half its volume of chloroform Syn., *Ethylidenedimethyl ether* **D.-amidoantipyrine.** See *Pyramidon*. **D.amidoazobenzene**, $C_{14}H_{15}N_3$, a derivative of dimethylanilin forming small, yellow plates soluble in alcohol, oils, and strong mineral acids, melting at 115° C. It is used as an indicator in

alkalimetry and as a fat color. Syn., *Butter yellow.*

D.amidophenyl dimethyl pyrazolon. See *Pyramidon.*

D.anilin, $C_6H_{11}N$, a reaction-product of anilin hydrochlorate with anilin and methyl alcohol. It is a colorless oily liquid; sp. gr 0.957 at 20° C; boils at 193° C.

D.arsin Chlorid, $(CH_3)_2AsCl$, a heavy transparent liquid with penetrating stupefying odor. Inhaled even in moderate quantity it produces excessive inflammation of the nasal mucosa and causes the eyes to become congested with blood. Syn, *Cacodyl chlorid*

D arsin Cyanid, $(CH_3)_2As(CN)$, an excessively poisonous crystalline substance. A few grains allowed to evaporate in a room at ordinary temperature produce complete unconsciousness in one inspiring the air Syn, *Cacodyl cyanid*

D.arsin Oxid, $[As(CH_3)_2]_2O$, a colorless, heavy liquid, soluble in alcohol and ether, which gives off excessively irritating vapor which when mixed with air explodes if heated above 50° C. It acts as a powerful poison; its inhalation destroys the mucous membrane and produces insensibility. Syn, *Cacodyl oxid.*

D.benzene, D -benzol. See *Xylol* (Illus Dict.).

D diethylmethane. See *Heptane* (Illus. Dict).

D.-ethylcarbinol. See *Amylene Hydrate* (Illus Dict.).

D.ethylcarbinol Chloral. See *Amylene Chloral*

D.nornarcotin, $C_{21}H_{21}NO_7$, a base [illegible] normal narcotin.

D phosphin, $P(C_2H_5)_2H$, a [illegible] liquid boiling at 25° C and igniting instantly on exposure to the air.

D.-piperazin. See *Lupetazin.*

D -piperazin Tartrate. See *Lycetol*

D pyridin Same as *Lutidin.*

D.pyrocatechin. See *Veratrol*

D.resorcin, $C_8H_{10}O_2$, a light, mobile aromatic liquid; sp. gr. 1.086 at 15° C.; boils 214° C Syn, *Resorcinol-dimethyl Ether*

D. Sulfate, $\frac{CH_3}{CH_3}>SO_4$, a colorless oily fluid much used in chemical manipulation and giving rise to poisoning with marked local and pulmonary symptoms, convulsions, coma, and paralysis.

D.xanthin. 1. See *Paraxanthin* in *Table of Leukomains* (Illus. Dict.). 2. See *Theobromin* (Illus. Dict).

Dimethylated (*di-meth'-il-a-ted*). Combined with molecules of methyl.

Dimetra (*di-me'-trah*) [δις, double; μήτρα, the womb]. A double uterus.

Dimorphobiotic (*di-mor fo bi-ot'-ik*) [δις, two; μορφή, shape, βιωσις, life]. Relating to an organism which runs through two or more morphologically distinct phases in its life-history—a free stage and a parasitic stage.

Dineuric (*di-nu'-rik*) [δις, two; νεῦρον, nerve]. Provided with two neuraxons, said of a nerve-cell

Dinitrocresol (*di-ni-tro kre'-sol*) $C_7H_6N_2O_5$ Explosive crystals melting at 85° C. The potassium salt of *o*-dinitrocresol is an excellent insecticide and an efficient remedy in scabies, and mixed with equal parts of soap is, under the name of *antinonnin*, used as an insecticide and to destroy rats and mice A mixture of the potassium salts of *o*-dinitrocresol and *p*-dinitrocresol, a commercial substitute for saffron, has been employed with fatal results.

Dinitronaphthol (*di-ni tro-naf'-thol*). See *Martin's Yellow, Table of Pigments* (Illus. Dict.).

Dinitroresorcin (*di-ni tro-re-zor'-sin*) $C_6H_4N_2O_6 + 2H_2O$. Small yellowish-gray crystals, soluble in alcohol, obtained from dinitroresorcinol in ether solution by action of nitrogen trioxid. It is employed in histologic preparations. Syn., *Ordinary dinitroresorcinol.*

Dionin (*di'-o-nin*). $C_{21}H_{23}O_3 . (OH) . C_{17}H_{17}NO . HCl + H_2O$ A synthetic substitution-product of morphin, the hydrochlorate of ethyl morphin; a white, crystalline, bitter powder, soluble in alcohol and water. It is analgesic, antispasmodic, and sedative, and is employed in diseases of the respiratory passages and in morphinism Dose, ⅙–½ gr.

Dioning (*di-o'-ning*) [Διώνη, the mother of Aphrodite, afterward applied to Aphrodite herself] Normal love between the opposed sexes; as distinguished from *urning*, abnormal love between the same sexes.

Dioptoscopy (*di op tos'-ko-pe*) [δια, through, ὀψεσθαι, to see; σκοπεῖν, to examine] A method of estimating ocular refraction by means of the ophthalmoscope.

Dioptroscopy (*di-op-tros'-ko-pe*) See *Retinoscopy*

Diosmic (*di-oz'-mik*) Containing two atoms of osmium as a quadrivalent radicle.

Diosmotic (*di-oz-mot'-ik*) [διά, through; ὠσμός, impulse] Pertaining to osmosis.

Diosphenol (*di-os'-fen-ol*) $C_{14}H_{22}O_1$ (Fluckiger). A body isolated by Flückiger (1880) from the essential oil of the leaves of *Barosma betulina*, Bartl, a rutaceous plant of southern Africa Syn, *Barosma camphor, Stearoptene.*

Diospyros (*di-os'-pi-ros*) [διος, of Jove; πυρός, grain, fruit]. A genus of trees of the order *Ebenacea*

D. virginiana, L, the persimmon tree of the United States The bark is astringent, tonic, antiperiodic, and hemostatic, and is used in diarrhea, intermittent fever, and uterine hemorrhage Dose of fld ext., 30–60 m (1.9–3.7 c.c.)

Diostosis (*di-os to'-sis*) [δια, away from; ὀστέον, a bone]. Misplacement of a bone.

Dioviburnia (*di-o-vi-bur'-ne ah*) A combination of equal parts of the fluid extracts of *Viburnum opulus*, L., *V. prunifolium*, L., *Chamælirium carolinianum*, Willd, *Caulophyllum thalictroides*, Michx, *Aletris farinosa*, L., *Mitchella repens*, L., *Scutellaria lateriflora*, L., and *Dioscorea villosa*, L. It is antispasmodic and anodyne and is used in dysmenorrhea, amenorrhea, etc

Dioxyanthranol, Dioxyanthrol (*di-oks-e-an'-thran-ol, -throl*) See *Anthrarobin* (Illus Dict).

Dioxybenzene (*di-oks-e-ben'-zen*). See *Hydroquinone* (Illus Dict)

Dioxycoumarin, Dioxycumarin (*di-oks-e-koo'-mar-in*). Same as *Daphnetin* (Illus Dict).

Dioxygen (*di-oks'-e-jen*) H_2O_2 A term introduced by G. V I. Brown (1901) for a preparation of pure hydrogen dioxid.

Dioxynaphthalene (*di-oks-e-naf'-thal-en*). $C_{10}H_8O_2$ A toxic compound obtained by fusing naphthalene disulfonic acid with potassic hydrate, and occurring as acicular crystals. According to Lépine, if given in daily doses of 3 gr. (0.194 gm.) it increases the strength of asthenic persons.

Dioxytoluene (*di-oks-e-tol'-u-en*). Same as *Orcin* (Illus. Dict.)

Dioxytriphenylphthalid (*di-oks-e tri-fen il-thal'-id*). See *Phenolphthalein* (Illus. Dict.).

Dipentene. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Cynene; Caoutene; Isoterebentene; Inactive limonene, Dissoprene; Divalerylene.*

D. Dihydrochlorate. See *Terpin Dihydrochlorate.*

D Glycol. See *Terpin Hydrate.*

D. Hydroiodid. See *Terpin Hydroiodate.*

Dipentylene-glycol (*di-pen-til-en-gli'-kol*). See *Terpin Hydrate.*

Diphenyl (See Illus. Dict.) Syn, *Phenylbenzene.*

D.carbinol. See *Benzhydrol.*

D.ethylene. See *Stilbene* (Illus. Dict.).

D.glyoxal See *Benzil* (Illus. Dict.)

D.imid. See *Carbazol* (Illus. Dict.).

D.ketone. See *Benzophenone* (Illus. Dict).

D.-urea. See *Carbanilid* (Illus Dict.).

Dipholis (*dif'-ol-is*) [δις, twice; φολις, a spot or scale] A genus of sapotaceous trees or shrubs indigenous to

the West Indies **D. salicifolia**, A. DC., furnishes galimata or white balata.

Diphtheria. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Ulcera syriaca* (Aretæus, 70 A.D.); *Ulcera pestifera in tonsillis* (Paulus Ægineta, 680 A.D.), *Angina puerorum epidemica* (Bartholinus, 1646); *Angina maligna* (Heredia, 1673); *Putrid sore throat attended with ulcers* (Fothergill, 1748); *Diphthérite* (Bretonneau, 1821). **D., Bretonneau's,** diphtheria of the pharynx. **D., Bronchial,** that form in which the false membrane extends into the air-passages **D., Buccal,** that in which the pseudomembrane is confined to the mucosa of the cheek and gums **D., Conjunctival,** diphtheritic [illegible] **D, False.** See *Pseudodiphtheria* [illegible] **D., Faucial,** that form in which the false membrane is confined to the fauces **D. of the Mouth.** See *D., Buccal.* **D. sine diphtheria,** a diphtheric infection unaccompanied by "false membrane" **D, Toxin,** a toxalbumin produced by *Bacillus diphtheriæ*, destroyed by a temperature over 60° C., and capable of causing in susceptible animals the same phenomena induced by inoculation with the living bacilli **D of Wounds,** the formation of pseudomembrane on the surface of wounds, but not necessarily due to diphtheric infection

Diphthericide (*dif-ther'-is id*) A proprietary prophylactic against diphtheria, said to consist of thymol, sodium benzoate, and saccharin

Diphtherin (*dif'-ther-in*) See *Diphtheria Toxin.*

Diphtheroid (See Illus. Dict.) **2.** A general term for all pseudomembranous formations not due to *Bacillus diphtheriæ.*

Diphtherotoxin (*dif-ther-o-toks'-in*). See *Diphtheria Toxin.*

Diplegia. (See Illus. Dict.) **D. facialis,** double facial paralysis. Paralysis of the portio dura on both sides; the face remains expressionless, there is no distortion under emotion, the patient laughs or cries behind a mask. It is caused by a new growth or gumma involving both nerves at their origin, or by disease affecting the two petrous bones separately or by the action of cold upon both sides of the face in succession **D., Spastic Cerebral** (of infancy) See *Disease, Little's* (Illus. Dict.)

Diploblastic (*dip-lo-blas'-tik*) [διπλόος, double, βλαστός, a germ]. Having two germinal layers

Diplocardiac (*dip-lo-kar'* [illegible]. double; καρδία, heart] Having a double heart.

Diplocephalia (*dip-lo-sef-al'-e-ah*) [διπλόος, double, κεφαλή, the head]. A monstrosity marked by the presence of two heads on one body.

Diplocephalus (*dip-lo-sef'-al-us*). A monster with a single body and two heads.

Diplogenesis. (See Illus. Dict.) **2.** The process described by Pigné in 1846 whereby congenital tumors are formed by the inclusion of embryonic remains

Diplomeric (*dip-lom'-us-ik*) [διπλόος, double; μέρος, a part]. Applied to muscles arising from two myotomes, *e. g.*, the supraspinatus and infraspinatus muscles.

Diplopia, Diplopsis, Diplopy. (See Illus. Dict.) **D, Nasal.** See *D., Crossed* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Temporal.** See *D., Homonymous* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Vertical,** diplopia in which one image is seen above the other.

Diplopsic (*dip-lop'-sik*). See *Diplopic* (Illus. Dict.).

Dipolar (*di-po'-lar*) See *Bipolar* (Illus. Dict.).

Dipropyl (*di-pro'-pil*). A double molecule of propyl **D.-carbinol,** heptyl alcohol. **D.-ketone.** See *Butyrone* (Illus. Dict.). **D.-methane.** See *Heptane* (Illus. Dict.).

Dipsorrhexia (*dip-sor-eks'-e-ah*) [δίψα, thirst; δρεξις, appetite]. **Thebault's** term for that early stage of alcoholism in which no organic lesions have as yet appeared in consequence of the alcoholic poisoning, but when the appetite has been developed.

Dipteryx odorata, Willd. (See Illus Dict.) The seeds are stimulant, antispasmodic, and antiseptic; used in whooping cough and for flavoring. Dose of fl. ext., 5–30 ♏ (0.3–1.8 c.c.).

Dipylidium (*di-pi-lid'-e-um*) [δίπυλος, with two entrances] A genus of parasitic platode worms. See *Parasites, Table of* (Illus. Dict.)

Diradiation (*di-ra-di-a'-shun*) [*diradiare*, to diverge in rays] See *Actinobolia.*

Diremption (*di-remp'-shun*) [*dirimere*, to separate]. See *Chorists* (Illus. Dict.).

Disacidify (*dis-as-id'-e-fi*) [*dis*, priv.; *acidify*]. To remove the acid from a substance.

Disc. (See Illus Dict.) **D., Amici's.** See *Membrane, Krause's* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Anisotropous.** See *D., Sarcous.* **D., Becquerel's,** an apparatus for estimating the difference in temperature between a sound limb and a paralyzed one. **D., Bowman's.** See *Sarcous Elements* (Illus Dict.). **D., Choked** (see Illus Dict.), **Leber's Theory of,** that it has its origin in an irritation due to the existence in the cerebrospinal fluid of toxic elements introduced by intracranial tumors or inflammations. **D., Contractile, D., Dark.** See *D., Sarcous.* **D, Engelmann's Intermediate.** See *Membrane, Krause's* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Englemann's Lateral.** See *D., Interstitial.* **D., Epiphyseal,** the broad articular surface with slightly elevated rim on each end of the centrum of a vertebra. Syn., *Epiphyseal plate.* **D., Equatorial.** See *Plate, Equatorial* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Hensen's.** See *Hensen's Middle Disc* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Intermediate** See *Membrane, Krause's* (Illus Dict.). **D., Interpubic.** See *Interpubic Discs* (Illus Dict.). **D.s, Interstitial,** the more translucent cementing substance conjoining the sarcous elements, and to which the lighter narrower strias of the muscle-fiber and the intervals of the fibrils are due. Syn., *D., Isotropous, D, Lateral; D., Light, Englemann's lateral discs.* **D., Intervertebral.** See under *Intervertebral* (Illus Dict.). **D., Invisible.** See *Corpuscles, Norris' Invisible* (Illus Dict.) **D, Isotropous, D, Lateral, D., Light.** See *D., Interstitial.* **D., Krause's.** See *Membrane, Krause's* (Illus. Dict.). **D, Median, D., Middle.** See *Englemann's Middle Disc* (Illus Dict.). **D., Nuclear.** See *Plate, Equatorial* (Illus Dict.). **D., Optic.** See *Disc* (Illus. Dict.) **D., Ovigerous.** See *Discus proligerus* (Illus. Dict.). **D, Placido's,** a keratoscope composed of a disc with concentric circles. **D., Principal** See *D., Sarcous.* **D., Ranvier's.** See under *Ranvier* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Sarcous,** the dark, broad, transverse stripe of striated muscle-fiber; it is anisotropic and supposed to represent the proper contractile substance of the fiber. Syn., *D, Dark, D, Anisotropic; D., Contractile; D, Principal, D., Transverse.* **D., Schiefferdecker's Intermediate,** the substance which is assumed to fill in the space existing at Ranvier's nodes between Schwann's sheath and the axis-cylinder. It appears as a black line on staining with silver nitrate and forms the horizontal branch of Ranvier's Latin cross **D., Slender.** See *D, Membrane, Krause's* (Illus Dict.) **D., Stenopeic,** a lens allowing the passage of light rays only through a straight narrow slit, it is used for testing astigmatism. **D.s, Strobic,** revolving discs drawn with concentric circles. **D., Tactile, D., Terminal.** See *Meniscus, Tactile,* and *Ranvier's Tactile Discs* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Transverse.** See *D., Sarcous.* **D., Vitelline.** See *Discus proligerus* (Illus. Dict.)

Discal (*dis'-kal*). See *Discoid* (Illus. Dict.).

Discaria (*dis-ka'-re-ah*) [δισκος, a round plate]. A genus of rhamnaceous shrubs and trees. **D. febrifuga**, Mart., a Brazilian species from the bark of which a bitter, tonic, and digestive extract is made.

Discharge. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A setting free or escape of pent up energy. In electricity the restoration to a neutral electric condition by which a highly electrified body gives off its surplus of electricity to surrounding objects less highly electrified **D., Conductive**, an electric discharge taking place through conduction. **D., Convective**, an electric discharge in which the charged particles of a fluid convey the electricity **D., Disruptive**, an electric discharge with emission of heat and sound. **D, Lochial.** See *Lochia* (Illus Dict).

Disciform (*dis'-se-form*). Disc-shaped

Discoblastic (*dis-ko-blas'-tik*) [δισκος, a disc; βλαστός, a germ]. Undergoing discoid segmentation of the vitellus.

Discoid. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 An excavator having a blade in the form of a disc.

Discoloration (*dis-kul-un-a'-shun*) [*discolor*, of different colors]. A change in or loss of the natural color of a part.

Discophorous (*dis-kof'-or-us*) [δισκος, a disc; φορειν, to bear]. Furnished with a discoform organ or part.

Discoplacenta (*dis-ko-pla-sen'-tah*). See *Placenta, Discoid* (Illus Dict).

Discoplasm, Discoplasma (*dis'-ko-plazm, -plaz'-mah*) [δισκος, a disc, *plasma*]. The plasma of red blood-corpuscles.

Discous (*dis'-kus*) [δισκος, a disc]. Discoid.

Discus. (See Illus Dict) **D. genu**, the patella **D. lentiformis**, the lenticula **D. oophorus, D. vitellinus.** See *D. proligerus* (Illus. Dict)

Disease. (See Illus Dict.) **D., Acetabular**, a disease or perforation affecting the acetabulum. **D., Acute Specific.** 1. An infectious febrile disease 2. Acute syphilis. **D., Adams', D , Adams-Stokes**, permanent or recurrent bradycardia, combined with syncopal or epileptoid attacks, dependent probably upon arteriosclerosis of the vertebral and basilar arteries. **D., Albert's**, achillodynia **D., Alibert's.** (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Scleroderma. **D., Alveolar-echinococcous**, Melnikow-Raswedenkow's name for the black jaundice of the Tyrol. **D , Amyloid.** Same as *Albuminoid Disease.* **D., Anserine.** See under *Anserine* (Illus Dict.). **D., Autogenous**, due to failure on the part of some group of body cells to perform its function **D.s, Bacterial**, diseases due to the action of the special products of bacteria upon the body-cells. **D., Baelz's**, progressive ulceration and ultimate destruction of the mucous glands of the lips. **D., Balfour's**, chloroma; chlorosarcoma A fatal disease of childhood, with post-mortem findings of greenish yellow or greenish-gray fibrosarcomas in various parts of the body, especially in the periosteum. **D., Ballingal's**, mycetoma. **D., Bamberger's**, saltatory spasm. **D., Banti's**, enlargement of the spleen with progressive anemia, followed by hepatic cirrhosis. **D., Barking**, A. C. Clark's name for slight nervous disorder attended with a dry barking cough. **D., Barlow's**, infantile scurvy, generally associated with rickets, and characterized by subperiosteal hemorrhages, especially of the long bones, with painful swellings **D , Barometer-maker's.** See under *Barometer* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Barthez's Theory of**, that held by Paul Joseph Barthez (1734–1806), of Montpellier, who believed disease to be due to a derangement of the **vital** principle, to which he attributed motion and sensibility different from a thinking mind. Every disease was divisible into certain disease elements, viewed as parts of the whole, and these were divisible again into secondary elements. [Park] **D., Bateman's**, molluscum contagiosum. **D., Bayle's**, progressive general paralysis of the insane. **D., Beard's**, nervous exhaustion, neurasthenia. **D., Beau's**, asystole, cardiac insufficiency. **D , Beauvais'** (**Landré**), chronic articular rheumatism. **D., Bechterew's**, ankylosis of the vertebral column, associated, as a rule, with muscular atrophy and sensory symptoms. **D., Beigel's**, trichorrhexis nodosa **D., Berlin's**, traumatic edema of the retina. Syn., *Commotio retinæ* Ger , *Berlin'sche Trueburg.* **D , Billroth's** 1 Spurious meningocele. 2 Malignant lymphoma **D., Blocq's.** See *Ataxia, Briquet's* (Illus. Dict) **D , Blue**, cyanosis. **D , Bohemian**, an epidemic of typhoid fever in Bohemia in the year 1620 which caused a loss to the Bavarian army of 20,000 men **D , Bonfils'.** See *Hodgkin's Disease* (Illus. Dict) **D., Bottom**, poisoning due to seeds of rattle-box, *Crotalaria sagittalis*, L. **D , Bouchard's**, dilation of the stomach due to deficient function of the gastric muscular fibers **D , Bouveret's**, paroxysmal tachycardia **D , Brass-founders'**, chronic poisoning from working in brass **D , Breisky's**, kraurosis vulvæ **D., Brinton's**, limits plastica; hypertrophy and sclerosis of the submucous connective tissue of the stomach. **D , Bronzed-skin**, Addison's disease **D., Brown's Doctrine of** See *Brunonian Theory* (Illus Dict). **D., Bruck's**, a syndrome described by Bruck as consisting of multiple fractures and marked deformity of bones, ankylosis of most of the joints, and muscular atrophy **D , Bulbar** See *Paralysis, Bulbar* (Illus Dict) **D , Button** (of chickens), an affection of young chickens in tropical countries characterized by the appearance of button-like tubercles at the angle of the mouth It is regarded as a kind of aspergillosis **D., Caisson** See under *Caisson* (Illus Dict) **D., Campanian**, a skin-eruption usually accompanied by purple warts Syn , *Morbus campanus.* **D., Cane-of-Provence**, dermatitis of the face and other parts, especially the genitals, accompanied by fever, headache, and vertigo, and later by vomiting, diarrhea, and dyspnea, observed among basket-makers who handle the reed *Arundo donax*, L. It is due to a poisonous fungus, *Sporotrichium dermatodes*, growing upon the reeds. Syn., *Maladie des cannes; M. des roseaux.* **D., Carrion's**, verruga peruviana, Peruvian wart **D.s, Cereal**, those due to ingestion of diseased grains. **D , Charcot-Guinon's**, dementia complicating some cases of progressive muscular dystrophy **D., Cheadle's, D., Cheadle-Barlow's.** See *D , Barlow's.* **D., Cherchewsky's**, nervous ileus. An affection closely simulating intestinal obstruction, that has been observed in neurasthenia. **D., Cheyne's English**, hypochondria. **D., Choleraic**, a tropical affection resembling cholera, due to the ingestion of poisonous fish. Cf *Siguatera.* **D., Cholesterin**, amyloid degeneration. **D., Chronic Alcohol**, chronic alcoholism. **D., Chylopoietic**, one affecting the digestive organs. **D., Coitus.** See under *Coitus* (Illus Dict). **D., Colloid.** See *Amyloid Degeneration* (Illus Dict.) **D., Compound System** (of Ross), a disease that involves two or more of the embryologic systems of the spinal cord, either simultaneously or consecutively. **D., Confectioner's**, weakened and disorganized finger-nails due to immersion in hot syrup. **D., Cornstalk.** See *Cornstalk-disease.* **D., Corrigan's.** (See Illus Dict.) 2. Cirrhosis of the lung. **D., Corvisart's**, idiopathic cardiac hypertrophy. **D., Cotugno's**, malum

Cotunnii; sciatica. **D., Cyclic,** a disease following cycles or periods of exacerbation or change. **D., Cystic,** of the **Breast.** See *D., Reclus'* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Dancing.** See *Tarantism* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Danielssen's,** anesthetic leprosy. **D., Debove's,** splenomegaly. **D., Déjerine's,** hypertrophic interstitial neuritis of infancy. **D., Dercum's.** See *Adiposis dolorosa.* **D., Die-back,** a fungus-disease of certain plants; as of apricots. **D.s, Dietic.** See *Dietic* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Divers',** an affection similar to caisson disease. **D., Dubois',** the presence of multiple necrotic foci in the thymus glands of infants affected with hereditary syphilis. **D., Duroziez's,** congenital mitral stenosis. **D., Ebstein's,** hyaline degeneration and insular necrosis of the epithelial cells of the renal tubules in diabetes. **D.s, Echinococcous,** disorders due to the invasion of echinococci. **D., Eichstedt's,** pityriasis versicolor. **D., Elevator.** 1 An affection of the heart occurring in elevator-men. Syn., *Leffman's heart.* 2 See under *Elevator* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Endemic.** See *Endemic* (Illus. Dict.). **D., English,** rhachitis. **D., Enthetic,** one introduced extraneously; an infectious disease. **D., Entozootic,** one due to the presence of animal parasites within the body. **D., Epidemic.** See *Epidemic* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Fenwick's,** primary atrophy of the stomach. **D., Fibrous** a condition of the system supposed to favor the formation of fibrous growths. **D., Filatow's,** acute febrile cervical adenitis of children, probably identical with Pfeiffer's [illegible] fever. **D., Fish,** a disease of salmon [illegible] and of tritons and newts, due to the growth of a facultative parasitic fungus (*Saprolegnia ferox*, Nees) on abraded places of the skin. Also called *Salmon disease.* **D., Fishskin,** ichthyosis. **D., Fish-slime,** a peculiar form of septicæmia due to punctured wounds by fish-spines. **D., Flax-dresser's,** pneumonia from inhalation of particles of flax. **D., Flesh-worm,** trichinosis. **D., Flint** Synonym of *Chalicosis.* **D., Foot and Mouth.** See under *Foot* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Fothergill's,** neuralgia of the trigeminus. **D., Fourth,** Clement Dukes' term for a contagious disease resembling measles, scarlet fever, and rubella or rose-rash, but distinct. Syn., *Quatrième fièvre éruptive.* Cf. *Erythema scarlatiniforme.* **D., Friedländer's,** obliterative arteritis. **D.s, Fungoid, D.s, Fungous,** those due to the invasion of fungi, causing impaired or perverted action of the cells encroached upon. **D., Fungous, of India,** a prevalent endemic disease of India affecting the extremities and disorganizing the tissues, due to the implantation of spores in the tissues. **D., Gannister,** the formation of fibroid tissue in the lungs of gannister miners and grinders, due to constant irritation from breathing the fine dust. **D., Gaucher's,** an affection described by Gaucher as "primary epithelioma of the spleen," but probably identical with splenic anemia. **D., Gayet's,** a rare and fatal form of narcolepsy somewhat resembling the African sleeping sickness. Cf. *Uncinariasis.* **D., Gerhardt's.** See *D., Mitchell's.* **D., Giovannini's,** a rare form of nodular disease of the hair caused by a fungus. **D., Goldflam's.** See *D., Erb's* (Illus. Dict.). **D., v. Graefe's,** progressive ophthalmoplegia. **D., Grancher's,** spléno-pneumonie; pneumonie massive. A form of pneumonia with splenization of the lung, the coagulable exudate filling not only the alveoli, but also the larger bronchi. **D., Griesinger's,** uncinariasis. **D., Grinder's,** fibroid phthisis. **D., Gross'.** See *Physick's Encysted Rectum* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Gruby's.** See *Alopecia areata* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Guinea-worm,** disease due to *Filaria medinensis.* See *Parasites, Table of* (Illus. Dict.) **D., Guinon's,** tic de Guinon. See *D., Tourette's* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Gull and Sutton's,** arteriocapillary fibrosis; diffuse arteriosclerosis. **D., Habit,** one that results from long continuation and frequent repetition of an act. **D., Hallopeau's,** chronic pustular dermatitis, a form of Neumann's disease. **D., Hammond's** (W. A.) See *Athetosis* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Hand, Foot, and Mouth.** See *Pemphigus vegetans* (Illus. Dict.) **D., Hayem's,** apoplectiform myelitis. **D.s, Hematopoietic,** those affecting the blood-making apparatus. **D., Hendon,** an endemic outbreak of scarlet fever occurring at Hendon, England, from ingestion of milk of cows suffering from a peculiar vesicular eruption on the teats. **D., Henoch-Bergeron's.** See *D., Bergeron's* (Illus. Dict.). **D.s, Heterotoxic,** those due to toxic substances introduced from without the body. **D., Hide-bound.** See *Scleroderma* and *Sclerema neonatorum.* **D., Hirschfeld's,** a form of diabetes of rapid march which usually ends in death in three months, by progressive cachexia or by complication. **D., Hirschsprung's,** congenital hypertrophic dilation of the colon. **D., Hodara's,** a form of trichorrhexis nodosa that has been observed by Hodara in women in Constantinople. **D., Hookworm,** uncinariasis. **D., Horner's,** a slight ptosis accompanied by miosis, retraction of the eyeball, and flushing of the face of the same side, in destructive lesions of the cervical sympathetic. **D., Hotel.** See *D., National Hotel.* **D., Huchard's,** excessive arterial tension due to a spasm of the vasoconstrictors and which, according to Huchard, causes general arteriosclerosis. **D., Huguier's.** (See Illus. Dict.) 2 Hypertrophic elongation of the supravaginal portion of the cervix uteri. **D., Humoral, Theory of,** that of Christopher Ludwig Hoffmann [1721–1807], which referred diseases to certain bodily humors, and in which the "acridities" of Boerhaave were mingled with the "putridities" of the Pneumatists and the "irritability" of Glisson. [Park.] **D., Hutchinson's.** See *Tay's Choroiditis, Table of Diseases* (Illus. Dict.) **D., Hydrocephaloid,** a disease of children resembling hydrocephalus, following premature weaning. **D., Infectious,** one arising from the invasion, growth, and multiplication in the body of specific, pathogenic microorganisms which produce a chemic poison that induces its characteristic effects. **D., Isambert's,** tuberculous ulceration of the mouth, fauces, and pharynx. **D., Jumping,** a form of choromania. See *Jumpers* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Kahlbaum's.** See *Catatonia* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Kahler's,** a rare constitutional affection characterized by the formation of round-celled neoplasms in the skeleton, paroxysms of pain, a tendency to spontaneous fractures, especially of the ribs, enlargement of the spleen and lymphatic glands, and the presence of Bence Jones' bodies in the urine. The sarcoma-like growths first invade the marrow and afterward destroy the osseous tissue, and it appears that when the marrow is rendered unable to perform its normal functions, albumose is formed by the established pathologic condition and this causes a true intoxication. **D., Kuemmell's,** traumatic spondylitis. **D., Kussmaul's,** poliomyelitis anterior acuta; acute atrophic spinal paralysis. **D., Lardaceous,** amyloid degeneration. **D., Lasègue's,** mania of persecution. **D., Lobstein's,** osteopsathyrosis. **D., Local,** one confined to some particular region of the body or to one tissue or organ. **D., Loco.** See under *Loco* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Lucas-Championnière's,** chronic pseudomembranous bronchitis. **D., Maher's,** perivaginitis simplex. **D., Malignant Mold-fungus,** an affection of the skin

and mucosa, especially of the mouth, lips, and nose; is described by de Hahn as due to a mold-fungus. **D., Marie's.** (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Hereditary cerebellar ataxia. 3. Hypertrophic pulmonary osteoarthropathy. 4. Spondylosis rhizomelica, ankylosis of the spinal column and the coxofemoral, less frequently also of the scapulohumeral, articulations. The affection is identified with Struempell's disease. **D., Mathieu-Weil's** See *D, Weil's* (Illus Dict). **D., Meyer's,** hypertrophy of the pharyngeal tonsil; adenoid vegetations of the pharynx. **D., Mikulicz's,** chronic hypertrophic enlargement of the lacrimal and salivary glands. **D., Mitchell's** (Weir), erythromelalgia **D, Mitral,** disease affecting the mitral valves. **D, Moebius',** periodic or recurrent paralysis of the motor oculi. **D., Moeller's.** See *D., Barlow's* **D., Mucous,** a form of chronic gastrointestinal catarrh in children. It consists of a mucous flux, from the whole internal surface of the alimentary canal, which interferes mechanically with the digestion and absorption of food, and so impedes nutrition as to suggest the presence of tubercles It usually arises between the fourth and the twelfth year, frequently as a sequel of pertussis [Starr] **D., Mucous** (Whitehead), **D., Mucous** (of the colon). See *Colitis, Mucous.* **D., National Hotel,** severe irritation of the alimentary canal and particularly of the large intestine due to sewer-gas poisoning; it occurred as an endemic among the occupants of the National Hotel in Washington in 1857. **D., Neftels',** atremia; inability to walk, stand, or sit without general discomfort and paresthesia of the head and back, all movements being readily executed in the recumbent posture **D., Neumann's,** pemphigus vegetans. **D.s, Occupation.** See under *Occupation* (Illus Dict) **D., Organic,** one due to structural changes **D, Ottawa,** Canadian syphiloid **D., Page's,** railway spine. **D., Painted,** *mal del pinto* (Sp.). See *Carate* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Pallid.** See *Pali* (Illus Dict.). **D., Pandemic,** a disease epidemic over a wide area. **D, Parasitic,** one due to an animal or vegetable parasite. **D., Parenchymatous,** that affecting the parenchyma of an organ. **D., Paris',** acrodynia. **D., Parrot.** See *Pattaeons.* **D., Pearl,** bovine tuberculosis. **D., Periodic.** See under *Periodic* (Illus. Dict). **D., Phocas',** chronic fibrous mastitis, characterized by the presence of multiple fibrous nodules in both breasts **D., Pianoplayer's.** See *Cramp, Pianist's* (Illus. Dict). **D., Pick's,** pseudocirrhosis of the liver, met with occasionally as a complication of adhesive pericarditis. **D., Planet-struck,** apoplexy. **D., Policeman's,** tarsalgia. **D., Porcupine.** See *Ichthyosis hystrix* (Illus. Dict.). **D s, Protozoal,** pathologic conditions due to the invasion of the body by protozoa. **D., Protozoic** (of Posadas, Wernicke, etc) See *Dermatitis, Blastomycetic.* **D., Pulpy,** tuberculous arthritis **D., Ragsorter's.** See *Ragpicker's D* (Illus Dict) **D., Rat,** bubonic plague **D, Recklinghausen's.** 1. Multiple neurofibromatosis. 2. Hemochromatosis; an affection characterized by bronzing of the skin, hypertrophic cirrhosis of the liver, enlargement of the spleen, and, in later stages, diabetes from pancreatic sclerosis. **D., Reichmann's,** gastrosuccorrhea, a neurosis of the stomach attended with hypersecretion. **D., Rice,** a name for cholera, from the supposition that it was due to the ingestion of damaged rice. **D., Riegel's,** Riegel's syndrome; tachycardia associated with troubles simulating asthma. **D., Roger's,** simple perforation of the interventricular septum. **D., Romberg's,** progressive facial hemiatrophy. **D., Rosenbach's,** a nodular enlargement, painful to the touch, of the dorsal aspect of the proximal ends of the last phalanges. The affection is regarded as identical with Heberden's nodes **D., Roth's,** meralgia paresthetica, Bernhardt's paresthesia. **D, Rougnon-Heberden's.** See *D., Heberden's* (Illus. Dict.) **D., Rummo's.** Synonym of *Cardioptosis.* **D., Rust's,** tuberculous spondylitis affecting the first and second cervical vertebras. **D., Sacroiliac.** See *Sacroiliac Disease* (Illus Dict.). **D, Saint Euphemia's,** syphilis. **D., Salmon.** See *D, Fish.* **D., Sarmatian.** See *Plica polonica* (Illus. Dict). **D., Savill's,** dermatitis exfoliativa epidemica; epidemic eczema. **D., Scythian.** See *Scythian* (Illus. Dict.) **D., Septinous,** a form of septic disease in which there is absorption of the toxic substance through an abrasion of the mucosa of the alimentary canal. **D., Seven Days',** trismus. **D, Smith's** (Eustace) See *Colitis, Mucous.* **D., Spot,** a name given to various fungal diseases of plants; *e. g*, S. d. of violets, due to *Alternaria violæ* Leaf-spot d. of cherry-trees, due to *Clasterosporium amygdalearum.* **D., Spotted, of Central America.** See *Cutaneæ* (Illus Dict). **D., Sternberg's,** the tuberculous form of pseudoleukemia. **D., Stokes-Adams'.** See *D., Adams-Stokes'.* **D., Stomach-worm,** a disease of cattle due to species of *Strongylus, S. contortus, S. Curticei, S. Parkeri, S. retortæformis, S filicollis* See *Parasites, Table of* (Illus. Dict). **D., Straddling,** quebrabunda; a tropic disease resembling beriberi, attacking horses and pigs. **D., Structural,** one involving a change of structure in the part first affected. **D., Struempell's** (See Illus. Dict) 2. Chronic ankylosing inflammation of the vertebral column. **D., Struempell-Leichtenstern's,** acute encephalitis of infancy. **D., Summer,** cholera infantum **D., Suprarenal-capsule,** Addison's disease **D, Sutton and Gull's.** See *D, Gull and Sutton's.* **D.. Swediaur's,** achillodynia **D.s, Symmetric,** those affecting both halves of the body. **D, Talma's,** myotonia acquisita. **D., Tea-taster's,** a disorder characterized by extreme neurasthenia, rapid heart action, fibrillary muscular twitching and paresthesia due to excessive use of tea **D., Thunderstruck,** apoplexy. **D, Tillaux-Phocas'.** See *D, Phocas'* **D, Tomaselli's,** quinin-fever. **D., Tricuspid,** disease affecting the tricuspid valve **D, Trousseau's,** stomachal vertigo **D., Tsetse-fly,** that caused in horses, cattle, and other stock in Africa by the hematozoon *Trypanosoma Brucei,* which is transmitted by the tsetse-fly (*Glossina morsitans,* Westwood) See *Parasites, Table of* (Illus Dict) **D., Typical** See *D, Cyclic* **D., Vagabond's, D., Vagrant's.** See *Vagabond's D* (Illus Dict). **D., Valsuani's,** pernicious progressive anemia occurring in pregnancy **D., Van Buren's,** chronic circumscribed infiltration of the corpus cavernosum. **D, Venereal.** See *Venereal* (Illus. Dict) **D, Virchow's,** leontiasis ossium **D., Waxy,** amyloid degeneration **D., Wagner's** (of bone), epiphyseal osteochondritis occurring in infants affected with hereditary syphilis. **D, Wernicke's,** polioencephalitis acuta hæmorrhagica; acute superior polioencephalitis. **D., White's** See *D, Darier's* (Illus Dict) **D, White-blood,** leukemia. **D., Whytt's,** hydrocephalus internus **D., Wilkinson's,** paralysis agitans. **D., Wilk's,** chronic parenchymatous nephritis **D., Willard's,** lupus vulgaris **D., Wilson-Brocq's.** See *D., Wilson's* (Illus Dict.). **D., Wool-sorters'.** See under *Wool* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Yellow,** hemorrhagic malarial fever. **D., Yellow-eye,** the Chinese name for epidemic jaundice, from the deep lemon color of the sclera.

Disgorgement (*dis-gorj'-ment*) [O F., *desgorger*]. 1. Ejection by vomiting. 2. The subsidence of an engorgement.

Disgregation (*dis-greg-a'-shun*) [*disgregare*, to separate]. Dispersion; separation, as of molecules or cells.

Disinfectin (*dis-in-fek'-tin*). A brown liquid obtained from treating 5 parts of the residue of naphtha-distillation with 1 part of concentrated sulfuric acid and the resulting product with 5 parts of 10% soda solution Diluted it is used as a disinfectant.

Disintoxication (*dis-in-toks-ik-a'-shun*). See *Detoxification*.

Dislocation. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Paracinesis; Ohsthesis; Exothesis, Delocatio; Diacinema; Luxation; Lygismus.* See *Signs, Callaway's, Dugas', Hamilton's.* **D., Divergent,** separate dislocation of the ulna and radius **D., Double,** displacement at the same time of corresponding bones on both sides of the body. **D., Habitual,** one that recurs repeatedly from a relaxed condition of the ligaments or from incomplete repair of the articular capsule. **D., Monteggia's,** the dislocation of the hip-joint in which the head of the femur is near the anterior superior spine of the ilium, the limb being rotated outward. **D., Nélaton's,** upward dislocation of the ankle, the astragalus being wedged in between the tibia and fibula. **D., Pathologic,** one due to a diseased joint or paralysis of the controlling muscles. **D., Relapsing.** See *D, Habitual.* **D., Smith's** (of the foot), dislocation upward and backward of all the metatarsal bones, together with the internal cuneiform **D., Subclavicular,** one of the head of the humerus beneath the pectoralis major below the clavicle **D., Subglenoid,** one of the humerus directly below the glenoid fossa. **D., Subpubic,** dislocation of the hip-joint below the pubes **D., Subspinous,** one in which the head of the humerus is held in the infraspinous fossa. **D., Thyroid,** displacement of the head of the femur into the thyroid foramen.

Dislysin (*dis'-lis-in*). See *Dyslysin* (Illus. Dict.).

Disodic (*di-so'-dik*) [*dis*, two; *sodium*]. Having two atoms of sodium in each molecule.

Disodic (*dis-od''-ik*) [*δις*, twice; *ὁδός*, a way]. Furnished with or relating to two openings.

Disoma, Disomus, (*di-so'-mah, -mus*) [*δις*, twice; *σῶμα*, body; pl., *disomata, disomi*]. A monster having two trunks.

Disoxidation (*dis-oks-id-a'shun*). See *Deoxidation.*

Disoxygenation (*dis-oks-e-jen-a'-shun*). See *Deoxygenation.*

Dispar (*dis'-par*) [L.]. Unequal.

Disparity (*dis-par'-e-te*) [*dispar*, unequal]. Difference, inequality. **D., Crossed,** a condition of binocular relief whereby in superimposed similar figures having their points of sharpest vision coinciding, a certain other point in the left field appears to be to the right, and the same point in the right field to the left of the point of sharpest vision. **D., Uncrossed,** a similar condition of binocular relief, but in which a point of the left is seen to the left of a similar point in the right field.

Dispermin (*di-spurm'-in*). See *Piperazin* (Illus. Dict.).

Dispermy (*di-spurm'-e*) [*δις*, twice; *σπέρμα*, a seed]. The entrance of two spermatozoa into the egg-cell.

Displacement. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Percolation. **D., Backward** (of the arm), **D., Dorsal** (of the arm), a backward displacement across the neck or occipital region, of one of the arms of the fetus, causing obstruction to delivery. **D., Fishhook,** a displacement of the stomach in which the pyloric orifice faces directly upward and the duodenum extends upward and to the right, connecting with the pylorus at an angle, which produces a constricting hook.

Dissimilation (*dis-sim-il-a'-shun*). See *Catabolism* (Illus. Dict.).

Distillation. (See Illus. Dict.) **D., Dry,** distillation of solids without the addition of liquids, conducted within a closed vessel in order to hinder combustion.

Distobuccal (*dis-to-buk'-al*) [*distare*, to separate; *bucca*, the cheek]. Relating to the distal and buccal walls of the bicuspid and molar teeth.

Distolabial (*dis-to-la'-be-al*) [*distare*, to separate; *labium*, lip]. Relating to the portions of the anterior teeth between their distal and labial walls.

Distolingual (*dis-to-lin'-gwal*) [*distare*, to separate; *lingua*, tongue]. Relating to the portions of teeth between their distal and lingual walls.

Distomatosis (*dis-to-mat-o'-sis*). See *Distomia.*

Distomia (*di-sto'-me-ah*) [*δις*, twice; *στόμα*, mouth]. Congenital duplication of the mouth.

Distraction (*dis-trak'-shun*) [*distrahere*, to draw apart]. A method of treating certain joint-diseases and bone fractures by extension and counterextension.

Disvolution (*dis-vo-lu'-shun*) [*dis*, apart; *volvere*, to roll down]. Degeneracy; devolution; extreme catabolism.

Ditain (*dit'-ah-in*). $C_{12}H_{28}N_2O_4$ (Hesse). An alkaloid from dita bark forming bitter glassy prisms soluble in water, alcohol, ether, or chloroform; melting at 206° C. It is used hypodermically in tetanus. Dose, $\frac{1}{12}$ gr. (0.005 gm.) 1 or 2 times per day or until effectual. Syn, *Echitamin*

Ditamin (*dit'-am-in*). $C_{16}H_{19}NO_4$. An alkaloid found by Hesse in dita bark.

Dithan (*dith'-an*). See *Trional* (Illus. Dict.)

Dithienyl (*di-thi'-en-il*). $C_8H_6S_2$. An oxidation-product of thiophene with sulfuric acid forming large, glossy laminas; soluble in alcohol, ether, and glacial acetic acid; melting at 83° C.; boiling at 266° C.

Dithion (*dith'-e-on*). A mixture of the two sodium dithiosalicylates occurring as a gray powder. It is used as an antiseptic wash (5% to 10%) and dusting-powder in gonorrhea and in foot and mouth disease.

Dithionaphtol (*dith-e-o-naf'-tol*). $C_{10}H_8S_2$. A reduction-product of α-naphthalene disulfochlorid occurring as a white crystalline powder, soluble in hot alcohol; melts at 180° C.; boils at 210° C.

Dithymoldiiodid, Dithymoliodid (*di-thi-mol-di-i'-o-did, di-thi-mol-i'-o-did*). See *Aristol* (Illus. Dict.).

Diurism (*di'-ur-izm*). See *Diuresis* (Illus. Dict.).

Diurnation (*di-ur-na'-shun*). The diurnal sleep of the bat and other nocturnal animals.

Divalerene (*di-val''-ur-en*). See *Dipentene* (Illus. Dict.).

Diverticular (*di-vur-tik'-u-lar*) [*divertere*, to turn]. Relating to or arising from a diverticulum.

Diverticulitis (*di-vur-tik-u-li'-tis*). Inflammation of a diverticulum (of the urethra).

Diverticulum. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Deverticulum.* **D., Cecal.** See *D, Meckel's* (Illus. Dict.). **D. of the Duodenum,** the ampulla of Vater. **D., Esophageal.** See *Pharyngocele* (Illus. Dict.). **D., False,** a sacciform dilation due to disease or injury. **D., Heister's,** the sinus of the jugular vein **D. ilei, D. of the Ileum.** See *D., Meckel's* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Lateral** (of the fourth ventricle). See *Recess, Lateral* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Nuck's.** See *Canal, Nuck's* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Pertik's,** a diverticulum of the nasopharyngeal space which may occur close to Rosenmueller's fossa and show itself as an enlargement of the latter. **D., Pituitary.** See under *Pituitary* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Pulsion, D., Traction,** a false diverticulum produced by traction on the outside of a hollow organ. **D., Vater's.** See *Ampulla,*

Vater's (Illus. Dict.). **D. vesicæ**, a false diverticulum of the urinary bladder

Doaia. The vernacular name in India for trypanosomiasis

Dochmiasis, Dochmiosis (*dok-mi'-a-sis, dok-mi-o'-sis*). See *Uncinariasis*

Docimasia. (See Illus. Dict.) **D. circulationis**, a postmortem investigation of the organs of circulation in a newborn child to ascertain if it was born alive. **D. gastrointestinalis.** See *Breslau's test*, under *Birth* (Illus. Dict.) **D. hæmatopulmonaris, D. pulmonum statica.** See *Plouquet's test*, under *Birth* (Illus. Dict.). **D. hepatica**, the test for glycogen and sugar in the liver. **D. hepatis**, a test of live-birth based on the theory that the weight of the liver is greatly decreased after respiration, due to suppression of the blood-supply from the umbilical vein. **D. hydrostatica, D. pulmonum hydrostatica.** See *Hydrostatic test*, under *Birth* (Illus. Dict.) **D. pulmonalis, D. pulmonaris.** See *D. pulmonum* (Illus. Dict.). **D. pulmonum Danieli**, in medical jurisprudence, an attempted method of testing live-birth by measurement of the chest.

Docimasiology (*dos-im-a-se-ol'-o-je*) [*docimasia*, λόγος, science]. The art or science of investigation, embracing medicine, surgery, chemistry, etc.

Docimaster (*dos-im-as'-ter*). An examiner or tester.

Doctrine. (See Illus. Dict.) **D. of Coction.** See under *Coction*. **D. of Infarctus.** See under *Infarctus*. **D. of Irritability, Glisson's.** See under *Irritability*. **D. of Similia Similibus Curentur.** See under *Similia*. **D. of Vitalism, Borden's** See under *Vitalism*.

Dog-surra (*dog-sur'-ah*). Trypanosomiasis in dogs.

Dolichocephalus (*dol-ik-o-sef'-al-us*) [δολιχός, long; κεφαλή, head]. A skull having a relatively long anteroposterior diameter, a skull-formation resulting from the too rapid ossification of the longitudinal suture The varieties are *lepidocephalus*, *sphenocephalus* (see Illus. Dict.), and *clinocephalus*. **D. simplex**, that occurring through synostosis of the sagittal suture.

Dolichochamæcephalus (*dol-ik-o-kam-e-sef'-al-us*) [δολιχός, long; χαμάι, on the ground; κεφαλή, head]. Applied to a skull which is characterized by both dolichocephalia and chamecephaly.

Dolichocnemic, Dolichoknemic (*dol-ik-o-ne'-mik*) [δολιχός, long; κνήμη, a leg]. Having the leg of almost the same length as that of the thigh.

Dolichoderus (*dol-ik-od'-er-us*) [δολιχός, long; δέρη, the neck]. Having the neck long.

Dolichoeuromesocephalus (*dol-ik-o-u-ro-mez-o-sef'-al-us*) [δολιχός, long; εὐρύς, broad; μέσος, middle; κεφαλή, head]. Having a dolichocephalic skull which is broad in the temporal region.

Dolichoeuroopisthocephalus (*dol-ik-o-u-ro-o-pis-tho-sef'-al-us*) [δολιχός, long; εὐρύς, broad; ὀπισθε, behind; κεφαλή, the head]. Having a dolichocephalic skull, broad in the occipital region.

Dolichoeuroprocephalus (*dol-ik-o-u-ro-pro-sef'-al-us*) [δολιχος, long; εὐρύς, broad; πρό, before; κεφαλή, the head]. Having a dolichocephalic skull very broad in the frontal region.

Dolichofacial (*dol-ik-o-fa'-shal*). With a long face.

Dolichomastic (*dol-ik-o-mas'-tik*). [illegible] of the scapula with its spinal border over 80 degrees.

Dolicholeptocephalus (*dol-ik-o-lep-to-sef'-al-us*) [δολιχός, long; *leptocephalus*, a skull]. Both dolichocephalic and leptocephalic.

Dolichoplatycephalus (*dol-ik-o-plat-e-sef'-al-us*) [δολιχός, long; *platycephalus*]. Having the skull both long and flat.

Dolichorrhine (*dol'-ik-or-in*) [δολιχός, long; ρίς, the nose]. Long nosed.

Dolichouranic (*dol-ik-o-u-ran'-ik*) [δολιχός, long; οὐρανος, the palate]. Having a long alveolar arch. Cf. *Brachyuranic*, *Mesuranic*.

Dolioform (*dol'-e-o-form*) [*dolium*, a cask; *forma*, form] Cask-shaped.

Dolomia (*dol-o'-me-ah*) [*de Dolomieu*, a French geologist (1750–1801)]. A compound of the carbonates of calcium and magnesium. Syn., *Dolomite*.

Dolomol (*dol'-o-mol*). Stearate of calcium and magnesium; it is used as a base for dusting powders, etc

Dolor. (See Illus. Dict.) **Dolores ad partum**, labor pains during the expulsive stage **D. ani**, proctalgia **D. atrox**, violent, excessive pain. **Dolores conquassantes**, the labor pains which accomplish the expulsion of the head. **D. faciei, D. faciei crucians, D. fothergilli.** See *Prosopalgia* (Illus. Dict.). **D. glandularum**, adenalgia. **D. ischiadicus**, sciatica. **D. lateris**, pleurodynia **D. nephriticus**, nephralgia **Dolores osteocopi**, the boring, nocturnal pains in the bones due to syphilis. Syn., *Osteocopic pains*. *Dolores terebrantes*. **Dolores parturientium, Dolores partus**, labor pains. **D pectoris**, pleurodynia **Dolores post partum**, after-pains **Dolores præparantes.** See *Dolores præagentes* (Illus. Dict.) **Dolores puerperarum.** See *Pains, After-* (Illus. Dict.) **Dolores rodentes**, gnawing pains **Dolores sanguinolenti**, the labor pains of the placental stage **D stupidus**, a dull pain **D. terebrans**, a boring pain

Dominus morborum (*dom'-in-us mor-bor'-um*). The lord of diseases, gout

Donders' Schema An arrangement of the dead thorax with manometers to gauge the pressure.

Dormiol (*dor'-me-ol*) The commercial name for amylene chloral; recommended as a soporific. Dose, 7½–45 gr (0.5–2 gm.)

Dormitio (*dor-me'-she-oh*) [L.], 1 Sleep. 2 A sedative said to consist of dilute alcohol, oil of anise, extract of lettuce, and sugar.

Dorsalis (*dor-sa'-lis*) [*dorsum*, the back] See *Arteries, Muscles, Nerves, Veins, Tables of* (Illus. Dict.)

Dorsicolumn (*dor-se-kol'-um*) [*dorsum*, the back; *columna*, a column] The dorsal column of the spinal cord.

Dorsicommissura (*dor-se kom-is-u'-rah*) [*dorsum*, the back; *commissura*] Wilder's name for the gray commissure of the spinal cord.

Dorsiduction (*dor-se-duk'-shun*) [*dorsum*, the back; *ducere*, to lead] The act of moving toward the back.

Dorsiflexion (*dor-se-flek'-shun*) [illegible back; *flectere*, to bend]. A flexion, as of toes, toward the back.

Dorsispinalis (*dor-se-spi-na'-lis*) [*dorsum*, the back; *spina*, the spine]. 1. Relating to the back and the spinal column 2 See *Spinalis dorsi*, in *Table of Muscles* (Illus Dict.). In the plural, **Dorsispinales**, the dorsal spinal veins.

Dorsiventral (*dor-se-ven'-tral*). See *Dorsoabdominal*.

Dorsoabdominal (*dor-so-ab-dom'-in-al*) [*dorsum*, the back; *abdomen*] Relating to both the dorsal and abdominal regions; extending from the back to the abdomen Syn, *Dorsiventral*.

Dorsoacromial (*dor-so-ak'-ro-me-al*). Relating to the back and the acromion.

Dorsoanterior (*dor-so-an-te'-re-or*). Applied to a fetus having its back toward the ventral aspect of the mother.

Dorsocervical (*aor-so-sur'-vik-al*) Relating to the back and the neck.

Dorsocostal (*dor-so-kos'-tal*). Relating to the back and the ribs.

Dorsohumeral (*dor-so-hu'-mur-al*). Relating to the back and the humerus.

Dorsointercostal (*dor-so-in-tur-kos'-tal*). Relating to the back and the intercostal spaces.

Dorsointerosseal, Dorsointerosseous (*dor-so-in-tur-os'-e-al, -us*). Located between the metacarpal or metatarsal bones and on the back of the hand or foot.

Dorsointestinal (*dor-so-in-test'-in-al*). Situated upon the dorsal aspect of the intestines.

Dorsolateral (*dor-so-lat'-ur-al*). Relating to the back and the sides.

Dorsomedian (*dor-so-me'-de-an*). Situated in or relating to the middle region of the back

Dorsonasal (*dor-so-na'-sal*). Relating to the back of the nose.

Dorsoposterior (*dor-so-pos-te'-re-or*). Applied to the position of a fetus having its back toward the dorsal aspect of the mother.

Dorsoradial (*dor-so-ra'-de-al*). Relating to or situated upon the dorsal aspect and radial border of the hand, finger, or arm

Dorsosacral (*dor-so-sak'-ral*) Relating to the back and the sacrum

Dorsoulnar (*dor-so-ul'-nar*). Relating to or situated upon the dorsal aspect and ulnar border of the arm, hand, or finger.

Dorsoventral (*dor-so-vent'-ral*) See *Dorsoabdominal*

Dorstenia (*dor-ste'-ne-ah*) [*Theodor Dorsten*, German physician (d 1539)] A genus of plants of the order *Urticaceæ* **D. arifolia**, Lam., and **D. brasiliensis**, Lam., are Brazilian species and sources of contrayerva. Dose of root of *D. brasiliensis* as digestive tonic, 2 gm., as diaphoretic, dose, 4–8 gm **D. contrajerva**, L. See under *Contrayerva* (Illus Dict.)

Dorsualis (*dor-su-a'-lis*) See *Dorsalis*

Dosage (See Illus Dict.) **D., Electrical**, the regulation of the strength of an electric current for therapeutic purposes

Dose. (See Illus. Dict.) **D., Daily**, the sum of all the doses which are to be given in twenty-four hours. **D., Fractional.** See *D., Divided* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Lethal**, a fatal dose, one that will cause death.

Dot [AS., *dott*] A speck, a spot. **D.s, Gunn's.** See *Creek-dots*

Double. (See Illus. Dict.) **D. Thought**, a distinct sensory after-image following every idea

Douche. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 An apparatus for directing a jet of water or other substance against a part. **D., Air-**, a current of air blown into or against a part or organ for therapeutic purposes. **D., Alternating**, a hot and cold current applied in succession **D., Capillary.** See *Aquapuncture* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Charcot**, a cold daily spinal douche. **D., Galvanic**, a precision douche by means of which the faradaic or galvanic current can be communicated to the douching current; especially effective in gastralgias and enteralgias. [Hemmeter.] **D., Hot-air**, the use of a blast of heated air as a method of treatment, especially in gouty rheumatism and neuralgic conditions. **D., Mobile**, one applied successively to different regions of the body. **D., Precision**, one devised by H. Rieder, by which fluid of any desired temperature can be applied under any desired pressure. **D., Rain**, a shower-bath. **D., Scotch, D., Scottish**, one of alternating temperature **D., Sheet**, one in which a sheet of water is directed through a slit. **D., Transitional.** See *D., Alternating*, and *D., Scotch.*

Doundaké (*doon-dak-a*) [Fr.] The Guinea peach, *Sarcocephalus esculentus*, Afz., yielding a tonic, febrifuge, and astringent bark. Dose: wine (3%), 1–2 fl. oz.; ext., 2½–3 gr.; bark, 50–60 gr.; aq. ext., 3–4 gr.

Doundakin (*doon'-dak-in*). An alkaloid from doundaké. **A substitute for quinin.** Dose, 3–4 gr. (0.20–0.25 gm.).

Douradinha, Dourahina (*doo-rah-den'-yah, doo-rah-yen'-ah*). A Brazilian drug from *Psychotria rigida*, used as a diuretic and diaphoretic and as a substitute for digitalis.

Dowieism (*dow'-e-izm*). A form of faith cure propagated in America by a charlatan named Dowie (1899) under the name *Zionists.*

Draconin (*dra'-kon-in*). $C_{10}H_{10}O_2$ (Johnston). A red resin contained in dragon's blood, constituting, according to Herberger, 90 7 parts of it.

Dracontium (*dra-kon'-she-um*). See *Skunk-cabbage* (Illus Dict.).

Draft, Draught. (See Illus. Dict.) **D., Riverius'**, a solution of sodium citrate.

Drainage. (See Illus. Dict.) **D., Basal**, withdrawal of the cerebrospinal fluid from the basal subarachnoid space to relieve intracranial pressure. **D., Capillary**, that by means of capillary attraction, using loosely woven cloth, thread, wisps of hair, etc. **D., Funnel**, that effected by means of glass funnels. **D.-grenade, Bauner's**, a device for ascertaining defects in plumbing. It consists of a thin glass vial charged with pungent and volatile chemicals It is dropped into the drain or soil-pipe and exploded. **D.-tester, Hudson's**, a device for [illegible] peppermint into drains or soil-pipes. [illegible] *cartridge.* **D.-tester, Kemp's**, a glass tube containing a strong-smelling chemical and fitted with a glass cover held in place by a spring and a paper band. When thrown into the pipes and hot water poured after it, the paper band breaks, the spring opens the cover, and the contents escape. **D., Through**, drainage accomplished by means of counteropenings and the passage of a tube completely through the part to be drained, so that a cleansing fluid may be injected through one opening and allowed to escape by the counteropening.

Drapetomania (*drap-et-o-ma'-ne-ah*) [δραπέτης, a runaway, μανία, mania] A morbid desire to wander from home.

Drassidæ (*dras'-id-e*) A family of narrow-bodied hunting spiders The genera *Chiracanthium* and *Clubiona* are said to include some poisonous species.

Dromomania (*dro-mo-ma'-ne-ah*) [δρόμος, a course; μανία, madness]. An insane desire to wander; vagabondage.

Dromotropic (*dro-mo-tro'-pik*) [δρόμος, a course; τρέπειν, to turn] Applied by T. W Englemann to a supposed set of fibers in the cardiac nerves, which he holds influences the power of conducting the contraction. Cf. *Bathmotropic, Inotropic.*

Drone-fly (*dron'-fli*) See *Eristalis tenax, Table of Parasites* (Illus. Dict.).

Dropped (*dropt'*) [AS., *dropa*, a drop]. In a condition of ptosis. **D.-lid**, ptosis.

Dropsy. (See Illus Dict.) **D., Abdominal.** See *Ascites* (Illus. Dict.). *Duparque's method for detecting:* when fluctuation is indistinct, the patient is to be placed on one side for a few moments, so that the whole quantity of fluid may gravitate to the depending flank; then quickly turned upon the back, when dulness and temporary fluctuation will be found at the site of accumulation. [Starr.] **D., Acute**, dropsy due to congestion of the kidneys from sudden exposure to cold. Syn., *D., Active, D., Febrile; D., Plethoric.* **D. of the Amnion, D., Amniotic.** See *Hydramnios* (Illus. Dict.). **D. of the Anterior Chamber.** See *Keratectasia* (Illus Dict.). **D. of the Antrum.** See *Mucocele* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Arachnoid, D., Arachnoidean**, an accumulation of serous fluid in the arachnoid cavity. **D. of the Areolar Tissue, D. of the Cellular Tissue**, edema. **D., Articular.** See *Hydrarthrosis* (Illus.

Dict.), and *Arthredema*. **D., Asthenic.** See *D., Passive*. **D., Asthmatic,** beriberi **D. of the Bile-ducts,** dilation of obstructed bile-ducts with pure bile at first changing to a colorless mucoserous fluid containing little or no bile **D., Cachectic,** that due to cachexia and the consequent decrease of the albuminous constituents of the blood and an increase of the watery constituents. **D., Cerebral.** See *Hydrocephalus* (Illus. Dict.). **D. of the Ear,** an accumulation of fluid in the tympanic cavity; hydrotis. **D., Encysted.** See *Ascites saccatus* **D. of the Eye.** See *Hydrophthalmia* (Illus. Dict.). **D. of the Fallopian Tube.** See *Hydrosalpinx* (Illus. Dict.) **D., Febrile.** See *D., Acute* **D., Fibrinous,** dropsy with congulated fibrin in the fluid. **D. of the Flesh.** See *Anasarca* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Free,** that occurring in one of the closed body-cavities. **D. of the Gallbladder,** dilation of the gallbladder with the secretion of the mucous glands and with epithelium; a very unusual condition due to obliteration of the cystic duct **D., General.** 1 Dropsy of one or more of the large serous sacs of the body combined with anasarca. 2. Superficial dropsy when it affects the trunk and arms as well as the legs. **D., Glandular,** that due to disease of the lymphatics. **D. of the Head.** See *Hydrocephalus* (Illus. Dict.). **D. of the Heart.** See *D., Cardiac* (Illus. Dict.). **D. of the Kidney.** Synonym of *Hydronephrosis*. **D. of the Larynx,** edema of the glottis. **D. of the Lungs,** pulmonary edema. **D., Lymphatic,** infiltration of the tissues with lymph caused by obstruction of the lymphatics. **D., Mechanical,** that due to mechanical obstruction of the veins or lymphatics. **D., Omental,** encysted ascites confined to the omentum. **D., Ovarian,** ovarian cystoma. **D. of the Ovum.** See *Hydrammios* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Passive.** 1. That due to obstruction of the veins or lymphatics or to defective absorption. 2 See *D., Cachectic*. **D., Plethoric.** See *D., Acute*. **D. of the Pleura, D., Pleural.** See *Hydrothorax* (Illus. Dict.). **D. of Pregnancy.** 1. Edema of the legs and feet of puerperal women, due to debility. 2. Dropsy secondary to the albuminuria of pregnancy. **D., Pulmonary, D., Pulmonic,** pulmonary edema **D., Renal.** 1. Anasarca due to disease of the kidneys. 2. Hydronephrosis **D., Salpingian,** hydrosalpinx. **D. of the Skin,** anasarca. **D., Subchoroid, D., Subsclerotic,** extravasation of fluid between the choroid and the sclera. **D., Symptomatic,** that said to be induced when there is 6% of albumin in the blood and a simultaneous occurrence of increase of arterial pressure. **D. of the Thoracic Cavity, D. of the Thorax.** See *Hydrothorax* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Tubal,** hydrosalpinx. **D. of the Tunica vaginalis testis,** hydrocele. **D. of the Tympanum.** See *Hydromyringa* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Urinal,** hydronephrosis. **D. of the Ventricles, D., Ventricular,** internal hydrocephalus. **D. of the Vitreous,** hydrophthalmia. **D., Wind.** See *Tympanites* and *Emphysema* (Illus. Dict.).

Drum. (See Illus. Dict.) **D.-cavity,** the cavity of the tympanum.

Drummin (*drum'-in*). See *Drumin* (Illus. Dict.).

Drumstick (*drum'-stik*). A stick terminating in a knob. The word is used to describe certain microbes, clubbed organs, etc. **D.-bone,** the tibia. **D. Finger.** See *Clubbed Fingers* (Illus. Dict.).

Dualist (*du'-al-ist*). A believer in dualism.

Duane's Test. See under *Deviation*.

Duboisin. (See Illus. Dict.) It is used as a mydriatic; also as a hypnotic and sedative in epilepsy. Dose, $\frac{1}{50}$–$\frac{1}{30}$ gr. (0.0008–0.002 gm.). Antidotes: emetics, pilocarpin, muscarin. **D. Hydrobromate,** a yellowish powder soluble in water and in alcohol. Dose and uses the same as duboisin. **D. Hydrochlorate,** a yellowish hygroscopic powder or a syrup; soluble in water and in alcohol. Usage and dose as duboisin **D. Salicylate,** a yellowish powder soluble in water and alcohol; it is used as a mydriatic in 0.2% to 0.8% solution. **D. Sulfate,** a yellowish powder soluble in water and in alcohol; it is used as a mydriatic in aqueous solution (0.065 gm. to 30 c.c.).

Du Bois Reymond Inductorium. See under *Inductorium*. **D.-R. Key.** See under *Key*.

Duct. (See Illus. Dict.) **D., Blasius' (Blaes).** See *D., Stenson's* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Common Seminal.** See *D., Ejaculatory* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Cowperian,** the efferent duct of Cowper's gland **D., Galen's.** See *Ductus arteriosus* (Illus. Dict.) **D., Gasserian.** See *D. of Muller* (Illus. Dict.) **D., Primitive Kidney.** See *D., Segmental* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Rathke's,** that portion of Muller's duct which intervenes between the latter and the sinus pocularis, and may persist after birth as a patulous duct **D., Reichel's Cloacal,** in the embryo, the narrow cleft separating Douglas's septum from the cloaca **D., Salivary,** a duct of any salivary gland. **D.s, Salivary.** See *D. of Wharton, D. of Stenson*, and *D.s, Sublingual* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Salivary, Inferior,** Wharton's duct. **D., Salivary, Superior,** Stenson's duct. **D.s, Schueller's,** the ducts of Skene's glands **D.s, Skene's.** See *Glands, Skene's* (Illus. Dict.). **D.s, Stomach.** See *Pit, Stomach* (2) (Illus. Dict.). **D., Submaxillary.** See *D., Wharton's* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Umbilical.** See *D., Vitelline* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Utriculosaccular** See *D., Sacculoutricular* (Illus. Dict.). **D.s, Walther's,** the ducts of the accessory sublingual glands.

Ductile (*duk'-til*) [*ducere*, to lead]. Susceptible of elongation or of change of shape

Duction (*duk'-shun*) [*ducere*, to lead] A colloquialism used to represent one or more of the terms, abduction, adduction, or sursumduction.

Ductor (*duk'-tor*) [*ducere*, to lead]. A surgical instrument used as a guide or in making traction.

Ductus [pl., *ductus*]. (See Illus. Dict.) **D. eustachii.** See *Canal, Eustachian* (Illus. Dict.). **D. ferreinii.** See *Canal, Ferrein's* (Illus. Dict.). **D. jacobsonianus, D., Jacobson's.** See *Canal, Tympanic* (Illus. Dict.). **D. meseraicus,** the vitelline duct. **D. pancreaticus azygos,** the accessory pancreatic duct. **D. pancreaticus minor, D. pancreaticus recurrens, D. pancreaticus Santorini, D. pancreaticus secondarius, D. pancreaticus superior.** See *D., Pancreatic Accessory* (Illus. Dict.). **D. papillares,** the uriniferous tubules. **D. perilymphaticus,** the aqueduct of the cochlea. **D. rosenthalianus,** the accessory pancreatic duct. **D. Rosenthali spiralis.** See *Canal, Spiral, of the Modiolus* (Illus. Dict.). **D. semicirculares, D. semicirculares membranacei, D. semicirculares ossei.** See *Canals, Semicircular* (Illus. Dict.). **D. semicircularis anterior, D. semicircularis frontalis,** the superior semicircular canal. **D. semicircularis horizontalis,** the external semicircular canal. **D. semicircularis inferior, D. semicircularis sagittalis,** the posterior semicircular canal. **D. semicircularis lateralis,** the external semicircular canal. **D. seminales, D. seminiferi,** the seminiferous tubules. **D. spirales (cochleæ).** See *Canal, Spiral* (of the cochlea) (Illus. Dict.). **D. sublinguales minores,** the ducts of Rivini. **D. sublingualis major.** See *Duct of Bartholin* (Illus. Dict.). **D. thoracicus dexter.** See *Duct, Lymphatic, Right* (Illus. Dict.).

D. thoracicus sinister. See *Duct, Lymphatic, Left* (Illus. Dict.). **D. thyreolingualis.** See *D. thyreoglossus* (Illus. Dict.). **D. urinæ, D. urinarii,** the urinary passages. **D. urinarii contorti,** the convoluted uriniferous tubules. See *Tubulus uriniferi* (Illus. Dict.). **D. urinarii recti medullares.** See *Tubes of Bellini* (Illus. Dict.). **D. urinarii serpentarii,** the convoluted uriniferous tubules, tubes of Ferrein. **D. uriniferi.** See [illegible] (Illus. Dict.). **D urinıferi Bellini** (Illus. Dict.). **D. (uteri) varicosus.** See *Oviduct* (Illus. Dict.).

Duipara (*du-ip'-ar-ah*) [*duo*, two; *parere*, to bring forth]. A woman pregnant for the second time.

Dulcamaretin, Dulcamarrhetin (*dul-kam-ar-e'-tin*) $C_{32}H_{54}O_{10} + 2H_2O$. A resinous mass obtained by heating dulcamarin with dilute acids.

Dulcification (*dul-sif-ik a'-shun*) [*dulcificare*, to sweeten]. See *Edulcoration* (Illus. Dict.).

Dulcify (*dul'-sif-i*). To render sweet

Dulcin (*dul'-sin*) $C_6H_{12}N_2O_2$. A toxic substance 200 times as sweet as cane-sugar, obtained from paraphenetidin, by action of potassium cyanate and occurring in shining needles, soluble in ether, 25 parts of alcohol, 800 parts of water, 150 parts of boiling water, melting at 174° C. It is used as a sweetening medium. Syn, *Sucrol, Valzin, Paraphenetol-carbamid, Paraethoxyphenylurea*

Dulcoration (*dul-kor-a'-shun*) See *Edulcoration* (Illus. Dict.)

Dulcose (*dul'-kōs*). See *Dulcitol* (Illus. Dict.)

Dulness. (See Illus. Dict.) **D, Wooden,** a percussion note sounding as if given out from wood

Duodenocholedochotomy (*du-o-den-o-ko-led-o-kot'-o-me*) A modification of choledochotomy consisting in incising the duodenum in order to reach the gall-duct

Duodenocystostomy (*du-o-den-o-sis-tos'-to-me*) [*duodenum; cystostomy*]. The establishment of a communication between the bladder and the duodenum

Duodenogastric (*du-o-den-o-gas'-trik*). See *Gastroduodenal* (Illus. Dict.)

Duotal (*du'-o-tal*). The commercial name for guaiacol carbonate.

Duparque's Method for detecting ascites See under *Dropsy, Abdominal*

Duramatral (*du-rah-ma'-tral*) See *Dural* (Illus. Dict.).

Duritis (*du-ri'-tis*). Inflammation of the dura; pachymeningitis.

Durol (*du'-rol*). See *Durene* (Illus. Dict.)

Duroleum (*du-ro'-le-um*). An ointment base obtained from petroleum.

Dust [AS.]. A substance reduced to a powder. Cf. *Coniosis, Dermatoconiosis, Enteroconiosis, pneumoconiosis.* **D., Animal,** that derived from feathers, wool, fur, or bristles. **D.-bodies, Müller's.** See *Hemokonia.* **D.-brand,** smut. See *Ustilago* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Metallic,** that derived from steel, brass, etc. Cf. *Siderosis* (2). **D., Mineral,** that derived from stone, pottery, coal, etc. Cf. *Anthracosis, Chalicosis, Silicosis.* **D., Vegetable,** that derived from husks of cereals and from the fluff of cotton, hemp, or flax. Cf. *Byssinosis* (Illus. Dict.).

Dwarfism (*dwarf'-izm*) [ME., *dwarf*]. An abnormal stature in man, often pathologic (microcephaly, rickets, etc.), in which the height falls below 1 m. 25 cm., and may be as little as 38 cm. (15 inches), as in the instance of the dwarf Hilany Agyba, of Sinai. Cf. *Nanism.*

Dyad. (See Illus. Dict.) **2.** A unit made up of primary units which are differentiated into parts, but yet constitute an individual; *e. g.*, a morula.

Dyadic (*di-ad'-ik*). Having the nature of a dyad.

Dye. (See Illus. Dict.) **D., Acid,** one produced by combining a substance having coloring properties and which plays the part of an acid (an anilin) with some ordinary base, as sodium, potassium, etc. **D., Basic,** one produced by combining with some acid a coloring principle (an anilin) which plays the part of a base

Dyestuff. (See Illus. Dict.) **D., Indifferent,** a group of histologic dyestuffs, neither basic nor acid, obtained by Michaelis from acid which possesses a peculiar affinity for fats; an example is Sudan III (Benzolazo-β-naphthol) **D., Neutral,** Ehrlich's term for a salt the acid portion of which is an acid dye and of which the basic portion is a basic dye.

Dymal (*di'-mal*). See *Didymium salicylate.*

Dymyarious (*di-mi-ar'-re-us*) [*δύο*, two; *μῦς*, a muscle]. Furnished with two muscles.

Dynactinometer (*di-nak-tin-om'-et-ur*) [*δύναμις*, energy; *ακτις*, a ray; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An apparatus for determining the intensity of the photogenic rays and estimating the power of [illegible] (2)

Dynameter (*di-nam'-et-ur*) [illegible]

Dynamicity (*di-nam-is'-it-e*) [*δυναμις*, energy]. The greatest capacity for inherent power possessed by a substance or organism

Dynamics. (See Illus. Dict.) **D, Vital,** the science of the inherent power of an organism

Dynamimeter, Dynamiometer (*di-nam-im'-et-ur, di-nam-e-om'-et-ur*). See *Dynamometer* (Illus. Dict.).

Dynamoelectric (*di-nam-o-e-lek'-trik*) [*δυναμις*, power; *electric*]. Relating to the motor power of electricity.

Dynamogen (*di-nam'-o-jen*). A proprietary remedy resembling hematogen; used in anemia.

Dynamography (*di-nam-og'-ra-fe*) [*δυναμις*, power, *γραφειν*, to write] 1. Mechanics. 2 The measurement and graphic record of muscular strength.

Dynamometer. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 An instrument for estimating the magnifying power of lenses. Syn, *D., Optical; Dynameter.*

Dynamometry (*di-nam-om'-et-re*) [*δύναμις*, power; *μετρον*, a measure]. The measurement of force by means of the dynamometer. **D., Vital,** the estimation of the inherent force of an individual

Dynamoscope (*di-nam'-o-skōp*) [*δυναμις*, power; *σκοπειν*, to examine]. An apparatus for auscultating the muscles.

Dynamoscopy (*di-nam-os'-ko-pe*). Auscultation of the muscles by means of the dynamoscope.

Dysapulotous, Disapulous (*dis-ap-u-lo'-tus, dis-ap-u'-lus*) [*δυσ-απ-όλωτος, δυσάπουλος*, hardly forming a scar]. See *Dyscpulotic* (Illus. Dict.).

Dysarthritis (*dis-ar-thri'-tis*) [*δυς*, bad; *arthritis*]. Anomalous gout.

Dysbasia. (See Illus. Dict.) **D. intermittens.** See *Claudication, Intermittent.*

Dysblennia (*dis-blen'-e-ah*) [*δύς*, bad; *βλέννα*, mucus]. A disordered state or formation of the mucus.

Dyscatabrosis (*dis-kat-ah-bro'-sis*) [*δύς*, bad; *κατάβρωσις*, a devouring]. Difficulty in swallowing food; dysphagia.

Dyschezia (*dis-ke'-ze-ah*) [*δύς*, bad; *χέζειν*, to go to stool]. Painful or difficult defecation, as in cases of prolapse of the ovary.

Dyscholia (*dis-ko'-le-ah*) [*δύς*, bad; *χολή*, bile]. A disordered or morbid state of the bile.

Dyschondroplasia (*dis-kon-dro-pla'-ze-ah*) [*δύς*, bad; *χόνδρος*, cartilage; *πλασις*, molding]. A disease of unknown etiology, attacking the long bones and the metacarpal and phalangeal skeleton of the hand. It is characterized by the cartilaginous tissue developing regularly in one and ossifying very slowly.

Dyschrea, Dyschroia, Dyschroma (*dis-kre'-ah, -kroi'-ah, -kro'-mah*). See *Dyschroa* or *Parachrea* (Illus. Dict.).

Dyschromasia (*dis-kro-ma'-ze-ah*). 1. See *Dyschroa* (Illus. Dict.). 2. See *Dyschromatopsia* (Illus. Dict.).

Dyschromatodermia, Dyschromodermia (*dis-kro-mat-o-dur'-me-ah, dis-kro-mo-dur'-me-ah*) See *Dyschroa* (Illus. Dict.).

Dyschromatope (*dis-kro'-mat-op*) [δύς, bad; χρῶμα, color; ὄψις, vision] An individual affected with color-blindness.

Dysemesia, Dysemesis (*dis-em-e'-ze-ah, -sis*) [δύς, bad; *emesis*] Painful vomiting; retching

Dysemia, Dysæmia (*dis-e'-me-ah*) [δύς, bad; αἷμα, blood]. A morbid state of the blood.

Dysenteriform (*dis-en-ter'-e-form*) [*dysentery, forma*, form]. Resembling dysentery.

Dysenterioid (*dis-en-ter'-e-oid*). See *Dysenteriform*.

Dysentery, Dysenteria. (See Illus. Dict.) *Difficultas intestinorum. Defluxio dysenteria; Ulcerative colitis, Zymotic diarrhœa* **D., Acute.** See *Dysentery* (Illus. Dict.). **D, Adynamic, D., Asthenic,** that marked by great prostration. **D., Asylum,** colitis. **D., Bilharzia,** an inflammation of the colon caused by irritation through deposits of the eggs of *Distoma hæmatobium* **D., Bilious,** a form marked by prostration and disordered secretion of the bile. **D., Bloody,** that accompanied by bloody stools. **D. carnosa.** See *Diarrhœa carnosa.* **D. castrensis.** See *Diarrhea, Camp.* **D., Catarrhal,** a seropurulent form in which the swollen follicles of the large intestine are surrounded by a red area, the submucosa is thickened, and the spaces between the glands contain abundant pus-corpuscles. **D., Cercomonadic,** a form ascribed to the presence in the intestine of species of *Cercomonas* **D, Choleriform, D., Choleroid,** a form marked by suppression of urine, an algid condition [illegible] of cholera **D., Cochin-China,** [illegible] Normand to be due to *Anguillula intestinalis.* **D. cruenta.** See *D., Bloody.* **D., Diphtheric, D., Diphtheritic,** the putrid dysentery of the aged, in which the whole mucosa under an inflammatory fibrinous exudate is changed into a horny, structureless, necrotic mass mingled with extravasated blood Syn., *Dysenteria gangrænosa.* **D., Gangrenous.** See *D., Diphtheric* **D. hæmatura,** bloody dysentery. **D, Hepatic,** that attended by inflammation of the liver. **D., Japanese,** a form occurring as an epidemic in Japan and the Philippines due to *Bacillus dysentericus,* Shiga and Flexner. Also called *Philippine D.* **D., Malarial, D., Malarious,** that due to malaria or associated with it. **D., Mucous,** a benign form in which the dejecta consist of mucus or of feces inclosed in mucus. **D., Nephritic,** diabetes mellitus **D., Nervoadynamic, D., Neuroadynamic.** See *D, Typhoid.* **D., Philippine.** See *D., Japanese.* **D., Pituitous.** See *D., Mucous.* **D., Purulent,** that in which there are purulent but not bloody discharges. **D., Rheumatic,** that marked by extreme pain and tenesmus, but particularly by metastases to the joints. **D., Scorbutic,** [illegible], or due to scurvy. Also called [illegible] **D., Sloughing,** that in which there is sloughing of the intestinal mucosa. **D. of the Transverse Colon** (Lasègue). Synonym of *Mucous colitis.* **D., Trichomonadic,** that due to the presence of some species of *Trichomonas* in the drinking-water. **D., Typhodes, D., Typhoid,** dysentery attended with prostration and phenomena of a typhoid character.

Dyserethisia (*dis-er-e-the'-ze-ah*) [δύς, bad; ἐρεθίζειν, to excite]. Impaired sensibility or irritability.

Dysergasia, Dysergasy (*dis-ur-ga'-ze-ah, dis-ur-ga'-se*) [δυσεργής, difficult to effect]. Disturbances of function, especially as manifested in neurasthenia

Dysgenesia (*dis-jen-e'-ze-ah*) [δύς, bad; γενᾶν, to produce]. Loss or impairment of procreative power.

Dyshæmia (*dis-he'-me-ah*). See *Dysemia*

Dyshaphia [illegible] See *Dysaphe* (Illus. Dict.).

Dyshidria [illegible] See *Dysidria*

Dysidria (*dis-id'-re-ah*) [δύς, bad; ἱδρώς, sweat]. A morbid condition of the function of perspiration.

Dyskatabrosis. See *Dyscatabrosis.*

Dyskoria. See *Dyscoria* (Illus. Dict.).

Dysmasesis, Dysmassesis, Dysmastesis (*dis-mas-e'-sis, dis-mas-te'-sis*) See *Bradymasesis* (Illus Dict.).

Dysmenorrhea. (See Illus Dict.) Syn, *Paramenia difficilis, Menses dolorifici, Menstrua dolorosa* **D., Dermatic,** Schönlein's name for a form of hematidrosis in which blood oozes out in circumscribed erythematous spots on the surface of the skin during menstruation. **D., Hysteralgic,** uterine neuralgia occurring during menstruation. **D, Inflammatory,** that due to an inflammatory condition of the mucosa or the parenchyma of the uterus, or of the ovary or to posterior parametritis **D, Intermenstrual.** See *D, Intermediate* (Illus Dict.) **D., Mechanical.** See *D, Obstructive* (Illus Dict.) **D., Plethoric.** See *D, Congestive* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Rheumatic,** that attributed to rheumatism of the uterus **D, Stenotic,** that due to stenosis of the uterine canal or the vagina **D, Tubal,** that due to disease of the oviduct **D, Uterine,** that due to disease of the uterus **D., Vaginal,** that due to vaginal obstruction **D., Vascular,** pain, congestive symptoms in the genital apparatus, and tenesmus of the bladder and anus appearing some days prior to menstruation

Dysmeristic (*dis-mer-is'-tik*) [δύς, bad; μέρος, a part] Relating to dysmerogenesis

Dysmorphophobia [illegible] (*dis-morf-o-fo'-be-ah*) [δύς, ill; μορφή, form, φόβος, dread of deformity; it is a rudimentary form of paranoia.

Dysmorphosteopalinklast (*dis-morf-os-te-o-pal'-in-klast*). An instrument for refracturing a bone which has united with deformity

Dysmorphosteopalinklasy (*dis-morf-os-te-o-pal-in'-kla-se*) [δύσμορφος, deformed, ὀστέον, a bone, πάλιν, again, κλᾶν, to break] The operation of refracturing a bone which has healed with deformity after a fracture.

Dysnephronervia, Dysnephroneuria (*dis-nef-ro-nur'-ve-ah, -nu'-re-ah*). See *Nephrodysneuria* (Illus Dict.).

Dysnoia (*dis-noi'-ah*) [δύς, ill; νοῦς, mood, disposition]. Heavy, gloomy thought

Dysodontiasis. (See Illus. Dict.) **D. adultorum,** difficult dentition of the wisdom teeth. **D. lactantium,** difficult dentition of the temporary teeth **D. puerilis,** difficult second dentition.

Dysostosis. (See Illus Dict.) **D., Cleidocranial,** a singular congenital malformation compatible with life, intelligence, and purity of the blood, consisting in incomplete ossification of the skull, malformation of the palatine arch, and atrophy more or less great of the clavicles.

Dyspareunia. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Coitus difficilis.* **D., Climacteric,** pain or difficulty in coitus following the menopause; it is regarded as a symptom of kraurosis vulvæ.

Dyspepsia. (See Illus. Dict.) **D., Acid,** that attended with hyperacidity of the gastric juice. **D., Alkaline,** that accompanied by lack of the normal acidity of the gastric juice **D. anorexia.** See *Anorexia* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Apyretic, D., Asthenic.** See *D., Atonic* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Biliary,**

D., Bilious, intestinal dyspepsia due to impaired secretion of bile. **D., Buccal.** See *D., Salivary.* **D., Bulimic**, that attended with bulimia. **D., Cardiac**, that due to heart-disease. **D., Catarrhal**, that caused by gastric catarrh. **D., Chemic**, that due to some change in the constitution of the digestive secretions. **D., Feculent**, that due to excess of starchy food in the diet. **D., Flatulent, D., Gaseous**, that marked by almost constant generation of gas within the stomach. **D., Follicular-colonic, D., Follicular-duodenal.** Synonym of *Mucous Colitis* **D., Gastralgic**, gastralgia **D., Gastric**, that confined to the stomach **D., Gastrointestinal**, that in which both the stomach and the intestine are concerned **D., Gastrorrheal**, that due to gastric catarrh and hypersecretion **D., Inflammatory**, that due to some form of gastritis. **D., Lienteric**, that due to defective nutrition or superalimentation and indicated by lienteric stools **D., Motor.** See *D., Atonic* (Illus. Dict.) **D., Muscular**, that due to atony of the muscular coat of the stomach or intestine **D., Nervosecretory**, neurotic dyspepsia with perverted or excessive gastric secretion. **D., Neuralgic**, that marked by intermittent gastrodynia. **D., Neurotic**, that due to some nervous disorder. **D., Ovarian**, that dependent upon a diseased condition of the ovary. **D.-pica.** See *Pica* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Pituitary, D., Pituitous**, that due to gastric catarrh. **D. polydipsia.** See *Polydipsia* (Illus. Dict.). **D., Pyretic**, Gendrin's name for the forms of inflammatory dyspepsia formerly known as bilious or gastric fever **D. pyrosis.** See *Pyrosis* (Illus. Dict.) **D., Salivary**, due to impairment or perversion of the saliva or to insufficient mastication

Dysphagia. (See Illus. Dict.) **D amyotactica**, a disturbance of the act of deglutition, not due to organic changes in the pharynx or esophagus, nor to spasm or paralysis of the muscles concerned in swallowing, it consists in a disturbance of the rhythm of the function of the higher nerve-centers. **D. callosa**, that resulting from the destruction of the muscular layers of the esophagus and the formation of cicatricial tissue causing constriction **D. constricta**, that due to stenosis of the pharynx or esophagus **D hyoidea**, that due to some defect in the hyoid bone. **D. inflammatoria**, that due to pharyngitis or esophagitis. **D. linguosa**, that due to paralysis of the tongue **D. lusoria**, a doubtful of the esophagus by the right subclavian artery when by a freak of nature this artery springs from the aorta behind the left subclavian artery and turns to the right either before or behind the esophagus. **D. psychica**, See *D. globosa* (Illus. Dict.). **D. ranula.** See *Ranula* (Illus. Dict.). **D.-tablets**, a remedy for dysphagia, each tablet containing menthol (0.01 gm.) and cocain hydrochlorid (0.005 gm.).

Dysphemia (*dis-fe'-me-ah*) [δυς, ill; φήμη, a speech] Stammering.

Dysplasmatic, Dysplastic (*dis-plas-mat'-ik, dis-plast'-ik*). See *Cacoplastic* (Illus. Dict.).

Dyspnœa, Dyspnœa. (See Illus. Dict.) **D. expiratoria, D., Expiratory**, difficulty in expelling air from the lungs, as in asthma and other affections. **D., Inspiratory**, difficulty in inspiration as compared with expiration. **D., Traube's**, with slow respiratory movements, marked expansion of the thorax during inspiration, and collapse during expiration; it is noted in diabetes mellitus

Dysspermasia, Dysspermatism (*dis spurm-as'-e-ah, dis-spurm'-at-izm*) See *Bradyspermatism* (Illus. Dict.).

Dysstechiasis, Dysstœchiasis, Dysstichiasis (*dis-stek-i-a'-sis, dis-stik-i-a'-sis*). See *Distichiasis* (Illus. Dict.).

Dystaxia. (See Illus. Dict.) **D. agitans**, tremor due to irritation of the spinal cord. Syn., *Pseudoparalysis agitans.*

Dysthermasia (*dis-thur-ma'-ze-ah*) [δυς, bad; θέρμη, heat]. Insufficient production of bodily heat.

Dysthyreosis (*dis-thi-re-o'-sis*) [δυς, bad, *thyroid*]. Impaired functional activity of the thyroid gland.

Dysthyroid, Dysthyroidism (*dis-thi'-roid, -izm*) Incomplete development and function of the thyroid gland.

Dystrophia, Distrophy. (See Illus. Dict.) **D. musculorum progressiva juvenilis**, Erb's juvenile hereditary form of primary muscular dystrophy.

Dystrypsia (*dis-trip'-se-ah*) [δυς, ill, *trypsin*]. An analog of dyspepsia from lack of trypsin **D., Intestinal**, a term proposed as a substitute for intestinal dyspepsia, since trypsin is the most important enzyme in intestinal digestion

Dysuresia, Dysuresis (*dis-u-re'-ze-ah, -sis*) [δυς, bad; οὐρήσις, micturition] Any disease of the urinary apparatus

Dysuriac (*dis-u'-re-ak*). A person affected with dysuria.

E

Ear. (See Illus. Dict.) **E., Asylum, E., Insane.** See *Hæmatoma auris* (Illus. Dict.). **E., Cauliflower**, an enlargement of the ear due to irritation. **E.-mold**, otomycosis

Earth. (See Illus. Dict.) **E., Absorbent**, magnesium. **E., Animal**, calcium phosphate of animal origin occurring in the soil. **E., Bolar.** See *Bole* (Illus. Dict.). **E., Bone**, phosphate of lime. **E., Heavy**, baryta. **E., Japan**, extract of catechu.

Eblanin (*eb-lan'-in*). See *Pyroxanthin* (Illus. Dict.).

Ebonation (*e-bo-na'-shun*) [*e*, away from; *bone*]. The removal of splinters of bone after injury.

Ebriecation (*e-bri e-ka'-shun*) [*ebrietas*, drunkenness]. Mental disorder due to the use of alcoholic stimulants.

Ebullioscope (*e-bul'-e-o-skōp*) [*ebullire*, to boil; σκοπεῖν, to examine]. An apparatus for determining the strength of hydrated alcohol by its boiling-point.

Eburico, Eburiko (*e-bu'-rik-o*). A sacred medicine of Japan consisting of a fungus found upon larch trees

Eburite (*e'-bur-it*) [*ebur*, ivory]. An artificial ivory produced by treating a solution of rubber with chlorin.

Eburnated (*e-bur'-na-ted*) [*ebur*, ivory]. A term applied to dentine the tubules of which have been obliterated by a calcareous deposit.

Eccentropiesis (*ek-sen-tro-pi-e'-sis*) [ἐκκεντρος, eccentric; πίεσις, a pressing]. Pressure from within outward; a method proposed for the treatment of anal fistula.

Eccephalosis (*ek-sef-al-o'-sis*) [ἐκ, out of; κεφαλή, the head]. Synonym of *Cephalotomy* or *Excerebration*.

Ecchymosis. (See Illus Dict) Syn., *Lvor sanguinis*. **E., Bayard's, E., Rôderer's, E., Tardieu's.** See *Tardieu's Spots* (Illus. Dict.).

Ecclasis (*ek-kla'-sis*) [ἐκλᾶν, to break in pieces]. A breaking away, as of a small piece of bone from a larger piece.

Ecclisis (*ek-kli'-sis*) [ἐκκλίνειν, to turn aside]. 1. Dislocation. 2. The displacement of fractured bones.

Ecclysis (*ek-kli'-sis*) [ἐκκλυζειν, to wash out]. A washing out by injections

Eccope (*ek'-op-e*) [ἐκκοπή, an incision]. Excision of a part; or, the vertical division of the cranium by a saw or other means

Eccorthatic (*ek-or-that'-tik*) [ἐκ, out of, κόρθυς, a heap] Producing copious fecal discharge.

Eccrisiology, Eccrisionomy (*ek-kris-e-ol'-o-je, -on'-om-e*). See *Eccrinology* (Illus Dict.).

Eccrisis (*ek'-ris-is*) [ἐκκρινειν, to expel]. The expulsion of waste or morbid products, excretion.

Eccritic (*ek-krit'-ik*) [ἐκκρινειν, to excrete]. 1. A medicine promoting excretion. 2 Promoting excretion.

Ecdermoptosis (*ek-dur mo to'-sis*) See *Acne varioliformis* (Illus. Dict)

Echidnase (*ek-id'-nāz*) [ἐχιδνα, viper]. Name given by Phisalix and Bertrand (1894) to a principle found in snake-venom; it has a phlogogenic action comparable to certain diastases Cf. *Echidnotoxin; Cobralysin; Cobra-nervin; Venom-globulin, Venom-peptone.*

Echidnotoxin (*ek id-no-tok'-in*) Name applied by Phisalix and Bertrand (1894) to a principle of snake-venom possessing a general action, actively impressing the nervous system.

Echinococcotomy (*ek-in-o-kok ot'-o-me*) [*echinococcus*; τεμνειν, to cut]. The Posadas-Bobrow operation, consisting in the evacuation of echinococcus-cysts and closure of the cavity by suture.

Echinodermatous, Echinodermous (*ek in-o-dur'-mat-us, ek-in-o-dur'-mus*). Having a spiny surface

Echinops (*ek'-in-ops*) [ἐχινος, a hedgehog; ὤψ, appearance]. A genus of composite plants **E. sphærocephalus,** L., the globe thistle, a European species; is laxative and diuretic, and contains an alkaloid, echinopsin, similar in action to brucin and strychnin.

Echinopsin (*ek-in op'-sin*). See under *Echinops*.

Echis carinata (*ek'-is kar-in-a'-tah*) [ἐχις, a viper]. A poisonous viper of India.

Echo. (See Illus. Dict.) **E., Amphoric.** See *Amphoric Resonance* (Illus. Dict) **E , Metallic.** See *Metallic Tinkling* (Illus. Dict).

Echoacousia (*ek-o-ah-koo'-se-ah*) [ἠχώ, a sound; ἀκουσία, hearing] The subjective sensation of hearing echoes after sounds heard normally.

Echographia (*ek-o-gra'-fe-ah*) [ηχω, a sound; γράφειν, to write] A form of aphasia in which printed or written questions submitted to the patient are copied without ability to comprehend the inquiry, also, in writing the last word or letter is repeated

Echolalus (*ek-o-la'-lus*) [ἠχώ, a sound; λαλιά, babble]. A hypnotized person who repeats words heard without comprehension of their meaning

Echomatism (*ek-om'-at-izm*) [ἠχώ, echo; ματιζειν, to strive to do]. The opposite of automatism. The mimicking condition produced in hypnotics when the hand is pressed on the vertex of the head.

Echoscopia (*ek-o-sko'-pe-ah*) [*echoscope*]. Auscultation.

Eclabium *ek-la'-be-um*) [ἐκ, out; *labium*, a lip]. An eversion of the lip.

Eclampsia, Eclampsy. (See Illus. Dict.) **E., Cerebral,** a form in which the irritation is presumed to originate in the brain as distinguished from uterine eclampsia. **E. gravidarum.** See *Eclampsia* (Illus. Dict.). Cf. *Trauber-Rosenstein Theory of* (Illus. Dict). **E., Nodding.** See *E. nutans* (Illus. Dict.). **E. parturientium, E., Puerperal, E. puerperalis, E. puerperarum.** See *Eclampsia* (Illus. Dict.). **E. tardissima,** that occurring several days or as long as eight weeks after parturition. **E., Uterine,** that in which the seat of irritation is supposed to be the uterus

Eclampsism (*ek-lamp'-sism*) [ἐκλαμπειν, to shine or burst forth]. Bar's name for eclampsia without convulsions.

Eclamptism (*ek-lamp'-tism*) The morbid condition produced by the retention of various toxic principles and autointoxication, all dependent upon the state of pregnancy; it is prone to result in convulsions, but may show only prodromes, such as headache, impairment of vision, etc.

Ecmetropia (*ek-me-tro'-pe-ah*). See *Ametropia* (Illus. Dict.).

Ecmnesia (*ek-ne'-se-ah*) [ἐκ, out of; μνῆσις, remembrance]. A gap in memory; amnesia in which there was normal memory to a certain date and loss of memory for a period after it

Ecology (*e-kol'-o-je*). The preferred spelling for *Œcology* (Illus Dict).

Economy. (See Illus Dict) **E., Animal,** that of an animal organism **E , Medical,** the rules regulating the practice of medicine and surgery.

Ecophony (*ek-of'-on e*) [ἠχώ, echo, φωνή, sound] An echo immediately following vocal sounds, heard on auscultation in acute congestion of the lungs.

Ecostate (*e-kos'-tāt*) [*ecostatus*]. Without ribs

Ecphyma. (See Illus Dict) **E globulus,** a contagious disease of Ireland marked by the formation on the skin of tubercles which soften and form raspberry-like tumors

Ecsomatic (*ek so-mat'-ik*) [ἐκ, out of, σῶμα, the body] Relating to ecsomatics or to material removed from the body, as pus, urine, etc

Ecsomatics (*ek-so-mat'-iks*). That department of medicine included in clinical laboratory methods; so called because all the material dealt with is removed from the body and examined elsewhere

Ecsomatist (*ek-so'-mat-ist*) An individual who is versed in clinical laboratory methods.

Ecstasis (*ek sta'-sis*) See *Ecstasy* (Illus. Dict).

Ectacolia, Ectacoly (*ek-ta-ko'-le-ah, ek-ta-ko'-le*) [ἐκτακός, capable of stretching; κόλον, the colon] Congenital dilation of a more or less extensive section of the colon

Ectasin (*ek'-ta-sin*) [ἐκτασις, extension]. A substance isolated from tuberculin, which causes dilation of the vessels

Ectasis. (See Illus. Dict.) **E. iridis,** the expansion of the iris causing diminution of the pupil.

Ecthol (*ek'-thol*) A proprietary remedy said to contain the active principles of *Echinacea angustifolia*, D. C., and *Thuja occidentalis*, L.; it is antipurulent and antimorbific Dose, 1 fld. dram 3 times daily.

Ecthyma. (See Illus. Dict) **E. gangrænosum, E., Gangrenous,** a form marked by the appearance of brown discolorations of the skin, usually surrounded by a halo; the center of these efflorescences rapidly becomes necrotic. It is due to *Bacillus pyocyaneus.* **E., Syphilitic.** See *Rupia* (Illus. Dict.).

Ecthyreosis, Ekthyrosis (*ek-thi-re-o'-sis, ek-thi-ro'-sis*). See *Athyreosis.*

Ectocardia. (See Illus. Dict.) **E. abdominalis,** a malformation in which the heart is wholly within the abdomen or within a sac in the precordia. **E. cephalica, E. cervicalis,** a form in which the heart is at the

base of the neck. E. extrathoracica, that in which the heart is external to the thoracic cavity. **E. intrathoracica,** that in which the heart is inside the thorax. **E. pectoralis,** that in which the heart lies in front of the chest.

Ectocentral (*ek-to-sen'-tral*) [ἐκ, out of; *central*]. Near to the center and to the external surface

Ectochoroidea (*ek-to-ko-roid'-e-ah*) The outer layer of the choroid.

Ectocnemial (*ek-to-ne'-me-al*) [ἐκτος, without; κνημη, the leg] Located on the external aspect of the fibula.

Ectocolostomy (*ek-to-ko-los'-to me*) [ἐκτός, outside, *colostomy*]. A surgical operation upon the colon to establish an external opening

Ectocondylar, Ectocondyloid (*ek-to-kon'-dil ar, -oid*). Relating to an ectocondyle.

Ectocuneiform (*ek to-ku ne'-e-form*) [ἐκτός, outside; *cuneiform*]. 1. [illegible] bone of the foot. 2 Tl

Ectodermal, Ectodermic (*ek-to-dur'-mal, ek-to-dur'-mik*) [ἐκτός, outside; δερμα, skin]. Relating to the ectoderm; applied to structures derived from the upper epithelial layers of the derma, as hair, chitin, enamel, etc [Huxley.]

Ectodysesthesia (*ek-to-dis es-the'-se ah*) [ἐκτός, outside; *dysesthesia*] Torpidity of the external senses

Ectoglobular (*ek-to-glob'-u-lar*) Formed outside the blood globules

Ectokelostomy (*ek to-kel-os'-to-me*) [ἐκτος, external; κηλη, hernia, στομα, a mouth] Vittac's operation, by which the sac of an infected inguinal hernia is kept open with drainage, the whole being displaced through a counteropening in the abdominal wall, the hernia being then cured radically

Ectomarginal (*ek-to-mar'-jin al*). Situated on the external aspect and near the margin

Ectomia (*ek-to'-me-ah*) [ἐκ, out; τεμνειν, to cut]. Excision, amputation.

Ectoorbital (*ek-to-or'-bit-al*). See *Ectorbital*.

Ectopectoral (*ek-to-pek'-tor-al*). The outer of the two pectoral muscles; pectoralis major

Ectoperitonitis (*ek-to-per-it-on-i'-tis*) [ἐκτος, external; περιτοναιον, peritoneum]. Inflammation of the attached side of the peritoneum.

Ectopia, Ectopy. (See Illus. Dict.) **E. ani,** prolapse of the anus **E. bulbi.** See *E ocult* (Illus. Dict.). **E. pupillæ.** See *Corectopia* (Illus. Dict.).

Ectoplastic (*ek-to-plas'-tik*) Relating to ectoplasm; applied to cells in which the ectoplasm is undergoing changes.

Ectoplasmatic (*ek-to-plaz-mat'-ik*). See *Ectoplastic*

Ectopocystic (*ek-to-po-sist'-ik*). Relating to ectopocystis.

Ectopocystis (*ek-to-po-sist'-is*) [ἐκτόπος, out of the way; κυστις, the bladder]. Displacement of the bladder.

Ectopotomy (*ek-to pot'-o-me*) [ἐκτοπος, out of the way; τεμνειν, to cut]. Laparotomy for the removal of the contents of an extrauterine gestation-sac.

Ectopterygoid (*ek-to-ter'-e-goid*) [ἐκτός, external; *pterygoid*]. Outside the pterygoid. See *Bone, Ectopterygoid.*

Ectorbital (*ekt-orb'-it-al*). Relating to the temporal part of the orbits.

Ectorganism (*ekt-or'-gan-izm*). An organism external to another Cf. *Ectoparasite* (Illus. Dict.).

Ectosac (*ek'-to-sak*) [ἐκτός, external; σακκος, a sac]. The limiting membrane of an ovum.

Ectoskeletal (*ek-to-skel'-et-al*). Relating to the exoskeleton; exoskeletal.

Ectospore (*ek'-to-spōr*). See *Exospore* (Illus. Dict.).

Ectosteomyces (*ekt-os te-o-mi'-sēz*) [ἐκτός, outside; ὀστέον, a bone; μύκης, a fungus] A fungous new-growth from a bone.

Ectothalamus (*ek-to-thal'-am-us*) [ἐκτός, external; *thalamus*] The external medullary layer of the thalamus.

Ectothrix (*ek'-to-thriks*) [ἐκτός, outside; θριξ, hair]. An organism parasitic upon the hair. Cf. *Trichophyton* (Illus Dict.).

Ectotrochanter (*ek-to-tro-kan'-tur*) [ἐκτός, external, *trochanter*]. The greater trochanter.

Ectromelian (*ek tro-me'-le-an*). See *Ectromelus* (Illus. Dict)

Ectropia (*ek-tro'-pe ah*). See *Exstrophy* (Illus. Dict.). **E., Intestinal.** See *Adenoma, Umbilical.*

Ectropic (*ek-trop'-ik*) Turned out or everted

Ectropionization (*ek-tro-pe-on-iz-a'-shun*). Inversion of the upper eyelid and exposure of the conjunctiva to facilitate therapeutic manipulation.

Ectropodism (*ek-tro'-pod-izm*) [ἐκτρωμα, an abortion; ποις, foot]. Congenital absence of a foot.

Eczema. (See Illus Dict.) Syn, *Pustula ardens* **E. arthriticum,** a vesicular form occurring about gouty joints Syn, *Arthrophlysis vulgaris.* **E., Ichorous,** that attended with an ichorous discharge **E lotricum.** See *Washerwoman's Itch* (Illus. Dict.). **E. rhagadiforme.** See *E. fissum* (Illus Dict.). **E. sudamen, E. sudorale,** that due to excess of perspiration. **E. sycomatosum, E. sycosiforme,** a pustular form occurring on the hairy parts and affecting the hair follicles **E. tuberculatum, E. tuberculosum** (E. Wilson), mycosis fungoides. See *Granuloma fungoides* (Illus Dict.). **E. tyloticum,** a form occurring on the palmar aspect of the hands and fingers and attended with callosity **E. vegetante.** See *Dermatitis vegetante*

Eczematization (*ek-ze-mat-i-za'-shun*) A condition of the skin marked by persistent eczema-like lesions, due to continued injury from scratching.

Eddyism (*ed'-e-izm*). A form of faith cure propagated by an American woman, "Mother Eddy," under the name of Christian Science.

Edea, Ædœa (*e-de'-ah*) [*aidoia*, the genitals]. The genital organs

Edeitis, Ædœitis. (See Illus Dict) **E., Gangrenous, Æ. gangrænosa,** gangrenous inflammation of the genitals **E., Puerperal, Æ puerperarum,** inflammation of the genitals in childbirth

Edema, Œdema. (See Illus Dict) **E., Acute.** See *Œ. calidum* **Œ. algidum.** See *Sclerœma neonatorum* (Illus Dict) **E., Arsenical,** the puffiness of the face and eyelids due to chronic arsenic-poisoning or excessive use of arsenic. **Œ. articulare.** See *Hydrarthrosis* (Illus. Dict) **E., Blue,** edema with cyanosis, seen in hysteric paralysis accompanied with pain. **Œ. calidum,** that due to a serous exudation; it is sudden in its onset and resembles acute inflammation. **Œ. capitis,** a serous effusion into the subcutaneous areolar tissue of the scalp **Œ. carbunculosum.** See *E., Malignant* (Illus. Dict.). **Œ. cardica** (of the kidney), the change in the kidneys due to passive congestion in consequence of heart-disease. **E., Cerebral.** See *Hydrocephalus* (Illus. Dict.). **E., Collateral,** the serous infiltration of the tissue encircling an inflamed part. **E., Compact** (of infants), a variety of scleroderma neonatorum in which the skin is edematous. Syn, *Scleroderma adematosa* **E., Cretinoid.** See *Myxedema* (Illus. Dict.). **Œ. cruentum.** See *Hematedema* and *Suggillation* (Illus Dict.). **Œ. ex vacuo,** edema of a part to counteract the tendency to a vacuum caused by atrophy of some neighboring part. **E., Febrile Purpuric,** localized edema accompanying an eruption of purpura urticans about

the joints, and rheumatic fever. **Œ. frigidum,** a chronic swelling, cold to the touch and painless. **Œ. fugax,** edema due to atmospheric changes occurring in the face, eyelids, and neck of chlorotic patients. **E., Glottidial.** See *Laryngeal Edema* (Illus. Dict.). **Œ. indurativum,** that accompanied with induration. **E., Infectious.** See *E., Malignant* (Illus. Dict.). **E., Inflammatory,** a serous infiltration into inflamed tissue. **E., Iwanoff's** (of the retina). Cystoid degeneration of the retina. **E., Laryngeal.** See under *Laryngeal* (Illus. Dict.). **E., Neuroparalytic, E., Neuropathic,** that due to paralysis of the vasomotor nerves or to neuroparalytic congestion. **Œ.-oculi.** See *Hydrophthalmia* (Illus. Dict.). **Œ. œdematodes.** See *Œ. frigidum.* **E., Paroxysmal Pulmonary,** a rare form of edema of the lungs marked by rapid onset, imminent asphyxia, and copious albuminous expectoration. The attack, lasting from a few minutes to some days, may terminate fatally or the symptoms may disappear. **Œ. puerperarum,** phlegmasia alba dolens. **E., Purulent,** a serous infiltration containing pus-corpuscles. **E., Retinal,** the development of irregular spaces filled with transparent fluid at the periphery of the retina occurring after middle age. **E., Rheumatismal,** rheumatism with painful subcutaneous edema. **Œ. scleroticum,** Pick's name for edema attended with induration **Œ. scroti aquosum,** edema of the scrotum; oschydredema. **Œ. scroti cruentum.** See *Oschemetedema* (Illus. Dict.). **Œ. scroti purulentum,** purulent edema of the scrotum; oscheopyedema. **Œ. scroti urinale, Œ. scroti urinosum.** See *Urocele* (Illus. Dict.). **Œ. simplex durius.** See *Phlegmasia alba dolens* (Illus. Dict.) **E. of Trichiniasis,** the swelling of the face and extremities attending extensive trichiniasis; said to be due to the destruction of the muscular capillaries. **Œ. uvulæ.** See *Staphyledema* (Illus. Dict.)

Edemamycosis, Œdemamycosis (*e-de-mah-mi-ko'-sis*) [*edema; μύκης,* fungus]. The name applied by Edington to an ectogenous infective disease, commonly referred to as African horse-sickness; it is characterized by intense congestion of the bloodvessels with consequent edema of the lungs and at times of the subcutaneous tissues of the head and neck

Edemania, Ædœmania (*e-de-ma'-ne-ah*). See *Nymphomania* (Illus. Dict.).

Edematization (*e-dem-at-iz-a'-shun*) [*οἰδεῖν,* to swell]. Edema of the tissues produced by the injection of a 2% salt solution at a lower temperature than the heat of the body.

Edematoscheocele (*e-dem-at-os-ke'-o-sēl*) [*edema; ὀσχη,* the scrotum; *κήλη,* a tumor]. Edematous oscheocele.

Edsmerysipelas (*e-dem-er-e-sip'-e-las*). Edematous erysipelas.

Edemosarcocele, Edemosarcoma (*e-de-mo-sar'-kosēl, -sar-ko'-mah*). See *Anasarca* (Illus. Dict.).

Edental, Edentalous (*e-den'-tal, -us*). See *Edentate* (Illus. Dict.).

Edestin (*ed-est'-in*). The chief and characteristic proteid of the seeds of sunflower, hemp, squash, and castor-oil bean.

Effete (*ef-ēt'*) [L., *effetus*]. Exhausted, worn out.

Effumability (*ef-u-ma-bil'-e-te*). Capacity for volatilization.

Effusion. (See Illus. Dict.) **E., Pericardial,** an effusion into the pericardium. See *Signs, Auenbrugger's; Ewart's; Roth's; Rotch's; Sansom's;* and *Sibson's.* **E., Pleural,** an effusion into the pleura. See *Signs, Baccelli's; Skoda's; Williams',* in *Table of Signs* (Illus. Dict.); also *Signs, Kellock's; Litten's; Pitres'; Sieur's;* and *de Mussey's.*

Egols (*e-gols'*). Compounds of mercury with parasulfonic acid and a phenol. They are red-brown powders, soluble and emetic.

Ehrlich's Method for the fixation of blood films. Consists in boiling the specimen for one minute in a test-tube containing absolute alcohol.

Ehrlich's Side-chain Theory. See *Lateral Side-chain Theory, Ehrlich's.*

Ehrlich's Theory of the origin of leukocytes. See under *Leukocytes.*

Eigons (*i'-gons*). Compounds of iodin and albumin used as substitutes for iodin. *α*-**Eigon,** albuminiodatum, a brown powder, odorless and tasteless; contains 20% of iodin. Soluble in alkalis and acids, insoluble in water. *α*-**E.-sodium,** sodium iodo-albuminatum, a white, odorless, nearly tasteless powder containing 15% of iodin. *β*-**Eigon,** pepton iodate, a yellow powder, odorless and tasteless; contains 15% of iodin. It is recommended as a substitute for iodin where there is digestive weakness Dose, 45–150 gr. (3–10 gm.) daily. *α*- and *β*- eigons are also used as a dusting-powder.

Eikonogen (*i-kon'-o-jen*). $NH_2C_{10}H_4(OH)$ $SO_3Na + 2\frac{1}{2}H_2O$ The sodium salt of amido-*β*-naphthol-*β*-monosulfonic acid; a white powder soluble in water; it is used in photography. See *Developer.*

Ekaiodoform (*ek-ah-i-o'-do-form*). A combination of iodoform and 0.5% of paraformaldehyd It is used as a dressing for wounds

Ektogan (*ek'-to-gan*). The commercial name for peroxid of zinc; it is used externally.

Ekzemin (*ek'-ze-min*). An ointment consisting of precipitated sulfur with coloring-matter and perfume.

Elacin (*el'-a-sin*). Basophile elastin.

Elæometer, Elaiometer (*el-e-om'-et-ur, el-a-i-om'-et-ur*). See *Eleometer*

Elæomyenchysis. See *Eleomyenchysis*

Elæoptene. See *Eleoptene* (Illus. Dict.).

Elasticin (*el-as'-tis-in*). See *Elastin* (Illus. Dict.).

Elastometer (*e-las-tom'-et-ur*) [*elastos; μετρον,* a measure] An apparatus for determining the elasticity of tissues.

Elaterite (*e-lat'-ur-it*). A blackish-brown, slightly elastic substance containing about 85% of carbon and 15% of hydrogen; it is found in the ground only in South Australia, in one place in England, one in France, and at Woodbury, Connecticut. Syn., *Mineral caoutchouc; Mineral resin; Elastic bitumen.*

Elaterometer (*e-lat-ur-om'-et-ur*) [*ἐλατήρ,* a driver; *μετρον,* a measure]. An apparatus for determining the elasticity of gases. Syn., *Aeselaterometer.*

Elatin (*el-at'-in*). See *Elaterin* (Illus. Dict.).

Elayl (*el'-al*). See *Ethylene* (Illus. Dict.).

Elbow-boil (*el'-bo-boil*). A form of bursitis olecrani attacking horses that stand in stalls with hard floors. Syn., *Calk-boil.*

Elective (*e-lek'-tiv*) [*eligere,* to choose]. Optional; in chemistry, having a preference.

Electivity (*e-lek-tiv'-it-e*). Capacity for elective action.

Electric. (See Illus. Dict.) **E. Strain,** the directed condition or rotational strain of the space around a body in a state of electrification which is produced by electric force. Syn., *Electrostatic strain; Ether strain.* **E. Wind.** See *Wind* (Illus. Dict.).

Electrician (*e-lek-trish'-an*). 1. One skilled in electric science or a manipulator of electric apparatus. 2. One who employs electricity in the treatment of disease.

Electricity. (See Illus. Dict.) **E., Franklin's One-fluid Theory of,** it assumes that electricity exists in all bodies as a common stock, its quantity varying according to circumstances. By interaction with other

bodies a particular body may possess more or less electricity than the constant quantity.

Electrification (*e-lek-trif-ik-a'-shun*). See *Electrization* (Illus. Dict.).

Electrization. (See Illus. Dict.) **E., Intragastric,** electrotherapy practised by the introduction of an electrode into the stomach. Cf. *Electrode, Deglutable.*

Electroanesthesia. (See Illus. Dict.) **2.** Local anesthesia induced by the introduction of anesthetizing substances into the tissues by means of the electric current without injury to the skin. It is called the cataphoretic method.

Electrobiologists (*e-lek-tro-bi-ol'-o-jists*) [*electricity; biology*]. A class of phrenologic mesmerists whose practice was to pass the hand over the different organs of the brain claiming to excite them to action. [Wilks.]

Electrobiology (*e-lek-tro-bi-ol'-o-je*). A modern term for mesmerism or hypnotism.

Electrocapillarity (*e-lek-tro-kap-il-ar'-it-e*). See *Action, Electrocapillary.*

Electrocardiagram (*e-lek-tro-kar-de'-ah-gram*) [*electricity, καρδία*, heart; *γράμμα*, a writing] A registration of electromotive variations in heart-action.

Electrocatalysis (*e-lek-tro-kat-al'-is-is*) [*electricity; catalysis*]. The action of the galvanic current upon the trophic processes in the nervous system, upon the contraction of the vessels, the movement of the lymph in the lymphatics, etc., through which a resorbent effect is produced by means of exudation, infiltration, new-formation, etc.

Electrocautery (*e-lek-tro-kaw'-ter-e*). See *Cautery, Galvanic* (Illus. Dict.)

Electrochemism (*e-lek-tro-kem'-izm*). The theory that all chemic action is caused by electricity

Electroconductivity (*e-lek-tro-kon-duk-tiv'-it-e*) Capability for transmitting electricity.

Electrocutaneous (*e-lek-tro-ku-ta'-ne-us*). Relating to the sensibility of the skin to the electric current.

Electrocution (*e-lek-tro-ku'-shun*) [*electricity; execution*]. Judicial execution by electricity.

Electrode. (See Illus. Dict.) **E., Allman's,** a device for the application of electricity to cause absorption of corneal opacities. **E., Colon** (Pennington's), an appliance for hydroelectric applications to the colon It is a perforated hollow carbon electrode connected with the conducting cord by means of a spiral wire passing through and surrounded by a soft colon tube, through which the colon may be flushed with warm water or saline solution. [Jacoby.] **E., Deglutable,** an electrode suitable to be passed into the stomach for intragastric electrization. **E., Dispersing.** See *E., Indifferent.* **E., Ear,** one adapted to the application of the galvanic current to the external canal of the ear **E., Esophageal-,** one adapted to the electrotherapeutic treatment of the esophagus. **E., Exciting,** in electrotherapy, the small electrode used in nerve and muscle stimulation, immediately over or near the nerve to be examined. Also called localizing electrode. Cf. *E., Indifferent.* **E., Exciting, Erb's,** a bundle of 400 metal threads separated from one another by insulation and tightly incased in a hard-rubber tube; employed in electrotherapy. **E., Indifferent,** the large electrode used in nerve and muscle stimulation, at a distance from the nerve to be examined Also called dispersing electrode. Cf. *E., Exciting.* **E., Laryngeal,** one adapted to the use of electricity in diseases of the larynx. **E., Localizing.** See *E., Exciting.* **E., Rectal,** one adapted to the application of the galvanic current to the rectum. **E., Uterine,** a pure copper intrauterine sound arranged for the application of the galvanic current to the uterus. **E., Vaginal,** one adapted to vaginal electrotherapy.

Electrodiaphane (*e-lek-tro-di'-af-an*) [*electricity; διαφαίνειν*, to show through]. An apparatus for illumination of the stomach. Cf., *Diaphanoscope.*

Electrodiaphany (*e-lek-tro-di-af'-an-e*). See *Diaphanoscopy* and *Transillumination* (Illus. Dict.).

Electrodynamics, Electrodynamism (*e-lek-tro-di-nam'-iks, -izm*) [*electricity; dynamic*]. The science of the reciprocal action of electric currents

Electrodynamometer (*e-lek-tro-di-nam-om'-et-ur*) [*electricity; dynamometer*]. An instrument for measuring the strength of electric currents.

Electroendoscopy (*e-lek-tro-end-os'-ko-pe*). See *Diaphanoscopy* and *Transillumination* (Illus. Dict.).

Electrogram (*e lek'-tro-gram*) [*electricity; γράμμα*, a writing]. A skiagram.

Electrograph (*e-lek'-tro-graf*) [*electricity; γράφειν*, to write]. See *Skiagraph.*

Electrography (*e-lek-trog'-raf-e*). **1.** Skiagraphy. **2.** Electrology.

Electrohemostasis (*e-lek-tro-hem-os'-ta-sis*) [*electricity; hemostasis*]. Arrest of hemorrhage in a tissue or vessel by grasping it with a forceps, in the jaws of which heat is generated by an electric current, causing desiccation of the tissue and union of the arteries.

Electrokinetic (*e-lek-tro-kin-et'-ik*). Electromotive.

Electrokinetics (*e-lek-tro-kin-et'-iks*) [*electricity; κινεῖν*, to move] **1.** The science of galvanism. **2.** The science of electricity as applied to mechanical motion.

Electrolepsy (*e-lek-tro-lep'-se*) [*electricity; epilepsy*]. Electric chorea

Electrolithotrity (*e-lek-tro-lith-ot'-rit-e*). Lithotrity by means of electricity

Electrolizer (*e-lek'-tro-li-zer*) An instrument for removing strictures by electricity.

Electrologist (*e-lek-trol'-o-jist*). An electrician.

Electrology (*e-lek-trol'-o-je*) [*electricity; λόγος*, science]. The branch of physics treating of the laws and phenomena of electricity.

Electrolysis. (See Illus. Dict.) **E., Cupric,** electrolysis in which a bulb of chemically pure copper is applied directly to the diseased area; the copper oxychlorid generated acts as a germicide.

Electrolyte (*e-lek'-tro-lit*). A compound capable of resolution by electrolysis.

Electrolyzer (*e-lek'-tro-li-zer*). An apparatus for the relief of urethral strictures by electrolysis.

Electromagnetics (*e-lek-tro-mag-net'-iks*). **1.** See *Electromagnetism* (Illus. Dict.). **2.** The science of the relation of electricity to magnetism.

Electromedication (*e-lek-tro-med-ik-a'-shun*). The introduction of medicaments into the system by electric means.

Electromedicine (*e-lek-tro-med'-is-in*). Electricity as related to medicine.

Electrometry (*e-lek-trom'-et-re*) [*electricity; μέτρον*, a measure]. The measurement of electricity.

Electromotive. (See Illus. Dict.) **2.** Producing electricity; electrogenic.

Electron (*e-lek'-tron*) [*ἤλεκτρον*, amber]. **1.** A term coined by Dr. Johnstone Coney to represent a separate unit of electricity. Cf. *Satellites* of Lord Kelvin. According to J. J. Thompson, the mass of an electron is about one seven-hundredth part of that of the hydrogen atom. **2.** The ultimate particle of negative electricity. Cf. *Ion* (Illus. Dict.) and *Coelectron.*

Electronecrosis (*e-lek-tro-ne-kro'-sis*). See *Electrocution.*

Electronegative (*e-lek-tro-neg'-at-iv*). Relating to the electric conditions at the negative pole of a battery.

Electroneurotone (*e-lek-tro-nu'-ro-tōn*) [*electricity; νεῦρον*, a nerve; *τόνος*, tone]. An apparatus for applying massage by electricity.

Electrooptics (*e-lek-tro-op'-tiks*). The department of physics which deals with the optic phenomena of electric light.

Electrophobia (*e-lek-tro-fo'-be-ah*) [*electricity; φόβος*, fear]. A morbid fear of electricity.

Electrophobist (*e-lek-tro-fo'-bist*). A person having a morbid fear of electricity.

Electrophotography (*e-lek-tro-fo-tog'-raf-e*). Same as *Skiagraphy*.

Electrophototherapy (*e-lek-tro-fo-to-ther'-ap-e*) [*electricity; phototherapy*]. Therapeutic treatment by means of electric light.

Electropositive (*e-lek-tro-poz'-it-iv*). Relating to the electric state existing at the positive pole of a battery.

Electroprognosis (*e-lek-tro-prog-no'-sis*). See *Electrodiagnosis* (Illus. Dict.).

Electrosensibility (*e-lek-tro-sen-se-bil'-it-e*). The irritability of a sensory nerve to electricity.

Electroskiagraphy (*e-lek-tro-ski-ag'-raf-e*). Synonym of *Skiagraphy*.

Electrosurgery (*e-lek-tro-sur'-jer-e*). The use of electricity in surgery.

Electrosynthesis (*e-lek-tro-sin'-the-sis*) [*electricity; synthesis*]. Chemic combination by means of electricity.

Electrotherm (*e-lek'-tro-thurm*) [*electricity; θέρμη*, heat]. An apparatus for relieving pain by the application of electricity to the skin.

Electrothermal (*e-lek-tro-thurm'-al*). Pertaining to heat and electricity or to heat generated by electricity.

Electrotrephine (*e-lek-tro-tre'-fin*). A trephine operated by electricity.

Electrozone (*e-lek'-tro-zōn*). The proprietary name for a disinfectant fluid produced by the electrolysis of seawater.

Eleometer (*el-e-om'-et-ur*) [*ἔλαιον*, oil; *μέτρον*, a measure]. An apparatus for ascertaining the specific gravity of oil.

Eleomyenchysis (*el-e-o-mi-en'-ke-sis*) [*ἔλαιον*, oil; *μῦς*, muscle; *ἐγχεῖν*, to pour in]. The intramuscular injection and congelation of oils in treatment of chronic local spasm. 2. Surgical prosthesis by injection of paraffin.

Elephantiac, Elephantiasic (*el-e-fant'-i-ak, el-e-fant-i-a'-sik*). Relating to or affected with elephantiasis; elephantic.

Elephantiasis. (See Illus. Dict.) **E. anæsthetica**, anesthetic leprosy. **E. asturiensis**, pellagra. **E. congenita cystica**, a state of malformation marked by skeletal defects, general anasarca, and formation of cysts in the subcutaneous tissue. **E. dura, E. scirrhosa**, a variety of elephantiasis marked by density and sclerosis of the subcutaneous connective tissues. **E., Nevoid.** See *E. teleangiectodes* (Illus. Dict.). **E. sclerosa.** See *Sclerodermia* (Illus. Dict.).

Elephantic (*el-e-fant'-ik*). See *Elephantiac*.

Elephantine (*el-e-fant'-in*). See *Elephantiac*. 2. Excessively hypertrophied.

Eliminant (*e-lim'-in-ant*) [*eliminare*, to expel]. 1. Promoting elimination. 2. A drug causing elimination.

Elinguation (*e-ling-gwa'-shun*) [*e*, out; *lingua*, the tongue]. Surgical removal of the tongue.

Elinguid (*e-ling'-gwid*) [*e*, priv.; *lingua*, the tongue]. Tongue-tied; without the power of speech.

Elkoplasty (*el-ko-plas'-te*). See *Helcoplasty* (Illus. Dict.).

Elongatio, Elongation (*e-lon-ga'-she-o, -shun*). 1. The process of lengthening. 2. A lengthened condition **E. colli**, pathologic lengthening of the cervix uteri through hypertrophy.

Elosin (*el'-o-sin*). A remedy said to be a resinoid from the root of *Chamælirium carolinianum*, Willd. It is tonic, diuretic, emmenagog, and a vermifuge.

Elsner's Method of diagnosing typhoid. See under *Typhoid*.

Elytriform (*el-it'-re-form*). See *Elytroid*.

Elytrocleisis, Elytroclisis (*el-it-ro-kli'-sis*). See *Colpocleisis* (Illus Dict.).

Elytroid (*el'-it-roid*) [*ἔλυτρον*, a sheath; *εἶδος*, likeness]. Like a sheath.

Elytropneumatosis (*el-it-ro-nu-mat-o'-sis*) [*ἔλυτρον*, sheath; *πνεῦμα*, air]. A collection of air in the vagina.

Emballometer (*em-bal-om'-et-ur*) [*ἐμβάλλειν*, to throw, *μέτρον*, a measure]. A percussion instrument employed in connection with a stethoscope.

Embolalia (*em-bo-la'-le-ah*). See *Embololalia* (Illus. Dict.).

Embole, Embolia (*em'-bo-le, em-bo'-le-ah*). See *Embolism* (Illus. Dict.).

Embolism. (See Illus. Dict.) **E., Miliary**, a state in which many small blood-vessels are the seats of emboli. **E., Oil.** See *E., Fat* (Illus. Dict.). **E., Pigment, E., Pigmental, E., Pigmentary**, embolism due to melanemia and usually occurring in the spleen, liver, brain, or kidney.

Embryochemic (*em-bri-o-kem'-ik*) [*ἔμβρυον*, embryo; *χημεία*, chemistry]. Relating to the changes in the chemic distribution of nitrogen and phosphorus in the fertilized egg during development.

Embryoctonic, Embryoctonous (*em-bri-ok-ton'-ik, -ok'-ton-us*). Abortifacient; relating to embryoctony.

Embryogeny (*em-bri-oj'-en-e*). See *Embryogenesis* (Illus. Dict.).

Embryoism, Embryonism (*em'-bri-o-izm, em'-bri-on-izm*). The state of being an embryo.

Embryolemma (*em-bri-o-lem'-ah*) [*ἔμβρυον*, the embryo; *λέμμα*, a husk]. In the plural, *embryolemmata*, the special fetal membranes, the amnion, serolemma, etc.

Embryomas (*em-bri-o'-mahs*). A term applied by Wilms to the dermoid cysts found in the mammalian ovary and testis, which he regards as rudimentary embryos.

Embryometrotrophia (*em-bri-o-met-ro-tro'-fe-ah*) [*ἔμβρυον*, embryo; *μήτρα*, the womb; *τρέφειν*, to nourish]. The nourishment of the embryo.

Embryomorphous (*em-bri-o-mor'-fus*) [*embryo; μορφή*, shape]. Like an embryo or of embryonic origin.

Embryonate (*em'-bri-o-nāt*) 1. Relating to an embryo. 2. Fecundated; containing an embryo.

Embryoplastic (*em-bri-o-plas'-tik*) [*embryo; πλάσσειν*, to form]. Participating in the formation of the embryo; it is said of cells.

Embryoscope (*em'-bri-o-skōp*) [*embryo; σκοπεῖν*, to examine]. An appliance by means of which the course of development of the embryo in eggs with shells may be observed.

Embryospastic (*em-bri-o-spas'-tik*) [*embryo σπᾶν*, to draw]. Relating to fetal extraction with an instrument.

Emergency. (See Illus. Dict.) **E. Ration.** See under *Ration*.

Emetin. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A resinoid from ipecac root occurring in yellowish-brown lumps soluble in water; it is emetic, diaphoretic, and expectorant. Emetic, dose ⅛–¼ gr. (0.008–0.016 gm.); expectorant, $\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{30}$ gr. (0.001–0.002 gm.).

Emetism (*em'-et-izm*) [*ἐμεῖν*, to vomit]. Poisoning from undue use of ipecac, manifested by acute inflammation of the pylorus attended with hyperemesis and diarrhea and in some instances with paroxysms of coughing and asthmatic suffocation.

Emetized (*em'-et-izd*). 1. Prepared with tartar emetic. 2. Nauseated.

Eminence. (See Illus. Dict.) **E., Antithenar.** See

under *Antithenar* (Illus. Dict.). **E., Arcuate,** a round protuberance on the upper aspect of the petrosa marking the location of the superior semicircular canal. Syn., *Jugum petrosum.* **E., Articular,** in dentistry, the projection upon the zygomatic process which marks the anterior boundary of the glenoid cavity. **E., Auditory,** the more prominent part of the floor of the fourth ventricle lying between the inferior and superior fovea Syn., *Eminentia acustica* **E., Cinereous.** See *Ala cinerea* or *Lamina cinerea* (Illus Dict.). **E., Digital,** the calcar. **E., Doyère's.** See *Motorial Endplate* and *Sarcoglia* (Illus. Dict.). **E., Germinal,** the discus proligerus. **E., Hypothenar.** See *Antithenar Eminence* (Illus Dict.). **E., Iliopubic.** See *E., Iliopectineal* (Illus. Dict.) **E., Intercondyloid,** the spine of the tibia Syn., *Adiaphysis tibiæ* **E., Mammillary.** See *Corpora mammillaria* (Illus. Dict.). **E., Meckel's.** See *E., Collateral* (Illus Dict.). **E., Median,** the anterior pyramids. **E., Müller's,** in the embryo, the protuberance formed by the cloaca at the point of entrance of Muller's duct Syn., *Colliculus Mulleri.* **E., Occipital.** 1 The ridge in the paracele corresponding to the occipital fissure, distinct in the fetus. Syn., *Bulbous posteonnu of Henle.* 2. See *Occipital Protuberance, External* (Illus. Dict.) **E., Posterior Portal,** the caudate lobe of the liver **E. of the Scapha,** one on the dorsal aspect of the external ear corresponding to the scapha. Syn., *Agger perpendicularis; A ponticulus.* **E., Supracondylar,** that formed by the internal or external epicondyles. **E., Terete,** a slight thickening of the terete funicle on the floor of the fourth ventricle. Syn., *Eminentia teres; Colliculus rotundus. Corpus teres.* **E., Thenar,** the eminence on the palm at the base of the thumb

Eminentia (*em-in-en'-she-ah*) [L.] See *Eminence* (Illus. Dict.). **E. caudata,** an isthmus connecting the spigelian lobe with the under surface of the right lobe of the liver. Syn., *Tailed lobe; Eminentia longitudinalis; E. radiata.* **E. cruciata,** the occipital cross See *Occipital Protuberance, Internal* (Illus Dict.). **E. cuneatus,** a slight swelling of the internal funicle near the eminence of the clava; it contains the internal cuneate nucleus. **E. gracilis.** See *Pyramid, Posterior* (Illus. Dict.). **E. hepatis caudata, E. hepatis longitudinalis, E. hepatis radiata,** the lobus caudata, the spigelian lobe of the liver **Eminentiæ longitudinales.** See *E. caudata.* **E. mandibularis,** G. Schwalbe's term for a bony protuberance of the inner surface of the skull, beneath the fossa mandibularis **E. pyriformis, E. striata,** the striatum. **E. radiata.** See *E. caudata.* **Eminentiæ teretes.** See *Fasciculi teretes.*

Emissary (*em'-is-a-re*) [*emittere,* to send forth]. 1. An outlet 2. Furnishing an outlet.

Emol (*e'-mol*) [*emollire,* to soften] A fine, flesh-colored powder composed of steatite, silica, aluminum, and a trace of lime, miscible with water, and used as paste in the treatment of various forms of hyperkeratosis.

Emotiometabolic (*e-mo-she-o-met-ah-bol'-ik*). Producing metabolism in consequence of some emotion.

Emotiomotor (*e-mo-she-o-mo'-tor*). Inducing some activity in consequence of emotion.

Emotiomuscular (*e-mo-she-o-mus'-ku-lar*). Relating to muscular activity which is due to emotion.

Emotiovascular (*e-mo-she-o-vas'-ku-lar*). Relating to some vascular change brought about by emotion

Emotivity (*e-mo-tiv'-it-e*) [*emotio,* agitation]. The degree of an individual's susceptibility to emotion.

Empasm (*em'-pazm*) [*ἐν,* on; *πάσσειν,* to strew]. A perfumed powder for dusting the person.

Emphysatherapy (*em-fis-ah-ther'-ap-e*) [*ἐμφυσᾶν,* to inflate; *therapy*]. The therapeutic injection of gas into a body-cavity.

Emphysema. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Aerethmia, Aerethmopneumonia.* **E. abdominale, E. abdominis,** tympanites. **E., Alveolar.** See *E., Pulmonary* (Illus. Dict.). **E., Atrophic, E., Atrophous,** the confluence of several alveoli of the lungs through simple senile disappearance of their septa and without enlargement of the organ. Syn., *E., Senile. E., Small-lunged, Senile atrophy of the lung.* **E., Cellular, E. cellulare.** See *E., Subcutaneous.* **E., Compensatory, E., Complementary, E., Essential,** pulmonary emphysema due to defective expansion of some other area of the lung in consequence of which the affected alveoli have assumed the function of a number of others and give way under the pressure **E., Extraalveolar, E., Extravesicular, E., Interstitial.** See *E., Interlobular* (Illus. Dict.). **E. pectoris.** Synonym of *Pneumothorax.* **E., Senile.** See *E., Atrophic* **E., Subcutaneous,** distention of the subcutaneous connective tissue with air from abnormal communication with the air-passages or rectum. **E., Substantial.** See *E., Pulmonary* (Illus. Dict.). **E., Substantive.** See *E., Complementary.* **E. vaginæ.** See *Colpohyperplasia cystica.* **E., Vesicular.** See *E., Pulmonary* (Illus Dict.). **E., Vicarious.** See *E., Complementary.*

Emphysemodyspnea [illegible] pulmonary emphysema.

Emphytic (*em-fit'-ik*) [*ἐμφυτος*]. Inborn, innate.

Empiric. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Founded on experiment without regard to science, *e. g.,* an empiric formula.

Emplastic (*em-plas'-tik*) [*ἐμπλάσσειν* to plaster] 1. Suitable for a plaster. 2. [illegible]

Emplastration (*em-plas-tra'-shun*) [*emplastrum,* a plaster] The act of applying a plaster

Empoidstic (*em-poi-is'-tik*) [*ἐμποδίζειν,* to hinder]. 1. Checking, preventing 2. A preventive remedy.

Empresis, Empresma (*em-pre'-sis, em-pres'-mah*) [*ἐμπρήθειν,* to burn]. Inflammation.

Emprosthocyrtoma, Emprosthocyrtosis (*em-pros-tho-sir-to'-mah, -sis*) [*ἐμπροσθεν,* forward; *κύρτωμα,* a bending]. Lordosis

Emprosthokyphosis (*em-pros-tho-ki-fo'-sis*) [*ἐμπροσθεν,* forward; *kyphosis*]. Lordosis.

Emprosthozygosis (*em-pros-tho-zi-go'-sis*) [*ἐμπροσθεν,* forward; *ζυγόν,* to join]. The condition of conjoined twins in which the fusion is anterior.

Empyreuma (*em-pi-ru'-mah*) [*ἐμπίρευμα,* a heating; a burnt flavor] The odor developed in organic matter by destructive distillation.

Emulsic (*e-mul'-sik*). Relating to emulsin.

Emulsive. (See Illus Dict.) 2 Affording oil on pressure, as certain seeds.

Emulsum (*e-mul'-sum*). Same as *Emulsion.*

Emundans, Emundant (*e-mun'-danz, -dant*) [*emundare,* to clean out]. Cleansing and disinfectant, applied to certain washes.

Emundantia, Emundants (*e-mun-dan'-she-ah, e-mun'-dants*) [*emundare,* to clean out]. Detergents.

Emundation (*e-mun-da'-shun*). The rectification of drugs.

Emusculate (*e-mus'-ku-lāt*). Without muscles.

Enadelphia (*en-ah-del'-fe-ah*) [*ἐν,* in, *ἀδελφός,* a brother]. Fetal inclusion.

Enamel. (See Illus. Dict.) **E.-jelly, E.-pulp.** See *Organ, Enamel* (Illus. Dict.).

Enantesis (*en-an-te'-sis*) [*ἐναντιος,* opposite]. The approximation of ascending and descending blood-vessels.

Enanthem (*en-an'-them*) [ἐν, in; ἄνθημα, bloom]. An eruption on an internal mucous membrane.

Enanthin, Œnanthin (*e-nan'-thin*). A resinous substance contained in *Œnanthe crocata*, L., and *Œ. fistulosa*, L.

Enanthol, Œnanthol (*e-nan'-thol*). See *Aldehyd, Enanthylic* (Illus. Dict.).

Enanthotoxin, Œnanthotoxin (*e-nan-tho-toks'-in*) $C_{17}H_{22}O_5$. A poisonous resinoid contained in *Œnanthe crocata*, L. It acts as picrotoxin in producing violent convulsions

Enanthrope (*en-an'-throp*) [ἐν, in, ἄνθρωπος, man] A source of disease originating internally.

Enantiobiosis (*en an-ti-o-bi o'-sis*) [ἐναντίος, opposite; βίος, life]. Commensalism in which the associated organisms are antagonistic to each other's development

Enantiopathic (*en-an te-op'-ath-ik*) 1 Palliative. 2. Pertaining to enantiopathy.

Enantiopathy (*en-an-te-op'-ath-e*) [ἐναντιος, opposite, πάθος, disease]. A disease antagonistic to another disease.

Enarkyochrome (*en-ar ko'-o krom*) [ἐν, in; ἀρκυς, a net; χρῶμα, color]. Nissl's term for a nerve-cell taking the stain best in the cell-body, the formed part of which is arranged in the shape of a network

Enarthrum (*en-ar' thrum*) [ἐν, in; ἄρθρον, a joint] A foreign body lodged in a joint.

Encarditis (*en kard-i'-tis*) Same as *Endocarditis*.

Encelitis, Encœlitis (*en-se-li'-tis*) [ἐγκοιλια, the intestines]. Inflammation of the abdominal viscera

Encephalalgia. (See Illus. Dict.) **E. hydropica,** hydrocephalus

Encephalanalosis (*en-sef-al-an-al-o'-sis*) [ἐγκέφαλος, the brain; ἀνάλωσις, a wasting away]. Cerebral atrophy.

Encephalasthenia (*en-sef-al-as-the'-ne-ah*) [ἐγκέφαλος, the brain; *a*, priv.; σθένος, strength] Althaus' term for the cerebral form of neurasthenia

Encephalauxe (*en-sef-al-awks'-e*) [*encephalon*; αὐξη, increase]. Hypertrophy of the brain.

Encephaledema (*en-sef-al-e-de'-mah*) [ἐγκέφαλος, the brain; *edema*] Edema of the brain.

Encephalelcosis (*en-sef-al-el-ko'-sis*) [*encephalon*; *helcosis*] Ulceration of the brain.

Encephalemia, Encephalæmia (*en-sef-al-e'-me-ah*). See *Encephalohemia*

Encephalitis. (See Illus. Dict.) **E. neonatorum** (Virchow), localized softening consisting of numerous yellow spots surrounded by hemorrhage; these occur most commonly in the brains of syphilitic infants.

Encephalodialysis (*en-sef-al-o-di-al'-is-is*) [ἐγκέφαλος, brain; *dia*, through; λύειν, to loose]. Softening of the brain.

Encephalohemia (*en-sef-al-o-he'-me-ah*) [ἐγκεφαλος, brain; αἷμα, blood]. Congestion of the brain.

Encephalomalacia. (See Illus Dict.) **E., Red, E., White, E., Yellow.** See under *Softening* (Illus. Dict.).

Encephalomalacosis, Encephalomalaxis (*en-sef-al-o-mal-ah-ko'-sis, -aks'-is*). See *Encephalomalacia* (Illus. Dict.).

Encephalomeningitis (*en-sef-al-o-men-in-ji'-tis*) [*encephalon, meninges*]. Combined inflammation of the brain and membranes

Encephalomeningocele (*en-sef-al-o-men-in'-go-sēl*) [*encephalon, meningocele*] Hernia of the membranes and brain substance.

Encephalomyelitis (*en-sef-al-o-mi-el-i'-tis*). Encephalitis combined with myelitis.

Encephalopyosis (*en-sef-al-o-pi-o'-sis*) [*encephalon; pyosis*]. Abscess of the brain.

Encephalorachidian, Encephalorrhachidian (*en-sef-al-o-ra-kid'-e-an*). Same as *Cerebrospinal*.

Encephaloscopy (*en-sef-al-os'-ko-pe*) [*encephalon*; σκοπεῖν, to examine]. Examination of the brain.

Encephalosepsis (*en-sef-al-o-sep'-sis*) [*encephalon*; σῆψις, decay]. Gangrene of the tissue of the brain.

Encephalosis (*en-sef-al-o'-sis*). The formation of an encephaloma.

Encephalospinal (*en-sef-al-o-spi'-nal*) [ἐγκέφαλος, brain, *spina*, spine]. Cerebrospinal.

Encephalothlipsis (*en-sef-al-o-thlip'-sis*) [ἐγκέφαλος, brain, θλῖψις, pressure] Pressure on the brain.

Enchondral (*en-kon'-dral*). See *Endochondral* (Illus. Dict.).

Enchondroma. (See Illus Dict.) **E. mucosum.** See *Chondroma mucosum.*

Enchondrosarcoma (*en-kon-dro-sar-ko'-mah*) [ἐν, in; χόνδρος, cartilage, *sarcoma*] Sarcoma containing cartilaginous tissue.

Enchyma (*en'-ke-mah*) [ἐγχεῖν, to pour in] An organic juice elaborated from chyme, the formative juice of tissues

Encolpism, Encolpismus (*en-kol'-pizm, en-kol-piz'-mus*) [ἐν, in; κόλπος, the vagina] 1 A vaginal suppository. 2 Medication by vaginal suppositories

Encranial (*en-kra'-ne-al*) See *Intracranial* (Illus. Dict.)

Encyesis (*en-si-e'-sis*) [ἐγκύησις] Pregnancy

Encystation (*en-sist-a' shun*). See *Encystment* (Illus. Dict.).

End. (See Illus Dict.) **E.-artery,** a terminal artery not anastomosing with another **E.-body,** Wassermann's term for that substance which kills the bacteria in the production of immunity to typhoid Cf. *Body, Immune* **E.-brain** See *Prosencephalon* (Illus. Dict.) **E.-brush,** the tuft of brush-like arrangement in which a nerve process or fiber ends **E.-organ.** (See Illus. Dict.) **E.-o., Ruffini's,** small bodies found in the skin where pacinian corpuscles exist, they are made up of the terminal arborizations of a nerve and a fibrous framework. **E.-plate.** (See Illus Dict.) **E.-p, Grand.** See *Terma* (Illus Dict.). **E.-p., Motorial Nerve.** See *Motorial End-plate* (Illus. Dict.).

Endadelphia (*end-ah-del'-fe-ah*). See *Inclusio fœtalis* (Illus. Dict.).

Endaortitis (*end-a-or-ti'-tis*) [ἔνδον, within; ἀορτή, aorta]. Inflammation of the intima of the aorta.

Endarterial (*end-ar-te'-re-al*) Within an artery

Endarteritis. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn, *Endoarteritis* **E., Aortic.** See *Endaortitis.* **E. obliterans, E. obliterativa,** a thickening of the intima of vessels whereby the lumina are completely closed.

Endaxoneuron (*end-aks-o-nu'-ron*) [ἔνδον, within; *axoneuron*]. A neuron the nerve-process of which does not leave the spinal cord; the endaxoneurons include the column-cells and the internal cells.

Endchondral (*end-kon'-dral*). See *Endochondral* (Illus Dict.).

Endectoplastic (*end-ek-to-plas'-tik*) [ἔνδον, within; ἐκτος, outward; πλάσσειν, to form]. Applied to cells which form tissue by a metamorphosis of the protoplasm at both the periphery and the center

Endemoepidemic (*en-dem-o-ep e-dem'-ik*) Endemic, but periodically becoming epidemic.

Endermism (*en'-durm-izm*). The endermatic administration of remedies. See *Endermatic* (Illus. Dict.).

Endermosis (*en-durm-o'-sis*) [ἐν, in; δέρμα, the skin]. 1. See *Endermism.* 2. Any herpetic affection of a mucosa.

Endoabdominal (*en-do-ab-dom'-in-al*). Within the abdomen.

Endoaortitis (*end-o-a-or-ti'-tis*). See *Endaortitis*.

Endoappendicitis (*en-do-ap-en-dis-i'-tis*) [ἐνδον, within; *appendicitis*]. Inflammation of the mucosa of the vermiform appendix.

Endobronchitis (*en-do-brong-ki'-tis*) [ἐνδον, within; *bronchitis*] Inflammation of the bronchial mucosa.

Endocarditis. (See Illus Dict) **E. tuberculosa,** that due to tubercle bacilli within the heart.

Endocelar, Endocœlar (*en-do-se'-lar*). Relating to the endocelarium

Endocolitis (*en-do-ko-li'-tis*) [ἐνδον, within; κῶλον, the colon]. See *Colitis* (Illus Dict).

Endocomplements (*en-do-kom'-ple-ments*). A class of intracellular complements.

Endocranial (*en-do-kra'ne al*). 1. Relating to the endocranium 2 See *Intracranial*.

Endocular (*end-ok'-u-lar*) Intraocular.

Endocystitis (*en-do-sist-i'-tis*). See *Cystitis* (Illus. Dict).

Endocytic (*en-do-sit'-ik*) [ἐνδον, within; κύτος, a cell] Relating to the contents of a cell

Endodermal, Endodermic (*en-do-dur'm'-al, -ik*) Relating to the endoderm, applied to structures originating in the lower layers of the derma, as dentin.

Endodiascopy (*en-do-di-as'-ko-pe*) [ἐνδον, within, δια, through; σκοπειν, to examine]. Bouchacourt's (1898) method of exploration characterized by the introduction of a Crookes tube into a natural body-cavity in order to obtain either a skiagraph or a skiascope

Endoenteritis (*en-do en-ter-i'-tis*) See *Enteritis* (Illus. Dict)

Endoesophagitis (*en-do-e-sof-aj-i'-tis*) [ἐνδον, within, *esophagitis*] the membrane lining the esophagus.

Endoexoteric (*en do-eks-o-ter'-ik*) [ἐνδον, within; ἐξωτερικός, external] Applied to a disease the origin of which is both endopathic and exopathic

Endogenesis, Endogeny (*en-do-jen'-e-sis, en-doj'-en-e*) [ἐνδον, within, γένεσις, production]. Growth within; endogenous formation

Endoglobular (*en-do-glob'-u-lar*) [ἐνδον, within; *globus*, a ball]. Within the blood-corpuscles.

Endolepidoma (*en-do-lep-id-o'-mah*). See under *Lepidoma*

Endomastoiditis (*en-do-mas-toid-i'-tis*) [ἐνδον, within; *mastoid*] Inflammation within the mastoid cavity

Endomesognathic, Endomesognathicus (*en-do-mez-o-nath'-ik, -us*) Connected with the endognathion and the mesognathion

Endometrectomy (*en-do-met-rek'-to-me*) [ἐνδον, within; μήτρα, the uterus; ἐκτομή, a cutting out]. The extirpation of the entire mucosa of the uterus through the abdomen and incised uterus

Endometritis. (See Illus Dict.) **E. dissecans, E., Dissecting, E. exfoliativa.** See *Dysmenorrhea, Membranous* (Illus. Dict.). **E. dolorosa,** painful spasms or continuous pain in the region of the uterus, believed to be an inflammatory lesion of the uterine mucosa localized in the fundus at the internal orifice and opening of the tubes. **E. placentaris hypertrophica.** See *Placentitis* (Illus Dict.).

Endometrorrhagia (*en-do-met-ro-raj'-e-ah*). See *Metrorrhagia* (Illus. Dict.).

Endonarteritis, Endonarteriitis (*en-don-ar-ter-i'-tis, -e-i'-tis*). See *Endarteritis* (Illus. Dict.).

Endoneuritis (*en-do-nu-ri'-tis*). Inflammation of the endoneurium

Endopathy (*en-dop'-ath-e*) [ἐνδον, within; πάθος, disease]. Any disease arising within the body.

Endoperiarteritis (*en-do-per-e-ar-ter-i'-tis*). Endarteritis combined with periarteritis.

Endoperitonitis (*en-do-per-it-on'-i-tis*) [ἐνδον, within; περιτόναιον, peritoneum]. Inflammation of the serous surface of the peritoneum.

Endophlebitis. (See Illus. Dict.) **E. portalis.** See *Pylephlebitis* (Illus. Dict.).

Endorhinitis (*en-do-ri-ni'-tis*) [ἐνδον, within, ῥις, nose] Inflammation of the membrane lining the nasal passages.

Endosepsis (*en do-sep'-sis*) [ἐνδον, within; σῆψις, decay]. Septicemia arising within the body.

Endosmic (*en-doz'-mik*). Relating to endosmosis.

Endostethoscope (*en-do-steth'-o-skop*) [ἐνδον, within; *stethoscope*] A form of stethoscope for auscultation through the esophagus

Endotheliolysin (*en-do-the-le-ol'-is-in*) [*endothelium*; λῦσις, a loosing]. A cytotoxin endowed with the capacity of dissolving endothelial cells. Syn., *Hemorrhagin*

Endotheliomyoma (*en-do the-li-o mi-o'-mah*). A myoma springing from endothelium

Endotheliotoxin (*en-do-the-le-o-toks'-in*). See *Endotheliolysin*.

Endothelium. (See Illus. Dict) **E., Subepithelial.** See *Membrane, Debove's* (Illus. Dict.). **E., Vascular,** that lining the heart-cavities, the bloodvessels, and lymph-vessels.

Endotheloid (*en-do thel'-loid*) See *Endothelioid* (Illus Dict)

Endotome (*en'-do-tom*) [ἐνδον, within; τεμνειν, to cut]. Strong shears used in decapitation of the fetus.

Endotoscope (*end-o'-to-skop*) [ἐνδον, within; οὖς, the ear; σκοπειν, to see] An apparatus designed for examination of the ear and for rendering visible the movements of the tympanum

Endotracheitis (*en-do trak-e-i'-tis*) [ἐνδον, within; *trachea*]. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the trachea.

Endotrachelitis (*en-do-trak-el-i'-tis*) [ἐνδον, within; τράχηλος, the neck]. Cervical endometritis.

Endouteritis (*en-do-u-ter-i'-tis*). See *Endometritis* (Illus Dict.).

Endovascular (*en-do-vas'-ku-lar*) See *Intravascular* (Illus. Dict.).

Endovasculitis (*en-do-vas-ku li'-tis*). See *Endangeitis* (Illus Dict)

Endovenous (*en do ve'-nus*). See *Intravenous* (Illus. Dict). **E. Medication,** the introduction of medicaments in solution into the veins

Energid (*en-ur'-jid*) [ἐνεργἐιν, to execute]. Sachs' term for the cell-nucleus and the cytoplasm lying within its sphere of influence.

Energin (*en ur' jin*). An artificial food prepared from protein

Engelhardtia (*en-gel-hard'-te-ah*) [C Moritz v. Engelhardt, a Russian naturalist, born 1779] A genus of plants of the order *Juglandæ*. **E. spicata,** Blume, a species indigenous to Malaya, yields in part the Indian or East Indian dammar of commerce

Englobing (*en glo'-bing*) [ἐν, in; *globus*, a globe]. The taking in of an object by a monad, ameba, or phagocyte.

Engonus (*en'-gon-us*) [ἐν, in; γεννἀν, to produce]. 1. Native 2. Offspring.

Enhæmospores (*en-he'-mo-spōrs*) [ἐν, in, αἷμα, blood; σπόρος, a spore]. Ray Lankester's name for the first spores of the malarial parasite produced within the human body.

Enkatarrhaphy (*en-kat-ar'-af-e*) [ἐγκατάῤῥαπτειν, to sew in]. E. Kaufmann's method of sewing the two sides of a furrow together to bury an epithelial structure.

Enkauma (*en-kaw'-mah*) [ἐγκαυμα, a sore from burning]. A burn.

Enneatic, Enneatical (*en-e-at'-ik, -al*) [*ἐννέα*, nine]. Occurring once in nine times

Enneurosis (*en-u-ro'-sis*) [*ἐν*, in; *νεῦρον*, nerve]. Innervation.

Enophthalmin (*en of-thal'-min*). Oxytoluylmethylvinyldiacetonalkamin hydrochlorate. A substance closely allied to eucain, it is used as a mydriatic in 2% to 5% solution

Enorchismus (*en or-kis'-mus*). See *Cryptorchidism* (Illus. Dict.).

Ens (*enz'*) [*esse*, to be] An entity; an inherent quality or power. **E. martis**, ammoniated iron **E. morbi**, the pathology of a disease considered apart from its etiology **E. primum solare**, antimony. **E. veneris**, chlorid of copper.

Ensal (*en' sal*) [*ensis*, a sword]. Sword-shaped.

Ensellure (*ahn sel-yur'*) [Fr.]. The strongly marked curve of the dorsolumbosacral region, saddle-back. It is especially marked among Spanish women.

Entacoustic (*ent-ak-oos'-tik*) [*ἐντός*, within; *ἀκούειν*, to hear]. Applied to subjective auditory sensations having their origin within the ear or in its vicinity

Entada (*en-tah'-dah*) [Malabar name]. A genus of leguminous trees and shrubs. **E. scandens**, Benth., a tropic species, the cocoon, scimitar-pod-plant, or filbert tree of the West Indies, the match-box bean of Queensland, furnishes seeds used as food (St. Thomas' bean, Mackay bean). The unripe legumes are used as a hair tonic and in dressing wounds.

Entallantoic (*ent-al-an-to'-ik*) [*ἐντός*, within; *allantois*]. Located within the allantoic sac.

Entamniotic (*ent-am-ne ot'-ik*) [*ἐντός*, within; *amnion*]. Located within the folds of the amnion.

Entelmintha (*en-tel-minth'-ah*). See *Entozoa* (Illus. Dict.).

Entencephalic (*ent-en-sef-al'-ik*) [*ἐντός*, within; *encephalon*] Applied to sensations having origin within the brain and not in the external world

Entepicondylar (*ent ep-e kon' dil-ar*) [*ἐντός*, within; *epicondyle*]. Located at the inner aspect of the epicondyle.

Entepicondyle (*ent-ep-e-kon'-dil*) [*ἐντός*, within; *epicondyle*]. Owen's name for the internal condyle of the humerus

Entèqué (*ahn-ta ka*) [Fr.]. A curious disease of South American animals marked by the occurrence of hard spines of bone in the lungs

Enteraden (*ent-er-ah'-den*) [*ἔντερον*, an intestine; *ἀδήν*, a gland] [pl., *enteradenes*]. Any gland of the intestinal tract.

Enterangiemphraxis (*en-ter-an-je em-fraks'-is*) [*ἔντερον*, the intestine; *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel; *ἐμφραξις*, a stoppage]. Obstruction of the bloodvessels of the intestines.

Enteratrophia (*en-ter-at-ro'-fe-ah*) [*ἔντερον*, the intestine; *atrophy*]. Intestinal atrophy.

Enterauxe (*en-ter-awks'-e*) [*ἔντερον*, intestine; *αὔξη*, growth]. Hypertrophy of the muscles of the intestinal wall.

Enterembole (*en-ter-em'-bo-le*) [*ἔντερον*, an intestine; *ἐμβολή*, insertion]. Intussusception of the intestines.

Enteremia, Enteræmia (*en-ter-e'-me-ah*) [*ἔντερον*, an intestine; *αἷμα*, blood]. Intestinal congestion.

Enteremphraxis (*en-tur-em-fraks'-is*) [*ἔντερον*, an intestine; *ἐμφραξις*, stoppage]. Intestinal obstruction.

Enteritis. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Endoenteritis*. See *Sign*, *Stokes'* (Illus. Dict.). **E., Chronic Cystic**, that characterized by the formation of cystic dilations of the intestinal glands due to stenosis of the mouths of the gland. **E., Diphtheric, E. diphtherica**, a form in which the mucosa is covered by a flaky, whitish-gray deposit. **E. nodularis**, that characterized by hyperplastic enlargement of the lymph-nodules. **E., Phlegmonous**, a secondary phenomenon due to other intestinal diseases, particularly carcinomata, ulcers of tuberculous, dysenteric, and embolic origin, and occasionally to strangulated hernia and intussusceptions. [Hemmeter] **E. polyposa**, that characterized by polypoid growths in the intestine resulting from proliferation of the connective tissue.

Enteroapokleisis (*en-ter-o-ap-o-kli'-sis*) [*ἔντερον*, intestine, *ἀπόκλεισις*, a shutting off]. The surgical exclusion of a portion of the intestine.

Enterocele. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. **Enterocœle** [*ἔντερον*, intestine; *κοιλία*, a cavity]. The abdominal cavity. 3. See *Space, Intermeroblastic* (Illus. Dict.). **E., Crural, E., Femoral**, a femoral hernia containing intestine. **E., Inguinal**, an inguinal hernia containing intestine. **E., Partial**, the condition when only a portion of the circumference of the bowel is included within the hernial sac. Syn., *Richter's hernia*.

Enteroceliac, Enterocœliac (*en-ter-o-se'-le-ak*). Relating to the abdominal cavity.

Enterochirurgia (*en-ter-o-ki-roor'-je-ah*) [*ἔντερον*, intestine; *χειρουργία*, surgery] Intestinal surgery.

Enteroclysm (*en'-ter-o-klizm*) [*ἔντερον*, intestine; *κλύσμα*, a clyster]. 1. A rectal injection. 2. A syringe

Enteroconiosis, Enterokoniosis (*en-ter-o-ko-ne-o'-sis*) [*ἔντερον*, intestine; *κονία*, dust] Any gastrointestinal affection due to dust. Cf. *Dermatoconiosis*, *Pneumoconiosis*.

Enterocyst (*en-ter'-o-sist*) An intestinal cyst.

Enterocystoma (*en-ter-o-sist-o'-mah*) [*ἔντερον*, intestine; *cystoma*]. A cystic tumor formed by the persistence of a part of the vitelline duct, opening neither externally nor into the intestinal canal

Enterocystoscheocele (*en-ter-o-sist-os-ke'-o-sel*) [*ἔντερον*, intestine; *κύστις*, a bladder; *ὀσχεον*, the scrotum, *κήλη*, tumor] A hernia of the scrotum containing both intestine and bladder

Enterodialysis (*en-ter-o-di-al'-is-is*) [*ἔντερον*, intestine; *dialysis*]. Complete division of an intestine by injury.

Enteroectasia (*en-ter-o-ek-ta'-se-ah*). See *Enterectasis* (Illus. Dict.).

Enteroenterostomy (*en-ter-o-en-ter-os'-to-me*) [*ἔντερον*, intestine; *στόμα*, mouth] The formation of a fistula between two intestinal loops

Enterogenetic, Enterogenous (*en-ter-o-jen-et'-ik, enter-oj'-en-us*) [*ἔντερον*, intestine; *γεννᾶν*, to produce]. Originating in the intestine.

Enterograph (*en'-ter-o-graf*) [*ἔντερον*, intestine; *γράφειν*, to write]. An x-ray picture of the intestines made more intense by ingestion of bismuth salts.

Enterohelcosis (*en-ter-o-hel-ko'-sis*). See *Enteroelcosis* (Illus. Dict.).

Enterohemia (*en-ter-o-he'-me-ah*). See *Enteremia*.

Enterohepatitis (*en-ter-o-hep-at-i'-tis*) [*ἔντερον*, intestine; *hepatitis*]. Combined inflammation of the intestines and liver.

Enterokinase (*en-ter-o-kin'-ās*) [*ἔντερον*, intestine; *κινεῖν*, to move]. Pawlow's name for a ferment of the succus entericus which awakens proteolytic action.

Enterol (*en'-ter-ol*). A mixture of cresols used as an intestinal antiseptic. Dose, 15–75 gr. (1–5 gm.) of a solution of 0.02 gm. in 100 gm. of water, daily.

Enterologist (*en-ter-ol'-o-jist*) [*ἔντερον*, intestine; *λόγος*, science]. One who concerns himself with the study of the intestines and their disorders.

Enteromalacosis, Enteromalaxia (*en-ter-o-mal-a-ko'-sis, -aks'-is*). See *Enteromalacia* (Illus. Dict.).

Enteromere (*en-ter'-o-mer*) [*ἔντερον*, intestine; *μέρος*, a part]. One of the primitive transverse divisions of the embryonic alimentary tract.

Enterometer (*en-ter-om'-et-ur*) [*ἔντερον*, the intestine;

μέτρον, a measure]. An instrument to measure the lumen of the small intestine.

Enteromphalus (*en-ter-om'-fal-us*) [*ἔντερον*, intestine; *ὀμφαλός*, the navel]. An umbilical hernia of intestine.

Enteromycodermitis (*en-ter-o-mi-ko durm-i'-tis*) [*ἔντερον*, the intestine; *μύκης*, a fungus; *δέρμα*, the skin]. Inflammation of the intestinal mucosa.

Enteromycosis (*en-ter-o-mi-ko'-sis*) [*ἔντερον*, intestine; *mycosis*]. Intestinal mycosis.

Enteromyiasis (*en-ter-o-mi-i-a'-sis*) [*ἔντερον*, intestine; *μυῖα*, a fly]. Intestinal disease due to the presence of the larvæ of flies. See *Calliphora sp. Gastrophilus sp., Homalomya sp., Musca sp., Œstrus sp.*, under *Parasites, Table of* (Illus. Dict.).

Enteronervia (*en-ter-o-nur'-ve-ah*). See *Enteroneuria* (Illus Dict).

Enteroparalysis (*en-ter-o-par-al'-is-is*) [*ἔντερον*, intestine; *paralysis*] Paralysis of the intestines.

Enteropexy (*en-ter-o-peks'-e*). See *Enteropexia* (Illus. Dict.).

Enteroptosis. (See Illus Dict) See *Sign, Stiller's.* **E., Landau's Form of,** that due to relaxation of the abdominal walls and pelvic floor.

Enteropyra (*en-ter-o-pi'-rah*) [*ἔντερον*, intestine; *πῦρ*, a fire]. 1. Enteritis. 2 Typhoid fever. **E. asiatica,** cholera. **E. biliosa,** bilious fever.

Enterorose (*en'-ter-or-os*) A dietetic recommended in gastrointestinal catarrh, a yellow powder miscible with water. Dose, 2 dr (8 gm) several times daily.

Enterorrhaphy. (See Illus. Dict) **E., Circular,** the suturing of a completely divided intestine.

Enterorrheuma (*en-ter-o-ru'-mah*) [*ἔντερον*, intestine; *ῥεῦμα*, a flowing] Intestinal rheumatism.

Enterosarcoma (*en-ter-o-sar-ko'-mah*) [*enteron; sarcoma*]. Sarcoma of the intestine.

Enteroscheocele (*en-ter-os-ke'-o-sel*) [*ἔντερον*, the intestine, *ὀσχεον*, the scrotum; *κήλη*, a tumor]. An enterocele of the scrotum

Enteroscope (*en'-ter-o-skōp*) [*ἔντερον*, intestine; *σκοπεῖν*, to examine] An instrument for examining the inside of the intestines by means of electric light.

Enterospasm (*en'-ter-o-spazm*) [*ἔντερον*, bowel; *σπασμός*, spasm] Spasmodic colic.

Enterotyphus (*en-ter-o-ti'-fus*) [*ἔντερον*, intestine; *typhus*] Typhoid fever.

Enterovaginal (*en-ter-o-vaj'-in-al*). Intestinovaginal; relating to the intestines and the vagina.

Enterum (*en'-ter-um*) [L.]. See *Enteron* (Illus. Dict.).

Enteruria (*en-ter-u'-re-ah*) [*ἔντερον*, intestine, *οὖρον*, urine] The vicarious occurrence of urinary constituents in the intestine.

Enterydrocele (*en-ter-i'-dro-sēl*). See *Enterohydrocele* (Illus. Dict.)

Enthelioma (*en-the-le-o'-mah*) [*ἐντός*, within; *ἕλκος*, an ulcer]. A comprehensive term including papilloma and adenoma.

Enthelminth (*en-thel'-minth*) [*ἐντός*, within; *ἕλμινς*, a worm]. A parasitic intestinal worm.

Enthlasis (*en-thla'-sis*) [*ἐνθλᾶν*, to indent]. A depressed, comminuted fracture of the skull

Entoccipital (*ent-ok-sip'-it-al*) [*ἐντός*, within; *occiput*]. Situated entad of the occipital gyrus or fissure.

Entocelic, Entocœlic (*en-to-se'-lik*) [*ἐντός*, within; *κοιλία*, a cavity]. Within the intestines.

Entocentral (*en-to sen'-tral*) [*ἐντός*, within; *center*]. Near the center and on the inner aspect.

Entocranial (*en-to-kra'-ne-al*). See *Intracranial* (Illus. Dict.).

Entogenous (*en-toj'-en-us*). See *Endogenous* (Illus. Dict.).

Entohyal (*en-to-hi'-al*). Hyoid and on the inner aspect.

Entohyaloid (*en-to-hi'-al-oid*) [*ἐντός*, within; *hyaloid*]. Located within the vitreous body.

Entolambdoidal (*en-to-lamb-doid'-al*). Situated entad of the lambdoidal suture.

Entomarginal (*en-to mar'-jin-al*). Near the margin and internal.

Entome (*en'-tōm*) [*ἐν*, in; *τομή*, cut]. A knife for dividing a urethral stricture.

Entomiasis (*en-to-mi'-a-sis*) [*ἔντομον*, an insect]. Any pathologic condition due to infestation with insects.

Entomophtera (*en-to mof'-ter-a*) [*ἔντερον*, insect; *φθείρειν*, to destroy]. Parasitic malady of insects. [Pasteur.]

Entomus (*en'-tom-us*) [*ἐντεμνειν*, to cut in]. Segmented, incised.

Entoplasm (*en'-to-plazm*). See *Endoplasm* (Illus. Dict.).

Entopterygoid (*en-to-ter'-e-goid*) [*ἐντός*, within; *πτερυξ*, a wing; *εἰδος*, resemblance]. 1. Like a wing and situated entad. 2 Owen's name for the pterygoid process of the sphenoid 3 E. Coues' name for the internal pterygoid muscle.

Entoptic. (See Illus. Dict.) Relating to entoptoscopy.

Entoptics (*ent-op'-tiks*). See *Entoptoscopy* (Illus. Dict).

Entorbital (*ent-orb'-it-al*). Located on the inner part of the orbital lobe or entad of its orbital fissure

Entosarc (*en'-to-sark*). See *Endosarc* (Illus. Dict.).

Entosphenoid (*en-to-sfen'-oid*) [*ἐντός*, within; *sphenoid*] Sphenoid and internal.

Entosylvian (*en-to-sil'-ve-an*). Within the sylvian fissure.

Entotentorial (*en-to-ten-to'-re-al*). Entad of the tentorial gyrus or fissure.

Entothalamus (*en-to-thal'-am-us*) [*ἐντός*, within, *thalamus*]. Spitzka's name for the inner gray thalamic zone.

Entotorrhea (*ent-o-tor-e'-ah*) [*ἐντός*, within; *otorrhea*]. Internal otorihea.

Entotrochanter (*en-to-tro-kan'-tur*) [*ἐντός*, within; *trochanter*]. The lesser trochanter.

Entotympanic (*en-to-tim-pan'-ik*) [*ἐντός*, within; *tympanum*]. Located within the tympanum.

Entropia (*en-tro'-pe-ah*) [*ἐντρέπειν*, to turn about]. A turning inward. Cf. *Ectropia.*

Entropion. (See Illus. Dict.) **E. musculare,** that due to contraction of the ciliary part of the orbicular muscle resulting from senile atony. **E., Organic,** that due to contraction of the lid resulting from cicatricial contraction of the conjunctiva or to diphtheric conjunctivitis **E. spasmodicum, E., Spastic, E. spasticum.** See *E. musculare.*

Entropionize (*en-tro'-pe-on-iz*) To turn inward.

Entropy (*en'-tro-pe*) [*ἐντρέπειν*, to turn about]. That part of the activity or energy of a body which cannot be converted into mechanical work.

Enula (*en'-u-lah*) [L.]. The inner aspect of the gums.

Enuresis. (See Illus. Dict.) **E. paralytica, E. paralyticorum,** that attending paralysis of the bladder.

Envelope. (See Illus. Dict.) **E., Fetal,** the chorion and the amnion.

Envenimation (*en-ven-e-ma'-shun*) [*ἐν*, in; *venom*]. The introduction and action of snake-venom.

Enzymol (*en'-zi-mol*). A proprietary artificial gastric juice prepared from the glands of the stomach; it is used as a solvent and antiseptic, especially in the external treatment of diseases of the ear and nose.

Eolipyle, Æolipyle (*e-ol'-e-pil*) [*αἰόλος*, windy; *πύλη*, a narrow passage]. A form of spirit-lamp used to heat cautery irons.

Eosinophilia (*e-o-sin-o-fil'-e-ah*) [*eosin*; *φιλεῖν*, to

love]. 1. An increase above the normal standard in the number of eosinophiles in the circulating blood. 2. The condition of microbes or histologic elements which readily absorb and become stained by eosin.

Eosot (*e'-o-sŏt*). The commercial name of creasote valerianate. It is used in tuberculosis. Dose, 0.2 gm. increasing to 1 2 or 1 8 gm. daily in milk.

Eparsalgia (*ep-ar-sal'-je-ah*) [ἐπαίρειν, to lift; ἄλγος, pain]. Any disorder due to overstrain of a part.

Epauxesiectomy (*ep-awk-se-zi-ek'-to-me*) [ἐπαύξησις, increase; ἐκτομή, a cutting out]. Excision of a growth.

Epechontoic (*ep-e-kon-to'-ik*) [ἐπέχειν, to delay; τόκος, parturition] Capable of moderating uterine contraction.

Epeiridæ (*ep-i'-rid-e*) [ἔμπειρος, skilful] A family of mostly bright-colored, hump-backed garden spiders considered harmless with the exception of *Epeira fasciata* and *E. lobata*, which are venomous.

Ephedra. (See Illus. Dict.) **E. nevadensis**, S Wats., tapopote, canutillo, Brigham weed, Mormon tea, is used as an alterative and antigonorrheic. Dose of fld. ext., 1–2 drams (3 7–7.4 c.c.).

Ephedrin. (See Illus. Dict.) **E., Pseudo-**, $C_{10}H_{15}NO$, a white crystalline substance soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, melting at 115°–116° C.; obtained from species of the genus *Ephedra*. **E., Pseudo-, Hydrochlorate**, $C_{10}H_{15}NO \cdot HCl$, white crystals soluble in water and alcohol, melting at 176° C. It is used as a mydriatic, one or two drops of 10% to 12% solution.

Ephodist (*ef'-od-ist*) [ἐφοδος, one who goes the rounds]. v. Pettenkofer's name for a believer in the doctrine that epidemic diseases are disseminated by fomites adhering to persons coming from places where these diseases are prevalent

Epibasal (*ep-e-ba'-sal*) [ἐπί, upon; βάσις, a base]. Situated ventrad of the basal wall; said of the ventral half of a proembryo.

Epiblepharon (*ep-e-blef'-ar-on*) See *Epicanthus* (Illus. Dict.).

Epicarin (*ep-e-kar'-in*). A condensation-product of cresolinic acid and β-naphtol, occurring as an odorless, tasteless, clear, yellowish-gray powder, easily soluble in alcohol, ether, acetone, insoluble in oil. It is used in scabies in 10% salve.

Epichlorhydrin (*ep-e-klor-hi'-drin*). C_3H_5ClO. A sweet liquid with odor of chloroform, obtained from dichloropropyl alcohol by action of gaseous hydrochloric acid. It is miscible in alcohol and ether, boils at 118°–119° C. Sp. gr 1.203 at 0° C.

Epichordal (*ep-e-kord'-al*) [ἐπί, upon; χορδή, a cord]. Located above or dorsad of the notochord.

Epichorial (*ep-e-ko'-re-al*). Relating to the epichorion; located on the chorion or on the derma.

Epichrosis (*ep-e-ki-o'-sis*) [ἐπίχρωσις, a spot]. A discoloration of the skin **E. alphosis**, albinism. **E. aurigo**, a yellow discoloration of the skin, as in icterus. **E. ephelis**, chloasma caloricum, pigmentation of the skin from exposure to the sun. **E. lenticula**, lentigo. **E. leucasmus**, vitiligo. **E. pœcilia**, vitiligo or partial albinism. **E. spilus.** See *Nævus pigmentosus* (Illus. Dict.).

Epicolic (*ep-e-kŏl'-ik*) [ἐπί, upon; κῶλον, the colon]. Lying over the colon.

Epicondylalgia (*ep-e-kon-dil-al'-je-ah*) [*epicondyle*; ἄλγος, pain]. Pain in the muscular mass about the elbow-joint, following fatiguing work.

Epicondylus (*ep-e-kon'-dil-us*). See *Epicondyle* (Illus. Dict.). **E. extensorius**, the external condyle of the humerus. **E. femoris lateralis**, the outer tuberosity of the femur. **E. femoris medialis**, the inner tuberosity of the femur. **E. flexorius**, the internal condyle of the humerus.

Epicophosis (*ep-e-ko-fo'-sis*) [ἐπί, upon; κώφωσις, deafness]. Deafness dependent upon some disease.

Epicoracohumeral (*ep-e-kor-ak-o-hu'-mer-al*) [ἐπι, upon; *coracoid, humerus*]. Relating to the epicoracoid bone and the humerus.

Epicoracoid (*ep-e-kor'-ak-oid*) [ἐπί, upon; coracoid]. Located upon or over the coracoid bone or process.

Epicostal (*ep-e-kos'-tal*) [ἐπι, upon; *costa*, a rib]. Situated upon the ribs.

Epicranius (*ep-e-kra'-ne-us*). 1. See *Epicranial* 2 See *Occipitofrontalis*, in *Table of Muscles* (Illus. Dict.).

Epictetus (*ep-ik-te'-tus*) [ἐπικτητος, acquired] Acquired, said of a disease.

Epicyte. (See Illus Dict.) 2 A cell of epithelial tissue

Epidemiologist (*ep-e-dem-e-ol'-o-jist*) [ἐπιδημια, an epidemic; λογος, science] One who has made a special study of epidemics

Epidermatization (*ep-e-durm-at-i-za'-shun*). Same as *Epidermidalization*.

Epidermidalization (*ep-e-durm-id-al-i-za'-shun*) [ἐπί, upon; δέρμα, skin]. The conversion of columnar into stratified epithelium

Epidermidoid (*ep-e-durm'-id-oid*) See *Epidermatoid* (Illus Dict.)

Epidermidolysis (*ep-e-durm-id-ol'-is-is*). See *Epidermolysis* (Illus Dict.)

Epidermidophyton (*ep-e-durm-id-o-fi'-ton*) [*epidermis*; φυτόν, a plant] A [illegible]; psoriasis.

Epidermidosis (*ep-e-durm-id-o'-sis*) [ἐπιδερμις, the epiderm] A collective name for anomalous growths of the skin of epithelial origin and type

Epidermolysis (See Illus Dict.) **E. bullosa hereditaria**, a rare disease first described by Goldscheider, consisting in an inherited tendency to the formation of bullæ.

Epidermomuscular (*ep-e-durm-o-mus'-ku-lar*) Relating to the epidermis and the muscles

Epidermophyton (*ep-e-durm-o-fi'-ton*). See *Epidermidophyton*

Epidiascope (*ep-e-di'-ah-skōp*) [ἐπι, upon, διά, through, σκοπεῖν, to look]. A magic lantern arranged for ordinary lantern slides, and also for opaque objects; a combined magic lantern and episcope.

Epididymectomy (*ep-e-did-em-ek'-tom-e*) [*epididymis*; ἐκτομή, a cutting out]. Excision of the epididymis.

Epididymoorchitis (*ep-e-did-im-o-or-ki'-tis*). Epididymitis combined with orchitis.

Epifagus (*ep-e-fa'-gus*) [ἐπί, upon; φηγός, the beech-tree]. A genus of plants of the order *Orobanchaceæ*, parasitic on the roots of beech-trees. It is confined to one species. **E. americanus**, Nutt., cancer-root, beech-drop; it has astringent and antiseptic properties and is used internally in diarrhea and externally in indolent ulcers. Dose, 30–60 ♏ (1 8–3.7 c.c.).

Epigastriocele, Epigastrocele (*ep-e-gas-tre'-o-sēl, ep-e-gas'-tro-sēl*) [*epigastrium*; κήλη, a tumor]. A hernia in the epigastrium.

Epigenesist (*ep-e-jen'-e-sist*). An advocate of the doctrine of epigenesis.

Epiglottidean (*ep-e-glot-id'-e-an*). See *Epiglottic* (Illus. Dict.).

Epiguanin (*ep-e-gwan'-in*). $C_{10}H_{13}N_5O_2$. A xanthin base isolated from the urine of lunatics; it is similar to guanin in solubilities.

Epilepidoma (*ep-e-lep-id-o'-mah*). See under *Lepidoma*.

Epilepsy. (See Illus. Dict.) See *Sign, Seguin's* (Illus. Dict.). Syn., *Affectus magnus* (Hipp.); *Malum caducum*; *Morbus lunaticus*; *M. major*; *M. mesalis*; *M. popularis*; *M. viridellus*; *M. vitrolatus*; *M.*

astralis; M. comitialis; M. deificus; M. divinus; M. divus; M. fœdus; M. heracleios; M. herculeus; M. sacer; Falling sickness; Haut mal. **E., Abdominal,** reflex epilepsy due to some disease of the abdominal organs. **E., Absinthic,** that due to use of absinthe. **E., Aural, E., Auricular,** that due to excessive labyrinthine pressure or other disease of the ear. **E., Bravais-Jackson's.** See *E., Jacksonian* (Illus Dict.). **E., Central,** that due to some affection of the brain or spinal cord. **E., Cerebral.** See *Petit mal,* under *Epilepsy* (Illus Dict.) **E., Congestive,** that due to hyperemia **E., Diurnal,** that in which the paroxysms occur in the daytime. **E., Eccentric,** reflex epilepsy **E., Experimental,** that induced artificially for experiment. **E., Feigned,** an imitation of a paroxysm of epilepsy by an impostor Exposure of the eye to a strong light will cause contraction of the pupil if the condition is feigned **E., Gastric,** that dependent on gastric disorder. **E., Gastrointestinal,** epileptoid convulsions due to gastrointestinal disorders **E., Hemiplegic,** [illegible] **E., Hysteric.** See *Hystero-epilepsy* (Illus Dict.) **E., Intestinal.** See *E., Gastrointestinal* **E., Laryngeal.** See under *Laryngeal* (Illus. Dict.) **E., Latent,** a form due to some local irritation, generally in the stomach, which ceases on removal of the irritation, but is liable to recur upon any indulgence **E., Lead.** See *E., Saturnine* (Illus. Dict.). **E., Maniacal,** an abortive form in which there may be no occurrence of convulsions, but mental derangement or some irregular manifestation. **E., Matutinal,** that in which the paroxysms occur chiefly in the morning. **E., Menstrual,** that in which the paroxysms occur at the menstrual period **E., Motorial,** Jacksonian epilepsy **E., Nocturnal,** that in which the paroxysms occur at night **E., Provoked Spinal,** ankle clonus **E., Psychic.** See *E., Maniacal.* **E., Renal.** See *Convulsion, Uremic* (Illus. Dict.). **E., Retinal.** 1. See *Amaurosis, Epileptiform* 2 See *E. of the Retina* (Illus. Dict.). **E., Simulated.** See *E., Feigned.* **E., Sympathetic,** reflex epilepsy. **E., Uterine.** 1. See *Hystero-epilepsy* (Illus Dict.). 2. Reflex epilepsy due to disease of the uterus. **E., Vasomotor,** that in which extreme contraction of the arteries precedes the attacks.

Epileptisant (*ep-e-lep'-tiz-ant*). 1 Producing epileptoid convulsions 2. A drug which produces epileptoid convulsions; *e. g.*, absinthe.

Epileptogenic (*ep-e-lep-to-jen'-ik*). See *Epileptogenous* (Illus. Dict.).

Epimandibular (*ep-e man-dib'-u-lar*) [ἐπί, upon; *mandibulum,* jaw]. Upon or above the lower jaw.

Epimere (*ep'-e-mēr*). See *Epimerite* (Illus. Dict.).

Epimysium (*ep-e-me'-ze-um*) [ἐπί, upon; μῦς, a muscle]. The sheath of areolar tissue surrounding a muscle

Epinephelos, Epinephelus (*ep-e-nef'-el-os, -us*) [ἐπί, upon; νεφέλη, a cloud]. Cloudy, turbid.

Epinephrin (*ep-e-nef'-rin*) [ἐπι, upon; νεφρός, the kidney]. $C_{10}H_{11}NO_3$ A constituent of the suprarenal capsule isolated by J. J. Abel.

Epineurial (*ep-e-nu'-re al*). Relating to the epineurium.

Epinosic (*ep-e-nos'-sik*) [ἐπι, upon; νόσος, disease]. Unhealthy, sickly.

Epinyctis. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Pustula livens et noctibus inquietans; Pustula nocturna; Pustula serotina; Perinyctis.* **E. vulgaris,** a form marked by the development of painful phlyctenæ on the legs.

Epionychium (*ep-e-o-nik'-e-um*). See *Eponychium* (Illus. Dict.).

Epiperipheral (*ep-e-per-if'-ur-al*) [ἐπί, upon; *periphery*]. Exterior; at the periphery.

Epipharyngeal (*ep-e-far-in'-je-al*) [ἐπί, upon; φάρυγξ, pharynx]. Located upon or above the pharynx.

Epiphysal, Epiphysary (*ep-e-fiz'-al, ep-e-fiz'-ar-e*). See *Epiphyseal* (Illus. Dict.).

Epiphyseolysis (*ep-e-fis-e-ol'-is-is*) [*epiphysis,* λύσις, a loosing]. The separation of an epiphysis.

Epiphysis. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. The same as *E cerebri.* Syn., *Conarium; Pinea; Pineal body or gland; Corpus pineale.* **E. acetabuli, E. ilii anterior,** the cotyloid bone. **E. cruris longioris incudis, E. incudis,** the orbicular bone. **E. pisæ matris,** the choroid plexus.

Epipial (*ep-e-pi'-al*) [ἐπι, upon; *pia*]. Situated upon or above the pia.

Epipleural (*ep-e-plu'-ral*) [ἐπί, upon; *pleura*]. 1 Relating to an epipleura or to a pleurapophysis. 2. Located on the side of the thorax.

Epiplopexy (*ep-ip-lo-peks'-e*) [ἐπίπλοον, omentum; πῆξις, a fixing in]. Talma's (of Utrecht) operation of suturing the great omentum to the anterior abdominal wall for the purpose of establishing a collateral venous circulation in cirrhosis of the liver

Epiplosarcomphalocele (*ep-ip-lo-sar-kom-fal'-o-sēl*) [ἐπιπλοον, omentum; σάρξ, flesh; ὀμφαλός, navel; κήλη, hernia]. An epiplomphalocele in which the omentum has become indurated.

Epipolic (*ep-e pol'-ik*) [ἐπιπολής, at the top]. Relating to fluorescence.

Epipterygoid (*ep-e-ter'-e-goid*) [ἐπί, upon; *pterygoid*]. Located upon or above the pterygoid bone.

Epipubic (*ep-e-pu'-bik*) [ἐπί, upon; *pubes*]. Located upon or above the pubes.

Epipygus (*ep-ip'-e-gus*) [ἐπί, on; πυγή, rump]. See *Pygomelus* (Illus Dict.).

Episarcidium (*ep-e-sar-sid'-e-um*). See *Anasarca* (Illus Dict.).

Episarkin (*ep-e-sark'-in*) [ἐπί, upon; σάρξ, flesh]. $C_4H_6N_2O$. Balke's term for a xanthin base which occurs in normal urine of man and dogs and in the urine in leukemia. It is nearly insoluble in cold water. It gives the murexid test with HCl and potassium chlorate.

Episclera (*ep-e-skle'-rah*). The loose connective tissue lying between the conjunctiva and the sclera.

Episcopalis (*ep-is-ko-pa'-lis*) [ἐπίσκοπος, a bishop]. Mitral. **Episcopales valvulæ,** the mitral valves.

Episcope (*ep'-e-skōp*) [ἐπί, upon; σκοπέιν, to look]. 1. A magic lantern for projecting the image of opaque objects, like coins, pictures in books, etc. It consists of one or more powerful radiants for illuminating the opaque objects, an ordinary projection objective, and a prism or mirror for making the vertical rays from the objects horizontal. Syn., *Aphengescope; Megascope; Opaque lantern.* 2. An instrument for the examination of a surface.

Episioelytrorrhaphy (*ep-e-si-o-el-it-ror'-af-e*) [ἐπίσειον, pubes; *elytrorrhaphy*]. The operation of suturing a ruptured perineum and narrowing the vagina for the support of a prolapsed uterus.

Episioperineorrhaphy (*ep-e-si-o-per-in-e-or'-af-e*). See *Episioelytrorrhaphy.*

Epispadic (*ep-e-spad'-ik*). 1. Relating to epispadias. 2. A person affected with epispadias.

Epistasis. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A checking or stoppage of a hemorrhage or other discharge.

Epistation (*e-pis-ta'-shun*). See *Pistation* (Illus Dict.).

Episthotonos, Episthotonus (*ep-is-thot'-o-nos, -us*). See *Emprosthotonos* (Illus. Dict.).

Epistriatum (*ep-e-stri-a'-tum*) [ἐπί, upon; *striatum*]. Edinger's name for a part of the brain lying upon the striatum, sharply defined in reptiles; it is possible that it corresponds to the nucleus amygdala in mammals.

Epistrophicoatlanticus (*ep-e-strof-ik-o-at-lan'-tik-us*). See *Atloaxoid.*

Epistrophicooccipital (*ep-e-strof-ik-o-ok-sip'-it-al*) [*epistropheus; occiput*]. Relating to the second cervical vertebra and the occiput.

Episylvian (*ep-e sil'-ve-an*). Situated above the sylvian fissure.

Episynthetic (*ep-e-sin thet'-ik*) [ἐπί, upon; σύνθεσις, synthesis]. An eclectic, a physician who declined to adopt any exclusive system of medicine, and who doubted that which he could not understand. Cf. *Pyrrhonian.*

Epitela (*ep e-te'-lah*) [ἐπί, upon; *tela*, a web]. The delicate tissue of Vieussens' valve.

Epiteric (*ep e-ter'-ik*) [ἐπί, upon; *pterion*]. Upon or above the pterion.

Epithalamic (*ep-e-thal'-am-ik*) [ἐπί, upon; *thalamus*]. Situated upon the thalamus.

Epitheliogenetic (*ep-e-the-le-o-jen'-et-ik*) [*epithelium; γένεσις*, generation]. Originating from undue epithelial proliferation.

Epitheliolysin (*ep-e-the-le-ol'-is in*) [*epithelium; λύσις*, a loosing] V. Dungern's term for a cytolysin produced by inoculation with epithelial cells. Cf. *Cytolysin.*

Epitheliolytic (*ep-e-the-le-o-lit'-ik*) Capable of bringing about the destruction of epithelial cells. Metchnikoff found that the introduction of comminuted epithelium into the blood gave this power to the serum.

Epithelioma. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn, *Morbus cancriformis.* **E., Adamantine,** a kind occurring about the jaws marked by the presence of adamantine epithelium. **E. adenoides cysticum.** See *Adenoma sudiparum* **E., Calcific, E., Calcified,** one in which calcareous degeneration has taken place **E., Chorionic.** See *Chorioepithelioma* **E., Columnar.** See *E, Cylindric.* **E. contagiosum.** See *Molluscum contagiosum* (Illus. Dict.). **E., Corneous,** one in which the cells resemble the outer layer of epidermal cells. **E., Cylindric,** one in which the epithelial cells resemble ordinary columnar epithelia and the structure resembles ordinary mucosa. Syn., *Cylinder-cell cancer; Cylindriform epithelial cancer; Columnar-celled carcinoma.* **E., Cylindrocellular.** See *E, Cylindric.* **E., Cystic,** a form containing pits filled with fluid. **E., Diffuse,** a form marked by rapid infiltration of the adjacent connective tissue with epithelial cells. **E., Flat-celled.** See *E., Squamous* (Illus. Dict.) **E, Glandular,** a not very malignant form composed of gland-cells occurring in mucosas, especially of the nose and palate, and of slow growth. **E., Hyperino-,** a scirrhous cancer. **E., Ino-,** one containing fibrous tissue. **E., Keratoid Squamocellular,** a variety in which the cells resemble those of the horny layer of the epidermis. **E., Lobulated,** one with irregular lobate divisions. **E., Malpighian,** one marked by the presence of malpighian cells. **E., Multiple Cystic,** a variety in which scattered cysts are formed in consequence of mucoid degeneration and the fusion of adjacent drops of fluid **E myxomatodes psammosum,** a tumor of the third ventricle of the brain, of the character of a very soft myxoma and containing very hard, granular, milk-white contents. **E., Papillary,** one with papillary outgrowths, a papilloma. **E., Polymorphocellular,** one consisting of cells of various forms. **E., Suprarenal.** Synonym of *Hypernephroma.* **E., Tubular, E., Tubular Tessellated-celled.** See *Cylindroma* (Illus. Dict.). **E., Villous,** one on the inner aspect of the bladder, consisting of branched villi.

Epithelomatous (*ep-e the-le-o mat'-us*). Having the nature of an epithelioma.

Epitheliomuscular (*ep-e-the-le-o-mus'-ku-lar*). Resembling epithelium and muscle.

Epithelium (pl., *epithelia*). (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Epithelial membrane.* **E., Alveolar,** that of the alveoli of glands or of the lungs. **E., Bacillated,** that made up of bacillated cells. **E., Calyciform,** that containing many goblet-cells. **E., Cylinder, E., Cylindric, E. cylindricum, E. cylindriforme.** See *E, Columnar* (Illus. Dict.). **E., Dusky,** an epithelium rendered cloudy or opaque by the presence of oil globules or dark granules. **E., Ectodermic,** that derived from the ectoderm. **E., Enamel.** See *Cuticula dentis* (Illus Dict.). **E., Enteric,** embryonic cells forming the rudiment of the cellular lining of the enteron. **E., Entodermic,** that derived from the entoderm. **E., False.** See *Endothelium* (Illus. Dict.). **E., Fibrillated.** See *Rod-epithelium* (Illus. Dict.). **E., Flattened.** See *E., Pavement* (Illus. Dict.). **E., Follicular,** that lining the graafian follicle **E., Germ, E., Germinal, E., Germinative.** 1. See *Ridge, Genital* (Illus. Dict.) 2. The single layer of columnar epithelial cells covering the free surface of the ovary **E., Glandular,** that composed generally of spheroid cells and constituting the proper secreting substance of a gland **E. of the Graafian Follicle.** See *Membrana granulosa* (Illus Dict.). **E., Intestinal,** columnar epithelium. **E., Lamellar, E. lamellosum.** See *E., Pavement* (Illus. Dict.). **E., Laminar, E., Laminated.** See *E., Stratified* (Illus. Dict.) **E., Lymphatic,** that of the lymphatic vessels. **E., Malpighian.** See *E., Mucous* **E, Mesodermic,** that originating from the mesoderm. **E. micans.** See *E, Ciliated* (Illus. Dict.). **E., Mucous.** 1. The rete mucosum. 2 The entire embryonic epidermis with the exception of the epitrichium. **E., Nerve,** epithelium in which sensory cells combined with ordinary epithelial cells form the peripheral terminations of the nerves in the organs of sense. **E., Olfactory,** the ordinary columnar and proper olfactory cells lining the olfactory region of the nasal cavity **E., Ovarian.** See *E., Germ* (2) **E., Palisade,** columnar epithelium **E., Pigmentary, E., Pigmented,** epithelial cells holding pigment granules **E., Protective,** that serving for protection, as the epidermis, as distinguished from that serving for secretion or sensation. **E., Pyramidal,** columnar epithelium **Epithelia, Reserved.** See *Cells, Marginal* **E., Rod.** See *Rod-epithelium* (Illus. Dict.). **E., Scaly.** See *E., Pavement* (Illus Dict.). **E., Secreting, E., Secretory.** See *E., Glandular.* **E., Sense,** epithelium in the lower animals looked upon as possessing sensory functions **E., Sensory.** See *E, Nerve.* **E., Serous,** that of a serous surface. **E., Simple,** that made up of a single layer of cells. **E., Spheroid.** See *E., Glandular* **E. spurium.** See *Endothelium* (Illus. Dict.). **E., Striated,** that consisting of striated cells. **E., Subcapsular,** the epithelial-like lining of the internal surface of the capsule of the nerve-cells of spinal ganglions. **E., Tabular, E. tabulare,** pavement epithelium **E., Tegumentary,** the epidermis. **E., Transitional,** epithelium intermediate between simple and stratified. **E., Vascular,** vascular endothelium. **E. vibrans, E., Vibratile, E., Vibrating, E. vibratorium,** ciliated epithelium. **E., Waldeyer's Germinal.** See *Ridge, Genital* (Illus. Dict.).

Epitonic (*ep-e-ton'-ik*). Tightly drawn; on the stretch.

Epitonos, Epitonus (*ep-e-to'-nos, -nus*) [ἐπιτείνειν, to stretch]. 1. See *Epitonic.* 2. Anything exhibiting abnormal tension or stretched from one point to another.

Epitoxoid (*ep-e-toks'-oid*). See *Toxon.*

Epitrichial (*ep-e-trik'-e-al*) Relating to the epitrichium

Epitrochanterian (*ep-e-tro kan-te'-ri-an*) [ἐπί, upon; *trochanter*]. Situated upon the trochanters.

Epitrochlear (*ep e-tro k'-le-ar*). Applied to muscles of the forearm which are attached to the epitrochlea.

Epitympanic (*ep-e-tim-pan' ik*) [ἐπί, upon; τυμπανον, the tympanum]. Upon or above the tympanum **E. Recess**, the attic.

Epitympanum (*ep-e-tim'-pan-um*) The attic

Epityphlitis (*ep e-tif-li'-tis*) [ἐπί, upon; τυφλόν, the cecum] Synonym of *Appendicitis*. [Küster]

Epityphlon (*ep-e-tif' lon*) [ἐπι, upon; τυφλόν, the cecum]. Küster's name for the vermiform appendix

Epivertebral (*ep-e-vur'-te-bral*) [ἐπί, upon; *vertebra*] 1. Situated upon a vertebra 2 A spinous process of a vertebra

Epoikic (*ep-oi'-kik*) [ἐπι, upon; οἶκος, a house] Applied to diseases limited to the household or other circumscribed locality

Epoptic (*ep-op'-tik*) [L , *epoptieus*]. Fluorescent.

Epoticum (*ep-ot'-ik-um*) [ἐπί, upon; οὖς, the ear]. Huxley's name for a part of the embryonic petrosa.

Epovarium (*ep-o-va'-ri-um*). See *Parovarium* (Illus. Dict)

Epsomite (*ep'-sum-it*). 1. Native magnesium. 2. Epsom salts

Epstein's Pearls. See under *Pearls*

Epulis. (See Illus. Dict) Syn , *Odontia excrescens.* **E , Malignant,** giant-cell sarcoma of the jaw.

Epuloid (*ep'-u loid*) Like an epulis.

Equiangular (*e-kwi-ang'-u-lar*) [*aequus*, equal; *angulus*, an angle] Having all the angles equal

Equibiradiate (*e-kwi-bi-ra'-de-at*) [*aequus*, equal; *bis*, twice, *radius*, a ray] Having two equal rays.

Equidifferent (*e-kwi-dif'-u-ent*) [*aequus*, equal; *differentia*, difference] Having a common difference

Equiformal (*e-kwi-form'-al*) [*aequus*, equal; *forma*, form] Of the same form

Equilibrating Operation. See under *Operation.*

Equilibrium (See Illus. Dict.) **E., Indifferent,** that which is independent of the positions assumed by the body **E , Mobile,** the constant temperature kept by neighboring bodies after a mutual exchange of heat proportionate to their capacities , this constancy is due to the fact that after the attainment of heat equilibrium the subsequent emission is equal to the quantity of heat received. **E., Neutral.** See *E., Indifferent.* **E., Nitrogenous,** the condition of the system in which the amount of nitrogen in the matter discharged from the body exactly equals the amount taken in. **E., Physiologic,** the state of the system in which the amount of material discharged from the body exactly equals the amount taken in.

Equinated (*e-kwin a'-ted*). Inoculated with the virus of equinia

Equinia. (See Illus Dict) **E. mitis.** See *Grease* (Illus. Dict.).

Equinin (*e'-kwin in*). The zymotic principle of equinia.

Equinocavus (*e-kwi-no-ka'-vus*) [*equinus*, of a horse; *cavus*, hollow]. Dorsal pes equinus in which the plantar surface is excessively hollowed and creased.

Equinovarus (*e-kwi-no-va'-rus*) [*equinus*, of a horse; *varus*, bent outward]. A variety of clubfoot presenting the characteristics of pes equinus and pes varus.

Equinus (*e-kwi'-nus*) [*equus*, the horse]. 1. **Pes equinus.** 2. Relating to the horse; equine. **E. dorsalis,** a form of pes equinus in which the patient walks on the dorsal surface of the flexed toes. **E. plantaris,** the form of pes equinus in which the toes are extended throughout or only at the metatarsophalangeal joint.

Equipollency (*e-kwip'-o-len-se*). The condition of being equipollent.

Equipotential (*e-kwi-po-ten'-shal*) [*aequus*, equal; *potentia*, power]. Of equal power; applied in electricity to bodies with equal dynamic units.

Equisetate (*ek-wis'-et-at*) [*Equisetum*, a genus of cryptogamous plants]. A salt of equisetic acid

Equisetum hiemale, L. (See Illus. Dict) It is used in dropsy and diseases of genitourinary origin. Dose of fld ext., 30–60 ♏ (1.8–3 7 c c).

Equitation (*ek-wit-a'-shun*) [*equus*, the horse]. Horseback exercise.

Equivalent. (See Illus. Dict) **E., Endosmotic,** the ratio obtained by dividing the amount of the replacing liquid in osmotic action by the amount replaced **E., Joule's,** the mechanic equivalent of heat or the amount of work that, converted into heat, will raise the temperature of one pound of water 1° F. **E., Psychic Epileptic,** mental disturbance or excitement which may take the place of epileptic attacks. **E., Toxic,** the quantity of poison capable of killing, by intravenous injection, one kilogram of animal. [Bouchard]

Equivorous (*e-kwiv'-or-us*) [*equus*, a horse; *vorare*, to devour] Living upon horse-flesh. Syn., *Hippophagous.*

Erasin (*e-ras'-in*) A hydrocarbon derived from the resin of *Pinus sabiniana*, Bougl., a California pine; an almost colorless, aromatic liquid

Erb's Myotonic Reaction, E.'s Waves. See under *Reaction* (Illus. Dict)

Erbin (*ur'b'-in*). Native erbium oxid.

Erector. (See Illus Dict.) 2 A prism frequently attached to the eyepiece of the microscope, for correcting the inversion of the image **E. Nerves.** See *Nervi erigentes.*

Erepsin (*e-rep'-sin*) [ἐρείπειν, to destroy]. A name given by Otto Cohnheim to a ferment produced by the intestinal mucosa having no effect on unaltered albumin, but causing cleavage of peptones.

Erethetic, Erethetical (*er-e-thet'-ik, -al*). See *Erethismic* (Illus Dict).

Erethisma (*er-e-thiz'-mah*) [ἐρέθισμα, a stirring up]. An irritant

Erethitic (*er-e-thit'-ik*). See *Erethismic* (Illus Dict).

Ereuthophobia (*e-ruth-o-fo'-be-ah*) [ἐρευθος, redness; φοῖβος, fear] Morbid fear of blushing

Ereuthosis (*e-ruth-o'-sis*) [ἐρευθος, a redness] Extreme facility for blushing.

Ergoapiol (*ur-go-ap'-e-ol*). A proprietary combination of apiol, 5 parts; ergotin, 1 part; oil of savin, ½ part; aloin, ½ part; it is used as an emmenagog. Dose, 7–14 gr. (0.45–0.9 gm).

Ergotate (*ur'-go-tat*). A salt of ergotic acid.

Ergoted (*ur'-got-ed*). Affected with ergot fungus.

Ergotinia (*ur-got-in'-e-ah*). See *Ergotinin* (Illus. Dict.).

Ergotinol (*ur-go'-tin-ol*). A proprietary ammoniated solution of ergotin.

Ergotinum (*ur-go-ti'-num*). See *Ergotin* (Illus. Dict.).

Ergotized (*ur'-go-tizd*). Systemically affected with ergot.

Ericin (*er'-is-in*) [ἐρείκη, heather]. A dye obtained from common heath and varieties of poplar wood by treating with a hot solution of alum.

Ericinol (*er-is'-in-ol*) $C_{10}H_{16}O$. A colorless oil turning brown on exposure, obtained by heating ericolin with dilute sulfuric acid

Erigens (*er'-e-jens*) [L.]. Producing erection, as the nervi erigentes.

Erigeron canadense. (See Illus. Dict.) It is used

in dropsy and diseases of the genitourinary tract. Dose of fld. ext., 30–60 ♏ (1.8–3.7 c.c.).

Eriobotrya (*er-e-o-bot'-re-ah*) [ἔριον, wool; βότρυς, a bunch of grapes]. A genus of rosaceous plants. **E. japonica,** Lindl., the Japanese medlar, called *P'i-p'a* from the resemblance of the leaves to the native violin; the leaves are used in coughs and as an astringent and tonic in atonic dyspepsia.

Eriocome (*er'-e-o-kom*) [ἔριον, wool; κόμη, hair]. Haeckel's term for a race having wooly hair that covers the head like a continuous fleece, as in the majority of negroes. Cf. *Lophocome.*

Eriocomous (*er-e-ok'-om-us*). Villous; covered with fine hair.

Eristalis (*er-is'-tal-is*) [L., an unknown precious stone]. See *Table of Parasites* (Illus. Dict.).

Erodium (*er-o'-de-um*) [ἐρωδιός, the heron]. A genus of plants of the order *Geraniaceæ.* **E. cicutarium,** L'Hérit., a species of Europe, used in uterine hemorrhages. Dose, a tablespoonful of the infusion 1 : 12 every two hours.

Erosion. (See Illus. Dict.) **E., Aphthous,** the formation of flat ulcers on a mucosa. **E., Chancrous,** the destruction of the normal elements about a chancre. **E., Dental,** a progressive decalcification, affecting most commonly the labial and buccal faces of the teeth, not due to the causes of dental caries, and usually associated with the gouty diathesis. **E., Granular.** See *E., Papillary.* **E., Hemorrhagic,** that of a mucosa due to hemorrhagic infiltration and softening. **E., Papillary,** a condition developed from simple erosion; after the destruction of the epithelium the exposed points of the papillas swell and appear as granular, dark-red, and easily bleeding elevations.

Erotism (*er'-o-tizm*) [ἔρως, love]. A condition of erotic intoxication.

Erotopathy, Erotopathia (*er-o-top'-ath-e, er-o-to-path'-e-ah*) [ἔρως, love; πάθος, disease]. Perverted sexual instinct.

Erpetology (*er-pet-ol'-o-je*). See *Herpetology* (Illus. Dict.).

Errabund (*er'-a-bund*) [*errare,* to wander]. Erratic, wandering.

Errhysis (*er'-ris-is*) [ἐρρεῖν, to go slowly]. Slow bleeding.

Eruption. (See Illus Dict.) **E., Drug, E., Medicinal.** See *Dermatitis medicamentosa* (Illus. Dict.). **E., Koch's,** a morbilliform eruption following the injection of tuberculin. **E., Miliary,** an eruption of little vesicles occurring in the course of febrile diseases.

Eryglucin (*er-e-glu'-sin*). See *Erythrol* (Illus. Dict.).

Eryngium (*er-in'-je-um*) [ἐρυγεῖν, to belch, to vomit]. A genus of plants of the order *Umbelliferæ.* **E. yuccæfolium,** Michx., button snake-root, rattlesnake-master, water-eryngo, a species indigenous to the Western prairies and Southern barrens of the United States. The root is diaphoretic, expectorant, and refrigerant. Dose of fld. ext., 30–60 ♏ (1.8–3.7 c.c.).

Erysimin (*er-is'-im-in*). A glucosid with properties like those of digitalin, separated by Schlagdenhauffen and Reeb (1900) from a number of species of *Erysimum,* a genus of cruciferous plants.

Erysipelaceous (*er-e-sip-el-a'-she-us*). See *Erysipelatous* (Illus. Dict.).

Erysipelas. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Febris erysipelatosa; Ignis sacer; Rosa; St. Anthony's fire; Rose, Wildfire.* **E. ambulans.** See *E., Wandering* (Illus. Dict.). **E., Bilious,** a kind accompanied by bitter eructation and vomiting, constipation or bilious diarrhea, yellowness of the skin, conjunctiva, and urine, etc. **E. bullosum,** that attended with formation of bullæ. **E. chronicum.** Synonym of *Erysipeloid.* **E. consensuale.** See *E., Symptomatic.* **E. crustosum,** that attended with an exudate which dries into crusts. **E. diffusum,** that in which the affected area is not sharply defined, the redness merging gradually with the color of the surrounding skin. **E., Edematous,** that attended with swelling. **E. erraticum.** See *E., Wandering* (Illus. Dict.). **E. erythematosum,** that resembling erythema **E., External,** that attacking the integument. **E., False.** See *E. phlegmonodes* (Illus. Dict.). **E. gangræ nosum,** that accompanied by gangrene. **E. glabrum,** that in which the skin is tightly stretched and has a smooth, shining appearance Syn., *E lævigatum.* **E., Hepatic,** a variety connected with disease of the liver. **E., Internal, E. internum,** that affecting the interior of the body, especially the mucosas. **E. læve, E. lævigatum.** See *E. glabrum.* **E., Medical,** that coming within the domain of the physician, as distinguished from that originating from wounds or trauma and within the surgeon's domain. **E. medicamentosum,** a dermatitis resembling erysipelas, but marked by rapid development, the absence of well-defined areas, and tenderness on pressure. **E. menstruale,** an erysipeloid eruption occurring on the face at the menstrual period **E. neonatorum,** that beginning in the umbilical region of newborn children before cicatrization and extending over the body. **E. nosocomiale, E. nothum,** that due to trauma. **E. odontalgicum,** that due to an alveolar abscess occurring on the cheek **E. œdematodes, E. œdematosum,** a form attended with edematous swelling and without marked redness. **E. otalgicum,** that confined to the region of the ear or due to some affection of the ear **E., Pustular, E pustulosum,** a variety of erysipelas bullosum in which the bullæ contain pus **E. serpens.** See *E., Wandering* (Illus. Dict.) **E., Serpiginous,** a form which extends by involving neighboring parts of the skin. **E. spontaneous,** that to which no external cause can be assigned. **E. spurium.** See *E., Traumatic.* **E. superficiale.** See *E. simplex* (Illus Dict.). **E., Surgical.** See *E., Traumatic* **E., Symptomatic,** that dependent on some constitutional disorder. **E., Traumatic,** that occurring in parts about a wound. Syn., *Wound-E., Surgical E.* **E., True,** that due to infection with *Streptococcus erysipelatis,* Fehleisen. See *Bacteria, Table of* (Illus. Dict.). **E. vaccinæ, E., Vaccinal, E. vaccinale,** that extending from a vaccination-wound, generally the result of secondary infection. **E. variegatum,** that marked by stripes. **E., Venous,** that accompanied by venous congestion and marked by a dark-red color which does not entirely disappear on pressure. **E. verrucosum,** that characterized by a warty or lumpy appearance. **E., Vesicular, E. vesiculosum.** See *E. bullosum.* **E., White,** a variety of erysipelatous edema in which there is no manifest dilation of the bloodvessels. **E. zona, E. zoster,** herpes zoster.

Erysipelococcus (*er-is-ip-el-o-kok' us*). A name for *Streptococcus erysipelatis,* to which erysipelas is due.

Erysipelotoxin (*er-e-sip-el-o-toks'-in*). The toxin of erysipelas.

Erysipeloid. (See Illus. Dict.) It is due to *Cladothrix dichotoma.* Syn., *Erysipelas chronicum; Erythema migrans.*

Erythema. (See Illus. Dict.) **E. ab acribus.** See *E. venenatum.* **E. ab attritu.** See *Intertrigo* (Illus. Dict.). **E. a decubitu,** that due to pressure upon the skin from decubitus. **E. æstivum,** an intense itching and burning, attended with swelling and formation of bullæ, attacking the feet and ankles of those who walk barefooted in hay-fields; it has been attributed to

the irritant action of *Ranunculus acris*. E. a frigore, E. a gelu, chilblain. **E., Amorphous,** that in which the efflorescence is irregular in outline and arrangement. **E. angeiectaticum,** Auspitz's term for rosacea in order to convey the idea of its dependence upon dilation of the cutaneous bloodvessels. **E., Annular, E. annulatum.** See *E. annulare* (Illus. Dict.). **E. anthrax,** anthrax. **E. balsamicum,** that due to administration of copaiba or other balsamics. **E., Bazin's** See *E. induratum* (Illus. Dict.). **E., Belladonna,** a form resembling the rash of scarlatina though not followed by desquamation, due to overdoses of belladonna. **E. bullosum vegetans,** Unna's name for *Pemphigus vegetans* (Illus Dict.). **E. caloricum,** that due to action of heat or cold, the first degree of burning or freezing. **E., Centrifugal, E. centrifugum.** See *E. annulare* (Illus. Dict.). **E., Choleraic,** erythema multiforme occurring in cholera patients, chiefly affecting the extremities and marked by papules bluish-red or livid in color. It has been observed as occurring at both the initial and declining stages of the disease **E. contusiforme.** See *E. nodosum* (Illus. Dict.). **E. cyanoticum,** that attended with venous engorgement imparting a blue coloration. **E. diffusum** (Braun), a form resembling scarlatina, with ill-defined outline, the red color of the affected skin merging gradually into that of the surrounding parts Syn., *Porphyra* (Retzius); *Puerperal scarlatinoid* (Littré). **E. enematogenes,** an eruption sometimes observed in children, on the anterior surface of the knees, backs of the elbows, buttocks and face, appearing from 12 to 24 hours after the administration of enemas. It lasts from 24 to 48 hours, is rarely followed by desquamation, and gives rise to no constitutional disturbance. **E. ex profluviis.** See *Intertrigo* (Illus. Dict.). **E., Hebra's.** See *E., Multiforme* (Illus Dict.). **E., Infantile.** See *E. roseola* (Illus Dict.) **E., Infectious,** a name given to erythema multiforme to express the theory of its infectious character. **E. intertriginosum, E. intertrigo.** Same as *Intertrigo*. **E., Lewin's,** of the Larynx, simple syphilitic catarrh of the larynx **E. lupinosum** See *Lupus erythematosus* (Illus Dict.). **E. mercuriale,** that due to topical application of mercury **E. migrans.** Synonym of *Erysipeloid* **E., Symptomatic,** hyperemia of the skin, either diffuse or in nonelevated patches. **E. venenatum,** that due to the direct action of toxic substances on the skin.

Erythematica (*er-ith-e-mat'-ik-ah*) [ἐρυθρός, red]. A form of idiopathic enteritis, according to Cullen. Cf. *Phlegmonodœa*.

Erythræa (*er-ith-e'-ah*) [ἐρυθραῖος, red]. A genus of gentians. **E. centaurium,** Pers , centaury, a European species; is tonic and antipyretic. Dose of extract, 5–30 gr (0.32–1.9 gm.). **E. venusta,** A. Gray, Canchalagua, a species found in California, is a valuable bitter tonic and stomachic.

Erythrate (*er-ith'-rāt*). A salt of erythric acid.

Erythrenteria (*er-ith-ren-te'-re-ah*) [ἐρυθρός, red; ἔντερον, intestine]. Hyperemia of the intestine.

Erythrism. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Broca's term for the pathologic condition exhibited by the individual having red hair in a dark-haired race free from intermixture, as among European Jews.

Erythrocentaurin (*er-ith-ro-sen-taw'-rin*) [ἐρυθρός, red; κένταυρος, centaur]. $C_9H_{14}O_5$ (Leuderich). A colorless, nonnitrogenous substance obtained from the tops of centaury, *Erythræa centaurium*, Pers., occurring in needles and having the peculiar property of being strongly reddened by exposure to sunlight and becoming decolorized by dissolving and crystallizing again.

Erythrocytolysis (*er-ith-ro-si-tol'-is is*) [ἐρυθρός, red; κυτός, cell; λύσις, a loosening]. The plasmolysis of red blood-corpuscles; the escape of soluble substances and the reduction of the volume of the corpuscle.

Erythrocytometer (*er-ith-ro-si-tom'-et-ur*) [*erythrocyte*; μέτρον, measure]. A heavy, graduated, glass capillary tube, the lumen of which is expanded near the upper end into a bulb containing a small cubical glass bead which serves as a stirrer. It is used in counting erythrocytes. Cf *Leukocytometer*.

Erythrocytorrhexis (*er-ith-ro-si-tor-reks'-is*). See *Plasmorrhexis*.

Erythrocytoschisis (*er-ith-ro-si-tos'-kis-is*) [*erythrocyte*, σχισις, cleavage]. The splitting up of red blood-corpuscles into disks resembling blood-platelets. Cf. *Plasmoschisis*.

Erythrocytosis. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. The presence in the blood, before birth, of red cells with nuclei, and with karyokinetic figures

Erythrol. (See Illus. Dict) 2. A double salt of bismuth and cinchonidin It is used in rare forms of dyspepsia in which acid reaction of the gastric juice is accompanied by the production of butyric acid. **E. Tetranitrate,** $(C_4H_7ONO_2)_2(CH \cdot ONO_2)_2$, large scales, soluble in alcohol, insoluble in water, exploding on percussion, melting at 61° C.; recommended as a substitute for amyl nitrite and nitroglycerin in angina pectoris, asthma, lead colic, and cardiac affections. Dose, ½–1 gr. (0.03–0.06 gm.).

Erythrolysin (*er-ith-rol'-is-in*). See *Hemolysin*.

Erythromannite (*er-ith-ro-man'-it*). Same as *Erythrol*.

Erythromelia (*er-ith-ro-me'-le-ah*) [ἐρυθρός, red; μέλος, limb]. An affection of the extensor surfaces of the arms and legs characterized by painless progressive redness of the skin; it is distinct from erythromelalgia.

Erythronium (*er-ith-ro'-ne-um*) [ἐρυθρός, red]. A genus of liliaceous plants **E. americanum,** a species indigenous to the United States; the bulb and all parts of the plant are emetic. Dose, 20 or 30 gr.

Erythrophile (*er-ith'-ro-fil*) [ἐρυθρός, red; φιλεῖν, to love] Auerbach's term for the red-staining nuclear substance of animal and vegetal cells. Cf. *Cyanophile; Neutrophile*.

Erythrophilous (*er-ith-rof'-il-us*) [ἐρυθρός, red; φιλεῖν, to love]. Having an especial affinity for red dyes.

Erythrophlein, Erythrophlœin. (See Illus. Dict.) **E. Hydrochlorate,** a white or yellowish powder or crystalline granules, soluble in water or alcohol. It is a local anesthetic and cardiac tonic, used chiefly in ophthalmology in 0.05% to 0.25% solution. Dose, ½ – ⅛ gr. (0.002–0.004 gm.).

Erythrophlogosis (*er-ith-ro-flo-go'-sis*) [ἐρυθρός, red; φλόγωσις, a burning]. Inflammation attended with redness.

Erythrophobia. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Fear of blushing; ereuthophobia.

Erythrophose (*er'-ith-ro-fōz*) [ἐρυθρός, red; φῶς, light]. A red phose.

Erythropityriasis (*er-ith-ro-pit-e-rī'-a-sis*). See *Pityriasis rubra* (Illus. Dict.).

Erythroplast (*er-ith'-ro-plast*). See *Erythroblast* (Illus Dict.).

Erythropyknosis (*er-ith-ro-pik-no'-sis*) [ἐρυθρός, red; πυκνός, thick]. Degenerative changes in the invaded erythrocyte, characteristic of the estivoautumnal infections. It consists in the development of a brassy appearance of the blood-cell, together with distinct crenation. [DaCosta.]

Erythrorhinia (*er-ith-ro-rin'-e-ah*) [ἐρυθρός, red; ῥίς, the nose]. The condition of having a red nose.

Erythrosclerotin (*er-ith-ro-skler'-ot-in*). See *Sclererythrin* (Illus. Dict.).

Erythrosinophil (*er-ith-ro-sin'-o-fil*) [*erythrosin*; φιλεῖν, to love]. Easily stainable with erythrosin.

Erythrosis. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. An exaggerated tendency to blush.

Escigenin, Æscigenin (*es-ij'-en-in*) [*Æsculus*, the Italian oak; γενναν, to produce] $C_{12}H_{20}O_2$. A decomposition-product of telæscin; a crystalline powder insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol.

Esciorcin, Æsciorcin (*es-e-or'-sin*) [*Æsculus*, a genus of trees; *orcin*] $C_9H_8O_4$. A product of esculetin by action of sodium amalgam. It dissolves in alkalis, green changing to red, and is used in discovering corneal defects and lesions of conjunctival epithelium, the red color being more distinct on the iris than the green color of fluorescin. Application, 1 drop of 10% to 20% aqueous solution.

Esciorcinol (*es-e-or'-sin-ol*). Same as *Esciorcin*.

Escorcin, Æscorcin (*es-kor'-sin*). See *Exciorsin*.

Esenbeckia (*es-en-bek'-e-ah*) [*v. Esenbeck*, two distinguished botanists]. A genus of rutaceous plants. **E. febrifuga**, Juss., a species found in Brazil and furnishing the Brazilian angustura bark; is prized as a febrifuge and tonic.

Eseria (*es-e'-re-ah*). See *Eserin* (Illus. Dict.).

Eseridin (*es-er'-id-in*). $C_{15}H_{23}N_3O_3$. An alkaloid from Calabar bean forming white four-sided crystals soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform, melting at 132° C. It is a laxative and motor-excitant and is recommended as a cathartic in veterinary practice. Its uses are the same as eserin, but it is only one-sixth as powerful. Subcutaneous dose, 0.01–0.02 gm.

Eserin, Eserinum. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Physostigmin*. It is used in traumatic tetanus, tonic convulsions, strychnin-poisoning, neuralgia, muscular rheumatism, chronic bronchitis, etc. Dose, $\frac{1}{100}$–$\frac{1}{60}$ gr. (0.0003–0.001 gm.). Max. dose, $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. (0.001 gm.), single. Antidotes, emetics, stomach siphon, artificial respiration, stimulants, chloral hydrate, and atropin. **E. Benzoate**, $C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_2 . C_7H_6O_2$, hard white crystals soluble in water and alcohol, melting at 116° C. Uses and doses as eserin. **E. Borate**, a white crystalline powder soluble in water; it is mydriatic; the solutions are permanent and nonirritating. Uses and dosage as eserin. **E. Hydrobromate**, white crystals soluble in water. Dose, $\frac{1}{30}$–$\frac{1}{20}$ gr. **E.-pilocarpin**, a combination of eserin and pilocarpin forming a white, crystalline, soluble powder. It is anodyne and laxative and used in veterinary practice in colic of horses. Injection, 6 gr. (0.4 gm.) in 5 c.c. of water. **E. Salicylate**, $C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_2 . C_7H_6O_3$, colorless or yellowish, lustrous crystals, soluble in 150 parts of water. It is used in 5% solutions to contract the pupil; red solutions have lost their power. It is used in intestinal atony. Dose, $\frac{1}{40}$–$\frac{1}{20}$ gr., divided into 2, 3, or 4 doses: other uses and dosage as eserin. **E. Sulfate**, a white or yellowish crystalline powder with bitter taste, soluble in water and alcohol; melts at 105° C. Uses and dosage as eserin. It is used hypodermically in veterinary practice for colic. Dose, 1½ gr. (0.1 gm.). **E. Tartrate**, $(C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_2)_2C_4H_6O_6$, a crystalline deliquescent mass, soluble in water. Uses and dosage as eserin.

Esoethmoiditis (*es-o-eth-moid-i'-tis*) [ἔσω, within; *ethmoiditis*]. Endostetitis of the ethmoid.

Esohyperphoria (*es-o-hi-pur-fo'-re-ah*) [ἔσω, within; ὑπέρ, over; φορός, tending]. Excessive esophoria.

Esophageurysma, Œsophageurysma (*e-so-faj-ur-is'-mah*) [οἰσοφάγος, esophagus; εὐρύνειν, to widen]. Abnormal dilation of the esophagus.

Esophagitis, Œsophagitis. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Dysphagia inflammatoria*. **E. catarrhalis**, desquamative catarrh of the esophagus occurring in both acute and chronic form, with thickening, separation, and sloughing of the epithelium, catarrhal ulceration, and in chronic cases with hypertrophic thickening of the mucosa. **E. corrosiva**, inflammation and mortification of greater or less degree, of the walls of the esophagus, due to swallowing corrosive poison. **E. follicularis**, swelling of the mucous glands of the esophagus, tending to follicular ulceration; the etiology is unknown. **E. phlegmonosa**, suppurative inflammation of the submucosa of the esophagus, of greater or less extent, and generally secondary to the incarceration of some foreign body or to perforation of a neighboring focus of suppuration. **E. variolosa**, smallpox eruption upon the mucosa of the esophagus.

Esophagoectasis (*e-sof-aj-o-ek'-tas-is*) [*esophagus*; ἐκτείνειν, to stretch]. Diffuse spindle-form dilation of the esophagus, almost always due to stenosis of the cardia.

Esophagoenterostomy (*e-sof-aj-o-en-ter-os'-to-me*) [*esophagus*, *enterostomy*]. Schlatter's operation for the total exturpation of the stomach; the esophagus is first sutured to the duodenum.

Esophagometer (*e-sof-aj-om'-et-ur*) [*esophagus*, μέτρον, measure]. An instrument for measuring the esophagus.

Esophagoplasty (*e-sof-aj-o-plast'-e*) [*esophagus*, πλάσσειν, to shape]. Plastic surgery of the esophagus.

Esophagoptosis (*e-sof-aj-o-to'-sis*) [*esophagus*; πτῶσις, a falling]. Prolapse of the esophagus.

Esophagorrhea (*e-sof-aj-or-e'-ah*) [*esophagus*, ῥεῖν, to flow]. A discharge from the esophagus.

Esophagostoma (*e-sof-aj-os'-to-mah*) [*esophagus*, στόμα, a mouth]. An abnormal aperture or passage into the esophagus.

Esophagostomy. (See Illus. Dict.) **E. externa**, the surgical opening of the esophagus from the surface of the neck for the removal of foreign bodies. **E. interna**, incision of the esophagus from the inside by means of the esophagotome for relief of stricture.

Esosis (*es-o'-sis*) [εἰς, into, ὠθεῖν, to push]. A curvature.

Esosmosis, Esosmus (*es-os-mo'-sis, es-os'-mus*) [εἰς, into; ὠσμός, a thrusting]. See *Endosmosis* (Illus. Dict.).

Esosphenoiditis (*es-os-fen-oid-i'-tis*) [ἔσω, within; *sphenoid*]. Osteomyelitis of the sphenoid bone.

Esotery (*es-o'-ter-e*) [ἔσω, the inner]. The property or condition of arising within the organism. Cf. *Exotery*.

Esothyropexy (*es-o-thi-ro-peks'-e*). See *Exothyropexy*.

Espnoic (*esp-no'-ik*) [εἰς, in; πνοή, vapor]. 1. Inspiratory. 2. Relating to the injection of gases or vapors.

Esquamatus (*e-skwam-a'-tus*) [*e*, priv.; *squama*, a scale]. Without scales.

Essentialism (*es-en'-shal-izm*) [*essentia*, essence]. The theory that diseases are not the results of a local morbid process, but specific entities and to be cured only with specifics.

Essentiality (*es-en-she-al'-it-e*). The specific character of a disease as opposed to its origin from a local morbid process.

Estagnon (*es-tan'-yon*) [Fr.]. A tinned copper jar in which orange-flower water is exported from southern France.

Esthesioblast (*es-the'-ze-o-blast*) [αἴσθησις, sensation; βλαστός, germ]. Same as *Ganglioblast*.

Esthesioneure (*es-the'-ze-o-nūr*) [αἴσθησις, perception; νεῦρον, nerve]. A sensory neuron.

Esthesionosis (*es-the-se-o-no'-sis*) [αἴσθησις, sensation; νόσος, disease]. See *Esthesiodermia* (Illus. Dict.).

Esthesiophysiology (*es-the-se-o-fiz-e-ol'-o-je*). See *Esthesophysiology* (Illus. Dict.).

Estriasis, Œstriasis (*es-tri-a'-sis*) [*Œstrus*, a genus of dipterous insects]. Myiasis due to the larvas of the *Œstrus*.

Estromenstruation, Œstromenstruation (*es-tro-men-stru-a'-shun*) [*estrum; menstruation*]. The menstrual function and phenomena analogous to the estruation of the lower animals

Estrus, Œstrus. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 Heape's term for the climax of the sexual season, the special period of desire in the female during which fruitful coitus is possible. Cf. *Anestrum; Metestrum; Proestrum.* **E., Abnormal**, a period of sexual desire in [illegible] pregnancy or at times when the organs [illegible] normally quiescent (anestrous stage).

Estuarium. (See Illus Dict.) 2 A tube through which a hot cautery iron can be passed to the part to be operated upon.

Esuritis (*es-u-rit'-tis*) [*esuries*, hunger] Gastric ulceration from inanition

Etesticulation (*e-tes-tik-u-la'-shun*). See *Castration* (Illus. Dict.)

Ethalate (*eth' al-āt*). A salt of ethalic (palmitic) acid

Ethanediamid (*eth-ān-di'-am-id*) See *Ovamid* (Illus Dict.)

Ethanedioxylureid (*eth-ān-di-oks-il-u'-re-id*) See *Oxalylurea* (Illus Dict.).

Ethannitril (*eth-an-nit'-tril*) See *Acetonitril*

Ethanol (*eth'-an-ol*). See *Alcohol, Ethyl* (Illus. Dict.)

Ethene. (See Illus Dict.) **E. Chlorid, Monochlorinated**, $C_2H_3Cl_3$, a colorless, fragrant liquid obtained from vinyl chlorid by action of antimony pentachlorid; boils at 114° C; sp. gr 1.458 at 9° C. It is used as an anesthetic.

Ether. (See Illus Dict.) Syn., *Ethyl oxid, Ethylic ether, Sulfuric ether.* 3 As used by Hoffmann, it corresponded to the "pneuma" of the ancients, a sort of vis vitæ, a motor principle, and at the same time a perceptive soul; it was stored in the medulla and circulated in a double way in the body. [Park.] Cf *Soul, Stahl's; Force, Animal* **E., Acetophenonacetylparamidophenol**, a hypnotic and antipyretic. Syn., *Hypnacetin* **E., Alcoholic Muriatic**, a mixture of equal parts of ethyl chlorid and alcohol **E., Aldehyd.** See *Crotonaldehyd* (Illus. Dict.) **E., Allophanic**, an allophanate of a hydrocarbon radicle. **E., Allylacetic**, an allylacetate of a compound radicle, applied usually to ethyl allylacetate. **E., Allylic.** See *E., Allyl* (Illus Dict.). **E., Allylmethyl**, C_4H_8O, a colorless liquid obtained by action of allyliodid on sodium methylate Syn., *Allyl and methyl oxid; Allylmethyl oxid* **E., Allylphenyl**, $C_9H_{10}O$, an isomer of allylphenol, a colorless, strongly refractive liquid, formed by the action of sodium phenylate upon a bromid. Syn., *Allylphenyl oxid, Allylphenylic oxid.* **E., Ammoniacal**, a combination of ammonium chlorid, 1 part, dissolved in 1 part of distilled water with the addition of 1 part each of quicklime and sulfuric acid distilled in a receptacle surrounded by ice. **E., Amylic, E., Diamyl.** See *Amyl Oxid.* **E., Amyloacetic.** Same as *Amyl Acetate.* **E., Amylonitric.** See *Amyl Nitrate.* **E., Anesthetic.** 1. A mixture of ether, 20 parts, rhigolene, 80 parts; and petroleum ether, 80 parts; it is used as a local anesthetic. 2. A mixture of absolute alcohol and ether, each 1 part, and petroleum ether, 4 parts **E., Aran's.** See *Ethidene Chlorid* (Illus. Dict.). **E., Benzhydrolic**, $(C_6H_5)_2 = CH - O - CH = (C_6H_5)_2$, a decomposition-product of benzhydrol. **E., Benzoic.** See *Ethyl Benzoate.* **E., Benzoylacetic.** See *Ethyl Benzoylacetate.* **E., Benzyl**, a combination of **oxygen** with benzyl and another radicle. **E., Boric, ethyl** monoborate. **E., Bromic.** See *Ethyl Bromid* (Illus. Dict.) **E., Butyl, E., Butylic, E., Butyric.** See *Ethyl Butyrate* **E., Cantharidic**, a combination of cantharidic acid with an alcohol radicle. **E., Capric**, ethyl caprate or any caprate of an alcoholic radicle. **E., Caproic**, a caproate of an alcoholic radicle, particularly ethyl caproate **E., Carbanilic**, a phenylmethane, a salt composed of carbanilic acid and a compound radicle. **E., Carbomethylic**, ethyl methyl carbonate. **E., Carbonic**, ethyl carbonate or any ethereal salt of carbonic acid. **E., Carbonic, Normal or Neutral.** See *Ethyl Carbonate.* **E., Catecholdimethyl.** See *Veratrol.* **E., Cetylethyl**, $C_2H_5 - O - C_{16}H_{33}$, a crystalline compound of cetyl, ethyl, and oxygen. **E., Chloric**, a mixture of chloroform and alcohol. **E., Chlorinated Muriatic** See *Ethidene Chlorid* (Illus. Dict.). **E., Chlormethylmenthyl-**, $C_{10}H_{19} - O - CH_2Cl$, obtained from the action of formaldehyd upon menthol in the presence of hydrochloric acid. It is used in the treatment of catarrhal affections of the air-passages. Syn., *Forman.* **E., Cinnamic**, a cinnamate of an organic radicle, particularly ethyl cinnamate **E., Cinnyl-ethyl**, $C_6H_5 . C_3H_4 . O . C_2H_5$, a heavy liquid boiling at a high temperature. **E., Citric**, a combination of citric acid and an organic base, particularly ethyl citrate. **E., Compound**, a salt of an alcohol radicle. **E., Compound Anesthetic**, a combination of equal parts of rhigolene and anhydrous ethyl ether employed as a spray to produce local anesthesia **E.-cone**, an apparatus for administering ether. **E., Creasotoleic.** See *Oleocreasote.* **E., Cyanic.** 1. Ethyl allophanate. 2. Ethyl cyanate, or any cyanate of a compound radicle. **E., Dicinnyl**, $(C_6H_5 \quad C_9H_4)_2O$, a thick, oily liquid with odor of cinnamon, obtained from cinnyl alcohol by heating with boron trioxid. **E., Diethylcarbonic.** Same as *Ethyl Carbonate* **E., Diphenyl**, $(C_6H_5)_2O$, a crystalline substance obtained from phenol by action of diazobenzene sulfate, melting at 28° C., boiling at 246° C., soluble in alcohol and ether, but not in water Syn., *Diphenyl oxid* **E.-effect**, paralysis of the muscles closing the glottis, occurring in animals deeply narcotized with sulfuric ether **E., Ethylidenedimethyl.** See *Dimethylacetal* **E., Ethylmethyl**, $CH_3O \quad C_2H_5$, obtained from sodium methylate by the action of ethyl iodid, it is said to be an effectual anesthetic free from baleful effects. **E., Formic.** See *Ethyl Formate.* **E., Formylparamidophenyl**, white, glossy, tasteless scales soluble in boiling water, alcohol, and ether, obtained from a fusion of para-amido-phenyl-ether hydrochlorid, sodium formate and formic acid. **E., Glycidic**, ethereal salts obtained from glycide. **E., Glycol**, a compound of ethylene with oxygen or with an acid radicle. **E., Guaiacol-oleic.** See *Oleoguaiacol.* **E., Halogen, E., Halogenic, E., Haloid**, a combination of an alcohol radicle (ethyl, methyl, etc.) with a halogen. **E., Homopyrocatecholmonomethyl.** See *Creasol* (Illus. Dict.). **E., Hydramyl**, a local anesthetic consisting of equal parts of hydramyl and anhydrous ether **E., Hydrochloric.** See *Ethyl Chlorid* (Illus. Dict.). **E., Hydrochloric, Chlorinated.** See *Ethidene Chlorid* (Illus. Dict.). **E., Hydrochloric, Monochlorinated**, $C_2H_4Cl_2$, a colorless liquid isomer of ethylene bichlorid, which it resembles in odor, but differs from it in intensity. **E., Hydrocyanic**, ethyl cyanid. **E., Hydrosulfuric**, ethyl mercaptan. **E., Iodhydric.** See *Ethyl Iodid* (Illus. Dict.). **E., Isobutyric**, ethyl butyrate. **E., Lactic.** See *Ethyl Lactate.* **E.-menthol-chloroform**, a combination

of ether, 15 parts; chloroform, 10 parts; and menthol, 1 part; it is used as an anesthetic spray. **E., Methacrylic,** $C_4H_5O_2C_2H_5$, a very transparent, colorless liquid with offensive odor. Syn., *Ethylmethacrylate.* **E., Methylacetoacetic.** See *Ethyl* and *Methyl Acetoacetate.* **E., Methylated, E., Methylethylic, E., Methylic-ethylic,** absolute ethylic ether saturated at 0° C. with methylic ether. **E., Methylethyl,** C_3H_8O, a mixed ether composed of one molecule of ethyl and one of methyl combined with one atom of oxygen. It is used as an anesthetic. Syn., *E., Three-carbon.* **E., Methylphenyl.** See *Anisol* (Illus. Dict.). **E., Mucic.** See *Ethyl Mucate.* **E., Muriatic.** See *Ethyl Chlorid* (Illus. Dict.). **E.-nephritis.** See under *Nephritis.* **E., Officinal Pure.** See *E. fortior* (Illus. Dict.). **E., Oxy-, E., Oxygen,** an oxid of a hydrocarbon **E., Ozone, E., Ozonic, E., Ozonized,** a mixture of ether, hydrogen peroxid, and alcohol. It is used in diabetes and whooping-cough. Dose, 2–4 gm., 3 times daily. It is used also as a local antiseptic in scarlet fever. **E., Para-allyl-phenyl-methylic.** See *Anethol* (Illus. Dict.). **E., Petroleum.** See *Petroleum Ether* and *Benzinum* (Illus. Dict.). **E., Phenylamyl.** See *Amyl Carbolate.* **E., Phosphorated,** a preparation obtained by macerating 2 or 3 parts of finely divided phosphorus in 100 parts of ether. **E.-pneumonia.** See under *Pneumonia.* **E., Pyroacetic.** See *Acetone* (Illus. Dict.). **E., Quinic,** a body derived from the distillation of calcium quinate with sulfuric acid and alcohol; it is recommended for inhalation in intermittent fever. **E., Rectified Commercial,** that purified by frequent distillation. **E., Resorcinol-dimethyl.** See *Dimethylresorcin.* **E., Spirit of,** a solution of ether in twice its volume of alcohol. **E.-strain.** See *Electric Strain.* **E., Stronger.** See *E. fortior* (Illus. Dict.). **E., Sulfurated,** a mixture of sulfur, 1 part; ether, 10 parts. It is used in cholera, in teaspoonful doses mixed with carbonated water. **E., Sulfuric.** See *Ether* (2) (Illus. Dict.). **E., Syrup of, Syrupus ætheris, S. cum ætherе,** a syrup containing 5% each of ether and alcohol. **E., Terebinthinated,** a combination of ether, 4 parts, and oil of turpentine, 1 to 2 parts. It is used in treatment of gall-stone. Dose, 10–20 drops. **E., Three-carbon,** methyl ethyl ether. **E., Vitriolic.** See *Ether* (2) (Illus. Dict.). **E., Wiggers' Anesthetic.** See *Ethyl Chlorid, Polychlorated*

Etherene (*eth'-ur-ēn*). See *Ethene* (Illus. Dict.)

Ethereous (*e-the'-re-us*). See *Ethereal* (Illus. Dict.).

Etheride (*e'-thur-id*). A comprehensive term for any combination of formyl with a haloid.

Etherification (*e-ther-if-ik-a'-shun*) [*æther,* ether; *facere,* to make]. The formation of an ether from an alcohol.

Etherin, Etherine (*e'-thur-in, -ēn*). 1. $C_{16}H_{32}$ (?). A solid crystalline body isomeric with cetylene, melting at 110° C., obtained from ethene by distillation; it is a constituent of light oil of wine. 2. A toxin extracted in ether, by Auclair, from tubercle bacilli. Syn., *Etherobacillin.*

Etherion (*e-the'-re-on*) A gas found in the air by Brush (Chas. F.), 1898, with a heat conductivity one hundred times that of oxygen.

Etherioscope (*e-the'-re-o-skōp*) [*æther,* ether; σκοπεῖν, to examine]. An apparatus for estimating the proportions of ether or of acetic acid to water in a given solution.

Etherize (*e'-thur-iz*). To bring under the influence of ether.

Etherobacillin (*e-thur-o-bas-il'-in*) See *Etherin* (2).

Etherochloroform (*e-thur-o-klo'-ro-form*). A mixture of ether and chloroform employed in long-continued anesthesia.

Etherol (*e'-thur-ol*). A constituent of light oil of wine formed from ethene by distillation; it is an oily, liquid product of alcohol by excessive action of sulfuric acid.

Etherone (*e'-thur-ōn*). A light, very volatile liquid formed with heavy oil of wine in the dry distillation of the sulfovinates.

Etheryl (*e'-thur-il*). See *Ethylene* (Illus. Dict.).

Ethidene. (See Illus. Dict.) **E.-hydramin.** See *Aldehyd ammonia.*

Ethin, Ethine (*eth'-in, -ēn*). See *Acetylene* (Illus. Dict.)

Ethinyl (*eth'-in-il*). $C_2H:CH.C\equiv$. A quinquivalent radicle.

Ethiomopemphigus (*eth-e-o-mo-pem'-fe-gus*) [ἐθισμος, accustomed; πέμφιξ, a pustule]. Continued or habitual pemphigus.

Ethionate (*eth'-e-on-āt*). A salt of ethionic acid.

Ethionic (*eth-e-on'-ik*) [*ethylene,* θεῖον, sulfur]. Made up of ethylene and a sulfur compound. **E Anhydrid,** $C_2H_4O_2S_2O_4$, ethionic acid deprived of the elements of water; a colorless crystalline substance

Ethmocarditis (*eth-mo-kar-di'-tis*) [ἠθμός, a sieve, καρδία, heart]. Inflammation of the connective tissue of the heart.

Ethmodermitis (*eth-mo-durm-i'-tis*) [ἠθμός, a sieve; δέρμα, the skin]. Inflammation of the connective tissue of the skin

Ethmoiditis. (See Illus. Dict.) **E., Anterior,** inflammation of the ventral part of the ethmoid **E., Necrosing,** a disease marked by inflammation of the nasal tributaries of the ethmoid bone and its mucoperiosteal lining, with enlargement of the inferior turbinated process and the occurrence of spicules of necrosed bone in the body of the tumor

Ethmoidofrontal (*eth-moid'-o-frunt'-al*). Relating to the ethmoid and frontal bones.

Ethmolacrimal (*eth-mo-lak'-re-mal*) Relating to the junction of the ethmoid and lacrimal bones

Ethmopalatine (*eth-mo-pal'-a-ten*). Relating to the ethmoid and palatal bones, area, or

Ethmophlogosis (*eth mo-flo-gō'-sis*). (Illus. Dict.)

Ethmosphenoidal (*eth-mo-sfen-oid'-al*). Relating to the ethmoid and sphenoid bones.

Ethmoturbinals (*eth-mo tur'-bin-als*). The ethmoturbinal bones.

Ethmovomerine (*eth-mo-vo'-mur-ēn*). Relating to the ethmoid bone and the vomer.

Ethnography (*eth-nog'-ra-fe*) [ἔθνος, nation; γράφειν, to write]. A description of the races of men

Ethology (*eth-ol'-o-je*) [ἔθος, custom, usage]. The study of the instinct, intelligence, habits, manners, and behavior of animals. The science of the external conditions of existence which pertain to organisms as individuals and at the same time regulate their relations to other organisms and to the inorganic environment. [Weismann]

Ethoxid (*eth-oks'-id*). R.O.C_2H_5. A compound of ethyl, oxygen, and a radicle or element; an ethylate.

Ethyl. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Deutyl.* **E.-acetanilid,** $C_{10}H_{13}NO$, white crystals soluble in alcohol, melting at 50° C., obtained from ethyl anilin and acetyl chlorid by heating. It is analgesic and antipyretic. Syn., *Acetethylanilid.* **E. Acetate.** See *Ether, Acetic* (Illus. Dict.). **E. Acetoacetate,** $C_6H_{10}O_3$, a fragrant liquid derived from ethyl acetate by action of sodium and acetic acid with heat. Sp. gr. 1.030 at 15° C., boils at 180°–181° C. It strikes a Bordeaux red color with a solution of ferric chlorid, which distin-

guishes it from acetone. Syn., *Diacetic ether.* **E.-alizarin,** $C_{34}H_{32}O_8$, a yellow crystalline body insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol. **E. Allophanate,** $C_4H_8N_2O_3$, lustrous prismatic needles, without taste or odor, soluble in acids, melting at 190° C. **E.-ammonium Chlorid.** See *Ethylamin Chlorid.* **E.-anilin,** $C_8H_{11}N$, a reaction-product of anilin and ethyl bromid, occurring as a yellowish oily liquid; boils at 204° C.; sp. gr. 0.954 at 18° C. **E.benzene,** C_8H_{10}, obtained from benzene and aluminium chlorid by action of ethyl chlorid. It is a colorless liquid; boils at 136° C.; sp. gr. 0.867 at 20° C. **E. Benzoate,** $C_9H_{10}O_2$, an aromatic liquid, soluble in alcohol; boils at 212°–213° C. It is used in the manufacture of artificial fruit essences. Syn, *Benzoic ether* **E. Benzoylacetate,** $C_{11}H_{12}O_3$, a strongly refractive, fragrant liquid; boils at 265°–270° C. Syn, *Benzoylacetic ether.* **E.-benzoylecgonin.** See *Cocaethylin.* **E. Bichlorid.** See *Ether, Hydrochloric, Monochlorinated* **E. Bisulphid,** $C_4H_{10}S_2$, a highly inflammable, colorless, oily liquid with odor of garlic; sp gr 0.9927 at 20° C.; soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform, slightly soluble in water, boils at 153° C., burns blue **E. Butyrate,** $C_6H_{12}O_2$, a colorless liquid with fragrance of pineapples, soluble in alcohol, slightly [illegible] about 121° C., sp. gr 0.9004 at 0° C. Syn, *Butyl ether, Butylic ether, Butyric ether.* **E. Butyrate, Monobromated,** $C_6H_{11}BrO_2$, a colorless liquid; boils at 178° C.; sp. gr. 1.345 at 12° C. **E.-cacodyl,** a univalent arsenic radicle Syn., *Diethylarsin.* **E. Caproate, E. Capronate,** $C_8H_{16}O_2$, a colorless, fragrant liquid, sp. gr 0.889 at 0° C.; boils at 167° C. **E. Caprylate,** $C_{10}H_{20}O_2$, a colorless liquid with fragrance of pineapples, soluble in alcohol; boils at 205°–206° C.; sp gr. 0.884 at 0° C. **E Carbamate.** See *Urethane* (Illus. Dict.). **E. Carbanilate.** See *Euphorin* (Illus Dict.). **E.-carbinol,** primary propyl alcohol. **E. Carbolate, E. Phenate.** See *Phenetol* (Illus Dict.). **E. Carbonate,** $C_5H_{10}O_3$, an inflammable, colorless, fragrant liquid soluble in alcohol and ether, boils at 126° C; sp. gr. 0.999 at 0° C. **E.-carbonate,** a salt of ethyl carbonic acid. **E.-chloralurethane.** See *Somnal* (Illus Dict.) **E. Chlorid, Chlorinated.** See *Chlorethylene Chlorid.* **E. Chlorid, Polychlorated,** a combination of chlorinated ethyl chlorids; a clear, colorless liquid with aromatic odor, miscible in alcohol and ether. It is a local anesthetic and irritant. **E. Chlorocarbonate,** $C_3H_5ClO_2$, a colorless, mobile liquid with pungent taste and odor, soluble in alcohol; boils at 94° C.; sp. gr 1.144 at 15° C. **E. Cinnamate,** $C_{11}H_{12}O_2$, a limpid, fragrant, oily liquid soluble in ether; boils at 271° C., sp. gr 1.066 at 0° C. Syn., *Cinnamic ether; Cinnamylic ether.* **E. Citrate,** $C_{12}H_{20}O_7$, a thick, oily, bitter liquid, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether; boils at 294° C.; sp. gr. 1.137 at 20° C. Syn., *Triethyl ether of citric acid; Citric ether.* **E.-codein,** morphin ethylate **E. and Copper Acetoacetate,** $CuC_{12}H_{18}O_6$, green acicular crystals, soluble in alcohol, benzene-ether, or carbon disulfate; melts at 182° C. Syn., *Copper acetoacetic ether.* **E. Cyanacetate,** $C_5H_7NO_2$, a heavy colorless liquid; boils at 207° C.; sp. gr. 1.066. **E. Cyanid,** C_2H_5CN, a poisonous mobile liquid with odor of ether, soluble in water and alcohol; boils at 97°–98° C; sp. gr 0.801 at 0° C. **E. Dichloracetate,** $C_4H_6Cl_2O_2$, a liquid substance boiling at 156°–157° C.; sp. gr. 1.29 at 22°. **E. Disuccinate,** $C_8H_{14}O_4$, a liquid boiling at 226° C. It is used as a local irritant. **E. Enanthate, E. Œnanthate,** a product of the etherification of the higher monobasic fatty acids; it is a clear, colorless oil, soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform; sp. gr. 0.864–0.87. It is stimulant and aromatic. **E. Formate,** $C_3H_6O_2$, colorless mobile liquid with fragrance of peach kernels, soluble in ether, water, and alcohol; boils at 55° C.; sp. gr 0.937 at 0° C. It is hypnotic and analgesic. Dose, 1–2 fl. drams (3.7–7.5 c.c.). Syn., *Formic ether* **E. Heptylate,** $C_2H_5 \cdot O \cdot C_7H_{15}$, a fragrant mobile liquid; boils at 165° C.; sp. gr. 0.790. **E. Hydrate,** ordinary alcohol. **E.-kairin.** See *Kairin* (Illus. Dict.) **E. Lactate,** $C_5H_{10}O_3$, a yellowish or colorless limpid liquid, soluble in water; boils at 154.4° C.; sp. gr. 1.031 at 19° C., it is hypnotic and sedative. Dose, 8–16 m (0.5–1 c.c.). **E. Malonate,** $C_7H_{12}O_4$, a bitter liquid with slightly aromatic taste; boils at 198° C.; sp. gr. 1.061 at 15° C. **E. Mercaptan,** C_2H_6S, a colorless, highly inflammable liquid with an odor of garlic, soluble in alcohol and ether and slightly soluble in water; boils at 36.2° C.; sp. gr. 0.8391 at 20° C. Syn, *Hydrosulfuric ether.* **E. and Methyl Acetoacetate,** $C_7H_{12}O_3$, a colorless liquid; boils at 186.8° C.; sp. gr 1.009 at 6° C. Syn., *Methylacetoacetic ether.* **E. Monochloracetate,** $C_4H_7ClO_2$, an oily, pungent liquid; boils at 145° C.; sp. gr. 1.158 at 20° C. Syn., *Monochloracetic ether; Ethyl ether of monochloracetic acid.* **E.-morphin Hydrochlorate.** See *Dionin.* **E. Mucate,** $C_{10}H_{18}O_8 = C_6H_4(OH)_4(CO.OC_2H_5)_2$, a substance derived from mucic acid by the action of sulfuric acid and alcohol with heat. Syn., *Mucic ether* **E. Mustard Oil.** See *E. Thiocarbimid* **E. Nitrate,** $C_2H_5NO_3$, a colorless inflammable liquid, miscible in alcohol and ether; boils at 86° C., sp. gr. 1.132 at 0° C **E. Nitrite,** $C_2H_5NO_2$, a very volatile, yellowish, inflammable, ethereal liquid; boils at about 170° C.; it is used in alcoholic solution and called sweet spirits of niter. **E. Octoate.** Same as *E. Caprylate.* **E. Œnanthate.** See *E. Enanthate.* **E. Oxalacetate,** $C_8H_{12}O_5$, a colorless oily liquid; boils at 132° C. at 24 Mm.; sp. gr. 1.159 at 23° C. **E. Oxalate,** $C_6H_{10}O_4$, a colorless oily liquid, soluble in alcohol; boils at 186° C.; sp. gr 1.079 at 20° C. **E. Oxid** See *Ether* (2) (Illus. Dict.) **E. Oxid, Hydrated,** ethyl alcohol. **E. Pelargonate,** $C_{11}H_{21}O_2$, an aromatic, colorless, oily liquid with the fragrance of quinces, soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform, boils at 227°–228° C.; sp. gr. 0.865 at 17.5° C. It is used in the manufacture of artificial quince essence **E.phenacetin,** $C_{12}H_{17}O_2N$, a reaction-product of ethyl iodid and phenacetin sodium; a yellowish, oily liquid, soluble in ether and chloroform, insoluble in water, boils at 330°–335° C. It is a hypnotic. **E. Phenate.** See *Phenetol* (Illus. Dict.). **Ethylphenylketone,** $C_9H_{10}O$, a fragrant liquid obtained from benzoyl chlorid by action of zinc ethyl; boils at 218° C.; sp. gr. 1.009 at 0° C. **E. Propionate,** $C_5H_{10}O_2$, a colorless liquid; boils at 98.8° C.; sp. gr. 0.911 at 0° C. **E.-propionyl.** See *Propione* (Illus. Dict.). **E.-propyl.** See *Pentane* (Illus. Dict.). **E.-propylene.** See *Amylene* (Illus. Dict.). **E.-pyoktanin,** is recommended in surgery and ophthalmology as more active than ordinary pyoktanin. **E.pyridin.** Same as *β-Lutidin.* **E. Salicylate,** $C_9H_{10}O_3$, a nearly colorless liquid, soluble in alcohol; boils at 231.5° C.; sp. gr 1.184 at 20° C. **E. Sebacate,** $C_{14}H_{26}O_4$, a nearly colorless liquid with peculiar odor; boils at 307°–308° C.; sp. gr. 0.965 at 16° C. **E. and Succinyl Succinate,** $C_{12}H_{16}O_6$, light-green crystals with an intense light-blue fluorescence, soluble in alcohol and ether; melts at 127° C. Syn., *Succinyl succinic ether.* **E. Sulfate,** $C_4H_6SO_4$, an oily, colorless, very acid liquid obtained by the action of sulfuric acid on alcohol, soluble in water and alcohol. Syn., *Ethylsulfuric acid; Sulfethylic acid; Sulfovinic acid, Monoethyl sulfate.*

E. Sulfid, $C_4H_{10}S$, an oily liquid with an odor of garlic, soluble in alcohol; melts at 93° C.; sp. gr. 0.837 at 20° C. **E. Sulfocyanate,** C_3H_5NS, a mobile oil without color, miscible in alcohol and ether, insoluble in water; boils at 146° C.; sp. gr. 1.033. **E. Tartrate,** $C_8H_{14}O_6$, a heavy, odorless, oily liquid, soluble in alcohol; boils at 280° C; sp. gr. 1.210 at 14° C. **E.-thallin,** $C_{17}H_{17}NO$, an antipyretic alkaloid **E. Thiocarbimid,** C_3H_5NS, a biting liquid; boils at 133° C; sp gr 1.019 at 0°. It is used as a local irritant in rheumatism, etc Syn, *Ethyl mustard oil.* **E. Trichloracetate,** $C_4H_5Cl_3O_2$, a colorless, oily liquid with the odor of peppermint; boils at 164° C.; sp. gr. 1.369 at 15° C **E.-urethane** See *Urethane* (Illus. Dict.). **E. Valeranate, E Valerate, E. Valerianate,** $C_7H_{14}O_2$, a reaction-product of sodium isovalerianate, alcohol, and sulfuric acid, forming a colorless liquid, boiling at about 134° C.; sp gr. 0.885 at 0° C It is antispasmic and sedative. Dose, 1–2 drops several times daily. Syn, *Isovaleric ether.* **E.vanillin,** $C_8H_7(C_9H_9O)_2$, a crystalline body obtained from action of ethyl iodid on a solution of potassium vanillate in boiling alcohol Syn, *Ethylmethyl protocatechuic aldehyd.*

Ethylamin. (See Illus Dict.) **E. Chlorid,** C_2H_5NCl, obtained from ethyl chlorid by the action of boiling alcoholic ammonia; it occurs in large deliquescent crystals, soluble in water and alcohol; melts at 76°–80° C. Syn., *Ethylammonium chlorid; Monoethylamin hydrochlorate* **E.diamin-mercury Citrate,** a disinfectant for hands and surgical instruments **E. Iodid,** C_2H_8NI, obtained from boiling ethyl iodid and absolute alcohol by action of ammonium, it occurs in transparent, very deliquescent crystals, soluble in water and alcohol. Syn., *Ethylammonium iodid, Monoethylamin hydroiodate* **E. Sulfate,** $C_4H_{16}N_2SO_4$, a deliquescent gummy mass. **E. Urate** is soluble in water; it is used as a remedy for gout and vesical calculi.

Ethylation (*eth-il-a'-shun*). The act or process of combining with ethyl.

Ethylene. (See Illus Dict.) **E.-chlorhydrin,** $C_2H_4Cl.OH$, a colorless, sweet liquid soluble in water, first obtained by Wurtz from saturating ethyl alcohol with hydrochloric-acid gas. Sp gr 1.223 at 0° C.; boils at 128° C. Syn., *Monochlorethyl alcohol, Glycol chlorhydrin.* **E. Chlorid, Monochlorinated,** $C_2H_3Cl_3$, a colorless liquid with pleasant odor, obtained from vinyl chlorid by action of antimony pentachlorid; sp. gr. 1.458 at 9° C; boils at 114° C. It is used as an anesthetic Syn, *Vinyl trichlorid, Monochlorethylene chlorid.* **E. Dichlorid.** See *Ethene Chlorid* (Illus Dict.). **E. Glycol.** See *Glycol* (Illus Dict.). **E.-guaiacol.** See *Guaiacol Ethylenate* **E. Iodid,** $C_2H_4I_2$, colorless needles or prisms; sp. gr. 2.07; soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 81°–82° C. Syn., *Diiodethane.*

Ethylenediamin. (See Illus. Dict.) It is a solvent of albumin and fibrin and is used in diphtheria. **E.-cresol,** a colorless liquid used as a wound antiseptic. **E.-silver-phosphate.** See *Argentamin.* **E. Tricresol,** a mixture of ethylenediamin, 10 parts; tricresol, 10 parts; distilled water, 500 parts; a clear liquid turning slightly yellow in the air; it has an alkaline reaction and is used as an antiseptic in 0.1% to 1% solution. Syn., *Kresamin.*

Ethylenethenyldiamin (*eth-il-en eth-en-il-di-am'-in*). See *Lysidin.*

Ethylenimid, Ethylenimin (*eth-il-en-im'-id, -in*). 1. See *Piperazin* (Illus. Dict.). 2. C_2H_5N. A nonposionous base found by Kunz (1888) in cholera cultures and believed to be identical with spermin.

Ethylic (*eth-il'-ik*) Relating to or obtained from ethyl. **E. Alcohol,** ethyl alcohol. **E. Aldehyd,** acetic aldehyd.

Ethylization (*eth-il-i-za'-shun*) [*ethyl*]. The induction of the physiologic effects of ethyl bromid

Ethylize (*eth'-il-iz*). To anesthetize with ethyl bromid.

Ethylism (*eth'-il-izm*) Poisoning by ethyl alcohol.

Ethylol (*eth'-il-ol*) Ethyl chlorid

Etiology, Ætiology. (See Illus Dict.) 2. The science of the causes of the phenomena of life and their relation to physical laws in general.

Etionymous, Ætionymous (*e-ti-on'-im-us*) [*aitia,* a cause; *ὄνυμα,* name] A term derived from the name of a cause; it is applied to diseases, *e.g.*, alcoholism, lead-colic.

Etypic, Etypical (*e-tip'-ik, -al*) [*e,* without; *τυπος,* a type] See *Atypic* (Illus Dict.).

Eubiol (*u'-be-ol*) A preparation of hemoglobin

Eubiose (*u'-be-ōz*) A highly concentrated proprietary hematogenous substance

Eucain (*u'-ka-in*). The commercial name for a local anesthetic used as a substitute for cocain *a*-**E., Eucain A, Alpha-E.,** $C_{19}H_{27}NO_4$, a benzoylmethyl-tetra-methyl-γ-oxy-piperidincarboxylic-methylester, occurring in glossy prisms melting at 104° C The hydrochlorate is used. Application to nose or throat, 5% to 10% solution, dental surgery, 10% solution *β* **E., Eucain B, Beta-E.,** $C_{15}H_{21}NO_2$. HCl, benzoyl vinyldiacetonalkamin hydrochlorid, white crystals soluble in 3½ parts of water, melting at 263° C It is used in 2% solution in dental surgery as more active and less toxic than cocain, for which it is used as a substitute. *β*-**E Acetate** is recommended for use in ophthalmology.

Eucalose (*u'-kal-ōz*) See *Eucalin* (Illus Dict.)

Eucalyptene (*u-kal-ip'-ten*) $C_{10}H_{18}$ A hydrocarbon from eucalyptol, a clear antiseptic liquid soluble in alcohol, boiling at 160°–170° C. The hydrochlorid is used as an intestinal antiseptic Dose, 20–30 gr (1.33–2 gm.) **E Hydrochlorate.** See *Eucalyptol*

Eucalyptol (*u-kal-ip'-te-ol*) $C_{10}H_{18}2HCl$ White aromatic scales of peculiar taste, soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and oils, melting at about 50° C It is used as an intestinal antiseptic Dose, 24 gr. (1.6 gm.) daily Children, 4–12 gr (0.26–0.78 gm.) daily. Syn., *Terpilene dihydrochlorate.*

Eucalyptin (*u-kal-ip'-tin*). A substance resembling pectin, obtained from a tincture of Botany Bay kino by action of ammonia.

Eucalyptolene (*u-kal-ip'-tol-en*). A hydrocarbon from *Eucalyptus globulus,* Labill, a thin liquid with odor of camphor and pungent taste, soluble in alcohol; boils above 300° C.

Eucalyptoresorcin (*u-kal-ip-to-res-or'-sin*). See *Resorcin-eucalyptol.*

Eucalyptus rostrata. (See Illus. Dict.) It is recommended in sea-sickness. Dose, 1 gr. (0.06 gm) 3 or 4 times daily.

Eucanthus (*u kan'-thus*) [*eu,* expressive of greatness; *canthus*] Any enlargement of the fleshy papilla at the inner canthus of the eye.

Eucasin (*u'-ka-sin*). A casein food-preparation soluble in warm water, obtained by pouring ammonia over casein.

Eucasol (*u'-kas-ol*). Soluble eucalyptolanytol, a preparation containing 25% of eucalyptol; it is used in dental surgery.

Euchinin (*u'-kin-in*). $C_2H_5O.CO.OC_{20}H_{23}O$. An ethylcarbonic ester of quinin forming tasteless white crystals soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform, melting at 95° C. It is used in whooping-cough, pneumonia, malaria, etc. Dose, 15–30 gr. (1–2 gm.).

Euchlorhydria (*u-klor-hi'-dre-ah*) [*εὖ*, well; *hydrochloric acid*]. A normal acidity of the gastric juice.

Euchlorin. (See Illus Dict) 2 A mixture of potassium chlorate and hydrochloric acid; it is used as a spray and gargle in diphtheria.

Euchromatopsia (*u-kro-mat-op'-se-ah*) [*εὖ*, well; *χρῶμα*, color, *ὄψις*, sight] Capacity for correct recognition of colors.

Euchymy (*u'-ki-me*). See *Euchymia* (Illus. Dict.).

Eucol (*u' kol*). A combination of eucalyptol, santal oil, cubeb, oleoresin, creasote, and cod-liver oil; it is used in bronchitis and pulmonary consumption.

Eucrasic (*u-kra'-sik*) [*εὖ*, well; *κρᾶσις*, a mixture]. 1. In a condition of good health. 2. Opposed to dyscrasia or capable of bettering it.

Eucrasy (*u'-kra-se*). See *Eucrasia* (Illus. Dict)

Eucyesis, Eucyesis (*u-si-e'-se-ah, u-si-e'-sis*) [*εὖ*, well; *κύησις*, pregnancy]. Normal pregnancy.

Eudermol (*u-dur'-mol*). The proprietary name of nicotin salicylate, used as an ointment in the treatment of skin diseases

Eudesmin (*u-dez'-min*). $C_{28}H_{30}O_8$. A substance found in the kino of *Eucalyptus hemiphlora*, F v M

Eudiaemorrhysis (*u-di-a-em or'-is-is*) [*εὖ*, well; *διά*, through; *αἷμα*, blood; *ῥοία*, a flowing]. The normal flowing of the blood through the capillaries

Eudiaphoresis (*u-di-af-o-re'-sis*) [*εὖ*, well, *diaphoresis*]. A healthy condition of perspiration.

Eudiometry (*u-di-om'-et-re*) [*εὐδία*, calm weather; *μέτρον*, a measure]. See *Analysis, Gasometric* (Illus. Dict.).

Eudosmol (*u-doz'-mol*). $C_{10}H_{16}O$. A crystalline camphor obtained from various species of *Eucalyptus*.

Eudoxin (*u-doks'-in*). The proprietary name of the bismuth salt of tetra-iodo-phenol-phthalein (nosophen); a reddish-brown, odorless, tasteless powder, insoluble in water, containing 52% of iodin and 14% of bismuth. It is used as an intestinal antiseptic. Dose, 3–8 gr. (0 2–0.5 gm) 3 times daily.

Euformol (*u-form'-ol*) A proprietary antiseptic fluid containing oils of eucalyptus and wintergreen, thymol, menthol, boric acid, extract of wild indigo, and formaldehyd It is used as a disinfectant and deodorant.

Eugallol (*u-gal'-ol*). Pyrogallol monoacetate, a yellowish-brown syrupy mass soluble in water, alcohol, ether, chloroform, and acetone. It is used in skin-diseases, applied with a brush to the affected part, being a powerful inflammatory irritant upon healthy skin.

Eugamy (*u'-gam-e*) [*εὖ*, well; *γαμεῖν*, to marry]. The most favorable conjugation plan.

Eugenate (*u'-jen-at*). A salt of eugenic acid.

Eugenoform (*u-jen'-o-form*). The sodium salt of eugenolcarbinol; it is an antiseptic and bactericide. Dose, 8–15 gr (0.5–1 gm.).

Eugenol. (See Illus. Dict) Syn., *Eugenic acid; Caryophyllic acid, Para-oxy-meta-methoxy-allyl benzol.* **E -Acetamid,** $C_{12}H_{15}O_3N$, a crystalline substance obtained from interaction of eugenol-sodium and acetic acid followed by heating with ammonia; soluble in water and alcohol, melts at 110° C.; used in the form of a fine powder as a local anesthetic and wound antiseptic. **E. Benzoate, E., Benzoyl-.** See *Benzoyl-eugenol.* **E. Cinnamate, E., Cinnamyl.** See *Cinnamyl-eugenol*

Eugoform (*u'-go-form*). A grayish-white, nearly odorless, fine insoluble powder obtained by the acetylization of the product of the action of formaldehyd on guaiacol. It is recommended as a dusting-powder or in ointments (2.5% to 10%) in skin diseases. Syn., *Acetylized guaiacol-methylene.*

Eulactol (*u-lak'-tol*). A dietetic preparation of milk and eggs.

Eulexin (*u-leks'-in*). A proprietary remedy for diabetes mellitus; it is said to consist of jambul, Paraguay tea, cascara sagrada, aromatics, and glycerin. Dose, 1–8 c.c. every 4 hours.

Eulogia (*u-lo'-je-ah*) [*εὐλογία*, a euphemistic term (Mod. Gr.)]. Smallpox.

Eulysin (*u'-lis-in*). 1. A greenish-yellow resin found with bilin in bile. 2. $C_{36}H_{56}O_3$, a yellow, fatty mass obtained as a transformation-product of decacrylic acid

Eumenol (*u'-men-ol*) A nontoxic fluid extract of *Asalia cordata*, Thunb, China (Tang-Kwei), Japan (Tsiku-Setz or Nin-Yin, Chima-Kina of the Ainos). It is said to be an efficient emmenagog. Dose, 1 teaspoonful (5 cm) 3 times daily.

Eunatrol (*u-nat'-rol*) Oleate of sodium, recommended as a cholagog. Dose, 1 gm. twice daily.

Eunol (*u'-nol*). A preparation of naphthols and eucalyptols; it is bitter, insoluble in water, readily soluble in ether, alcohol, chloroform, or olive oil. It is used in the treatment of skin diseases.

Euonymin. (See Illus. Dict.) A crystalline glucosid obtained from the bark of *Euonymus atropurpureus*, Jacq. It forms a brownish powder slightly soluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol or ether. It is used as a purgative. Dose, ½–3 gr. (0 03–0.2 gm.). Syn, *Euonymina.* **E., American, Brown.** See *Euonymin* (1) (Illus Dict.). **·E., American, Green,** a resin from *Euonymus atropurpureus;* a green powder soluble in water

Euonymit (*u-on'-im-it*). See *Dulcitol* (Illus Dict.).

Euphorbism (*u-for'-bizm*) Poisoning by means of species of *Euphorbia*, it is marked by acute inflammation of the digestive tract and asphyxia.

Euphorbon (*u-for'-on*). $C_{15}H_{22}O$. A neutral substance found by Flückiger as a constituent of euphorbium.

Euphthalmin (*ūf-thal'-min*) [*εὖ*, well; *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye] $C_{16}H_{25}NO_3HCl$. The hydrochlorid of the mandelic acid derivative of β-eucain. It is a colorless crystalline powder, soluble in cold water and used as a mydriatic in 2% to 10% solutions

Euphthalminized (*ūf-thal'-min-izd*). Said of an eye in which mydriasis is effected by means of euphthalmin.

Eupion (*u'-pe-on*) [*εὖ*, well; *πίων*, fat]. A constituent of wood-tar; a mixture of the lower members of the paraffins forming a yellow liquid. **E., Amber,** oil of amber. **E., Animal,** a limpid oil with fragrant odor and pungent, sweet taste, obtained from Dippel's animal oil by distillation and continued rectification.

Eupione (*u'-pe-ōn*). $C_{14}H_8$. A volatile yellow oil produced by fractional distillation of caoutchouc. Sp. gr., 0.69; boils at 14 5° C; soluble in alcohol. Syn., *Caoutchene.*

Eupyrin (*u pi'-rin*). A compound of vanillin ethyl carbonate and paraphenetidin; tasteless yellow crystals soluble in water; used as an antipyretic Dose, for adults, 15–24 gr. (1.0–1.5 gm.); for children, 5–8 gr. (0.3-0.5 gm.).

Euquinin (*u-kwin'-in*). Quininethylcarbonate; a crystalline, tasteless compound. Dose, 5–30 gr. (0.32–2 gm).

Euresol (*u'-re-sol*). The commercial name of resorcin monacetate, a honey-like mass of an oily nature; dissolved in acetone it is recommended in skin-diseases.

Eurobin (*u'-ro-bin*). The commercial name of chrysarobin triacetate; it is insoluble in water, but dissolves freely in acetone, chloroform, and ether. It is used in a 2% to 3% ointment in the treatment of skin-diseases.

Eurodontia (*u-ro-don'-she-ah*) [εὐρώς, decay; ὀδούς, a tooth]. Dental caries.

Euromesocephalus (*u-ro-mez-o-sef'-al-us*) [εὐρύς, broad; μέσος, the middle; κεφαλή, the head]. Having a long bitemporal diameter.

Europisocephalus (*u-ro-pis-o-sef'-al-us*) [εὐρύς, broad; ὀπισω, behind; κεφαλή, the head] Having the skull broad in the occipital region.

Europium (*u-ro'-pe um*) The provisional name given by Eug. Demarcay to a supposed new element. The atomic weight is 151, approximately, and it lies midway between gadolinum and samarium.

Europrocephalus (*u-ro-pro-sef'-al-us*) [εὐρύς, broad; πρό, in front; κεφαλή, the head]. Having a skull broad in front

Eurybin (*u'-re-bin*) [*Eurybia*, mother of the Titan Astræus]. A yellowish, bitter, amorphous powder, soluble in water and alcohol, obtained from *Olearia moschata*, Hook.

Eurygenesis (*u-re-jen'-e-sis*) [εὐρύς, broad; γεννᾶν, to produce] The origin of man by the amelioration of species precursors.

Eurygnathism (*u-re-nath'-izm*). The condition of having large jaws.

Eurygnathus, Eurygnathous (*u-re-nath'-us*) [εὐρύς, broad; γνάθος, jaw]. Large jawed

Eurynter (*u-rint'-er*) [εὐρύνειν, to make broad] An instrument used in dilating. Cf. *Colpeurynter*

Euryon (*u'-re-on*) [εὐρυς, broad]. The craniometric point at the end of the greatest transverse diameter of the skull.

Eurysma (*u-riz'-mah*) [εὐρύνειν, to dilate] 1 Dilation 2. A structure which has undergone dilation

Eurythrol (*u-rith'-rol*) An extract from the spleen of oxen, having a honey-like consistency and an aromatic taste and odor Dose, 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls in soup daily

Eusemia (*u-se'-me ah*) [εὖ, well; σῆμα, a sign]. A favorable sign or prognostic.

Eustachitis (*u-sta-ki'-tis*). Inflammation of the eustachian tube.

Eustachium (*u-sta'-ke-um*) The eustachian tube

Eutectic (*u-tek'-tik*) [εὖ, well; τικτειν, to produce]. 1. Well combined, stable; applied to a chemic combination which in passing from a liquid to a solid state acts as a simple body, maintaining a constant temperature and its constituent substances remaining associated during solidification. 2. [εὖ, well; τήκειν, to melt.] Melting easily; said of a compound substance which has a lower fusing point than its constituents have separately. 3. A eutectic substance

Eutexia (*u-teks'-e-ah*). 1. The condition of being stable and well combined 2. The quality of fusing at a low temperature.

Euthermic (*u-thurm'-ik*) [εὖ, well; θέρμη, heat]. Promoting warmth.

Euthymol (*u-thi'-mol*). A nontoxic liquid antiseptic said to contain oils of eucalyptus and wintergreen, extract of wild indigo, boric acid, menthol, and thymol. It is used as a spray or internally in doses of 1 fld. dram (4 c c.) in water three or more times daily.

Eutocous (*u-tok'-us*) [εὖ, well; τόκος, childbirth]. 1. Having an easy delivery. 2. Prolific.

Eutrichosis (*u-trik-o'-sis*) [εὖ, well; θρίξ, hair]. A healthy, normal development of the hair.

Euxanthate (*u-zan'-thāt*) A salt of euxanthic acid.

Euxanthone (*u-zan'-thōn*) $C_{13}H_8O_4$. A substance obtained from euxanthin by heat or by action of sulfuric acid, occurring as pale yellow needles or scales soluble in hot alcohol, other, or alkalis, melting at 232° C.

Evacuator (*e-vak'-u-a-tor*) [*evacuare*, to empty]. An apparatus fitted to a catheter for washing out crushed calculi in lithotrity.

Evagination (*e-vaj-in-a'-shun*) [*ex*, out of; *vagina*, a sheath] Protrusion from a sheath or invaginating structure French, *évagination*. Cf. *Invagination*.

Evalvate (*e-val'-vāt*). Destitute of valves; evalvular.

Evaporometer (*e-vap-or-om'-et-ur*) [*evaporare*, to evaporate; μετρον, measure]. An apparatus for the study of the evaporation from cultivated plants and soils under the influence of different conditions of meteorology, soil, and culture.

Evenimation, Evenomation (*e-ven e-ma'-shun, -o-ma'-shun*) [*e*, from, *venom*]. The process of counteracting the effects of a venom

Evident (*a-ved-mon(t)*) [Fr.] Splitting open the foci of disease and scraping them clean with the sharp curet.

Evil. (See Illus. Dict.) **E., Aleppo.** See under *Aleppo* (Illus. Dict.). **E., Fox,** alopecia **E., King's,** scrofula.

Evittate (*e-vit'-āt*) [*e*, out of; *vitta*, a band]. Destitute of bands or stripes

Evolution. (See Illus. Dict.) **E., Threefold Law of** (Huxley). (1) Excess of development of some parts in relation to others. (2) Complete or partial suppression of parts (3) Coalescence of parts usually distinct.

Exanthem (See Illus. Dict.) **E., Forchheimer's,** a maculopapular, rose-red eruption on the soft palate and uvula regarded by Forchheimer as characteristic of rubeola in the absence of any cutaneous eruption **E., Manning's,** septicemic exanthem, a grave complication of scarlatina and diphtheria

Exanthropes (*eks an'-thro-pēz*) [ἐξ, out of; ἄνθρωπος, man]. Sources of disease [illegible] externally

Exanthropic (*eks-an'-[illegible]*) [illegible] external to the human body; relating to exanthropes. Syn., *Extra-anthropic*

Exasperate (*eks-as'-pur-āt*) [*exasperare*, to make rough] Rough, covered with sharp points.

Excitoglandular (*ek-si-to-gland'-u lar*). Arousing or [illegible] function

Excitometabolic (*ek-si-to-met-ah-bol'-ik*). Exciting metabolic processes.

Excitomuscular (*ek-si-to-mus'-ku-lar*) Exciting muscular activity.

Excitor. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A discharger. 3 An electrode which, placed in contact with a nerve, causes excitation

Excortication (*eks-kor-te ka'-shun*). See *Decortication* (Illus Dict).

Excursion (*eks-kur'-shun*) [*ex*, out; *currere*, to run]. The extent of movement, as of the eyes from a central position.

Excurvation. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Outward curvature.

Exdermoptosis (*eks-durm-o-to'-sis*) [ἐξ, out of; δέρμα, the skin; πτῶσις, a falling]. Hypertrophy of the sebaceous glands with retention of the secretion.

Exercise. (See Illus. Dict.) **E., Cumulative,** that which is increased from day to day. **E., Double Concentric,** a variety of gymnastics in which movements of the patient are combated by the assistant. **E., Double Excentric,** a form of gymnastics in which movements of the assistant are combated by the patient **E., Thumb,** a method of increasing adduction power in cases of low degree exophoria. It consists in the patient holding the thumb at arm's length on a level with the eyes and gazing fixedly at the nail while the thumb is brought accurately between the eyes as closely as possible without any failure of the eyes to converge. The instant divergence or diplopia is detected, withdraw the hand again to arm's length and thus continue these rhythmic exercises for several minutes, several times a day.

Exesion (*eks-e'-shun*) [*exedere*, to corrode]. The gradual superficial destruction of organic parts, particularly bone, in consequence of abscesses and other destroying agencies.

Exhauster (*eg-sawst'-ur*) [*exhaurire*, to pour out]. An instrument for the removal of soft cataracts.

Exhaustibility (*eg-sawst-e-bil'-it-e*). Capacity for being exhausted. **E., Faradaic**, the cessation of excitability in a muscle under repeated stimulation. Cf. *Reaction, Myasthenic.*

Exhaustion. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. The pharmaceutic process of dissolving out one or more of the constituents of a crude drug by percolation or maceration **E., Heat, E., Solar.** See *Insolation* (Illus Dict.). **E. Hypothesis.** See under *Immunity.*

Exhibition. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. The administration of a remedy

Exinanition (*eks-in-an-ish'-on*) [*exinanitio*, an enfeebling] Excessive exhaustion.

Exocardia (*eks-o-kar'-de-ah*) [ἐξω, out; καρδια, the heart]. Displacement of the heart

Exocystis (*eks-o-sist'-is*) [ἐξω, without, κίστις, the bladder] Prolapse of the urinary bladder.

Exogenous. (See Illus Dict.) **E. Disease.** See *Exopathy*

Exognathion (*eks-o-nath'-e-on*) [ἐξω, without; γνάθος, the jaw]. The alveolar process of the superior maxilla.

Exognosis (*ex-og-no'-sis*) [ἐξ, out of; γιγνώσκειν, to know] Diagnosis by exclusion

Exolution (*eks-o-lu'-shun*) [*exolvere*, to unloose] Syncope, trance

Exometra (*eks o-met'-rah*) [ἐξω, outward; μήτρα, the womb]. Prolapse or inversion of the uterus.

Exomphalia (*eks-om-fa'-le-ah*) [ἐξ, out; ὀμφαλός, navel] Protrusion of the navel.

Exomphalocele (*eks-om fal'-o-sel*) [ἐξ, out of; ὀμφαλός, the navel, κήλη, a tumor]. An umbilical hernia

Exomphalos (See Illus. Dict.) 3 An individual with an umbilical hernia or undue prominence of the navel.

Exoncoma (*eks-ong'-ko-mah*) [ἐξόγκωμα, anything swollen] A protruding tumor.

Exoncosis (*eks-on-ko'-sis*). The formation of a prominent tumor

Exopathy (*eks-op'-ath-e*) [ἐξω, out; πάθος, disease]. A disease . . . some cause external to the organism

Exorbitism (*eks-orb'-it-izm*). See *Exophthalmos* (Illus. Dict.).

Exosepsis (*eks-o-sep'-sis*) [ἐξω, outside; *sepsis*]. Sepsis originating outside the body.

Exosmometer (*eks-oz-mom'-et-ur*). See *Endosmometer* (Illus. Dict.)

Exosplenopexia, Exosplenopexy (*eks-o-sple-no-peks'-e-ah, -peks'-e*) [ἐξω, without, σπλήν, spleen; πῆξις, fixation]. An operation substituted for splenectomy, which consists in attaching the spleen in the abdominal wound and fixing it there by its capsule

Exostosis. (See Illus Dict.) Syn., *Osteoncosis; Osteoncus; Osteophyte.* **E. apophytica**, one existing at the point of insertion of a tendon or fascia. **E. bursata**, one originating in an articular surface and inclosed in a cartilaginous or synovial capsule. **E., Button-like.** See *E. eburnea clavata.* **E., Cancellous.** See *E., Parenchymatous.* **E., Cartilaginous**, one in which the bony and cartilaginous elements are equal in amount. **E., Cauliflower, E., Cellular.** See *E., Spongy.* **E., Dental**, a localized or diffuse hypertrophy of the cementum of a tooth; more correctly termed *hypercementosis.* **E. eburnea.** See *E., Ivory* (Illus. Dict.). **E. eburnea clavata**, small, round, flat growths on the cranium having the appearance of ivory buttons. **E., Epiphyseal**, one located on the epiphysis of a bone. **E., False**, an outgrowth from bone which has not the nature nor the constitution of bone. **E., Hyponychial.** See *E., Subungual.* **E., Laminar**, one made up of superimposed laminas. **E., Parenchymatous**, a bony tumor developed from the cancellous structure. **E., Parosteal**, one having its origin in the connective tissue. **E., Periosteal**, one having its origin in the periosteum. **E. spongiosa, E., Spongy**, one composed almost completely of spongy bone-tissue. **E. steatomatodes.** See *Osteosteatoma* (Illus. Dict.). **E., Subungual, E. subungualis**, a form originating beneath the nail.

Exotery (*eks-ot'-ur-e*) See *Exopathy.*

Exothermic (*eks-o thur' mik*) [ἐξω, outside; θέρμη, heat]. 1. Relating to the giving out of heat. 2. A substance which gives out heat in its procedure. Cf *Endothermic.*

Exothyropexy (*eks-o-thi-ro-peks'-e*) [ἐξω, outside; *thyroid*; πῆξις, fixation]. Exposing the enlarged thyroid gland by a median incision and drawing it outside

Exoticosymphysis (*eks-ot-ik-o-sim'-fe-sis*) [ἐξωτικός, foreign; συμφυσις, a growing together]. The union of a substance or body with the organism

Exotospore (*eks-o'-to-spor*) [ἐξωτικος, outward; σπόρος, seed]. E. Ray Lankester's term for the malarial germ which is brought by the stab of the mosquito (*Anopheles*) into the human bloodvessels; it is so named from being formed outside the human body.

Experiment (See Illus Dict.) **E., Balancing.** See under *Goltz* (Illus Dict.) **E., Check, E, Control.** See under *Control* (Illus Dict.) **E., Croaking, E., Embrace, E., Goltz's.** See under *Goltz* (Illus. Dict.). **E, Dropping.** See *Herring's E.* (Illus Dict.). **E., Müller's.** 1. See *Valsalva's Experiment* (Illus Dict.) 2. See *Test, Valsalva's.* **E., Passive**, one in which the conditions are determined by nature and the observer simply notes what is occurring. **E., Pfeiffer's.** See *Reaction, Pfeiffer's.* **E., Rinné's.** See *Test, Rinné's.* **E., Stenson's.** See under *Stenson* (Illus. Dict.). **E., Torricelli's**, one designed to show the amount of atmospheric pressure by means of a cistern barometer.

Expression. (See Illus Dict.) **E., Credé's Method of.** See *E. of the Placenta* (Illus Dict.). **E., Rectal**, assisting the expulsion of the fetal head by means of two fingers inserted into the rectum and hooked into the mouth or under the chin.

Exsanguinate (*ek-sang'-gwin-at*) [*ex*, priv; *sanguis*, blood]. 1. To render bloodless. 2. Bloodless.

Exsection (*ek-sek'-shun*). See *Excision* (Illus. Dict.).

Exsertor (*ek-surt'-or*) [*exserere*, to protrude]. A muscle which protrudes a part.

Extasis (*ek'-sta-sis*). See *Ecstasy* (Illus. Dict.).

Extension. (See Illus. Dict.) **E., Buck's.** See *Buck's Apparatus* (Illus. Dict.).

Extensometer (*eks-ten-som'-et-ur*) [*extendere*, to stretch out; *metrum*, measure]. A micrometer to measure the expansion of a body.

Exterioration (*eks-te-re-or-a'-shun*) [*exterior*, outer]. The faculty of mind by which the image of an object seen is referred to the real situation of the object.

Externalize (*eks-tur'-nal-iz*) [*externus*, external]. 1. In psychology, to transform an idea or impression which is on the percipient's mind into a phantasm apparently outside him. 2. To refer to some outside source, as the voices heard by the subject of psychomotor hallucinations.

Extirpator (*eks-tur-pa'-tor*) [*extirpare*, to root out]. An instrument for extracting the roots of cuspid teeth.

Extraamniotic (*eks-trah-am-ne-ot'-ik*). Outside of the amnion; between the amnion and the chorion.

Extraarticular (*eks-trah-ar-tik'-u-lar*). Outside the joint.

Extracapsular (*eks-trah-kap'-su-lar*). Outside the capsule.

Extracellular (*eks-trah-sel'-u-lar*). External to the cells of an organism

Extracranial (*eks-trah-kra'-ne-al*). Outside of the cranial cavity

Extract, Extractum. (See Illus. Dict.) **E.s, Animal,** liquid extracts obtained by prolonged digestion of finely chopped organs of animals, in glycerin, boric acid, and alcohol, and believed to contain the active principle of the organ See *Musculin, Ovarin, Testin, Thyroidin,* etc. **E., Compound,** one prepared from more than one drug. **E., Dry,** one which can be pulverized **E, Ethereal,** one in which ether is the solvent **E., Gelatinous,** one containing gelatin. **E. gradus.** See *E. tenue.* **E., Green,** one prepared from a plant in a green state. **E. gummosum, E., Gummy,** one containing gum **E., Gum-resinous,** one in which the chief constituents are gum and resin. **E., Hard,** an extract evaporated to hardness **E. justum.** See *E spisum* **E. lactis,** one said to contain the inorganic constituents of milk and to be free from albumin, milk-sugar, and casein, and adapted as a means for the administration of calcium. **E., Liquid, E. liquidum,** a fluid extract. **E., Powdered,** an extract dried and pulverized. **E., Resinous,** one in which the base is resin **E., Saccharated,** the dry extract of a drug triturated with milk-sugar. **E., Saponaceous,** one containing resinous substance so combined with other matters that it is inseparable from them. **E. siccum.** See *E, Dry.* **E., Soft,** an extract evaporated to the consistence of honey. **E., Solid,** one made solid by evaporation. **E. spissum,** one of a consistency that will not run, but may be drawn out into threads **E. subspissum,** one having a consistency intermediate between that of a thick and that of a thin extract. **E. tenue,** one having a honey-like consistency. **E., Thick.** See *E. spisum* **E., Thin.** See *E. tenue.* **E., Vinous,** an alcoholic extract.

Extractiform (*eks-trak'-te-form*). Of the nature of an extract; resembling an extract.

Extractor. (See Illus. Dict.) **E., Comedo-,** a hollow punch for emptying comedones of their inspissated sebum.

Extractoresinous (*eks-trak-to-rez'-in-us*). Resembling resin and consisting of an extract.

Extradural (*eks-trah-du'-ral*). Situated or occurring outside of the dura.

Extraembryonic (*eks-trah-em-bre-on'-ik*). Situated without or not forming a part of the embryo; it is said of certain structures of the ovum

Extraepithelial (*eks-trah-ep-e-the'-le-al*). Outside of an epithelium.

Extragenital (*eks-trah-jen'-it-al*). Not situated upon the genitals; applied to chancres

Extraligamentous (*eks-trah-lig-a-ment'-us*). External to a ligament

Extralobular (*eks-trah-lob'-u-lar*). Outside of a lobe.

Extranuclear (*eks-trah-nu'-kle-ar*). Outside the nucleus of a cell.

Extraorganismal (*eks-trah-or-gan-iz'-mal*). External to the organism.

Extraperitoneal (*eks-trah-per-it-on-e'-al*). External to the peritoneal cavity.

Extraradical (*eks-trah-rad'-ik-al*) Applied to hydrogen atoms not replaceable by a negative or alcoholic radical, but replaceable by a base

Extrarenal (*eks-trah-re'-nal*) External to the kidney.

Extrasystole (*eks-trah-sis'-to-le*). A heart-contraction occurring earlier than the normal systole if the heart-muscle is irritated during the diastolic period.

Extrathoracic (*eks-trah-tho-ras'-ik*) External to the thoracic cavity

Extratriceps (*eks-trah-tri'-seps*) The outer head of the triceps muscle.

Extravasation. (See Illus Dict.) 2 The escaped blood or excretion

Extravascular (*eks-trah-vas'-ku-lar*). Outside the vessels or vascular system.

Extraventricular (*eks-trah-ven-trik'-u-lar*). External to a ventricle

Extromelus (*eks-trom'-el-us*). See *Extromelus* (Illus. Dict)

Exudate (See Illus Dict.) **E., Fibrinous,** coagulation of fluid soon after its escape from the vessels within the spaces into which it has exuded **E., Serofibrinous,** serous fluid in which flocculi of coagulated matter float

Exutoria (*eks-u-to'-re-ah*) [*exurere,* to burn] Substances which cause a superficial ulceration of the skin when applied

Eye. (See Illus. Dict.) **E., Amaurotic Cat's.** See *Amaurosis* (Illus Dict) **E., Aphakic,** the eye deprived of its crystalline lens **E., Brassy.** See *Chalkitis* **E., Cat's-.** See *Heliotropsis* (Illus. Dict). **E-stone.** (See Illus. Dict.) 2 See *Copper, Aluminated.* **E, Tea-leaf,** a peculiar pathologic condition of the eye which exists among the lower classes of the Southern States, especially negroes. It is produced by poultices, particularly one of tea leaves **E., Third Rail,** a diseased condition of the eye due to the presence in it of minute particles of metal fallen from elevated railways.

F

Face. (See Illus. Dict.) **F., Adenoid,** a stupid, half-idiotic expression combined with a long, high nose flattened at the bridge, narrow nostrils, open mouth displaying irregular upper teeth, a drooping jaw, and broadening between the eyes. **F.-ague.** See *Brow-ague* (Illus Dict). **F. grippée** the pinched face observed in those affected with peritonitis. **F., Mask-like,** a face frequently seen in alcoholic multiple neuritis in which an expressionless band stretches across the nose and cheeks between the eyes and lips, the skin remaining motionless while the eyebrows, forehead, and lips may be moving freely.

Facies. (See Illus Dict.) **F., Corvisart's.** See under *Signs* (Illus. Dict.) **F., Hutchinson's,** the peculiar facial expression caused by immobility of the eyeballs in ophthalmoplegia externa **F. leontina, F.** [illegible] of the face in leprosy by the [illegible] of the skin over the eyes, giving to it a wild, morose appearance. **F., Parkinson's.** See *Signs and Symptoms* (Illus. Dict). **F. tortualis.** See *F. hippocratica* (Illus Dict.) **F., Wells's.** (Spencer) See *F. ovarina* (Illus. Dict.).

Faciolingual (*fa si-o-lin'-gwal*). Relating to the face and tongue.

Fæx. (See Illus Dict) **F. medicinalis liquida,** liquid yeast It is used in the treatment of acne in the young Dose, ½ teaspoonful to 1 tablespoonful mixed with water once or twice daily with meals. **F. medicinalis sicca,** dry yeast It is used internally in smallpox to diminish suppuration, also in bronchopneumonia in the course of measles Dose, 1½ teaspoonfuls mixed with 80 c c. of boiled water in high rectal injection

Falcadina, Falcadine (*fal-kad-ē'-nah, fal'-kad-ēn*) [*Falcado*, a village of northern Italy] The popular name for a disease occurring in the Italian province of Belluno in 1786 and known in Norway as radesyge (*q v*). Cf *Sibirtievo.*

Falcular (*fal'-ku-lar*) [*falx*, a sickle]. Sickle-shaped

Falculate (*fal'-ku-lāt*) Furnished with a falcular nail.

Falx. (See Illus Dict) **F. magna, F. major.** See *F. cerebri* (Illus Dict) **F. minor, F. parva.** See *Falcula* (Illus Dict.)

Familial (*fam-il'-yal*). Characteristic of a family

Fango (*fan'-go*) Clay from the hot springs of Battaglio (Italy); it is used as a local application in gout. **F.-therapy,** the therapeutic application of heat and pressure by means of heated fango or other mud.

Fantascopy (*fan-tas'-ko-pē*) See *Retinoscopy* (Illus. Dict.).

Faradization. (See Illus. Dict) **F., General,** the therapeutic application of the electric current to the organism as a whole rather than to any part.

Faradocutaneous (*far-ad-o-ku-ta'-ne-us*). See *Electrocutaneous.*

Farcy (*far'-se*). The infectious disease (known as glanders when confined to the mucosa of the nose) caused by *Bacillus malleï* in horses, mules, and asses, and communicable to man. It is characterized by granulomas under the skin along the course of the lymphatics and in the lymphatic glands; they proceed as a rule to abscess-formation and suppuration. [Abbott.] **F., Acute,** cases in which the lymphatics are conspicuously involved, presenting along their course the cloudy nodular swellings known as farcy buds. The local seats of the infection are acutely inflamed, presenting the characters of an acute phlegmon. The mortality is high, death ensuing in 2 or 3 weeks. **F., Chronic,** is characterized by little lymphatic involvement. There are local abscesses in the extremities; they break down and ulcerate. The disease often lasts for months, with frequent recurrence of the local suppuration It is not necessarily fatal.

Farsightedness (*far-sit'-ed-nes*). Hypermetropia

Fascia. (See Illus. Dict.) 3. See *Fimbria* (Illus. Dict). 4. A bandage. **F.æ, Abdominal,** those in the abdominal walls **F., Abernethy's,** the subperitoneal areolar tissue that separates the external iliac artery from the iliac fascia overlying the psoas. **F., Antibrachial,** the continuation of the brachial aponeurosis on to the forearm; attached to the superior borders of the anterior and posterior annular ligaments of the wrist. **F., Aponeurotic, F. aponeurotica.** See *F., Deep.* **F. aponeurotica femoris.** See *F. lata* (Illus Dict). **F. ascialis.** See *Ascia* (Illus. Dict) **F., Axillary, F. axillaris,** a fibrous layer extended across the axilla in a concave manner, attached ventrally to the fascia investing the border formed by the pectoralis muscles, dorsally attached to the border formed by the latissimus and greater teres muscles and below to that of the serratus muscle. **F., Bicipital.** See *F., Semilunar.* **F., Brachial, F. brachialis, F. brachii.** See *F. of Arm* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Broad.** See *F. lata* (Illus Dict.). **F., Buccal, F. buccalis.** 1. The buccopharyngeal fascia. 2 The buccopharyngeal fascia and parotid fascia regarded as one **F., Buccinator, F. buccinatoria,** the part of the buccopharyngeal fascia covering the buccinator muscle. **F., Buccopharyngeal,** one covering the external aspect of the buccinator muscle and extending backward beneath the masseter muscle to the pterygomaxillary ligament and thence over the lateral wall of the pharynx to join the deep cervical fascia **F., Buck's,** the sheath of the corpora cavernosa and the corpus spongiosum, which arises from the symphysis pubis by the suspensory ligament of the penis and is continuous with the deep layer of the superficial perineal fascia. **F. bulbi** (oculi), Tenon's capsule. **F. clavicularis,** the clavicular part of the coracoclavicular fascia **F., Colles'.** See under *Colles* (Illus. Dict.). **F. colli.** 1 The deep and superficial fasciæ of the neck regarded as one. 2. The deep cervical fascia. **F., Cooper's, F. cooperi.** 1 The fascia transversalis. 2. The cellular layer beneath the dartos. **F. coracoclavicostalis, F., Coracoclavicular, F., Costocoracoid.** See *Ligament, Coracoclavicular* (Illus. Dict). **F., Crural, F. cruralis, F. cruris.** See *F., Deep, of Leg* (Illus Dict.) **F., Crural, Anterior,** in comparative anatomy, a fibrous layer extending from the fold of the flank to the patella and inner surface of the leg and united to the fascia lata. **F., Cruveilhier's.** See under *Cruveilhier* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Deep,** a strong layer of fibroconnective tissue covering the muscles and forming an almost continuous investment to the body under the superficial fascia to which it is attached. Cf. *F., Superficial.* **F. deltoidea,** a continuation of the fascia of the arm and covering the deltoid muscle. **F., Denonvilliers',** the rectovesical fascia between the prostate gland and rectum. **F. dentata cinerea, F. dentata hippocampi, F. denticulata.** See *Fasciola* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Dorsal, F. dorsalis,** the fascia of the back. **F. dorsalis pedis.** See *F. of the Dorsum of the Foot* (Illus. Dict.). **F. endoabdominalis, F. endogas-**

trica. See *F. transversalis* (Illus. Dict.). **F. endothoracica,** the layer of connective tissue connecting the costal pleura with the walls of the thorax. **F. epicrania,** the fibers uniting the two parts of the occipitofrontalis muscle **F. femoris.** See *F. lata* (Illus. Dict.). **F, Fibroareolar.** See *F., Superficial.* **F., Gluteal,** the one investing the gluteal muscles. **F. humeri.** See *F. of Arm* (Illus. Dict.). **F. hypogastrica.** See *F., Pelvic* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Iliopectineal.** See *F., Obturator* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Iliopsoas,** the iliac fascia **F. infraspinata, F., Infraspinous,** a tendinous fascia covering the infraspinatus and teres minor muscles where they are not covered by the deltoid muscle. **F. æ of Intersection,** the bands of fiber forming part of the continuity of some muscles **F æ of Investment,** those covering the muscles of a limb and holding them in position. **F., Laryngeal,** a layer of fibroelastic connective tissue between the thyroid and arytenoid cartilages extending from the vocal membrane up to the lateral border of the epiglottic cartilage where it is continuous with the hyoepiglottic and thyroepiglottic ligaments. Syn., *F., Thyroarytenoepiglottic.* **F. linguæ, F., Lingual,** the connective tissue uniting the muscles of the tongue with the mucosa **F. lumbalis, F. lumbaris, F., Lumbodorsal, F. lumbodorsalis, F lumborum.** See *F., Lumbar* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Oculopalpebral.** See *Tenon's Capsule* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Orbital, F., Orbitoocular.** See *Tenon's Capsule* (Illus. Dict.) **F. æ of Origin,** those serving for the origin of muscles. **F., Palpebral,** the tarsal ligament of the eyelids. **F., Parotid, F. parotidea,** a backward extension of the masseteric fascia closely covering the parotid gland **F. æ, Partial,** aponeuroses covering the muscles of a limb and retaining them in position; they are chiefly attached by their extremities to bones **F pectinea,** the pubic part of the fascia lata. **F., Pectoral,** the superficial investment of the pectoral area. **F., Pelviprostatic,** the process of the rectovesical fascia forming the sheath of the prostate gland **F., Pharyngeal, F. pharyngis,** the pharyngeal part of the buccopharyngeal fascia **F., Prevertebral,** a band of connective tissue covering the front of the cervical vertebras and the prevertebral muscles, adherent to the basilar process above and running to the third thoracic vertebra below. It is attached to the esophagus and pharynx by loose connective tissue. **F. propria, F. propria of the Scrotum,** Sir A. Cooper's name for the infundibuliform fascia together with the underlying areolar tissue. **F. propria of the Spermatic Cord.** See *F., Infundibuliform* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Pyriform,** that lining the inner surface of the pyriform muscle **F. repens,** an open spiral bandage. **F., Retrorenal,** Zuckerkandl's name for the dorsal layer of the fibrous capsule of the kidney. **F. scarpæ.** See *Scarpa's F.* (Illus. Dict.). **F. sculteti.** See *Bandage of Scultetus* (Illus. Dict.). **F. semicircularis.** See *Tænia semicircularis* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Sem lunar, F. semilunaris,** a fibrous band extending downward and inward from the inner aspect of the biceps humeri and its tendon and connecting with the fascia investing the antibrachial muscles arising from the inner condyle of the humerus. **F. solaris, F. stellata,** the knotted bandage. **F., Spermatic, External.** See *F., Intercolumnar* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Spermatic, Internal.** See *F., Infundibuliform* (Illus. Dict) **F. subcutanea.** See *F., Superficial.* **F., Subscapular, F. subscapularis.** See *Aponeurosis, Subscapular* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Superficial, F. superficialis,** a loose fibrous membrane lying immediately beneath the skin and connecting it with the deeper parts. It consists mostly of two very closely connected layers, the more superficial of which (panniculus adiposus) is of looser texture and acts as the matrix of subcutaneous fat Cf. *F., Deep* **F., Suprahyoid,** a fold of the cervical fascia running between the two bellies of the digastric muscle and fastened to the hyoid bone **F. supraspinata, F., Supraspinous.** See *Aponeurosis, Supraspinous* (Illus. Dict.). **F., T-,** a T-bandage. **F. tarini, F., Tarinus',** the fascia dentata tarini, the gyrus dentatus. **F., Tenon's, F. tenonis,** Tenon's capsule. **F., Thyroarytenoepiglottic.** See *F., Laryngeal* **F. tortilis,** a spiral bandage **F., Triangular, F. triangularis,** the triangular ligament **F., Tyrrell's** See *F., Denonvilliers'* **F. uncinata.** See *F. dentata* (Illus. Dict.) **F., Vertebral.** See *Aponeurosis, Vertebral* (Illus Dict.) **F volaris.** See *F., Palmar* (Illus. Dict.).

Fascicle. (See Illus Dict.) **F., Fornicate,** the white matter of the fornicate gyrus, the fibers of which extend longitudinally and ramify upward and backward into its secondary gyri Syn., *Fillet of the corpus callosum.* **F., Fundamental,** a part of the anterior column extending into the oblongata **F s, Gyral,** fibers connecting [illegible] gyri, arching over the bottom of the [illegible] and lying close to the cortex Syn., *Association fibers* **F., Solitary.** See *Solitary Bundle* (Illus Dict.) **F., Uncinate** See *Fasciculus uncinatus*

Fasciculus. (See Illus Dict.) **F. arciformis olivæ,** superficial and deep transverse and curved fibers extending across the lower part of the olivary bodies and continuous with the fibers of the restiform bodies **F. arcuatus** 1 See *F uncinatus* 2 See *F., Longitudinal Superior* **F., Arnold's** See *Bundle, Arnold's* **F cerebellospinalis.** See *Tract, Direct Cerebellar* (Illus. Dict.) **F cuneatus,** Burdach's column, the continuation of the posteroexternal column **F., Dorsal.** See *F., Longitudinal Inferior.* **F exilis,** a set of fibers springing from the inner condyle of the humerus or the coronoid process of the ulna and uniting with the flexor [illegible] **F., Goll's,** the column of Goll [illegible] the posterior pyramids **F., Gratiolet's,** a longitudinal bundle of fibers lying between the cerebellum and the occipital lobe. **F., Habenal.** See *Meynert's Fasciculus* (Illus Dict.) **F., Longitudinal Inferior,** a bundle lying close to the outer wall of the medicornu and postcornu and connecting the occipital and temporal lobes Syn., *Inferior longitudinal bundle.* **F., Longitudinal Posterior.** See *F., Posterolongitudinal.* **F., Longitudinal Superior,** a bundle of fibers passing through the oblongata external to the cingulum and beneath the lower border of the frontal and parietal gyri. **F. occipitofrontalis,** a distinct bundle below and external to the callosum and between the cingulum and the superior longitudinal bundle, being separated from the latter by the foot of the corona radiata. **Fasciculi occipitothalamici,** the bundles of nerve-fibers uniting the thalamus with the occipital lobe. **F., Perpendicular** (of Wernicke), a broad band of vertical fibers extending in width from the point of the occipital lobe to the dorsal point of the parietal lobe and extending from the superior occipital lobule to the inferior occipital gyrus and fusiform lobule. **F., Posterolongitudinal,** a bundle of fibers connecting the corpora quadrigemina and the nuclei of the fourth and sixth nerves with the parts below. **F., Respiratory.** See *Solitary Bundle* (Illus. Dict.). **F. restiformis,** the restiform body. **F. retroflexus.** See *Meynert's F.* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Sphenoid,** the part of the corona radiata which enters the temporosphenoidal lobe. **F. subcallosus,** a tract of long fibers lying beneath the

callosum and connecting the frontal, parietal, and occipital lobes. **F. teres**, the funiculus teres. **F. teres pontis, Fasciculi teretes,** a white fibrous band in the floor of the fourth ventricle composed of the middle fibers of the lateral tract with fibers from the restis. Syn., *Eminentiæ teretes.* **Fasciculi teretes cordis.** See *Columnæ carneæ* (Illus Dict.). **F. thalamomammillaris.** See *Bundle, Vicq d'Azyr's* (Illus Dict.). **F. trineuralis, F., Trineural.** See *Solitary Bundle* (Illus Dict.) **F. unciformis, F uncinatus,** a bundle of medullated axons extending between the uncus and the basal portions of the frontal lobe, and connecting the temporal sense area with the olfactory sense area [Barker] **F, Ventral.** See *F, Longitudinal Superior* **F ventrolateralis superficialis.** See *Tract, Gowers'* (Illus Dict)

Fascitis (*fas-it'-tis*) Inflammation of a fascia.

Fatigue-spasm (*fa-teg'-spazm*). See *Fatigue-Diseases* (Illus Dict.).

Fatuism (*fat'-u-izm*) See *Fatuity* (Illus Dict.).

Faucal (*faw'-kal*) See *Faucial* (Illus. Dict)

Favosoareolate (*fa-vo so-ar-e'-o-lat*) [*favus*, a honeycomb; *areola*] Pitted with reticular markings.

Febralgene (*feb-ral'-jen*) A proprietary antipyretic and sedative Dose, 2½–5 gr. (0 116–0 333 gm)

Febricide (*feb'-ris-id*) [*febris*, fever; *cædere*, to kill]. Destructive to fever.

Febriculose (*feb-rik'-u-los*) [*febris*, fever] Slightly feverish

Febriculosity (*feb-rik-u-los'-it-e*) Feverishness.

Febrinol (*feb'-re-nol*). A proprietary antipyretic and analgesic remedy

Febris. (See Illus Dict) **F. acuta,** ague **F castrensis.** 1 Typhus fever 2 Remittent fever **F. castrensis epidemica,** malarial and typhoid fever **F. complicata** (Veale), Mediterranean fever **F. exanthematica articulosa.** Synonym of *Dengue* **F. hungarica** Synonym of *Typhus* **F. innominata,** a fever in which the clinical signs are lacking **F. nervosa,** those febrile conditions which appear to be primarily nervous in pathology **F. petechialis,** typhus **F. recidiva.** Synonym of *Relapsing Fever.* **F. undulans,** typhomalarial fever. **F. variolosa,** a form of smallpox described by Sydenham with alarming initial symptoms but mild in its subsequent course Called by de Haen *variolæ sine variolis*

Feeding. (See Illus Dict) **F., Extrabuccal,** the introduction of food into the system by other channels than the mouth; by subcutaneous nutritive enemas, or intravascular injection of food materials; feeding after gastrotomy, through gastric fistulas.

Feeling. (See Illus. Dict.) **F.s, Entoperipheral,** sensations due to stimulation of the peripheral nerves distributed to the interior of the organism. **F.s, Epiperipheral,** sensations due to stimulation of the peripheral nerves distributed to the surface of the body, including all the nerves of special sense **F.s, Presentative,** primary sensations caused by direct stimulation. **F.s, Representative,** sensations produced by indirect stimulation; revived feelings; ideas.

Fel. (See Illus. Dict.) **F. metallorum,** crystallized silver nitrate. **F. naturæ,** aloes **F. phasiani,** the bile of the pheasant. **F. porci,** hog's bile. **F. tauri depuratum.** See *F. bovis purificatum* (Illus. Dict.). **F. taurinum.** See *F. bovis* (Illus. Dict.).

Fellifluous (*fel-if'-lu-us*) [*fel*, bile; *fluere*, to flow] Flowing with gall.

Fellitin (*fel'-it-in*). A proprietary preparation of ox-gall for use in frost-bite.

Felted (*felt'-ed*) Matted and tangled.

Female. (See Illus. Dict.) **F.s, Dimorphic,** females of the same species with two distinct forms.

Femoralis (*fem-or-a'-lis*) [L.]. 1. See *Femoral* (Illus. Dict.). 2. See *Quadriceps extensor femoris,* in *Muscles, Table of* (Illus. Dict.).

Femoroarticular (*fem-or-o-ar-tik'-u-lar*). Articulating with the femur.

Femorocalcaneous (*fem-or-o-kal-ka'-ne-us*). Connected with the femur and the calcaneum.

Femorocaudal (*fem-or-o-kaw'-dal*). Relating to the femora and the tail.

Femorococcygeous (*fem-or-o-kok-sij'-e-us*). Relating to or united with the femur and the coccyx.

Femorocutaneous (*fem-or-o-ku-ta'-ne-us*). Relating to the integument of the femur.

Femorogenital (*fem-or-o-jen'-it-al*). Relating to the femur and the genitals.

Femorophalangeus (*fem-or-o-fal-an'-je-us*). In comparative anatomy the analog of the plantaris and flexor digitorum brevis muscles of man.

Femoropopliteal (*fem-or-o-pop-lit'-e-al*). 1. Relating to or contained in the thigh or popliteal space. 2. Relating to the dorsal aspect of the thigh.

Femoropoplitеotibial (*fem-or-o-pop-lit-e-o-tib'-e-al*). Relating to the femur, popliteal space, and tibia.

Femoropretibial (*fem-or-o-pre-tib'-e-al*) Relating to the thigh and the ventral aspect of the leg

Femorovascular (*fem-or-o-vas'-ku-lar*) [*femur, vasculum*, a little vase]. Relating to the femoral canal.

Fence (*fens'*) [abbreviation of *defence*]. A. Siebert's term for cross-scarification of the skin surrounding an erysipelatous area to which a germicide is applied to prevent the progress of the disease.

Fenestra. (See Illus Dict) **F cochleæ, F. cochlearis, F. triquetra,** the fenestra rotunda (see Illus Dict), a round opening communicating with the cochlea, on the inner wall of the tympanic cavity situated in a small niche looking outward and backward. It is from 3 to 4 mm. below the fenestra ovalis. Syn, *Porta labyrinthi, Round window* **F. semiovalis, F. vestibularis, F. vestibuli,** the fenestra ovalis (see Illus Dict), an oval orifice leading to the vestibule of the labyrinth; it is situated in the recess above the promontorium on the inner wall of the atrium. Syn, *Oval window; Foramen ovale.*

Fenthozon (*fen'-tho-zon*) A proprietary disinfectant and deodorant said to consist of acetic acid, 26 gm.; phenol, 2 gm.; menthol, camphor, and oil of eucalyptus, of each 1 gm.; and oils of verbena and lavender, of each 0 5 gm

Feralboid (*fer-al'-boid*). A peptonized albuminate of iron. It is used in anemia, neurasthenia, etc. Dose, ½–⅔ gr 3 times a day. Syn., *Feraldoid.*

Fercremol (*fer'-kre-mol*) A brown tasteless compound of iron and hemoglobin, containing 3% of iron. Dose, 3–8 gr. (0.2–0 52 gm.).

Ferisol (*fer'-is-ol*). A derivative of cinnamic acid and guaiacol; a very soluble powder. Dose, 15 gr. (1 gm); intramuscularly, 15 ♏ of a 10% solution.

Fermang (*fer'-mang*). A proprietary peptonate of iron and manganese.

Fermanglobin (*fer-man-glo'-bin*). Hemoglobin combined with iron and manganese; used in anemia. Dose, 1 teaspoonful to a dessertspoonful (5 c.c.–10 c.c.).

Ferment. (See Illus. Dict.) **F., Amylolytic,** one changing starch into sugar. The amylolytic ferments include ptyalin, the diastatic ferment of the pancreatic juice, vegetable diastase, and other ferments which may be obtained from bacteria. **F., Animal,** one secreted by the animal organism **F., Chemic.** See *Enzyme* (Illus. Dict.). **F.s, Coagulating,** the milk-curdling ferment (chymosin) and fibrin-forming ferment (thrombin). **F., Digestive,** an enzyme either of animal or vegetable production which acts

upon a certain kind of food The digestive ferments embrace the amylolytic, proteolytic, invertive, emulsive, and the milk-curdling ferments. **F., Glycolytic.** 1. One existing in the liver, which changes starch into sugar; also any ferment capable of decomposing sugar 2. Lépine's name for the internal secretion of the pancreas which reaches the general circulation without entering the intestinal tract. **F., Hydrolytic.** See under *Hydrolytic* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Insoluble.** See *F., Organized* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Inversive, F., Invertive** See *Invertin* (Illus. Dict.). **F.s, Oxidation, F.s, Oxidizing,** ferments existing in the cells and tissues of the body which act as oxygen-carriers and act on hydrogen peroxid and neutral oxygen as well; their activity is destroyed by heat. Syn., *F.s, Tissue; Oxydases; Oxidoses.* **F., Diarolytic,** one which decomposes fat. **F., Soluble.** See *Enzyme* (Illus. Dict.) **F., Steatolytic,** one that splits fat into fatty acids and glycerin, as steapsin of the pancreatic juice and certain ferments found in seeds of poppy, castor-oil beans, Indian hemp, corn, etc.

Fermentable (*fur-ment'-a-bl*). Capable of being fermented.

Fermental (*fur-ment'-al*). Endowed with capacity to produce fermentation.

Fermentation. (See Illus. Dict.) **F., Alcoholic, F., Spirituous,** the conversion of saccharine substances into alcohol; it is due to yeast germs.

Fermentescent (*fur-ment-es'-ent*). Becoming fermented.

Ferralbumose (*fer-al'-bu-mōz*). A meat precipitate treated with artificial gastric juice and ferric chlorid.

Ferralia (*fer-a'-le-ah*) [*ferrum*, iron]. Medicinal preparations of iron.

Ferrate (*fer'-āt*). A salt of ferric acid.

Ferrated (*fer-a'-ted*). Combined with iron; containing iron.

Ferratin (*fer'-at-in*). A chemic compound of iron and albumin, introduced as identical with the organic iron component of all food. It is used in anemia and malnutrition. Dose, 7½ gr. (0.5 gm.) 3 times daily. **F., Schmiedeberg's,** a nuclein in combination with iron contained in the liver. Syn., *Zaleski's hepatin.*

Ferratogen (*fer-at'-o-jen*). An iron nuclein obtained by cultivating yeast on a medium impregnated with iron It is used in treatment of chlorosis, the preparation containing 1% of metallic iron. Syn., *Ferric nuclein.*

Ferric (*fer'-ik*). 1 Pertaining to or of the nature of iron. 2. Containing iron as a trivalent or quadrivalent radicle. **F., Chlorid,** iron perchlorid. **F., Sulfate,** iron tersulfate

Ferrichthol (*fer-ik'-thol*). A form of ichthyol sulfonate of iron which contains 3.5% of organically combined iron together with 96.5% of ichthyol sulfonic acid. It is odorless and tasteless and is used in the treatment of anemia and chlorosis. Dose, 2 gr

Ferricyanid (*fer-e-si'-an-id*). A sal of hydroferricyanic acid.

Ferricyanogen (*fer-e-si-an'-o-jen*) $Fe_2(C_3N_3)_4$. The hexatomic radicle found in the ferricyanids

Ferrinol (*fer'-in-ol*). Iron nucleid, a compound of nucleol and iron oxid containing 6% of iron.

Ferripton (*fer-ip'-ton*) A proprietary preparation said to contain 4% of iron, 7% of proteids, and 89% of water. It is used in anemia and chlorosis.

Ferripyrin (*fer-e-pi'-rin*). See *Ferropyrin.*

Ferrisalipyrin (*fer-e-sal-e-pi'-rin*). Antipyrin ferrous salicylate, a yellow-brown powder showing a green fluorescence.

Ferrocyanate (*fer-o-si'-an-āt*). See *Ferrocyanid* (Illus. Dict.)

Ferrocyanic (*fer-o-si-an'-ik*). Composed of iron and cyanogen.

Ferrocyanuret (*fer-o-si-an'-u-ret*). See *Ferrocyanid* (Illus. Dict.).

Ferroferric (*fer-o-fer'-ik*). Containing iron in both ferric and ferrous combinations.

Ferrohemol (*fer-o-he'-mol*). Hemol containing 3% of added iron. Dose, 8 gr. (0.5 gm.)

Ferrol, Ferroleum (*fer'-ol, fer-o'-le-um*) A proprietary 50% emulsion of cod-liver oil containing iron phosphate.

Ferromagnesium-sulfate (*fer-o-mag-ne-se-um-sul'-fat*). $FeSO_4 . MgSO_4 + 6H_2O$. A greenish powder, used in anemia and chlorosis. Dose, 0.5 gm

Ferromagnetic (*fer-o-mag-net'-ik*) Having iron as a constituent and possessing magnetic properties.

Ferrometer (*fer-om'-et-ur*) [*ferrum*, iron, *metare*, to measure]. An apparat[illegible] quantitatively the iron in a minimum

Ferropyrin (*fer-o-pi'-rin*) $(C_{11}H_{12}N_2O)_4Fe_2Cl_6$. A hemostatic containing antipyrin, 64%; iron, 12%; chlorin, 24%. An orange-red, impalpable powder, soluble in hot water, alcohol, and benzol, slightly in ether; melts at 205° C It is styptic, antiseptic, and astringent, and is applied externally for gonorrhea and nose-bleed. It is used internally in anemia, chlorosis, neuralgia, in doses from 8 to 15 gr. (0.52-0.97 gm.). Application, 1% to 1½% solution for gonorrhea, 20% solution for nose-bleed

Ferrosine (*fer'-o-sēn*) A granular or fine red powder used as a pigment and said to contain iron oxid, 70% to 75%; lime and albumin, 10% to 20%; water, 10% to 15%.

Ferrosodium-citro-albuminate (*fer-o-so-de-um-sit-ro-al-bu'-min-āt*). A hematinic containing 30% ferric oxid. Dose, 23 gr. (1.5 gm.); children, 4-8 gr. (0.2 gm.) in soup or syrup

Ferrosoferric (*fer-o-so-fer'-ik*). Containing iron as a bivalent and a trivalent radicle.

Ferrosoferrous (*fer-o-so-fer'-us*). Applied to a salt which is compounded of two ferrous salts.

Ferrosol (*fer'-o-sol*). A double combination of ferric saccharate and saccharate of sodium chlorid occurring as a clear black-brown liquid; used in the treatment of chlorosis, anemia, and neurasthenia. Dose, 1 teaspoonful (5 cm.) 3 times daily

Ferrosomatose (*fer-o-so'-mat-ōz*). A combination of 2% of iron with somatose; an odorless, tasteless powder, soluble in water. It is used as a tonic in chlorosis, anemia, and debility. Dose, 75-150 gr. (5-10 gm.) daily As a laxative, dose, 10 gm

Ferrostyptin (*fer-o-stip'-tin*). A preparation of iron and formaldehyd occurring in cubic crystals or crystalline powder soluble in water, melting at 120° C. It is used as a noncaustic, antiseptic hemostyptic in dentistry. Dose, 5-8 gr. (0.3-0.5 gm.).

Ferrovin (*fer'-o-vin*) A readily absorbable iron preparation, used in anemia.

Ferruginated (*fer-u'-jin-a-ted*). Having the properties of iron.

Ferruginous. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Having the color of iron rust.

Ferrum. (See Illus. Dict.) **F. caseinatum.** See *Iron Casein.* **F sanguinis,** hemoglobin.

Fersan (*fer'-san*). A proprietary food-product made from the red corpuscles of beef-blood.

Festucine (*fes'-tu-sēn*) [*festuca*, a straw]. Straw-colored

Fetal. (See Illus. Dict.) **F.-markings,** furrows and embryonic markings found in the adult kidney.

Fettmilch of Gärtner. A preparation obtained by putting equal parts of milk and sterile water into the drum

of a centrifuge, which is then revolved 4000 times per minute. The fat in the milk collects at the center, and may be drawn off with a tube inserted. The milk obtained should contain the same amount of fat as mother's milk, and by the addition of 35 gm. of lactose to the liter, a milk is produced which resembles human milk very closely in composition This should be sterilized

Fever. (See Illus. Dict.) **F., Absorption,** a fever often occurring during the first 12 hours after parturition. **F., Acclimating, F., Acclimation-.** Synonym of *Texas fever* **F., Adenomeningeal,** a slow puerperal fever attended with cerebral disturbance **F., African Hemoglobinuric.** Synonym of *Blackwater-fever* **F., Albumose,** a fever produced experimentally in an animal by injecting protoalbumose or deuteroalbumose. **F., Algid** See under *Algid* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Angiocardiac, F., Angeiocardiac,** that [illegible] **F., Aphthous.** See *Foot and* [illegible] Dict.). **F., Army,** typhus fever. **F., Arthritic,** fever with swelling of the joints **F., Auriginous,** jaundice. **F., Autumnal,** typhomalarial fever prevalent in the autumn **F., Bath,** a feverish condition due to excess in the use of warm baths. **F., Bilious Remittent.** 1. Sometimes used as a synonym of *Mediterranean fever* 2. Relapsing fever **F., Bilious Typhoid.** Synonym of *Yellow Fever* **F., Black.** (See Illus. Dict.) 2. See *F., Spotted* (2) **F., Blackwater.** (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *F., Hemoglobinuric, F., Bilious remittent, F., Bilious hematuric, F., Hematuric* According to R. Koch and others, in the majority of cases it is the result of quinin-poisoning in malarial patients. **F., Bone,** septicemia in workers in bone from wounds received on the fingers. **F., Boohoo.** See *Boohoo* (Illus. Dict.) **F., Bookhar,** the fever in India due to heat **F., Brain** (See Illus. Dict.) 2 Synonym of *Typhus* **F., Brain-water,** that attending hydrocephalus **F., Breakbone.** Synonym of *Dengue* **F., Bubonic Typhus,** typhus fever with inflammation, swelling, and suppuration of the inguinal, parotid, axillary, submaxillary, or mammary region. **F., Bulam,** yellow fever **F., Cavité,** an acute contagious disease confined almost exclusively to Cavité naval station in the Philippines. • It is marked by sudden onset, high temperature, severe muscular pain, and extremely tender and painful eyeballs, the incubation- [illegible] 2 days to 2 weeks **F., Charcot's,** [illegible], in cases of jaundice due to impacted gallstones **F., Chinese Catarrhal,** influenza. **F., Coprostasic,** that caused by constipation German, *Kothfieber.* **F., Cyprus.** Synonym of *F., Mediterranean.* **F., Danube.** See under *Danube* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Fatigue,** that following excessive muscular exercise. **F., Flock,** a train of symptoms developed in operators in flock mills by the inhalation of dust; it resembles shoddy fever. **F., Fourteen-day.** Synonym of *Typhus* **F., Fracture,** fever due to fracture of a bone **F., Gaspard's Putrid,** putrefaction of the intestinal contents. **F., Gastric Remittent.** Formerly used as a synonym of *Mediterranean fever.* **F., Glandular.** See *F., Pfeiffer's Glandular* **F., Gnat,** malaria. **F., Grain-gaugers',** a train of symptoms affecting those who measured the foreign grain in the docks of Marseilles; it was regarded as due to the inhalation of fine dust in the grain. **F., Haitien,** an endemic form of yellow fever modified by race and acclimatization in Haiti. **F., Hematuric Bilious,** blackwater fever. **F., Hemoglobinuric.** See *F., Blackwater* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Hill,** the pernicious malarial fever of the hill regions of India. **F., Homotonic,** simple continued fever. **F., Inanition,** fever sometimes observed in infants during the first 3 days of life, due apparently to lack of nourishment. **F., Irish.** Synonym of *Typhus*, also of *Relapsing fever.* **F., Jaccoud's Dissociated,** fever with irregularity and slowness of the pulse in tuberculous meningitis of adults. **F., Littoral,** malarial fever in coast regions. **F., Local,** one due to a local inflammation. **F., Manila,** a special type of pernicious fever occurring in the hot months (April and May) in Manila and sometimes becoming epidemic. **F., Mediterranean.** (See Illus. Dict.) It is due to *Micrococcus melitensis,* Bruce. **F., Melanuric (Remittent),** blackwater fever. **F., Metabolic,** a form of fever common in children during the summer, due to increased metabolism and increased tissue-waste clogging the system owing to inability of the excretory organs to dispose of the waste rapidly enough Syn., *Bilious attack, Bilious cold.* **F., New.** (See Illus. Dict.) 2. The smallpox. **F., Oroya.** See *Verruga* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Paratyphoid,** a condition clinically identical with typhoid fever, but due to a [illegible] from *B. typhosus* and *B. coli commune* **F., Peach** See under *Peach* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Pfeiffer's Glandular,** an acute infectious fever, characterized by inflammatory swelling of the lymph-glands, anemia, and prostration. Syn., *Acute cervical lymphadenitis* **F., Purulent,** the pyrexia attending suppuration **F., Roman,** a malignant malarial fever occurring in the Roman Campagna **F.-root.** See *Triosteum perfoliatum,* L. (Illus. Dict.). **F., Septan (Intermittent).** See *Septan* (Illus. Dict.) **F., Sextan (Intermittent)** See *Sextan* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Silesian** (of 1847), relapsing fever. **F., Singultous,** fever attended with hiccough Syn., *Lyngodes; Lyngvodes* **F., Southern** Synonym of *Texas fever.* **F., Spotted.** 1 Synonym of *Typhus.* 2. The local name among the Eastern foothills of the Bitter Root Mountains for an endemic disease characterized by initial chill, constipation, fever, rapid pulse, enlarged spleen, muscular soreness, severe pain in head and back, and an eruption of macular spots, varying from bright-red to purple or brownish red in color. It is due apparently to a hematazoon to which the name *Pyroplasma hominis* has been given. A tick, *Dermacentor reticulatus,* is believed to be the chief agent in spreading the disease Syn., *Blue disease; Black fever* (2); *Tick fever.* **F., Surgical.** See *F., Traumatic* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Sweating.** 1 Intermittent fever in which the sweating stage of the paroxysms is very pronounced. 2. See *F., Miliary* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Tertian (Intermittent).** See *Tertian* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Texas.** See *Texas Fever* (Illus. Dict.) It is caused by the parasite *Pyrosoma bigeminum,* Theobald Smith, 1889, which invades the red blood-corpuscle and is transmitted by the cattle tick *Boophilus bovis* (Riley), Curtice. Syn., *Acclimating or Acclimation fever; Southern fever; Texas cattle fever; Tick fever; Spanish fever; Red water, Blackwater; Hematuria; Murrain; Dry murrain; Bloody murrain; Yellow murrain; Hollow horn; Hollow-tail; Bovine malaria.* **F., Thermic.** Synonym of *Heatstroke.* **F., Third-day (Intermittent).** See *Tertian* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Tick.** 1. Texas fever. 2. Spotted fever (2) **F., Tonic.** See *F., Sthenic* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Triple Quartan Intermittent,** quartan intermittent fever in which there is daily repetition of the paroxysms or in which, besides the regular attack, there is a mild one on the intervening days. **F., Triple Quotidian (Intermitttent),** an intermittent fever marked by three paroxysms every day. **F., Triple Tertian (Intermittent),** an intermittent fever characterized by two paroxysms occurring on alternate days and one

on the intervening day. **F., Tropical,** yellow fever. **F., Typhotyphus,** Pepper's name for mild typhus marked by laxity of the bowels, tympanites, epistaxis, and bronchial disturbance, the eruption occurring on the fourth day and the crisis from the tenth to the fourteenth day. **F., Undulant** [Hughes]. Synonym of *Mediterranean fever*. **F., Uniform,** simple continued fever. **F., Urban,** a fever enduring about 3 weeks and similar to mild typhoid except that specific symptoms are absent. **F., Uremic,** one due to poisoning from urinary ptomains; it has been observed after operations on the urinary tract or in urinary diseases. **F., Urethral,** one due to operation on the urethra; it may be due to septic infection. **F., Walking Typhoid.** See *Ambulatory Typhoid* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Water-brain.** See *F., Brain-water*. **F., White,** a slight fever attending chlorosis, to which it was thought to be due. **F., Winter,** pneumonia. **F., Wound.** See *F., Traumatic* (Illus. Dict.).

Fiat, Fiant (*fī'-at, fī'-ant*) [pres. subj., third person, sing. and pl. of *fieri*, to be made]. Let there be made.

Fiber. (See Illus. Dict.) **F.s, Accelerating,** nerve-fibers which convey impulses that hasten the rapidity and increase the force of the heart-beat. Syn., *F., Augmentor; F., Augmented, Nervi accelerantes cordis*. **F., Achromatic.** See *Karyomitoma* (Illus. Dict.). **F.s, Annular,** those forming a circle around an organ or part. **F.s, Arciform, F.s, Arcuate,** transverse curving fibers intersecting the longitudinal fibers of the reticular formation; they are divided into deep and superficial sets. The first spring mainly from the decussation of the pyramids and the raphé and bend outward and backward, one part passes to the nucleus gracilis and the cuneate nucleus and one part (internal arciform fibers) through the olivary nucleus and thence into the restis. The superficial arciform fibers spring from the same source and proceed to the restis; one part (external arciform fibers, Rolando's arciform fibers) passing outward at the anterior median fissure runs outward on the pyramid and olive and the other part passes out laterally behind the pyramid. **F.s, Association,** white nerve-fibers situated just beneath the cortical substance and connecting the adjacent cerebral gyri. **F.s, Augmented, F.s, Augmentor.** See *F.s, Accelerating*. **F.s, Auxiliary.** See *F.s, Secondary*. **F., Axial.** (See Illus. Dict.) 2. The central spiral filament, probably contractile, of the flagellum of the semen-cell. **F.s, Bergmann's, F.s, B.-Deiters',** the processes of certain superficial neuroglia cells of the cerebellum which radiate toward the surface and are connected with the pia mater. **F.s, Bernheimer's,** a tract of nerve-fibers extending from the optic tract to Luys' body. **F.s, Bogrow's,** a tract of nerve-fibers passing from the optic tract to the thalamus. **F.s, Charcot's.** See *Radicular Fasciculus, Internal*; and *F. Fibers, External* (Illus. Dict.). **F.s, Collateral,** the delicate lateral branches of the nerve-process of a neuron. The paraxons. **F.-cone.** See under *Cone*. **F., Darkschewitsch's,** a tract of nerve fibers extending from the optic tract to the ganglion of the habenula. **F.s, Dartoic,** the muscle-fibers of the dartos. **F., Elastic.** See under *Tissue, Yellow Elastic* (Illus. Dict.). **F.s, Henle's.** See under *Henle* (Illus. Dict.). **F.s, Herxheimer's.** See *Spirals, Herxheimer's* (Illus. Dict.). **F.s, Involuntary Muscular,** straight or slightly bent, elongated, spindle-shaped, nucleated cells bearing more or less distinct longitudinal striations, which make up involuntary or unstriped muscles. Syn., *F.s, Nonstriated; F.s, Unstriped, F.s, Unstriated*. See *Muscular Tissue* (Illus. Dict.). **F.s, Meynert's,** a tract of nerve-fibers connecting the pregeniculum with the nuclei of the ocular muscles. **F.s, v. Monakow's,** a tract of nerve-fibers extending from the pregeniculum to the eyeball. **F.s, Moss.** See *Moss-f.s*. **F.s of Mummery,** scaffolding in which the gelatinous tissue and calcospherites are deposited in dental pulp. **F., Muscle-, F., Muscular,** any elongated anatomic element made up of muscular constituents. **F., Nerve-.** See under *Nerve* (Illus. Dict.). **F.s, Osteogenic.** See *F.s, Sharpey's Intercrossing*. **F.s, Prussak's.** See under *Prussak* (Illus. Dict.). **F.s, Purkinje's.** See under *Purkinje* (Illus. Dict.). **F.s, Radicular, Internal.** See *Radicular Fasciculus, Internal* (Illus. Dict.). **F.s, Retzius',** the rigid filaments of Deiters' cells in the organ of Corti. **F., Ritter's,** a delicate fiber, regarded as a nerve-fiber, seen in the axis of a retinal rod near the peripheral end of which it forms a small enlargement. **F.s, Rivet-,** protoplasmic processes on the basal surface of the columnar cells of stratified squamous epithelium, German, *Haftfasern*. **F.s, Rolando's Arciform.** See *Rolando* (Illus. Dict.). **F.s, Sappey's,** smooth muscular fibers found in the cheek ligaments of the eyeball close to their orbital attachment. **F.s, Secondary,** in a fibrous structure, those of secondary importance. Syn., *Auxiliary fibers*. **F.s, Sharpey's Intercrossing,** the collagenous fibers forming the lamellas which constitute the walls of the Haversian canals in bone, same as osteogenic fibers. **F.s, S.'s Perforating,** calcified white or elastic fibers which connect the lamellas in the walls of the Haversian canals. **F.-sheath.** See *Sheath, Fibril* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Smooth Muscular,** a muscular fiber-cell. See under *Muscle, Unstriped or Involuntary* (Illus. Dict.). **F.s, Spindle,** achromatic fibrils. **F., Spiral,** the coiled fiber peculiar to spiral fiber-cells (*q. v.*, under *Cell*). **F.s, Stilling's,** the association fibers of the cerebellum. **F., Straight,** the uncoiled fiber in a bipolar ganglion cell. See under *Cell, Spiral-fiber*. **F.s, Striated** or **Striped Muscular.** See *F.s, Voluntary Muscular*. **F., Sweat,** a nervous fibril which on stimulation produces sweating. **F.s, Sympathetic,** those of the sympathetic nerve. **F., T,** a branch given off at right angles to the axis-cylinder of a nerve-cell. **F., Unstriated Muscular, F., Unstriped Muscular.** See *F., Involuntary Muscular*. **F.s, Vascular.** See under *Vascular* (Illus. Dict.). **F.s, Vasodilator,** fibers of a vasodilator nerve. **F., Voluntary Muscular,** narrow, cylindric, fusiform columns marked by regular transverse stripes, which compose voluntary or striped muscles. See *Muscular Tissue* (Illus. Dict.). **F.s, Wernicke's.** See *Radiation, Optic* (Illus. Dict.). **F.s, White.** See under *Tissue, White Fibrous* (Illus. Dict.). **F.s, Yellow Elastic.** See under *Tissue, Yellow Elastic* (Illus. Dict.).

Fibriform (*fīb'-ri-form*) [*fibra*, fiber; *forma*, shape]. Shaped like a fiber.

Fibril. (See Illus. Dict.) 3. The subdivision of a muscular fiber. **F., Achromatic.** See *Karyomita* (Illus. Dict.). **F.s, Ebner's Dentinal,** delicate fibrils contained in the matrix of the dentin. **F., Nuclear.** See *Threads, Nuclear*. **F.s, Remak's,** the fibrils composing a nonmedullated nerve-fiber.

Fibrillation. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Huxley's name for the propensity of periplastic substance to break up into definite lines. **F., Muscular.** See *Fibromyitis* (Illus. Dict.).

Fibrin. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Materia fibrosa; Coagulable lymph*. **F., Canalized,** a hyaline, peculiarly lustrous substance permeated by numerous channels, found in the region of the chorion frondosum at four months and after; which, according to Minot,

arises through a degenerative metamorphosis of the chorionic ectoderm; German, *Langhans' canalisirtes Fibrin*. **F.-globulin**, Hammarsten's name for a globulin-like substance which coagulates at about + 64° C., in blood-serum and in the serum from coagulated fibrinogen solutions. **F. of Henle**, a light flocculent precipitate which is separated when semen is diluted with water **F, Vegetable**, gluten-casein.

Fibrinoglobulin (*fi-brin-o-glob'-u-lin*). See *Fibringlobulin*

Fibrinolysis (*fi-brin-ol'-is-is*) [*fibrin*; λύειν, to loose]. The partial dissolution which takes place in fibrin if allowed to stand in contact with the blood from which it was formed

Fibrinoplastin (*fi-brin-o-plas'-tin*). See *Paraglobulin* (Illus. Dict.)

Fibrinosis (*fi-brin-o'-sis*) A condition marked by excess of fibrin in the blood.

Fibroadenoma (*fi-bro-ad-e-no'-mah*). Adenoma having fibrous tissue.

Fibrocalcareous (*fi-bro-kal-ka'-re-us*). Applied to fibrous tumors which have undergone calcareous degeneration.

Fibrocartilage. (See Illus Dict.) **F., Acromioclavicular** See *Cartilage of Wenbrecht* (Illus. Dict.). **F, Circumferential**, a band which widens the margin of an articular cavity and increases its depth **F.s, Connecting**, those interposed between the articular surfaces of the centra of the vertebræ and of the pubes, the intervertebral and the interpubic disks **F.s, Falciform, F.s, Interarticular** (of the knee) See *Semilunar Cartilages* (Illus Dict.). **F., Intermediary, F., Intermediate**, one at the carpal end of the ulna and radius binding them firmly together **F s, Intervertebral.** See *Intervertebral Discs* (Illus Dict.). **F.s, Investing** See *Stratiform Fs* (Illus. Dict.) **F., Palpebral, F., Tarsal.** See *Tarsus* (2) (Illus. Dict.). **F., Scapuloclavicular.** See *Cartilage of Wenbrecht* (Illus Dict.). **F, Semilunar.** See *Semilunar Cartilages* (Illus Dict.) **F, White.** See under *Cartilage* **F., Yellow** See *Cartilage, Reticular* (Illus. Dict.)

Fibroconnective (*fi-bro-kon-ek'-tiv*) Having a fibrous structure and the function of connecting.

Fibrocystic (*fi-bro-sist'-ik*). Containing fibrous and cystic matter

Fibrocystoid (*fi-bro-sist'-oid*). Having the structure of a fibrocyst.

Fibrocystoma (*fi-bro-sist-o'-mah*). Fibroma combined with cystoma

Fibrofatty (*fi-bro-fat'-e*) Consisting of fibrous tissue and fat-corpuscles

Fibrogen (*fi'-bro-jen*) See *Fibrinogen* (Illus. Dict.).

Fibroid. (See Illus Dict.) **F., Paget's Recurrent.** See under *Paget* (Illus Dict.). **F., Substitution.** Synonym of *Cirrhosis*.

Fibroidectomy (*fi-broid-ek'-to-me*) [*fibroid*; ἐκτομή, excision] Excision of a uterine fibroid

Fibrolaminar (*fi-bro-lam'-in-ar*). Relating to a fibrous layer.

Fibromatosis (*fi-bro-mat-o'-sis*). See *Fibrosis* (Illus. Dict.).

Fibromatous (*fi-bro'-mat-us*). Relating to a fibroma

Fibromucous (*fi-bro-mu'-kus*). Consisting partly of mucosa and partly of fibrous tissue.

Fibromuscular (*fi-bro-mus'-ku-lar*). Made up of connective tissue and muscle.

Fibromyotomy (*fi-bro-mi-ot'-o-me*) [*fibromyoma*; τέμνειν, to cut]. The surgical removal of a fibromyoma.

Fibromyxosarcoma (*fi-bro-miks-o-sar-ko'-mah*). 1. A tumor containing sarcomatous and myxoid tissue. 2. A fasciculated sarcoma which has undergone myxoid degeneration.

Fibroneuroma (*fi-bro-nu-ro'-mah*). A neuroma with fibroid tissue.

Fibronuclear, Fibronucleated (*fi-bro-nu'-kle-ar, -nu'-kle-a-ted*). Relating to a tissue which shows many nuclei and fibers.

Fibropericarditis (*fi-bro-per-e-kar-di'-tis*). Fibrinous pericarditis

Fibroplastic Substance (Alex. Schmidt). See *Paraglobulin* (Illus. Dict.).

Fibropolypus (*fi-bro-pol'-ip-us*). A fibroid polypus.

Fibropsammoma (*fi-bro-sam-o'-mah*). A tumor consisting of fibromatous and psammomatous elements

Fibroreticulate (*fi-bro-re-tik'-u-lat*). Consisting of a fibrous network or marked with interlacing fibers.

Fibrosarcoma. (See Illus. Dict.) **F., Mucocellular** (of the ovary), a form marked by a layer of large, round, bladdery cells lying between the fibrils of the connective tissue Syn, *Krukenberg's ovarian tumor*.

Fibula. (See Illus. Dict) Syn., *Perone*. 2. A clasp serving to unite the edges of a wound or the opening of a canal

Fibulation (*fib-u-la'-shun*). See *Infibulation* (Illus. Dict.).

Ficiform (*fi'-e-form*) [*ficus*, a fig; *forma*, form]. Fig-shaped.

Ficoid, Ficoidal (*fi'-koid, fi-koid'-al*) [*ficus*, a fig; εἶδος, likeness]. 1. Fig-shaped. 2. Resembling the genus *Ficus*

Ficus (See Illus. Dict.) 3 A genus of urticaceous trees and shrubs. **F. rubiginosa**, Desf, a species indigenous to New South Wales, yields a resin containing sycoceryl alcohol

Field (See Illus Dict) **F. of Audition, F., Auditory**, the area surrounding the ear, in every portion of which a given sound is audible to the ear. **F.s, Cohnheim's.** See *Area, Cohnheim's* (Illus. Dict.). **F. of Fixation.** See *F. of Vision* (Illus. Dict.). **F, Flechsig's Oval** See *Tract, Flechsig's* (Illus. Dict.) **F.s of Innervation**, special expansions in which the motor nerves to the voluntary muscles terminate. Syn, *Motor nerve plates, Motor nerve organs; Motor sprays* **F., Meynert's**, the reticular formation of the pons **F.-ration** See under *Ration*. **F. of Regard**, that occupied by dimly visible objects about the point of regard **F., Retinal, F., Visual.** See *F. of Vision* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Wernicke's.** See *Triangle, Wernicke's*

Figura (*fig'-u-rah*) See *Figure*. **F. venosa.** See *Sinus terminalis* (Illus Dict.).

Figurate (*fig'-u-rat*). Having a fixed and definite shape; arranged in a definite shape; said of skin-eruptions

Figure (*fig'-ur*) [*figura*, a form]. The visible form of anything; the outline of an organ or part. **F., Achromatic (Spindle), F., Achromatin**, a fusiform figure assumed by the achromatic fibrils in a dividing cell. **F.s, Adhesion**, Rindfleisch's term for the pattern produced in living protoplasm by the adhesion of the two interpenetrating substances, the reticular framework and the intervening matrix **F., Bistellate.** See *Amphiaster* (Illus Dict.). **F., Chromatic (Nuclear), F., Chromatin**, one of the figures formed by the chromatic fibrils of the nucleus during karyokinesis. **F., Nuclear** (spindle or division). 1 Flemming's name for any one of the forms assumed by the nucleus during karyokinesis. 2. Strassburger's name for the spindle stage of karyokinesis **F.s, Purkinje's.** See under *Purkinje* (Illus. Dict.).

Fikongo (*fi-kong'-go*). The African name for *Brachystelma fringens* (*q. v.*).

Filaceous (*fi-la'-shus*) [*filum*, a thread]. Consisting of threads.

Filament. (See Illus. Dict.) **F., Axial,** the central filament of the spermatozoon flagellum. **F.s, Purkinje's.** See *Purkinje's Fibers* (Illus Dict.). **F., Terminal.** See *Filum terminale* (Illus Dict.)

Filamentation. See *Reaction, Thread*

Filarial (*fi-la're-al*) Relating to the genus *Filaria*

Filicin (*fil'-is-in*) [*filix*, a fern]. 1 A yellowish-white, sticky, odorless powder extracted from the root of *Dryopteris filix-mas*, Schott, soluble in chloroform, partly in ether, melting at 180°. 2 Filicic acid.

Filicism (*fil'-e-izm*) Poisoning from overdosage of extract of male-fern

Fillet. (See Illus Dict.) **F of the Corpus callosum,** Mayo's name for the fornicate fascicle

Filmogen (*fil'-mo-jen*). A protective vehicle for applying medicaments in skin-diseases, consisting of pyroxylin dissolved in acetone with a small quantity of castor oil. Syn., *Liquor adhesivus*

Filter. (See Illus Dict) **F., Chamberland's Bougie, F., Chamberland-Pasteur,** a tubular vessel of unglazed porcelain through the pores of which drinking-water is forced by pressure for removal of microbes

Filtrate (*fil'-trāt*) [*filtrum*, felt]. In filtration, the liquid which has passed through a filter.

Filtrum. (See Illus. Dict.) **F. ventriculi,** small vertical channels on the back of the larynx between Morgagni's cartilage and the inner edge of the arytenoid cartilage. They end between the vocal cords at the dorsal end of Morgagni's ventricle.

Filum. (See Illus Dict) 2 See *F. terminale* (Illus Dict) Syn., *Terminal filament, Central ligament* of the spinal cord; *Nervus impar* **Fila olfactoria,** the bundles of fine fibers composing the olfactory nerves.

Fimbria. (See Illus. Dict) 2 A fiber. 3 A fringe or border. **Fimbriæ synoviales,** the synovial fringes. See *Gland, Haversian* (Illus. Dict).

Fimbriatum (*fim-bri-a'-tum*) [*fimbria*, a fringe] The corpus fimbriatum

Fimicolus (*fim-ik'-ol-us*) See *Fimetarious* (Illus. Dict.)

Finger. (See Illus. Dict.) **F.-cot,** a covering of rubber or other material to protect the finger or to prevent infection Syn., *Dactylotheca* **F.s, Dead.** See *Night Palsy* (Illus. Dict.) **F., Drumstick.** See *Clubbed Fingers* (Illus. Dict). **F., Dupuytren's.** Same as *Dupuytren's Contraction.* **F., Giant-.** See *Macrodactylia* (Illus. Dict.) **F.s, Glossy.** See *Glossy Skin* (Illus. Dict). **F., Hippocratic.** See under *Hippocratic* (Illus Dict.). **F., Jerk-, F., Snap, F., Spring.** See *Trigger-finger* (Illus Dict.) **F., Morse,** an affection analogous to writers' cramp, resulting from operating the Morse key in telegraphy. **F.-nail Poison,** the inspissated juice of the green pineapple, with which aborigine Javanese women coat a long sharp finger-nail of each hand, it is also used by the Malays to poison their kreeses

Finsen's Light-treatment. See *Phototherapy.*

Fire. (See Illus. Dict) 2 A popular name for inflammation affecting the skin. **F., St. Anthony's, F., Wild,** erysipelas.

Fisetin (*fis'-et-in*). Chevreul's name for quercitin derived from *Rhus cotinus* Syn., *Fisetic acid.*

Fish-disease. See under *Disease.*

Fish-roe Bodies. Mycetoma

Fish-spine Disease. See *Disease, Fish-slime.*

Fish-tongue. See *Carp's-tongue.*

Fissiparism, Fissiparity (*fis-ip'-ar-izm, fis-ip-ar'-it-e*) [*findere*, to cleave; *parere*, to produce]. Propagation by fission; fissiparous generation.

Fissure. (See Illus. Dict.) **F., Henle's,** interstices, filled with connective tissue, between the muscular fibers of the myocardium **F., Prelimbic,** the anterior portion of the callosomarginal fissure **F., Prepyramidal,** one in front of the pyramid separating the tonsil from the cuneate lobule **F., Primary** (of His), His' *Bogenfurche*, a fold extending along the mesal line of the hemisphere producing an external groove and an internal ridge It begins at the olfactory lobe, which it divides into a ventral and a dorsal part, and, continuing backward in a curved direction, joins the hippocampal sulcus **F., Summit.** See *F., Supratemporal* (Illus Dict.). **F.s, Transitory,** the fissures that appear on the human cerebrum between the third and fourth months of gestation and afterward disappear for the most part, they are supposed to be mechanical in origin They have not been observed in animals

Fistula. (See Illus Dict) **F., Abdominal,** one in the abdominal wall [illegible] with some of the abdominal viscera **F., Alveolar,** one due to necrosis of an alveolus **F. ani congenita,** an anomaly of the anus the derivation of which is attributed to the remains of the posterior part of the blastopore **F., Anoperineal,** an anal fistula opening on the perineum. **F., Bimucous,** one making a communication between two mucous surfaces **F., Cicatricial,** one lined with a cicatricial membrane **F., Coccygeal.** See *Pilonidal Sinus* (Illus Dict) **F., Cutaneobiliary,** one leading from the external surface into the gallbladder or a bile-duct **F., Cysticocolic,** one leading from the gallbladder to the colon **F., Labiform,** one characterized by lip-like protrusions at the outer margin **F., Lacteal** See *F., Mammary* (Illus Dict) **F., Ostial.** See *F., Labiform.* **F., Rectovesicovaginal,** a double fistula affording communication between the rectum, the vagina, and the urinary bladder **F. sacra,** the sylvian aqueduct **F., Sacral,** a congenital fistula occurring in the lumbosacral region

Fistulization (*fis-tu-li-za'-shun*). The act or process of becoming fistulous

Fit. (See Illus Dict) **F.s of the Mother,** colloquial synonym of hysteria **F.s, Pontobulbar,** convulsions occurring in Jacksonian epilepsy due to disturbance of the pons or bulb

Fixation. (See Illus Dict) 2 The operation of rendering fixed by means of sutures a displaced or floating organ. Cf *Vaginofixation, Ventrofixation*

Fixative (*fiks'-a-tiv*) [*figere*, to fasten] 1 Applied to any substance used to fix tissues in the structural condition and shape found in life or for fastening a microscopic section to a slide. 2. See *Body, Immune*

Flannel (*flan'-el*) [OF, *flanelle*]. A variety of soft loosely woven woolen cloth **F., Vegetable,** a fabric made from the wood of *Pinus sylvestris;* it is said to be beneficial when worn by rheumatic patients

Flap. (See Illus Dict.) **F., Anaplastic,** a skin-flap aiding in the restoration of a neighboring part **F., Autoplastic,** one to replace a part that is destroyed.

Flatness (*flat'-nes*). The percussion-note produced by airless bodies.

Flavedo (*fla-ve'-do*) [L.]. 1. Yellowness. 2 A disease of plants causing them to assume a yellow color. **F. icteritia,** the yellowness of jaundice.

Flemingin (*flem-in'-jin*). A pigment obtained from warras (*q. v.*, Illus. Dict.) occurring in small needles.

Flemming's Germ-centers. See under *Germ.*

Flesh. (See Illus. Dict.) **F.-quotient, Argutinsky's**

term for the relationship of the carbon to nitrogen in flesh; it is, on an average, 3.24:1.

Flexure. (See Illus. Dict.) **F., Basicranial,** the forward bend of the embryo at the base of the skull. **F., Caudal,** the bend at the lower portion of the embryo **F.s, Cephalic, F.s, Cranial, F.s, Encephalic,** certain bends, occurring at an early period of development, in the cranial part of the embryo **F., Diencephalic,** Wilder's name for the curve in the encephalic segment by which, in all mammals, birds, and reptiles, the mesal portion of the prosencephalic cavity is made to lie dorsad of the diencephalic cavity, instead of cephalad of it, and almost on the same plane as the fishes and *Amphibia* **F., Hepatic** (of the colon), an abrupt bend in the ascending colon to the right of the gallbladder at the under surface of the liver Syn., *Flexura dextra, F. prima, F. hepatica coli.* **F., Mesencephalic,** the chief and earliest cephalic flexure occurring at the ventral end of the notochord, at which point the medullary tube and the formative substance of the walls of the cranium bend forward decidedly Syn., *F., Cranial* (Osborn), *F., Principal cephalic* **F., Splenic** (of the colon), an abrupt turn beneath the lower end of the spleen connecting the descending with the transverse colon Syn., *Flexura secunda, F. sinistra, F. lienalis.* **F., Suprasternal,** in veterinary anatomy one in the colon lying upon the abdominal prolongation of the sternum

Flint's Arcade. See under *Arcade*

Flint-disease. Synonym of *Chalicosis*

Float (*flōt'*) [ME *floten*, to float] A label enclosed in a glass capsule to float upon the surface of a fluid exposed in a basin

Floccilegium (*flok-sil-e'-je-um*) [*flocculus*, a flock of wool, *legere*, to pick out] Caphology

Floccule, Flocculus. (See Illus Dict.) Syn., *Lobus nervi pneumogastrici* **F., Accessory,** the paraflocculus **F., Associated,** Henle's name for the paraflocculus **F. secundarius,** the paraflocculus. **Flocculi secundarii.** See *Medioflocculus, Paraflocculus, Supraflocculus*

Floccus. (See Illus. Dict.) **F. laminosus.** See *Flocculus* (Illus Dict.) **Flocci volitantes.** See *Muscæ volitantes* (Illus Dict.)

Floridins (*flo'-id-ins*) [*flos*, a flower] Respiratory pigments related to hemoglobin, of a violet and purplish-red color, found in some of the invertebrate animals

Floss (*flos'*) [OF *floche*, soft] Silk which has not been twisted **F.-silk.** See *Silk* (Illus Dict.)

Fluate (*flu'-āt*). See *Fluorid* (Illus Dict.)

Fluavil (*flu'-av-il*) $C_{20}H_{32}O_2$ A transparent yellowish resin found with alban in gutta percha

Fluctuculi (*fluk-tik'-u-le*) [pl. of *fluctuculus*, a wavelet] Bergmann's name for the fine wave-like markings on the surface of the lateral wall of the third ventricle, ventrad of the anterior commissure.

Fluid. (See Illus Dict.) 2 Liquid or gaseous **F., Coley's.** See under *Coley* **F., Colostric.** See *Colostrum* (Illus Dict.). **F., Darby's Prophylactic,** a solution of potassium hypochlorite **F., Haffkine's Prophylactic,** not a serum nor a lymph, but a fluid culture of pest-bacilli, grown for several weeks under conditions most favorable to the development of the toxic properties; it is finally deprived of its infective quality by being heated to a temperature that is fatal to the living bacteria but which does not alter the specific toxin (Abbott). **F., Labyrinthine,** the perilymph. **F., Lang's Fixative and Hardening,** mercuric chlorid, 5 parts; sodium chlorid, 6 parts; acetic acid, 5 parts; water, 100 parts. **F., Subarachnoid.** See *Cerebrospinal Fluid* (Illus Dict.). **F., Van Gehuchten's Fixative and Hardening,** consists of glacial acetic acid, 10 parts; chloroform, 30 parts; absolute alcohol, 60 parts.

Flumen (*flu'-men*) [L.; pl. *flumena*]. 1. A flow. 2. A name given by Duret to the principal cerebral fissures.

Fluobenzene (*flu-o-ben'-zēn*). C_6H_5F A crystalline compound of fluorin and benzene.

Fluoborate (*flu-o-bo'-rāt*). A salt of fluoboric acid.

Fluochromate (*flu-o-kro'-māt*). A salt of fluochromic acid.

Fluoform (*flu'-o-form*). See *Fluoroform* (Illus. Dict.)

Fluorescein. (See Illus Dict.) **F.-sodium,** a 2% alkaline solution employed in diagnosing corneal lesions and in the detection of minute foreign bodies in that tissue; and is suggested as a means of diagnosing apparent death by injection of 16 gr. If circulation remains, the mucosas will be stained yellow within a few minutes Syn., *Uranin.*

Fluorescence. (See Illus Dict.) **F. Screen,** a screen coated with materials which fluoresce when exposed to x-rays

Fluoroform. (See Illus Dict.) **F.-water, Aqua fluoroformii,** a watery solution (2.8 %) of fluoroform; an odorless, tasteless, nonirritant, nontoxic liquid It is used in tuberculosis and lupus Dose, 1 tablespoonful 4 times daily. Syn., *[illegible] water*

Fluoroformol (*flu-or-o-form'-ol*). [illegible]

Fluorol (*flu'-or-ol*) NaF. Sodium fluorid, an antiseptic

Fluorometer (*flu-or-om'-et-er*) [*fluere*, to flow, μέτρον, a measure] A device for adjusting the shadow in skiagraphy; a localizer in x-ray examination

Fluoroscope (*flu'-or-o-skōp*) [*fluere*, to flow; σκοπεῖν, to examine] The device for holding the fluorescent screen in x-ray examination Syn., *Cryptoscope*

Fluoroscopy (*flu-or-os'-ko-pe*) The process of examining the tissues by means of a fluorescent screen

Fluoroxyl (*flu-or-oks'-il*) See *Epidermin* (Illus Dict.).

Fluorphenetol (*flu-or-fen'-et-ol*). An organic fluorin compound

Fluorrheumin (*flu-or-ru'-min*). The commercial name of fluorphenetol-difluoro-diphenyl, prepared as an ointment and used in the treatment of rheumatism. Dose, 5 gm. externally.

Flux. (See Illus Dict.) **F., Alvine,** diarrhea **F., Bilious,** bilious diarrhea **F., Bloody,** dysentery. **F., White,** chronic tropical diarrhea

Fly. (See Illus. Dict.) **F.-fungus.** See *Saprolegnia.* **F., Tsetse.** See *Mylabris cichorii.*

Foam-liver. See under *Liver.*

Focal. (See Illus. Dict.) **F. Depth,** the capacity of an objective to define objects out of focus. **F. Distance,** the distance from the center of a lens or mirror to its focus

Foehn. A local warm, dry, southerly or southeasterly wind of Switzerland, appearing with particular violence in the northeastern portions of the Alps, chiefly from late summer to spring It belongs exclusively to the Alps from Geneva to Salsburg, but over this region is of very great climatic importance. The effect of the foehn on invalids and even on healthy persons is depressing. [Weber.] Cf. *Harmattan, Khamsin, Mistral, Sirocco, Simoon, Solano.*

Fogging Maneuver. In repression treatment of esophoria, the reduction of vision to about $\frac{2}{3}$ by combining prisms (varying with the muscular imbalance), bases in, with a convex sphere; with which combination glasses the patient reads a half hour at night before retiring.

Foil [*folium*, a leaf]. A thin sheet of metal used for filling teeth. **F. Carrier, F. Plugger,** a kind of

tweezers used to convey the foil to the cavity in the tooth. **F. Crimpers**, an instrument for folding foil.

Fold. (See Illus. Dict.) **F.s, Amniotic, F.s of the Amnion.** See *Head-fold* and *Tail-fold* (Illus. Dict.) and *F., Lateral Amniotic.* **F., Anterior Amniotic, F., Anterior, of the Blastoderm,** the cephalic fold. **F.s of the Axilla,** the anterior and posterior walls of the axilla. **F., Caudal.** See *Tail-fold* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Cephalic.** See *Head-fold* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Choroidal,** the transverse cerebral fissure. **F., Circular,** one in the mucosa of the tympanum extending between the head of the malleus, its long process, the receptacle and tendon of the tympanic tensor. **F., Cordal,** one in the mucosa of the tympanum enclosing the tympanic branch of the facial nerve and attaching it to the tympanic scute between the incus and malleus. **F., Costocolic,** extends from the diaphragm opposite the tenth and eleventh ribs to the splenic flexure of the colon, and forms a shelf-like structure above which lies the spleen. **F., Douglas'.** See *Douglas' Semilunar Fold* (Illus. Dict.). **F.s, Douglas'.** See *Rectouterine Folds* (Illus. Dict.) **F.s, Duncan's,** the folds of the loose peritoneal covering of the uterus seen immediately after delivery. **F., Entosylvian,** the insula. **F., Exoccipital,** the tip of the occipital lobe. **F., Falcate,** one in the mucosa of the tympanum running backward from the suspensory fold between the malleus and the incus internally and the lower border of the tympanic scute externally. **F., Falcial,** the part of the callosal gyrus lying ventrad of the genu of the callosum. **F., Genitoenteric,** an anomalous fold of peritoneum lying between the broad ligament and the base of the mesentery of the sigmoid flexure. Syn., *Plica genitoenterica.* **F.s, Glossoepiglottic,** three folds in the mucosa extending from the base of the tongue to the epiglottis. **F., Head.** See *Head-fold* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Hensing's,** a more or less triangular fold of the peritoneum which is attached to the abdominal wall from the lower extremity of the kidney to the iliac fossa by its lower border, and to the posteroexternal aspect of the colon, at times also to the cecum, by its anterior or internal border. The apex is fixed in the lumbar fossa, the lower free border extending from the iliac fossa to the intestine. Syn., *Parietocolic fold; Superior ligament of the cecum.* **F.s, Houston's.** See under *Houston* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Hypoblastic,** a fold of the hypoblast extending dorsally and in contact with the rudimentary central nervous system and ultimately giving origin to the notochord. **F., Ileoappendicular.** See *F., Treves' Bloodless.* **F.s, Ileocecal.** See *Pouches, Ileocecal* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Ileocolic,** a semilunar fold of the peritoneum which is attached to the anterior layer of the mesentery, the anterior aspect of the ascending colon, and the cecum as far as the vermiform appendix. Syn., *Luschka's fold.* **F., Lateral Amniotic,** the folds of somatopleure on the sides of the embryo which with the cephalic and caudal folds form ultimately the amniotic sac. **F., Marshall's Vestigial.** See under *Marshall* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Mesentericoparietal.** See *Ligament, Tuffier's Inferior.* **F., Nélaton's,** a transverse fold of mucosa at the junction of the middle and lower thirds of the rectum, about 10 to 11 cm. above the anus. **F., Parietocolic.** See *F., Hensing's.* **F.s, Pawlik's,** the anterior columns of the vagina which form the lateral boundaries of Pawlik's triangle and serve as landmarks in locating the openings of the ureters. **F., Pituitary,** the two layers of dura enclosing the hypophysis. **F.s, Placental,** Minot's term for two folds in the uterine mucosa at each side of the mesial line at the attached side of the uterus of the rabbit and into which the allantois grows, forming the complete placenta. **F., Postmarginal.** See *Precuneus* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Pterygomaxillary,** a fold of mucosa in the mouth dorsad of the last molar tooth and formed by the projection of the pterygomaxillary ligament. Syn., *Plica pterygomaxillaris.* **F.s, Rathke's,** two projecting folds of the fetal mesoderm which are placed between the orifice of the intestine and the allantois, and unite in the median line to form Douglas' septum. **F.s, Rectal, F.s of the Rectum.** See *Houston's Valves* (Illus. Dict.). **F.s, Rectouterine.** See under *Rectouterine* (Illus. Dict.). **F.s, Rectovesical.** See under *Rectovesical* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Rosenmüller's.** See *Valve, Rosenmuller's.* **F., Sacrosciatic.** See *White Line* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Salpingonasal,** the fold of mucosa extending from the edge of the pharyngeal opening of the eustachian tube to the posterior nares. **F., Schultze's.** See under *Schultze* (Illus. Dict.). **F.s, Semilunar** (of peritoneum). See *Rectouterine Folds* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Stapedial,** one in the tympanic mucosa enclosing the stapes. **F., Suspensory,** a fold of the tympanic mucosa continuous with the circular and falcate lobes, proceeding from the suspensory ligament of the malleus and extending between its head and the tympanic tegmen. **F.s, Synovial.** See *Glands of Havers* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Tail-.** See *Tail fold.* **F., Tentorial,** the middle occipital gyrus. **F., Thyroarytenoid,** the inferior or true vocal cord. **F., Treves' Bloodless,** a quadrilateral fold of the peritoneum attached by its upper border to the ileum, opposite the mesenteric attachment, and by its lower border to the mesoappendix or to the appendix itself. The outer or right border is attached to the inner aspect of the cecum as far down as the appendix, the left or inner [illegible] being free. Syn., *[illegible] fold.* **F.s of the Tympanum.** See *F., Cordal, F., Falcate, F., Stapedial, F., Suspensory.* **F., Urachal,** the peritoneum surrounding the urachus. Syn., *Plica urachi.* **F.s, Vesicouterine.** See *Vesicouterine Folds* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Vestigial.** See *Marshall's Vestigial Fold* (Illus. Dict.). **F.s, Visceral,** the intermediate thickenings between the visceral arches and clefts of the lateral wall of the cervical region of the embryo.

Follicle, Folliculus. (See Illus. Dict.) **F.s, Closed,** the solitary and agminated glands of the small intestine. **F., Dental,** the dental sac and its contents, the developing tooth. **F., Hair,** the depression containing the root of the hair. **F.s, Lieberkühn's.** See *Crypts, Lieberkühn's* (Illus. Dict.). **F.s, Littré's.** See *Glands, Littré's* (Illus. Dict.). **F.s, Lymph, F.s, Lymphatic.** See *Glands, Lymphatic* (Illus. Dict.). **F.s, Malpighian.** See under *Malpighian* (Illus. Dict.). **F.s, Mucous,** the mucous glands. **F.s, Nabothian.** See under *Glands.* **F., Nail,** the fold of matrix embracing the root of the nail. **F., Ovarian,** the Graafian vesicle. **F.s, Palpebral,** the meibomian glands. **F.s, Peyerian, F.s, Peyer's,** Peyer's glands. **F., Solitary,** one of the small discrete lymph follicles found in the intestinal mucosa. **F., Spleen, F., Splenic,** a malpighian corpuscle.

Folliculitis. (See Illus. Dict.) **F. abscedens infantum,** follicular furunculosis of children. **F., Agminate,** inflammation of a set of follicles.

Folliculoma (*fol-ik-u-lo'-mah*). A tumor originating in a follicle. **F. ovarii malignum,** a malignant tumor of a graafian vesicle.

Folliculosis (*fol-ik-u-lo'-sis*). A disease of the follicles.

Fontanel. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. See *Issue* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Casser's, F. of Casserius.** See

under *F.s, Lateral.* **F., Frontoparietal.** See *F., Anterior* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Gerdy's,** an abnormal or supernumerary fontanel existing between the two parietal bones at the point at which the sagittal suture ceases to be serrated and becomes nearly rectilinear. **F., Great, F., Pulsatile, F., Sincipital.** See *F., Anterior* (Illus. Dict.) **F s, Lateral,** two membranous spaces, one in front between the parietal, frontal, and temporal bones (the anterior lateral or sphenoid fontanel) and one behind between the parietal, occipital, and temporal bones (the posterior lateral, mastoid, or Casser's fontanel). They usually disappear the year after birth **F., Nasofrontal,** an abnormal one at the union of the nasal and frontal bones **F., Occipital, F., Occipitoparietal, F., Posterior Median, F., Small.** See *F., Posterior* (Illus Dict.). **F., Supraorbital,** in comparative embryology, a cordate membranous space between the occipital cartilage and the skull

Fonticulus. (See Illus Dict.) 3. Same as *Fontanel.* **F. major, F. quadrangularis,** the anterior fontanel **F. minor, F. triangularis,** the posterior fontanel

Foot. (See Illus Dict.) **F., Friedrich's,** pes cavus, with hyperextension of the toes, observed in hereditary ataxia **F., Morand's.** See under *Morand* (Illus Dict.) **F., Splay-,** talipes valgus **F.-switch** (Scheppegrell's), an appliance by means of which an electric current may be controlled by means of the foot, while the hands are engaged **F., Tabetic.** 1. An extension of the foot in preataxic tabes observed when the patient is lying down An affection of the foot in the beginning of tabes described by Charcot and marked by numbness and formication followed by hypertrophy of the head of the astragalus, scaphoid, cuneiform, and metatarsal bones. **F., Weak,** anterior metatarsalgia

Fo age *f)* [OF., *fourage*]. Fodder **F.-poisoning,** the preferred term for the so-called epizootic cerebrospinal meningitis of horses. It is attributed to a fungus upon the ensilage

Foramen. (See Illus. Dict.) **F., Apical,** the opening at the end of the root of a tooth which admits its vascular and neural supply to the dental pulp. **F., Bozzi's,** the macula lutea **Foramina conjugationis,** the intervertebral foramina. **F., Ferrein's.** See *Fallopius, Hiatus of* (Illus Dict.). **F., Galen's,** the opening of the anterior cardiac vein in the right auricle **F., Interclinoid, Common,** a canal formed by an anomalous process connecting the anterior, middle, and posterior clinoid processes of the sphenoid bone. **Foramina, Key and Retzius', Foramina, Lushka's.** See under *Key* (Illus. Dict.) **Foramina repugnatoria.** (See Illus Dict.) 2 Those through which venomous serpents eject their poison **F., Sciatic, Inferior or Lesser** See *F., Sacrosciatic, Small* (Illus. Dict.) **Foramina, Stenson's,** the incisive foramina which transmit the anterior palatine vessels **Foramina, Transverse Accessory,** anomalous foramina in the transverse processes of the cervical vertebræ transmitting an inconstant accessory vertebral artery. **F., Weitbrecht's,** a foramen in the capsule of the shoulder-joint, through which the synovial membrane communicates with the bursa lining the under surface of the tendon of the subscapularis muscle.

Foraminulate, Foraminulous, Foraminulose (*foram in'-u-lāt, -us, -ōs*). Furnished with very minute openings.

Force. (See Illus. Dict.) **F., Absolute Muscular,** the maximum capacity of shortening shown by a muscle subjected to maximum stimulus. **F., Animal,** according to the doctrine of Wm Cullen (1712–1790), the *vis-vitæ* or life-giving element; an undefined dynamic something (different from Hoffmann's ether or Stahl's soul). Also called *nerve-force, nerve-principle, brain-energy.* [Park.] **F., Plastic,** the generative force of the body.

Forceps. (See Illus. Dict.) **F., Duck-bill,** forceps furnished with duck-bill-shaped beaks used for extraction of roots of teeth. **F., Sequestrum,** strong forceps with serrated jaws of medium length; they are used for holding or removing the detached portion of bone forming a sequestrum.

Forcipal (*for'-sip-al*). Relating to forceps.

Fore. (See Illus. Dict.) **F.gilding,** a term introduced by Apathy to designate the histologic process of treating perfectly fresh nerve-tissues with salts. Cf *After-gilding.* **F.-type.** See *Archetype* (Illus. Dict.).

Formacoll (*form'-ak-ol*). Formaldehyd-gelatin.

Formagen (*form'-aj-en*). A proprietary dental cement.

Formal (*form'-al*) See *Methylal* (Illus. Dict.).

Formalbumin (*form-al'-bu-min*). See *Formaldehyd-casein.*

Formaldehyd. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Formol; Formalin, Formalose, Oxymethylene.* **F. Acetate,** $C_3H_8O_4$, a heavy, colorless liquid, soluble in water; boils at 170° C It is antiseptic **F. Bisulfite,** $H.COH.Na_2S_2O_5$, an antiseptic **F.-casein,** a condensation-product of casein and formic aldehyd, a coarse yellow powder without odor or taste; used as a wound antiseptic. Syn., *Formalbumin* **F.-cotoin,** yellow crystals with odor of cinnamon, soluble in alkalis It is used in tuberculous diarrhea and in chronic catarrh of the bowels Dose, 4–8 gr. (0.25–0.5 gm.). Syn., *Fortoin; Methylenedicotoin* **F.-gelatin,** a combination of 2% of formic aldehyd added to a warm aqueous solution of gelatin; the resultant mass is powdered and used as a surgical dressing. Syn., *Glutol.* **F., Para,** $(CH_2O)_3$, obtained from formic aldehyd by heat; a white crystalline powder, soluble in water; melts at 171° C. It is antiseptic and astringent and used internally in cholera nostras and as a surgical dressing. Dose, 8–15 gr (0.52–0.97 gm.) several times daily. Syn., *Trioxymethylene, Polymerized formic aldehyd.* **F. Sulfocarbolic Acid,** $2(CH_2OH)C_6H_3.OH$; used as a wound antiseptic

Formalith (*form'-al-ith*) The proprietary name for diatomaceous earth saturated with a solution of formic aldehyd.

Formalose (*form'-al-ōs*). A 40% solution of formic aldehyd.

Formamid (*form'-am-id*). CH_3NO. A clear, oily liquid obtained from ethyl formate by action of ammonia; sp. gr. 1.146 at 19° C.; soluble in water; boils at 200°–212° C, with partial decomposition Syn., *Methane amid.*

Forman (*form'-an*). See *Ether, Chlormethyl-menthyl.*

Formate (*form'-āt*) A salt of formic acid

Formation (*form-a'-shun*) [*formare*, to form]. A thing formed or the process by which it is formed. **F., Claustral, F., Claustrum,** Meynert's name for the fifth layer of the cortex from the similarity of the cells to those in the claustrum. Syn., *Claustral layer of the cerebrocortex; Fifth layer of the cortex cerebri; Formatio claustralis; Spindle-cell formation.* **F., Granular, F., Granule-like,** Meynert's name for the layer of small, irregular cells composing the fourth stratum of the cortex in the five-strata type. **F., Granulose.** See *Membrana granulosa* (Illus. Dict.). **F., New.** See *Neoplasm* (Illus. Dict.).

Formatol (*form'-at-ol*). A dusting-powder containing formic aldehyd.

Formes Frustes (*form-a frous-ta*) [Fr.]. Incomplete forms of Graves' disease.

Formic, Formicic (*form'-ik, form-is'-ik*) [*formica,*

an ant]. **Relating** to or derived from ants, or pertaining to formic acid.

Formin (*form'-in*). $C_6H_{12}N_4$. A condensation-product of formic aldehyd and ammonia; an alkaline crystalline powder, soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol. It is a uric-acid solvent, diuretic, and vesical antiseptic. Dose, 1–1.5 gm. in the morning in aqueous solution. Syn., *Urotropin*, *Hexamethylenetetramin*. **F.-Salicylate.** See *Salformin*.

Formochlor (*form'-o-klor*). A solution of formic aldehyd and calcium chlorid. It is used as a disinfectant by spraying or vaporizing.

Formoform, Formoform (*form-o-for'-in, form'-o-form*). A dusting-powder to relieve perspiring feet, and said to consist of formic aldehyd, 0.1%; [illegible], 0.1%, zinc oxid, 34.44%, and starch, 65.27%. If the formic aldehyd is omitted it may be used on purulent sores.

Formoguanamin (*form-o-gwan'-am-in*). Same as *Guanamin*.

Formomethylal (*form-o-meth'-il-al*). $C_3H_8O_2$. An ethereal oil obtained from the distillation of a mixture of methyl alcohol, sulfuric acid, and manganese peroxid. It is anesthetic.

Formonetin (*form-on'-et-in*). $C_{24}H_{22}O_7$. A dissociation product of ononin by action of ononin with hydrochloric or sulfuric acid. It is a crystalline substance, insoluble in water or ether. It gives a beautiful violet with concentrated sulfuric acid and manganic oxid.

Formonitril (*form-o-nit'-ril*). Hydrocyanic acid.

Formopyrin (*form-o-pi'-rin*). A combination of antipyrin with formic aldehyd, white crystals soluble in hot water, alcohol, and acids, melting at 156° C.

Formose (*form'-oz*). A sweetish syrup obtained by Loew on the condensation of formic aldehyd in the presence of bases. It consists of a mixture of a nonfermentable sugar (formose) and a fermentable sugar (*a*-acrose), a hexose which is the starting-point of further syntheses.

Formula. (See Illus. Dict.) **F., Brenner's.** 1. See *Brenner's F.* (Illus. Dict.) 2. With the same current strength the cathodal closing contraction is four times as strong as the cathodal opening contraction. **F., Dental,** one showing the number and arrangement of teeth. **F., Glyptic,** a chemic formula designed to illustrate the structural and spatial conception of the molecule. **F., Magistral, F. magistralis,** a magistral prescription. **F., Official,** one given in an official publication. **F., Officinal,** a pharmaceutic formula which, though not official, is commonly followed by pharmacists. **F., Reuss',** the formula by means of which the amount of albumin contained in pathologic exudates and transudates can be approximately calculated when the specific gravity that depends upon the amount of albumin present is known: $E = \frac{1}{8}(S - 1000) - 2.8$; E = percentage of albumin contained in the fluid; S = specific gravity of the fluid. **F., Vertebral,** one used to indicate the number and arrangement of the vertebræ.

Formyl, Formylum. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Formoxyl*. 2. The trivalent radicle, CH''''. Syn., *Formylene*. **F.-amid.** See *Formamid*. **F. Bromid,** bromoform. **F. Chlorid, F. Perchlorid,** chloroform. **F.-phenetidin,** $C_9H_{11}NO_2$, a substance obtained from phenetidin hydrochlorate by action of formic acid with anhydrous sodium formate; it occurs in colorless crystals, without odor or taste, soluble in alcohol, ether, and hot water, melting at 60° C. It is antiseptic. Syn., *Paraoxyethyl-formamilid*. **F.-piperidin,** an oily, aromatic liquid obtained by interaction of formamid and piperidin; soluble in water and alcohol; boils at 221° C. **F. Sulfid,** sulfoform. **F. Tribromid,** bromoform. **F. Trichlorid,** chloroform. **F. Triiodid,** iodoform.

Fornical (*for'-nik-al*). Relating to the fornix.

Fornix. (See Illus. Dict.) **F. ascendens.** See *Fornicolumn* (Illus. Dict.). **F. centralis, F. cerebri.** See *Fornix* (1) (Illus. Dict.). Syn., *Psalterium; Psalte*. **F. conjunctivæ,** a freely movable fold of conjunctiva between the lids and the cornea. **F. tricuspidalis.** See *Fornix* (1) (Illus. Dict.). **F. vaginæ, F. of the Vagina.** See under *Vagina* (Illus. Dict.). **Fornices vasculosi renum.** See *Arcus vasculosi renales*.

Fortoin (*for'-to-in*). See *Formaldehyd-cotoin*.

Fossa. (See Illus. Dict.) **F., Acetabular, F. acetabuli,** a depression in the center of the acetabulum. **F., Amygdaloid.** See under *Amygdaloid* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Anconeal.** See *Olecranoid F.* (Illus. Dict.). **F. anterior major (humeri).** See *I., Coronoid*. **F. anterior minima (humeri),** a slight depression on the ventral aspect of the humerus which receives the border of the head of the radius in extreme flexion of the forearm. **F., Anterior** (of the skull). See *F., Precranial*. **F. anthelicis, F. of the Anthelix,** the depression between the crura of the anthelix at its upper and anterior end. Syn., *F. triquetra, F. navicularis auris, F. triangularis; F. innominata*. **F. arcuata.** See *F. subiculata*. **Fossæ articulares,** preauricular processes of the atlas. **F. basilaris,** a depression on the upper aspect of the basilar process of the occipital bone. **F., Biesiadecki's,** a peritoneal recess which is bounded in front by a more or less well defined fold, the inner surface of which looks upward over the psoas toward the root of the mesentery, the outer extending toward the crest of the ilium. Syn., *F. iliacosubfascialis*. **F., Brosike's,** a recess in the peritoneal cavity which is situated in the first part of the [illegible] and the superior mesenteric arter[illegible] *fossa, Mesenteroparietal fo[illegible]*. **F. B[illegible],** embryonic fossa bounded by the inferior and superior branches of the facial arches, which ends in a culdesac not connected with the intestinal canal. **F. cæca.** See *Foramen, Cecal* (Illus. Dict.). **F. cæcalis,** a fold of peritoneum forming a pouch upon the surface of the right iliopsoas muscle and extending to the apex of the cecum. **F.s, Cerebellar,** two shallow concave recesses on the lower part of the inner surface of the occipital plate for the reception of the hemispheres of the cerebellum. Syn., *Inferior occipital fossæ*. **F.s, Cerebral,** two shallow concave recesses on the upper part of the internal surface of the occipital plate for the reception of the hemispheres of the cerebrum. Syn., *Superior occipital fossæ*. **F. cerebralis anterior,** one of the precranial fossæ. **F. cerebralis media,** one of the mesocranial fossæ. **F. cerebralis posterior,** one of the postcranial fossæ. **F., Claudius',** a triangular space containing the ovary; it is bounded anteriorly by the round ligament, above by the external iliac vein, and below by the ureter. Syn., *Ovarian fossa*. **F. cochleæ, F. cochlearis,** a slight depression in the petrosa receiving the base of the modiolus. **F. cochleariformis.** See *Receptacle, Tympanic Tensor*. **F., Coronal.** See *F., Precranial*. **F., Coronoid, F. coronoidea,** a trilateral concave depression into which the apex of the coronoid process of the ulna fits in extreme flexion of the forearm. **F.s, Costal, Fossæ costales,** the facets on the bodies of the vertebras where articulation occurs with the heads of the ribs. **F.s, Costotransverse,** depressions (usually three) on each side, upon the dorsal aspect of the three upper segments of the sacrum. **F.s, Cranial.** See *F.s, Mesocranial, F.s, Precranial,*

F.s, Posteranial. **F. cranii anterior,** one of the precranial fossas. **F. cranii media,** one of the mesocranial fossas. **F. cranii posterior,** one of the postcranial fossas. **F. cystica, F. cystidis felleæ,** the fissure for the gallbladder. **F. Douglasii,** Douglas' pouch. **F. elliptica.** See *Fovea hemiellıptica* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Epigastric.** See *F., Infrasternal.* **F. glossoepiglottica,** a slight oblong depression on each side of the glossoepiglottic ligament. **F., Hartmann's,** a small, infundibular fossa of the peritoneum lying between Tuffier's inferior ligament and the mesoappendix. Syn , *F. ileocæcalis infima ; F subıæcalis.* **F. helicis, F. of the Helix.** See *F. scaphoidea* (Illus. Dict.). **F. hemielliptica.** See *Fovea hemielliptica* (Illus. Dict.) **F. hemisphærica.** See *F. hemisphærica* (Illus. Dict.). **Fossæ hepatis,** the fissures of the liver. **F. hypophyseos.** See *F., Pituitary* (Illus. Dict.). **F. ileocæcalis anterior,** an inconstant pouch of the peritoneum upon the upper border of the ileocecal valve; open above and on the left side. Syn., *F. ileocæcalis superior.* **F. ileocæcalis infima.** See *F., Hartmann's.* **F. ileocæcalis superior.** See *F. ileocæcalis anterior.* **F., Ileocolic.** See *F., Luschka's.* **F. iliacosubfascialis.** See *F., Bıesiadecki's.* **F. iliopectinea,** Scarpa's triangle. **F. incudis,** a depression in the upper part of the dorsal wall of the tympanic cavity which accommodates the short process of the incus. **F. infraspinata, F., Infraspinous,** the recess on the posterior surface of the scapula occupied by the infraspinous muscle. **F., Infrasternal.** See *Infrasternal Depression* (Illus. Dict). **F., Inguinal.** See *Pouch, Inguinal* (Illus Dict.). **F. innominata.** See *F. antheliıca.* **F., Intercondylar, F., Intercondyloid.** See under *Intercondylar* (Illus. Dict). **F., Intercrural, F. intercruralis.** See *Interpeduncular Space* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Ischiorectal, F. ischiorectalis.** See under *Ischiorectal* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Jobert's,** one formed in the popliteal region, above by the adductor magnus, below by the sartorius and gracilis. It is well seen when the knee is bent and the thigh rotated strongly outward. **F., Landzert's,** a fossa in the peritoneal cavity that is bounded behind by the parietal peritoneum covering the psoas, the renal vessels, the ureter, and a part of the left kidney, and below by the mesocolic fold Syn., *Paraduodenal fossa ; Recessus venosus.* **F., Luschka's,** a narrow fossa bounded by the ileocolic fold in front, and by the enteric mesentery, the ileum, and a small portion of the upper and inner walls of the cecum behind Syn., *Ileocolic fossa.* **F., Mastoid, F. mastoidea,** the groove extending along the inner surface of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone, and forming part of the lateral sinus. **F. maxillaris, F., Maxillary.** See *F., Canine* (Illus Dict.). **F. maxima.** See *Olecranoid F.* (Illus. Dict.). **F.s, Mental, F. mentalis,** two shallow depressions, one on each side of the mental protuberance of the mandible. **F., Mesentericoparietal.** See *F., Bröske's.* **F.s, Mesocranial, F.s, Middle of the Skull,** one of the three pairs (right and left) of fossas into which the interior base of the cranium is divided; they are deeply concave on a much lower level than the precranial fossas and lodge the sphenotemporal lobes of the cerebrum. Cf. *F.s, Precranial, F.s, Posteranial.* **F., Morgagni's.** 1. The fossa navicularis of the urethra. 2 The concave interspace between the upper border of the superior constrictor muscles of the pharynx and the basilar process of the occipital bone. **F. navicularis.** (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A depression at the dorsal extremity of the vulva between the vaginal orifice and the posterior commissure. 3. See *F. scaphoidea* (1 and 2). **F. olecranii, F., Olecranon.** See *Olecranoid F.* (Illus. Dict.). **F. ovalis, F. ovalis auris.** See *Fovea hemiellıptica* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Ovarian, F. ovarii (peritonæi).** See *F., Claudius'.* **F.s, Pacchionian.** See under *Pacchionian* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Paracecal, F. paracæcalis,** an infrequent peritoneal pouch behind and to one side of the cecum. **F., Paraduodenal.** See *F., Landzert's.* **F., Parajejunal.** See *F., Bröske's.* **F. pararectalis.** See *Pararectal Pouch* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Paravesical.** See *Paravesical Pouch* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Parietal, F. parietalis.** See under *Parietal* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Patellary.** See *F. hyoidea* (Illus. Dict.). **F. perinæi,** the ischiorectal fossa. **F. petrosa.** See *Fossula petrosa.* **F. phrenicohepatica,** a pouch of the peritoneum between the left lateral ligament of the liver and the extremity of the left lobe. **F., Popliteal, F. poplitea.** Same as *Popliteal Space.* **F., Portal,** the portal fissure. **F.s, Postcranial,** the lowest in position of the three pairs (right and left) of the cranial fossas; they lodge the cerebellum, pons, and oblongata. Each fossa is formed by the posterior surface of the pyramid and inner surface of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone and the inner surface of the occipital bone below the horizontal limb of the occipital cross. **F., Posterior** (of the skull). See *F., Posteranial.* **F., Postscapular.** See *F., Infraspinous.* **F.s, Precranial,** the most elevated in position of the three pairs (right and left) of fossas into which the internal base of the skull is divided. They lodge the frontal lobes of the brain and are formed by the orbital plates of the frontal bones, the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, and the small wings of the sphenoid bone. Cf. *F.s, Mesocranial, F.s, Posteranial.* **F., Prescapular.** See *Supraspinous F.* (Illus. Dict.). **F. pterygomaxillaris, F., Pterygomaxillary, F. pterygopalatina, F., Pterygopalatine.** See *F., Sphenomaxillary* (Illus. Dict.) **F., Pubovesical, F. pubovesicalis.** See *Abdominovesical Pouch* (Illus Dict.). **F., Radial, F. radialis,** the depression on the humerus above the capitellum which accommodates the head of the radius in extreme flexion of the forearm. **F. rectouterina, F., Rectouterine.** See *Douglas' Pouch* (Illus. Dict.). **F.s, Retromalleolar,** the longitudinal grooves on each side of the tendo Achillis. **F. rhomboidalis, F. rhomboidea,** the fourth ventricle. **F. rotunda.** See *Fovea hemisphærica* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Scaphoid, F. scaphoidea.** (See Illus Dict.) 2. A shallow depression at the base of the internal pterygoid plate in which the tensor palati has its origin. Syn., *F. tensoris palati ; F. navicularis.* **F. sellæ turcicæ.** See *F., Pituitary* (Illus Dict.). **F. semielliptica.** See *Fovea hemielliptica* (Illus. Dict.). **F. semilunaris,** one running transversely at the ventral part of the superior vermiform process. **F. semilunaris major (ulnæ),** the great sigmoid cavity. **F. semilunaris minor (ulnæ),** the lesser sigmoid cavity. **F. semiovalis.** See *Fovea hemielliptica* (Illus. Dict.). **F. sigmoidea cubitus, F. sigmoidea major,** the great sigmoid cavity. **F. sigmoidea minor,** the lesser sigmoid cavity. **F. sigmoidea ossis temporalis,** one on the inner aspect of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone in which the mastoid foramina open. **F. stylotympanomastoidea.** See *F., Glenoid* (Illus. Dict.). **F. subarcuata, F., Subarcuate,** an orifice situated in the newborn on the superior margin of the petrosa, through which the vessels pass to the temporal bone. This opening disappears after birth and is represented in the adult by a depression beneath the arcuate eminence. **F. subauricularis,** the depression just below the external ear. **F., Subcecal,**

F. subcæcalis. See *Pouch, Subcecal* (Illus. Dict.).
F., Subclavicular. See *F., Mohrenheim's* (Illus. Dict.).
F., Subinguinal See *Triangle, Scarpa's* (Illus. Dict.).
F., Suborbital. See *F., Canine* (Illus. Dict.).
F., Subpyramidal, a depression beneath the pyramid and behind the fenestra rotunda of the middle ear.
F. subrotunda. See *Fovea hemisphærica* (Illus Dict.)
F., Subspinous. See *F., Infraspinous.*
F., Sulciform, a shallow furrow in the inner fore part of the cavity of the vestibule of the ear, behind the fovea hemielliptica and the fovea hemisphærica and into which the vestibular aqueduct opens. Syn., *Fossula sulciformis; Sinus sulciformis, Sulcus ad aqueductum vestibuli.*
F., Supraclavicular, F. supraclavicularis major, a depression above the clavicle within which lie the axillary bloodvessels and nerves as they emerge from the chest into the armpit
F. supraclavicularis minor, the area between the sternal and clavicular origins of the sternocleidomastoid muscle.
F. supracondyloidea (femoris), a depression on the dorsal aspect of the femur immediately above the internal condyle.
F., Suprascapular. See *Supraspinous F* (Illus Dict.).
F. suprasphenoidalis. See *F., Pituitary* (Illus Dict.).
F., Suprasternal, F. suprasternalis, that area included between the ventral borders of the sternocleidomastoid muscle, the interscapular ligament, the lower border of the mandible, and lines extended between the angles of the jaw and the mastoid process of the temporal bones.
F., Supratonsillar, the embryonic space above the tonsil covered by a triangular extension of membrane from the anterior pillar, it sometimes persists to adult life Syn., *Palatal recess.*
F., Sylvian. See under *Sylvian* (Illus Dict.).
F., Tarinus'. See *Tarinus' Space* (Illus. Dict.).
F. tensoris palati. See *F., Scaphoid* (2)
F. tonsillaris. See *Amygdaloid F.* (Illus. Dict.).
Fossæ transversales, F.s, Transverse, the depressions upon the transverse processes of the dorsal vertebræ for articulation with the tubercles on the ribs.
F. triangularis, F. triquetra. See *F. antheliæ.*
F., Trochlear, a hollow in the frontal bone below the internal angular process furnishing attachment to the pulley of the
F., Tympanicostylomastoid, a very small depression, said to be larger in women than in men, dorsad of the glenoid fossa, bounded by the tympanic tubercle in front and by the mastoid process behind.
F., Urachal, the prevesical space
F. uterorectalis. See *Douglas' Pouch* (Illus Dict.)
F. uterovesicalis, F., Vesicouterine. See *Pouch, Vesicouterine* (Illus. Dict.).
F. vesicorectalis, Douglas' pouch
F., Waldeyer's. See *F., Brosike's*

Fossula. (See Illus. Dict.)
F. petrosa, a shallow depression upon the temporal bone in which opens the inferior aperture of the tympanic canal.
F. sulciformis. See *Fossa, Sulciform.*

Fossulate (*fos'-u-lāt*). See *Foveolate.*

Fourmis (*fur'-mis*). Onychomycosis in solipeds.

Fourth Disease. See under *Disease.*

Fovea. (See Illus. Dict.)
F, Anterior. See *F., Superior*
F., Inferior, an angular depression on the floor of the fourth ventricle, holding the ala cinerea and situated external to the lower end of the terete funicle Syn., *F., Posterior, F., Terete*
F. pharyngis, an abnormal depression in the pharynx at the orifice of the eustachian tube.
F., Posterior. See *F., Inferior.*
F., Postoccipital, Wilder's name for a hollow at the occipital extremity of the cerebrum corresponding with the longitudinal sinus.
F., Preoccipital, Wilder's name for a depression on the ventral border of the cerebrum corresponding with the petrosa.
F., Superior, a slight depression above the middle of the floor of the fourth ventricle external to the terete eminence Syn., *F., Anterior.*

Foveau-Trouvé Apparatus. A device for phototherapy. It consists of a parabolic mirror with an incandescent or arc lamp in the focus; the former is joined to a concentrating cone which terminates in two quartz plates with a chamber between them, cold water circulates through this chamber and through the whole apparatus, absorbing the heat-rays. The quartz plate is pressed directly upon the part to be treated

Foveolate (*fo-ve'-o-lāt*). Marked with slight depressions, dimples, or pits.

Fraces (*frā'-sēz*) [L.] Lees of olive oil.

Fracture. (See Illus. Dict.) See *Signs, Allis', Keen's* (Illus Dict.), *Cleemann's, Desault's, Hueter's, Lagenia's, Morris'.* See also *Lane, Avan's, L., Treevan's.*
F., Bennett's, a longitudinal fracture of the first metacarpal bone, extending into the carpometacarpal joint and complicated by subluxation
F., Buttonhole, one in which a missile has perforated the bone
F. by Contrecoup, fracture of the skull at another point than the one struck, usually opposite
F., Dentate, one in which the ends of the fragments are so toothed and interlocked as to prevent displacement
F., Fissured See *F., Capillary* (Illus Dict.).
F., Formed, a fracture [illegible] the instrument which caused it
F., Gosselin's See *Gosselin* (Illus Dict.)
F., Hair See *F., Capillary* (Illus Dict.)
F., Hel[illegible] [illegible] of the long bones [illegible]
F., Impacted, See *F., Greenstick* (Illus Dict.)
F., Linear See *F., Capillary* (Illus. Dict.)
F., Radish See *F., Transverse*
F., Salliswitch, F., Sally-switch, greenstick fracture
F., Silverfork, Colles' fracture
F., Spiral. See *F., Helicoid.*
F., Starred, F., Stellate, one in which there are fissures radiating from one point
F., Transverse, one directly across the shaft of a long bone Syn., *Radish fracture, F. en rave.*
F., Wagstaff's, separation of the internal malleolus
F., Willow, a greenstick fracture.

Fragiform (*fraj'-e-form*) [*fraga,* strawberries; *forma,* form] Strawberry-shaped

Fragmentatio, Fragmentation. (See Illus Dict.)
F. cordis, F. of the Myocardium. See *Myocardium, Fragmentation of*

Frangulin. (See Illus. Dict.) It is used as a purgative Dose, 1½–3 gr. (0.099–0.198 gm.).

Frank's Rule for Detecting Movable Kidney. See under *Kidney*

Fränkel's Exercise Treatment. See under *Treatment.*

Franklin Plate. See under *Plate.*
F. Theory of Color. See under *Color.*

Franklinic. (See Illus Dict.)
F. Taste, an acid taste perceived on applying the positive pole of the electrode of the static machine at a minimum distance of 1 or 2 mm.

Frauding (*frawd'-ing*). See *Cotus interruptus.*

Fraxinin (*fraks' in-in*). Same as *Mannite.*

Free-martin (*fre'-mar-tin*) When twin calves are born of different sex, the female is usually sterile and is termed by Bewick and others a free-martin

Fremitus. (See Illus. Dict.)
F., Hepatic, F., Hydatid. See *Hydatid F.* (Illus. Dict.)

Frenal (*fre'-nal*). Relating to the frenum

Frenator (*fren'-at-or*) [*frenare,* to curb]. 1 Anything that inhibits, curbs, or checks 2. Dupré's name for any one of the muscles which move the head on the atlas and axis.

French. (See Illus. Dict.)
F. Chalk. See *Talc* (Illus. Dict.).
F. Crown, an expression used by Shakespeare for the *corona veneris.* In "Midsummer Night's Dream" Quince says to Nick Bottom: "Some

of your French crowns have no hair at all" **F. Mixture.** See *Boulton's Solution* (Illus. Dict.).

Frenching. A disease of the cotton plant due to the fungus *Fusarium vasinfectum*, Atkinson. It causes a variegated appearance of the leaves

Frenule, Frenulum, Frænulum. (See Illus Dict) **F. pudendi.** See *Fourchet* (1) (Illus. Dict.). **F. Tarini.** See *Tænia semicircularis* (Illus Dict.). **F. veli medullare anterius.** See *Frenulum* (2) (Illus. Dict.).

Frenum. (See Illus Dict) **Frena, Glossoepigiottic,** three folds of mucosa connecting the root of the tongue with the epiglottis **F linguæ, F. of the Tongue,** a narrow fold of mucosa in the mesal line of the under side of the tongue extending between the symphysis of the mandible and the tip of the tongue. Syn, *Frenulum linguæ; Vinculum linguæ* **F. pudendi,** the fourchet **Frena, Synovial,** the folds of a tenosynovial membrane extending between the tendon and the surface of the membrane

Fretum. (See Illus Dict) 2 A strait, a channel **F. oris,** the isthmus of the fauces

Friction-sound (See Illus Dict) **F, Beatty-Bright's,** the friction-sound produced by inflammation of the pleura

Friesland Green. See under *Pigments*

Fright. (See Illus. Dict) **F., Precordial,** the precordial sensations of anxiety felt immediately before an attack of melancholic frenzy, it is attributed to disorder of the sympathetic and vagus centers

Frigoritherapy, Frigotherapy (*frī-gor-e-ther'-ap-e, frig-o-ther'-ap-e*) [*frigus*, cold, θεραπεία, therapy] 1 A method of treatment devised and named by Raoul Pictet, of Switzerland. The patient is placed in a well of metal lined with thick fur, the well surrounded by a shell filled with a combination of sulfurous and carbonic acids in a liquid state, kept at 110° below zero, the duration of treatment ranging from 5 to 15 minutes See *Cryotherapy*

Fringe. (See Illus. Dict.) **F.s, Haversian, F.s, Synovial.** See *Glands of Havers* (Illus Dict).

Frit [*frigere*, to roast] The mass produced by partial fusion of the materials from which glass is made. It is used in dentistry.

Frog. (See Illus Dict) **F -belly,** tympany of a child's abdomen. **F., Rheoscopic.** See *Rheoscope, Physiologic* (Illus. Dict.)

Frohmann's Solution. A local anesthetic used in dentistry and said to consist of cocain hydrochlorate, 0.2; morphin hydrochlorate, 0 25; sodium chlorid, 0.2, antipyrin, 1-2, guaiacol, 2 drops, distilled water, 100

Front. (See Illus. Dict) **F., Olympian,** enormous frontal development

Fronto-. (See Illus. Dict) **F.-anterior.** See *Occiptoposterior* (Illus Dict). **F.-auricular,** relating to the forehead and the external ear **F.-cerebellar,** lying between the cerebellum and the cortex of the frontal area of the cerebrum **F.-glabellar,** relating to the forehead and the glabella. **F.-gonial,** uniting with the gonia and the frontal region **F.-lacrimal,** relating to the forehead and the lacrimal bone. **F.-lateral,** relating to the front and to the sides **F.-malar,** relating to the frontal and to the malar bones. **F.-maxillary,** relating to the frontal bone and the upper jaw bones. **F.-mental,** running from the top of the forehead to the point of the chin or relating to the forehead and chin. **F.-nasal,** relating to the frontal bone and the nose. **F.-nasomaxillary,** relating to the frontal, nasal, and maxillary bones. **F.-nuchal,** relating to the forehead and the nape of the neck. **F.-parietal,** relating to the frontal and parietal bones. **F.-sphenoidal,** relating to the frontal and sphenoid bones. **F.-temporal,** relating to the frontal and temporal bones. **F.-zygomatic,** relating to the frontal bones and the zygoma.

Fructosuria (*fruk-to-su'-re-ah*) [*fructus*, fruit; *οὖρον*, urine]. The presence of levulose (fruit-sugar) in the urine.

Fucusol (*fu'-ku sol*) [*Fucus*, a genus of *Algæ*]. $C_5H_4O_2$ An oily, liquid isomer of furfurol obtained by the distillation of *Algæ* of the genus *Fucus*, sphagnum, and lichens with sulfuric acid Syn, *Fucus aldehyd.*

Fugu. A common name for fish of the genus *Tetrodon*, twelve species of which have poisonous ovaries. **F.-poisoning,** fish-poisoning well known in Japan, due to eating the roe of fish belonging to the genus *Tetrodon.*

Fuhs's Test for Albumin. See under *Tests*

Fuligin (*fu'-lij-in*) [*fuligo*, soot]. See *Asbolin.*

Fulminating. (See Illus. Dict) **F. Gold.** See under *Gold* **F -pane.** See *Plate, Franklin.*

Fulminurate (*ful-min'-u-rāt*). A salt of fulminuric acid

Fulvescent (*ful-ves'-ent*) [*fulvus*, yellow] Tawny or dull yellow in color.

Fumarate (*fu'-mar-āt*). A salt of fumaric acid.

Fumaric (*fu-mar'-ik*) [*fumaria*, fumitory]. Relating to or obtained from the genus *Fumaria.*

Funda (*fun' dah*) [L., a sling, pl *fundæ*] 1. A four-tailed bandage 2 An old device for extracting the head of the decapitated fetus **F. Retzii.** See *Ligament of Retzius* (Illus. Dict) F. **superficialis vesicæ,** the looped muscular fibers near the point of attachment of the urachus to the urinary bladder.

Fundus. (See Illus Dict) **F.-reflex Test.** See *Retinoscopy* (Illus Dict)

Fungal (*fun' gal*) Belonging to or like fungi.

Fungate. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A salt of fungic acid

Fungating (*fun'-gat-ing*). Applied to ulcers assuming a fungous appearance.

Fungus. (See Illus Dict) **F. articuli.** See *Arthritis fungosa* (Illus. Dict.). **F.-disease of India.** Synonym of *Mycetoma* **F., Fly-.** See *Saprolegnia.* **F. medullaris,** a medullary sarcoma **F., Umbilical.** See *Granuloma* (Illus Dict.).

Funicle (*fu'-nik-el*) [*funis*, a rope] A slender cord.

Funiculate (*fu-nik'-u-lāt*) Furnished with a funiculus

Funiculus. (See Illus. Dict) **Funiculi arciformes olivæ.** See *Fibers, Arciform* **F., Cuneate Lateral, F. of Rolando,** a longitudinal prominence caused by Rolando's gelatinous substance on the surface of the oblongata, between the cuneate funiculus and the line of roots of the spinal accessory nerve. **Funiculi seliquæ,** certain fibers of the lateral tract of the spinal cord enclosing the base of the olive. **F. siliquæ externus,** a tract of nerve-fibers lying immediately outside of the external aspect of the olive. **F. siliquæ internus,** a tract of nerve-fibers lying between the restis and the olive and encircling the base of the latter. **F. teres,** a column on each side of the median furrow on the floor of the fourth ventricle. Syn., *Fasciculus teres; Corpus teres.*

Funis. (See Illus. Dict.) **Funes cordis.** See *Columnæ carneæ* (Illus. Dict.) **F. furcalis,** a form of velamentous insertion in which there is divergence of the vessels causing them to enter the placenta at different points.

Funnel. (See Illus. Dict.) **F.-breast, F.-chest.** See under *Breast.* **F.-drainage.** See under *Drainage.* **F.s, Golgi's, F.s,** Golgi and **Rezzonico's,** funnel-shaped structures, composed of spiral threads

described by Golgi and others as surrounding the axis-cylinder of a myelinic nerve-fiber and supporting the myelin. They appear to be artificially produced in the process of staining. **F.s, Lantermann's.** See *Lantermann's Notches* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Nephridial,** the funnel-shaped beginning of a renal tubule.

Furfural, Furfuraldehyd (*fur'-fur-al, fur-fur-al'-de-hyd'*). See *Furfurol* (Illus. Dict.).

Furfuramid (*fur-fur'-am-id*). $C_{15}H_{12}N_2O_3$. A derivative of furfurol by action of concentrated ammonia-water, brown needles freely soluble in alcohol or ether, insoluble in water, decomposed by acids and melting at 117° C.

Furfuron (*fur'-fur-on*) A proprietary liniment for [illegible] said to consist of soap, camphor, [illegible] ether, ammonia, and extract of peppermint

Furfurous (*fur'-fur-us*). See *Furfuraceous* (Illus. Dict.).

Furrow. (See Illus. Dict.) **F., Dorsal, F., Spinal.** See *Groove, Vertebral,* or *Spinal Gutter* (Illus. Dict.). **F., Inguinal,** the fold of the groin. **F.s, Liebermeister's,** depressions on the superior surface of the liver due to pressure of the ribs. **F., Sibson's.** See *Groove, Sibson's.*

Furunculin (*fu-rung'-ku-lin*). A preparation of yeast intended for use in furuncles, gastric and intestinal catarrhs, etc.

Furunculus. (See Illus. Dict.) **F. anthracoides,** a small carbuncle. Syn., *Anthracoid furuncle.* **F. gangrænescens, F. gangrænosus,** anthrax. **F. major,** a large furuncle involving the subcutaneous connective tissue. Syn., *Phyma furunculus.* **F. malignus,** anthrax. **F. minor,** a small furuncle generally developing from a sebaceous [illegible] Syn., *simple* [illegible] **F. verus.** See *Boil* (Illus. Dict.). **F. vespajus,** a large, indolent furuncle, bearing a fancied resemblance to a wasp's nest from its having a number of openings through which it suppurates. Syn., *Wasp's-nest boil.*

Fusel-oil (*fu'-zel*). A volatile oily liquid obtained in rectifying whisky and brandy, it consists largely of amyl alcohol and is poisonous It is used as a solvent

Fusion. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. An intimate blending or coherence of separate parts or structures **F. Faculty,** the ability to blend in the brain the two impressions received from the eyes **F., Potential,** the fusion of two images perceived simultaneously by both eyes. **F. Tubes,** a miniature stereoscope used in cases of concomitant convergent strabismus to test the ability of the eyes to perceive two images simultaneously and to fuse them.

G

Gabet (*gab-a*). See *Cagot* (Illus. Dict.).

Gadberry's Mixture. A combination of iron sulfate, 100 gr., quinin sulfate, 100 gr., nitric acid, 100 mm., potassium nitrate, 300 gr.; water enough to make 16 fluid ounces.

Gadolinium (*gad-o-lin'-e-um*). See *Elements, Table of* (Illus. Dict.).

Gaduol (*gad'-u-ol*). See *Morrhuol* (Illus. Dict.).

Gaiacyl (*gi'-as-il*). A calcium salt of guaiacol-sulfonic acid, occurring as a grayish-violet powder, soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in oils. It is used as a local anesthetic in a 5% to 10% solution.

Gaiethol (*gi' eth-ol*). See *Guaethol.*

Gait. (See Illus. Dict.) **G., Ataxic,** a gait in which the steps are slow and deliberate, but marked by irregular movements, the feet jerking outward with a swinging motion bringing the heels down with a stamp, the toes following with a flapping sound. **G., Charcot's,** the gait of Friedreich's ataxia. **G. of Chronic Lead-poisoning,** an uncertain, stooping gait due to paralysis of the dorsal muscles. **G., Cow,** a swaying movement due to knock-knee. **G. of Diffuse Sclerosis.** See *G., Paraparetic.* **G., Festinating.** See *Festination* (Illus. Dict.). **G., Helicopode,** one in which the feet describe semicircles; it is observed in certain cases of hemiplegia and in hysteria. **G., High-action, G., High-stepping,** that of peroneal paralysis, in which the foot cannot be flexed, abducted, or entirely adducted, and hangs with trailing toes; locomotion is effected by flexing the thigh on the abdomen **G., Oppenheim's,** a modification of the spastic gait of disseminated sclerosis, consisting in large and irregular oscillations of the head, trunk, and extremities. **G., Paraparetic,** that observed in chronic myelitis in which the steps are short and the feet dragged from inability to lift them. **G., Paretic,** a gait in which the steps are short, the feet dragged, the legs held more or less widely apart, and as the disease progresses there is uncertainty, shuffling, and staggering. **G. of Peroneal Paralysis.** See *G., High action.* **G., Spasmodic, G., Spastic,** a gait in which the feet are raised by elevating the pelvis and whole limb **G., Steppage,** that in which the toes are lifted high and the heel brought down first. **G., Tabetic.** See *G., Ataxic*

Galactase (*gal-ak'-tāz*) [γάλα, milk]. An enzyme of milk discovered and named by Babcock and Russell. It is a normal constituent, is soluble, and is active in ripening cheese.

Galactochloral (*gal-ak-to-klo'-ral*). $C_6H_4Cl_3O_6$. Glossy scales soluble in alcohol, with properties similar to chloralose, obtained by heating a mixture of galactose and chloral in presence of hydrochloric acid.

Galactometastasis (*gal-ak-to-met-as'-tas-is*). See *Galactoplania* (Illus. Dict.).

Galactopathy (*gal-ak-top'-ath-e*) [γάλα, milk; πάθος, disease]. The application of a wet pack of warm milk (not boiled) used in the Transvaal, South Africa, in zymotic diseases A sheet is saturated in warm milk and wrapped around the patient, and surrounded by blankets for 1 hour. It is followed by a warm bath or sponging, and the process may be repeated in 4 hours.

Galactotoxicon (*ga-lak-to-toks'-ik-on*). The active agent in poisonous milk.

Galactotoxin (*gal-ak-to-toks'-in*). A basic poison generated in milk by the growth of microorganisms. See *Tyrotoxicon* (Illus. Dict.).

Galactotoxism (*gal-ak-to-toks-izm*) [γάλα, milk; τόξικον, poison]. Milk-poisoning.

Galactozymase (*gal-ak-to-zi'-maz*) [γάλα, milk; ζύμη, leaven]. A ferment found in milk capable of liquefying starch.

Galam (*ga'-lam*). See under *Gum*. **G. Butter.** See *Bambuc Butter*.

Galassi Pupillary Phenomenon. When the orbicularis oculi is brought into energetic use and the eye closed with vigor, there is a narrowing of the pupil, which dilates when the eye is opened.

Galbulus. (See Illus Dict.) 2 [*galbus*, yellow.] Yellowness of the skin.

Galega (*gal-e'-gah*) [γάλα, milk] Goat's rue. A genus of plants belonging to the order *Leguminosæ* **G. officinalis**, L., a European species said to be an efficient galactagog Dose of fl ext, 8–15 gr. (0.52–1 gm), D. S. U. P. tincture containing 6.5% of extract, 50–100 drops 5 times daily.

Galeodes (*gal-e-o'-dez*) [γαλεώδης, weasel-like]. A genus of spider-like insects of the family *Solpugidæ*. **G. arabs**, Koch, a poisonous species of Arabia. **G. araneoides**, Pallas, a species indigenous to central Asia and the Caucasus, is the common magic worm of the Kalmucks and the bychorch or bychorcho of the Russians, who fear it greatly for its poisonous bite **G. fatalis**, Herbst, a species common and greatly dreaded in Persia. **G. intrepida**, a poisonous Asiatic species widely distributed **G. limbata**, a poisonous species of Mexico **G. phalangista**, Walckenaer, a poisonous species of Egypt.

Gall. (See Illus Dict) 2. See *Galla* (Illus Dict) 3 An abrasion. **G., Rose.** See *Bedegar* (Illus. Dict) **G. stones** (see Illus. Dict), **Courvoisier's Law Concerning**, when the common duct is obstructed by a stone, dilation of the gallbladder is rare; when the common duct is obstructed by other causes, dilation of the gallbladder is common

Gallabromol (*gal-ah-bro'-mol*). See *Gallobromol*

Gallacetophenol (*gal-as-et-o-fe'-nol*) See *Gallacetophenon* (Illus. Dict.)

Gallal (*gal'-al*). Basic aluminium gallate; it is used as a dusting-powder.

Gallanilid (*gal-an'-il-id*). See *Gallanol*

Gallanol (*gal'-an-ol*) $C_{13}H_{11}O_4N + 2H_2O$ The anilid of gallic acid obtained by boiling tannin with anilin; a gray powder soluble in alcohol, ether, or boiling water. It is used in skin-diseases in 3% to 20% ointment or as a dusting-powder when mixed with French chalk Syn., *Gallanilid*, *Gallinol*.

Gallate (*gal'-at*). A salt of gallic acid.

Gallianin (*gal-e'-an-in*) A fluid consisting of 4 parts by volume of ozone dissolved in 1 part of an indifferent vehicle. It is used in veterinary surgery, in heatstroke, acute pneumonia, etc. Dose for horses, 5–20 c.c injected into the jugular vein once daily; 30 c.c for cattle; 1–3 c.c for dogs.

Gallicin (*gal'-is-in*) $C_6H_3(OH)_3COOCH_3$. A methyl ether of gallic acid forming fleecy needles which melt at 202° C; soluble in alcohol or water. It is recommended as a dusting-powder

Gallinated (*gal'-in-a-ted*) Applied to wines to which glucose has been added before fermentation (Gall's process).

Gallinol (*gal'-in-ol*). See *Gallanol*

Gallobromol (*gal-o-bro'-mol*). $C_7Br_2O_5H_4$. A compound obtained from bromin by action of gallic acid; small gray crystals soluble in alcohol, ether, or boiling water. It is sedative, antiseptic, and astringent. Dose, 30–45 gr. (2–3 gm.) per day. Application in 1% to 4% solution or paste. Syn., *Dibromogallic acid*.

Galloformin (*gal-o-form'-in*). A compound of formic aldehyd and gallic acid. It is used as an internal antiseptic.

Gallol (*gal'-ol*). See *Aluminium Gallate, Basic*.

Galtah (*gal'-tah*) [*gala*, throat, as galtah is a form of surra in camels in which the throat affection is one of the prominent symptoms]. Vernacular term in India for trypanosomiasis

Galtia (*gal'-she-ah*). In India, vernacular for trypanosomiasis

Galvanization. (See Illus. Dict) **G., Spinogastric**, that in which the kathode is placed over the stomach and the anode is moved up and down the spine **G., Subaural**, the application of the kathode under the ear and of the anode on the opposing side. Syn., *G. of the sympathetic* (Remak).

Galvanocaustics (*gal-van-o-kaw'-tiks*). The science of the caustic action of galvanism.

Galvanofaradaic, Galvanofaradic (*gal-van-o-far-ad-a'-ik, -ad'-ik*). Relating to faradism and to galvanism.

Galvanology (*gal-van-ol'-o-je*) [*galvanism*; λόγος, science]. The science of galvanism.

Galvanolysis (*gal-van-ol'-is is*). See *Electrolysis* (Illus. Dict).

Galvanoplasty (*gal-van-o-plas'-te*) [*galvanism*; πλάσσειν, to form]. Electroplating.

Galvanoscopy. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. The application of galvanism to physiologic or clinical examination.

Galvanosurgery (*gal-van-o-sur'-jer-e*). The surgical use of galvanism.

Galvanotaxis (*gal-van-o-taks'-is*). See *Galvanotropism* (Illus Dict).

Galvanothermy (*gal-van-o-thur'-me*) [*Galvani*, an Italian physician (1737–1798); θέρμη, heat]. The galvanic production of heat

Galvanotonic (*gal-van-o-ton'-ik*). Relating to galvanotonus; both galvanic and tonic

Gandabiroja, Gandhabiroja (*gan-dah-bir-o'-jah*). The vernacular name in India for the turpentine of *Pinus longifolius*, Roxb. (*q. v.*).

Gangliate, Gangliated (*gang'-gle-at, -ed*). 1 Furnished with ganglia 2. Intertwined or intermixed.

Ganglioblast (*gang'-gle-o-blast*) [γάγγλιον, ganglion; βλαστός, germ] An embryonic ganglion-cell. Syn.,

Gangliogen (*gang'-gle-o-jen*) [γάγγλιον, a ganglion; γενάν, to produce] See under *Keimogen* (Illus. Dict).

Ganglion. (See Illus. Dict) **G. abdominale centrale**, the celiac plexus. **G., Acusticofacial.** See *G., Vestibular*, also *Intumescentia ganglioformis* (Illus. Dict) **G., Auditory**, a prominence on the lateral wall of the fourth ventricle traversed by the auditory striæ. Syn, *Tuberculum acusticum* **G., Blandin's**, the sublingual ganglion, a small ganglion enlargement lying between the lingual nerve and the sublingual gland. **Ganglia, Gastroepiploic**, the gastroepiploic glands. **G., Gudden's.** See under *Gudden* (Illus Dict.). **Ganglia hordeiformia**, the thoracic ganglia. **G., Laumonier's**, the carotid ganglion. **G., Lobstein's**, a small gangliform swelling of the great splanchnic nerve a short distance above the diaphragm. **G., Löwit's**, the bulbus arteriosus. **G. maxillare, G. Meckelii minus**, the submaxillary ganglion. **G., Neubauer's**, the large ganglion formed by the union of the lower cervical and first thoracic ganglia. **G. olivæ**, the dentatum. **G. olivare**, the superior cervical ganglion. **Ganglia, Respiratory.** Same as *Centers, Respiratory*. **G., Soemmerring's.** See *Intercalatum* (Illus. Dict.). **G. Tarini.** See *Pons Tarini* (Illus. Dict.). **G., Trosier's.** See *Sign, Trosier's*. **G. unciforme.** See *Fasciculus uncifornis*. **G., Vieussens'**, the solar plexus.

Ganglioneure, Ganglioneuron (*gang'-gle-o-nur, -nu'-*

ron) [γάγγλιον, a ganglion; *νεῦρον*, nerve]. A neuron the cell-body (nerve-cell) of which lies within the spinal or the cerebral ganglia

Ganglionica (*gang-gle-on'-ik-ah*). Drugs affecting the sensibility of the regions supplied by the sympathetic nerve.

Gangræna, Gangrene. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Local death; Hot mortification* See *Sign, Bêhier-Hardy's.* **G., Atrophic,** that due to embolism or thrombosis. **G., Carbolic Acid,** dry gangrene from carbolized dressings. **G. by Coagulation.** See *Necrosis, Coagulative* (Illus. Dict.). **G., Cold,** that unattended by fever **G. by Colliquation, G. by Liquefaction.** See *Necrosis, Colliquative* (Illus. Dict.). **G., Emphysematous.** See *Edema, Malignant* (Illus. Dict.). **G., Fulminant, G., Gaseous, Gangrène foudroyante, G. gazeuse.** See *Edema, Malignant* (Illus. Dict.). **G., Glacier-,** a stationary form. **G. græcorum,** dry gangrene. **G., Humid.** See *G., Moist* (Illus. Dict.) **G., Mixed,** dry gangrene with moist patches **G., Pott's,** senile gangrene. **G., Raynaud's.** See under *Raynaud*, also *Sphaeloderma* (Illus. Dict.). **G., Tachetic,** a form marked by the appearance of ecchymotic spots of greater or less extent, on various parts of the body. It is believed to be due to blood-poisoning French, *Gangrène tachetée*

Ganister, Gannister (*gan'-is-ter*) [MHG, *ganster*, a spark]. A very hard siliceous variety of fire-clay forming the floor of coal-seams in Yorkshire and Lancaster, England. The ganister miners and grinders are subject to the formation of fibroid tissue in the lungs (*ganister disease*) from the irritation produced by breathing the fine dust.

Gap [ME.]. A cleft, fissure, or opening. **G., Bochdalek's,** the interval existing in the diaphragm between the costal and lumbar attachments of this muscle.

Garantose (*gar'-an-tōs*). See *Sodium benzoyl sulfonicimid.*

Garbled (*gar'-buld*) [OF., *grabeler*, to inspect closely]. Applied to crude drugs which have been separated from worthless material and made ready for market.

Garcia Rigo's Method. See under *Stains.*

Garden, Patients'. A garden connected with an asylum or sanatorium, formerly called airing court

Gardenia (*gar-dē'-ne-ah*) [*Alex. Garden*, M.D., 1730–1791] A genus of rubiaceous plants. **G. gummifera,** L., an Asiatic species, contains in the leaves and bark a resin used in dyspepsia. **G. jasminoides,** Ell., a species of China and Japan, has very fragrant flowers and the fruit is used as a cooling remedy in fever and tuberculosis. **G. lucida,** Roxb, an East Indian species, contains a resin dekamali or dikamali; used in dyspepsia and as a vulnerary.

Gardenin (*gar-dē'-nin*). A substance obtained from *Gardenia lucida;* said to be identical with crocin.

Garofen (*gar'-o-fen*). A vegetable analgesic and antipyretic stated to contain no opium in any form and no coal-tar products. It is intended as a substitute for morphin and acetanilid

Garrapata. See *Argas talaje*, in *Table of Parasites* (Illus. Dict.).

Gas. (See Illus. Dict.) **G., Clayton's,** sulfurous acid gas generated by means of the Clayton furnace, for disinfection and for destroying rats and other vermin. **G., Olefiant.** See *Ethylene* (Illus. Dict.). **G. Phlogisticated,** nitrogen. **G. Sepsis.** See under *Sepsis.*

Gascoin's Powder. See under *Powder.*

Gas-eye (*gas' i*). A peculiar disease prevalent among the employes of the gas-pumping stations in the natural gas regions of the United States. The eyes are inflamed, tender, and sensitive to light.

Gaskaral-H (*gas'-kar-al*). A proprietary astringent and diuretic remedy. Dose, 50–60 c.c. of the infusion (1 : 20). Syn., *Agharа.*

Gasometer (*gas-om'-et-ur*) [*gas*; *μέτρον*, a measure]. A device for estimating the amount of gas present.

Gasometric (*gas-o-met'-rik*). Relating to the measurement of gases.

Gasometry (*gas-om'-et-re*). See *Analysis, Gasometric* (Illus. Dict.)

Gasserectomy (*gas-ur-ek'-to-me*) [*Gasserian*; *ἐκτομή*, excision] Excision of the gasserian ganglion.

Gasteralgia (*gas-ter-al'-je-ah*) See *Gastralgia* (Illus. Dict.)

Gasteremphraxis (*[illegible]*). 1 See *Gasteranaemphraxis* 2. Overdistention of the stomach

Gasterhysterotomy (*gas ter-his-ter-ot'-o-me*) [*γαστήρ*, stomach, *ὑστέρα*, the uterus; *τομεύειν*, to cut] An abdominal incision of the uterus

Gasteric (*gas-ter'-ik*) Same as *Gastric*

Gasterin (*gas'-ter-in*) A preparation of the gastric juice of dogs; it is used as pepsin

Gastradenitis (*gas-trad-en-i'-tis*). See *Gastroadenitis* (Illus. Dict.).

Gastralgokenosis (*gas-tral-go-ken-o'-sis*) [*γαστήρ*, belly; *ἄλγος*, pain; *κενος*, empty]. A sensory neurosis due to emptiness of the stomach

Gastraneuria (*gas-tra-nu'-re-ah*) [*γαστήρ*, stomach, *νεῦρον*, a nerve] Impaired or defective action of the nerves of the stomach

Gastraneurysma (*gas-tra-nu-riz'-mah*). See *Gastrectasis* (Illus. Dict.)

Gastrasthenia See *Gasterasthenia* (Illus. Dict.).

Gastratrophia (*gas-tra-tro'-fe-ah*) [*γαστήρ*, stomach; *ἀτροφία*, atrophy]. Atrophy of the stomach

Gastric-juice. (See Illus. Dict.) **G., Hydrochloric Acid** in (Maly's theory of), that there occurs a reaction between the phosphates and chlorids of the blood which results in the formation of HCl This diffuses through the gastric glands into the stomach. [Raymond] **G., Psychic,** Pawlow's term for the gastric juice caused to be secreted by simply showing food to hungry animals.

Gastritis. (See Illus. Dict.) **G., Atrophic,** a chronic form with atrophy of the mucosa **G. bacillaris,** that due to bacilli. **G., Croupous, G., Diphtheric, G. membranacea,** a rare form characterized by formation of a false membrane and necrotic hyaline products upon the mucosa It may occur as an extension of pharyngeal diphtheria or secondary to other infectious diseases. **G., Hypertrophic,** gastritis with hyperplasia of the mucous membranes. **G., Phlegmonous, G., Purulent, G submucosa,** acute interstitial suppurative inflammation of the stomach-walls; it occurs as a circumscribed abscess or as diffuse purulent infiltration. **G., Toxic, G. venenata,** acute gastric inflammation due to ingestion of poisonous or corrosive substances

Gastroadynamic (*gas-tro-ah-din-am'-ik*) [*γαστήρ*, stomach; *ἀδύναμος*, without strength]. Marked by gastric symptoms and prostration.

Gastroanastomosis (*gas-tro-an-as-to-mo'-sis*) [*γαστήρ*, stomach; *ἀναστομόειν*, to bring to a mouth]. An hourglass contraction the formation of a communication between the two pouches of the stomach; it was first performed by Wölfler. Syn., *Gastrogastrostomy.*

Gastroarachnoiditis (*gas-tro-ar-ak-noi-di'-tis*). Combined inflammation of the stomach and the arachnoid

Gastrataxia (*gas-tro-ah-taks'-e-ah*). See *Gasteratаxia* (Illus. Dict.).

Gastroataxic (*gas-tro-ah-taks'-ik*). Characterized by gastric symptoms and ataxia.

Gastroatonia (*gas-tro-at-o'-ne-ah*). Atonic dyspepsia.

Gastroblennorrhea (*gas-tro-blen-or-e'-ah*). An excessive catarrhal discharge of mucus in the stomach.

Gastrobronchitis (*gas-tro-brong-kit'-tis*). Gastritis combined with bronchitis.

Gastrocholecystitis (*gas-tro-ko-le-sis-tit'-tis*). Gastritis combined with cholecystitis.

Gastrocolostomy (*gas-tro ko-los'-to-me*) [γαστήρ, stomach; κολον, colon; στόμα, mouth]. The formation of a fistula between the stomach and colon.

Gastrocystitis (*gas-tro-sis-tit'-tis*). Gastritis combined with cystitis.

Gastroenterocolitis (*gas-tro-en-ter-o-kol-it'-tis*) [γαστήρ, stomach; ἐντερον, intestine; κόλον, colon] Combined inflammation of the stomach, small intestine, and colon

Gastroenterocolostomy (*gas-tro-en-ter-o-ko-los'-to-me*). The formation of a passage between the stomach, small intestine, and colon

Gastroenteropathy (*gas-tro-en-ter-op'-ath-e*) [γαστήρ, stomach, ἐντερον, intestine; πάθος, disease]. Any disease affecting the stomach and intestines

Gastroenteroptosis (*gas-tro-en-ter-o-to'-sis*) [γαστήρ, stomach; ἐντερον, intestine; πτῶσις, falling] Prolapse of the stomach and intestines

Gastroesophagitis, Gastrœsophagitis (*gas-tro-e-sof-aj-it' tis*). Combined inflammation of the stomach and the esophagus.

Gastrogastrostomy (*gas-tro-gas-tros'-tom-e*). The same as *Gastroanastomosis*

Gastrogenital (*gas-tro-jen'-it-al*). Relating to the stomach and the genital apparatus.

Gastrograph (*gas'-tro-graf*) [γαστήρ, stomach; γραφειν, to write] An apparatus for registering the peristaltic movements of the stomach from the outside. Syn., *Gastrokinesograph*

Gastrohelcoma (*gas-tro-hel-ko'-mah*) [γαστήρ, stomach; ἑλκος, ulcer]. Ulcus ventriculi

Gastrohelcosis (*gas-tro-hel-ko'-sis*) Ulceration of the stomach

Gastrohepatitis (*gas-tro-hep-at-it' tis*) [γαστήρ, stomach; ἡπαρ, liver]. Gastritis and hepatitis occurring simultaneously

Gastrohyperneuria, Gastrohypernervia (*gas-tro-hi-pur-nu'-re-ah, -nur'-ve-ah*) [γαστήρ, stomach, ὑπέρ, over; νεῦρον, a nerve]. Morbid activity of the nerves of the stomach Syn., *Gastroneurosis*

Gastrohypertonic (*gas-tro-hi-pur-ton'-ik*) [γαστήρ, stomach; ὑπέρ, over, τόνος, tone]. Relating to morbid or excessive tonicity or irritability of the stomach.

Gastrohyponervia, Gastrohyponeuria (*gas-tro-hi-pu-nur'-ve-ah, -nu'-re-ah*) [γαστήρ, stomach; ὑπό, under, νεῦρον, a nerve]. Defective activity of the nerves of the stomach.

Gastrohysteropexy (*gas-tro-his-ter-o-peks'-e*) [γαστήρ, stomach; ὑστέρα, uterus; πῆξις, a fastening]. See *Hysteropexy* (Illus. Dict).

Gastrohysterorrhaphy (*gas-tro-his-ter-or'-af-e*). See *Hysteropexy* (Illus. Dict).

Gastrohysterosynaphy (*gas-tro-his-ter-o-sin'-af-e*). See *Hysteropexy* (Illus. Dict).

Gastroid (*gas'-troid*) [γαστήρ, stomach; εἶδος, likeness]. Like a stomach.

Gastrointestinal (*gas-tro-in-tes'-tin-al*). See *Gastroenteric* (Illus. Dict).

Gastrojejunostomy (*gas-tro-jej-u-nos'-to-me*) [γαστήρ, stomach; *jejunus*, dry; στόμα, mouth]. The formation of a passage from the stomach to the jejunum.

Gastrokinesograph, Gastrokynesograph (*gas-tro-kin-es'-o-graf*) [γαστήρ, stomach; κίνησις, motion; γράφειν, to write]. See *Gastrograph*.

Gastrolaryngitis (*gas-tro-lar-in-jit'-tis*) [γαστήρ, stomach; *laryngitis*]. Gastritis simultaneous with laryngitis.

Gastrolienal (*gas-tro-lī'-en-al*). See *Gastrosplenic* (Illus. Dict.).

Gastrolobin (*gas-tro-lo'-bin*) [γαστήρ, stomach; λοβός, the pod of leguminous plants]. A glucosid found in the leaves and twigs of *Gastrolobium bilobum*, R. Br., a leguminous plant of Australia

Gastrologist (*gas-trol'-o-jist*) [γαστήρ, stomach; λόγος, science]. One who concerns himself with the study of the stomach and its disorders

Gastrolysis (*gas-trol'-is-is*) [γαστήρ, stomach; λῦσις, a loosening]. The breaking up of adhesions between the stomach and adjacent organs.

Gastromalacosis, Gastromalaxia (*gas-tro-mal-ak-o'-sis, gas-tro-mal-aks'-e-ah*) See *Gastromalacia* (Illus. Dict).

Gastromegaly (*gas-tro-meg'-al-e*) [γαστήρ, stomach; μεγαλη, large]. Abnormal enlargement of the stomach.

Gastromeningitis (*gas-tro-men-in-jit'-tis*). Simultaneous inflammation of the stomach and of the meninges of the brain.

Gastrometrotomy (*gas tro-met-rot'-o-me*). See *Gastrocolpotomy* (Illus. Dict.)

Gastromucous (*gas-tro-mu' kus*) Characterized by gastric disturbance and abnormal secretion of mucus

Gastromycosis (*gas-tro-mi-ko' sis*) [γαστήρ, stomach; μύκης, fungus] Gastric disease due to invasion of fungi.

Gastromyeloma (*gas tro-mi-e-lo'-ma*) [γαστήρ, stomach; *myeloma*]. A medullary sarcoma of the stomach.

Gastromyxin (*gas-tro-miks'-in*). A proprietary preparation of pepsin

Gastronephritis (*gas-tro-nef-ri'-tis*). Simultaneous inflammation of the stomach and kidneys.

Gastronervia, Gastroneuria (*gas-tro-nur'-ve-ah, -nu'-re-ah*) [γαστήρ, stomach; νεῦρον, nerve]. The action of the nerves of the stomach.

Gastronesteostomy (*gas-tro-nes te-os'-to-me*) [γαστήρ, stomach, νῆστις, the jejunum; στόμα, a mouth]. See *Gastrojejunostomy*.

Gastroomental (*gas-tro-o-men'-tal*). See *Gastroepiploic* (Illus. Dict.)

Gastropancreatitis (*gas-tro pan-kre-at-it'-tis*). Simultaneous inflammation of the stomach and pancreas.

Gastroparalysis (*gas-tro par-al'-is-is*) [γαστήρ, stomach; παραλυσις, paralysis]. Paralysis of the stomach.

Gastroparietal (*gas-tro-pa-rī'-et-al*) [γαστήρ, stomach; *paries*, a wall] 1 Relating to the stomach-wall. 2. Relating to the stomach and the abdominal wall.

Gastroperitonitis (*gas-tro-per-it-on-it'-tis*). Simultaneous inflammation of the stomach and peritoneum.

Gastropexis, Gastropexy (*gas tro-peks'-is, -e*) [γαστήρ, stomach; πῆξις, a fixing in]. The fixation of a displaced stomach in its normal position by suturing it to the abdominal wall.

Gastroplasty (*gas-tro-plas'-te*) [γαστήρ, stomach; πλάσσειν, to form]. Plastic operation on the stomach.

Gastropleuritis (*gas-tro-plu-ri'-tis*). Simultaneous gastritis and pleurisy.

Gastroplication (*gas-tro-pli-ka'-shun*) [γαστήρ, stomach; *plicare*, to fold]. An operation for relief of chronic dilation of the stomach consisting in suturing a large horizontal fold in the stomach-wall.

Gastropneumonia (*gas-tro-nu-mo'-ne-ah*) [γαστήρ, stomach; πνευμονία, pneumonia]. Gastritis simultaneous with pneumonia.

Gastropneumonic (*gas-tro-nu-mon'-ik*). See *Pneumogastric* (Illus. Dict.).

Gastropulmonary (*gas-tro-pul'-mon-a-re*) See *Pneumogastric* (Illus. Dict.).

Gastropyloric (*gas-tro-pi-lor'-ik*). Relating to the stomach and the pylorus.

Gastrorrhaphy. (See Illus Dict) 2. See *Gastroplication.*

Gastroschisis (*gas-tros'-kis-is*) [γαστήρ, stomach; σχισις, a cleaving]. See *Celioschisis* (Illus Dict.).

Gastrosia, Gastroxia. (See Illus. Dict.) **G. fungosa,** that in which the organic acids are due to mold-vegetation in the stomach.

Gastrospasm (*gas'-tro-spazm*) [γαστήρ, stomach; σπασμός, spasm] A spasm of the stomach.

Gastrostegous (*gas-tros-steʹ-gus*) [γαστήρ, stomach; στέγος, a roof] Covering the stomach.

Gastrosuccorrhea, Gastrosuccorrhœa. (See Illus. Dict.) **G mucosa** [Dauber, 1896], a continuous secretion of mucus from the gastric mucosa.

Gastrothoracodidymus (*gas-tro-tho-rak-o-did'-im-us*) [γαστηρ, stomach, θώραξ, thorax; διδυμος, a twin]. A double monster united at the thorax and abdomen.

Gastrotoxin (*gas-tro-toks'-in*) [γαστήρ, stomach; τοξικόν, poison]. A cytotoxin found in the stomach.

Gastrotrachelotomy (*gas-tro-tra-kel-ot'-o-me*) [γαστήρ, stomach; τραχελος, neck; τέμνειν, to cut]. An operation differing only from Cesarean section in that the uterus is opened by a transverse incision of the cervix.

Gastrotubotomy (*gas-tro-tu-bot'-o-me*) [γαστήρ, stomach; *tuba*, a tube; τέμνειν, to cut]. See *Laparosalpingotomy* (Illus Dict).

Gastrotympanites (*gas-tro-tim-pan-iʹ-tez*) [γαστήρ, stomach; τυμπανίτης, tympanites]. Gaseous distention of the stomach.

Gastrourethritis (*gas-tro-u-re-thriʹ-tis*) [γαστήρ, stomach; οὐρήθρα, urethra] Simultaneous inflammation of the stomach and of the urethra.

Gastrypalgia (*gas-trip-alʹ-je-ah*) [γαστήρ, stomach; ὑπό, under; ἄλγος, pain] Slight gastralgia.

Gastrypectasia, Gastrypectasis (*gas-trip-ek-taʹ-ze-ah, -ekʹ-ta-sis*) [γαστήρ, stomach; ὑπό, under; ἐκτασις, a stretching] Slight distention of the stomach.

Gastryperneuria (*gas trip-ur-nuʹ-re-ah*). See *Gastrohyperneuria*

Gastryperpathia (*gas-trip-ur-paʹ-the-ah*) [γαστήρ, stomach, ὑπέρ, over; πάθος, a disease]. Any severe disease of the stomach

Gastryponeuria (*gas-trip-o-nuʹ-re-ah*). See *Gastrohyponeuria*

Gat. An African name for the leaves of *Catha edulis.*

Gatism (*gaʹ-tizm*) [Fr , *gâtisme*, incontinence of feces]. Rectal or vesical incontinence.

Gaultherase (*gahlʹ-thur-āz*) An enzyme found in the bark of *Betula lenta*, in the leaves and berries of *Gaultheria procumbens*, in the root of *Spiræa ulmaria*, and in several species of *Polygala.* It effects the hydrolysis of gaultherin, forming methyl salicylic acid and glucose.

Gaultherin (*gahlʹ-thur-in*). 1. A glucosid obtained from the bark of the black birch (*Betula lenta*, L.), which by the action of alkali is converted into an oil almost identical with the volatile oil of wintergreen. 2. A sodium salt of methyl salicylate (oil of wintergreen) in a nearly pure condition.

Gaultherolin (*gahl-therʹ-ol-in*). Methyl salicylate.

Geisoma, Geison (*jiʹ-soʹ-mah, jiʹ-son*) [γείσωμα, γεισον, anything projecting]. The superciliary ridge of the frontal bone.

Gelanthum (*jel-anʹ-thum*). A mixture of gelatin, tragacanth, rose-water, and thymol recommended as an ointment-vehicle.

Gelatiniferous (*jel-at-in-ifʹ-ur-us*) [*gelatin; ferre*, to bear] Producing gelatin.

Gelatiniform (*jel-atʹ-in-i-form*) [*gelatin; forma*, form]. Resembling gelatin.

Gelatinosa (*jel-at-in-oʹ-sah*). Wilder's term for substantia gelatinosa.

Gelatol (*jelʹ-at-ol*). An ointment base consisting of a mixture of oil, glycerin, gelatin, and water.

Gelatose (*jelʹ-a-tōz*). A product of the action of gastric juice on gelatin. It is capable of osmosis. **G. Silver.** See *Albargin.*

Gelid (*jelʹ-id*) [*gelidus*]. Ice-cold

Gelidium. (See Illus Dict) **G. cartilagineum,** Gaill , affords in part the Japanese isinglass or agar-agar of commerce.

Gelification (*jel-if-i-kaʹ-shun*). Gelatinization, the conversion of a substance into a jelly like mass. Syn., *Gelatination.*

Gelone (*jel-ōnʹ*). A proprietary plaster composed of an outer insoluble agar compound and an inner soluble glue variously medicated.

Gelotherapy, Gelototherapy (*jel-o-therʹ-ap-e, jel-o-to-therʹ-ap-e*) [γελᾶν, to laugh, *therapy*]. Treatment of disease by induction of laughter.

Gelsemism (*jelʹ-sem-izm*) Poisoning from use of *Gelsemium sempervirens* In light cases marked by dizziness, ptosis, and weakness of the legs; in severe cases by tremor, anesthesia, and dyspnea

Gelsemperin (*jel-semʹ-pur-in*) A preparation from *Gelsemium sempervirens* Dose, ¼–1 gr

Gemellary (*jem-elʹ-ar-e*) [*gemellus*, to or like twins.

Gemelliparous (*jem-el-ipʹ-ar-us*) [*gemellus*, a twin; *parere*, to bring forth] Bearing twins

Genesiac (*jen-eʹ-ze ak*) See *Genesial* (Illus. Dict)

Genesic, Genetic (See Illus Dict.) 2 A drug acting on the genital apparatus. 3. A disease affecting the

Geni [illegible] See *Tubercles, Genial* (Illus. Dict)

Geniohyoid (*je-ni-o-hiʹ-oid*) [γένειον, the chin; *hyoid*]. 1. Relating to the chin and the hyoid bone 2. See *Muscles, Table of* (Illus Dict)

Genion (*jeʹ-ne-on*) [γένειον, the chin] In craniometry, the point at the apex of the lower genial tubercle

Genitality (*jen-it-alʹ-it-e*) [*genitalis*, pertaining to generation] Capacity for taking part in generation

Genitor (*jenʹ-it-or*) [L]. A parent, a father, an animal chosen for breeding purposes

Genius (*jeʹ-ne-us*) [*gignere*, to beget]. Some dominant, distinctive quality of **G. epidemicus.** 1. The predominant characteristic of an endemic or epidemic disease (inflammatory, catarrhal, etc) 2 The totality of conditions (atmospheric, supernatural, etc.) which favor the prevalence of an endemic or epidemic disease. **G. morbi,** the special or predominant feature of a disease.

Genonusi (*jen-on uʹ-se*) [γένος, sex; νόσος, a disease]. Diseases of the reproductive organs.

Genoplasty (*jenʹ-o-plas-te*) [γένυς, cheek; πλάσσειν, to form]. See *Genyplasty* (Illus Dict.).

Gentiana. (See Illus. Dict.) **G. quinqueflora,** Hill, five-flowered gentian, a species of the United States; is a tonic, alterative, and emmenagog. Dose of fl. ext , 30–60 ♏ (1 8–3.7 c.c.).

Gentianin (*jen-she-anʹ-in*). A crude bitter substance extracted from the root of *Gentiana lutea*, L , soluble in alcohol; it is used as a tonic in dyspepsia, hysteria, etc. Syn., *Crude gentianic acid, Crude genistin.*

Gentianose (*jenʹ-she-an-ōz*). $C_{16}H_{66}O_{31}$. A crystallizable polysaccharid obtained from gentian root.

Gentilitious (*jen-til-ishʹ-us*) [L., *gentilitius*] Peculiar to a family or race.

Genu. (See Illus. Dict.) **G. eversum, G. excurvatum, G. extrorsum, G. varum,** a leg distorted inward, throwing the knee outside of normal line. **G. valgum,** leg distorted outward, throwing the knee inside of normal line.

Genucubital (*jen-u-ku'-bit-al*) [*genu*, knee; *cubitus*, elbow]. Relating to or supported by the knees and elbows.

Genufacial (*jen-u-fa'-shal*) [*genu*, knee; *facialis*, of the face]. Relating to the knees and face

Genupectoral (*jen-u-pek'-to-ral*) [*genu*, knee; *pectus*, breast]. Pertaining to the knee-chest posture—the patient resting upon the knees and chest.

Genychiloplasty (*jen-e-ki'-lo-plas-te*) [γένυς, cheek; χείλος, lip, πλάσσειν, to form]. Plastic surgery of both cheek and lip

Genyoplasty. See *Genioplasty* (Illus Dict).

Geobios (*je-o-bi'-os*) [γῆ, the earth, βίος, life] The totality of the land dwelling or terrestrial plant and animal world Cf. *Limnobios*, *Halobios*

Geoform (*je'-o-form*) A tasteless, odorless, nontoxic compound of guaiacol and formic aldehyd, it is used as an antiseptic

Georget's Stupidity. Simple mental confusion without hallucination or delusion.

Georgopathia, Georgopathy (*je-or-go-path'-e-ah, je-or-gop'-ath-e*) [γεωργός, a husbandman, πάθος, disease]. Pellagra.

Geosote (*je'-o-sōt*) See *Guaiacol Valerianate*

Geraniol (*je-ra'-ni-ol*) $C_{10}H_{17}OH$ A colorless, highly refractive liquid with strong odor of roses, separated from oil of Indian geranium (*Andropogon nardus*, L) It is an isomerid of borneol

Geranyl (*jer'-an-il*) $C_{10}H_{17}$ The radicle of geraniol

Geratology. (See Illus Dict) 2 See *Gerontology*

Gereology, Geræology (*jer-e-ol'-o-je*) [γεραιός, venerable; λόγος, science] The science of old age; the structural changes and diseases incident to it, its hygiene, etc

Germ. (See Illus. Dict) **G -centers, Flemming's,** the areas in the adenoid tissue of the spleen and lymphatic glands in which leukocytes are formed **G.s, Cohnheim's Tumor-,** small aberrant or heterotopic masses of embryonic tissue from which new growths may originate **G.-force,** plastic or constructive force **G.-ridge.** Same as *G Epithelium* (Illus Dict)

Germanium (*jer-man'-e-um*) See *Elements, Table of* (Illus Dict)

Germiletum (*jer-mil'-e-tum*). An antiseptic, said to consist of a solution of borohydrofluoric and borosalybenzoic acids, boroglycerin, and formaldehyd with potassium permanganate, menthol, thymol, and aromatics

Germol (*jer'-mol*). A bactericidal, reddish-brown liquid preparation analogous to cresol

Gerodermia (*jer-o-dur'-me-ah*). See *Geromorphism* (Illus Dict.)

Gerontatrophy (*jer-on-tat'-ro-fe*) See *Geromarasmus* (Illus Dict).

Gerontic (*jer-on'-tik*) [γεροντικός, belonging to an old man] Pertaining to old age

Gerontin (*jer-on'-tin*). See under *Leukomains, Table of* (Illus. Dict.)

Gerontopia (*jer-on-to'-pe-ah*) See *Presbyopia* (Illus. Dict).

Gerontopityriasis (*jer-on-to-pit-ir-i'-a-sis*). See *Pityriasis senilis* (Illus. Dict.).

Gersuny's Paraffin Prosthesis. See under *Prosthesis.*

Gestation. (See Illus. Dict) **G , Duration of.** See Table under *Pregnancy* (Illus. Dict).

Ghé. The root of *Oldenlandia umbellata*, L.

Ghee, Ghi [Hind] Butter clarified and liquefied by slow boiling and used as a base for ointments and as a dressing for wounds.

Giant. (See Illus. Dict.) **G.-finger.** Synonym of *Macrodactylia.*

Gibber (*gib'-er*) [*gibba*, a hunch, a hump]. **A** sac-like enlargement. **G. inferior thalami.** See *Pulvinar* (1) (Illus. Dict). **G. ulnæ,** the olecranon.

Gigantocyte (*ji-gant'-o-sit*) [γίγας, giant; κύτος, cell]. A large nonnucleated red blood-corpuscle

Gigartina (*jig-ar-te'-nah*) [γίγαρτον, a grape seed]. A genus of marine *Algæ* of the order *Gigartinaceæ*. **G. acicularis,** Lamour., occurs on the rocks of the Mediterranean and Adriatic and constitutes to a large extent the Corsican mass of commerce Cf. *Alsidium helminthochortus*, Ag. **G. lichenoides.** See *Gracilaria lichenoides*, Agardh

Gigathism. Incorrect spelling of *Githagism.*

Gillenia trifoliata. (See Illus Dict.) Dose of fl. ext. as expectorant, 3–8 ♏ (0 2–0 5 c c), mild emetic, dose, 20–30 ♏ (1.2–1 8 c.c).

Gillenin. (See Illus. Dict) Dose, 4–6 gr. (0 26–0 4 gm).

Gilvor (*jil'-vor*) [*gilvus*, pale yellow]. The earthy complexion accompanying certain forms of cachexia and dyscrasia.

Githagism (*gith'-a-jism*) [*gith*, a black-seeded plant; *agere*, to carry]. The condition of chronic poisoning produced in man and animals attributed to the seeds of corn-cockle (*Lychnis githago*, Scop.), which often find their way into cereal foods.

Glabrification ([*glaber*, smooth; *facere*, to make becoming smooth, glistening, and hairless

Glabrificins (*gla-brif'-is-ins*) See *Antibodies.*

Gland. (See Illus Dict) **G , Admaxillary,** an accessory parotid or salivary gland. **G , Amygdaloid,** an almond-shaped indurated gland Cf *Bullet-gland.* **G , Bullet-,** a swollen or indurated gland, as found in the inguinal and cervical also called amygdaloid **G s, Capsulo-Haller's** See *G s of Haller's* (Illus Dict.). **G s, Cobelli's,** a ring of mucous glands in the mucosa of the esophagus, just above the cardia **G s, Fraenkel's,** minute glands opening immediately below the edge of the vocal cords. **G.s, Gley's,** the parathyroid glands **G., Hemolymph,** glands discovered in 1884 by Heneage Gibbes, chiefly in the retroperitoneal region. They are intermediate between the spleen and ordinary lymph-glands Their function is mainly hemolytic There are two types to which the names splenolymph and manolymph or marrow-lymph are applied. **G s, Huguier's** See under *Huguier* (Illus. Dict.) **G.s, Integumentary,** the sebaceous and sudiparous glands. **G., Intercapsular,** along, narrow, paired organ found in the human embryo corresponding in position and general appearance to the hypophysis cerebri glands of the lower animals, but from its inner lymphoid structure it is supposed to be a hemolymph gland; no trace of it persists to adult life. **G., Manolymph, G., Marrow-lymph,** a name given to a variety of hemolymph gland (*q. v.*). **G.s, Manz'.** See under *Manz* (Illus. Dict). **G., Merocrine.** See under *Merocrine.* **G.s, Parathyroid,** small lymphatic glands lying near the thyroid but differing from it in histologic structure and not accessory to it. Syn., *Gley's glands; Sandstroem's glands.* **G.s, Sandstroem's.** See *G.s, Parathyroid.* **G.s, Schüller's,** urethral glands, diverticula of Gärtner's ducts. **G., Splenolymph,** a term applied to certain hemolymph glands intermediate between the spleen and ordinary lymph-glands. **G., Suzanne's,** a mucous gland found in the floor of the mouth close to the median line. **G.s, Tiedemann's.** See *G.s, Bartholin's* (Illus. Dict.). **G., Virchow's,** a lymphatic gland situated behind the clavicular insertion of the sternomastoid. Syn., *Jugular gland* **G.s, Waldeyer's.** See under *Waldeyer* (Illus. Dict.). **G.s, Wasmann's,**

the peptic glands. **G.s, Willis', the corpora albicantia.**

Glandaceous (*glan-da'-shus*) [*glans*, an acorn]. Yellowish-brown in color.

Glanders (*glan'-derz*) An infectious disease of horses, mules, and asses, communicable to man and caused by a specific microorganism, *Bacillus mallei*. It occurs in all countries and at all seasons and is known as glanders when the principal seat of its activity is the mucosa of the nostril, and as farcy when it is confined to the subcutaneous lymphatics. [Abbott.] **G., African.** See *Lymphangitis epizootica*.

Glandiform (*glan'-de-form*) [*glans*, an acorn; *forma*, form] 1. Acorn-shaped. 2. Adenoid.

Glandulen (*glan'-du-len*). A preparation of the bronchial glands of sheep, used in the treatment of tuberculosis. Dose, 12–20 gr. 3 times daily.

Glanduliform (*glan-du'-le-form*) Shaped like a gland.

Glass. (See Illus. Dict.) **G., Liquid**, a saturated solution of potassium silicate. **G.-wool**, white silky threads obtained by the action of a powerful blast on a falling stream of molten glass; it is used in draining wounds and in filtering strong acids and alkalis. Syn., *Slag-wool*.

Glassing, Glazing (*glas'-ing*) Synonym of *Applying Spectacles*.

Glassy (*glas'-e*). 1 Having the appearance of glass; vitreous; hyaline. 2 Expressionless.

Glastine (*glas'-ten*) [*glastum*, the herb woad used in dyeing blue] Bluish in color, as glastine bile.

Gliabacteria (*gli-ah-bak-te'-re-ah*) [γλία, glue; *Bacterium*]. Bacteria in the zoogloea stage, embedded in a gelatinous matrix.

Gliacoccus (*gli-ah-kok'-us*) [γλία, glue, κόκκος, berry] A micrococcus invested with a gelatinous envelope.

Gliacyte (*gli'-ah-sit*) [γλία, glue; κυτος, cell]. A neuroglia cell.

Gliomyoma (*gli-o-mi-o'-mah*). Glioma combined with myoma.

Glioneuroma (*gli-o-nu-ro'-mah*). Glioma with neuromatous characteristics.

Gliosis. (See Illus. Dict.) **G. cervicalis**, syringomyelia.

Glischrin (*glis'-krin*). Malerba's name for a nitrogenous mucus formed in urine by *Bacterium glischrogenum*.

Glischrobacterium (*glis-kro-bak-te'-re-um*) [λισχρος, viscid; *Bacterium*]. The microorganism *Bacterium glischrogenum* causing mucous degeneration of the urine.

Glischrogenous (*glis-kroj'-en-us*) [λισχρος, viscid; γενναν, to produce]. Giving rise to viscidity.

Glissonitis (*glis-on-i'-tis*). Inflammation of Glisson's capsule.

Globomyeloma (*glo-bo-mi-el-o'-mah*) [*globus*, a ball; *myeloma*] A round-celled sarcoma.

Globular Value. The relative amount of hemoglobin contained in a red corpuscle. It is a fraction of which the numerator is the percentage of hemoglobin and the denominator the percentage of corpuscle.

Globularetin, Globularrhetin (*glob-u-lar-e'-tin*). $C_{13}H_{14}O_3$. A decomposition-product of globularin by the action of dilute acids. It is a powerful diuretic, stimulates the secretion of bile, and in large doses causes acute irritation of the intestine. It is used with globularin in gout, etc. Dose, ½ gr.

Globularin (*glob-u-lar'-in*). $C_{70}H_{44}O_{14}$. A glucosid from the leaves of *Globularia alypum*, L., occurring as a white amorphous powder soluble in water and alcohol and insoluble in ether. Its action upon the heart and nervous system is similar to that of caffein, while it diminishes the quantity and specific gravity of the urine and its contained urates and uric acid. It is used in connection with globuretin in gout, rheumatism, etc.

Globule. (See Illus. Dict.) **G.s, Directing, G.s, Directive, G.s, Extrusion, G.s, Polar.** See *Bodies, Directing*. **G., Dobie's**, a small round body rendered visible in the center of the transparent disc of a muscular fibril by staining. **G.s, Morgagni's**, small hyaline bodies found between the crystalline lens and its capsule before and after death, especially in cases of cataract. They are due to coagulation of the albuminous fluid contained in the lens. Syn., *Morgagni's spheres*.

Globulolysis (*glob-u-lol'-is-is*) See *Cytolysis*.

Globus. (See Illus. Dict.) **G. martialis**, iron potassiotartrate. **G. uterinus**, the hard round ball formed by the contracted uterus after expulsion of the fetus.

Gloeosporium (*gle-o-spo'-re-um*) [γλοιος, viscid; σπόρος, spore] A genus of fungi. **G. fructigenum**, Berk., causes apple canker and bitter rot of apples.

Gloiopeltis (*gloi-o-pel'-tis*) [γλοια, glue, gelatin; πέλτη, a little shield] A genus of marine *Algæ* of the order *Gigartinaceæ*. **G. tenax**, Agardh, a species found on the Chinese Sea. It yields with hot water a gelatin known in Japan and China under the name *Satsuma funori*, used in place of gum or glue as an adhesive substance, and as a starch and glaze in laundry work. It constitutes in part the Japanese gelatin or agar agar of commerce.

Glome (See Illus. Dict.) 2 One of the two rounded prominences which form the backward prolongations of the frog of a horse's foot. Cf. *Peripole*.

Glomer (*glo'-mur*) [*glomus*, a ball] A conglomerate gland.

Glomerular (*glom-er'-u-lar*) Relating to a glomerule of the kidney.

Glomerule. (See Illus. Dict.) **G of the Spleen**, round masses of lymphoid tissue developed in the adventitia of the arteries of the spleen.

Glomus (*glo'-mus*) [L., a ball, pl *glomeres*]. 1 A fold of the mesothelium arising near the base of the mesentery in the pronephros and containing a ball of bloodvessels. Syn., *Glomerule of the pronephros*. 2 The part of the choroid plexus of the lateral ventricle which covers the thalamus. Syn., *G. chorioideum*.

Glonoinism, Glonoism (*glon-o'-in-izm, glon'-o-izm*) [GLONOIN, the letters of the formula representing nitroglycerin] Intoxication by nitroglycerin.

Glossinose (*glos'-in-ōz*) Synonym of *Trypanosomiasis*.

Glossodynamometer (*glos-o-di-nam-om'-et-ur*) [γλῶσσα, tongue; *dynamometer*] An apparatus for estimating the capacity of the tongue to resist pressure.

Glossokinesthetic (*glos-o-kin-es-thet'-ik*) [γλῶσσα, tongue; *kinesthetic*] Relating to the subjective perception of the motions of the tongue in speech.

Glossolabial (*glos-o-la'-be-al*) [γλῶσσα, tongue; *labium*, lip] Relating to the tongue and the lip.

Glossomanteia, Glossomantia (*glos-o-man'-tu-ah*) [γλῶσσα, tongue; μαντεία, divination] Prognosis of a disease based on the appearance of the tongue.

Glossopalatine (*glos-o-pal'-at-in*) [γλῶσσα, tongue; *palatum*, palate]. Relating to the tongue and the palate.

Glossopalatinus (*glos-o-pal-at-i'-nus*). See under *Muscles*.

Glossopeda (*glos-o-pe'-dah*) [γλῶσσα, tongue; *pes*, foot]. Synonym of *Foot-and-mouth Disease*.

Glossotrichia (*glos-o-trik'-e-ah*) [γλῶσσα, tongue; θριξ, hair]. **Hairy tongue.**

Glou-glou (*glou'-glou*). A gurgling sound supposedly produced in the stomach by the respiratory pressure of the diaphragm; only heard when the stomach has

become more or less vertical and while a tight corset is on. It is explained as being due to a temporary biloculation of the stomach by the corset.

Glucase (*glu'-kās*). The enzyme that hydrolyzes maltose. It is found in the blood, tissues, and juices of the animal body and in various species of yeast.

Glucate (*glu'-kāt*). A salt of glucic acid

Glucin (*glu'-sin*) The sodium salt of amidotriazin-sulfonic acid; a substance resembling saccharin, but inferior to it in sweetness

Glucocyamin. See *Glycocyamin* (Illus. Dict).

Glucolysis (*glu-col'-is-is*). See *Glycolysis* (Illus. Dict.).

Glucophenetidin (*glu-ko-fen-et'-id-in*). A condensation-product of paraphenetidin and glucose occurring in white, silky needles

Glucoproteid (*glu-ko-pro'-te-id*). See *Glycoproteid*

Glucosamin See *Glycosamin*, under *Chitin* (Illus. Dict).

Glucusimid (*glu ku'-sim-id*). See *Saccharin* (Illus. Dict)

Glusid (*glu'-sid*) Synonym of *Saccharin*

Glutamin (*glu-tam'-in*). An amid compound constituent of the juice of the beet, gourd, mustard, and other plants

Glutannol (*glu-tan'-ol*) A proprietary intestinal astringent said to consist of vegetable fibrin and tannic acid Dose, 4–15 gr. (0 25–1 gm)

Gluten. (See Illus Dict.) **G.-casein.** See *Casein, Vegetable* (Illus. Dict.)

Glutenin (*glu'-ten-in*). A proteid of wheat.

Gluteofascial (*glu-te-o-fash'-e al*) [γλουτος, buttock; *fascia*, bundle]. Relating to the fascia of the gluteal region.

Gluteotrochanteric (*glu-te-o-tro-kan-ter'-ik*). Relating to the gluteal muscle or region and the trochanter

Glutinoid (*glu-tin'-oid*). See *Gelatinoid* (Illus Dict).

Glutinpeptone Sublimate (*glu-tin-pep'-ton*) A hydrochlorated glutinopeptonate of mercury containing 25% of corrosive mercury bichloid and obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on gelatin. It occurs as a hygroscopic white powder or a noncorrosive liquid used hypodermically in syphilis Dose, 15 gr. (1 gm).

Glutoform, Glutol (*glu'-to form, glu'-tol*). See *Formaldehyd Gelatin*

Gluton (*glu'-ton*). A dietetic substance obtained from gelatin by the action of acids at a high temperature for several hours It forms a yellowish-white powder which does not gelatinize in strong solutions, but is readily soluble in water

Glybolid (*gli'-bo-lid*). The proprietary name for an antiseptic paste made of equal parts of boralid and glycerin Syn., *Glybrid.*

Glycamyl (*gli'-kam-il*). Glycerite of starch. See *Amylum glycerinum* (Illus. Dict.)

Glyceric (*glis-er'-ik*) Derived from glycerid or glycerin. **G. Anhydrid** See *Glycid* (Illus. Dict)

Glycerin. (See Illus. Dict) Syn., *Glyceryl alcohol; Glyceryl hydroxid* **G. Borosalicylate,** an antiseptic compound obtained from boric and salicylic acids heated in the presence of glycerin. **G.-chloral-camphor,** a trituration of chloral hydrate, 5 parts, and camphor, 3 parts, to which 25 gm of glycerin is added and the mixture warmed; it is used as an application in ulcus molle **G. Lacto-carbolate,** a mixture of glycerin with lactic and carbolic acids; it is applied in laryngeal tuberculosis. **G., Sulfurated,** a glycerin containing 5% of sulfur, it is applied in diphtheria.

Glycerite. (See Illus. Dict) **G., Acid, Boric.** See *Boroglycerin* (Illus. Dict.). **G., Acid, Carbolic,** a mixture of glycerin, 80 parts, with carbolic acid, 20 parts; it is used as an internal and external antiseptic diluted with water. Dose, 5–20 ♏ (0.3–1.2 c.c.). Application, reduce with water to ¼ or ⅛. **G., Acid, Gallic,** glycerin, 80 parts; gallic acid, 20 parts. An antiseptic and astringent. Dose, 20–60 ♏ (1.2–3.7 c c). **G., Acid, Sulfurous,** sulfur dioxid in glycerin; an antiseptic syrupy liquid used externally in skin-diseases, etc. **G., Aluminium Acetate.** See *Aluminum Acetoglycerinate.* **G., Boroglycerin,** a thick, sweet, colorless liquid consisting of 31% of boric acid in glycerin It is an external antiseptic. **G., Egg Yolk.** See *Glycosin* (Illus Dict.). **G. of Tannin,** glycerin, 80 parts; tannic acid, 20 parts; an astringent syrupy liquid used in erysipelas, skin-diseases, etc. Dose, 20 60 ♏ (1.2–3 7 c.c.). **G., Tar,** a compound of tar, glycerin, alcohol, and water; a dark-brown liquid with taste and odor of tar; used as an antiseptic and expectorant. Dose, 60–120 ♏ (3 7–7.5 c.c.).

Glyceroborate (*glis-er o-bo'-rāt*). A compound made by heating together equal parts of glycerin and a borate.

Glycerolate, Glycerolatum (*glis'-er-o-lāt, glis-er-o-la'-tum*). Same as *Glycerite.* **G., Aromatic,** a sticky transparent substance consisting of tragacanth, 4 parts; acetone, 30 parts; glycerin, 46 parts; water, 18 parts; aromatic perfume, 4 parts; it is recommended in treatment of skin diseases.

Glycerophosphate (*glis-er-o-fos'-fāt*). A combination of glycerin and phosphoric acid with a base

Glyceryl (*glis'-ur-il*). C_3H_5. The trivalent radicle of glycerin. Syn., *Glycerule.* **G. Acetate.** See *Acetin* (Illus Dict) **G. Borate.** See *Boroglycerin* (Illus Dict) **G.chloriodobenzoate.** See *Benzotodohydrin*

Glycine (*gli'-sēn*) [γλυκύς, sweet]. A genus of leguminous plants. **G. subterranea.** See *Voandzeia subterranea.*

Glycinin (*glis'-in-in*). A globulin having properties similar to legumin, it is found in bog-bean, *Menyanthes trifoliata*, L.

Glycobenphene (*gli-ko ben'-fēn*). The proprietary name of an antiseptic preparation used in skin diseases, said to contain glycerin, boric acid, benzoic acid, phenol, and zinc oxid

Glycoblastol (*gli-ko-blas'-tol*). A proprietary hair restorer said to consist of alcohol, glycerin, and capsicum

Glycocholate (*gli-ko-ko'-lāt*). A salt of glycocholic acid. Syn , *Bilate.*

Glycocinacetyl (*gli ko-sin-as-et'-il*). See *Acetoglycocoll*

Glycocol, Glycocoll. (See Illus. Dict.) **G. Hydrochlorate,** $C_2H_5NO_2Cl$, astringent acid crystals soluble in water. **G., Propionic.** See *Alanin* (Illus. Dict)

Glycoformal (*gli ko-form'-al*). A disinfectant composed of an aqueous solution of formic aldehyd and glycerin.

Glycogelatin (*gli-ko-jel'-at-in*). An ointment base consisting of glycerin and gelatin

Glycogenal, Glycogenol (*gli-ko'-jen-al, -ol*). A substance allied to glycogen. It is used in tuberculosis by inhalation and internally. Dose, 15–23 gr. (1.0–1.5 gm.).

Glycoheroin (*gli-ko-her'-o-in*). A proprietary liquid expectorant said to contain heroin and hyoscyamin. Dose, 1 fld. dr. (4 c.c).

Glycol. (See Illus. Dict.) **G.-chlorhydrin.** See *Ethylene-chlorhydrin.* **G.-monacetin,** $C_4H_8O_3$, a reaction-product of potassium acetate with ethylene bromid and alcohol; an oily liquid, miscible in water and alcohol; boils at 182° C. Syn , *Ethyleneglycol monacetate.*

Glycolamin (*gli-kol-am'-in*). Synonym of *Glycocol.*

Glycolic, Glycollic (*gli-kol'-ik*) Derived from glycol.

Glycolignose (*gli-ko-lig'-nos*) [γλυκύς, sweet; *lignum*, wood]. $C_{36}H_{62}O_{31}$. A glucosid contained in fir wood. Syn., *Glucolignose*

Glycoline (*gli'-kol-in*). A purified petroleum for use in atomizers.

Glycoproteids (*gli-ko-pro'-te-ids*) [γλυκύς, sweet; πρῶτος, first]. Compound proteids which on decomposition yield a proteid on one side and a carbohydrate or derivatives of the same on the other Some glycoproteids are free from phosphorus (mucins, mucinoids, and halogens) and some contain it (phosphoglycoproteids). [Hammarsten.]

Glycosal (*gli'-ko-sal*). Monosalicylic glycerin ester, a white powder readily soluble in hot water and alcohol, less freely in ether and chloroform. It is antirheumatic. Dose, 8–150 gr. per day Applied in 20% alcoholic solution.

Glycosemia (*gli-ko-se'-me-ah*) [γλυκύς, sweet; αἷμα, blood]. See *Glycemia* and *Glycohæmia* (Illus Dict)

Glycosolveol (*gli-ko-sol'-ve-ol*). A proprietary remedy for diabetes said to be obtained from peptone by action of oxypropionic acid and from trypsin by action of a compound of theobromin

Glycosuria. (See Illus Dict.) For tests see *Glucose*, under *Tests* **G., Alimentary,** that due to excessive ingestion of carbohydrates **G., Anxiety** (of v. Noorden), a transitory form due to worry **G., Artificial,** a condition resulting from Claude Bernard's famous experiment of puncturing the diabetic center in the bulb. Also called *traumatic glycosuria* or *artificial diabetes.* **G., Diabetic,** that in which sugar and oxybutyric acid and its derivative are passed in the urine **G., Lipogenic,** the glycosuria of obese subjects which does not amount to true diabetes. **G., Persistent.** Synonym of *Diabetes mellitus.* **G., Toxic,** that observed after poisoning by chloral, morphin, or curare, and after inhalation of chloroform and carbonic oxid gas, or after the ingestion of phloridzin. **G., Traumatic.** See *G., Artificial.* **G of Vagrants,** Hoppe-Seyler's term for a transient form occurring in [illegible]

Glycothymol (*gli-ko-thi'-mol-in*). An antiseptic cleansing solution for the treatment of diseased mucous membrane Said to consist of glycerin, sodium, boracic acid, thymol, menthol, salicylic acid, eucalyptol, and other antiseptics.

Glycovanillin (*gli-ko-van-il'-in*) $C_6H_{10}O_5(C_6H_{11}O_5)CHO + 2H_2O$. The glucosid of vanillin, formed by the oxidation of coniferin with dilute chromic acid; white crystals melting at 192° C Syn., *Glucovanillin.*

Glycozone (*gli'-ko-zōn*). A combination of pure glycerin with 15 times its own volume of ozone at 0° C. It is a healing agent, used in gastric ulcer, etc., in teaspoonful doses diluted with water.

Glycuronuria (*gli-ku-ron-u'-re-ah*) [γλυκύς, sweet; οὖρον, urine]. The presence of glycuronic acid in the urine.

Glycyphyllin (*glis-e-fil'-in*) [γλυκύς, sweet; φύλλον, a leaf]. $C_{21}H_{34}O_{10}$. A crystalline glucosid contained in the leaves of *Smilax glycyphylla*, Sm It splits into phloretin and isodulcit.

Glykaolin (*gli-ka'-ol-in*) A compound of aluminium silicate, salol, and glycerin made into a smooth paste; it is indicated in treatment of wounds, ulcers, sprains, burns, etc. Syn, *Pasta alumini silicatis composita.*

Glymol (*gli'-mol*). A proprietary preparation said to be obtained from petroleum; it is used in diseases of the nose and throat.

Gnathocephalus (*nath-o-sef'-al-us*) [γνάθος, the jaw; κεφαλή, the head]. A monster lacking all parts of the head except large jaws.

Going-light (*go'-ing-lit*). See *Asthenia of Fowls.*

Goiter. (See Illus Dict.) Syn., *Bronchocele; Nathsdale neck; Derbyshire neck; Swelled neck; Induratio thyreoidea* **G., Aberrant, G., Accessory,** that of an accessory thyroid gland **G., Aerial.** See *Aerocele.* **G., Amyloid,** a form associated with amyloid degeneration of the small arteries, capillaries, and follicles. **G., Cancerous, G., Carcinomatous,** carcinoma of the thyroid gland. **G, Exophthalmic.** (See Illus Dict.) See *Signs, Abadie's, Dalrymple's, Graefe's* (Illus Dict.), *Ballet's, Becker's, Bryson's, Joffroy's, Mann's, Marie's, Mobius', Vigouroux's* **G., Perivascular,** one surrounding an important blood-vessel. **G., Pituitary,** Virchow's name for cystic and follicular degeneration in the hypophysis similar to that occurring [illegible] **G Pneumoguttural.** See *Aerocele* **G., Rete,** one traversed anteriorly by a large blood vessel

Goitriferous (*goi-trif'-u-us*) [*goiter, ferre*, to bear]. Giving rise to goiters

Gold. (See Illus Dict.) **G -amalgam,** an alloy of gold and mercury. **G. Arsenite,** an alterative used in secondary and tertiary syphilis. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (0 001–0 005 gm) **G , Balsam of,** a mixture of 1 part of fulminating gold dissolved in 4 parts of juniper oil **G -blindness.** See under *Blindness.* **G. Bromid, Auric, G Tribromid.** See *Aurum brom.* (Illus Dict) **G. Bromid, Aurous,** AuBr, yellowish-gray friable mass insoluble in water, it is used in nervous diseases Dose, antiepileptic, $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{4}$ gr (0 006–0 012 gm) 2 or 3 times daily; anodyne, $\frac{1}{10}$ gr (0 003 gm) 2 times daily Syn., *G. Monobromid, Aurum monobromatum.* **G Chlorid.** See *Aurum chloratum* (Illus Dict). **G. Cyanid, Auric,** $Au(CN)_3 + 3H_2O$, large, colorless, hygroscopic plates soluble in water, used in tuberculosis. Dose, $\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr (0 0033–0 005 gm). Syn , *G tricyanid.* **G. Cyanid, Aurous,** AuCN, lemon-yellow crystalline powder, insoluble in water, alcohol, or ether, it is used in tabes dorsalis. Dose, $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{3}$ gr (0 004–0 016 gm) several times daily. Syn., *G monocyanid.* **G., Fulminating,** $Au_2O_3(NH_4)_2$, a compound obtained from auric oxid or auric hydrate by action of ammonia; a greenish-brown powder exploding with great violence on heating or percussion **G. Iodid,** AuI, greenish or lemon-yellow powder used as an alterative Dose, $\frac{1}{24}$–$\frac{1}{8}$ gr. (0 001–0.008 gm) Syn , *Aurous iodid* **G. Monobromid.** Same as *G. Bromid, Aurous.* **G. Monocyanid.** Same as *G Cyanid, Aurous.* **G. Mosaic,** tin bisulfid. **G. Oxid,** Au_2O_3, a brown powder soluble in hydrochloric acid; it is alterative and antituberculous. Dose, $\frac{1}{20}$–$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. (0 003–0.016 gm). **G , Potable,** a name given to various liquids alleged falsely to contain gold. **G. and Potassium Bromid,** $AuBr_3KBr + 2H_2O$, red acicular crystals soluble in water. It is antiepileptic and sedative. Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$–$\frac{3}{4}$ gr. (0.011–0.04 gm.) hypodermically. **G. and Potassium Cyanid,** $2KAu(CN)_4 + 3H_2O$, large crystals or white powder. An active antiseptic Antidotes: emetics, iron persulfate and protosulfate, artificial respiration, ammonia, chlorin, etc. **G. Purple.** See *Cassius' Purple*, under *Pigments, Conspectus of* (Illus Dict) **G. Salt, Chrestien's or Figuier's,** gold and sodium chlorid. **G. and Sodium Bromid,** $AuBr_3NaBr + 2H_2O$, black crystals, used in epilepsy in solution 2:100 of distilled water. Dose, 8 ♏ (0.5 c.c.) subcutaneously and gradually increased to 30 ♏ (1.8 c c.). **G. and Sodium Chlorid.** See *Aurum et Sodium* (Illus. Dict.). **G. Tribromid.** See *Aurum*

brom. (Illus. Dict.). **G. Tricyanid.** See *G. Cyanid, Auri.*.

Goldman's (Hugo) Formula for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis: Creasote carbonate and ammonium sulfichthyolate, each 15 gm., glycerin, 30 gm; peppermint-water, 10 gm Dose, 10–30 drops 3 times a day.

Gombin (*gum'-bin*). The mucilaginous constituent of *Hibiscus esculentus*, L.

Gomenol (*go'-men-ol*) A syrup used in pertussis said to be prepared from the leaves of *Melaleuca leucadendron*, L. Dose, 5–50 m (0 333–3 333 c c) in capsules

Gonæ (*go'-ne*) [L] The genitals

Gonal (*go'-nal*) A proprietary remedy for gonorrhea, cystitis, etc, said to be the active principle of sandalwood oil Dose, 10–20 m (0 66–1 33 c c)

Gonangiectomy (*go-nan-je-ek'-to-me*) [γονή, generation; ἀγγεῖον, vessel, ἐκτομή, excision] Excision of a portion of the vas deferens

Gonarthritis. (See Illus. Dict) 2. Synonym of *Gonorrhœal Synovitis*

Gonarthromeningitis (*gon-ar-thro-men-in-ji'-tis*) [γόνυ, knee, ἄρθρον, joint; μῆνιγξ, membrane] Inflammation of the synovial membrane of the knee

Gonatalgia (*gon-at-al'-je-ah*) See *Gonalgia* (Illus Dict)

Gonecystopyosis (*gon-e-sist-o-pi-o'-sis*) [γονή, semen, κύστις, cyst, πύωσις, suppuration] Suppuration of a gonecyst

Gongyloid (*gon'-jil oid*) [γογγύλις, a turnip, εἶδος, likeness] Having an irregular round shape

Goniometer (*go ne-om'-et-ur*) [γωνία, an angle, μέτρον, measure] An apparatus for measuring lateral curvatures, adduction and abduction in hip-joint disease, the angle of ankylosed joints, etc, and the angles of crystals **G., Vesical,** an apparatus to measure the angle formed by the long axis of the urethra with a line drawn from the internal urethral orifice to the mouth of the ureter.

Goniometry (*go-ne-om'-et-re*) The measurement of angles

Gonion (*go'-ne-on*) [γωνία, an angle] In craniometry, the outer side of the angle of the inferior maxilla.

Gonococcemia (*gon-o-kok se'-me-ah*) [*gonococcus*; αἷμα, blood]. The presence of gonococci in the blood.

Gonococcia (*gon-o-kok'-se ah*). Same as *Gonohemia*

Gonocyte (*gon'-o-sit*) [γόνος, seed; κύτος, cell] Van Beneden's name for the ovum which contains only the female pronucleus, the male part having been expelled as directive bodies. **G., Male,** a spermatozoid.

Gonohemia (*gon-o-he'-me-ah*) [*gonococcus*, αἷμα, blood] Generalized gonorrheal infection

Gonopepsin (*gon-o-pep'-sin*). A preparation said to consist of pepsin, boric acid, infusion of cranberries, and water; it is intended as a gonorrheal injection

Gonorol (*gon'-or-ol*). A proprietary remedy for gonorrhea said to contain the active principles of sandalwood oil

Gonotoxemia (*gon-o-toks-e'-me-ah*). Toxemia attributable to infection with the gonococcus.

Gonotoxin (*gon-o-toks'-in*) A nondialyzable toxin produced both in the cocci and in the culture-media by gonococci

Gossypol (*gos'-ip ol*). A crystalline compound isolated from cotton-seed

Gouania (*gu-an'-e-ah*) [*Antoine Gouan*, French botanist, 1733–1821]. A genus of the *Rhamneæ*. **G. domingensis,** L., chew stick; a West Indian species; the sap is tonic; the bark and wood are antiseptic and stomachic and are used in treatment of gonorrhea. **G. tomentosa,** Jacq, the sap is used in Mexico in skin-diseases and as a depilatory.

Goundou (*goon'-doo*). An affection first mentioned by Macallister (1882) which occurs among the negroes of the western coast of Africa. It consists of the growth of two bony, ovoid, symmetric tumors which arise at the root of the nose on each side and which by their growth narrow the nasal fossas and interfere with vision It usually begins in late childhood, being accompanied at the onset by violent headache, epistaxis, and mucopurulent discharges from the nose. It is held by some as due to a central nerve lesion. Syn., *Anakhre, Henpuye;* French, *Grosnez.*

Gout. (See Illus Dict.) **G., Anomalous,** that marked by unusual symptoms or at first affecting unusual parts of the body **G, Asthenic, G, Atonic,** a form of chronic gout marked by enlargement of the joints and thickening and distention of the ligaments and tissues **G, Edematous,** that in which the swelling is not attended with heat, redness, nor severe pain. **G., Irish.** Synonym of *Osteoarthritis* **G, Poor Man's,** gout due to exposure, poor food, and excess in the use of malt liquor. **G, Retrocedent** (See Illus. Dict.) Syn, *Anomalous, Misplaced,* or *Wandering gout, Arthritis aberrans, A erratica.* 2 Gout which leaves the joints suddenly to appear in the brain, stomach, or other internal organ Syn, *Abarticular, Displaced, Extraarticular, Retrocedent, Retrograde,* or *Wandering* **G., Suppressed.** See *G, Latent* (Illus Dict.) **G., Tophaceous,** a form marked by a deposit of sodium urate on the joint cartilages and the formation of bony or cartilaginous growths around the ends of the bones

Graafian (*grah'-fe-an*) Described by Reinier de Graaf, a Dutch anatomist (1641–1673)

Gracilaria (*gras-il-a'-re-ah*) [*gracilis*, slender] A genus of marine *Algæ* of the order *Sphærococcaceæ* **G. confervoides,** Grev, a cosmopolitan species It is gathered in the lagoons of Venice and is dried and sold as a remedy for consumption It yields a gelatin on boiling and [illegible] **G lichenoides,** Agardh., Ceylon agar gal, [illegible] *tenuissimus*, a species said to yield starch and sugar as well as gelatin From it is prepared a widely used food resembling noodles, particularly adapted to the use of invalids In Japan it is known as *Dschin Dschin* The prepared gelatin forms in part the agar-agar of commerce. **G wrightii,** Agardh, an Australian species. It is eaten with little preparation by the coast natives.

Gradatory (*grad'-at-o-re*) [*gradus*, a step] Adapted for walking

Graft. (See Illus. Dict.) **G, Animal,** a piece of tissue transplanted from an animal to man. Syn, **G.,** *Zooplastic.* **G., Autoplastic,** a graft taken from the patient's own body **G., Frog-skin,** one of sterilized skin from the abdomen of the frog, transferred to the surface of a chronic ulcer. **G., Heteroplastic,** a graft taken from a person other than the subject. **G., Omental,** a small strip of omentum used to strengthen the line of suture in enterorrhaphy **G., Periosteal,** one of periosteum to cover denuded bone or to be placed where bone has been removed to favor new formation. **G., Zooplastic.** See *G., Animal*

Grainage (*grān'-ej*). Weight expressed in grains or fractions of grains.

Grammolecular (*gram-mo-lek'-u-lar*) Relating to a grammolecule. **G. Solution,** a solution in which a grammolecule of the active chemical is contained in each liter.

Grammolecule (*gram-mo'-le-kūl*). In a solution or mixture, the weight of an atom or molecule of the

active chemical expressed in grams. Syn., *Grammole; Mole; Mol.*

Gramnegative (*gram-neg'-at-iv*). Incapable of staining by Gram's method.

Grampositive (*gram-pos'-it-iv*). Capable of staining by Gram's method

Granatonin (*gran-at'-on-in*) [*granatum*, the pomegranate]. Pseudopelletierin.

Grandiflorin (*gran-de-flor'-in*). An energetic poisonous alkaloid obtained from the fruit of *Solanum grandiflorum*, var *pulverulentum*, Leutn , of Brazil.

Grando (*gran'-do*) [L., a hailstone; pl., *grandines*] See *Chalaza* and *Chalazion* (Illus Dict.). In the plural, large tubercles.

Granula (*gran' u lah*) [*granum*, a grain]. Altman's term for the granules or cytoblasts of protoplasm; the microsome of Hanstein.

Granulase (*gran'-u-laz*) [*granum*, grain]. An enzyme found in cereals converting starch into achroodextrin and maltose

Granulatio, Granulation. (See Illus Dict) **G s, Bayle's,** miliary tubercles. **G.s, Bright's,** the granulations of granular nephritis. **G.s, Cerebral,** pacchionian bodies. **G.s, Erethistic, G.s, Erethitic,** an acestoma in which severe pain and hemorrhage are caused by slight irritation **G., Exuberant, G., Fungous,** an acestoma secreting thin mucopurulent matter due to local edema or to excessive formative power. **G.s, Fibroid.** See *Milk-spots* (Illus Dict.). **G.s, Gray,** miliary tubercles. **G.s, Virchow's,** granulations consisting principally of endymal cells and neuroglia fibers, commonly found in the walls of the ventricles of the brain in progressive general paralysis

Granule. (See Illus. Dict) **G.s, Alpha, G.s, Beta, G.s, Delta, G.s, Epsilon, G s, Gamma.** See under *Color-analysis*. **G.s, Altmann's,** round bodies staining readily with carbolfuchsin, and regarded as cell-derivatives which have grown through the assimilation of fat. They are probably allied to Russell's bodies **G.s, Bettelheim's.** See *Hemokonia*. **G.s, Chromophil.** See *Bodies, Nissl's*. **G.s, Claude Bernard's,** the granules in the secreting cells of the pancreas. **G.s, Edematin,** the microsomes forming the mass of the nuclear sap. They have been identified with the "cyanophilous granules" of the nucleus **G.s, Interstitial,** occur in the sarcoplasm of striated muscle-fibers; they consist of fat and probably also of lecithin **G.s, Leukocyte-,** the amphophil, basophil, eosinophil, neutrophil, or oxyphil bodies observed in leukocytes Cf *Color-analysis*. *Bioblast* **G s, Lymph,** lymph-corpuscles. **G.s, Malpighi's,** malpighian corpuscles. **G.s, Neusser's,** basophilic granules sometimes found in the leukocytes of the blood, pear the nuclei. They are regarded by Neusser as being closely connected with the uric acid diathesis, but their presence has been noted also in other conditions. **G.s, Nissl's.** See *Bodies, Nissl's*. **G.s, Osseous,** very small granules of inorganic matter which are found in the matrix of bone **G.s, Schultze's.** See under *Schultze* (Illus Dict) **G.s, Vitelline, G.s, Yolk.** See *Spheres, Vitelline* (Illus Dict). **G.s, Zimmermann's.** Synonym of *Bizzozero's Blood-plates*. **G.s, Zymogen, G s, Zymogenous,** certain granules in the pancreatic cells supposed to give origin to the pancreatic ferments.

Granulia. (See Illus. Dict) **G., Pharyngolaryngeal** (of Isambert). See *Diseate, Isambert's*.

Granuliform (*gran-u'-le-form*) [*granulum*, a little grain; *forma*, form]. Resembling small grains.

Granulobacillus (*gran-u-lo-bas-il'-us*). See under *Bacteria, Synonymatic Table of* (Illus. Dict.).

Granulofatty (*gran-u-lo-fat'-e*). Applied to cells in tissue undergoing fatty degeneration, which contain granules of fat. Syn , *Granuloadipose*.

Granuloma. (See Illus. Dict.) **G. annulare,** H. R. Crocker's name for a peculiar disease midway between an inflammation and a neoplasm, characterized by the formation of pale-red or violaceous red nodules on the wrists, backs of the hands, and neck, which develop slowly and form circles by confluence The lesions are firm, the mucous layer enormously thickened. **G. trichophyticum,** granuloma due to *Trichophyton*. **G. tropicum,** frambesia.

Granuloplasm (*gran'-u-lo plasm*) [*granulum*, a small grain, *plasma*, something formed] The granular protoplasmic mass in the inner part of a cell.

Grape-fruit. The fruit of *Citrus decumana*, L., a tree of the East Indies, but cultivated in Asia Minor, Europe, and America Syn , *Pomelo, Popelmus*.

Graphic (*graf'-ik*) [γράφειν, to write] Relating to writing or recording, or to the process of making automatic tracings of phenomena, showing degree, rhythm, etc

Graphomotor (*graf-o-mo'-tor*) [γράφειν, to write; *movere*, to move] Relating to graphic movements

Graphorrhea (*graf-or-e'-ah*) [γράφειν, to write, ῥέος, anything flowing] A flow of written words; an intermittent condition in certain forms of insanity marked by an uncontrollable desire to cover pages with usually unconnected and meaningless words

Graphoscope (*graf'-o-skop*) [γράφειν, to write, σκοπεῖν, to view] A convex lens devised for the treatment of asthenopia and progressive myopia

Gratiosolin (*gra-ti-os'-ol-in*) $C_{46}H_{84}O_{25}$ (?). A glucosid isolated from *Gratiola officinalis*, occurring as a reddish-yellow mass, which splits by action of dilute acids or alkalis into sugar and gratiosoletin ($C_{40}H_{34}O_{17}$) Drastic properties are attributed to it

Gravative (*grav'-ah tiv*) [*gravis*, heavy] Attended by a sense of weight, said of the pressure-pains of tumors

Grave. (See Illus Dict) 2 Serious, severe, dangerous.

Gravidocardiac (*grav-id-o-kar'-de-ak*) [*gravid, cardiac*] Relating to cardiac disorders due to pregnancy.

Gravimetric (*grav-im-et'-rik*). Determined by weight. **G. Analysis.** See *Analysis*

Gravistatic (*grav-is-tat'-ik*) [*gravis*, heavy, στατική, the art of weighing] Due to gravitation, applied to a form of congestion

Green. (See Illus Dict) **G.-stain,** fungoid deposits upon the enamel surfaces of the teeth, generally at their cervicolabial portions.

Greenheartin (*green-hart'-in*) $C_{30}H_{28}O_8$. A yellow coloring-matter isolated by de Uhj from *Nectandra rodiaei*, Hook, the greenheart tree of Dutch Guiana

Gréhant's Method for determining urea in blood and tissues It makes use of a solution of mercury, 1 gm in 10 c.c. of pure nitric acid, for decomposing the urea; the CO_2 and N are liberated, enabling one to estimate the urea

Gripe. (See Illus Dict.) **G., Cutting on the.** See under *Cystotomy*. **G.s, Dry.** See *Colic, Metallic*. **G -stick,** a tourniquet. **G.s, Watery,** cholera infantum.

Grippotoxin (*grip-o-toks'-in*). A name for the toxin elaborated by *Bacillus influenzæ*.

Groin. (See Illus Dict.) **G., Green.** See *Appendix, Gangrenous*.

Groove. (See Illus. Dict.) **G., Alveolingual,** one between the tongue and the lower jaw. **G., Anal,** a depression in the embryo indicating the anus. **G., Anterolateral.** See *Fissure, Anterior Lateral* (Illus. Dict). **G., Basilar** (of the occipital bone), one on the internal aspect of the basilar process sloping up-

ward and forward. **G., Blessig's,** the slight groove in the embryonic eye that marks off the fundus of the optic cup from the zone that surrounds the periphery of the lens and corresponds in position with the future ora serrata. **G., Carotid.** See *G., Cavernous* (Illus. Dict.). **G.s, Developmental,** fine depressed lines in the enamel of teeth which mark the junction of the primitive lobes. **G., Dorsal,** the medullary groove **G., Harrison's.** See under *Harrison* (Illus. Dict.). **G., Interventricular.** See under *Furrow* (Illus Dict.). **G., Mastoid,** the digastric fossa. **G., Mesiolingual,** a developmental groove extending over the juncture of the fifth cusp, on upper molars. **G., Musculospiral,** one on the external aspect of the humerus which lodges the musculospiral nerve and the superior profunda vessels. **G., Nasal.** (See Illus. Dict.) 2 A furrow in the embryo leading from the mouth to the nasal cavities **G., Nephric,** one in the embryo indicating the future nephric canal or segmental duct **G., Neural,** the medullary groove **G., Obturator,** the furrow at the superior and external border of the obturator foramen lodging the subpubic vessels and nerves when they emerge from the pelvic cavity **G., Olfactory.** See *Olfactory Sulcus* (Illus Dict.). **G., Peroneal,** one on the external aspect of the os calcis lodging the tendon of the peroneus longus **G., Posterolateral.** See *Fissure, Posterolateral* (Illus Dict.). **G., Primitive.** See *Primitive Streak* (Illus Dict.) **G., Pterygopalatal, G., Pterygopalatine.** 1. One in the ventral aspect of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid. 2. A furrow on the vertical part of the palate bone **G., Radial.** See *G., Musculospiral.* **G., Scapular,** the scapular notch **G., Schmorl's,** that resulting from emphysematous inflation of those portions of the lungs which lie between the ribs **G., Sibson's,** a groove formed in some individuals by a prominence of the lower border of the pectoralis major **G., Sigmoid.** See *G., Cavernous* (Illus Dict.) **G., Spiral** (of the humerus). See *G., Musculospiral.* **G., Sternal,** one lying between the sternum and the pectoral muscles **G., Subcostal,** a deep furrow lying along the lower border and inner surface of a rib for lodgment of the intercostal vessels and nerves. **G. of Sylvius,** the sylvian fissure **G., Ventricular.** See *Furrow, Interventricular* (Illus Dict.). **G., Verga's Lacrimal,** a more or less pronounced groove extending downward from the lower [illegible] duct

Ground. (See Illus Dict.) **G.-bundle,** the principal bundle of nerve-fibers in a group, as the ground-bundle of the ventral and lateral columns of the spinal cord. **G.-b., Anterior, of Flechsig,** that portion of the anterior columns outside of the direct pyramidal tracts and running throughout the entire length of the cord; they are made up of fibers having a short course. **G.-b., Posterior, of Flechsig,** Burdach's column **G.-itch.** See *Itch, Coolie* **G.-water Theory.** See under *Pettenkofer.*

Gruber's Test for hearing: If the end of the finger be inserted into the ear after the sound of a vibrating tuning-fork held before the ear has completely ceased, and the tuning-fork be then firmly placed upon the finger, a weakened sound becomes again audible and remains so for some time.

Gryochrome (*gri'-o-krom*) [γρῦ, a morsel; χρῶμα, color]. Nissl's term for a somatochrome nerve-cell the stainable portion of which consists of minute granules which tend to form threads or heaps.

Guacamphol (*gwah-kam'-fol*). See *Guaiacamphol.*

Guacetin (*gwas'-et-in*). See *Guaiacetin.*

Guachamacin (*gwah-shaw-mah'-kin*). A toxic alkaloid isolated by Schiffer from guachamaca. It is closely allied to, if not identical with, curare.

Guaconization (*gwah-kon-i-za'-shun*). Poisoning and paralysis of the sensory nerve-centers from ingestion of guaco, *Aristolochia cymbifera,* Mart.

Guæthol (*gu-eth'-ol*). $C_6H_4OC_2H_5OH$. Guaiacolethyl, an oily homolog of guaiacol, soluble in alcohol, ether, or chloroform, insoluble in water or glycerin. It resembles guaiacol in therapeutic action. Dose, 0.1–0.25 gm Application, 15% ointment. Syn., *Ajacol; Thanatol; Pyrocatechinmonoethyl ether.*

Guaiacamphol (*gwi-ah kam'-fol*). The camphoric acid ester of guaiacol; employed in treatment of night-sweats of tuberculosis Dose, 3–8 gr. (0.2–0.5 gm.).

Guaiacene (*gwi'-as-ēn*) C_6H_8O An oily crystallizable liquid boiling at 118° C., with odor of bitter almonds, obtained by Deville (1843) from guaiac resin by dry distillation. Syn., *Tiglic aldehyd; Guajacen; Guajol*

Guaiacetin (*gwi-as'-et-in*) C_6H_4 OH . OCH_3COOH. Pyrocatechin monoacetate; a white, odorless powder or crystals soluble in water, melting at 131° C.; obtained from pyrocatechin by action of chloracetic acid. It is used like guaiacol in tuberculosis. Dose, 7½ gr. (0.5 gm.) 3 times daily and reduced in 3 weeks to 0.5 gm daily

Guaiacocain (*gwi-ah-ko-kai'-in*). An anesthetic mixture of cocain and guaiacol used in dentistry.

Guaiacol (See Illus Dict.) Syn., *Methylcatechol.* **G. Benzoate.** See *Benzosol* (Illus Dict.). **G.-benzylester,** $C_6H_4(OC_8H_9)$ OCH_3 . C_6H_5, occurring in colorless crystals soluble in alcohol and ether; it is used as a local anesthetic Syn., *Benzacum, Pyrocatechin methyl benzyl ether* **G. Biniodid,** $C_7H_6I_2O_2$, reddish brown powder with odor of iodin, soluble in alcohol and oils, it is alterative and antituberculous. Dose, 2 ♏ (0.12 c.c.) 3 times daily **G. Cacodylate,** a stable preparation occurring in white granules recommended in tuberculosis. Dose, ½–2 gr. (0.032–0.13 gm.) Syn., *Cacodiacol; Cacodylacol* **G., Camphoric Acid Ester of.** See *Guaiacamphol* **G. Carbonate,** $C_{15}O_3H_{14}$, odorless, tasteless crystals, used in tuberculosis Dose, 3–8 gr. (0.2–0.52 gm.) 3 times daily and gradually increased to 90 gr (6 gm.) daily. Syn., *Duotal* **G. Cinnamate** See *Styracol* (Illus. Dict.) **G. Ethylenate,** CH_3O . C_6H_4O . C_2H_4 . O . $C_6H_4OCH_3$, a guaiacol ethylene ester, forming yellow needles slowly soluble in water. It is used in tuberculosis Dose, 8–15 gr (0.5–1 gm.) twice daily. Syn., *Ethylene-guaiacol* **G.-methylene, Acetylized.** See *Duotal* **G Oleate,** a reaction-product of oleic acid, guaiacol, and phosphorus trichlorid, miscible with fatty oils, ether, benzene, or chloroform; soluble in alcohol. It is antiseptic and antituberculous. Dose, 5–10 ♏ (0.3–0.6 c.c.) 3 times daily in capsules. Syn., *Oleoguaiacol.* **G.-phosphal, G. Phosphite, P.** $(C_6H_4 . OCH_3 . O)_3$, occurring in white needles melting at 77.5° C. It is used in tuberculosis. Dose, 15–30 gr. (1.0–2.0 gm.) daily. **G. Phosphate,** $(C_6H_4OCH_3)_3PO_4$, obtained from guaiacol dissolved in soda solution with addition of phosphorus oxychlorid, occurring in colorless, hard tablets, soluble in toluene and acetone, melting at 98° C. Used in fever of tuberculosis Dose, 4 gr. (0.25 gm.) every 3 or 4 hours. **G. Salicylate, G.-salol,** $C_{14}H_{12}O_4$, white insipid crystals with odor of salol, soluble in alcohol, and melting at about 65° C. It is an intestinal antiseptic and is employed in phthisis, dysentery, rheumatism, etc. Dose, 15 gr. several times daily. Max dose, 150 gr per day. **G. Succinate,** $(C_6H_4OCH_3)_2C_4H_4O_4$, obtained from a mixture of guaiacol and succinic acid with phosphorus oxychlorid; fine needles soluble in acetone and toluene, melting at 136° C. Dose, 2 ♏ (0.12 c.c.) 3 times daily in tuberculosis. **G. Valerate, G. Valerianate,**

an oily yellowish liquid of specific gravity 1.037, boiling-point 245°–265° C., used in pulmonary affections and for hypodermic injection in tuberculous joints. Dose, 0.2–0.6 gm 3 times daily Syn., *Geosote*

Guaiacolate (*gwī-ak'-ol-āt*). A combination of guaiacol with a base.

Guaiacyl (*gwī-ak-il*). $C_7H_7O_2SO_3$. The calcium salt of a sulfo compound of guaiacol; a grayish-purple powder soluble in alcohol and in water. It is used as a local anesthetic injected in quantities of 0 5–1 5 gm. of a 5% solution or 1 gm of a 10% solution.

Guaiamar (*gwī-am-ar*) $C_6H_4(OCH_3)(O\ CH_2)C\text{-}HOH\ .\ CH_3OH$. A white powder soluble in alcohol, glycerin, ether, or water. It is employed in tuberculosis and as an intestinal antiseptic. Dose, 5–20 gr (0 33–1 33 gm.) before meals It is also applied in arthritis

Guaiaperol (*gwī-ap'-er-ol*) See *Piperidin guaiacolate.*

Guaiaquin (*gwī'-ah-kwin*). $(C_6H_4O_2CH_3HSO_3)_2C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$, the guaiacol bisulfonate of quinin; a yellow, odorless powder, with an acid, bitter taste, soluble in water, alcohol, or acids. It is used in malaria, typhoid fever, anemia, etc Dose, 5–10 gr. (0 333–0 65 gm) 3 times daily. Syn, *Quinin guaiacol bisulfonate*

Guaiaquinol (*gwī-ah'-kwin-ol*). [illegible] guaiacolate

Guaiasanol (*gwī-as'-an-ol*). See *Diethyl-glycocoll-guaiacol Hydrochlorate*

Guaiol, Guajol (*gwī'-ol, gwa'-jol*). See *Guaiacene.*

Guanidin (*gwan'-id-in*). CN_3H_5 Carbondiamidimid; a monacid base forming colorless crystals

Guarea (*gwah-re'-ah*) [*guara*, the Cuban name]. A genus of tropic American trees and shrubs of the order *Meliaceæ* **G trichilioides**, L., a West Indian species; the bark has diastic and abortifacient properties **G tuberculata**, Vell, a species indigenous to Brazil; the bark is anthelmintic, abortifacient, and antiarthritic

Guarinan (See Illus Dict) **G. Trinodid**, dull black crystals; diuretic and alterative Dose, 2–4 gr. (0 13–0 26 gm.)

Guarnieri's Vaccine-bodies. See *Cytoryctes*

Guavacin (*gwah'-vas-in*) $C_6H_9NO_2$ An alkaloid forming colorless crystals soluble in water, obtained from areca nut, *Areca catechu*, L. It is used as an anthelmintic.

Gubernaculum (*gu-ber-nak'-u-lum*) [L., a rudder]. A guiding structure. **G dentis**, a bundle of fibrous tissue connecting the tooth-sac of a permanent tooth with the gum. **G., Hunter's, G. Hunteri.** See *G. testis* (Illus. Dict)

Gujasanol (*gu jas'-an ol*). See *Diethyl-glycocoll-guaiacol-hydrochlorate*

Gum. (See Illus Dict.) 2 See *Gingiva.* **G.-acacia**, gum arabic. See under *Acacia* (Illus Dict.). **G.-acajou, G.-accajou**, gum from the stems of *Anacardium humile*, St. Hil , *A nanum*, St Hil , and *A. occidentale*, L. **G.-acaroides, G.-acroides.** See *Acaroid Gum* (Illus. Dict) **G -adragant, tragacanth. G., African**, varieties of gum arabic brought from Africa. **G.-alk**, a gum-resin from *Pistacia terebinthus.* **G., Alsace**, dextrin **G.-ambra, G.-amra**, that from *Spondias mangifera*, Willd. **G., Amrad, G., Baboo!.** See *Babul G.* (Illus. Dict). **G. angico**, dark-amber or dark brown glossy tears from *Piptadenia rigida*, a Brazilian tree **G., Artificial**, dextrin. **G., Australian**, a variety of gum arabic obtained from *Acacia decurrens*, Willd , *A. homatophylla*, A. Cunn., *A. pycnantha*, Benth **G., Balato.** See *Balata* (Illus. Dict.). **G., Bauhinia**, that yielded by *Bauhinia lingua*, D. C., *B. retusa*, Roxb., *B. vahlii*, W. et A., and *B. variegata*, L. **G., Blackboy.** See *Acaroid Resin* (Illus. Dict.). **G., Botany-Bay.** 1. See under *Acaroid* (Illus. Dict) 2 Australian kino **G., British**, dextrin. **G , Brittle**, a variety of gum arabic furnished by *Acacia albida*, Del., of Senegambia, irregular or vermicular pieces of various colors forming a hygroscopic paste Syn , *Salabreda.* **G., Bully-tree.** See *Balata* (Illus Dict.). **G , Caji**, a gum from Mexico very rich in bassorin, produced by *Acacia micrantha*, Benth **G , Cape**, a glassy hard exudate from *Acacia horrida*, Willd , and a soft variety said to be obtained from *A. giraffæ*, Willd , imported from the Cape of Good Hope **G , Caramania**, a gum similar to or identical with Bassora gum, used to adulterate tragacanth **G , Cattimandoo.** See *Cattimanda* (Illus Dict) **G., Chagual**, that furnished by *Puya lanata*, Schult , and *Puya chilensis*, Mol **G , Cistus.** See *Ladanum* (Illus. Dict) **G., Cowri.** See *Cowdie G* (Illus Dict) **G., Cuteera**, Bassora gum **G , Doctor, G., Doctor's**, a drastic and emetic resin from a West Indian plant, *Rhus metopium*, L , recommended in jaundice, syphilis, etc Syn , *Hog-resin* **G., Dragon.** 1 See *Dragon's-blood* (3) (Illus Dict.) 2 Tragacanth **G., East Indian, G , Elephantine, G , Feronia**, that yielded by *Feronia elephantum*, Carr. **G s, Ester**, a class of derivatives of colophony, the glyceryl, methyl, and ethyl esters of abietic acid, prepared by saponifying under pressure the resin acid and alcohol and distilling **G , Floated, G , Flooded, G., Flooted**, names applied in Australia to different species of *Eucalyptus* **G., Galam**, a variety of Senegal gum gathered from Galam and other towns of that region **G., Gedda**, an inferior variety of gum arabic yielded by *Acacia* [illegible] Willd , and obtained from Jidda, Arabia **G , Ghatti**, a gum occurring abundantly in *Anogeissus latifolia*, Wall. It furnishes a very adhesive mucilage **G. Gluten**, gluten of wheat prepared as a dietetic **G , Grasstree.** See *Acaroid Resin* (Illus. Dict) **G., Hog-.** 1 See *G., Doctor's* 2. The resin from *Moronobea grandiflora*, Choisy, which is used as Burgundy pitch for plasters **G -hogg**, a variety of Bassora gum Syn , *Hog gum.* **G., Indigenous**, the exudate from cherry trees **G., Ivy**, a gum-resin exuding from old trunks of *Hedera helix*, formerly used as a stimulant and emmenagog and to relieve toothache **G , Jidda, G , Jiddah.** See *G , Gedda* **G., Kauri.** See *Dammar, Australian.* **G., Kordofan**, the finest variety of gum arabic It is collected west of the White Nile in Africa **G , Kuteera, G., Kutera, G., Kutika** 1 See *Bassora G.* (Illus. Dict). 2 A gum produced by *Cochlospermum gossypium*, D C 3 A gum similar to tragacanth from *Sterculia urens*, Roxb **G., Lecca, G., Lucca**, the resin from the olive tree. **G , Maguey**, an exudate from the leaves of *Agave americana*, L **G., Mineral**, a solution of aluminium phosphate in sulfuric or phosphoric acid **G., Mogador, G., Morocco.** See *Barbary G.* (Illus Dict). **G., Orenburg**, a true reddish gum which exudes from the green stems of the larch, *Larix europæa*, D C., when burned. **G., Para.** See *G. angico* **G., Pinnary**, a tacamahac from *Calophyllum inophyllum*, L. **G., Red.** See under *Red* and *Strophulus* (Illus Dict.). **G.-resin.** See under *Resin* (Illus Dict). **G., Salabreda.** See *G., Brittle.* **G., Senegal, G., Sennaar, G., Sennari**, the gum produced by *Acacia senegal*, Willd., and other species growing in the region of the Senegal River. **G., Seraphic.** See *Sagapenum* (Illus Dict.). **G., Sonora**, an exudate from *Larrea mexicana* (*q. v.*). **G., Spongy**, interstitial infiltration and thickening of the gums with dilation of the capillaries due to scurvy or analogous conditions. **G.,**

Suakim, that yielded by *Acacia stenocarpa*, Hochst. **G., Succory**, the milky juice of *Chondrilla juncea*, L. It is used in menstrual disorders **G., Talba, G., Talca, G, Talea, G, Talha, G., Talka.** See *G., Suakim.* **G.-tuno.** See *Balata* (Illus. Dict.). **G., Universal**, a patented product derived from potato starch. **G., Wasting of** See *Ulatrophia* (Illus Dict). **G.s, Wattle**, in Australia the name for all true gums obtained from the different species of *Acacia* **G -zaharbad**, in India a vernacular name for trypanosomiasis

Gumma. (See Illus Dict) **G gallicum, G., Syphilitic, G. syphiliticum**, syphiloma

Gummate (*gum'-āt*) A salt of gummic acid

Gummide (*gum'-id*). Any compound which yields glucose on decomposition with acids or alkalis

Gummosis. (See Illus Dict) 2. A contagious disease of fruit trees marked by cracks in the barks, in which gummy exudates form It is also applied to a disease of sugar beets described by Sorauer, thought to be due to *Bacillus betæ*

Gummy (*gum'-e*). 1. Gummatous. 2 Resembling gum.

Gunjah (*gun'-jah*) The officinal part of the Indian hemp consisting of the dried flowering tops of the female plant, from which the resin has not been removed

Gunther's Method. See under *Stains.*

Gut. (See Illus Dict) **G, Blind**, the cecum. **G., Bum**, the rectum **G., Fore-**, the prosogaster See *Foregut* (Illus Dict). **G., Hind-, G., Hinder.** See *Hindgut* (Illus Dict). **G.-larva**, gastrula **G., Mid-.** See *Mesogaster* (Illus Dict). **G, Postanal, G., Subcaudal, G., Tail**, the prolongation of the embryonic alimentary canal into the tail for some distance beyond the anus; it atrophies early and is more pronounced in the lower vertebrates. **G.-tie**, volvulus

Gutta. (See Illus Dict.) 3 $C_{20}H_{32}$ or C_5H_8 (Oudemans). The essential element of gutta-percha; it melts at 130° C. Cf. *Alban, Fluavil* **G cadens**, Laënnec's term for the cause of metallic tinkling; he believed the sound to be produced by the dropping of liquid from the upper into the lower part of the pleural space when it contains air as well as pus

Guttan (*gut' an*) One of the constituents of gutta-percha.

Guttiferous (*gut-if'-ur-us*) [*gutta*, a drop; *ferre*, to bear] Gummiferous; yielding gum

Guttiform (*gut'-e-form*) [*gutta*, a drop; *forma*, form] Drop-shaped.

Gymnasiarch (*jim-na'-si-ark*) [γυμνάσιαρχης]. The chief physician or director of the gymnasium of ancient Greece; a high degree of skill was a requisite; one of the most celebrated was Herodicus

Gymnast (*jim'-nast*) [γυμναστης] A subordinate physician or subdirector of the gymnasium of ancient Greece. He directed the pharmaceutic treatment of the sick. Cf. *Iatroliptes, Gymnasiarch.*

Gymnastics. (See Illus. Dict.) **G., Antagonistic, G., Resistance-**, physical exercise engaged in by two persons, the one resisting the other, as that adopted in the Schott treatment for cardiac affections.

Gymnobacteria (*jim-no-bak-te'-re ah*) [γυμνός, naked; *Bacterium*]. Nonflagellate bacteria.

Gymnoblast (*jim'-no-blast*). See *Gymocyta* (Illus. Dict)

Gymnoplast (*jim'-no-plast*) [γυμνός, naked, πλάσσειν, to form] A protoplasmic body without a limiting membrane.

Gynanthropus (*jin an'-thro-pus*) [γυνή, a woman; ἀνθρωπος, a man] A hermaphrodite with predominant male characteristics

Gynecophonus, Gynæcophonus (*jin-e-kof'-on-us*) [γυνή, a woman; φονος, murder]. 1. Destructive to women 2. [γυνη, woman, φωνη, the voice.] Having a voice like a woman. 3 A man with an effeminate voice.

Gynocardate (*jin-o-kar'-dāt*). A salt of gynocardic acid

Gynocardia (*jin-o-kar'-de-ah*) [γυνή, a woman; καρδια, heart]. A genus of trees of the order *Bixineæ.* **G odorata**, R Br., a species indigenous to India, yields chaulmoogra oil.

Gynocyanauridzarin (*jin-o-si-an-ah-rid'-za-rin*) $(C_9H_{21}O_7)_2KCNOAu_4$. Unstable, greenish yellow needles, soluble in cinnamic acid and slightly in oils. It is used in leprosy, tertiary syphilis, tuberculosis, psoriasis, etc Dose, $\frac{1}{1200}$–$\frac{1}{125}$ gr. (0 03–0.2 mg.) 3 times daily

Gyroma (*ji-ro'-mah*) [*gyrus*, a circle; pl, *gyromata*, *gyromata*] A variety of myoma of the ovary in which the fibrous tissue presents a wavy appearance; it is ascribed to degenerative changes in the fibrous tissue surrounding old contracting corpora lutea

Gyromele (*ji'-rom-el*) [γυρος, a circle; μιλη, a kind of cup] Of Turck, a stomach-tube or probe with a rotating center, which can be fitted with various attachments and used in estimating the size of the stomach, cleansing, massage of the walls, securing cultures, etc

Gyrus. (See Illus Dict) **G., Cerebellar.** See *Folium* (2) (Illus Dict) **G. cinguli**, the fornicate gyrus. **G, Ecker's** See *Convolution, Descending* (Illus Dict.) **G. limbicus**, a tract of fibers which arises from that part of the marginal gyrus that is not inrolled to form the horn of Ammon **G, Presylvian**, the transverse occipital gyrus ventrad of the fissure of Sylvius **Gyri, Primary**, embryonic cerebral areas bounded by primary fissures **Gyri, Primitive**, a succession of cerebral convolutions distinctly defined in the *Carnivora*, arranged concentrically around the fissure of Sylvius. Vestiges of these may be seen in the callosal, frontal, and temporal gyri of the human brain. **G. profundus.** See *Vadum* (Illus. Dict). **G., Transitive.** See *Gyral Isthmus* (Illus. Dict.).

H

Habenula. (See Illus. Dict.) **H. denticulata.** See *Huschke, Auditory Teeth of* (Illus. Dict.). **H., Haller's, the** slender cord formed by the obliteration of the canal which during early life connects the cavity of the peritoneum with that of the tunica vaginalis. Syn., *Cloquet's ligament.*

Hæmaphysalis (*he-ma-fiz'-al-is*) [αἷμα, blood; φυσαλίς, a bladder]. A genus of ticks **H. Leachi,** the common dog tick of South Africa, transmits blood-parasites causing malignant jaundice.

Haffkine's Method. See under *Immunization* **H.'s Prophylactic, H.'s Serum** or **Virus.** See under *Serum.*

Haffkinin (*haf'-kin-in*). Haffkine's plague serum. See *Serum.*

Hagey-cure. See under *Cure.*

Hair. (See Illus. Dict.) **H.-ball.** See *Ægagropilus* (Illus. Dict.). **H.-cup,** the depression at the exit of the hairs of the body **H., Unna's Papillary,** a complete hair and hair-follicle.

Halichthyotoxin (*hal-ik-thi-o-toks'-in*) [ἅλς, sea; ἰχθύς, fish; τοξικόν, poison]. A poisonous alkaloid isolated from stale sturgeon.

Halichthyotoxism (*hal-ik-thi-o-toks'-izm*). Husemann's name for *Ichthyotoxism*

Halimetry (*hal-im'-et-re*) [ἅλς, salt; μέτρον, a measure]. The process of determining the quantity of salts in a mixture.

Haliplankton (*hal-e-plank'-ton*) [ἅλς, the sea; πλαγκτός, wandering]. In biology the totality of the swimming and floating population of the ocean as opposed to the fresh-water limnoplankton. See *Plankton.*

Hallucal. (See Illus. Dict.) **H. Pattern,** the conspicuous pattern of markings upon the thenar region of the great toe.

Hallucination. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 Any supposed sensory impression which has no objective counterpart within the field of vision, hearing, etc. [Myers.] **H., Delusive, H., Falsidical,** one for which there is no corresponding real event. **H.s, Maury's,** the illusions of the intermediate state between sleeping and waking or in that analogous condition of half-consciousness, as in hysteria, mental confusion, etc. **H., Veridical,** one that corresponds to a real event happening elsewhere.

Hallucinatory (*hal-u'-sin-a-tor-e*). Affected with or having the character of a hallucination.

Halobios (*hal-o-bi'-os*) [ἅλς, the sea; βίος, life]. The totality of the marine flora and fauna in opposition to limnobios, the organic world of fresh water, and geobios, the totality of the terrestrial plant and animal world.

Halology (*hal-ol'-o-je*) [ἅλς, salt; λόγος, science]. The chemistry of salts.

Haloscope (*hal'-o-skōp*) [ἅλς, salt; σκοπεῖν, to examine]. An apparatus for determining the amount of salt in a solution.

Halteridium (*hal-tur-id'-e-um*) [ἁλτῆρες, weights held in the hand when leaping]. A genus of parasitic coccidia which infest the blood-discs of birds. See *Parasites, Table of Animal* (Illus. Dict.).

Hamiform (*ham'-e-form*). See *Hamose.*

Hamilton's Test. See under *Signs.*

Hammarsten's Theory of Blood-coagulation. See under *Blood.*

Hammer. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. An instrument for striking. **H., Mayor's,** one with rounded faces to produce counterirritation on the skin by application when heated. **H., Neef** or **Wagner,** an interrupter or circuit breaker employed with many induction coils. **H.-palsy, H.-spasm.** See under *Palsy.* **H., Percussion,** a plessor. **H.-percussion** See under *Percussion.*

Hamose (*ham'-oz*) [*hamus,* a hook]. Hooked at the apex.

Handicraft-spasms. See *Fatigue Diseases* (Illus. Dict.).

Hapalonychia (*hap-al-o-nik'-e-ah*) [ἁπαλός, soft to the touch; ὄνυξ, nail]. A soft, uncornified condition of the nails

Haptic (*hap'-tik*) [ἁπτός, subject to the sense of touch]. Pertaining to touch; tactile

Haptine (*hap'-ten*) [ἅπτειν, to bind]. In Ehrlich's lateral-chain theory, any thrown-off receptor.

Haptogen (*hap'-to-jen*) [ἅπτειν, to bind; γεννᾶν, to produce]. A pellicle forming around fatty matter when brought into contact with albumin. Syn., *Haptogenic membrane.*

Haptophil (*hap'-to-fil*) [ἅπτειν, to bind; φιλεῖν, to love]. In Ehrlich's side-chain theory applied to a receptor having an affinity for the haptophore of a toxin.

Haptophore (*hap'-to-for*) [ἅπτειν, to bind; φέρειν, to bear]. That complex of atoms of a toxic unit which unites it to the cell receptor.

Haptophoric, Haptophorous (*hap-tof'-or-ic, -us*). Combining; pertaining to haptophores. **H. Group.** See *Haptophore.*

Harderian (*har-de'-re-an*) Described by John Jacob Harder, a Swiss anatomist (1656–1711)

Harmattan (*har-mat'-an*). A local hot wind on the coast of Guinea which blows during December, January, and February, from the interior out to sea. It is said to cause cessation of endemic fevers. Cf. *Mistral, Sirocco, Simoon, Solano, Khamsin, Norther, Foehn*

Harmel (*har'-mel*). Wild rue. See *Peganum harmala.*

Harmin (*har'-min*). $C_{13}H_{12}N_2O$. An alkaloid found by Fritsche (1847) in *Peganum harmala,* L., occurring in colorless prisms

Harrowing (*har'-o-ing*) The action of teasing the fibers of a nerve or tearing them apart with any blunt instrument. It has been used in the treatment of sciatica. Fr. *Hersage.*

Hatching-cradle, Tarnier's. See *Incubator, Tarnier's* (Illus. Dict.).

Haversian (*hav-ur'-se-an*). Described by or named for Clopton Havers, an English anatomist who lived in 1691.

Hazelin (*ha'-zel-in*). A proprietary liquid said to be distilled from leaves and twigs of witch hazel, *Hamamelis virginica.* Dose, 1–5 gr. (0.06–0.32 gm.).

Head. (See Illus. Dict.) **H., Scald, H., Scalled,** any scabby disease of the scalp. **H., Swell,** actinomycosis.

Headache. (See Illus. Dict.) **H., Gunshot,** that arising from the concussion of gun-firing. It is said that a piece of India rubber held between the teeth prevents it. **H., Ocular,** pain in and about the head that results from organic disease in, or from impaired function of, any part of the visual apparatus.

Healer (*hēl'-er*) [ME., *helen,* to heal]. One who effects cures. **H., Natural,** one supposed to possess personal magnetism capable of overcoming disease.

Health. (See Illus. Dict.) **H., Bill of,** the official document issued by quarantine or other public health officers, which grants freedom from sanitary restraint.

French, *Pratique*. **H., Board of,** a public body having charge of the sanitation of a stated district.

Hearing. (See Illus. Dict.) **H., Abnormal.** See *Diplacusis, Hyperacusis, Paracusis* (Illus Dict.). **H., Color, H., Colored.** See *Audition colorée* (Illus. Dict.). **H., Double,** diplacusis. **H., Exalted,** hyperacusis. **H., Eitelberg's Test.** If a large tuning-fork be held at intervals before the ear during 15 or 20 minutes, the duration of the perception of the vibration, during these periods, increases in case the ear is normal, but decreases when a lesion of the sound-conducting apparatus exists. See also *Gardiner-Hill's Test, Gruber's Test*, and also *Gellé's Experiment, Weber's Experiment* (Illus. Dict.) **H., False.** See *Pseudacusma* (Illus. Dict.).

Heart. (See Illus. Dict.) **H.s, Accessory** (of Hancock), organs in brachiopods described by Hancock as hearts, but regarded by Morse as in some way connected with the genitalia. **H., Bicycle,** cardiac disease due to excessive use of the bicycle. **H., Blocked,** a condition due to stoppage of some of the auriculoventricular boundary. **H., Body.** See *H., Left*. **H., Dicelious.** See *Cor bilobulare* (Illus. Dict.). **H., Fibroid.** See under *Fibroid* (Illus. Dict.). **H., Hairy.** See *Cor villosum* (Illus. Dict.). **H., Hepatic,** cardiac disturbance secondary to some hepatic affection. **H., Icing,** Eichhorst's name for a heart the whole surface of which is covered with a dense, thick, marble-white tissue. **H., Irritable,** a peculiar cardiac excitability found to exist among soldiers in the field, marked by pain, palpitation, dyspnea, and rapid pulse; it has been ascribed to muscular exhaustion. **H., Left,** the left chambers of the heart. **H., Liftman's.** See *Disease, Elevator*. **H., Low,** Janeway's term signifying a low position of the heart due to anatomic conditions, not to disease. Syn., *Bathycardia*. **H., Luxus,** applied by the Germans to a condition in which a primary dilation of the heart is followed by hypertrophy of the left ventricle; often found in gourmands. **H., Peripheral,** a term applied to the muscular coat of the bloodvessels other than the heart. **H., Skin.** See *H., Peripheral*. **H., Systemic,** the left chambers of the heart which propel aerated blood. **H., Tobacco.** See under *Tobacco* (Illus. Dict.). **H., Tricelious, H., Trilocular, H., Tripartite, H., Univentricular,** a heart with only three cavities, two auricles and one ventricle, it is normal in the *Batrachia*. **H., Typhoid,** overdistention and laceration of the bloodvessels of the heart with atrophy of the muscle fibers, due to typhoid fever. **H., Villous.** See *Cor villosum* (Illus. Dict.). **H.-water,** a disease of sheep and goats characterized by the appearance of large quantities of clear yellow fluid in the pericardial sac and also in the pleural and peritoneal cavities. It has not been thoroughly investigated, but it has all the characteristics of a specific disease. Its transmission and perpetuation are due to the bont-tick (*Amblyomma hebraeum*).

Heautophonics (*he-ah-to-fon'-iks*). See *Autophony* (Illus. Dict.).

Hebephrenia. (See Illus. Dict.) **H. gravis** (Christison). Synonym of *Dement a præcox*.

Hebotomy (*heb-ot'-o-me*) [ἡβή, pubes; τέμνειν, to cut]. Van de Velde's operation of sawing the pelvis in cases of obstructed delivery.

Hecatomeral, Hecatomeric (*hek-at-om'-er-al, -ik*) [ἑκάτερον, each singly; μέρος, part] Applied by v. Gehuchten to a neuron the processes of which divide into two parts, one going to each side of the spinal cord.

Heckel's Prasoide Tincture. A remedy for gout, consisting of globularin and globularetin in proportion of 15–17 cgm. per teaspoonful. Dose, 1–4 teaspoonfuls daily.

Hedonal (*hed'-on-al*). The ester of methyl propylcarbinol-carbamic acid; a colorless crystalline substance with taste of mint. Soluble in 50% alcohol. It is recommended as a safe hypnotic in the milder forms of insomnia. Dose, 20–45 gr. (1.33–2.9 gm.).

Hegar's Method of Diagnosing Fibroma. This consists in drawing downward the uterus with a volsellum while the finger is passed into the rectum and pressed against the tumor; if it is ovarian, it will be immovable, if uterine, there will be great resistance to drawing down the cervix.

Hegemony (*he-jem'-on-e*) [ἡγεμών, a leader]. The supremacy of one function over a number of others.

Hegovia (*he-go'-ve-ah*). A proprietary remedy for enuresis said to consist of salol, powdered snails, and lithium salicylate.

Heidenhain's Theory of the Origin of Lymph. See under *Lymph*.

Helcodermatosis (*hel-ko-dur-mat-o'-sis*) [ἕλκος, ulcer; δέρμα, skin]. Skin-disease with the formation of ulcers.

Helcosol (*hel'-ko-sol*). See *Bismuth Pyrogallate*.

Helenin. (See Illus. Dict.) Dose, ⅛–½ gr. (0.011–0.022 gm.).

Heleophobia (*hel-e-o-fo'-be-ah*). See *Helophobia* (Illus. Dict.).

Helexin (*hel-eks'-in*). A glucosid, $C_{12}H_{84}O_{11}$, from *Hedera helix*.

Helicriform (*hel-is'-e-form*) [ἕλιξ, a spiral, *forma*, form]. Spiral; shaped like a snail's shell.

Helicina (*hel-is'-in-ah*). A mixture of snail mucus and sugar, a white powder soluble in water and used as a pectoral remedy. Syn., *Saccharated snail juice*.

Helicoidin (*hel-ik-oid'-in*). A substance, $C_{36}H_{14}O_{14}$, obtained with helicin from salicin by action of nitric acid.

Helicomonas (*hel-ik-o-mo'-nas*). See *Bacteria, Table of* (Illus. Dict.).

Helicoproteid (*hel-ik-o-pro'-te-id*). A phosphoglycoproteid obtained from the glands of the snail, *Helix pomatia*. It is converted by action of alkalis into a gummy, levorotatory carbohydrate called animal sinistrin.

Heliophilia (*he-le-of-il'-e-ah*) [ἥλιος, sun, φιλεῖν, to love]. Morbid affinity for the sunlight resulting in ecstacy and muscular contraction. Ger., *Sonnensucht*.

Heliophobe (*he'-le-o-fob*) [ἥλιος, sun; φόβος, fear]. One who is morbidly sensitive to the effects of the sun's rays.

Heliosin (*he-le-o'-sin*). An antisyphilitic mixture of various inorganic salts with keratin.

Heliostat (*he'-le-o-stat*) [ἥλιος, sun; στατός, fixed]. A mirror moved by clockwork in such a manner as to reflect continuously the sun's rays in a fixed direction.

Heliotrope. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A variety of quartz, of a dark-green color with dark-red spots, like drops of blood. Considered by the Aztecs to have the virtue of stopping nose-bleed.

Heliotropic (*he-le-ot'-rop-ik*) [ἥλιος, sun; τρέπειν, to turn]. Relating to the movements of protoplasm under the influence of light.

Helium (*he'-le-um*) [ἥλιος, sun]. A supposed element inferred by a bright line in the solar spectrum, but identified as a terrestrial body by Ramsay in 1895. It is a gaseous body, boiling below 264° C., which has resisted all attempts to liquefy it. It forms compounds with hydrogen, carburetted hydrogen, and nitrogen.

Helixin (*hel-iks'-in*). $C_{32}H_{44}O_{11}$ (Vernet). A crystalline substance obtained from *Hedera helix*, soluble in hot acetone, hot benzene, or in alcohol; melts at 233° C.

Hellebore, American or **Swamp.** *Veratrum viride*.

Helmholtz's Theory of Accommodation. See under *Accommodation.*

Helminthiasis. (See Illus. Dict.) **H. elastica,** elastic tumors of the axille and groins due to filaria.

Helminthism (*hel-minth'-izm*) [ελμινς, worm]. The existence of intestinal worms in the body.

Helminthogenesis (*hel-min-tho-jen'-e-sis*). See *Helminthiasis* (Illus Dict.)

Helmitol (*hel'-mit-ol*) Hexamethylenetetramin anhydromethylene citrate It is an analgesic and urinary antiseptic Dose, 10–15 gr (0 64–0 97 gm.) 3 times daily in a wineglass of water

Helophilous (*hel-of'-il-us*) [ελος, a marsh; φυλειν, to love]. Inhabiting marshes.

Helotic (*hel-ot'-ik*) [ηλος, a nail]. 1. Relating to corns 2 A vesicant.

Helthin (*hel'-thin*). An acidulated solution of sodium parasulfamlate and of sodium or potassium amidonaphtol disulfonate. It is used as a test for nitrites in potable waters

Hemachromatosis (*hem-ah-kro-mat o'-sis*) [αιμα, blood, χρωμα, color]. General hematogenous pigmentation.

Hemacyte (*hem'-as-it*) Synonym of *Blood-corpuscle.*

Hemafacient (*hem ah-fa'-she-ent*) [αιμα, blood, *facere*, to make]. An agent that increases the quantity and quality of the blood.

Hemagastric (*hem-ah-gas'-trik*) [αιμα, blood; γαστηρ, stomach]. Relating to an accumulation of blood in the stomach **H. Pestilence,** yellow fever

Hemagglutinins (*hem-ag-glut'-tin-inz*) [αιμα, blood; *agglutinin*] Agglutinins which have the power to clump red blood-corpuscles Syn, *Erythroagglutinins.*

Hemaglobic. See *Hemoglobic.*

Hemalaum (*hem-al-a'-um*). A stain for bone-tissue consisting of hematoxylin and alum.

Hemalbumin (*hem-al'-bu-min*) [αιμα, blood; *albumin*]. 1. A predigested iron albuminate used in anemic conditions Dose, 1 gm. several times daily. 2. A preparation of the salts and albuminoid constituents of the blood. 3. A preparation of iron containing hematin, hemaglobulin, serum albumin, paraglobulin, and inorganic constituents of the blood

Hemameba, Hæmamœba. (See Illus Dict) **H. leukemiæ magna;** and **parva** (Löwit, 1900), bodies supposed to be of protozoan nature and specific causes of leukemia, shown by Türck to be artefacts resulting from the action of a basic dye upon the mast-cell granules.

Hemanalysis (*hem-an-al'-is-is*) [αιμα, blood; *analysis*] Analysis of the blood.

Hemangioendothelioma (*hem-an-je-o-en do-the-li-o'-mah*) [αιμα, blood, αγγειον, vessel; *endothelioma*]. Epithelial hyperplasia of the capillaries

Hemangiosarcoma (*hem-an-je-o-sar-ko'-mah*) [αιμα, blood; *angiosarcoma*] A vascular sarcoma.

Hemanutrid (*hem-an-u'-trid*). A liquid preparation of hemoglobin, 70%, glycerin, 20%; brandy, 10%.

Hemapheism, Hæmaphæism (*hem-af'-e-izm*) [αιμα, blood; φαιος, dusky]. The passage of reddish-amber colored urine, combined with hepatic disorder

Hematalloscopy (*hem-at-al-os'-ko-pe*) [αιμα, blood; αλλος, other; σκοπειν, to examine]. In medical jurisprudence the examination of the blood to distinguish one kind from another

Hematein. (See Illus. Dict.) **H.-ammonium,** $C_{16}H_9O_6 \cdot NH_4 + 4H_2O$ (Hesse), a violet-black granular powder, purple in aqueous solution, brown-red in alcohol solution, used as a stain.

Hematherapy (*hem-ah ther'-ap-e*) [αιμα, blood; θεραπεια, therapy]. 1. The therapeutic use of prepared arterial blood of bullocks. 2. Treatment applied to diseases of the blood.

Hemathydrosis (*hem-at-hi'-dro-sis.*) See *Hematidrosis* (Illus Dict) 2. The so-called blood-sweat or cutaneous hemorrhage of horses caused by *Filaria hæmorrhagica,* Raillet.

Hematin. (See Illus. Dict) **H.-albumin,** a fine brown-red, tasteless, odorless powder obtained by drying blood-fibrin. Dose, in anemia, 1–2 teaspoonfuls 3 times daily **H., Reduced,** hemochromogen. **H., Vegetable,** aspergillin.

Hematocatharsis (*hem-at-o-kath-ar'-sis*) [αιμα, blood; καθαρσις, a cleansing] The process of expelling toxic substances from the blood.

Hematocathartic (*hem-at o-kath-ar'-tik*) 1 Purifying the blood 2. Any remedy that purifies the blood.

Hematocele. (See Illus Dict) **H., Parametric, H., Retrouterine.** See *H., Pelvic* (Illus. Dict).

Hematochlorin (*hem-at-o-klo'-rin*) [αιμα, blood; χλωρος, green] An amorphous green pigment contained in the marginal zone of the placenta

Hematocytolysis. See *Hemocytolysis* (Illus Dict).

Hematocytotripsis. See *Hemocytotripsis* (Illus Dict.).

Hematogaster (*hem-at o-gas' ter*) [αιμα, blood; γαστηρ, stomach] Extravasation of blood into the stomach

Hematogen (*hem-at'-o jen*) [αιμα, blood; γενναν, to produce]. 1 A nucleoalbuminoid preparation of iron 0.3%. 2. Defibrinated blood with minute percentage of creasote, containing 0.5% of iron and mixed with glycerin and wine; it is used in anemia Dose, 1–2 tablespoonfuls 3 A yellowish powder containing 7% of iron or a liquid formed by adding ferric citrate and acetic acid to an alkaline solution of albumin. Dose of liquid, 1–4 teaspoonfuls. 4 A decomposition-product of vitellin

Hematohiston (*hem at-o-his'-ton*) See *Globin* (1) (Illus Dict)

Hematol (*hem' at-ol*) A sterilized hemoglobin mixed with glycerin and brandy

Hematologist (*hem-at-ol'-o jist*) [αιμα, blood, λογος, science] One who makes a special study of the blood and is skilled in the technic of blood-examinations

Hematolymphangioma (*hem-at-o-limf-an-je-o'-mah*) [αιμα, blood, *lympha*, lymph, αγγειον, a vessel]. A tumor involving bloodvessels and lymph vessels

Hematoma. (See Illus Dict) **H. neonatorum,** cephalhematoma **H pancreatitis et bursæ omentalis,** extravasation of blood and pancreatic juice in the bursa omentalis. **H. of the Uterus,** hematometra **H.s, Valve-, of the Newborn,** those due to imperfect development leading to the formation of clefts, they are not produced by hemorrhage and have no relation whatever to the minute hemorrhages found beneath the pericardium and endocardium, in cases of death from suffocation [Gaylord and Aschoff]

Hematomyelopore (*hem-at o-mi-el'-lo-por*) [αιμα, blood; μυελος, marrow; πορος, pore]. A cavity in the substance of the myelon resulting from hemorrhage.

Hematopexin. See *Hemopexin*

Hematopneumothorax (*hem at-o-nu-mo-thor'-aks*). See *Pneumothorax* (Illus Dict.)

Hematopostema (*hem-at-o-pos'-tem-ah*) [αιμα, blood; αποστημα, abscess]. An abscess containing an effusion of blood

Hematospectroscopy (*hem-at o-spek-tros'-ko-pe*) [αιμα, blood; *spectrum,* an image; σκοπειν, to view] The use of the hematospectroscope for determining the proportion of hemoglobin in the blood.

Hematostatic (*hem-at-o-stat'-ik*). See *Hemostatic* (Illus. Dict.).

Hematothermal (*hem-at-o-thur'-mal*) [αιμα, blood; θερμη, heat]. Warm-blooded.

Hematothoracic (*hem-at-o-thor-as'-ik*). Relating to hematothorax

Hematotic (*hem-at-ot'-ik*). Relating to hematosis.

Hematotympanum (*hem-at-o-tim'-pan-um*) [αἷμα, blood; τυμπανον, drum]. Bloody exudation in the drum-cavity.

Hematozemia (*hem-at-o-ze'-me-ah*) [αἷμα, blood; ζημια, a loss]. A gradual or periodic discharge of blood.

Hematozymosis (*hem-at-o-zi-mo'-sis*) [αἷμα, blood; ζύμωσις, fermentation]. Fermentation of the blood

Hematropin (*hem-at'-ro-pin*). Phenylglycolyltropein; a fluid preparation of hemoglobin

Hematuria. (See Illus Dict.) Syn., *Mictio cruenta*, *Mictus cruentus* **H. ægyptica.** See *H.*, *Endemic* **H., Chylous,** hematochyluria. **H., Endemic,** a form occurring in tropic countries due to parasites peculiar to the particular locality. **H., False,** the discharge of red urine due to the ingestion of food or drugs containing red pigments **H., Hysteric, H., Nervous,** that due to nervous excitement.

Hemelytrometra (*hem-el-it-ro-me'-trah*) [αἷμα, blood; ἐλυτρον, a sheath, μήτρα, womb]. An accumulation of blood in the uterus and vagina. **H. lateralis,** a collection of menstrual blood in the rudimentary half of a double vagina

Hemeropathia (*hem-er-o-path' e-ah*) [ἡμερα, day; παθος, disease]. 1 Any disease lasting but one day 2 A disease th[illegible] the day

Hemiacephalia [ἡμι, half, *a*, priv., κεφαλή, [illegible] having a shapeless tumor representing the head, in which portions of the encephalon are contained. Syn, *Acephalia spuria*, [illegible]

Hemiageusia (*hem-e-ah-ji-u'-se-ah*) [ἡμι, half, *a*, priv.; γευσις, taste]. One-sided loss or diminution of the sense of taste.

Hemiamaurosis (*hem-e-am-aw-ro'-sis*) [ἡμι, half; ἀμαύρωσις, *amaurosis*]. A form of transitory blindness in which hemiopia is combined with amblyopia in the other half of the visual field

Hemiamblyopia (*hem-e-am-blc-o'-pe-ah*). See *Hemianopsia* (Illus Dict.).

Hemianesthesia. (See Illus Dict) **H., Alternate,** that affecting one side of the head and the opposite side of the body. **H., Bulbar,** that due to disease of the oblongata **H , Cerebral,** due to lesion in one of the cerebral hemispheres in the part of the capsula between the thalamus and dorsal part of the lenticula **H., Crossed.** 1. That associated with motor paralysis of the opposite half of the body 2 See *H*, *Alternate*. **H , Functional,** that due to functional causes rather than to cerebral or spinal lesion **H., Hysteric,** tactile and thermal hemianesthesia coming on gradually or suddenly and of variable duration in hysteric subjects. **H , Organic,** due to lesion in the central nervous system. **H., Saturnine,** that due to lead-poisoning. **H., Türck's,** anesthesia affecting the functions of the posterior spinal roots of one side, at times also those of the nerves of special sense. It is caused by lesions of the posterior portion of the capsula and the contiguous region of the corona radiata.

Hemianopsia. (See Illus. Dict) See *Sign, Wernicke's* (Illus. Dict). **H., Equilateral.** See *H*, *Homonymous* (Illus Dict). **H., Lateral, H. lateralis,** a form in which the temporal half of one visual field and the nasal half of the other visual field are wanting ; a vertical line through the center of vision sharply defining the defect. **H. temporaria, H., Temporary.** See *Teichopsia* (Illus. Dict.). **H., Vertical.** See *H., Lateral.*

Hemiarthrosis (*hem-e-ar-thro'-sis*) [ἡμι, half; ἀρθρωσις, a joining]. A false synchondrosis.

Hemiatonia (*hem-e-at-o'-ne-ah*) [ἡμι, half; ἀτονία, want of tone]. Diminution or loss of muscular or vital energy in one half of the body. **H. apoplectica,** v. Bechterew's name for hemihypertonia postapoplectica.

Hemicellulose (*hem-e-sel'-u-lōs*) [ἡμι, half; *cellula*, a little cell] A collective term for all the carbohydrates present in the cell-wall which are not colored blue by chlor-zinc-iodid.

Hemichromanopsia (*hem-e-kro man-op'-se-ah*). See *Hemiachromatopsia* (Illus. Dict.)

Hemichromosome (*hem e-kro'-mo-sōm*) [ἡμι, half; [illegible] The body formed by the longitudinal [illegible] chromosome

Hemicraniectomy (*hem-e-kra-ne-ek'-to-me*) [ἡμι, half; *craniectomy*]. Doyen's operation of sectioning the cranial vault near the mesial line, from before backward, and pressing the entire side outward to expose one-half of the brain.

Hemicranin (*hem-e-kra'-nin*). A proprietary remedy for neuralgia said to consist of phenacetin, 5 parts; caffein, 1 part; citric acid, 1 part. Dose, 5–15 gr.

Hemihypalgesia (*hem-e-hi-pal-je'-se-ah*) [ἡμι, half; *hypalgesia*]. Hypalgesia limited to one side of the body

Hemihypertonia (*hem-e-hi pur-to'-ne-ah*) [ἡμι, half; *hypertonia*] Increased muscular tonicity confined to one-half of the body. **H. postapoplectica,** a name given by Spiller (1900) to an intermittent tonic spasm distributed over one-half of the body, affecting at times different groups of muscles without loss of power in the muscles affected. It follows an apoplectic attack. Cf *Hypertonia postapoplectica.*

Hemihypogeusia (*hem-e-hi po-gu'-se-ah*) See *Hemiageusia*

Hemihypothermia (*hem-e-hi-po-thur'-me-ah*) [ἡμι, half; ὑπό, under, φέρμη, heat]. Diminution of the temperature limited to one side of the body.

Hemilytic (*hem-e-lit'-ik*) [ἡμι, half ; λυσις, a loosing] Relating to a condition of retarded change.

Hemiparanesthesia (*hem-e-par-an-es-the'-ze-ah*) [ἡμι, half; *paranesthesia*]. Paranesthesia limited to one side of the body and due to destructive lesion of the lateral half of the spinal cord..

Hemiplectic (*hem-e-plek'-tik*). Same as *Hemiplegic.*

Hemiplegia, Hemiplegy. (See Illus Dict.) See *Sign, Prévost's* **H., Choreic,** that followed by chorea, especially in young adults. **H., Gubler's,** hemiplegia of the extremities with crossed paralysis of the cranial motor nerves, especially the facial. **H., Homolateral,** uncrossed hemiplegia

Hemiplegiac (*hem-e-ple[illegible]*) with hemiplegia

Hemiplegic (*hem-e-plej'-ik*). Relating to or affected with hemiplegia, hemiplectic; hemiplexicus.

Hemithermoanesthesia (*hem-e-thur-mo-an-es-the'-ze-ah*) [ἡμι, half; θέρμη, heat; *anesthesia*]. Insensibility to heat and cold limited to one side of the body.

Hemitonia (*hem-e-to'-ne-ah*) [ἡμι, half; τόνος, tension]. One-sided, tonic muscle-contraction in brain disease.

Hemitoxin (*hem-e-toks'-in*) [ἡμι, half; *toxin*]. A toxin deprived of half of its original toxicity.

Hemoagglutination (*hem-o-ag-glu-tin-a'-shun*). The clumping of red blood-corpuscles. Cf. *Hematoagglutinin*

Hemobilinuria (*hem-o-bil-in-u'-re-ah*) [αἷμα, blood; *bilis*, bile ; οὐρον, urine]. The presence of urobilin in the blood.

Hemoblast (*hem'-o-blast*). See *Hematoblast* (Illus. Dict.).

Hemocatatonistic (*hem-o-kat-at-on-is'-tik*) [αἷμα, blood; κατά, down; τόνος, tension]. Tending to-

diminish the cohesion between the **hemoglobin** and the red blood-corpuscles.

Hemochromatosis (*hem-o-kro-mat-o'-sis*) [αἷμα, blood; χρῶμα, color]. A condition described in 1889 by Recklinghausen of coloration of the tissues, particularly the skin, by deposition of a pigment from the blood.

Hemoconia. See *Hemokonia.*

Hemocryoscopy (*hem-o-kri-os'-ko-pe*). Cryoscopy applied to blood. See *Cryoscopy.*

Hemocytozoön (*hem-o-si-to-zo'-on*) [αἷμα, blood; κύτος, a cell; ζῷον, an animal]. Danilewsky's name for the plasmodium of malaria.

Hemodiagnosis (*hem-o-di-ag-no'-sis*) [αἷμα, blood; *diagnosis*]. Diagnosis by examination of the blood.

Hemodiarrhea (*hem-o-di-ar-e'-ah*). Dysentery.

Hemodiastase (*hem-o-di'-as-tāz*) [αἷμα, blood; διάστασις, separation] The amylolytic enzyme of the blood.

Hemodynamics (*hem-o-di-nam'-iks*). See *Hemadynamics* (Illus. Dict.).

Hemoferrogen (*hem-o-fer'-o-jen*). A dry preparation of blood proposed as a remedy in anemic conditions.

Hemoferrum (*hem o-fer'-um*). See *Oxyhemoglobin* (Illus. Dict.).

Hemofuscin (*hem-o-fus'-in*) [αἷμα, blood; *fuscus*, dark]. Recklinghausen's name for the yellowish-brown iron-free pigment found in hemochromatosis.

Hemoglobic (*hem-o-glo'-bik*). Applied to cells containing or generating hemoglobin

Hemoglobin. (See Illus. Dict.) It is used in treatment of anemia in daily doses of 75–150 gr (5–10 gm.) Syn., *Reduced hemoglobin, Purple cruorin.* **Tallqvist's Method** of approximately determining hemoglobin percentages consists in allowing a drop of blood to soak into a bit of filter-paper and comparing with the naked eye the color strength of the stain with a series of printed standard tints of known value. [DaCosta.]

Hemoglobinorrhea (*hem-o-glo-bin-or-e'-ah*) [*hemoglobin*; ῥεῖν, to flow]. The escape of hemoglobin from the bloodvessels. **H. cutis**, an effusion of hemoglobin into the skin due to venous engorgement.

Hemoglobinuria. (See Illus. Dict.) **H., Epidemic** (of the newborn). See *Winckel's Disease* (Illus. Dict.).

Hemogregarina (*hem-o-greg-ar-e'-nah*) [αἷμα, blood; *Gregarina*, a genus of *Protozoa*]. Danilewsky's name for the gregarine-like bodies found in the blood of persons affected with malaria.

Hemohydronephrosis (*hem-o-hi-dro-nef-ro'-sis*) [αἷμα, blood; ὕδωρ, water; νεφρός, kidney]. A cystic tumor of the kidney with blood and urine in the contents.

Hemokelidosis (*hem-o-kel-id-o'-sis*) [αἷμα, blood; κηλιδοῦν, to stain]. Contamination of the blood; purpura

Hemokonia (*hem-o-ko'-ne-ah*) [αἷμα, blood; κονία, dust]. Müller's (1896) term for the minute, colorless, highly refractive, spheroid or dumb-bell shaped bodies constantly present in normal and pathologic blood. They are not more than 1 μ in diameter and possess active, limited molecular motility, but not true ameboid motion. Syn., *Blood-dust; Blood motes.*

Hemol (*hem'-ol*) [αἷμα, blood]. A dark-brown powder obtained by the action of zinc upon defibrinated blood, and said to contain 1% of soluble iron. Dose in anemia, 1½–6 gr. (0.1–0.5 gm.). **H., Arsenic.** See *Arsenhemol.* **H., Brom-.** See *Bromhemol.* **H., Copper.** See *Cuprohemol.* **H., Ferro-.** See *Ferrohemol.* **H., Iodo-**, hemol containing 16% of iodin. It is used whenever iodin is indicated. Dose, 3 gr. (0.2 gm.) **H., Mercuroiodo-**, a hemol containing mercury 13% and iodin 28%; a brownish-red powder used chiefly in syphilis. Dose, 2–5 gr. (0.13–0.32 gm.) 3 times daily. **H., Zinc**, contains 1% of zinc; used in anemia, gastric erosions, etc Dose, 8 gr. (0.5 gm.) 3 times daily.

Hemolysin (*hem-ol'-is-in*) [αἷμα, blood; λύσις, solution] A substance produced in the body of one species of animal by the introduction of red blood-corpuscles derived from the body of another species It is capable of dissolving the red blood-corpuscles of the animal species from which the blood was obtained. Syn, *Erythrolysin.* **H., Bacterial**, that formed by action of bacteria; first discovered by Ehrlich (1898) in cultures of tetanus bacilli. The strongest yet observed was found by Todd in cultures of *Bacillus megatherium.* Cf. *Antihemolysin*

Hemomanometer (*hem-o-man om'-et ur*) [αἷμα, blood; μανός, thin; μέτρον, a measure]. A manometer used in estimating blood-pressure

Hemomediastinum (*hem-o-me-de-as'-tin-um*). See *Hematomediastinum* (Illus Dict)

Hemomere (*hem'-o-mer*) [αἷμα, blood; μέρος, a part]. A portion of a metamere derived from the vascular system or taking part in its formation

Hemometrectasia (*hem-o-met rek ta'-ze ah*) [αἷμα, blood; μήτρα, uterus, ἔκτασις, a stretching]. Dilation of the uterus from effusion of blood into its cavity

Hemometry (*hem-om'-et re*) [αἷμα, blood, μέτρον, measure]. Estimation of the amount of hemoglobin or of the number of corpuscles in the blood NORMAL COUNT: Erythrocytes (red corpuscles), 5,000,000; leukocytes (white corpuscles), 6000 to 8000; hemoglobin, 100% DIFFERENTIAL COUNT OF THE LEUKOCYTES Polymorphonuclears, 62% to 70%; small lymphocytes, 20% to 30%; large lymphocytes, 4% to 8%, transitionals, 1% to 2%; eosinophils, 0.5% to 4%; mast cells, 0.25% to 0.5% [Cabot.]

Hemonein (*hem-o'-ne-in*) A proprietary nutritive and tonic prepared from beef

Hemonephrorrhagia (*hem-o nef-ro-ra'-je-ah*). See *Nephrohemorrhagia* (Illus. Dict)

Hemonervine (*hem-o-nur'-vēn*). A proprietary tonic said to consist of calcium phosphoglycerate, hemoglobin, iron, and strychnin

Hemopathia (*hem-o-path'-e-ah*) See *Hematopathy* (Illus Dict).

Hemopathology (*hem-o-path-ol'-o-je*) [αἷμα, blood; *pathology*] The pathology of the blood.

Hemoperitoneum (*hem-o-per-it-on e'-um*). A bloody effusion into the peritoneal cavity

Hemopexia (*hem-o-peks'-e-ah*) [αἷμα, blood; πῆξις, a fixing] A general name for diseases characterized by a tendency of the blood to coagulate

Hemopexin (*hem-o-peks'-in*) A ferment capable of coagulating blood.

Hemophiliac (*hem-o-fil'-e-ak*) [αἷμα, blood; φιλεῖν, to love]. One who is affected with hemophilia.

Hemophobia. See *Hematophobia* (Illus. Dict.).

Hemophotograph (*hem-o-fo'-to-graf*) [αἷμα, blood; *photograph*]. A photograph of blood-corpuscles as employed in Gärtner's method for determining the hemoglobin content. Syn., *Hemaphotograph.*

Hemophysallis (*hem-o-fis'-al-is*) [αἷμα, blood; φυσαλλις, a bladder]. A pustule or vesicle filled with blood.

Hemoplanesis, Hemoplania (*hem o-plan-e'-sis, hem-o-pla'-ne-ah*). See *Hematoplania* (Illus Dict.).

Hemoprecipitins (*hem-o-pre-sip'-it-ins*). See *Precipitins.*

Hemoproctia (*hem-o-prok'-te-ah*) [αἷμα, blood; πρωκτός, the anus]. Rectal hemorrhage. Bloody discharge from hemorrhoids.

Hemoptic, Hemoptoic (*hem-op'-tik, hem-op-to'-ik*). Relating to or attended by hemoptysis.

Hemoptyic, Hemoptysic (*hem-op'-te-ik, hem-op'-tis-ik*). See *Hemoptic*.

Hemoptysis. (See Illus. Dict.) **H., Parasitic,** a disease due to the fluke *Paragonimus Westermanii*, which lodges in the lungs, and exceptionally in other organs Source of the infection unknown, but analogy with other trematode diseases indicates that the larval stage of the parasite lives in snails and gains access to mammals through the drinking water The disease has been observed in man, cats, dogs, and swine in Asia (China, Japan), and in the cat, dog, and hog in the United States It is more likely to occur in rural districts than in large cities, and has frequently been mistaken for tuberculosis The diagnosis is made by finding the characteristic ova in the sputum No specific treatment known. [C W Stiles]

Hemorrhagiferous (*hem-or-aj-if'-us-us*) [*hæmorrhagia*, hemorrhage; *ferre*, to bear]. Attended by hemorrhage; giving rise to hemorrhage

Hemorrhagin, Hæmorrhagin (*hem-or-aj'-in*) Flexner's name for endotheliolysin, since it causes extravasations of [illegible] its direct solvent action upon capillary [illegible]

Hemorrhagiparous (*hem-or-aj-ip'-ar-us*) See *Hemorrhagiferous*.

Hemorrhagophilia (*hem-or-aj-o-fil'-e-ah*). See *Hemophilia* (Illus. Dict.)

Hemorrhoid, Hæmorrhois. (See Illus. Dict) **H., Blind,** one that does not cause bleeding. Syn , *Hemorrhois caeca*. **H.s, Vesical,** dilated veins around the neck of the bladder. **H.s, White,** those formed by hypertrophy of the papillas of the anal mucosa and discharging a seromucous fluid. Syn., *Hæmorrhois alba, Leukorrhœa analis*.

Hemorrhoidal. (See Illus Dict) 2. Applied to bloodvessels, nerves, etc , belonging to the fundament

Hemosiderosis (*hem-o sid-ur-o'-sis*) [*αἷμα*, blood; *σίδηρος*, iron] A form of hemochromatosis characterized by the deposit of pigments containing iron, in the tissues, especially those of the liver and spleen

Hemospasic (*hem-o-spas'-ik*). See *Hemospastic* (Illus. Dict)

Hemospast (*hem'-o-spast*) [*αἷμα*, blood; *σπᾶν*, to draw] A device for drawing blood to a part

Hemospermatism (*hem-o-spur'-mat-izm*). See *Hematospermia* (Illus Dict)

Hemostat (*hem'-o-stat*) A proprietary external remedy for nose bleed said to consist of tannin, quinin sulfate, and benzoated fat

Hemostatic. (See Illus. Dict) **H., Martin's.** See under *Martin* (Illus Dict). **H., Pavesi's,** a mixture of collodion, 100 parts; carbolic acid, 10 parts; pure tannin, 5 parts; benzoic acid, 3 parts. Syn , *Pavesi's styptic collodion*.

Hemostatin (*hem-o-stat'-in*). An extract from the thymus of calves, containing sodium hydrate and calcium chlorid.

Hemosterol (*hem-os'-ter-ol*) A therapeutic compound from blood of animals

Hemotachometry (*hem-o-tak-om'-et-re*) [*αἷμα*, blood; *τάχος*, swiftness; *μέτρον*, measure]. The estimation of the rapidity of blood-circulation.

Hemotelangiosis, Hæmotelangeiosis (*hem-o-tel-an-in-o'-sis*) [*αἷμα*, blood, *tela*, a web; *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel]. 1. Disease of the finest capillaries. 2. Telangiectasis.

Hemotoxic. See *Hematoxic* (Illus. Dict). **H. sensitizer,** Metchnikoff's (1900) name for the intermediary body.

Hemotoxin (*hem-o-toks'-in*) [*αἷμα*, blood; *τοξικόν*, a poison]. A cytotoxin obtained by E. Metchnikoff from defibrinated blood. Cf. *Hepatotoxin, Leukotoxin, Nephrotoxin, Neurotoxin, Spermatoxin, Trichotoxin*.

Hemotoxis (*hem-o-toks'-is*). Blood-poisoning.

Hemotropic (*hem-ot'-ro-pik*) [*αἷμα*, blood; *τρέπειν*, to turn] Applied to the haptophore by which the intermediary body combines with the corpuscle.

Henpuye [West African]. See *Goundou*.

Henry (*hen'-re*) [*Joseph Henry*, 1797–1878]. The unit of electric induction

Hepaptosis (*hep-a to'-sis*). See *Hepatoptosis* (Illus. Dict).

Hepar. (See Illus Dict.) **H. induratum,** an affection differing from cirrhosis occurring after long-continued fevers frequently characterized by melanemic pigmentary deposits in or near the capillaries and hyperplasia of the interacinous connective tissue. Syn., *Induratio hepatis*. **H. migrans, H. mobile,** floating liver. **H. moschatiforme,** nutmeg liver. **H. sanguinis,** a blood-clot. **H. siccatum,** the dried and powdered liver of swine freed from blood. Dose, in atrophic cirrhosis of liver, 3.0 gr. (20 gm.) daily. **H. sinistrum,** the spleen **H. succenturiatum.** See *Liver, Accessory*. **H. variegatum,** nutmeg liver.

Heparaden (*hep ar'-ad-en*) [*ἧπαρ*, liver; *ἀδήν*, gland]. A therapeutic preparation of liver substance, 2 parts; lactose, 1 part It is used in icterus. Dose, 6–10 gm. daily

Hepatatrophia (*hep-at-at-ro'-fe-ah*) [*ἧπαρ*, liver; *ἀτροφία*, atrophy] Atrophy of the liver.

Hepatauxe (*hep-at-awk'-se*) [*ἧπαρ*, liver; *αὔξη*, increase]. Enlargement of the liver.

Hepatectomize (*hep-at-ek'-to-mīz*) [*ἧπαρ*, liver; *ἐκτομή*, an excision]. To excise a part of the liver.

Hepathemia, Hepathæmia (*hep-ath-e'-me-ah*) [*ἧπαρ*, liver, *αἷμα*, blood]. Sanguinous hepatic congestion. Syn , *Hepatohemia*

Hepaticocholecystostcholecystenterostomy (*hep-at-ik o-ko le-sist-ost-ko-le-sist-en-ter-os'-to-me*). Halsted's term for an anastomosis between the gallbladder and hepatic duct on one hand and between the intestine and gallbladder on the other in cases in which both the gallbladder and hepatic duct are distended and the common and cystic ducts have become obliterated or reduced to fibrous cords

Hepaticocolic, Hepaticogastric. See *Hepatocolic, Hepatogastric* (Illus Dict.)

Hepaticopulmonary (*hep-at-ik-o-pul'-mon-a-re*) [*hepar*, liver; *pulmo*, lung]. Relating to the liver and the lungs

Hepaticorenal. See *Hepatorenal*

Hepaticostomy (*hep-at-ik-os'-to-me*) [*ἧπαρ*, liver; *στόμα*, mouth] The formation of a fistula into the hepatic duct.

Hepaticotomy (*hep at-ik-ot'-o-me*) [*ἧπαρ*, liver; *τέμνειν*, to cut]. Incision of the hepatic duct for extraction of calculi

Hepatin. (See Illus. Dict) **H., Zaleski's.** Synonym of *Schmiedeberg's Ferratin*.

Hepatiscent (*hep-at-is'-ent*) [*ἡπατίζειν*, to be like the liver]. Becoming like liver; applied to the appearance of certain salts under the blowpipe.

Hepatitis. (See Illus. Dict.) **H. cytophthora,** acute atrophy of the liver. **H. externa,** perihepatitis. **H. fibrosa,** indurative hepatitis. **H., Indurative,** a form marked by formation of fibrous tissue causing the liver-cells to atrophy from compression. **H., Interstitial,** inflammation of the connective tissue composing the framework of the liver leading in some cases to the formation of abscesses or to softening and atrophy of the glandular structure, and in others to induration and cirrhosis. **H. longa,** chronic hepatitis. **H., Specific Diffuse, yellow fever. H. velamentosa,** perihepatitis.

Hepatizon (*hep-at-iz'-on*) [*ἡπατίζειν*, to be like the liver]. **Chloasma.**

Hepatoduodenostomy (*hep-at-o-du-o-den-ost'-to-me*) [ἧπαρ, liver; *duodenum*, στόμα, mouth]. The formation of an opening from the liver into the duodenum.

Hepatodysentery (*hep-at-o-dis'-en-ter-e*). Inflammation of the liver attended with dysentery; hepatic dysentery.

Hepatohemia. See *Hepathemia*

Hepatomelanosis (*hep-at-o-mel-an-o'-sis*). Melanosis affecting the liver

Hepatomphalocele (*hep-at-om-fal'-o-sēl*) [ἧπαρ, liver; ὀμφαλός, the navel, κήλη, a tumor] A navel hernia with part of the liver contained in the sac

Hepatophlebitis (*hep-at-o-fleb-i'-tis*) [ἧπαρ, liver; φλέψ, a vein]. Inflammation of the veins of the liver.

Hepatophlebotomy (*hep-at-o-fleb-ot'-o-me*) [ἧπαρ, liver, φλέψ, a vein, τέμνειν, to cut]. The aspiration of blood from the liver.

Hepatopulmonary (*hep-at-o-pul'-mon-a-re*). See *Hepaticopulmonary.*

Hepatorenal (*hep-at-o-re'-nal*) [*hepar*, liver, *ren*, the kidney]. Relating to the liver and the kidney.

Hepatostomy (*hep-at-os'-to-me*) [ἧπαρ, liver; στόμα, a mouth]. The establishment in the liver substance of communication between parts of the liver obstructed by concretions.

Hepatotherapy (*hep-at-o-ther'-ap-e*) [ἧπαρ, liver; *therapy*]. The therapeutic use of liver.

Hepatotoxemia (*hep-at-o-toks-e'-me-ah*) [ἧπαρ, liver; *toxemia*]. Toxemia due to disturbance of the hepatic functions.

Hepatotoxin (*hep-at-o-toks'-in*) [ἧπαρ, liver; τοξικόν, poison]. A cytotoxin found by E Metchnikoff in the liver Cf. *Hemotoxin, Leukotoxin, Nephrotoxin, Neurotoxin, Spermatoxin, Trichotoxin*

Hephestiorrhaphy (*he-fes-te-or'-af-e*) [Ἥφαιστος, Vulcan; ῥαφή, a seam] The application of the actual cautery to the lips of a wound to bring about adhesion.

Heptadicity (*hep tad is'-it-e*) [επτα, seven] Septivalence.

Heracleum. (See Illus Dict) **H. sphondylium**, L., a European species, contains an ethereal oil and heraclin The root is used in epilepsy, the herb as a resolvent, the fruit as an antispasmodic.

Heraclin (*her-ak'-lin*) $C_{32}H_{72}O_{10}$ A crystalline substance isolated from the unripe fruit of *Heracleum sphondylium*, L

Hereditation (*her ed-it-a'-shun*) [*hereditas*, heredity]. The effect or influence of heredity

Heredity. (See Illus. Dict.) **H., Collateral**, the transmission of characteristics of an uncle, grand-uncle, aunt, or grand-aunt to a nephew or niece. **H., Cumulative**, the inheritance of characteristics from many generations of ancestors. **H., Direct**, the transmission of characteristics from parents to offspring. **H., Double**, the transmission of characteristics from both parents **H., Homonymous, H., Immediate**, direct heredity **H., Indirect**, the transmission of the characteristics of a woman's first husband to her offspring by a second husband. Syn, *Indirect atavism* (Sedgwick). **H., Mediate**, that traced to grandparents. **H., Oblique**, indirect heredity **H., Simple**, that from one parent **H., Social**, in the evolution of civilization, the transmission of acquired tastes and aptitudes that tend away from barbarism.

Heredo- (*her-e'-do*). In composition, hereditary. **H.-ataxia**, Friedreich's ataxia **H.-syphilis**, inherited syphilis.

Hering's Drop Test. An instrument to test the sense of perspective in correction of convergent strabismus.

Hermitine (*hur'-mit-ēn*). The proprietary name for a surgical antiseptic and disinfectant, said to be electrolyzed sea-water. Cf. *Electrosone*

Hermophenol, Hermophenyl (*her-mo-fe'-nol, -nil*). A mercuriosodic phenol disulfonate containing 40% of metallic mercury, occurring as a white powder soluble in water and used as an antiseptic and antisyphilitic On wounds, in a solution of 1:100; injection in syphilis, 4 c.c of a solution of 0 5 cg to the cubic centimeter every 2 or 3 days. Syn, *Sodium mercurophenyl disulfonate.*

Hermophilia (*her-mo-fil'-e-ah*) ['Ερμῆς, Hermes; φιλεῖν, to love]. A predilection for the therapeutic use of mercury.

Hernia. (See Illus Dict) Syn., *Rupture* See *Sign, Romberg's* (2). **H. adiposa**, a liparocele. **H. adnata**, a congenital hernia **H., Aneurysmal.** See *Medusæ caput* (Illus. Dict.) **H. annularis**, umbilical hernia. **H. aquosa**, a hydrocele **H. arteriæ, H. arteriarum**, hernial aneurysm. **H. bronchialis**, bronchocele. **H. capitis**, encephalocele **H. carnosa.** (See Illus Dict) 2 See *Sarcocele* (Illus Dict.). **H., Concealed**, one not perceptible on palpation. **H. cordis**, hernia of the heart **H., Displaced**, one that has been forced from the scrotum into the subperitoneal connective tissue of the abdomen. **H., Diverticular**, hernia of a congenital diverticulum of the intestine, hernia of Meckel's diverticulum Syn., *Littre's hernia* **H. dolorosa**, a painful incarcerated hernia **H., Duodenojejunal.** See *H., Retroperitoneal* (Illus Dict) **H, Enteroperineal**, a perineal enterocele. **H., Enterovaginal**, [illegible]terocele. **H., Epiploic, H. epiplo[illegible]** (Illus Dict) **H, Fatty.** See *Liparocele* and *Steatocele* (Illus Dict). **H., Femoroinguinal**, a femoral hernia coexistent with an inguinal hernia **H. flatulenta**, pneumatocele **H, Free**, a reducible hernia **H, Gastrodiaphragmatic**, one of the stomach through the diaphragm. **H., Haller's Congenital.** See *H., Congenital* (Illus Dict) **H of the Heart.** See *Cardiocele* (Illus Dict.) **H. hepatica**, nephrocele **H., Hourglass**, a form of oblique inguinal hernia having a constriction in the middle of the sac French, *Hernie en bissac* **H., Hypogastric**, an infraumbilical hernia **H. immobilis**, an irreducible hernia. **H., Infraumbilical**, one in the linea alba below the umbilicus **H. ingenita**, congenital hernia **H., Inguinoovarian**, an inguinal hernia containing the ovary. **H., Intercostal**, a protrusion through the last costal interspaces due to an intercostal wound **H. interna, H. interna vera**, a protrusion of viscera through the wall of a cavity in the interior of the body **H., Intersigmoid**, one occurring in the sigmoid mesocolon at the [illegible] **H**, Interstitial, a displaced hernia in which the sac has found a way between two layers of aponeurosis. **H., Intestinal.** See *Enterocele* (Illus Dict.) **H, Intrailiac**, a hernia by the iliac fascia in the internal iliac fossa. **H., Intrainguinal.** See *H, Inguinointestinal* (Illus. Dict) **H, Intraparietal**, an interstitial hernia. **H. of the Kidney.** See *Nephrocele* (Illus. Dict) **H., Lacrimal, H. of the Lacrimal Sac, H. lacrimalis**, protrusion of the mucosa of the lacrimal sac through an opening in its anterior wall. **H., Lateral, H. lateralis**, diverticular hernia. **H., Lavater's.** See *Enterocele, Partial.* **H. lienalis**, a hernia of the spleen; a splenocele. **H. littreana, H. littriana, H. littrica.** See *H, Littre's* (Illus. Dict). **H, Mesocolic**, a protrusion of the bowels between two layers of the mesocolon. **H. mobilis**, a reducible hernia. **H., Nuckian**, a hernia into the canal of Nuck **H. œsophagi**, a pharyngocele. **H oschealis**, a scrotal hernia **H. parorchidoenterica.** See *Parorchidoenterocele* (Illus. Dict.). **H., Pectineal**, one that, having made its way internal to and behind the femoral

vessels, rests upon the pectineus muscle. **H. pharyngis.** See *Pharyngocele* (Illus. Dict.). **H., Purulent, H. purulenta,** an empyocele. **H. purulenta scroti,** suppurative orchitis **H., Rectal.** 1. See *Proctocele* (Illus Dict.). 2. A protrusion of part of the pelvic or abdominal contents through the anus, held in a sac formed by eversion of the rectum, the interior covering of the hernia being the peritoneal coat of the rectum. Syn, *Irchocele* **H rectiproctocele, H. of Rectum, H, Rectovaginal.** See *Proctocele, Vaginal* (Illus Dict.). **H renalis,** nephrocele **H., Retrocecal,** a protrusion of the bowel occupying an inconstant pouch dorsad of the cecum Syn, *Rieux's hernia* **H., Retroperitoneal, Anterior, H. retroperitoneoparietal** See *H, Properitoneal* (Illus Dict) **H, Retrovascular,** a pectineal hernia **H, Richter's.** See *Enterocele, Partial* **H, Rieux's,** retrocecal hernia **H, Sacrorectal,** posterior proctocele from defective ossification of the sacrum **H. sacrosciatica.** See *H, Ischiatic* (Illus Dict) **H. spinæ** See *Hydrorrhachis* (Illus Dict) **H, Subpubic,** obturator hernia **H, Suprapubic,** inguinal hernia **H., Treitz's,** retroperitoneal hernia **H, Umbilicovesical,** hernia of the bladder through the umbilicus **H varicosa.** See *Cirsocele* (Illus Dict) **H. venarum,** varix **H. veneris,** orchitis **H ventosa.** See *Physocele* (Illus Dict) **H. ventriculi** See *Gastrocele* (Illus Dict) **H. zirbalis.** See *Epiplocele* (Illus Dict)

Herniaria (*hur-ne-a'-re-ah*) [*hernia*, a rupture, in allusion to its former use] Rupture wort; a genus of plants of the order *Illecebraceæ* **H. glabra,** L., a European species, is recommended in catarrh of the bladder It contains a glucosid similar to saponin, herniarin, and the alkaloid paronychin

Herniarin (*hur-ne-a'-rin*). $C_{10}H_8O_4$ Methyl umbelliferone obtained from *Herniaria glabra*, L.

Herniary (*hur'-ne-a-re*). Relating to hernia.

Herniate (*hur'-ne-at*) To form a hernia.

Herniation (*hur-ne-a'-shun*) The formation of a hernia

Hernioplasty (*hur'ne-o-plas'-te*) An abbreviation of the expression "operation for the radical cure of hernia"

Heroin (*her' o in*) $C_{17}H_{17}NO(C_2H_3O_2)_2$ The diacetic acid ester of morphin, a white, bitter, crystalline powder melting at about 173° C, slightly soluble in water, freely soluble in dilute acids It is anodyne and sedative and is used in coughs, dyspnea, and pectoral pains Dose, $\frac{1}{12}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr (0 005–0 032 gm)

Heromal (*her' om-al*). A proprietary remedy for respiratory disorders said to contain malt extract, hypophosphites, and heroin

Herophilist (*her-of'-il-ist*). A follower of the medical doctrines of Herophilus, a native of Chalcedon, born about the end of the fourth century B C Cf *Tubular Herophili.* Cf *Galenist; Hippocratist; Mesmerist.*

Heroterpine (*her-o-tur'-pēn*). A combination of heroin and terpin hydrate, indicated in bronchitis, asthma, etc.

Herpes. (See Illus Dict) **H. exedens,** a general term for the varieties of herpes and lupus characterized by hard vesicles, in thronged clusters and containing dense reddish or yellow fluid. **H. menstrualis,** a form recurrent at the menstrual period. **H. vorax,** lupus.

Herpetism (*her'-pet-izm*) [*herpes*]. A constitutional tendency to eruptions of herpes

Hersage. See *Harrowing*

Hesperetin, Hesperitin (*hes-per'-et-in, hes-per'-it-in*) $C_{16}H_{14}O_6$. A yellow crystalline substance obtained by heating hesperidin to 120° C with 5 or 6 parts of 50% alcohol with 2% sulfuric acid; melts at 226° C.

Hesperidene (*hes-per'-id-ēn*). See *Citrene* (Illus. Dict.).

Heteradenoid (*het-er-ad'-en-oid*). See *Heteradenic* (Illus. Dict.).

Heterecism, Heterœcism (*het' er-e-sizm*) [ἕτερος, other; οἶκος, a house] Parasitism upon one host during one stage of growth or generation, and upon another host for the development of another stage or generation. Syn, *Metœcism; Metœcism*

Heteroalbumosuria (*het-er-o-al-bu-mo-su'-re-ah*). The presence of heteroalbumose in the urine.

Heterobaphia (*het-er-o-ba'-fe-ah*) [ἕτερος, other; βαφή, a dyeing]. The exhibition of more than one color on the surface of a body.

Heterocelous, Heterocœlous (*het-er-o-se'-lus*) [ἕτερος, other, κοῖλος, hollow] Convexoconcave.

Heterocentric (*het-er-o-sen'-trik*) [ἕτερος, other; κέντρον, a point] Applied to rays that do not meet in a common center Cf *Homocentric.*

Heterochromatosis (*het-er-o-kro-mat-o'-sis*) [ἕτερος, other; χρῶμα, color] 1 Pigmentation of the skin due to substances foreign to the body 2. See *Heterochromia* (Illus Dict)

Heterochromism (*het-er-ok'-ro-mizm*). See *Heterochromia* and *Heterochrony* (Illus Dict.).

Heterochylia (*het-er-o-kil'-le-ah*) [ἕτερος, other; χυλός, chyle] A variable condition of the gastric contents, changing suddenly from normal acidity to hyperacidity or anacidity

Heterochymeusis (*het-er-o-kī'-mu-sis*) [ἕτερος, other; χύμευσις, a mixture] The presence in the blood of substances not normally present

Heterocolica, Hetærocolica (*het-er o-kol'-ik-ah*) [ἑταῖρα, a courtesan, κωλικός, suffering in the colon] See *Colica scortorum* (Illus Dict).

Heterocrisis (*het-er-o-kri' sis* [ἕτερος, other; κρισις, a crisis]. An abnormal crisis in disease

Heterodesmotic (*het-er o-des-mot'-ik*) [ἕτερος, other; δεσμός, a bond] Connecting other parts; applied to nerve-fibers connecting centers of unequal value or associating nervous centers with other parts.

Heterœcism (*het'-er-e sizm*) See *Heterecism*

Heteroepidermic (*het-er-o-ep-e-dur'-mik*) [ἕτερος, other; *epidermis*] Pertaining to or taken from the skin of some other person, a form of skin-grafting (*q. v.*)

Heteroganglionic (*het-er-o-gang-le-on'-ik*). Relating to different ganglia, applied to the connecting nerve-fibers between ganglia

Heteroglaucous (*het er o-gla'-kus*) [ἕτερος, other; γλαύκος, bluish green] 1. Having one eye blue and the other black or gray 2. Relating to the anomalous production of glaucous spots.

Heterognathous (*het-er-o-nath' us*) [ἕτερος, other; γνάθος, jaw]. Having dissimilar jaws.

Heteroid, Heteroideous (*het'-er-oid, oid'-e-us*) [ἕτερος, other]. Formed diversely; applied to enclosed structures which differ from their investment.

Heterolecithal (*het-er-o-les'-ith-al*) [ἕτερος, different; λέκιθος yolk of egg] Having unequally distributed deutoplasm. Cf. *Telolecithal, Centrolecithal; Alecithal, Homolecithal.*

Heterolysin (*het-er-ol'-is-in*) [ἕτερος, other; λύσις, solution]. A lysin produced in the body of one species of animal by the introduction of blood from a different species. Cf. *Isolysin.*

Heterolysis (*het-er-ol'-is-is*). The hemolytic action of the blood-serum of one animal upon the corpuscles of another species Cf. *Isolysis.*

Heteromeral, Heteromeric (*het-er-om'-er-al, -ik*) [ἕτερος, other; μέρος, part] Applied to neurons originating in one lateral side of the spinal cord and sending processes to the other side. Cf. *Hecatomeral.*

Heteromerous. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Unlike in chemic composition.

Heterometry (*het-er-om′ et-re*) [ἕτερος, other; μέτρον, measure]. Deviation from the normal state in a part, in regard to the amount of its contents

Heterophasia (*het-er-o-fa′-ze-ah*). See *Heterophemy* (Illus. Dict.).

Heterophthalmus (*het er-of-thal′-mus*). See *Heterochromia* (Illus. Dict.).

Heteroproteose (*het-er-o-pro′-te-ōz*). A product of the digestion of syntonin in the stomach.

Heteroptics (*het-er-op′-tiks*) [ἕτερος, other; ὀπτικός, belonging to sight]. 1. Deuteroscopy. 2. Perverted vision.

Heterorrhythm (*het′-er-or-rithm*) [ἕτερος, other, ῥυθμός, rhythm]. See *Arrhythmia* (Illus Dict.)

Heterosarcoses (*het-er-o-sar′-ko-sēz*) [ἕτερος, other; σαρξ, flesh]. A general term for diseases characterized by the formation of heterologous tissue

Heteroscelous (*het-er-os′-kel-us*) [ἕτερος, other; σκελος, a leg] Having dissimilar or unsymmetric legs.

Heteroscope (*het′-er-o-skōp*) [ἕτερος, other; σκοπεῖν, to examine]. An apparatus consisting of fusion-tubes placed in a frame which supplies fixed points of rotation, with scales showing their angular movement. It is used for the accurate measurement of the various angles at which a deviating eye in strabismus can see.

Heterosexuality (*het-er-o-seks-u-al′-it e*). Perverted sexual feeling toward one of the opposite sex.

Heterostomy (*het-er-os′-to-me*) [ἕτερος, other; στόμα, mouth]. Lack of symmetry in the two sides of the mouth

Heterotelic (*het-er ot′-el-ik*) [ἕτερος, other; τέλος, end]. Existing for or serving a foreign or external end. Cf. *Autotelic.*

Heterotonia (*het-er-o to′-ne-ah*) [ἕτερος, other, τόνος, tension]. Variable tension

Heterotrichous (*het-er-ot′-rik-us*) [ἕτερος, other; θριξ, hair] Furnished with two kinds of cilia.

Heterovalvate (*het-er-o-val′-vāt*) [ἕτερος, other; valva, valve] Having two kinds of valves.

Heteroxeny (*het-er-oks′-en-e*) [ἕτερος, other; ξενος, a guest]. The quality of living upon different hosts Cf. *Heterecism.*

Hetocresol, Hetokresol (*het-o-kre′-sol*). See *Cinnamyl metacresol.*

Hetoform (*het′-o-form*). Bismuth cinnamate.

Hetol (*het′-ol*). See *Sodium Cinnamate.*

Hettocyrtosis (*het-o-sir-to′-sis*) [ἧττων, less; κύρτωσις, a curvature] A slight curvature of the spine.

Heuristic (*hu-ris′-tik*) [εὑρίσκειν, to discover]. Relating to experiments, inventions, or discoveries.

Heveene (*he′-ve-ēn*) [*Hhévé*, South American name for caoutchouc]. $C_{15}H_{24}$ An amber colored oil obtained by fractional distillation of caoutchousin, isomeric with xhylene. It has an acrid taste, boils at 315° C. Sp. gr. 0 921; soluble in alcohol, ether, and oils.

Hexahydrohematoporphyrin (*heks-ah-hi-dro-hem-at-o-por′-fi-rin*) A reduction product of hematin.

Hexamethylene (*heks-ah-meth′ il-ēn*). C_6H_{12}. A naphthene present in Caucasian petroleum; boils at 69° C. **H.-diamin**, $C_6H_{16}N_2$, a compound found by Garcia in decomposing meat and pancreas mixture. **H -rosanilin**, it is used in Causse's test for contamination of drinking-water. Syn, *Violet crystals; Hexamethyltriamidotriphenylcarbinol.* **H.-tetramin.** See *Formin.* **H.-tetramin-bromethylate.** See *Bromalin.* **H.-tetramin-iodoform.** See *Iodoformin* **H.-tetramin-salicylate.** See *Saliformin.* **H.-tetramin-tannin.** See *Tannopin.*

Hey's Internal Derangement. See under *Derangement.*

Hiant (*hi′-ant*) [*hiare*, to open]. Yawning, gaping; opening by a fissure.

Hiatus. (See Illus. Dict.) **H. Magendii**, the foramen of Magendie. **H. maxillaris**, one on the inner aspect of the nasal part of the superior maxilla establishing communication between the nose and the antrum of Highmore. Syn., *H supramaxillaris.* **H obturatorius**, the obturator canal **H œsophageus**, the opening for the esophagus in the diaphragm **H., Scarpa's.** 1. See under *Scarpa* (Illus. Dict.) 2. Winslow's foramen. **H. spinalis congenitus**, spina bifida. **H. subarcuatus**, a depression in the petrosa lodging the flocculus.

Hidradenitis, Hidroadenitis (*hi-drad-en-i′-tis, hi-dro-ad en i′-tis*). See *Hidrosadenitis* (Illus Dict.). **H. suppurativa**, that marked by the formation of tumors the size of a pea which tend to develop into abscesses

Hidradenoma (*hi-drad-en-o′ mah*) [ἱδρώς, perspiration, *adenoma*]. Hyperplasia of an existing inflammatory tumor of a sweat-gland

Hidrodermia (*hi-dro-dur′-me-ah*) [ἱδρώς, sweat; δέρμα, skin]. Anomalies of sweat secretion.

Hidrosadenitis. (See Illus Dict) **H., Ulcerative**, a variety described by Bazin occurring as superficial ulceration in circular or horseshoe-shaped areas attacking the palmar or plantar surfaces, it is prone to relapse

Hidrose (*hi′-drōs*) [ἱδρώς, sweat]. Relating to sweat

Hieromania (*hi-er-o-ma′-ne-ah*) [ἱερός, sacred, μανια, madness]. Religious frenzy

Highmoritis (*hi-mor-i′ tis*) Inflammation of the antrum of Highmore

Hiliferous (*hi hi′-fer-us*) [*hilum*, a little thing; *ferre*, to bear] Furnished with a hilum.

Himantion, Himantoma, Himantosis (*hi-man′-te-on, hi-man-to′-mah, hi-man to′-sis*) [ἱμας, a leathern thong]. See *Staphyledema* (Illus Dict).

Himantoid (*hi-man′-toid*) [ἱμας, a leathern thong; εἰδος, likeness]. Strap-shaped; shaped like a thong.

Hind (See Illus. Dict) **H.-kidney.** See *Metanephros* (Illus Dict.)

Hip. (See Illus Dict) **H , Pestilence.** See *Quebrabunda* **H.-shot**, having the hip dislocated; it is applied to a gait like that of a duck

Hippasia (*hip-a′-ze-ah*) [ἱππασια, riding] Horseback exercise.

Hippocratist (*hip-ok′-rat-ist*) A follower of the medical doctrines of Hippocrates. Cf. *Galenist, Herophilist, Mesmerist.*

Hippomyxoma (*hip-o-miks-o′-mah*) [ἱππος, a horse, μυξα, mucus]. The swelling attending farcy and glanders. Syn., *Hippocoryzoma*

Hircate (*hur′-kāt*) [*hircus*, a he-goat] A salt of hircic acid.

Hirschberg's Test. See under *Strabismus*

Hirudin (*hir-u′-din*) [*hirudo*, leech] An albumose with properties approaching those of a peptone contained in leeches which prevents coagulation of blood.

Hispiditas (*his-pid′-it-as*). See *Distichiasis* and *Phalangosis* (Illus. Dict).

Histic (*his′-tik*) [ἱστός, a web]. Relating to tissue.

Histidin (*his′-tid-in*) $C_6H_9N_3O_2$. A base present among the hydrolytic products of casein, albumin, blood-serum, and horn, and a constant cleavage-product of the more complex plant and animal proteids.

Histin (*his′-tin*) [ἱστός, a web]. Fibrin

Histiogenesis. See *Histogenesis* (Illus Dict).

Histioma (*his-ti-o′-mah*) [ἱστίον, a web]. A tissue tumor, in which distinct tissues may be recognized, but which do not arrange themselves to form organs. [White.]

Histoblast (*his′-to-blast*) [ἱστός, tissue; βλαστός, a germ]. A cell engaged in the formation of tissue.

Histofluorescence (*his-to-flu-or-es′-ens*). The admin-

istration of fluorescing drugs during Röntgen-ray treatment.

Histogenesis. (See Illus. Dict.) **H. of the Blood,** hematogenesis. **H. of Bone,** osteogenesis. **H. of Cartilage,** chondrogenesis.

Histogenetic. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Forming tissue; applied to foods **H. Wandering Cell.** See under *Cell.*

Histogenol (*his-toj'-en-ol*) A compound of phosphorus and arsenic, each dessert-spoonful containing ½ gr (0.032 gm.) of disodic methyl arsenate and 1½ gr. (0 1 gm) of nucleinic acid.

Histology. (See Illus Dict) **H., Normal,** the study of sound tissues. **H., Pathologic,** the study of diseased tissues. **H., Topographic,** the study of the minute structure of the organs and especially of their formation from the tissues.

Histonuria (*his-ton-u'-re-ah*). The presence of histon in the urine

Histopsyche (*his-to-si'-ke*) [ἱστός, a web; ψυχή, soul]. The tissue soul, according to Haeckel, the higher psychologic function which gives psychologic individuality to the compound multicellular organism as a true cell commonwealth

Histotherapeutics, Histotherapy (*his-to-ther-ap-u'-tiks, his-to-ther'-ap-e*) [ἱστός, a web; θεραπεία, therapy] The remedial use of animal tissues

Histricism (*his'-tris-izm*). See *Hystricism* (Illus. Dict.).

Hodograph (*hod'-o-graf*) [ὁδός, a path; γράφειν, to write] 1 An instrument for recording locomotor movements 2. Of Sir Wm. Hamilton, a curve demonstrating the velocity of a moving particle; it is employed in the study of central forces.

Hog-cholera. (See Illus. Dict) **H.-c. Bacillus,** *B salmoni,* Trevisan. Syn , *B. suipestifer,* Kruse.

Holarthritis (*hol-ar-thri'-tis*). See *Polyarthritis* (Illus. Dict).

Hole (*hōl*) [AS , *hol*]. An opening. **H., Botal's,** the foramen of Botal. **H.s, Burnt.** See *Noma* (Illus Dict)

Holencephalia (*hol-en-sef-a'-le-ah*). See *Pantanencephalia* (Illus Dict)

Holeraceous (*hol-er a'-shus*) [*holus,* garden herbs] See *Oleraceous* (Illus Dict.).

Hollow (*hol' o*) [AS., *hol*] 1. Empty within; not solid. 2 A depression, a vacuity. **H.-back,** lordosis **H -horn, H -tail.** Synonym of *Texas fever*

Holmitol (*hol'-mit-ol*) A combination of anhydromethyl-citronic acid and urotropin A urinary disinfectant. Dose, 15–25 gr (0 97–1.62 gm) 3 or 4 times daily.

Holocain (*hol-o-ka'-in*). A crystalline combination of paraphenetidin and phenacetin. The hydrochlorate is employed as an anesthetic in ophthalmic practice in 1% solution.

Holocrine (*hol'-o-krin*) [ὅλος, whole; κρινειν, to separate]. Applied to a gland the cell of which, after having elaborated the material of secretion, falls into disuse and disappears Cf. *Merocrine.*

Holodiastolic (*hol o-di-as-tol'-ik*) [ὅλος, whole; *diastole*]. Relating to the entire diastole.

Holorrhachischisis (*hol-or-rak-is'-kis-is*) [ὅλος, whole; ῥάχις, spinal column; σκιχειν, to cleave]. A congenital total absence of the vertebral canal.

Holosteosclerosis (*hol-os-te-o-skler-o'-sis*) [ὅλος, whole; ὀστέον, bone; σκλήρος, hard]. General osteosclerosis.

Holosteric (*hol-os'-ter-ik*) [ὅλος, whole; στερεός, solid]. Not liquid; composed entirely of solids.

Holosymphysis (*hol-o-sim'-fis-is*) [ὅλος, whole; σύμφυσις, a growing together]. Complete union.

Holotopic (*hol-ot'-op-ik*) [ὅλος, whole; τόπος, place]. Pertaining to the relation of a part to the entire organism.

Holotopy (*hol-ot'-o-pe*). Waldeyer's term for the relation of a part or organ to the whole organism. Cf. *Idiotopy, Skeletotopy; Syntopy.*

Ho-louan [Chinese] Cholera.

Holzin (*holt' sin*). Formic aldehyd in a 60% solution in methyl alcohol. An antiseptic and disinfectant.

Holzinol (*holt'-sin-ol*). A solution of formic aldehyd in methyl alcohol containing a small proportion of menthol Antiseptic and disinfectant

Hom-, Homo-. A prefix in chemistry signifying homologous; *i e,* the compound is a derivative differing by CH_2 from the mother substance.

Homagra (*hom-ag'-rah*). See *Omagra* (Illus. Dict.).

Homalodermatous, Homalodermous (*ho mal-o-dur'-mat-us, -dur'-mus*) [ὁμαλός, smooth; δέρμα, skin]. Having a smooth skin.

Homatropin (See Illus Dict) **H. Hydrobromate,** $C_{16}H_{21}NO_3$ HBr, white crystals used as mydriatic and in night-sweats of tuberculosis Dose, $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{60}$ gr. (0 005–0.0011 gm) Max. dose, single, $\frac{1}{30}$ gr. Application, 1% solution.

Homaxonial, Homaxonic (*hom-aks on'-e-al, hom-aks-on' ik*) [ὁμός, similar; ἄξων, axis]. Having equal axes.

Homedric (*hom-ed'-rik*) [ὁμός, the same; ἑδρο, a base]. Having equal facets.

Homedrous (*hom-ed' rus*). 1. See *Homedric* 2. Pertaining to different diseases affecting the same part of the organism.

Homeobioethny, Homœobioethny (*hom-e-o-bi-o-eth'-ne*) [ὁμοιος, like; βίος, life, ἔθνος, a people]. The condition of being of the same race. Syn., *Homeoethny.*

Homeobiotic, Homœobiotic (*hom-e-o-bi-ot'-ik*) [ὁμοιος, like, βιος, life] 1. Similar in habits of life. 2. Suited to a certain position in life; applied to diets. 3 Homologous

Homeoethny, Homœoethny (*hom-e-o-eth'-ne*). See *Homeobioethny*

Homeoosteoplasty (*ho-me-o-os-te-o-plas'-te*) [ὁμοιος, like, ὀστέον, bone, πλασσειν, to mould]. The grafting of a piece of bone similar to that upon which it is grafted.

Homeosemous (*hom-e-o-se'-mus*) [ὁμοιος, like; σημεῖον, a sign] Similar in import; applied to symptoms

Homeothermy (*ho-me o-thur'-me*) [ὁμοιος, like; θερμη, heat]. The condition of having a temperature which is not affected by environment.

Homo (*hō'-mo*) [L , pl *homines*]. Man. **H. alatus,** one who has projecting scapulas. **H. diluvii testis** (Scheuzer), the fossil bones of a large salamander supposed to be human **H. fatuus,** an idiot. **H. hirsutus, H. pilosus,** one who is affected with general hypertrichosis. **H. sapiens,** the species man.

Homoarecolin (*ho-mo-ar-e'-kol-in*). $C_7H_{10}(C_2H_5)NO_2$. The ethyl ether of arecaidin (*q. v.*). A yellowish liquid soluble in water or alcohol. **The hydrobromid** forming colorless soluble crystals melting at 119° C. is recommended as a substitute for arecolin.

Homochelidonin (*ho-mo-kel-id'-on-in*). $C_{22}H_{21}NO_4$. A constituent of *Cheildonium majus,* L.

Homochinin. See *Homoquinon.*

Homochronous. See *Homeochronous* (Illus. Dict.).

Homococain (*ho-mo-ko'-kah-in*). See *Cocaethylin*

Homocresol (*ho-mo-kre'-sol*). See *Guaiacol Ethyl.*

Homocricious (*ho-mo-kre'-shus*) [ὁμός, similar; κρίκος, a ring]. **Having the rings and articulations alike.**

Homocuminate (*ho-mo-ku'-min-āt*). A salt of homocuminic acid.

Homodermatous, Homodermous (*ho-mo-dur'-mat-*

us, -dur'-mus) [ὁμός, similar; δέρμα, skin]. Having similar skin on all parts of the body

Homoganglíate (*ho-mo-gang'-gle-at*) [ὁμός, similar; γάγγλιον, ganglion] Having symmetrically arranged ganglia.

Homogeneal (*ho-mo-je'-ne-al*) Homogeneous.

Homogeneous. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 Coming from the same ancestral origin.

Homoguaiacol (*ho-mo-gwi'-ak-ol*) See *Creosol* (Illus. Dict).

Homolecíthal (*ho-mo-les'-ith-al*) [ὁμός, similar; λέκιθος, yolk of an egg] See *Alecithal* (Illus Dict). Cf. *Centrolecithal, Heterolecithal, Telolecithal*

Homomerous (*ho-mom'-ur-us*) [ὁμός, similar; μέρος, a part] Having the parts alike

Homophagous (*ho-mof'-ag-us*). See *Omophagous* (Illus Dict)

Homophonous (*ho-mof'-on-us*) [ὁμός, similar; φωνή, a sound] Relating to words spelled differently but indistinguishable in sound, it is applied to different conceptions

Homoplastic. (See Illus. Dict.) 1. Applied to new-growths in which there has been no cytomorphosis, the cells resembling those of the parent tissue, as in angioma and glioma. Cf *Heteroplastic.*

Homoplastid (*ho-mo-plast'-tid*) [ὁμός, similar, πλάσσειν, to form]. An organism each cell of which is endowed with the power of reproducing the species

Homoquinin (*ho-mo-kwi'-nin*). $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O_2$. A crystalline alkaloid soluble in alcohol or chloroform, found in the bark of *Cinchona pedunculata*, Karst, and of *Remijia purdieana*, Wedd (cuprea bark) Syn., *Cupreïn quinin*

Honor capitis (*ho'-nor kap'-it-is*). The hair of the head.

Honthin, Hontin (*hon'-thin, -tin*) [named from the town of the discoverer] A proprietary, odorless, tasteless preparation, said to consist of tannin, albumin, and keratin, an intestinal astringent Dose, 8–20 gr. (0 5–1.2 gm) [illegible] ints, 4–5 gr (0.25–0 32 gm) 4 times daily.

Hookworm Disease. Uncinariasis.

Hopea. (See Illus Dict) **H. micrantha**, Hook, a species indigenous to Malaya, and **H. splendida**, de Vriese, a species of Borneo, yield in part the Indian or East Indian dammar of commerce.

Hoplocephalus (*hop-lo-sef'-al-us*) [ὅπλον, a shield; κέφαλη, head]. A genus of serpents of the family *Elapidæ*. **H. curtus**, the Australian black snake, furnishes a very toxic venom.

Hopogan (*hop'-o-gan*) The commercial name for a peroxid of magnesium.

Hora (*ho'-rah*) [L , hour] The age of puberty; manhood.

Horæa (*ho-re'-ah*) [ὡραῖα, the season of ripening]. The menses.

Horismascope (*hor-is'-mah-skōp*) [ὁρισμα, a determination; σκοπεῖν, to examine]. An instrument designed for the detection of albumin peptones, biliary constituents, etc , in urine.

Hormoid (*hor'-moid*) [ὁρμος, a necklace; εἶδος, likeness]. Necklace-shaped

Horse-sickness. (See Illus Dict.) **H., African**, an infectious disease of horses due to the facultative parasite *Œdemamyces*, which is believed to be taken into the body by eating dew-laden grass. See *Edemamycosis.*

Hot-foot. See *Ignipedites.*

Houttuynia (*ho-ut-tin'-e-ah*) [*Mart Houttuyn*, Dutch physician]. A genus of plants of the order *Piperaceæ*. **H. californica**, Benth., yerba de mansa, indigenous to California, Mexico, and South America, is stomachic; the rhizome is used in malaria and gonorrhea Dose of fld. ext., 15–60 ♏ (0.92–3 69 c c.)

Huckleberries (*huk-el-ber'-iz*) [corruption of *whortleberry*] The fruit of various species of *Gaylussacia* and of *Vaccinium*. **H., Dried**, recommended by Winternitz in the dietetic management of diarrhea in enteritis (250 gm to 1 liter of water, boiled down to 750 c.c. and strained). **H., Red**, *Vaccinium vitis-idæa.*

Humanized (*hu'-man-izd*) Applied to viruses which have passed through a human being

Humate (*hu'-māt*). A salt of humic acid.

Humboldtin (*hum-bolt'-in*) See *Iron Oxalate*

Humin (*hu'-min*). $C_{60}H_{54}O_{21}$. An amorphous substance with acid reaction contained in humus. Syn , *Humic acid, Ulmic acid*

Huminal (*hu'-min-al*). An extract of peat

Humorism (*hu'-mor-izm*) See *Humoral Pathology* (Illus Dict.)

Humorist (*hu'-mor-ist*) See *Humoralist* (Illus Dict).

Hunger. (See Illus. Dict) **H., Air.** See under *Diabetes mellitus* (Illus Dict)

Hurin (*hu'-rin*). A poisonous crystallizable substance contained in the sap of *Hura crepitans*, L ; it melts at 100° C and decomposes at a higher temperature

Hurmal, Hurmaro (*hur'-mal', hur-mah'-ro*). The Indian name for *Peganum harmala*, L. (*q. v.*).

Husk See *Hoose* (Illus Dict.)

Hya-Hya In British Guiana, the milk-tree, *Tabernæmontana utilis*, W et Arn

Hyal (*hi'-al*) See *Hyoid* (Illus Dict).

Hyalitis (See Illus Dict) **H. punctata**, a form characterized by punctate opacities on or near the ventral part of the hyaloid membrane **H. purulenta, H. suppurativa**, inflammation of the vitreous body with infiltration of large numbers of wandering lymphoid cells wholly or partly changing into an abscess.

Hyaloma (*hi-al-o'-mah*) [ὑαλος, glass] The conversion of the eye into a hyaline mass

Hyalomitome, Hyalotome (*hi-al-o mi'-tōm, hi-al'-o-tōm*) See *Paramitome* (Illus. Dict)

Hyalomucoid (*hi al-o-mu'-koid*) [ὑαλος, glass; *mucus*; εἶδος, likeness]. A mucoid found by Mörner in the fluid of the vitreous humor

Hyaloserositis (*hi-al-o-se-ro-si'-tis*) [ὑαλος, glass; *serum*]. Chronic inflammation of the serous membranes with formation of a dense fibrohyaline investment in certain regions, it is supposed to be due to microorganisms of low virulence

Hyalosome (*hi-al'-o-sōm*) [ὑαλος, glass; σῶμα, body] A body that resembles a nucleolus, but stains slightly by either nuclear or plasmatic dyes.

Hyboma (*hi-bo'-mah*) [ὑβος, humpbacked]. Humpback, gibbosity

Hybometer (*hi-bom'-et-ur*) [ὑβός, humpbacked; μέτρον, measure] An apparatus for measuring pathologic gibbosities.

Hydaleous (*hi-da'-le-us*) [ὑδαλέος, watery] Dropsical.

Hydarthros, Hydarthrus (*hi-dar'-thros, -thrus*). See *Hydrarthrosis* (Illus. Dict.).

Hydatic (*hi-dat'-ik*). Containing hydatids.

Hydatism (*hi'-dat-izm*) [ὑδωρ, water]. The sound caused by the moving of pathologic fluid in a body-cavity.

Hydatoid (*hi'-dat-oid*) [ὑδωρ, water; εἶδος, likeness]. 1. Hydatiform. 2. Watery 3. The aqueous humor.

Hydradenomes (*hi-drad'-en-ōmz*) [ὑδωρ, water; ἀδήν, gland]. Jacquet and Darier's name for nævi cystepitheliomatosi disseminati, a skin disease marked by the formation of papules, varying in size from that of a pin-head to that of a pea, without subjective symp-

toms. It is attributed to adenoid epithelioma of the sweat-glands.

Hydraeroperitoneum, Hydraeroperitonia (*hi-drah-er-o-per-it-o ne'-um, -o'-ne-ah*) [ὑδωρ, water; ἀήρ, air; *peritoneum*]. A collection of gas and fluid in the peritoneal cavity.

Hydragogin (*hi-drag'-oj in*) A diuretic and cardiac tonic containing tincture of digitalis, tincture of strophanthus, scillipicrin, scillitoxin, and oxysaponin. Dose, 10-15 drops

Hydramyl (*hi'-dram-il*) See *Amyl Hydria*

Hydrangin (*hi-dran'-jin*) A crystalline glucosid from the root o[illegible] *arborescens*, L. It melts at 235° C. and by action of dilute acids decomposes into glucose and a resin-like mass

Hydrangiography, Hydrangeiography (*hi-dran-ji-og'-raf-e*) [ὑδωρ, water, ἀγγεῖον, vessel, γράφειν, to write] A description of the lymphatic vessels, their anatomy, nature, functions, diseases, etc Syn, *Angiohydrography*

Hydrangiotomy, Hydrangeiotomy (*hi-dran-ji-ot'-o-me*) [ὑδωρ, water, ἀγγεῖον, vessel, τέμνειν, to cut]. The dissection of the lymphatics

Hydrargotin (*hi-drar'-jo-tin*) Mercury tannate See under *Hydrargyrum* (Illus Dict)

Hydrargyrate (*hi-drar'-ji-rāt*) Relating to mercury; containing mercury

Hydrargyric (*hi-drar'-ji-rik*). Relating to mercury, mercuric

Hydrargyrol (*hi-drar'-ji rol*) Same as *Mercury Paraphenylthionate*.

Hydrargyrolseptol (*hi drar-ji-rol-sep'-tol*) Same as *Mercury Quinoseptolate*

Hydrargyrosis (*hi-drar-ji-ro' sis*) 1. See *Hydrargyriasis* (Illus Dict) 2. Mercurial friction or fumigation

Hydrargyrum. (See Illus Dict) **H. Hermophenylicum.** See *Hermophenyl.* **H. Sulfoichthyolicum,** Unna's mixture of sodium sulfoichthyolate, 10 parts; corrosive sublimate, 3 parts

Hydrastin. (See Illus. Dict) **H. Hydrochlorate,** an amorphous white powder soluble in water, it is astringent, alterative, and hemostatic Dose, ½–1 gr (0 032–0 065 gm.) every 2 hours if needed Application as astringent, 0 1% to 0 5% solution; in skin-diseases, 1% ointment It is recommended highly in chronic bronchitis Dose, 10-20 drops of a solution of 15 gr in 5 drams of water 4 times daily.

Hydrastinin. (See Illus Dict) **H. Hydrochlorid,** $C_{11}H_{11}NO_2$ HCl + H_2O, dull lemon-yellow crystalline powder soluble in water; used as uterine hemostatic, emmenagog, and vasoconstrictor Dose, ¼–½ gr (0 015–0 032 gm) 3 or 4 times daily Max daily dose, 2 gr (0 13 gm) Injection, 8–16 ♏ (0.5–1 c.c.) of 10% solution

Hydrastis. (See Illus Dict) **H., Glycerite of,** hydrastis, 1000 gm.; glycerin, 500 c c.; alcohol and water, each of sufficient quantity to make 1000 c c.

Hydrastol (*hi-dras'-tol*) A proprietary remedy said to consist of liquid albolene and the active ingredients of hydrastis and cinnamon oil.

Hydrate. (See Illus Dict) **H., Cryo-,** those salts which combine with water and are solid only at temperatures below 0° C

Hydratic (*hi-drat'-ik*). Partaking of the nature of a hydrate

Hydraulics (*hi-draw'-liks*) [ὑδραυλις, a hydraulic organ]. The science of liquids in motion.

Hydrazin. (See Illus. Dict.) **H.-benzol.** See *Phenylhydrazin* (Illus. Dict.). **H. Sulfate,** $NH_2.NH_2H_2SO_4$, a crystalline substance obtained from triazoacetic acid and sulfuric acid with heat; soluble in hot water. It is antiseptic, bactericidal, and a powerful reducing agent. Syn., *Diamin sulfate; Diamidogen sulfate*

Hydrazobenzene, Hydrazobenzol (*hi-draz-o-ben' zen, -zol*). $C_{12}H_{12}N_2$. Colorless tablets with odor of camphor; soluble in alcohol, melt at 131° C; obtained by reducing azobenzene with ammonium sulfid

Hydrepigastrium (*hi-drep-e-gas'-tre um*) [ὑδωρ, water; *epigastrium*] A collection of fluid between the abdominal muscles and the peritoneum

Hydriatics (*hi-dri-at'-iks*) See *Hydrotherapeutics* (Illus Dict.).

Hydriodate (*hi dri'-o-dāt*) A compound of hydriodic acid with an element or radicle.

Hydriodid (*hi-dri'-o-did*). A compound of hydriodic acid with a base.

Hydro (*hi'-dro*) [ὑδωρ, water]. A hydropathic establishment

Hydroabdomen (*hi-dro-ab-do'-men*). See *Ascites* (Illus Dict.)

Hydroadenitis (*hi-dro-ad en-i'-tis*) See *Hydradenitis* (Illus Dict.)

Hydroaeric (*hi-dro-a'-er-ik*) [ὑδωρ, water; ἀήρ, air]. Applied in auscultation to the sound given by cavities filled with air and water

Hydroappendix (*hi-dro-ap-en'-diks*) The dilation of the vermiform appendix with water

Hydroargentic (*hi dro-ar-jen'-tik*) [*hydrogen, argentum*]. Containing hydrogen and silver.

Hydroaric (*hi-dro-ar'-ik*) [ὑδωρ, water, ὠάριον, a small egg] Relating to ovarian dropsy.

Hydrocarbonism (*hi-dro-kar'-bon-izm*) Poisoning with hydrocarbons, principally observed among miners and workers in petroleum refineries or in those who have made internal use of petroleum It is marked by dizziness, cyanosis, loss of consciousness, anesthesia, convulsions, loss of reflexes, weakness of the pulse and of the breathing

Hydrocele. (See Illus Dict) **H. colli,** a cystic tumor occurring in the neck between the angle of the inferior maxilla and the mastoid process. Syn, *H., Maunoir's.* **H. communicans,** one communicating with the peritoneal cavity **H complicata,** one complicated with a hernia in juxtaposition **H., Dupuytren's,** hydrocèle en bissac, a bilocular hydrocele of the tunica vaginalis testis. **H., External,** a collection of fluid in the areolar tissue of the scrotum **H. fœminæ, H. fœminea,** hydrocele of the labium pudendi majus **H., Gibbon's,** one coexistent with a voluminous hernia **H. hernialis,** a collection of fluid in a hernial sac due to obstruction of its neck. **H., Internal,** that in the coverings of the testicle or spermatic cord.

Hydrocephalus. (See Illus. Dict.) **H., Active, H., Acute, H., Internal,** tuberculous meningitis.

Hydrochemistry (*hi-dro-kem'-is-tre*) [ὑδωρ, water, χημεια, chemistry]. The chemistry of liquids.

Hydrochezia (*hi-dro-ke'-ze ah*) [ὑδωρ, water; χέζειν, to defecate]. Watery or serous diarrhea.

Hydrochinonuria (*hi-dro-kin-on-u'-re-ah*) [*hydroquinon*; οὖρον, urine] The presence in the urine of hydroquinon due to ingestion of salol, resorcin, etc.

Hydrochloric Acid in Gastric Juice, Maly's Theory of. See under *Gastric Juice.*

Hydrocolpos (*hi-dro-kol'-pos*) [ὑδωρ, water; κόλπος, vagina]. A vaginal retention-cyst containing a watery fluid.

Hydroconion, Hydrokonion (*hi-dro-ko'-ne-on*) [ὑδωρ, water; κονιεν, to fill with dust]. An atomizer; a spraying apparatus.

Hydrocoridin (*hi-dro-kor'-id-in*). See *Ptomains, Table of* (Illus. Dict.).

Hydrocyanism (*hi-dro-si'-an-izm*). Poisoning with

hydrocyanic acid; in acute cases **marked by loss of consciousness and a sudden fall, generally by cramp, cyanosis, and paralysis.**

Hydrocystoma (*hi-dro-sis-to'-mah*). See *Hidrocystoma* (Illus. Dict.).

Hydrodiarrhea (*hi-dro-di-ar-e'-ah*) [ὑδωρ, water; *diarrhea*]. Serous diarrhea

Hydrodiascope (*hi-dro-di'-as-kōp*) [ὑδωρ, water; διά, through, σκοπεῖν, to view] A device shaped like a pair of spectacles, consisting of two chambers filled with physiologic salt solution, worn to correct keratoconus and astigmia

Hydrodiffusion (*hi-dro-dif-u'-shun*). The physical admixture of two fluids of different densities.

Hydrodynamics (*hi-dro-di-nam'-iks*) [ὑδωρ, water; δύναμις, power]. The branch of mechanics treating of fluids in motion.

Hydroelectrization (*hi dro-e-lek-tri-za'-shun*). Electrization in which water is used as an electrode.

Hydroencephalocele (*hi-dro-en-sef al'-o-sēl*) See *Hydrencephalocele* (Illus Dict.)

Hydroenterocele (*hi-dro-en-ter'-o-sēl*). See *Hydrenterocele* (Illus. Dict.).

Hydroepigastrium. See *Hydrepigastrium*

Hydroepiplocele (*hi-dro-ep ip'-lo-sēl*). An epiplocele with water in the sac.

Hydroexostosis (*hi-dro-eks-os-to'-sis*). An exostosis accompanied by an accumulation of water.

Hydroferrocyanate, Hydroferrocyanid (*hi-dro-fer-o-si'-an-at, -id*). A compound of hydroferrocyanic acid with a base

Hydrofluate (*hi-dro-flu'-at*). A salt of hydrofluoric acid.

Hydrofluosilicate (*hi-dro-flu-o-sil'-ik-at*) A salt of hydrofluosilicic acid.

Hydrogalvanic (*hi dro-gal-van' ik*) Relating to galvanism developed by action of fluids.

Hydrogaster (*hi-dro-gas'-tur*) [ὑδωρ, water; γαστήρ, stomach] Ascites

Hydrogastria (*hi-dro-gas'-tre-ah*). A gastric disorder from fluid due to the esophageal and pyloric orifices being constricted.

Hydrogel (*hi' dro-jel*). An inorganic colloid.

Hydrogen. (See Illus Dict.) **H. Arsenid,** a combination of hydrogen and arsenic forming a solid, As_2H, also a highly toxic gas, AsH_3, with odor of garlic and burning with a green flame. Syn., *Arsenamin, Arsin.* **H Diammonium Phosphate.** See *Ammonium Phosphate, Dibasic.* **H. Persulfid,** H_2S_4, a heavy, yellow oil with foul, pungent odor and acrid taste, giving off irritating vapors It bleaches organic coloring-matters and is a powerful antiseptic **H. Selenid,** a foul-smelling gas, H_2Se, the inhalation of a small quantity of which destroys the sense of smell for hours, attacks the eyes, and causes severe coryza and coughing which endures for days.

Hydrogenation (*hi-dro-jen-a'-shun*) The process of causing a combination with hydrogen.

Hydrogenoid (*hi-dro'-en-oid*) [ὑδωρ, water; γεννᾶν, to produce; εἶδος, likeness]. Applied to a constitution or temperament intolerant of moisture.

Hydrogenous (*hi-droj'-en-us*) Relating to hydrogen.

Hydrogerous (*hi-droj'-ur-us*) [ὑδωρ, water; *gerere*, to bear] Containing or bearing water

Hydrogol (*hi'-dro-gol*). A proprietary preparation said to be an aqueous solution of colloidal silver. It is used in gonorrhea.

Hydrokinetics (*hi-dro-kin-et'-iks*) [ὑδωρ, water; κινεῖν, to set in motion] The science of the motions of fluids and the causative forces.

Hydrokonion. See *Hydroconion.*

Hydroleate (*hi-dro'-le-at*). A salt of hydroleic acid.

Hydrolysis (*hi-drol'-is-is*) [ὑδωρ, water; λύειν, to loose]. The decomposition of water.

Hydromediastinum (*hi-dro-med-e-as'-tin-um*) [ὑδωρ, water, *mediastinum*]. A serous effusion into the mediastinum.

Hydromeninx (*hi-dro-men'-inks*) [ὑδωρ, water; μῆνιγξ, membrane] Dropsy of the membranes of the brain.

Hydromyelocele (*hi-dro-mi-el'-o-sēl*) [ὑδωρ, water, μυελός, marrow; κοιλία, cavity]. 1. Excessive accumulation of fluid in the central canal of the spinal cord. 2. A variety of spina bifida in which remains of the spinal cord cover the tumor.

Hydromyoma (*hi-dro-mi-o'-mah*) [ὑδωρ, water; *myoma*]. A cystic myoma containing serous fluid.

Hydronephrectasia (*hi-dro-nef-rek-ta'-ze-ah*) [ὑδωρ, water; νεφρός, a kidney; ἔκτασις, distention]. Dropsical enlargement of the kidney

Hydronephros (*hi-dro-nef'-ros*) [ὑδωρ, water; νεφρός, kidney] 1 A dropsical kidney. 2 Hydronephrectasia.

Hydrooligocythemia (*hi-dro-ol-ig-o-si-the'-me-ah*) [ὑδωρ, water; ὀλιγος, a, blood] A form of secondary anemia in which there is an increase in the proportion of the serum to the corpuscles of the blood

Hydroparasalpinx (*hi-dro-par-ah-sal'-pingks*) [ὑδωρ, water, παρά, beside, σαλπιγξ, tube] An accumulation of water in the accessory tubes of the oviduct.

Hydroperione (*hi-dro-per'-e-on*) [ὑδωρ, water, περί, around, ὠόν, ovum] A seroalbuminous liquid described by Breschet existing between the decidua vera and the decidua reflexa and believed to nourish the embryo at an early period.

Hydroperipneumonia (*hi-dro-per-e-nu-mo' ne-ah*) [ὑδωρ, water; περί, around; πνεύμων, a lung]. Pneumonia with pleural effusion

Hydroperitonitis (*hi-dro per-it-on-i'-tis*) Peritonitis attended with watery effusion

Hydroperoxid (*hi-dro-pur-oks'-id*). Hydrogen peroxid

Hydrophlogosis (*hi-dro-flo-go'-sis*) [ὑδωρ, water; φλόγωσις, a burning] Inflammation attended with serous effusion

Hydrophore (*hi'-dro-for*) [ὑδωρ, water; φορεῖν, to bear] An apparatus consisting of a short grooved catheter used as an irrigating dilator of the urethra

Hydrophorous (*hi-drof'-or-us*). Hygroscopic

Hydropleuria (*hi-dro-plu'-re ah*). See *Hydrothorax* (Illus Dict.).

Hydropleuritis (*hi-dro-plu-ri'-tis*). Pleurisy attended with effusion

Hydropneumatic (*hi-dro nu-mat'-ik*) [ὑδωρ, water; πνεῦμα, air]. Relating to water and air.

Hydropoid (*hi' dro-poid*) [ὑδρωψ, dropsy; εἶδος, likeness] Dropsical.

Hydropotherapy (*hi-dro-po-ther'-ap-e*) [ὑδρωψ, dropsy; θεραπεια, therapy]. The therapeutic use of ascitic fluid.

Hydrops. (See Illus. Dict.) **H. ex vacuo,** a condition arising from past inflammation leaving the lung unable to expand and the space between the contracted lung and the chest-wall filled with fluid. **H. ovarii profluens,** an evacuation of a true ovarian cyst through the tube into the uterus. **H. tubæ profluens,** hydrosalpinx in which the watery discharges are said to occur from the uterus and vagina, in gushes, the uterine end of the tube from time to time allowing the passage of the fluid. [Roberts.]

Hydropyonephrosis (*hi-dro-pi-o-nef-ro'-sis*) [ὑδωρ, water; πύον, pus; νεφρός, kidney]. Distention of the pelvis of the kidney with urine and pus.

Hydrorenal (*hi-dro-re'-nal*) [ὑδωρ, water; *ren*, kidney]. Relating to dropsy of the kidney.

Hydrorheostat (*hi-dro-re'-o-stat*). A rheostat in which the resistance is furnished by water.

Hydrorrhachis. (See Illus. Dict.) **H., External.** See *Meningocele* (Illus. Dict.).

Hydroscopy (*hi-dros'-ko-pe*) [ὑδωρ, water; σκοπειν, to examine]. The investigation of water or watery fluids.

Hydrospirometer (*hi-dro spi-rom'-et-ur*). A spirometer in which a column of water acts as an index.

Hydrostatic. (See Illus. Dict.) **H. Exploration,** M See's method of diagnosing pelvic disease by palpation of the abdomen while the patient is extended in a bath covering its surface.

Hydrosyringomyelia (*hi dro-sir-ing-go-mi-e'-le-ah*) [ὑδωρ, water, σῦριγξ, tube; μυελος, marrow]. Dilation of the central canal of the spinal cord by watery effusion attended with degeneration and the formation of cavities

Hydrotaxis (*hi-dro-taks'-is*) [ὑδωρ, water; τάξις, arrangement] The determination of the direction of movement by moisture Cf *Hydrotropism.*

Hydrothermal (*hi-dro-thur'-mal*) [ὑδωρ, water, θερμη, heat] Pertaining to warm water, said of springs

Hydrothermostat (*hi dro-thur'-mo-stat*) [ὑδωρ, water; θέρμη, heat, στατός, standing] An apparatus for providing a continuous degree of heat for therapeutic purposes

Hydrotimeter (*hi-dro-tim'-et-ur*) [ὑδωρ, water; μέτρον, measure]. An apparatus to determine the amount of calcareous salts in water by means of soap

Hydroureter (*hi-dro-u'-re-tur*) Dropsy of the ureter

Hydroxycamphor (*hi-droks-e-kam'-for*) $C_{10}H_{16}O_2$. A faint yellow liquid, with odor of turpentine and possessing weak acid properties; it boils at 250° C.

Hydrozone (*hi'-dro-zon*) [ὑδωρ, water, *ozone*] An aqueous solution of chemically pure hydrogen dioxid; it is used as a bactericide and healing agent

Hydruret (*hi'-dru-ret*) See *Hydrid* (Illus Dict.).

Hyenanchin, Hyænanchin (*hi-e-nan'-kin*) [ὑαινα, hyena, ἀγχειν, to strangle]. An amorphous, neutral, bitter, highly toxic substance contained in the outer envelopes of the fruit of *Toxicodendron capense*, Thbg, a euphorbiaceous plant of South Africa the fruit of which is used to poison hyenas The poison is like strychnin in action, except that it affects the cerebrum and does not act on the nerve-trunks or muscles.

Hygiama (*hi-je-am'-ah*). A dietetic said to consist of milk, cereals, and cacao.

Hygienism (*hi'-je-in-izm*) [ὑγιεια, health]. Sanitation

Hygieinization (*hi-je-in-i-za'-shun*) The establishment of sanitary conditions

Hygiology (*hi-je-ol'-o-je*). See *Hygieology* (Illus Dict.).

Hygrol (*hi'-grol*) Colloidal mercury.

Hygrostomia (*hi-gro-sto'-me-ah*) [ὑγρὸς, moist; στόμα, mouth]. Chronic salivation.

Hyla (*hi'-lah*). See *Paraqueduct* (Illus. Dict.)

Hyle (*hi'-le*) [ὑλη, matter] The primitive undifferentiated matter, mass, or body in nature Cf. *Protyle.*

Hylephobia (*hi-le-fo'-be-ah*) [ὑλη, matter; φόβος, fear]. Insane dread of materialistic doctrines

Hylic (*hi'-lik*). 1. Relating to primitive matter. 2. Adami's name for primal pulp-tissue.

Hylology (*hi-lol'-o-je*) [ὑλη, matter; λόγος, science]. The science of elementary or crude material.

Hyloma (*hi-lo'-mah*) [ὑλη, matter] Adami's term for a tumor originating in one of the primal pulp tissues; subdivided into epihyloma, hypohyloma, and mesohyloma.

Hylozoism (*hi-lo-zo'-izm*) [ὑλη, matter; ζωη, life]. The theory that all matter is endowed with life.

Hymenogeny (*hi-men-oj'-en-e*) [ὑμήν, a membrane; γενναν, to produce]. The formation of a pellicle on the globules of one liquid by simple contact with another liquid, as when liquid albumin falls into liquid fat. Cf. *Haptogen.*

Hymenolepis (*hi-men-o-lep'-is*). See *Parasites, Table of* (Illus Dict.).

Hymenopterism (*hi-men-op'-tur-izm*) [*Hymenoptera*, an order of insects]. Poisoning from the stings of wasps, bees, hornets, or other hymenopterous insects

Hyocholalic (*hi-o-ko-lal'-ik*) [ὑς, a pig, χολή, bile] Derived from pig's bile, as hyocholalic acid.

Hyolaryngeal (*hi-o-lar-in'-je-al*). Related to or connected with the hyoid bone and the larynx

Hyomandibular (*hi-o man-dib'-u-lar*). Relating to the hyoid bone and the inferior maxilla.

Hyomental (*hi-o-ment'-al*). Relating to the hyoid bone and the chin.

Hyoscyamin. (See Illus. Dict.) **H. Hydrobromate,** yellowish-white amorphous masses, with nauseous taste and odor of tobacco. It is mydriatic, hypnotic, and sedative Dose, $\frac{1}{100}$–$\frac{1}{65}$ gr (0.0005–0.001 gm.) several times daily As hypnotic for insane, dose, $\frac{1}{4}$–$\frac{1}{4}$ gr (0 008–0 016 gm). **H., Pseudo-,** $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$, that obtained from *Duboisia myoporoides*, R. Br., forming yellow needles with acrid, bitter taste, soluble in alcohol and chloroform, melting at 134° C. It is sedative and antispasmodic. Dose for the sane, $\frac{1}{100}$–$\frac{1}{50}$ gr (0.0005–0 001 gm.) Inj for insane, $\frac{1}{82}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr (0 002–0 006 gm.)

Hyoscypicrin (*hi-os-e-pik'-rin*). A bitter glucosid from *Hyoscyamus niger*, L., forming a yellow amorphous mass soluble in water and alcohol, it splits into grape-sugar and hyoscyretin by action of hydrochloric acid

Hyospondylotomy (*hi-o-spon-dil ot'-o-me*) [ὑοειδής, hyoid; σπονδυλος, a vertebra, τέμνειν, to cut]. In veterinary practice, puncture of the laryngeal pouch

Hyovertebrotomy (*hi-o-vur-te-brot'-o-me*) See *Hyospondylotomy*

Hypacidemia (*hi-pas-id-e'-me-ah*) [ὑπό, under; *acid*; αἱμα, blood]. Deficiency of acid in the blood.

Hypacidity (*hi-pas-id'-it-e*) [ὑπό, under, *acidity*]. Subacidity; deficiency in acid constituents

Hypactic (*hi pak'-tik*) [ὑπαγειν, to carry down]. Slightly purgative Syn, *Hypagog* Cf *Lapactic.*

Hypæmia. See *Hyphemia* (Illus Dict.)

Hypagog (*hi'-pah-gog*) See *Hypactic.*

Hypantrum (*hi-pan'-trum*) [ὑπό, under; ἀντρον, a cavern] A recess in the vertebral neural arch which lodges a hyposphene. Cf *Hyposphene, Zygantrum*

Hypaphorin (*hi-paf'-or in*) A crystalline alkaloid derived from the seeds of *Erythrina lithosperma*, Blume, forming colorless crystals, dextrogyre and soluble in water, decomposing at 220° C. without melting

Hyparterial (*hi-par-te'-re-al*) [ὑπό, under; *artery*]. Situated beneath an artery

Hypasthenia (*hi-pas-the'-ne-ah*) [ὑπό, under; ἀσθένεια, weakness]. Loss of strength in a slight degree.

Hypatmism (*hi'-pat-mizm*) [ὑπό, under, ἀτμός, vapor]. Fumigation.

Hypaxial (*hi-paks'-e-al*) [ὑπό, under; *axis*]. Situated beneath or ventrad of the body-axis. Cf *Epaxial.*

Hypectasia, Hypectasis (*hi-pek-ta'-se ah, hi-pek'-ta-sis*) [ὑπό, under; ἐκτασις, a stretching] Slight or moderate distention.

Hypeosinophil (*hi-pe-o-sin'-o-fil*) [ὑπό, under; *eosinophil*]. 1. A histologic element which does not stain completely with eosin. 2. Staining imperfectly with eosin.

Hyperabduction (*hi-pur-ab-duk'-shun*). See *Superabduction* (Illus. Dict.).

Hyperacanthosis (*hi-pur-ak-an-tho'-sis*) [ὑπέρ, over; ἄκανθα, thorn]. Abnormal growth of the prickle-cell layer of the epidermis, as in warts and condylomas. Syn, *Acanthoma simplex*

Hyperacuity (*hi-per-a-ku'-e-te*) [ὑπέρ, over; *acuitas*, sharpness of vision] Abnormal or morbid acuity

Hyperadenoma (*hi-pur-ad-en-o'-mah*) [ὑπέρ, over; ἀδήν, gland]. An enlarged lymph-gland.

Hyperaeration (*hi-pur-a-er-a'-shun*) [ὑπερ, over; ἀήρ, air]. The condition of being furnished with excess of ozone.

Hyperalbuminemia (*hi-pur-al-bu-min-e'-me-ah*) (rubra) Von Jaksch's term for pernicious anemia characterized by the presence of more than the normal percentage of nitrogen in the blood

Hyperalgesia (See Illus Dict.) **H, Acoustic, H, Auditory,** a painful sensation in the ear caused by noises Syn, *Hyperesthesia acustica* **H., Muscular,** muscular fatigue and exhaustion attending certain diseases **H., Olfactory,** painful sensitiveness of the olfactory apparatus to certain odors.

Hyperalimentation (*hi-pur-al-e-men-ta'-shun*) See *Superalimentation* (Illus Dict)

Hyperalimentosis (*hi-pur-al-e-men-to'-sis*). A morbid condition due to superalimentation

Hyperalkalescence (*hi-pur-al-kal-es'-ens*) Excessive alkalinity

Hyperanakinesis (*hi-pur-an-ak-kin-e'-sis*) [ὑπερ, over, ἀνακίνησις, a moving upward, excitement] Excessive activity of a part. **H ventriculi,** exaggerated activity of the gastric functions.

Hyperanarthric (*hi-pur-an-ar'-thrik*) [ὑπερ, over; *a*, priv; ἄρθρον, a joint] Excessively defective in the joints

Hyperaphic (*hi-pur-af'-ik*) [ὑπέρ, over; ἅπτειν, to touch] Having morbid sensitiveness to touch

Hyperaphy. See *Hyperaphia* (Illus Dict)

Hyperarithmous (*hi-pur-ar-ith'-mus*) [ὑπερ, over, ἀριθμός, a number] Supernumerary

Hyperarthric (*hi-pur-ar'-thrik*) [ὑπερ, over, ἄρθρον, joint]. Having supernumerary joints

Hyperarthritic (*hi-pur-ar-thrit'-ik*) Relating to hyperarthritis

Hyperazoturia (*hi-pur-az-ot-u'-re-ah*) [ὑπερ, over; *a*, priv., ζωή, life; οὖρον, urine]. Excess of nitrogenous matter in the urine

Hypercardiotrophy (*hi-pur-kar-di-ot'-ro-fe*) [ὑπερ, over; καρδία, heart, τροφή, nourishment] Hypertrophy of the heart

Hypercementosis (*hi-pur-sem-en-to'-sis*). See *Exostosis, Dental.*

Hyperchondroma (*hi-pur-kon-dro'-mah*) [ὑπέρ, over; χόνδρος, cartilage] A cartilaginous tumor

Hyperchromasia (*hi-pur-kro-ma'-ze-ah*) [ὑπέρ, over; χρῶμα, color]. A condition characterized by excess of pigment.

Hyperchylia (*hi-pur-ki'-le-ah*) [ὑπέρ, over; χυλός, juice] Excess of secretion

Hypercinesis (*hi-pur-sin-e'-sis*). See *Hyperkinesis* (Illus. Dict.).

Hypercompensation (*hi-pur kom-pen-sa'-shun*). The formation of more plastic material than is necessary to compensate for loss

Hypercritical (*hi-pur-crit'-ik-al*). Relating to a crisis of excessive severity

Hypercryalgesia (*hi-pur-kri-al-je'-ze-ah*) [ὑπέρ, over; κρύος, cold; ἄλγησις, pain] Abnormal sensitiveness to cold.

Hypercusia (*hi-pur-ku'-ze-ah*). See *Hyperacusia* (Illus. Dict.).

Hypercyesis. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 The condition of conceptions following each other rapidly.

Hypercythemia (*hi-pur-si-the'-me-ah*) [ὑπέρ, over; κύτος, cell; αἷμα, blood]. Increase in the blood-corpuscles compared with the serum

Hyperdacryosis (*hi-pur-dak-re-o'-sis*) [ὑπέρ, over; δάκρυ, a tear]. An excessive secretion of tears.

Hyperdermosis (*hi-pur-dur-mo'-sis*) See *Hyperdermatosis* (Illus. Dict)

Hyperdesmosis (*hi-per-dez-mo'-sis*) [ὑπερ, over; δεσμός, a bond] Hypertrophy of the connective tissue

Hyperdiacrisis (*hi-pur-di-ak'-ris-is*) [ὑπερ, over, διακρισις, a separating] An abnormally severe crisis.

Hyperdiemorrhysis (*hi-per-di-e-mor'-e-sis*) [ὑπέρ, over; διά, through, αἷμα, blood, ῥοή, flowing] Excessive circulation of the blood through the veins

Hyperdontogeny (*hi-pur don-toj'-en-e*) [ὑπερ, over, ὀδούς, tooth, γεννάν, to produce] The occurrence of a third dentition in mature life

Hypereccritic, Hyperecritic (*hi-pur-ek-rit'-ik*). Relating to hyperecrisis

Hyperecrisis. See *Hyperecrisis* (Illus Dict).

Hyperemesis (See Illus Dict) **H. lactantium,** intractable vomiting of nursings

Hyperemia (See Illus Dict) **H, Arterial,** that due to increase of the blood current from dilation of the arterioles. **H, Collateral, H, Compensatory,** of venous, in one part compensated by other part to fulfil its functions adequately **H of Fluxion** See *H., Active* (Illus. Dict) **H, Latent,** the condition following continued light treatment marked by distinct redness appearing after very slight stimulation and consisting in dilation of the cutaneous vessels, exudation, and local leukocytosis **H. of Stasis** See *H., Passive* (Illus Dict) **H. venosa, H, Venous,** that due to diminishment of the velocity of the current, from obstruction of the outflow through the veins

Hyperenergy (*hi-pur-en'-ur-je*) Excessive energy or action

Hyperenteritis (*hi-pur-en ter-i'-tis*) [ὑπερ, over, ἔντερον, intestine] Acute intestinal inflammation, severe enteritis

Hyperergia (*hi-pur-ur'-je-ah*) [ὑπέρ, over, ἔργον, work]. See *Hyperenergy*

Hyperesthesia, Hyperesthesis. (See Illus Dict) **H., Vesical.** See *Bladder, Irritable*

Hyperextension (*hi-pur-eks-ten'-shun*) In orthopedic procedure, excessive extension for the correction of deformities

Hyperfibrination (*hi-pur-fi-brin-a'-shun*) See *Hyperinosis* (Illus Dict.).

Hypergastritis (*hi-pur-gas-tri'-tis*). Very severe gastritis.

Hypergeusesthesia (*hi-pur-gu-ses-the'-ze-ah*). See *Hypergeusia* (Illus. Dict).

Hypergeusis, Hypergeustia (*hi-pur-gu'-sis, hi-pur-gus'-te-ah*). See *Hypergeusia* (Illus Dict).

Hypergigantosoma (*hi-pur-ji-gant-o-so'-mah*) [ὑπέρ, over, γίγας, a giant; σῶμα, body]. Extraordinary gigantism.

Hyperhedonia (*hi-pur-hed-o'-ne-ah*) [ὑπέρ, over; ἡδονή, pleasure] Extreme delight in the gratification of a desire.

Hyperhematosia, Hyperhematosis (*hi-pur-hem-at-o'-ze-ah, hi-pur-hem-at-o'-sis*). 1. Extraordinary activity or pressure of the blood. 2 Excess of blood Syn., *Hyperemosis, Hyperematosis.*

Hyperhemia, Hyperhæmia (*hi-pur-he'-me-ah*). See *Hyperemia* (Illus. Dict.).

Hyperiodate, Hyperiodid (*hi-pur-i'-o-dāt, -did*). A salt of periodic acid (hyperiodic).

Hyperisotonic (*hi-pur-is-o-ton'-ik*) [ὑπέρ, over; ἴσος, equal; τόνος, tone]. Applied to a solution of greater

density than the blood or some other fluid taken as a standard. Cf. *Hypoisotonic.*

Hyperisotonicity (*hi-pur-is-o-ton-is'-it-e*). The condition of infusions having too great a saline percentage.

Hyperkeratinization (*hi-pur-ker-at in-i-za'-shun*). A hypertrophy of the epithelium seen in the palms and soles in chronic arsenical poisoning.

Hyperkeratomycosis (*hi-pur-ker-at-o-mi-ko'-sis*) [ὑπέρ, over, κέρας, horn, μύκης, fungus]. Hyperkeratosis caused by a parasitic fungus

Hyperkeratosis. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 Abnormal development of the corneous layer of the epidermis. **H. diffusa congenita.** Synonym of *Sebornhœa squamosa neonatorum* **H. lacunaris pharyngis,** a condition characterized by numerous hard white masses sometimes developing into long horny spines, projecting from the follicles of the lymphoid ring about the pharynx It has been proved that it is not due to the leptothrix Syn, *Pharyngomycosis leptothricia, Mycosis pharyngitis leptothricia* (*q. v.*).

Hyperleukocytosis (*hi-pur-lu ko-si-to'-sis*). See *Hyperleukocythemia* (Illus Dict.)

Hyperliposis (*hi-pur-lip-o'-sis*) [ὑπέρ, over; λίπος, fat] An excess of fat-splitting ferment (lipase) in the blood

Hypermanganate (*hi-pur-man'-gan-āt*) See *Permanganate* (Illus. Dict.)

Hypermanganic (*hi pur-man gan'-ik*). See *Permanganic* (Illus Dict.)

Hypermature (*hi-pur-ma-chur'*). Overmature, as a cataract

Hypermedication (*hi-pur-med-e-kā'-shun*) Excessive employment of drugs

Hypermegalia, Hypermegaly (*hi-pur-meg-a'-li-ah, -meg'-al-e*) [ὑπέρ, over; μεγας, large]. Excessive enlargement

Hypermegasoma (*hi-pur-meg as-o'-mah*). See *Hypergigantosoma*

Hypermegasthenic (*hi-pur-meg-as-then'-ik*) [ὑπέρ, over, μεγας, great, σθένος, strength]. Abnormally or excessively strong

Hypermesosoma (*hi-pur-mes-o-so'-mah*) [ὑπερ, over; μεσος, middle; σῶμα, body] A stature measurably in excess of the ordinary.

Hypermetamorphic (*hi-pur-met-ah mor-f'-ik*) Marked by hypermetamorphism; undergoing frequent transformations.

Hypermetrope (*hi'-pur-met-rōp*) See *Hyperope* (Illus Dict)

Hypermetrotrophy (*hi-pur-met-rot'-ro-fe*). See *Metrauxe* (Illus Dict).

Hypermicrosoma (*hi-pur-mik-ro-so'-mah*) [ὑπέρ, over; μικρός, small; σῶμα, body]. Extreme dwarfishness

Hypermnesia. (See Illus Dict.) 2 Retrocognition.

Hypermyelohemia (*hi-pur-mi-e-lo-he'-me-ah*) [ὑπέρ, over; μυελός, marrow; αἷμα, blood]. Hyperemia of the spinal marrow Syn., *Myelyperemia.*

Hypermyotonia (*hi-pur-mi-o-to'-ne-ah*) [ὑπέρ, over; μῦς, muscle, τονος, tone]. Excessive tonicity of the muscles.

Hypermyotrophia, Hypermyotrophy (*hi-pur-mi-ot-ro'-fe-ah, hi-pur-mi-ot'-ro-fe*) [ὑπερ, over; μῦς, muscle; τροφή, nourishment]. Hypertrophy of the muscular tissue.

Hypernanosoma (*hi-pur-nan-o-so'-ma*) [ὑπέρ, over; νᾶνος, a dwarf; σῶμα, body] A stature low but exceeding dwarfishness

Hypernephroid (*hi-pur-nef'-roid*) [ὑπέρ, over; νεφρός, kidney; εἶδος, likeness]. Suprarenal. **H. Tumors,** such as are derived from aberrant suprarenal tissue. See *Hypernephroma.*

Hypernephroma (*hi-pur-nef-ro'-mah*). A tumor derived from misplaced suprarenal rests; a suprarenal epithelioma. [Grawitz.] "Recent investigation indicates that some of these glandular structures are remains of the Wolffian body." [Gaylord and Aschoff.]

Hyperneptrotrophy [illegible]

Hyperneuroma (*hi-pur-nu-ro'-mah*) [ὑπέρ, over, νεῦρον, nerve]. An exuberant growth of nervous tissue

Hyperneurosis (*hi-pur-nu-ro'-sis*). Excessive development of nervous tissue.

Hypernormal (*hi-pur-nor'-mal*). Exceeding the normal state

Hypernutrition. See *Supernutrition* (Illus Dict).

Hyperoic (*hi-pur-o'-ik*) [ὑπερῶα, the palate]. Relating to the palate

Hyperoncosis (*hi pur-on-ko'-sis*) [ὑπέρ, over; ὄγκος, a tumor]. Excessive swelling.

Hyperonychosis (*hi-pur-on-ik'-o-sis*). See *Hyperonychia* (Illus Dict)

Hyperopia (See Illus Dict) Syn., *Long-sightedness* **H, Curvature,** a form often combined with astigmia due to changes in curvature of the cornea or lens **H., Index,** that developing in old age from sclerosis of the lens

Hyperopsia (*hi-pur-op'-se-ah*) See *Oxyopia* (Illus. Dict.)

Hyperorexia (*hi-pur-or-ek'-se-ah*) [ὑπερ, over; ὄρεξις, appetite] Bulimia.

Hyperosteogeny (*hi-pur-os-te-oj'-en-e*) [ὑπέρ, over; ὀστέον, bone, γεννάω, to produce] Excessive development of bone

Hyperosteopathy (*hi-pur-os-te-op'-ath-e*) [ὑπέρ, over, ὀστέον, bone, πάθος, disease] An excessively diseased condition of the bones.

Hyperoxemia (*hi-pur-oks-e'-me ah*) [ὑπέρ, over, ὀξύς, sharp; αἷμα, blood] Extreme acidity of the blood

Hyperoxidized (*hi-pur-oks'-id-izd*). See *Superoxidized* (Illus Dict).

Hyperoxygenated (*hi-pur-oks'-e-jen-a-ted*). See *Superoxidized* (Illus Dict)

Hyperpathia (*hi-pur-path'-the-ah*) [ὑπέρ, over; πάθος, disease, sensibility] 1 Extreme illness 2. Extreme sensibility

Hyperpelvic (*hi-pur-pel'-vik*). Located above the pelvis

Hyperperistalsis (*hi-pur-per-is-tal'-sis*) Peristaltic unrest, a condition characterized by persistent rapid contractions of the stomach in close succession appearing after meals Syn, *Tormina ventriculi nervosa.*

Hyperperitonitis (*hi-pur-per-it-on-i'-tis*). Very severe or acute peritonitis

Hyperphalangia [illegible] length of one or several of the phalanges.

Hyperpharyngeal (*hi-pur-far-in'-je-al*). See *Supraphayngeal* (Illus Dict).

Hyperphenomenal (*hi-pur-fe-nom'-en al*). Extremely phenomenal.

Hyperphleboectasy (*hi-pur-fleb-o-ek'-ta-se*) [ὑπέρ, over; φλέψ, vein; ἔκτασις, a stretching] Excessive dilation of the veins

Hyperphlebosis (*hi-pur-fleb'-o-sis*). See *Hypervenosity*

Hyperphlogosis (*hi-pur-flo'-go-sis*) [ὑπέρ, over; φλόγωσις, a burning] Violent inflammation.

Hyperphoric (*hi-pur-fo'-rik*). 1. Relating to hyperphoria. 2. One who is affected with hyperphoria.

Hyperphosphine (*hi-pur-fos'-fēn*). See *Calcium Glycerophosphate.*

Hyperpicrous (*hi-pur-pik'-rus*) [ὑπέρ, over; πικρος, bitter]. Excessively bitter.

Hyperpiesis (*hi-pur-pi-e'-sis*) [ὑπέρ, over; πίεσις, a pressing]. An abnormally high pressure, as of the blood.

Hyperpigmentation (*hi-pur-pig-men-ta'-shun*). Excessive pigmentation.

Hyperprimelic (*hi-pur-pri-mel'-ik*) [ὑπέρ, over; πιμελής, fat, like]

Hyperplasty (*hi-pur-plast'-e*) Same as *Hyperplasia.*

Hyperprochoresis (*hi-pur-pro-ko-re'-sis*) [ὑπερ, over; προχωρεῖν, to advance] Excessive motor action of the stomach Cf. *Hyperperistalsis*

Hyperpromethia (*hi-pur-prom-e'-the-ah*) [ὑπερ, over; προμήθεια, foresight] Supernormal power of foresight. [Myers]

Hyperprosexia (*hi-pur-pro-sek'-e-ah*) [ὑπέρ, over; πρόσεξις, attention] Entire absorption of the attention by a single process.

Hyperresonance (*hi-pur-rez'-on-ans*) An exaggerated resonance

Hyperrhinencephalia (*hi-pur-rin-en-sef-al'-e-ah*) [ὑπερ, over, ῥίς, the nose, ἐγκέφαλος, the brain]. A congenital deformity characterized by undue frontal predominance and excessive development of the olfactory bulbs

Hypersensitive (*hi-pur-sen'-sit-iv*) Abnormally sensitive.

Hypersplenotrophy (*hi-pur-splin-ot'-ro-fe*). See *Splenomegalia* (Illus Dict)

Hypersteatosis (*hi-pur-ste-at-o'-sis*) [ὑπέρ, over; στέαρ, tallow]. Excessive secretion of fat Syn, *Aleipsis auuta.*

Hypersynergia (*hi-pur-sin-ur'-je-ah*) [ὑπερ, over; συνεργια, a working together] Excessive coordination; excessive energy in the organs in spreading disease throughout the system.

Hypertension (*hi-pur-ten'-shun*). Excessive tension; supertension

Hyperthelia (*hi-pur-the'-le-ah*) [ὑπερ, over; θηλή, a nipple] Congenital increase of the mammary glands.

Hyperthelic (*hi-pur-the'-lik*) 1 Located above the nipple. 2. Located upon a mucosa.

Hyperthermalgesia (*hi'-pur-thurm-al-je'-ze-ah*) [ὑπέρ, over; θέρμη, heat; ἀλγησις, pain] Abnormal sensitiveness to heat.

Hyperthermoesthesia (*hi-pur-thurm-o-es-the'-ze-ah*). See *Hyperthermalgesia.*

Hyperthymization (*hi-pur-thi-mi-za'-shun*). Exaggerated activity of the thymus gland and the pathologic condition resulting from it.

Hyperthyrea (*hi-pur-thi'-re-ah*) The condition arising from excessive functional activity of the thyroid gland.

Hyperthyreosis (*hi-pur-thi-re-o'-sis*) The condition in which there is excess of thyroid substance in the body

Hyperthyroidation (*hi pur-thi-roid-a'-shun*) Abnormal action or overaction of the [illegible]

Hyperthyroidism (*hi-pur thi'* [illegible] see *Hyperthyrea*

Hypertonia. (See Illus Dict) See *Sign, Kernig's.* **H. postapoplectica,** name given by Bechterew (1900) to a condition described under [illegible]

Hypertonic (*hi-per-ton'-ik*) [illegible] or tension. **H. Salt Solution,** one that exceeds the osmotic tension of the blood-serum. Cf. *Isotonic, Hypotonic.*

Hypertonicity (*hi-pur-ton-is'-et-e*). See *Hypertonia* (Illus. Dict).

Hypertonus (*hi-pur-to'-nus*) See *Hypertonia* (2) (Illus Dict.).

Hypertoxicity (*hi-pur-toks-is'-it-e*). The quality of being excessively toxic.

Hypertrophous (*hi-pur'-trof-us*). Marked by or exhibiting hypertrophy.

Hypertrophy. (See Illus. Dict.) **H., Moriform,** a mulberry-like enlargement, as of the posterior ends of the lower turbinals.

Hypertypic (*hi-pur-tip'-ik*). Exceeding the type; excessively atypic.

Hypervenosity (*hi-pur-ve-nos'-it-e*). 1. Excessive development of the venous system 2. See *Supervenosity* (Illus. Dict.).

Hyperviscosity (*hi-pur-vis-kos'-it-e*) Exaggeration of adhesive properties Observed in the erythrocytes in inflammatory diseases, in anemias, or when they are subjected to the action of poisons, notably snake-poison [DaCosta]

Hyphedonia (*hif-hed-o'-ne-ah*) [ὑπο, under, ἡδονή, pleasure]. Morbidly diminished pleasure in the gratification of desires Cf. *Hyperhedonia.*

Hyphogenous (*hi-foj'-en-us*) [ὑφή, a web; γεννᾶν, to produce] Due to the hyphæ of some parasitic fungus.

Hypisotonic (*hip-is-o-ton' ik*) See *Hyposmotic*

Hypisotonicity (*hip-is-o ton-is-it'-e*) The quality of having a diminished saline percentage

Hypnacetin (*hip nas'-et-in*) $C_6H_5(O\text{-}NH\text{-}C_6H_4\text{-}OCH_3\text{-}CO\text{-}CH_3$ Acetophenonacetylparaamidophenol ether; transparent crystals soluble in alcohol and ether, melting at 160° C It is hypnotic and antiseptic. Dose, 3–4 gr (0 2–0 25 gm). Syn, *Hypnoacetin*

Hypnalgia (*hip-nal' je-ah*) [ὕπνος, sleep; ἄλγος, pain]. Pain recurring during sleep

Hypnopompic (*hip-no-pomp' ik*) [ὕπνος, sleep, πομπή, a procession] Applied to visions seen at the moment of awakening from sleep or prior to complete awakening, as when a dream figure persists into waking life

Hypnopyrin (*hip no-pi'-rin*) A proprietary hypnotic and antipyretic preparation said to be a chlorin derivative of quinin Dose, 4 gr (0.25 gm.) 3 or 4 times daily

Hypnoscope (*hip'-no-skop*) [ὕπνος, sleep; σκοπεῖν, to examine] An apparatus to determine if a patient is hypnotized

Hypnosia (*hip-no'-ze-ah*) [ὕπνος, sleep] A condition of morbid drowsiness

Hypnotism. (See Illus. Dict) **H., Bennett's Physiologic Theory,** assumes alterations in the functional activity of the white matter of the cerebral lobes; a proportion of which become paralyzed through continuous monotonous stimulations, while the action of others is exalted, bringing interruption between the ganglion cells. **H., Bennett's Psychic Theory,** the phenomenon due to unchecked ideas which gain prominence because other ideas which ordinarily would control their development do not arise, owing to temporary suspension of the action of that part of the brain with which they are associated; *i. e.*, the connection between the ganglion cells is broken owing to interrupted connection between the association fibers **H., Bernheim's Theory,** regards the entire nervous force of the subject as concentrated upon a single idea, the focus of which concentration may be shifted from one point to another by the suggestion of the operator **H., Braid's Physical Theory** (1843), held the phenomena were due neither to the volition nor force of the operator but to physical changes in the subject, the exhaustion of certain nerve-centers resulting in diminished functional activity of the central nervous system, from continued monotonous stimulation of other nerves; *e. g.*, those of the eye by gazing, those of the skin by contact **H., Braid's Later or Psychic Theory,** regards the hypnotic state as one of monoideism, the mind so engrossed with one idea as to be dead to other influences and only one function active at any one time and thus intensely so. **H.,**

Charcot's Theory, or that of the **Salpêtrière School,** according to which the hypnotic state is a morbid condition produced artificially and marked by certain chemical changes in the secretions; a neurosis confined to the hysterical; women being the best subjects and children and old people scarcely susceptible. **H., Ernest Hart's Theory,** the hypnotized person is, as it were, a living automaton, the upper brain more or less completely and regularly bloodless, its functions in abeyance, the will suspended, enfeebled, or abolished. **A., Esdaile's Theory,** supposes mesmeric phenomena due to a peculiar physical force or vital curative fluid transmissible from one animal to another and possessed also by certain metals, crystals, and magnets. **H., Gurney's Theory,** in the normal state successive vivid points of consciousness are controlled by a swarm of subordinate perceptions and ideas which keep conduct rational In the hypnotic state connection is broken between the predominant idea and the attendant swarm and conduct follows the predominant idea alone **H, Heidenhain's Theory** (1880), regards the subject as an automaton, unconsciously imitating movements made before him, that the phenomena are due to arrested activity of the cortex, that these higher centers are inhibited by monotonous stimulation of other nerves, e g, [illegible] sing, etc **H., Subliminal Consciousness Theory** (*Double Consciousness, das Doppel Ich*), assumes that the stream of consciousness in which we live habitually is only a part of the total possible consciousness; that the subliminal or hypnotic self can exercise over the nervous, vasomotor, and circulatory systems a degree of control unparalleled in waking life; that this subliminal consciousness flowing within us at a level beneath the threshold of ordinary waking life embraces powers of which hypnotic phenomena are but a first evidence.

Hypnotoxin (*hip-no-toks'-in*) [ὕπνος, sleep; τοξικόν, poison] The name given by Portier and Richet to the active principle of the poison secreted by *Physalia* and other *Cœlenterata*.

Hypo (*hi' po*) 1. A common abbreviation of hypochondriasis 2 Sodium thiosulfite.

Hypoacidity See *Hypacidity*

Hypoazoturia (*hi-po-az-ot-u'-re-ah*) [ὑπο, under; *azoturia*] A diminished amount of urea present in the urine.

Hypoblast. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Inner germ layer, Intestinal layer; Trophic layer, Lamina myogastralis.* **H, Digestive, H, Gut, H., Intestinal,** the hypoblastic cells giving origin to the lining of the embryonic alimentary canal

Hypocelom, Hypocœlom (*hi-po-se'-lom*) [ὑπό, under; κοίλωμα, a cavity] The ventral part of the celom.

Hypochlorization (*hi-po-klor'-iz-a-shun*). A method of treating epilepsy consisting in the reduction of the amount of sodium chlorid consumed by the patient to one-half the amount

Hypochromatism (*hi-po-kro'-mat-izm*) [ὑπό, under; *chromatin*]. Deficiency of chromatin in the nucleus of a cell.

Hypochromatosis (*hi-po-kro mat-o'-sis*). The pathologic diminution of the chromatin in a cell-nucleus.

Hypochylia (*hi-po-ki'-le-ah*) [ὑπό, under; χυλός, juice]. Deficiency of secretion; deficiency of chyle. Cf. *Achylia; Oligochylia* (Illus Dict)

Hypocinesia, Hypocinesis (*hi po-sin-e'-ze-ah, -e'-sis*). See *Hypokinesis* (Illus. Dict)

Hypoconulid (*hi-po-kon'-u-lid*) [ὑπό, under; κῶνος, cone]. The distal cusp, the fifth tubercle of the lower molar.

Hypocratous (*hip-ok'-rat-us*) [ὑπό, under; κράτος, strength]. Lacking in strength.

Hypocrinia (*hip-o-krin'-e-ah*) [ὑπό, under; κρίνειν, to separate] Deficiency of secretion

Hypocytosis (*hi-po-si-to'-sis*) [ὑπό, under, κυτός, cell] Diminution of the number of blood corpuscles

Hypodermotherapy (*hi-po-dur-mo-ther'-ap-e*) [ὑπό, under, δέρμα, skin; θέραπεια, therapy]. Subcutaneous medication.

Hypodynamic (*hi-po-di-nam'-ik*). See *Adynamic* (Illus Dict).

Hypoectasia (*hi-po-ek-ta'-ze-ah*). See *Hypectasia*

Hypoesophoria (*hi-po-es-o-fo'-re-ah*) [ὑπό, under, *esophoria*]. A tendency of the visual axis of one eye to deviate downward and inward.

Hypoeticokinetic (*hi-po-et-ik-o-kin-et'-ik*) [ὑπό, under; νοητικος, understanding, κινειν, to move] Relating to the functional activity of nerve-centers under the control of the will

Hypoexophoria (*hi-po eks-o-fo'-re-ah*) [ὑπό, under; *exophoria*] A tendency of the visual axis of one eye to deviate downward and outward

Hypofunction (*hi-po-funk'-shun*). Insufficiency of function.

Hypogaster (*hi-po-gas'-ter*) See *Hypogastrium* (Illus Dict.).

Hypogastrectasia, Hypogastrectasis (*hi-po-gas-trek-ta'-ze-ah, -sis*) [*hypogastrium*, ἔκτασις, stretching]. Dilation of the hypogastrium

Hypogastropagus (*hi po-gas-trop'-ag-us*) [ὑπό, under; γαστήρ, stomach; πάγος, anything solid] A genus of twin monsters characterized by having the union in the region of the hypogastrium.

Hypogigantosoma (*hi-po-ji-gant-o-so' ma*) [ὑπό, under; γίγας, large; σῶμα, body]. A condition of great physical development not amounting to true gigantism.

Hypoglobulia (*hi-po-glob-u'-le-ah*). See *Oligocythemia* (Illus Dict.)

Hypohemoglobinemia (*hi-po-hem-o-glob-in-e'-me-ah*). See *Oligochromemia* (Illus Dict).

Hypohepatic (*hi-po-hep-at'-ik*). Relating to hepatic insufficiency.

Hypohyal (*hi-po-hi'-al*) See *Subhyoid* (Illus Dict).

Hypohyloma (*hi-po-hi-lo'-mah*). See under *Hyloma*

Hypoisotonic (*hi-po-is-o-ton'-ik*) [ὑπό, under; *isotonic*]. Applied to a solution the osmotic pressure of which is lower than blood plasma or some other solution taken as a standard Cf *Hyperisotonic*

Hypolemmal (*hi-po-lem' al*) [ὑπο, under; λεμμα, a husk]. Located entad of a sheath, applied to the part of a nerve in a motorial end-plate which lies within the sarcolemma

Hypolepidoma (*hi-po-lep-id-o'-mah*). See under *Lepidoma.*

Hypoleukocytosis (*hi-po-lu-ko-si-to'-sis*). See *Oligocythemia* (Illus. Dict)

Hypoliposis (*hi-po-lip o' sis*). A deficiency of fat-splitting ferment (lipase) in the blood-serum Cf. *Hyperliposis.*

Hypolympha (*hi-po-lim'-fah*) [ὑπό, under; *lympha*, water] An extravasation of plastic lymph into the anterior chamber of the eye.

Hypolymphia (*hi-po-lim'-fe-ah*). Insufficiency of lymph.

Hypomastia, Hypomazia (*hi-po-mas'-te-ah, hi-po-maz'-e-ah*) [ὑπό, under; μαστός, the breast]. Abnormal smallness of the mammary gland

Hypomegasoma (*hi-po-meg-as-o'-mah*) [ὑπό, under; μέγας, great; σῶμα, body]. A tall stature, but quite below gigantism. Cf. *Megasoma*

Hypomesosoma (*hi-po-mes-o-so'-ma*) [ὑπό, under; μέσος, middle; σῶμα, body]. A stature slightly below the medium.

Hypomicrosoma (*hi-po-mik-ro-so'-mah*) [ὑπό, under;

μικρός, small; *σῶμα*, body]. The lowest stature which is not dwarfism.

Hypomnestic (*hi-pom-nest'-ik*) [*ὑπομνεια*, memory] Aiding the memory

Hypomucous (*hi-po-mu' kus*). See *Submucous* (Illus. Dict.).

Hypomyotonia (*hi po-mi o-to'-ne-ah*) [*ὑπό*, under; *μῦς*, muscle; *τάνος*, tone] Deficiency in muscular tonicity.

Hypomyotrophia (*hi-po-mi-o-tro'-fe-ah*) [*ὑπό*, under; *μῦς*, muscle, *τροφη*, nourishment]. Atrophy of the muscles

Hypomyxous (*hi-po miks'-us*). See *Submucous* (Illus Dict)

Hyponanosoma (*hi-po-nan-o-so'-mah*) [*ὑπό*, under; *νανος*, dwarf, *σῶμα*, body] Extreme dwarfishness

Hyponychium (*hi-pon-ik'-e um*). See *Nail-bed* (Illus Dict.).

Hypophoria (*hi po-fo'-re-ah*) [*ὑπό*, under, *φορός*, tending] A tendency of the visual axis of one eye to deviate below that of the other.

Hypophosphite. (See Illus Dict) **H.s, Robinson's,** a mixture of the phosphites of sodium, 2 gr.; calcium, 1½ gr.; iron, 1 1₂ gr.; quinin, ¾ gr , manganese, 1½ gr.; and strychnin, ¼ gr , to each fluid ounce. It is nutritive, tonic, and alterative. Dose, 1–4 teaspoonfuls

Hypophrenic (*hi po fi en'-ik*). See *Subdiaphragmatic* (Illus. Dict.)

Hypophysin (*hi-pof'-is-in*) An organotherapeutic remedy extracted from the hypophysis of the ox It is used as an adjuvant to iodothyrin in the treatment of akromegaly. Dose, 0 1–0 3 gm. several times daily

Hypoplasty (*hi'-po-plas te*) [*ὑπο*, under; *πλασσειν*, to form]. Diminished formative power

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

Hyposarca (*hi-po-sark'-ah*). See *Anasarca* (Illus Dict.).

Hyposcheotomy (*hi-po-ske-ot'-o-me*) [*ὑσό*, under, *ὀσχεον*, scrotum, *τεμνειν*, to cut]. The surgical puncturing of a hydrocele at the lower part of the tunica vaginalis

Hyposialadenitis (*hi-po-si-al-ad-en-i'-tis*) [*ὑπό*, under; *σιαλον*, saliva; *ἀδήν*, a gland] Inflammation of the submaxillary salivary gland

Hypospadias. (See Illus Dict) **H. perineoscrotalis,** the rare condition of the urethra opening behind the scrotum.

Hyposphene (*hi-po sfen'*) [*ὑπό*, under; *σφήν*, a wedge]. In comparative anatomy a wedge-shaped process on the posterior face of the vertebral neural arch projecting into a fossa (hypantrum) on the anterior face of the preceding vertebra. Cf *Zygosphene, Zygantrum* (Illus Dict.); *Hypantrum*

Hyposternal (*hi-po stur'-nal*). See *Substernal* (Illus. Dict.)

Hyposthenuria (*hi-po-sthen-u'-re ah*) [*ὑπό*, under; *σθένος*, strength, *οὐρον*, urine] 1. Suppression of the urine from inability of the kidney to eliminate 2. Diminution of solids in the urine

Hypostoma (*hi-pos'-to mah*) [*ὑπο*, under; *ὀστέον*, bone]. A bony tumor on the lower side of a bone.

Hypothalamus (*hi-po-thal'-am-us*) [*ὑπό*, under; *θάλαμος*, thalamus] A group of several prominences and aggregations of ganglia lying on the ventral side beneath the thalamus Syn , *Subthalamus, Pars subthalamica; Regio subthalamica*

Hypotheria (*hi-po the'-re ah*) [*ὑπό*, under; *θηριον*, a beast]. Creatures below the beasts [Huxley]. The root-stock of the *Prototheria*.

Hypothyroidism (*hi-po-thi'-roid izm*) A morbid condition attributed to deficient activity of the thyroid gland.

Hypothyrosis (*hi-po-thi-ro'-sis*). Reduced functional activity of the thyroid gland.

Hypotonic (*hi-po-ton'-ik*). Below the normal strength or tension.

Hypotoxicity (*hi-po-toks-is'-it-e*) [*ὑπό*, under; *τοξικόν*, poison]. A reduced toxicity.

Hypotrichosis (*hi-po-trik-o'-sis*) [*ὑπό*, under; *θριξ*, hair] A rare congenital anomaly, of entire absence of hair or growth delayed beyond the normal time.

Hypotympanic (*hi-po-tim'-pan-ik*) Located beneath the tympanum

Hypovenosity (*hi-po-ven-os'-it e*) [*ὑπό*, under; *venosus*, venous] A condition in which there is incomplete development of the venous system in a given area resulting in atrophy and degeneration in the muscles

Hypoxemia (*hi-poks-e'-me-ah*) [*ὑπό*, under, *oxygen*; *αἱμα*, blood] Insufficient oxygenation of the blood

Hyperysipelas (*hips-er-is-ip' e-las*) [*ὑψι*, high; *erysipelas*]. Very acute erysipelas

Hypsicephalic (*hip-sis ef-al'-ik*) [*ὑψι*, high, *κεφαλή*, head] Having a skull with a cranial index over 75.1°.

Hypsiloid (*hip'-sil-oid*) [*ὑψιλον*, the letter u; *εἰδος*, resemblance] Hyoid

Hypsistenocephalic (*hip-sist-en-o sef-al'-ik*) See *Hypsicephalic*

Hypsocephalic, Hypsocephalous (*hip-so sef-al'-ik; -us*) See *Hypsicephalic*.

Hypsocephaly (*hip-so-sef'-al-e*). See *Hypsicephaly* (Illus Dict.)

Hypsometer (*hip som'-et-ur*) [*ὑψος*, height; *μέτρον*, measure]. See *Barometer, Boiling-point.*

Hypsothermometer (*hip-so-thur mom' et-ur*). See *Barometer, Boiling point*

Hypurgia, Hypurgesis (*hi-pur'-je-ah, hi-pur-je'-sis*) [*ὑποὐργια, ὑποὐργησις*] Medical attendance.

Hypurgic, Hypurgous (*hi pur' jik, hi pur'-jus*). Helping, aiding, administering

Hypusacetin (*hip u-sas'-et-in*) See *Isthet, Acetophenonacetyl paramidophenol*

Hyrgol, Hyrgolum (*hur'-gol, hur'-gol-um*). Colloidal mercury, an allotropic form of solid mercury

Hysterectomy. (See Illus Dict) **H., Cesarean.** See *Operation, Porro's* (Illus Dict) **H., Cuneiform.** See *Cunehysterectomy* (Illus. Dict.).

Hysteredema, Hysteroedema (*his-ter-e-de'-mah*) [*ὑστερα*, womb, *οὐδημα*, edema] Edema of the womb-substance, not to be confounded with dropsy of the uterus

Hysteremphysema (*his-ter-em-fiz-e'-mah*). See *Physometra* (Illus Dict).

Hysterergia (*his ter-ur'-je-ah*) [*ὑστερος*, later, *ἐργον*, work] The after results of a remedy or method of treatment

Hystericoneuralgic (*his-ter-ik-o nu-ral'-jik*). Like neuralgia but of hysteric origin

Hysterionica (*his ter-e-on'-ik-ah*) [*ὑστερα*, womb; *νίκη*, victory] A genus of composite plants **H. baylahuen,** Baill , a South American species recommended in sporadic dysentery. Dose of fl ext , 20 ♏ (1 c c).

Hysterobubonocele (*his-ter-o bu-bon' o-sel*) [*ὑστέρα*, womb, *βουβώνοκήλη*, an inguinal hernia] An inguinal hysterocele.

Hysterocystic (*his-ter-o-sist'-ik*) [*ὑστέρα*, womb; *κίστις*, the bladder] Relating to the uterus and bladder.

Hysterocystocleisis (*his ter-o-sist-o-kli'-sis*) [*ὑστέρα*, womb; *κίστις*, bladder; *κλείσις*, a closure]. Bozeman's operation for relief of vesicouterovaginal fistula or for uterouterine fistula, consisting in turning the cervix uteri into the bladder and suturing it.

Hysterocystopexy (*his-ter-o-sist'-o-peks-e*). See *Ventrosuspension.*

Hysterodynamometer (*his-ter-o-din-am-om'-et-ur*) [ὑστέρα, womb; δύναμις, power; μετρον, measure]. An apparatus to record the number, intensity, and variations of uterine contractions.

Hysterogastrorrhaphy (*his-ter-o-gas-tror'-af-e*). See *Hysteropexy* (Illus. Dict.).

Hysterokataphraxis (*his-ter-o-kat-ah-fraks'-is*) [ὑστέρα, womb; [illegible] coat of mail] A. Catterino's operatio [illegible] the uterus or any viscus within supporting metal structures as a medium of replacement

Hysterolaparotomy (*his-ter-o-lap-ar-ot'-o-me*) [ὑστέρα, womb; λαπάρα, the abdominal wall, τέμνειν, to cut] Abdominal hysterectomy

Hysterolysis (*his-ter-ol'-is-is*) [ὑστέρα, womb; λύειν, to loose]. Severing the attachments of the uterus. **H., Vaginal,** the operation of detachment of the uterus first from its posterior adhesions and then from its anterior adhesions by posterior and anterior colpotomy and concluding with vaginofixation.

Hysteroma (*his-ter-o'-mah*) Broca's name for a fibroid tumor of the uterus.

Hysteromyotomy (*his-ter-o-mi-ot'-o-me*) [ὑστέρα, womb; μῦς, muscle; τεμνειν, to cut] Incision into the uterus for removal or enucleation of a solid tumor.

Hysteroneurasthenia. (See Illus Dict.) 2. The stage where neurasthenia ceases and hysteria begins

Hysteroovariotomy (*his-ter-o-o-va-re-ot'-o-me*). See *Hysterooophorectomy* (Illus. Dict.).

Hysteropexy. (See Illus. Dict.) **H. vaginalis.** See *Colpohysteropexy*

Hysterorrhagia (*his-ter-or-aj'-e-ah*) See *Metrorrhagia* (Illus. Dict.).

Hysterosalpingooöphorectomy (*his-ter-o-sal-ping-go-o-o-fo-rek'-to-me*) Excision of the uterus, oviducts, and ovaries

Hysteroscopy (*his-ter-os'-ko-pe*) [ὑστέρα, womb; σκοπειν, to examine] Inspection of the uterus.

Hysterosyphilis (*his-ter-o-sif'-il-is*). Hysteric manifestation due to syphilis

Hysterotabetism (*his-ter-o-tab'-bet-izm*). A combined tabes and hysteria.

I

Iatrochemistry (*i-at-ro-kem'-is-tre*) [ἰατρός, physician, χημεια, chemistry]. 1. See *Spagyrism* (Illus Dict.) 2. The application of chemistry to therapeutics

Iatroleptica (*i-at-ro-lep'-tik-ah*) [ἰατρος, a physician; ἀλειφειν, to oil the skin]. The treatment of disease by [illegible] and exercise

Iatrosalte[illegible] (*i-at-so*) [ἰατρός, physician; ἁλειφειν, to anoint] A subordinate physician of the gymnasium of ancient Greece, who put up prescriptions, anointed, bled, gave massage, dressed wounds and ulcers, reduced dislocations, treated abscesses, etc. [Park] Cf *Gymnastarch, Gymnast.*

Iatrosophist (*i-at-ro-sof'-ist*) [ἰατρος, physician; σοφός, skilful]. A physician skilled in the theory of medicine.

Ibit (*ib'-it*) See *Bismuth Oxyiodotannate*

Ibogaïn (*ib-o'-ga-in*). An alkaloid isolated by Dybowski and Landrin (1901) from *Tabernaemontana iboga* (?), an African plant called by the natives of the Congo region *Iboga*. It augments the blood-pressure, favors diuresis, and excites the secretions. Large doses produce intoxication.

Icaja, Icaya (*ik'-aj-ah*) An ordeal poison with action similar to nux vomica obtained from the stem of *Strychnos icaja*, Baill

Ichnogram (*ik'-no-gram*) [ἰχνος, a track, footstep; γράφειν, to write] In forensic connection, the record of a footprint

Ichorization (*i-kor-iz-a'-shun*) [ἰχώρ, ichor]. The conversion of tissue into ichor

Ichthalbin (*ik-thal' bin*) Ichthyol albuminate; a grayish, odorless, almost tasteless powder used in gastrointestinal diseases Dose, 15–30 gr. (1–2 gm.) 3 times daily

Ichthargan (*ik thar'-gan*). A combination of silver and ichthyol-sulfonic acid containing 30% of the former. It is used in acute gonorrhea in injections containing 1–1½ gr. in 8 ounces; irrigation with solutions of 1:4000–1:750.

Ichthoform (*ik'-tho-form*). Ichthyol formaldehyd; it is used as an intestinal disinfectant and antiphlogistic and as a vulnerary. Dose, 15 to 20 gr. daily.

Ichthosin (*ik'-tho-sin*) A compound of ichthyol and eosin used in skin diseases.

Ichthyism (*ik'-thi-izm*). See *Ichthysmus* (Illus. Dict.).

Ichthyol. (See Illus. Dict.) The preparation now used under this name is ammonium ichthyol sulfonate, $(NH_4)_2C_{28}H_{36}S_2O_6$, soluble in water, glycerin, and a mixture of alcohol and ether; freely miscible in oils. Dose as alterative, 3–10 ♏ (0.2–0.65 gm.) 3 times daily. Application, 5%–50% ointment; 2% solution in gonorrhea **I., Lithium,** $Li_2C_{28}H_{36}S_2O_6$, a dark-brown mass used in 50% ointment. Syn, *Lithium ichthyol sulfonate* **I., Sodium.** See *Ichthyol* (Illus. Dict.). **I., Zinc,** zinc ichthyol-sulfonate, a black, tarry mass, used in injections.

Ichthyosis. (See Illus Dict.) **I., False** (Erasmus Wilson). See *Seborrhea sicca* (Illus. Dict.).

Ichthyotoxicon (*ik-thi-o-toks'-ik-on*) [ἰχθύς, fish; τοξικόν, poison] 1. The toxin present in the serum of certain fishes, as in that of the eel 2 A general term for the active agent in poisoning by eating fish.

Ichthyotoxin (*ik-thi-o toks'-in*) A basic poison generated in fish by growth of bacteria or fungi.

Ichthyotoxism (*ik-thi-o-tok'-izm*) See *Ichthysmus* (Illus. Dict.). Cf. *Siguatera.* **I., Gastric.** See *Barbel Cholera.*

Ichtol (*ik'-tol*). A proprietary mixture said to consist of lanolin, iodoform, glycerin, carbolic acid, oil of lavender, and oil of eucalyptus, used in skin-diseases.

Icing-heart (Zuckergussherz). See under *Heart.*

Icing-liver (Zuckergussleber of Curschmann) Chronic perihepatitis resulting in the formation of an exudate resembling the icing on a cake.

Icterencephalotyphus (*ik-ter-en-sef-al-o-ti'-fus*) [ἰκτερος, jaundice; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain; τῦφος, typhus]. Typhoid fever with marked cerebral symptoms combined with jaundice.

Icteric. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Affected with jaundice. 3. Efficient against jaundice 4. A remedy for jaundice.

Icteritious, Icteritous. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Yellow, as the skin in jaundice.

Icterohematuria, Icterohæmaturia (*ik-ter-o-hem-at-u'-re-ah*) [ἴκτερος, jaundice, *hematuria*]. Jaundice combined with hematuria

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

Icterus. (See Illus. Dict.) **I., Acholuric,** a condition characterized by more or less pigmentation of the skin in certain areas or over the whole surface, absence of bile-pigments in the urine and their presence in the blood-serum **I., Black.** 1. Severe jaundice with deep pigmentation of the skin. Syn., *Melanicterus, Melanicholosis* 2 See *Melena* (Illus. Dict.). 3. See *Melanemia* (Illus. Dict.) **I., Diffusion,** that due to the hepatic cells having lost their power of holding back the bile, which consequently diffuses into the fluids of the body **I. febrilis.** See *Weil's Disease* (Illus. Dict.) **I. gravis** with parenchymatous hepatitis Synonym of *Yellow fever.* **I., Liouville's.** See *Icterus neonatorum* (Illus. Dict.). **I melas,** that in which the liver tissue is green-black in color. **I., Pancreatic.** 1. A condition arising from stenosis of the pancreatic duct, when the system becomes deluged with pancreatic secretions [Hemmeter.] 2. That which results from the removal of the pancreas **I., Stagnation,** that due to obstruction of the bile-ducts. **I. viridis,** that in which the liver tissue is yellowish-green.

Ictus. (See Illus. Dict.) **I., Laryngeal,** an apoplectiform attack occurring during a severe paroxysm of coughing and passing off in a few seconds

Ideation. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 An impression which conveys some distinct notion, but not of a sensory nature.

Identification (*i-den-tif-ik-a'-shun*) [*idem*, the same]. A method of so describing and registering a person by certain physical peculiarities that he or his body may be identified. Syn., *Signalment, Signalization* **I., Anthropometric.** See *Bertillon System.* **I., A. L. W. System,** Galton's name for his system, owing to the individual patterns having three types—the arch, the loop, and the whorl **I., Bertillon** (Alphonse) **System** consists in the use of those measurements which depend on skeletal parts remaining practically unchanged after adult life is reached Syn., *Identification, Anthropometric.* Cf *Bertillonage* (Illus. Dict.). **I., Galton System,** first devised and officially used by Sir Wm. Herschel, but improved by Francis Galton, is based upon imprints of the epidermic patterns found upon the balls of the thumbs and fingers. The records used are the printed impressions of the ten digits placed in definite order upon a card. **I., Palm and Sole System,** an extension of the Galton system to the palmar and plantar surfaces. **I., Primary Classification,** the *A. L. W.* system with occasional subdivisions of the loop which may turn to the ulnar or radial side.

Ideoglandular (*i-de-o-glan'-du-lar*) Relating to glandular activity as evoked by a mental concept.

Ideography (*i-de-og'-raf-e*) [ἰδέα, an idea, γραφειν, to write] 1. A description of ideas 2. An expression of ideas by writing, printing, or hieroglyphics.

Ideology (*i-de-ol'-o-je*) [ἰδέα, idea; λόγος, science]. The science of thought.

Ideometabolic (*i-de-o-met-ab-ol'-ik*). Relating to metabolic action induced by some idea.

Ideomuscular (*i-de-o-mus'-ku-lar*). Relating to influence exerted upon the muscular system by a mental concept.

Ideovascular (*i-de-o-vas'-ku-lar*). Relating to a vascular change resulting from a dominant idea.

Idioblast. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. See *Biophore* (Illus. Dict.).

Idiocrasia, Idiocrasis (*id-e-o-kra'-se-ah, -kra'-sis*) [ἰδιος, own; κρᾶσις, a mixing]. Idiosyncrasy.

Idiocratic (*id-e-o-krat'-ik*). Relating to an idiosyncrasy.

Idiocy. (See Illus. Dict.) **I., Amaurotic Family,** a disease, probably hereditary, occurring most frequently in Jewish infants, marked by psychic defect that amounts at times to complete idiocy, weakness of the extremities, paralysis, and loss of vision. The fundus of the eye shows in the macula lutea a cherry-red spot surrounded by a white halo **I., Mongolian, I., Mongol-like.** See *I., Ethnic* (Illus. Dict.). **I., Myxedematous,** sporadic cretinism of adults

Idiogenesis (*id-e-o-jen'-e-sis*) [ἰδιος, own, γεννᾶν, to produce] The origin of idiopathic diseases.

Idioheteroagglutinin (*id-e-o-het-ur-o-ag-glu'-tin-in*) [ἰδιος, own; ἕτερος, other, *agglutinin*] According to Halban, an agglutinin in normal blood having the property of agglutinating foreign cells and the blood-corpuscles of other species of animals

Idioheterolysin (*id-e-o-het-ur-ol'-is-in*) [ἰδιος, own, ἕτερος, other; λύειν, to loose] According to Halban, a lysin existing in normal blood capable of dissolving foreign cells and the blood-corpuscles of another species of animal. Cf *Idiosolysin.*

Idiohypnotism (*id-e-o-hip'-no-tizm*). Self-induced hypnotism.

Idioisoagglutinin [Halban] (*id-e-o-is-o-ag-glu'-tin-in*) [ἰδιος, own; ἴσος, equal, *agglutinin*] An inborn nonhereditary substance present in normal blood due to interchangeable immunization between mother and fetus

Idioisolysin (*id-e-o-is-ol'-is-in*) [ἰδιος, own; *isolysin*]. Of Halban, an inborn, nonhereditary isolysin due to an interchangeable immunization between mother and fetus

Idiometallic (*id-e-o-met-al'-ik*) Applied to electric phenomena evoked by simple contact of two metals

Idiophore (*id'-e-o-for*). See *Idioblast* (Illus. Dict.)

Idiosome (*id'-e-o-sōm*). See *Idioblast* (Illus. Dict.)

Idiotopy (*id-e-ot'-op-e*) [ἰδιος, own; τόπος, place] Waldeyer's term for that topographic description which pertains to the relation existing between different parts of the same organ. Cf *Holotopy, Syntopy, Skeletotopy*

Idorgan (*id-or'-gan*) [ἰδιος, own, ὄργανον, an organ]. Haeckel's name for a morphologic unit made up of two or more plastids and not possessing the positive characteristics of the stock.

Idrialin (*id-ri'-al-in*). $C_{40}H_{30}O$. A white crystalline hydrocarbon obtained by distillation of a bituminous schist from Idria. It fuses with decomposition at 300° C.

Igasurate (*ig-as-u'-rāt*). A salt of igosuric acid.

Igazol (*ig'-az-ol*). A proprietary gaseous antiseptic said to contain iodoform and formic aldehyd. It is used in tuberculosis.

Igniextirpation (*ig-ne-ex-tur-pa'-shun*) [*ignis*, fire; *extirpare*, to root out]. Mackenrodt's term for a method of hysterectomy by cauterization.

Ignipedites (*ig-ne-ped'-it-ēz*) [*ignis*, fire; *pes*, foot]. Hot-foot; a disorder marked by an intense burning sensation in the soles of the feet.

Ikota (*ik-o'-tah*) A kind of religious mania occurring among women in Siberia.

Ikshugandha (*ik-shu-gand'-ah*). See *Tribulus terrestris*, L.

Ileectomy (*il-e-ek'-to-me*) [*ileum*; ἐκτομή, a cutting out]. Excision of the ileum.

Ileocecum, Ileocæcum (*il-e-o-se'-kum*). The ileum and cecum regarded as one.

Ileocolonic (*il-e-o-kol-on'-ik*). See *Ileocolic* (Illus. Dict.).

Ileoparietal (*il-e-o-par-i'-et-al*). Relating to the walls of the ileum.

Ileopectineal (*il-e-o-pek-tin-e'-al*). See *Iliopectineal* (Illus. Dict.).

Ileosigmoidostomy (*il-e-o-sig-moid-os'-to-me*). The surgical formation of a fistula between the ileum and sigmoid flexure.

Ileotomy (*il-e ot'-o-me*) [*εἰλεῖν*, to roll; *τέμνειν*, to cut]. Incision of the ileum through the abdominal wall.

Ileus. (See Illus. Dict.) **I. stercoralis**, that due to fecal obstruction.

Ilial (*il'-e-al*) See *Iliac* (Illus Dict.)

Iliocolotomy (*il-e-o-ko-lot'-o-me*) [*ilium; colon; τομή*, a cutting] Incision of the colon in the iliac region

Iliodorsal (*il-e-o-dor'-sal*) [*ilium, dorsum*, the back]. Relating to the dorsal surface of the ilium.

Ilioinguinal. (See Illus Dict) 2 Lying partly within the iliac and partly within the inguinal region

Iliolumbocostoabdominal (*il-e-o-lum bo-kos-to-ab-dom'-in-al*) Pertaining to the iliac, lumbar, costal, and abdominal regions

Ilioperoneal (*il-e-o-per-o-ne' al*). Relating to the ilium and the peroneal region

Iliosacral (*il-e-o-sa' kral*). Relating to the ilium and the sacrum

Iliosciatic (*il-e-o-si-at'-ik*). Relating to the ilium and the ischium.

Ilioscrotal (*il-e-o-skro'-tal*) Relating to the ilium and the scrotum

Illicium (See Illus Dict) **I floridanum**, Ell., Florida anise tree, stinkbush The bark is used as a substitute for cascarilla

Illinition (*il-in-ish'-un*) [*illinere*, to smear] Inunction.

Illumination. (See Illus Dict) 2 The lighting up of a body-cavity for examination. **I., Central**, in microscopy, an illumination produced by the rays of light reflected from the mirror passing perpendicularly through the object on the stage **I., Lateral.** See *I., Oblique* (Illus Dict.).

Image (See Illus Dict) **I., Acoustic, I., Auditory**, an image formed on the mind by an impression conveyed by the sense of hearing **I., Catoptric**, one reflected from a polished surface **I., Mental.** See *I., Acoustic, I., Sensory, I., Tactile* **I., Sanson's.** See *Purkinje-Sanson's Images* (Illus Dict) **I., Sensory**, an image conveyed to the mind's eye by one of the organs of sense **I., Tactile**, a mental image evoked by the sense of touch

Imaginal. (See Illus Dict) 2 Opposed to larval; in psychic research applied to transcendental faculties shown in rudimentary stage in ordinary life.

Imapunga (*im ap-ung' ah*) [South African]. A disease occurring to a limited extent among South African cattle closely related in pathology to South African horse-sickness

Imbecility. (See Illus. Dict) Syn., *Insipientia ingenita* **I., Acquired.** Synonym of *Dementia præcox.*

Imbedding. See *Embedding* (Illus. Dict.).

Imesatin (*im-es'-at-in*). $C_8H_6N_2O$. A dark-yellow crystalline substance obtained from isatin by action of ammonia.

Imid, Imide (*im'-id*). Any compound of the radicle NH united to a divalent acid radicle.

Imidiod (*im-id'-e-od*) Glossy crystals melting at 175° C. obtained by interaction of para-ethoxyphenyl succinimid, iodin, and potassium iodid in the presence of acetic acid; it is used as a wound antiseptic.

Imidoxanthin (*im-id-o-zan'-thin*). See *Guanin* (Illus. Dict.).

Imlach's Fat-plug. A mass of yellowish fat frequently found at the mesial angle of the external inguinal ring, for which it constitutes a landmark during operations.

Imminence (*im'-in-ens*) [*imminere*, to overhang]. An impending or menacing. **I., Morbid**, the period immediately preceding the incubation stage of a disease.

Immiscible (*im-is'-ibl*) [*in*, not, *miscere*, to mix]. Not capable of being mixed.

Immune. (See Illus Dict) **I. Body.** See under *Body.* **I. Proteids**, substances resulting from combination in the living body of the enzymes of pathogenic bacteria with certain albuminous bodies, probably those derived from the leukocytes

Immunity. (See Illus Dict) See *Law, Behring's.* **I., Active**, that induced by direct treatment with filtered or unfiltered cultures resulting in the production in the body of antibacterial or antitoxic substance. **I., Antitoxic**, immunity against toxins **I., Passive**, that form of antitoxic immunity obtained by the conveyance into the body of the blood-serum of an animal gradually adapted to a toxic or infective agent and containing the protective substances ready formed. **Buchner's Humoral Theory** supposes that a reactive change has been brought about in the integral cells of the body by the primary affection from which there has been recovery, and this change is protective against similar invasions of the same organism. **Chauveau's Retention Theory** proposed that bacteria, instead of removing certain essential food-principles from the body, left within the body certain excretory products, and that the accumulation of these products tended to prevent the subsequent invasion of the same species of bacteria. **Ehrlich's Side-chain Theory** considers the individual cells of the body to be analogous in a certain sense to complex organic substances, and that they consist essentially of a central nucleus to which secondary atom-groups having distinct physiologic functions are attached by side-chains such as chemists represent in their attempts to illustrate the reactions which occur in the building up or breaking down of complex organic substances The [illegible] is supposed to be disturbed by injury to any of the physiologic atom-groups, as by a toxin, and this disturbance results in an effort at compensatory repair during which plastic material in excess of the amount required is generated and finds its way into the blood. This Ehrlich regards as the antitoxin which is capable of neutralizing the particular toxin to which it owes its origin, if this is subsequently introduced into the blood. In this theory a specific combining relation is assumed to exist between various toxic substances and the secondary atom-groups of certain cellular elements of the body. The atom-groups which, in accordance with this theory, combine with the toxin of any particular disease-germ, Ehrlich calls the toxiphoric side-chain [G. M. Sternberg]. **Emmerich and Löw's Theory** is based upon the conclusion that many bacteria generate enzymes capable of digesting the organism by which they were generated and sometimes other organisms as well. **Exhaustion Hypothesis**, Pasteur's (1880) theory that immunity often afforded to the tissues by an attack of infection or following vaccination against infection is due to an abstraction from the tissues by the organism concerned in the primary attack, of something necessary to the growth of the infecting organism. It is opposed to the retention theory of Chauveau. **Lateral Bond Theory.** See *Ehrlich's Side-chain Theory.* **Metchnikoff's Phagocytic Theory (1884).** See *Phagocytosis* (Illus Dict.).

Immunization. (See Illus. Dict.) **Haffkine's Method of, against cholera.** It consists in the injection of a definite quantity of sterilized culture; five days later a

small dose, and in five days more a larger dose of the living virulent culture.

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

Impetigo. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Darta.* **I. adenosa,** Aronstam's (N. E.) name for an acute contagious, febrile, cutaneous disease characterized by glistening pustules containing a yellow fluid and surrounded by a bright yellow zone. It is attended by pain in the joints, protracted vomiting, chills, and enlarged lymph-glands. **I., Bockhart's,** epidermic abscesses caused by pyogenic micrococci. **I. variolosa,** that occurring among the pustules of smallpox when they are drying up.

Implacental (*im-pla-sen'-tal*) [*in*, not; *placenta*]. Without a placenta.

Impression. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. An effect produced upon the mind. 3. An impress; a stamp. **I.s, Digital,** small roundish pits on the inner surface of the bones of the skull; they are separated by the juga cerebralia. Syn., *Impressiones digitatae.* **I. Maternal,** a mental process of the [illegible] some peculiarity or teratologic devel[illegible]. **I.s, Palm and Sole.** See under *Identification.*

Improcreance (*im-pro'-kre-ans*) [*in*, priv.; *procreare*, to beget]. The natural or acquired condition of being unable to procreate, *e. g.*, as a woman after the menopause or one whose ovaries have been removed, or a man without spermatozoa.

Improcreant (*im-pro'-kre-ant*). Incapable of procreating.

Impunctate (*im-punkt'-tāt*) [*in*, not; *pungere*, to prick]. Not pricked with dots; not punctate.

Impurity. (See Illus. Dict.) 3. The substance which causes uncleanness or adulteration by its presence. **I., Respiratory,** the excess of carbon dioxid in the air of a room over that in the outside air.

Inacidity (*in-as-id'-it-e*) [*in*, priv.; *acidity*]. Want of acidity, applied to failure of hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice; a constant symptom of gastric cancer; it is an inconstant sign in catarrh, rumination, pernicious anemia, etc.

Inalimental (*in-al-im-en'-tal*) [*in*, priv.; *alimentum*, food]. Not nourishing.

Inangulate (*in-ang'-gu-lāt*). Having no angles.

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

Inaxon, Inaxone (*in-aks'-ōn*) [*is*, nerve; ἄξων, axis]. A neuron with a long axon, its axis-cylinder processes for the most part are inclosed within a sheath.

Inca Bone. See *Incarial Bone* (Illus. Dict.).

Incallosal (*in-cal-ō'-sal*) [*in*, priv.; *callosum*]. Without a callosum.

Incanate, Incanous (*in'-kan-āt, in'-kan-us*) [*incanus*, hoary]. Hoary white.

Incapsuled (*in-kap'-sūld*) [*in-*, in; *capsula*, a small box]. Inclosed in a capsule; capsulated.

Incarceration, Incarceratio. (See Illus. Dict.) **I., Elastic,** the loop of intestine which has been pressed through a very narrow aperture and afterward withdrawn from the hernial sac remains empty and collapsed owing to the thickening of the portion which was constricted. **I. of a Hernia,** when the hernial loop is held so firmly as to stop the movement of intestinal contents and circulation. **I., Stercoral,** hernia of the large intestine containing an impacted fecal mass; first described by Goursand (seventeenth century). Fr., *Engouement*, Ger., *Kotenklemmung.*

Incarnant (*in-kārn'-ant*) [*incarnare*, to make flesh]. 1. Flesh-forming; promoting granulation. 2. A remedy or agent which produces flesh or promotes granulation.

Incarnate (*in-kar'-nāt*). Flesh-colored.

Inceal (*in'-se-al*) [*incus*, an anvil]. See *Incudal* (Illus. Dict.).

Incisal (*in-sī'-zal*) [*incidere*, to cut]. Applied to the cutting edge of incisors. **I. Angles.** See under *Angles.*

Incision. (See Illus. Dict.) **I., Crucial,** a cross-shaped incision, consisting of two incisions crossing each other at right angles. **I., Diagnostic, I., Exploratory,** one into a cavity for ascertaining the nature of the contents. **I., Fergusson's** (for removal of upper jaw). See *Operations, Table of* (Illus. Dict.). **I., Gensoul's** (for removal of upper jaw). See *Operations, Table of* (Illus. Dict.). **I., Kuestner's,** a method of entering the abdominal cavity to avoid scar and hernia by a long horizontal cut, convex downward, in the region just above the mons veneris where pubic hair is normally present. **I., Langenbach** (for nephrectomy). See under *Operations* (Illus. Dict.). **I.s, Lantermann's.** See *Lantermann's Notches* (Illus. Dict.). **I., Liston's, I., Lizar's.** See under *Liston's*, in *Table of Operations* (Illus. Dict.). **I., Pfannenstiel's,** one made in the same manner and in the same region as that of Kuestner. **I., Relief,** one to relieve tension, as in an abscess. **I.s, Schmidt's.** See *Lantermann's Notches* (Illus. Dict.). **I., Wilde's** (for mastoid disease). See *Operations, Table of* (Illus. Dict.).

Inclination (*in-klin-a'-shun*) [*inclinare*, to incline] 1. A propensity, a leading. 2. The deviation of the long axis of a tooth from the vertical. **I. of Uterus,** obliquity of the uterus.

Inclinometer (*in-klin-om'-et-er*) [*inclinare*, to incline, μετρον, a measure]. A device for determining the diameter of the eye from the horizontal and vertical lines.

Inclusion Theory of Cancer. See under *Cancer.*

Income. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. The Scotch vernacular for white swelling.

Inconscient (*in-kon-shi'-ent*) [*in*, priv., *conscius*, aware of]. Done without consciousness, applied to impulsive muscular action.

Inconstant (*in-kon'-stant*) [*in*, priv.; *constare*, to stand together]. Changeable; not constant.

Incubation. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. The process of development of a fecundated ovum. Syn., *Ornithotrophy.* See *Table of*, under *Pregnancy* (Illus. Dict.).

Incudectomy (*in ku-dek'-to-me*) [*incus*; ἐκτομή, a cutting out]. The surgical removal of the incus.

Incurvorecurved (*in-kur-vo-re-kurvd'*). Curved inward and then backward.

Incustapedic (*in-ku-stap-e'-dik*). See *Incudostapedeal* (Illus. Dict.).

Incutympanic (*in-ku-tim'-pan-ik*). See *Incudotympanic* (Illus. Dict.).

Indagation (*in da-ga'-shun*) [*indagare*, to trace out]. Close investigation.

Index. (See Illus. Dict.) **I., Breadth-height,** the height of a skull multiplied by 100 and divided by the breadth. **I., Dental,** the length of the upper molars and premolars multiplied by 100 and divided by the basinasal length. **I., Goniozygomatic** (of lower jaw), the bigonial breadth multiplied by 100 and divided by the bizygomatic breadth. **I., Length-breadth.** See *I., Cephalic* (Illus. Dict.). **I., Length-height,** the length of a skull multiplied by 100 and divided by its height. **I.-movement.** See under *Movement* (Illus. Dict.). **I., Obturator** (of pelvis), the transverse diameter multiplied by 100 and divided by the vertical diameter. **I., Palatine,** the ratio of the maximum breadth of the palatine arch to its maximum length. **I., Pelvic.** See under *Pelvic*

(Illus. Dict.). **I. of Refraction**, the ratio of the sine of the angle of incidence to the sine of the angle of refraction when a ray of light passing from one medium to another is refracted **I., Staphylinic** (of cranium), the posterior breadth multiplied by 100 and divided by the palatal length. **I., Stephanozygomatic** (of cranium), the bistephanic breadth multiplied by 100 and divided by the bizygomatic breadth. **I., Tibiofemoral**, the length of the tibia multiplied by 100 and divided by the length of the femur **I., Total Facial**, the distance from the nasion to the gnathion multiplied by 100 and divided by the bizygomatic breadth **I., Upper Facial** (of Kollman), the distance from the nasion to the prosthyon multiplied by 100 and divided by the bizygomatic breadth **I., Uranic** (of the cranium), the bialveolar breadth multiplied by 100 and divided by the maxillary length

Indexometer (*in-deks-om'-et-ur*) [*index*, *μετρον*, measure] An instrument to determine the index of refraction of liquids

Indican (See Illus Dict) **I., Animal, I. of Urine.** See *Acid, Indoxyl sulfuric*

Indicator. (See Illus Dict) 3 A substance that indicates chemic reaction by a color-change 4 A mechanism like the hand of a dial to register movements or processes. **I.-ocular**, an ocular for the microscope in which a fine indicator, like a cilium, is cemented to the ocular diaphragm and made to extend about half across the opening As the opening is at the level of the real image, the indicator may be used to point out anything in the image which the teacher wishes to demonstrate Syn, *Pointer-ocular, Demonstration ocular*

Indigo. (See Illus Dict.) **I. Blue, Soluble.** See *Acid,* [illegible]

Indoxyluria (*in-aoks-il-u'-re-ah*) [*indoxyl*, *ουρον*, urine]. Excess of indoxyl in the urine

Inductogram (*in-duk'-to-gram*) See *Skiagram*

Inductometer (*in-duk-tom'-et-ur*) [*inducere*, to lead in, *μετρον*, measure] An apparatus for estimating the degree of electric induction

Inductorium. (See Illus Dict) **I., DuBois-Reymond's**, an induction apparatus with a primary and secondary coil in which the primary current is never opened, it being short-circuited It is used in physiologic laboratories

Indulinophil (*in-du lin'-o-fil*) [*indulin*, *φιλειν*, to love]. Staining with indulin

Indumentum (See Illus Dict) **2** The investing membrane of an internal organ **I. cordis**, pericardium. **I. nervi**, neurilemma **I. nervorum**, perineurium **I. vitreum**, enamel

Induration (See Illus Dict) **I., Foliaceous**, a syphilitic chancre, of such delicate, leaf-like structure as to be scarcely perceptible to the touch. Syn, *I., Parchment, I., Papyraceous* **I., Froriep's**, myositis fibrosa. **I. of Lung**, interstitial pneumonia.

Indurescent (*in-du-res'-ent*) [*indurescere*, to become hard] Gradually becoming hardened

Inenulin (*in-en'-u-lin*) $C_{120}H_{101}O_{104}$. A crystalline substance forming fine needles soluble in baryta-water, obtained from *Inula helenium*, L.

Infantilism. (See Illus. Dict) **I., Myxedematous**, a type characterized by chubby face, prominent lips and abdomen, rudimentary genitals, high-pitched voice, second dentition retarded or absent, and infantile mental state; due to thyroid insufficiency. **I., Lorain's Type**, is represented by an individual small in stature but of the adult type, with pubic and axillary hair wanting, and with fair intelligence; due to defective nutrition.

Infarctus. (See Illus. Dict.) **2. Employed by Kaempf** to designate mucous colitis. **I., Doctrine of, Kampf's**, that which held disease to be due to impacted feces, thought to originate in the humors of the body, portal vessels, and intestines; two kinds were recognized, the black bilious and the mucous "From this theory a widespread clyster fashion developed, and lords and ladies vied with each other in belaboring their infarcti and in administering enemas." [Park]

Infect... [illegible] Dict) 2 A term used by breeders of domestic animals as a synonym of telegony (*q. v.*) Cf *Reversion, Throwback* **I., Auto-, I., Self-.** See *Autoinfection*

Inferocostal (*in-fer-o kos'-tal*) [*inferus*, low; *costa*, a rib] Relating to the lower border of a rib or the region beneath it

Inferofrontal [illegible] [*inferus*, lower; *frons*, the [illegible] to the inferior part of the frontal lobe

Infiltration (See Illus. Dict.) 2 An infiltrate. **I., Albuminous, I., Albuminoid, I., Amyloid.** See under *Degeneration, Amyloid* (Illus Dict.). **I.-anesthesia** [illegible] under *Anesthesia*. **I., Bacon-like.** See *Degeneration, Amyloid* (Illus Dict) **I., Circumferential**, in surgery cutting off the area of operation from all nerve communication with surrounding parts by a wall of anesthetizing edema **I., Glycogenic**, a deposit of glycogen in cells **I., Inflammatory**, the deposition of inflammatory products in the tissues **I., Lardaceous** See *Degeneration, Amyloid* (Illus Dict.) **I., Purulent**, the presence of scattered pus-cells in a tissue. Syn, *Diffuse abscess* **I., Regional** See *Anesthesia, Regional* **I., Saline**, calcareous degeneration **I., Serous**, edema **I., Uratic.** See *Degeneration, Uratic.* **I., Urinary, I., Urinous**, infiltration with effusion of urine into a tissue **I., Waxy**, amyloid degeneration.

Inflammation (See Illus Dict) **I., Boerhaave's Mechanical Theory of**, that inflammation was due to obstruction of the capillaries **I., Fabre's Theory of**, that it proceeds not from the obstruction of the capillaries as held by Boerhaave, but from an exaltation of their irritability.

Influenzin (*in-flu-en'-zin*) A proprietary remedy said to be a mixture of phenacetin caffein, quinin salicylate, and sodium chlorid, used in influenza

Infraconscious [illegible] (*infra*, below; *conscius*, aware of [illegible]

Infragenual (*in-fra-jen' u-al*) [*infra*, below, *genu*, the knee] Subpatellar.

Infraglenoid (*in-fra-glen'-oid*) [*infra*, below; *γληνη*, cavity; *eidos*, likeness]. Located below the glenoid cavity

Infraglottic (*in-fra-glot'-ik*) [*infra*, below; *γλώττις*, glottis]. Below the glottis

Infrainguinal (*in-fra-in'-gwin-al*) [*infra*, below; *inguen*, groin]. Below the inguinal region.

Infralemnisc (*in-fra-lem'-nisk*) [*infra*, below; *lemniscus*, a pendent ribbon]. Wilder's term for the lower lamina of the lemniscus

Inframarginal (*in-fra-mar'-jin-al*) [*infra*, below; *margo*, a margin]. See *Submarginal* (Illus. Dict.).

Infraoccipital (*in-fra-ok-sip'-et-al*). See *Suboccipital* (Illus Dict.).

Infrastapedial (*in-fra-sta-pe'-de-al*) [*infra*, below; *stapes*, a stirrup]. Below the stapes

Infratonsillar (*in-fra-ton'-sil-ar*) [*infra*, below; *tonsilla*, the tonsil]. Below the tonsil

Infratrochlear (*in-fra-trok'-le-ar*). See *Subtrochlear* (Illus. Dict.).

Infundibuloovarian (*in-fun-dib-u-lo-o-va'-re-an*) [*infundibulum*, a funnel; *ovarium*, ovary]. Relating to the oviduct and to the ovary.

Infundibulopelvic (*in-fun-dib-u-lo-pel'-vik*). Relating to the oviduct and the pelvis.

Infusion. (See Illus. Dict.) I., **Dural,** the use of the lumbar puncture for immediate applications in cerebro-spinal diseases.

Infusodecoction, Infusodecoctum (*in-fu-so-de-kok'-shun, -tum*). A combination of a decoction of a substance with an infusion of it.

Ingestol (*in-jes'-tol*). A proprietary yellow liquid for use in gastric diseases, said to consist of magnesium sulfate, 15 parts, sodium sulfate, 0.8 part; potassium sulfate, 0.1 part, calcium sulfate, 0.1 part; magnesium chlorate, 0.5 part; sodium chlorate, 0.75 part, sodium carbonate, 0.05 part; magnesium bromid, 0.001 part; calcium carbonate, 0.025 part; silicic acid, 0.001 part; ferric oxid, 0.001 part; ferric citrate, 0.001 part; spirit of ether, 0.5 part; glycerin, 1.3 parts, aqua aromat., q. s. ad 100 parts. Syn, *Amarol.*

Ingrassial (*in-gras'-e-al*). Named after John Philip Ingrassias, a physician of Palermo, 1510–1580.

Inguen. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. The same as *Bubo* I. **gonorrhœum,** I. **gonorrhoicum.** Same as *Bubo, Gonorrheal* I. **induratum.** See *Bubo, Syphilitic*

Inguinodynia (*in-gwin-o-din'-e-ah*) [*inguen,* groin; ὀδύνη, pain]. Pain in the groin.

Inguinointerstitial (*in-gwin-o-in tur-stish'-al*) [*inguen,* the groin; *interstes,* that stands between]. Within the tissues of the inguinal region

Ingulation (*in-gu-la'-shun*) [*in,* into; *gula,* the throat]. The introduction of anything into the throat

Inhalant, Inhalent (*in-ha'-lant, -lent*) 1. See *Inhalation* (2). 2 Useful for inhalation.

Inhalation. (See Illus Dict) 2. A medical substance to be used by inhalation I.-**therapy,** treatment of a disease by inspiration of medicated vapors

Inhalator, Inhalatorium (*in-ha'-la-tor, in ha-lat-o'-re-um*) See *Inhaler* (Illus. Dict)

Inheritance. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 Transmitted characteristics. I., **Amphigonous,** of Haeckel, characteristics transmitted from both parents I., **Homochronous,** Haeckel's name for a characteristic in an offspring, shown at an age identical with that in which it was manifest in the parent I., **Homotopic,** of Haeckel, the inheritance of acquired characteristics.

Inhibitrope (*in-hib'-it-rop*) [*inhibere,* to check] An individual in whom certain stimuli cause a partial arrest of function.

Iniac (*in'-e-ak*) Pertaining to the inion.

Iniofacial (*in-e-o-fa'-shal*). Relating to the inion and the face

Iniomesial (*in-e-o-me'-se-al*). Relating to the inion and to the meson.

Inion. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. The back part of the neck. 3 The occiput.

Initis. (See Illus Dict) 2. Inflammation of a tendon; tenontitis

Inlay (*in'-la*) [*in,* in; M E *lyen,* to lay]. In dentistry applied to fillings first made and then inserted into a cavity with cement; also applied to any filling occupying but one surface of a tooth

Innocuous, Innoxious (*in-ok'-u-us, in-ok'-shus*) [*innocuus,* harmless]. Not injurious

Inolith (*in'-o-lith*) [ἰς, a sinew; λίθος, a stone]. A fibrous concretion.

Inoperable (*in-op'-ur-a bl*). That which should not be operated upon.

Inosate (*in'-o-sāt*) A salt of inosic acid.

Inoscleroma (*in-o-skle-ro'-mah*) [ἰς, sinew; σκλήρωμα, induration]. Hardened fibrous tissue.

Inoscopy (*in-os'-ko-pe*) [ἰς, fiber; σκοπεῖν, to examine]. A method of bacterial investigation designed to set free microorganisms which have become entangled in the fibrin of organic fluids, by first dissolving the fibrin with a pepsin digestive mixture, when they may be centrifuged for examination.

Inotropic (*in-ot'-ro-pik*) [*in,* in; τρέπειν, to turn]. Applied by Engelmann to a supposed set of fibers in the cardiac nerves, which influences the amount of mechanical work performed by the heart. Cf. *Bathmotropic, Dromotropic.*

Insane. (See Illus. Dict.) I., **General Paralysis of the.** See under *Paralysis* (Illus. Dict) I.-**root,** mandrake

Insanity. (See Illus. Dict.) I., **Acute Confusional.** See *I, Primary Confusional* I., **Acute Methepileptic,** acute insanity following a paroxysm of epilepsy, it may be simple stupor or mania with great excitement. I. **of Acts,** moral insanity. I. **of Adolescence.** See *I. of Puberty.* I., **Affective,** a form affecting only the emotions, as melancholia I., **Ambitious.** See *Delirium ambitiosum* (Illus Dict) I., **Amenorrheal,** due to menstrual disorders I., **Anemic,** that in which anemia is the essential cause I., **Anomalous,** that in which there is such intimate association of the symptoms of several forms it cannot be classified. I., **Anticipatory,** hereditary insanity appearing in the offspring at an earlier age than it did in the parent. I., **Arthritic,** that ascribed to rheumatism or gout I., **Asthenic,** idiopathic insanity in which the manifestations of derangement are slight I., **Cataleptoid,** that associated with catalepsy, though rarely due to it. I., **Catatonic** See *Catatonia* (Illus Dict.) I. **of Childbirth** See *I, Puerperal* (Illus Dict) I. **of Childhood,** insanity occurring in children not due to heredity or any congenital defect I., **Choreic** See *Chorea insaniens* (Illus Dict) I., **Compound,** that marked by involvement of more than one group of mental faculties I., **Compulsion,** a psychosis characterized by a feeling of compulsion and restraint, so that erroneous impressions of things force themselves upon the patient in spite of his better knowledge, here belong mysophobia, claustrophobia, pyrophobia, aichmophobia, etc I., **Concurrent,** that associated with some physical disease I., **Congenital,** a division of insanity including idiocy, imbecility, and cretinism (Ball) I., **Congestive,** due to cerebral congestion. I., **Consecutive,** that following some disease or injury not of the brain I., **Constitutional,** insanity due to some pathologic or physiologic condition affecting the general system I., **Cretinic,** cretinism I., **Cyclic,** I., **Cyclical.** See *I, Circular* (Illus Dict). I. **of Delivery.** See *I, Puerperal* (Illus Dict.) I., **Delusional,** that attended with delusions I., **Demonomaniacal.** See *Demonomania* (Illus Dict.). I., **Depressive,** melancholia. I., **Deuteropathic,** that caused by disorders of or developmental changes in other organs than the brain I., **Diabetic,** a melancholic type attributed to diabetes I., **Diathetic,** hereditary insanity I., **Dissimilar,** hereditary insanity modified in passing from one generation to another. Syn, *I., Transformed* I., **Egressing,** that growing out of a former disease of which it is an exaggeration. I., **Emaciation,** hysterical anorexia I., **Emotional,** that marked by emotional depression or exaltation I., **Epileptic.** Synonym of *Paroxysmal mania.* I., **Erotic.** Synonym of *Satyriasis* or *Nymphomania.* I., **Exophthalmic,** that associated with exophthalmic goiter and due to the same disorders of the sympathetic nervous system as the goiter. I., **Furious,** homicidal mania I., **Gastroenteric,** that due to disease of the alimentary tract. I., **General,** a general term for mania and melancholy. I. **of Gestation.** See *I. of Pregnancy* (Illus. Dict.). I., **Gouty,** that attributed to gout. I. **of Grandeur.** See *Delirium ambitiosum*

(Illus. Dict.). **I., Hepatic,** that attributed to hepatic disease and usually melancholic in type. **I., Homicidal.** See *Mania, Homicidal* (Illus. Dict.). **I., Homochronous,** hereditary insanity appearing in the child at the same period in which it appeared in a parent. **I., Homologous,** hereditary insanity marked by the same characteristics as that of the parent. **I., Hypochondriacal,** hypochondriasis. **I., Hysterical,** chronic insanity secondary to hysteria and preserving the simulative tendencies of the former **I., Ideal,** a general term embracing all the forms in which ideas dependent upon the senses are perverted. **I., Ideophrenic.** See *I., Ideational,* and *Ideophrenia* (Illus Dict.). **I., Imitative,** a form of communicated insanity marked by mimicry of the insane characteristics of another **I., Imposed,** delirious ideas imposed by one maniac upon another individual weaker than himself. **I., Impulsive,** an uncontrollable insane impulse actuating the commission of crime in an individual sane before and afterward, the existence of this condition is denied **I., Induced.** See *I., Communicated* (Illus. Dict.). **I., Infantile,** of infant life whether hereditary or acquired **I., Inhibitory,** that in which the loss of the power of inhibition is the chief symptom **I., Instinctive,** hereditary insanity. **I., Intellectual.** See *I., Ideational* and *Monomania* (Illus Dict.). **I., Intermittent.** See *I., Recurrent* **I., Intervallary Epileptic,** that occurring between paroxysms of epilepsy **I., Irascible,** a form of mental disturbance in which the prevailing symptom is anger [Hollander.] **I., Ischemic,** that attributed to persistent cerebral anemia. **I., Katatonic.** See *Catatonia* (Illus. Dict.) **I. of Lactation,** a form of puerperal insanity occurring during nursing or weaning **I., Limophobic,** that due to starvation **I., Lucid,** moral insanity **I., Malarial,** that due to malarial poisoning. **I., Maniacal.** See *Mania* (Illus. Dict.). **I., Melancholic,** melancholia **I., Menstrual,** that connected with the appearance of the menses or with the menopause, also a form recurring at each menstrual period. **I., Metastatic,** that due to the metastasis of a disease **I., Monomaniacal,** monomania. **I. of the Muscles,** a name for the play of the muscles in chorea **I. of Negation,** a type in which the patient denies the reality of all his surroundings and his own existence Fr., *Délire des negations* **I., Neuropathic, I., Neurotic,** hereditary insanity originating in neuroses and giving rise to neuroses **I., Notional,** a form in which the patient sees objects as they exist but conceives grossly erroneous ideas concerning them. **I., Onanistic,** insanity of puberty attributed to masturbation **I., Opium,** due to misuse of opium. **I., Ovarian,** that due to disease of the ovary; generally melancholy in type. **I. of Oxaluria,** a form of melancholia associated with excess of oxalates in the urine **I., Paralytic,** general paralysis of the insane. **I., Paranoiac.** See *Paranoia* (Illus. Dict.). **I., Paroxysmal.** Synonym of *Paroxysmal Mania.* **I., Partial,** monomania. **I., Pathetic.** See *I., Affective.* **I., Pellagrous,** a form dependent upon pellagra. **I., Perceptional,** a form characterized by illusions **I. of Persecution.** See *Delirium persecutionis* (Illus Dict.). **I. of Phosphaturia,** that attended by excess of phosphates in the urine. **I., Post-connubial,** an acute form shortly following marriage in men of rigid continence. **I., Post-epileptic.** See *I., Acute Methepileptic.* **I., Post-febrile,** mental aberration occurring during convalescence from fevers due to abnormal metabolism. **I., Post-puerperal,** puerperal insanity occurring after delivery. **I., Prepileptic,** mental disturbance preceding an epileptic convulsion and gaining in intensity until the onset of the paroxysm. **I., Preparturient, I., Prepuerperal,** puerperal insanity coming on before labor. **I., Primary Confusional,** mental disturbance marked by incoherence and confusion of ideas, but with no true dementia. **I., Primary Delusional,** hereditary insanity in an early stage with limited delusions and without great mental debility. **I., Primordial.** See *I., Primary* (Illus. Dict.). **I., Progressive,** hereditary insanity intensified by transmission from one generation to another. **I. of Puberty, I. of Pubescence** (Skae and Maudsley), a form occurring soon after puberty marked by silliness, mental enfeeblement and delusions following a period of depression and progressing to complete dementia; it is attributed to masturbation, overstudy, menstrual irregularities, etc., in those having an inherited predisposition Syn., *Hebephrenia* (Hecker) **I., Reasoning.** See *I., Moral* (Illus. Dict.). **I., Recurrent,** a psychoneurosis in which there are alternating periods of mental aberration and mental health. **I., Regressive,** hereditary insanity alleviated by a series of fortunate crossings **I., Religious.** See *Mania, Religious* (Illus Dict.). **I., Saturnine,** that due to lead poisoning. **I., Scythian.** See *Scythian Disease* (Illus. Dict.). **I., Secondary Delusional,** of Pepper, a chronic form progressing gradually from mental disorder and persistent delusion to marked dementia. **I., Secondary Partial,** active dementia **I. of Self-abuse.** See *I., Onanistic.* **I., Senile,** insanity occurring in the aged, conformable to no particular type **I., Simulated,** that feigned for some ulterior end **I., Sthenic,** that in which there is forcible manifestation of the mental derangement **I., Suicidal,** that characterized by a suicidal propensity. **I., Sympathetic,** a form due to reflex influences **I., Symptomatic,** that which manifests itself as a symptom of some other disease. **I., Syphilitic,** that associated with syphilis. **I., Toxic,** that caused by toxemia from alcohol, drugs, etc. **I., Transformed.** See *I., Dissimilar.* **I., Transitory,** a form described by Kraft-Ebing and differing from other forms of mental disease only in the period of its duration, viz., two to six days **I., Transmitted.** 1. Hereditary insanity. 2. Communicated insanity. **I., Traumatic,** insanity marked by perversity, violence, and brief spells of maniacal self-exaltation progressing slowly with remissions to dementia; it is attributed by Skae, Tuke, and Bucknill to injury. **I. of Uncertainty.** See *I., Doubting* (Illus Dict.). **I., Uterine,** that attributed to uterine disease **I., Visceral,** that attributed to visceral disease.

Insemination (*in-sem-in-a'-shun*) [*inseminare*, to plant in] The act or process of animal fecundation.

Inspersion (*in-spur'-shun*). See *Inspergation* (Illus. Dict.).

Inspirator (*in'-spir-a-tor*) [*in*, in; *spirare*, to breathe]. An inhaler.

Instillator (*in'-stil-a-tor*) [*instillare*, to pour in by drops]. An instrument for pouring a liquid by drops.

Insulator (*in'-su-la-tor*) [*insulatus*, made into an island]. A nonconducting substance by means of which insulation is effected.

Insusceptibility (*in-sus-sep-ti-bil'-it-e*) [*in*, priv.; *suscipere*, to take] Immunity.

Intemperant (*in-tem'-pur-ant*). An intemperate person.

Intensification (*in-ten'-sif-ik-a-shun*) [*intensus*, stretched]. 1. The act of making anything intense. 2. The act of becoming intense.

Intentional-tremor. See *Intention-tremor* (Illus. Dict.)

Interacinous (*in-tur-as'-in-us*) [*inter*, between; *acinus*, a berry]. Situated between acini

Interangular (*in-tur-ang'-gu lar*). Occurring between angles.

Interannular (*in-tur-an'-u-lar*) Located between rings or constrictions.

Intercalar, Intercalated (*in-tur'-kal-ur, in-tur'-kal-a-ted*). See *Intercalary* (Illus Dict).

Intercartilaginous (*in-tur-car-til-aj'-in-us*). See *Interchondral* (Illus. Dict).

Intercidence (*in-tur'-sid-enz*) See *Intercadence* (Illus Dict)

Intercident (*in-tur'-sid-ent*) [*inter*, between; *cadere*, to fall] 1 See *Intercalary* (Illus. Dict.). 2 See *Intercadent* (Illus Dict).

Intercoccygeal, Intercoccygean (*in-tur-kok-aj'-e-al, -an*) Interposed between the coccygeal vertebras

Intercoronoideal (*in-tur-kor-o-noid'-e-al*) Lying between the coronoid processes.

Intercostal. (See Illus Dict) 2 A nerve, artery, or muscle situated between the ribs

Intercranial (*in-tur-kra'-ne-al*). Endocranial, relating to the interior of the skull or to the endocranium

Intercristal (*in-tur-kris'-tal*) [*inter*, between; *crista*, crest]. Between the surmounting ridges of a bone, organ, or process.

Intercrural (*in-tur-kru'-ral*) [*inter*, between; *crus*, the leg] Situated between the legs or the crura

Intercuneal, Intercuneiform (*in-tur-ku-ne'-al, -e-form*) [*inter*, between; *cuneus*, a wedge]. Between the cuneiform bones.

Intercus (*in-tur'-kus*) [L pl *intercutes*]. 1. See *Anasarca* (Illus Dict). 2. Subcutaneous.

Intercutaneomucous (*in-tur-ku-ta-ne-o-mu'-kus*). Between the skin and mucosa

Intercutaneous (*in-tur-ku-ta'-ne-us*). Subcutaneous

Interdeferential (*in-tur-def-ur-en'-shal*). Between the vasa deferentia

Intereruptive (*in-tur-e-rup'-tiv*) Between two outbreaks of eruption.

Interfollicular (*in-tur-fol-ik'-u-lar*) Between two follicles.

Intergonial (*in-tur-go'-ne-al*) [*inter*, between, γωνία, an angle]. Between the two gonia (angles of the lower jaws).

Intergranular (*in-tur-gran'-u lar*) [*inter*, between; *granulum*, a small grain] Between granules.

Interhemal (*in-tur-he' mal*) [*inter*, between; αἷμα, the blood]. Between the hemal processes

Interhuman (*in-tur hu'-man*) [*inter*, between; *humanus*, human] Applied to infection transmitted from one human being to another.

Interjected (*in-tur-ject'-ed*) [*interjacere*, to cast between] Same as *Interposed*

Interjugal (*in-tur-ju'-gal*) [*inter*, between; *jugum*, a yoke]. Between the jugal processes of the skull.

Interlamellar (*in-tur-lam-el'-ar*) [*inter*, between; *lamella*, a small plate]. Between lamellas.

Interligamentous (*in-tur lig-a-ment'-us*) [*inter*, between: *ligamentum*, a ligament] Between ligaments

Intermarginal (*in-tur-mar'-jin-al*) [*inter*, between; *margo*, a margin] Lying between two margins.

Intermediate. (See Illus Dict) **I. Body,** Wassermann's term for the complementary substance essential to the proper performance of a physiologic function—such as enabling the "*end body*" or bactericidal substance to combine with the bacteria in typhoid, in the production of immunity Cf. *Body, Immune.*

Intermediolateral (*in-tur-me-de-o lat'-ur-al*) [*intermedius*, intermediate; *latus*, a side]. Intermediate and lateral; as the tract of the spinal cord lying between the anterior and posterior horns.

Intermedium (*in-tur-me'-de-um*) [*inter*, between; *medius*, the middle; pl., *intermedia*]. 1. Any intermediary substance 2. In pharmacy, an emulsifying or suspending ingredient.

Intermembral (*in-tur-mem'-bral*) [*inter*, between; *membrum*, a limb] Existing between the members or limbs of an organism.

Intermembranous (*in-tur-mem'-bran-us*). Lying between membranes.

Intermesenteric (*in-tur-mes-en-ter'-ik*). Between the mesenteries

Intermesoblastic (*in-tur-mes-o-blast'-ik*). Between the layers or between the lateral plates of the mesoblast

Intermittent. (See Illus Dict) 2 Intermittent fever **I., Masked.** Same as *Ague, Masked*

Intermural (*in-tur-mu'-ral*) [*inter*, between; *murus*, a wall]. Occurring or lying between the walls of an organ.

Internasal (*in-tur-na'-zal*) [*inter*, between, *nasus*, the nose] Between the nasal bones

Interneuronal (*in-tur-nu'-ron-al*) Between neurons

Interolivary (*in-tur ol-iv-a'-re*) Between the olives.

Interorganic (*in-tur-or-gan'-ik*) [*inter*, between; ὄργανον, an organ] Lying between organs or their elements.

Interosculant (*in-tur-os'-ku-lant*) [*inter*, between; *osculare*, to kiss]. Connecting two or more objects; osculant

Interparoxysmal (*in-tur-par-ok-siz'-mal*). Between paroxysms

Interpellated, Interpellatus (*in-tur-pel-a'-ted, in-tur-pel-a'-tus*) [*interpellare*, to interrupt] Applied by Paracelsus to diseases marked by irregular paroxysms.

Interpial (*in-tur-pi'-al*) Between the layers of the pia.

Interpileum (*in tur pi'-le-um*) [*inter*, between; *pileum*, a cap]. A slight elevation between the interpilear and the uvular sulci, it is seen in the embryo cat.

Interpleuricostal (*in-tur-plu-re-kos'-tal*) Between the pleura and ribs **I -muscles,** the internal pleuricostal muscles (Dumas)

Interpolar (*in-tur-po'-lar*) 1 See *Intrapolar* (Illus Dict) 2 Between the poles of an electric battery; applied to the effect of the current acting through the whole region of the body between the two poles as contrasted with the polar effect taking place at the point of application of the electrode

Interpolated (*in-tur'-po-la-ted*). See *Intercalary* (Illus Dict.).

Interposition (*in-tur-po-zish'-un*) [*interpositio*, a placing between]. The development of anatomic structures between existing ones

Interprotomeramere (*in-tu-pro-to-mer'-a-mēr*) [*inter*, between; πρῶτος, first; μέτα, among; μέρος, a part]. The part lying between the primary segments of the embryo

Interproximal (*in-tur-prok'-sim-al*) [*inter*, between; *proximus*, next]. Between adjoining surfaces

Interpterion (*in-tur-te'-re on*) [*inter*, between; *pterion*, a craniometric point] Between the pteria

Interpterygoid (*in-tur-ter' e-goid*) [*inter*, between; πτέρυξ, a wing; εἶδος, likeness] Lying between the pterygoid processes.

Interpyramidal (*in-tur-pir-am'-id-al*). Between the pyramids.

Interramal (*in-tur-ra'-mal*) [*inter*, between; *ramus*, a branch]. Between the rami of the mandible.

Intersacral (*in-tur-sa'-kral*). Lying between different parts of the sacrum.

Interscapulium, Interscapulum. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Bartholin's name for the spine of the scapula. 3. A fossa on the dorsal aspect of the scapula.

Intersternal (*in-tur-stur'-nal*). Lying between different parts of the sternum.

Intersuperciliary (*in-tur-su-pur-sil'-e-a-re*). Between the superciliary ridges

Intersystole (*in-tur-sis'-to-le*) [*inter*, between; *systole*]. The interval between the end of the auricular systole and the beginning of the ventricular one of the warm-blooded heart It is well marked in the horse

Intertarsal (*in-tur-tar'-sal*) ' Located between adjacent tarsal bones.

Intertrabecula (*in-tur-tra-bek'-u-lah*) [*inter*, between, *trabecula*, a little beam] A band of cartilage sometimes connecting the cranial trabecula in front

Interuteroplacental (*in tur-u-tur-o-plas-ent'-al*). Between the uterus and the placenta

Interval. (See Illus Dict) **I , Cardioaortic,** the interval between the apex beat and the arterial pulse

Intervallary (*in-tur-val'-a-re*) [*inter*, between, *vallum*, a rampart] Occurring between paroxysms of a disease.

Intervallum (*in-tur val'-um*) [L , pl , *intervalla*] See *Interval* (Illus. Dict) **Intervalla intercostalia,** the intercostal spaces

Intervascular (*in-tur-vas'-ku-lar*) [*inter*, between; *vasculum*, a small vessel] Located between vessels

Interversion (*in-tur-vur'-shun*) [*inter*, between, *vertere*, to turn]. Evolution

Interzonal (*in-tur-zo'-nal*) [*inter*, between, *zona*, zone] In dentistry, applied to the line between enamel and dentin, at the periphery of the latter

Intestin (*in-tes'-tin*). See *Bismuthnaphthalin Benzoate*

Intestinal Obstruction. (See Illus Dict) See *Signs, Bouvert's, Schlunge's, Wahl's,* and *Clingsymptom*

Intestine (See Illus Dict.) **I , Melanosis of the.** See under *Melanosis* **I., Primitive.** See *Protogaster* (Illus Dict).

Intolerance. (See Illus Dict) **I. of Light.** See *Photophobia* (Illus Dict)

Intorsion (See Illus Dict) 2 See under *Torsion.*

Intort (*in'-tort*). To turn inward

Intoxications (*in-toks-ik-a'-shuns*) [*in*, intensive; *toxicare*, to poison] A general name for the group of diseases due to the administration of poisons generated entirely outside of the body

Intraacinar, Intraacinous (*in-trah-as'-in-ar, -us*) [*intra*, within, *acinus*, a berry] Situated or occurring within an acinus

Intraarterial (*in-tra-ar-te'-re-al*) [*intra*, within; *artery*] See *Endarterial.*

Intrabronchial (*in-trah-brong'-ke-al*). Within a bronchus.

Intracartilaginous (*in-trah-kar-til-aj'-in-us*). See *Endochondral* (Illus Dict)

Intracerebellar (*in-trah-ser-e-bel'-ar*). Within the cerebellum.

Intracisor (*in-trah-si'-sor*) [*intra*, within, *cadere*, to cut]. A hemostatic forceps which cuts or crushes the intima of an artery and removes the necessity of a ligature

Intrad (*in'-trad*) [*intra*, within; *ad*, to]. See *Entad* (Illus. Dict)

Intradilated (*in-trah-di-la'-ted*) [*intra*, within; *dilatare*, to dilate] Expanded within.

Intraepidermal, Intraepidermic (*in-trah-ep-i-durm'-al, -ik*) Within the substance of the epidermis.

Intraepithelial (*in-tra-ep-e-the'-le-al*). Within the epithelium

Intrafaradization (*in-tra-far-ad-i-za'-shun*). Faradization applied to the inner surface of a body-cavity.

Intrafascicular (*in-tra-fas-ik'-u-lar*). Within a fascicle.

Intrafilar (*in-tra-fi'-lar*). See *Interfilar* (Illus. Dict.).

Intrafistular (*in tra-fis'-tu-lar*). Within a fistula.

Intrafusal (*in-tra-fu'-zal*) [*intra*, within; *fusus*, a spindle]. Pertaining to the striated muscular fibers contained in a muscle-spindle.

Intragalvanization (*in trah-gal-van-i-za'-shun*). The application of galvanism to the inner surface of an organ.

Intragastric (*in-trah gas'-trik*). Located or occurring within the stomach. **I Bag.** See under *Bag.* **I. Resuscitator.** See under *Resuscitator.*

Intrajugular (*in-trah ju'-gu-lar*) Within or internal to the jugular foramen, vein, or process.

Intramarginal (*in-trah-mar' jin-al*). Located within a margin.

Intramastoiditis (*in-trah-mas-toid'-i-tis*). See *Endomastoiditis.*

Intramedullary (*in-trah-med'-ul-a re*) [*intra*, within; *medulla*, marrow]. Within the oblongata

Intraparenchymatous (*in-trah par-en-kim'-mat-us*) [*intra*, within; *parenchyma*] Within the parenchyma, between the elements of a tissue

Intraprotoplasmic (*in-trah pro-to-plaz' mik*). See *Intracellular* (Illus Dict.).

Intrarrhachidian (*in-trar rak-id'-e-an*). Intraspinal.

Intrathoracic (*in-trah-tho-ras'-ik*) See *Endothoracic* (Illus. Dict)

Intrauterine. (See Illus Dict.) 2 Occurring before birth

Intravaginal (*in trah vaj' in-al*) Within the vagina; occurring within the vagina

Intraventricular (*in-trah ven-trik' u-lar*). Located or occurring within a ventricle

Intravillous (*in-trah-vil'-us*). Situated within a villus.

Intravital, Intravitam (*in-trah vi'-tal, -tam*) [*intra*, during, *vita*, life] Occurring during life Cf *Invital* **I.-stain,** one that will act upon living material.

Introducer (*in-tro-du'-sur*) [*introducere*, to lead into]. An instrument used in inserting anything

Intubation. (See Illus Dict) 2 Catheterism **I., Nasal,** Goodwillie's [1887] method of introducing metallic and soft-rubber tubes into the nares in cases of fracture, hemorrhage, etc **I , Peroral,** the method devised by Kuhn (1902) in which he employs an instrument extending from the teeth to the trachea and acting as a dilator and as a speculum for the air-passages

Intubator (*in-tu-ba'-tor*). An instrument used in introducing a tube in intubation.

Intumescence, Intumescentia. (See Illus Dict.) **I., Brachial, I. cervicalis,** the cervical enlargement. See *Bulb, Brachial.* **I., Lumbosacral,** the crural or lumbar enlargement. See *Bulb, Crural.*

Intussusception. (See Illus. Dict) Syn., *Intestinal invagination.* See *Sign, Dance's* **I., Ascending, I., Regressive, I., Retrograde,** that form in which the lower part of the intestine is invaginated in the upper. **I., Descending, I , Progressive,** that form in which the upper part of the intestine is invaginated in the lower.

Intussusceptum (*in-tus-sus-sep'-tum*) [*intus*, within; *suscipere*, to receive]. In intussusception, the invaginated portion of intestine.

Intussuscipiens (*in-tus-sus-sip'-e-enz*). In intussusception, the invaginating segment of the intestine.

Inula. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 A genus of composite plants.

Inulase (*in'-u-laz*). An enzyme found in the fleshy roots of *Inula helenium*, L., and in the bulb of squill (*Urginea scilla*). It decomposes inulin but has no

action on starch and is destroyed by excessive alkalinity or acidity.

Inulin. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Menyanthin; Dahlin; Alantin; Sinistrin, Synanthrin.* **I., Pseudo-,** $C_{192}H_{162}O_{162}$; irregular globules soluble in hot water. **I., White,** horny starch-like masses from the bulb of *Dahlia variabilis*, Desf.

Invertebral (*in-vur'-e-bral*) [*in*, not; *vertebra*, backbone]. Without a spinal column.

Invertebrate (*in-vur'-e-brāt*) [*in*, not; *vertebra*, backbone] 1 Without a spinal column, invertebral. 2 An animal without a vertebra.

Investiture, Investment (*in-vest'-i-chur, in-vest'-ment*) [*in*, in, *vestire*, to clothe] A sheath, a covering. **I., Fibrous** (of the suprarenal capsule), a sheath of connective tissue composed of an outer loose portion and an inner part adhering closely to the capsule, its deeper layers contain unstriped muscle-fiber. Syn., *Involucrum renis succenturiati.* **I., Myeline,** the medullary sheath.

Invious (*in'-ve-us*) [*in*, not; *via*, a way]. Impenetrable; impervious.

Involution. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. The folding in of an embryonic membrane. 3 A retrograde change. **I., Buccal,** the folding in of the epiblast which forms the cavity of the mouth. **I., Pituitary,** the ingrowth of the epiblast of the mouth cavity which forms the hypophysis. **I., Senile,** senile atrophy.

Inyloma (*in-il-o'-mah*) [*is*, fiber; *oma*, matter]. A fibrous tumor; inhyloma.

Inymenitis (*in-im-en-i'-tis*). See *Inohymenitis* (Illus. Dict.)

Iodacetanilin (*i-o-das-et-an'-il-in*). See *Iodoacetanilid.*

Iodacetate (*i-o-das' et-āt*). A salt of iodacetic acid.

Iodacetyl (*i-o-das' et-il*). See *Acetyl Iodid.*

Iodalbacid (*i-o-dal-bas'-id*). Iodin (10%) combined with albumin. In treatment of syphilis, dose, 15 gr. (1 gm.) 3 to 6 times daily.

Iodamyl (*i-o-dam'-il*) 1. See *Amyl Iodid* 2. See *Iodamylum.* **I.-formol,** a combination of formic aldehyd, starch, thymol, and iodin.

Iodamylum (*i-o-dam'-il-um*). Iodized starch; employed internally in the proportion of 5 parts of iodin to 95 parts of starch, dose, 3–10 gr. (2–6 gm.); externally in sluggish ulcers.

Iodanisol (*i-o-dan'-is-ol*). $C_6H_4(OCH_3)I$. A proposed antiseptic forming a yellow or red crystalline mass soluble in alcohol and ether, melting at 47° C.

Iodantifebrin. See *Iodoacetanilid.*

Iodanytin, Iodanytol (*i-o-dan'-it-in, -ol*). A combination of iodin and anytin, a bactericide.

Iodcaffein. See *Iodocaffein.*

Iodethane, Iodethyl (*i-o'-deth-an, -il*). See *Ethyl Iodid* (Illus. Dict.).

Iodethylformin (*i-o-deth-il-form'-in*). $C_6H_{12}N_4(C_2H_5\text{-}I)_2$. A proposed substitute for iodids for internal use.

Iodhydrate (*i-hd-hi'-drāt*). Synonym of *Hydriodate.*

Iodic (*i-o'-dik*). Obtained from or containing iodin; also due to the use of iodin.

Iodin. (See Illus. Dict.) **I Brom'id.** See *Bromin Iodid* **I. Pentoxid** See *Acid, Iodic* (Illus. Dict.). **I.-phosphor,** a combination of phosphorus, $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. in 20 ♏ of iodopin of 25% strength. It is used hypodermically in neurasthema, spinal sclerosis, gout, etc. Dose, 20 ♏ **I.-reaction,** iodophilia (*q. v.*) developed by exposing a dried blood-smear to the action of a solution containing 3 parts of potassic iodid and 1 part of iodin in 100 parts of water, brought to syrupy consistency by adding lumps of gum arabic. **I. Tribromid,** IBr_3, a combination of iodin and bromin; a dark-brown fluid recommended for spraying in diphtheric sore throat of children; 1 part in 300 of water.

Iodinophil (*i-o-din'-o-fil*) [*iodin; φιλειν*, to love]. Having an affinity for iodin stain. A histologic element staining readily with iodin.

Iodinophilia (*i-o-din-o-fil'-e-ah*). See *Iodophilia.*

Iodiodoformin (*i-o-di-o-do-form'-in*). $C_6H_{12}N_4 . CHI_3$. A light-brown insoluble powder melting at 178° C. obtained from hexamethylenetetramin by action of iodin; it is recommended as a substitute for iodin.

Iodipin (*i-o'-dip-in*) An addition-product of iodin, 10% to 25%, and sesame oil; a yellow liquid with fatty taste used in syphilis, sciatica, etc. Dose, by mouth, 1–4 drams of 10% solution; enema, 5–7 oz.; subcutaneous injection, 1–2 drams of 25% solution.

Iodite (*i-o'-dit*) A salt of iodous acid.

Iodium (*i-o'-di-um*) Same as *Iodin.*

Iodoacetanilid (*i-o-do as et-an'-il-id*) C_8H_8INO. An inert substance forming white, tasteless, flaky crystals, insoluble in water, obtained from acetanilid in acetic acid by action of iodin chlorid. Syn., *Iodantefebrin, Iodoacetanilid.*

Iodoalbumin (*i-o-do-al'-bu-min*) A compound of iodin and albuminoids used in myxedema.

Iodoamylene (*i-o-do-am'-il-ēn*) C_5H_9I. A reaction-product of valerylene with fuming hydriodic acid, a clear liquid soluble in alcohol, boils at 142° C. Syn., *Valerylene hydriodid.*

Iodoamylum. See *Iodamylum.*

Iodantipyrin (*i-o-dan-te-pi'-rin*) See *Iodopyrin* (Illus. Dict.).

Iodoargentate (*i-o-do-ar'-jen-tāt*). A salt formed by combining silver iodid with another metallic iodid.

Iodocaffein (*i-o-do-kaf'-e-in*) Colorless crystals soluble in water, decomposing in hot water, obtained from a solution of potassium iodid and caffein by action of sulfuretted hydrogen.

Iodocarvacrol (*i-o-do kar'-vak-rol*) See *Carvacrol Iodid.*

Iodocasein (*i-o-do-ka'-se-in*) An antiseptic yellow powder with odor of iodin prepared from iodin and casein, it is used as a vulnerary.

Iodochloroxyquinolin (*i-o-do-klo-oks-e kwin' ol-in*). A bactericide used in surgery as a substitute for iodoform. Syn., *Vioform.*

Iodocol, Iodokol (*i o' do-kol*). A compound of iodin and guaiacol, forming a dark-red powder, used in tuberculosis, croupous pneumonia, etc. Dose, 3–6 gr. (0.2–0.4 gm.) 4 to 5 times daily.

Iodocresol (*i-o-do kre'-sol*). C_7H_7IO. A compound of iodin and cresol, an odorless yellow powder proposed as a substitute for iodoform. Syn., *Traumatol.*

Iodocrol (*i o'-do-kro-l*). See *Carvacrol Iodid.*

Iodocyanid (*i-o do-si'-an-id*) A double salt made up of a cyanid and an iodid of the same base.

Iododerma (*i-o-do-dur'm'-ah*) [*iodin; δέρμα*, skin]. Skin-diseases due to use of iodin and its preparations.

Iodoeugenol (*i-o-do-u' jen-ol*) $C_{10}H_{11}IO_2$. A compound of iodin and eugenol-sodium, a yellow, inodorous, insoluble powder, melting at 150° C. It is used as an antiseptic.

Iodoform (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Carbon sesquiiodid, Formoiodid; Formyltriiodid, Formylum iodatum, Methenyl triiodid.* **I., Aromatized,** iodoform aromatized by cumarin. **I.-calomel,** equal parts of iodoform and calomel. **I., Creolinated,** that deodorized with 2% of creolin. **I., Deodorous,** a combination of iodoform and thymol. Syn., *Anozol.* **I., Oleate,** a mixture of 2% of iodoform in oleic acid. It is used as an external antiseptic on ulcers and abrasions. **I.-plomb.** See under *Plomb.* **I.-salol,** a mixture of iodoform and salol; used as an antiseptic in old wounds and in cavities.

Iodoformal (*i-o-do-form'-al*). $C_6H_{12}N_4 . C_2H_5I . CHI_3$.

A yellow powder produced by the combination of ethyl-hexamethylentetramin hydriodid and iodoform. It is used as a substitute for iodoform.

Iodoformin (*i-o-do-form'-in*). $(CH_2)_6N_4 . CHI_3$ An iodorous compound of iodoform, 75%, with hexamethylenetetramin. **I.-mercury**, a yellowish insoluble powder recommended as an antiseptic.

Iodoformogen (*i-o do form'-o-jen*) A compound of iodoform, 10%, and albumin, forming a bright yellow, very light powder, insoluble in water and sterilizable at 100°.

Iodoformum (*i-o-do-for'-um*). Iodoform.

Iodogallicin (*i-o-do-gal'-is in*). See *Bismuth-oxyiodid-methyl gallol*

Iodogene, Iodogenin (*i-o'-do-jen, i-o do'-je-nin*). A proposed disinfectant, said to be a mixture of charcoal and potassium iodate molded into cones. Iodin is liberated on combustion

Iodogenol (*i-o-do'-jen-ol*). A compound of iodin and peptonized albumin proposed as a succedaneum for the iodin preparations ordinarily employed internally

Iodoglandin (*i-o-do gland'-in*) A preparation of [illegible] said to contain no thyroidin

Iodoglobulin (*i-o-do-glob'-u-lin*) A substance derived from the thyroid gland said to be more soluble than thyroidin.

Iodohemol (*i-o-do-he'-mol*) See under *Hemol.*

Iodohydrargyrate (*i-o-do-hi-drar'-ji-rāt*). A combination of mercuric iodid with the iodid of another metallic element.

Iodol. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Tetraiodopyrrol, Pyrrol tetraiodate* **I., Caffeinated, I -caffein**, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2 \cdot C_4I_4NH$, a light-gray, crystalline powder without odor or taste, insoluble in water, containing 74.6% of iodol and 25.4% of caffein It is a surgical antiseptic **I.-menthol**, a mixture of 1 part of menthol with 99 parts of iodol

Iodolen, Iodolene, Iodolin (*i-o'-do-len, -lin*) An iodol-albumin compound said to contain 36% of iodin It is a yellowish, granular powder, without odor or taste, soluble in hot alkaline solutions It is a succedaneum for iodids internally and a nonirritant external antiseptic In tertiary syphilis, dose, 30 gr (2 gm.) 6 to 10 times daily

Iodomethane (*i-o-do meth'-ān*) Methyl iodid

Iodomethe (*i-o'-do-meth-e*). See *Iodism* (Illus Dict)

Iodometric (*i-o-do-met'-rik*). 1 Relating to iodometry. 2. In chemical analysis, relating to the process or act of determining the quantity of a substance by its reaction with a standard solution of iodin

Iodometry (*i-o dom'-et-re*) [*iodin, μετρον*, measure]. The estimation of the iodin-content in a compound

Iodomuth (*i-o'-do-muth*) $Bi_2C_3H_3I_2O_5$ A reddish-brown powder containing bismuth and 25% of iodin It is siccative, antiseptic, and alterative. Dose, 1–10 gr. (0 06–0 6 gm.).

Iodonaftan (*i-od naf'-tan*) An ointment base containing 3% of iodin.

Iodonaphthol (*i-o-do-naf' thol*) See *Naphthol-aristol*

Iodophen (*i-o'-do-fen*). See *Nosophen.*

Iodophenacetin (*i-o-do-fe-nas'-et-in*) See *Iodophenin* (Illus Dict).

Iodophenochloral (*i-o-do-fe no-klo'-ral*). A brown fluid used in skin-diseases due to parasites; it is said to consist of equal parts of carbolic acid, tincture of iodin, and chloral hydrate.

Iodophenol (*i-o-do-fe'-nol*). A solution of 20 parts of iodin in 76 parts of fused carbolic acid with 4 parts of glycerin.

Iodophile (*i-o'-do-fil*). See *Iodinophil.*

Iodophilia (*i-o-do-fil'-e-ah*) [*ἰώδης*, like a violet; *φιλεῖν*, to love]. T. Dunham's name for a pronounced affinity for iodin; the term is applied to the protoplasm of leukocytes in purulent conditions

Iodophosphid (*i-o-do-fos'-fid*). A combination of an iodid with a phosphid

Iodoplatinate (*i-o-do-plat'-in-āt*). A salt of iodoplatinic acid

Iodoplumbate (*i-o-do-plum'-bāt*). A combination of lead iodid with the iodid of some other metallic element

Iodoserum (*i-o-do se'-rum*). A solution of sodium chlorid, 6 parts, and potassium iodid, 2 parts, in 1000 c c of water; it is used as a sedative and in syphilis

Iodosine, Iodosinum (*i-o'-do-sin, i-o-do-si'-num*). A compound of iodin, 15%, and albumin; it is proposed as a succedaneum for iodothyrin.

Iodosulfate (*i-o-do-sul'-fāt*) A salt of iodosulfuric acid.

Iodoterpin (*i-o-do-tur'-pin*). $C_{10}H_{16}I$. A combination of iodin, 50%, and terpin; a dark brown liquid with the odor of turpentine. It is freely soluble in ether, benzol, petroleum-benzin, and chloroform. It is used as a substitute for iodoform.

Iodothein (*i o-do the'-in*) Colorless crystals or white powder obtained from sodium iodid with theïn by action of sulfuretted hydrogen; it is soluble in water, decomposes in hot water It is used to increase systolic action and arterial pressure of the heart Dose, 2–8 gr. (0 13–0 52 gm) 2 to 6 times daily in cachets.

Iodotheobromin (*i-o-do-the-o bro'-min*) A reaction-product of theobromin, a solution of potassium iodid and sulfuretted hydrogen, forming white crystals. It is diuretic, stimulant, and alterative, and is used in cardiac affections Dose, 5–8 gr. (0 32–0.52 gm.).

Iodothymoform (*i-o-do-thi'-mo-form*). Iodothymol formic aldehyd, a condensation-product of thymol and formic aldehyd, it is used as a wound antiseptic.

Iodothymol (*i-o-do-thi'-mol*). See *Aristol* (Illus. Dict)

Iodothyrin (*i-o do-thi'-rin*) A lactose trituration of the active constituents of thyroid glands of sheep One gram contains 0 3 mgm. of iodin. It is alterative and discutient Dose, 15–30 gr. (1–2 gm) daily Syn., *Thyreoiodin, Thyroiodin; Thyrein.*

Iodovasogen (*i o-do-vaz'-o-jen*). A solution of iodin in vasogen, it is recommended in infiltrated and spreading ulcers of the cornea.

Iodovasol (*i-o-do-vaz'-ol*) A combination of vasol and 7% of iodin

Iodozen (*i-o'-do-zen*). $C_8H_2I_2(COOCH_3 ONa)$. An iodin derivative of methyl salicylate used as an external antiseptic and discutient

Iodozone (*i-o'-do-zon*) A combination of iodin and ozone; it is used as a mouth wash and as inhalation in tuberculosis.

Iodphenochloral (*i-od-fe-no-klo'-ral*). See *Iodophenochloral.*

Ionization (*i-on-i-za'-shun*) [*ἰόν*, going]. Electrolytic dissociation; the production of ions

Ionize (*i'-on-iz*). To dissociate into ions; said of an electrolyte.

Ionone (*i'-on-ōn*) [*ἰώδος*, like a violet; *one*, a chemical suffix signifying a keton]. A hydroaromatic keton prepared synthetically from citral, the odorous principle of lemon oil. It has the odor of violets

Iophobia (*i-o-fo'-be-ah*) [*ἰός*, poison; *φόβια*, fear]. A morbid dread of poisons.

Ipecacuanha. (See Illus. Dict.) **I. sine emetina**, a preparation of ipecac (made by Harris, of the Indian Medical Service) from which the emetin is extracted.

Ipo. A Malay name for the upas tree, *Antiaris toxicaria*, Leschen.

Ipoh. See *Upas antiar* and *Antiarin* (Illus. Dict.).

Ipomein (*ip-o-me'-in*). A glucosid, $C_{78}H_{132}O_{86}$, from the root of *Ipomœa fastigiata*, Sweet.

Ipomœa. (See Illus Dict) **I. fastigiata**, Sweet, wild jalap, manroot, an American species; it is used as a purgative It contains ipomein **I. stans**, Cav , a species indigenous to Mexico, has an emetic and purgative root which has been used for a long time in treatment of epilepsy

Ipsilene (*ip' sil-en*) A gas used as a disinfectant obtained from iodoform by action of ethyl chlorid with heat and pressure

Iquinin (*ik-win'-in*). A proprietary remedy for malaria Dose, 2 10 gr every 2 or 3 hours.

Iretol (*ir' ret-ol*) [*Iris*, a genus of plants] $C_7H_8O_4$ A phenol obtained by fusing irigenin with potash; it melts at 186° C Syn., *Methoxyphloroglucin*

Irian (*ir' e-an*) [*iris*, iris]. Relating to the iris.

Iridadenosis (*ir-id-ad-en o'-sis*) [*iris*, iris, *ἀδήν*, gland]. A glandular affection of the iris Ger , *Iridsdrusen krankheit*

Iridectomize (*ir-id-ek'-tom-iz*) [*iris*, iris, *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out]. To excise a part of the iris, to perform iridectomy

Iridin, Iridinum. (See Illus Dict.) **2.** A glucosid from the rhizome of *Iris florentina*, L. Cf *Irone.*

Iridium (*ir-id'-e-um*) [*iris*, a rainbow]. A platinoid metal; alloyed in small percentage with platinum it confers rigidity upon the latter The alloy is used as plate in mechanical dentistry

Iridocapsulitis (*ir-id-o-kap-su-li'-tis*) Inflammation involving the iris and the capsule of the lens

Iridocoloboma (*ir-id-o-kol-o-bo'-mah*) [*iris*, iris, *κολόβωμα*, a mutilation]. 1. The portion of iris removed in iridectomy. **2** See *Coloboma* (Illus Dict).

Iridocyclectomy (*ir-id-o-si-klek'-to-me*) [*iris*, iris; *κύκλος*, circle, *ἐκτομή*, excision] Excision of the iris and of the ciliary body

Iridocystectomy (*ir-id-o-sist-ek'-to-me*) [*iris*, iris; *κύστις*, bladder, *ἐκτομή*, excision]. Knapp's operation for making a new pupil when iridocyclitis or iridocapsulitis following cataract operations or trauma has closed the old.

Iridodialysis. (See Illus Dict) **2** The separation of the iris from its attachments

Iridoiridic (*ir-id o-ir-id'-ik*) Containing iridium as a quadrivalent radicle (apparently a trivalent radicle)

Iridol (*ir'-id ol*) [*Iris*, a genus of plants] $C_7H_5(OC\text{-}H_3)_2OH$. A phenol obtained from distillation of iridic acid ($C_{10}H_{12}O_8$, from orris-root) It melts at 57° C , boils at 249° C.

Iridoleptynsis (*ir-id-o-lep-tin'-sis*) [*iris*, iris; *λεπτυνσις*, attenuation]. Attenuation or atrophy of the iris.

Iridolin (*ir-id'-o-lin*) $C_{10}H_9N$ A base from coal-tar isomeric with lepidin.

Iridoparelkysis (*ir-id-o-par-el'-kis-is*) [*iris*, iris; *παρέλκειν*, to draw aside] An induced prolapse of the iris to effect displacement of the pupil.

Iridoplatinum (*ir-id-o-plat'-in-um*). An alloy of iridium and platinum, used in making electrodes, etc.

Iridosclerotomy (*ir-id-o-skler-ot'-o-me*) [*iris*, iris; *σκληρός*, hard; *τεμνειν*, to cut]. Puncture of the sclera with division of the iris

Iridosis (*ir-id-o' sis*). See *Iridodesis* (Illus. Dict.).

Iridosteresis (*ir-id-o-ster-o'-sis*) [*iris*, iris; *στέρησις*, loss]. See *Anirudia* and *Iridremia* (Illus. Dict.).

Irigenin (*ir-ij'-en-in*). $C_{10}H_{10}O_6$. A resolution-product of the glucosid iridin by action of dilute sulfuric acid It has the properties of a phenol, forms crystals melting at 186° C., and gives an intense violet color with ferric chlorid.

Irine (*ir' ren*). See *Iris Camphor.*

Iris. (See Illus. Dict.) **3.** A genus of plants of the order *Irideæ.* **I.-camphor**, $C_9H_{16}O_2$, a camphor substance with strong odor of orris-root dis Vogel from rhizome of *Iris florentina*, L white pearly scales soluble in alcohol. Syn **I. florentina**, L., **I. germanica**, L., and **I.** Lam , are indigenous to Europe. Their rhizo stitute the orris-root of commerce and contain fat, the glucosid iridin iridic acid, myristinic oleic acid **I -pigment**, the chemically pure of the bovine eye triturated with water is used tooing corneal opacities

Irisation (*ir-i-sa'-shun*) [*iris*, the rainbow] Se *cence* (Illus. Dict.).

Irish. (See Illus Dict) **I. Button**, syphilis and Corrigan, 1823)

Irisia (*ir-is'-e-ah*). The unpeeled rhizomes *germanica*, L.

Irisol (*ir'-ris-ol*) A proprietary disinfectant, contain iodoform, 50%, and boric acid, 45%.

Iritis. (See Illus Dict) **I., Podophyllin**, th among the handlers of podophyllin by getting of the drug in the eyes

Iritoectomy (*ir-it-o-ek'-to-me*) [*iris*, iris, *ἐκτομ* ting out] The removal of a portion of the iritic membrane for occlusion of the pupil.

Iron (See Illus Dict) 2 See *Iron.* **I. Al ate, Peptonized**, light brown powder, sol water. Dose, 3–10 gr (0 2–0 65 gm.) Sy *tonized ferric albuminate* **I Albuminat charated**, reddish-brown powder, soluble n Dose, 5–20 gr (0 3–1 3 gm) **I. Alcoholiz verized iron I Alginate**, a tasteless brown containing 11% of iron, valuable for its nonc qualities Dose, 10–15 gr (0 60–1 gm) **moniated, I , Ammoniochlorid, I. and nium Chlorid**, a reddish-yellow, hygroscopic containing 2 5% of ferric chlorid and 97.5% it is used as an aperient and chalybeate Do gr. (0 26–0 78 gm) Syn , *Ammonium chlo rated* **I and Ammonium Arsenocitrate**, an antiperiodic for children Dose, hypoderm gr every second or third day **I. Benzoate**, $Fe_2(C_7H_5O_2)_6$, a buff powder containing 25% of ferr soluble in cod-liver oil Dose, 1–5 gr (0 06–0 **I., Bromoiodid**, a compound of ferric bromid a iodid forming a brown powder used as alterat tonic Dose, ½–2 gr (0 03–0 13 gm). **I. dylate**, it is used in chlorosis, etc Dose, 2–4 g hypodermically ½–1½ gr Syn , *Atarsyle.* **I - I. Caseinate**, a flesh-colored precipitate with or odor obtained from casein of milk with iron containing 5 2% of ferric oxid , it is used as a n Dose, 2–10 gr (0 13–0 65 gm) 3 times daily. *Iron nucleoalbuminate, Ferrum caseinatum.*

ropyrophosphate. See *Ammonium Citro Iron pyrophosphate* **I. Ferrocyanid**, da powder or lumps obtained from ferric salts wit sium ferrocyanid , it is used as a tonic, antip and cholagog Dose, 2–5 gr. (0 13–0.32 gm. *Insoluble iron cyanid, Prussian blue, Berli Ferric ferrocyanid.* **I. Glycerinophosphate**, $C_3H_5(OH)_2 + 2H_2O$, yellow scales soluble i It is used in neurasthenia, phosphaturia, Addis ease, etc. Dose, 2 gr. (0.13 gm) 3 times da **Hydroxid.** See *Ferrum oxid. hydratum* Dict.). **I. Lactoalbuminate**, light brown partly soluble in water. Dose, 1–5 gr. (0 0 gm.). **I. Lactophosphate**, a compound c phosphate, 56%, and ferrous lactate, 44%, a g white powder used in chlorosis. Dose, (0.065–0.32 gm.). **I. and Magnesium** brown scales soluble in water. Dose, 5–10 gr.

0.65 gm.). **I. and Magnesium Sulfate**, $FeSO_4MgSO_4 + 6H_2O$, greenish-white powder used as mild chalybeate in chlorosis and anemia. Dose, 5–10 gr (0.32–0.65 gm.). **I. and Manganese Sulfate**, a light yellow crystalline powder used as a tonic and antiseptic in erysipelas, gonorrhea, etc. Dose, 1–2 gr (0.065–0.13 gm.). **I Nucleoalbuminate.** See *I.-casein.* **I Oleate**, a brownish green sticky substance containing $Fe(C_{18}H_{33}O_2)_3$. It is soluble in ether and is used as a tonic inunction. **I. Oxid, Black**, $Fe_3O_4Fe_2O_3$, brownish black powder, hematinic. Dose, 2–4 gr (0.13–0.26 gm.). Syn., *Ferrosoferric oxid, Magnetic oxid of iron, Iron ethiops.* **I. Oxid, Brown, I, Hydrated Oxid of, I., Hydrous Peroxid of, I., Hydrated Sesquioxid of** See *Ferrum oxid hydratum* (Illus. Dict.). **I. Oxid, Red**, Fe_2O_3, dense red powder soluble in acids. Syn., *Anhydrous ferric oxid, Ferric trioxid, Sesquioxid of iron* **I Oxid, Red, Saccharated**, contains 2.8% of metallic iron brown powder used as antidote for arsenic and in chlorosis, anemia, etc. Dose, 8–30 gr. (0.52–1.9 gm.) Syn., *Soluble iron, I Saccharate, I.-sugar* **I. Paranucleinate**, a nutritive preparation of casein of cows' milk containing 22% of iron and 2½% of phosphorus Dose, 5 gr (0.3 gm.) 3 times daily. Syn., *Triferrin.* **I. Peptonate**, contains 5% of red iron oxid with peptone, a fine yellow-brown powder. Dose, 2–8 gr. (0.13–0.52 gm.) **I. Perchloric.** See *Ferrum chloridum* (Illus Dict.). **I. Persulfate.** See *I. Sulfate, Ferric.* **I. Phosphate, Albuminated Effervescent**, iron phosphate with sugar, sodium bicarbonate, and tartaric acid, fine white powder, tonic and emmenagog. Dose, 60–120 gr. (4–8 gm.) **I. Phosphate, Ferric**, $Fe_4(PO_4)_3$, white powder soluble in acids; used externally in solution with dilute phosphoric acid for carious teeth Ointment 10% to 20% in carcinoma. **I. Phosphate, Soluble**, iron phosphate with sodium citrate, bright green scales, it is astringent, chalybeate, and emmenagog Dose, 5–10 gr (0.32–0.65 gm.). **I. Phosphosarcolactate.** See *Carniferrin* **I. Picrate, I Picronitrate**, greenish-yellow or red-brown crystals, antiperiodic and tonic. Dose, ¼–1 gr. (0.016–0.65 gm.). **I., Pulverized**, iron filings ground with honey until reduced to an extremely fine powder Dose, 1–5 gr. (0.06–0.3 gm.). **I. Pyrophosphate**, $Fe_4(P_2O_7)_3$, a white powder used as a mild chalybeate Dose, 2–5 gr (0.13–0.32 gm.) **I., Pyrophosphoric**, iron so finely divided that it takes fire spontaneously when exposed to the air **I. and Quinin Arsenate**, brownish-yellow powder used in malaria with anemia. Dose, $\frac{1}{18}$–$\frac{1}{8}$ gr. (0.004–0.008 gm.) several times daily Syn., *Quinin ferroarsenate* **I and Quinin Arsenite**, a compound of quinin arsenite, 60%, and ferrous arsenite, 40% A brown powder; dose, $\frac{1}{12}$–$\frac{1}{8}$ gr. (0.004–0.008 gm.) several times daily Syn., *Quinin ferroarsenite* **I. and Quinin Chlorid, Ferrous**, greenish-brown powder used as a hemostatic Dose, 10 drops of 10% solution every hour or two **I. and Quinin Chlorid, Ferric**, dark brown scales used as internal and external hemostatic. Dose, 1½–3 gr (0.097–0.119 gm.) several times daily in pills **I. and Quinin Hypophosphate**, a yellow powder used as tonic and antipyretic. Dose, 2–10 gr. (0.13–0.65 gm.). Syn., *Quinin ferrohypophosphite.* **I. and Quinin Peptonate**, brown powder used as general tonic in anemia. Dose, 1–5 gr. (0.065–0.33 gm.) 3 times daily. **I. and Quinin Valerianate**, brown masses used as a tonic in hysteria Dose, 5–10 gr. (0.32–0.65 gm.). **I. Saccharate.** See *I. Oxid, Red, Saccharated.* **I. Sesquichlorid.** See *Ferrum chloridum* (Illus Dict.) **I. Sesquioxid.** See *Ferrum oxid. hydratum* (Illus Dict.) **I. Sesquisulfate.** See *I. Sulfate, Ferric.* **I. and Sodium Disaccharate.** See *Ferrosol.* **I. and Sodium Oxalate**, $Na_3Fe(C_2O_4) + 4\frac{1}{2}H_2O$, emerald-green crystals used as an emmenagog Dose, 3–15 gr (0.2–0.97 gm.). **I. and Sodium Pyrophosphate**, $Fe_4(P_2O_7)_2Na_4P_2O_7 + 14H_2O$, whitish granules or powder used as an emmenagog Dose, 3–15 gr. (0.2–0.97 gm.) **I. and Sodium Tartrate**, brownish-black scales, tonic, astringent. Dose, 10–30 gr (0.6–1.95 gm.). **I.-somatose** See *Ferrosomatose.* **I. Succinate**, $Fe(OH)C_4H_4O_4$, amorphous reddish-brown powder, tonic and alterative, used as solvent in biliary calculi. Dose, 1 teaspoonful of the salt with 10 drops of chloroform 4 to 6 times daily. Syn., *Ferric succinate.* **I. Sugar.** See *Iron Oxid, Red, Saccharated* **I. Sulfate, Basic.** See *Ferrum subsulph.* (Illus Dict.). **I. Sulfate, Ferric**, $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$, a grayish-white powder used as a disinfectant and bactericide Syn., *Normal ferric sulfate, Iron tersulfate, I persulfate, I. sesquisulfate* **I.-tropon**, a mixture of tropon, 50%, and iron, 25% Dose, 1 small teaspoonful 3 times daily. **I. Vitellinate**, a preparation of iron and yolk of egg

Ironal,Ironol (*ī′-ron-al, -ol*) A preparation said to contain 80% of absorbable iron

Ironcosis (*ī-ron-kō′-sis*) See *Iridoncosis* (Illus. Dict.).

Irone (*ī′-rōn*) [*Iris*, a genus of plants; *one*, suffix signifying keton]. $C_{13}H_{20}O$ A substance isolated from *Iris florentina*, L., believed to be the mother-substance of the odorous constituents of orris root

Irradiation. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 Diffusion in all directions from a common center; applied to nerve impulses, stellate fractures, pains felt in some position in undemonstrable anatomic connection with an affected organ, etc.

Irremoculability (*ir-e-in-ok-u-la-bil′-it-e*) [*in*, not; *re*, again, *inoculatis*, an engrafting] Insusceptibility to contagion due to previous inoculation.

Irrhythmia (*ir ith′-me-ah*). See *Arrhythmia* (Illus. Dict.)

Irritability (See Illus Dict.) **I., Contact**, a phenomenon shown by Loeb in muscular movement by action of various salts, viz., a frog's muscle previously treated with a Na salt the anion of which precipitates Ca is excited by contact with such substances as oil, water, air, etc., unlike a normal muscle **I., Doctrine of**, that proposed by Francis Glisson (1597–1677) and maintained by Albert von Haller (1708–1777), which held that irritability is a property pertaining to all living tissue and a sufficient cause for all the phenomena of life. It was applied to pathology by Fabre, of Paris, in refuting Boerhaave's mechanical theory of inflammation. [Park]

Irvingia (*ir-vin′-je-ah*) [*Dr. Irving*, of the English Navy]. A genus of tropical trees of the order *Simarubeæ.* **I. barteri**, Hook, a species of the Gaboon region, has edible fruit—the seeds of which contain 60% of fat, dika or udika fat, introduced in 1859—from which the udika bread or Gaboon chocolate is made **I. malayana**, Oliv., a species indigenous to Cochin China, yields from the seeds caycay fat.

Isadelphia (*is-a-del′-fe-ah*) [*ἴσος*, equal; *ἀδελφός*, a brother]. A twin monstrosity in which each body is normal in the development of all essential organs but united by unimportant tissues.

Isapiol (*is-ap′-e-ol*) [*ἴσος*, equal; *apiol*]. $C_{12}H_{14}O_4$ An isomer of apiol obtained from it by action of alcoholic solution of potassa with heat It melts at 56° C. and boils at 304° C. and in physiologic properties differs but slightly from apiol.

Isarol (*ī′-ar-ol*). Ammonium sulfoichthyolate. See *Ichthyol, ammonium.*

Isatate (*is'-at-āt*). A salt of isatic acid.

Isavol. See *Isatol.*

Ischeocele (*is'-ke-o-sēl*). See *Ischiocele* (Illus. Dict.).

Ischialgia. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Ischias; Ischiasis.* **I., Landouzy's,** neuralgia of the sciatic nerve, with atrophy of the muscles of all or part of the affected leg.

Ischias, Ischiasis (*is'-ke-as, is-ke-a'-sis*). See *Ischialgia* (Illus. Dict.)

Ischiofemoral (*is-ke-o fem' or-al*) 1. Relating to the ischium and the femur 2. The adductor magnus muscle.

Ischiomenia (*is-ke-o-me'-ne-ah*). See *Ischomenia* (Illus. Dict.)

Ischiopagus. (See Illus. Dict.) **I. tetrapus,** one with four legs **I. tripus,** one with three legs

Ischiopagy (*is-ke-op' ag-e*) [ἰσχίον, the hip; πῆγνυμι, to make solid] The union of two individuals, anything which has become solid] The union of two individuals of monstrosity in which two bodies are united by the coccyges and sacra

Ischioperineal (*is-ke-o per-in-e'-al*) 1. Relating to the ischium and the perineum 2. See *Transversus perinæi,* in *Table of Muscles* (Illus. Dict.)

Ischioprostatic (*is-ke-o pros-tat'-ik*) 1. Relating to the ischium and the prostate. 2. The transversus perinæi muscle.

Ischiopubic (*is-ke o pu' bik*) Relating to the ischium and the pubes.

Ischochymia (*is-ko-ki'-me-ah*) [ἰσχειν, to suppress; χυμος, juice]. Emhorn's term for dilation of the stomach because stagnation of food is the first essential symptom of the disease and may be present without any sign of dilation.

Ischogyria (*is-ko-ji' re-ah*) [ἰσχειν, to suppress, γῦρος, a curve]. The small convolutions produced by senile atrophy. Cf. *Ischnogyria* (Illus. Dict.)

Isinglass. (See Illus. Dict.) **I., Bengal,** agar-agar **I., China, I., Chinese, I., East Indian, I., Indian,** the sounds of two species of *Polynemus* and other fish of the Indian Ocean **I., Japanese.** See under *Gelidium, Eucheuma, Gloiopeltis, Gracilaria, Sphærococcus.* **I., Russian,** ichthyocalla from *Acipenser husa* and other species **I., Samovey,** inferior Russian isinglass **I., Staple,** Russian isinglass marketed in twisted forms called staples, the different sizes of this are designated as long staple and short staple.

Island. (See Illus. Dict.) **I.s, Langerhans',** little cellular masses in the interstitial connective tissue of the pancreas subject to various interpretations Syn., *Follicular points* of J. Renaut. **I.s, Olfactory,** masses of pyramidal cells crowded together and distorted in form, discovered by Calleja in the cinerea of the trigonum olfactorium **I.s, Pander's.** See under *Rander* (Illus. Dict.).

Isoagglutinin (*is-o-ag glu'-tin-in*) [ἰσος, equal, *agglutinin*] An agglutinin in the blood of an individual capable of agglutinating the blood-corpuscles of another individual of the same species.

Isoamylacetate (*is-o am-il-as'-et-āt*) See *Amyl Acetate.*

Isoamylene (*is-o-am'-il-ēn*). See *Pental* (Illus. Dict.).

Isobodies (*is-o-bod'-iz*) [ἰσος, equal; *bodies*]. See *Isoagglutinin, Isohemolysin, Isocytolysin,* etc

Isococain (*is-o-ko' ka-in*). See *Dextracocain*

Isocreatinin (*is-o-kre-at'-in-in*). $C_4H_7N_3O$. An isomer of creatinin isolated from decomposing flesh, forming a fine yellow crystalline powder

Isocytolysin (*is-o-si-tol'-is-in*) [ἰσος, equal; κίτος, cell; λύειν, to loose]. A cytolysin from the blood of an animal, capable of acting against the cells of other animals of the same species. Cf. *Isohemolysin.*

Isodulcite (*is-o-dul'-sīt*). See *Rhamnose* (Illus. Dict.).

Isoerythroagglutinin (*is-o-er-ith-ro-ag-glu'-tin-in*). See *Isoagglutinin.*

Isogamy (*is-og'-am-e*) [ἰσος, equal; γάμος, marriage]. The production of gametes of uniform size and incapable of being distinguished as macrogametes or microgametes.

Isohemoagglutinin (*is-o-hem-o-ag-glu'-tin-in*). See *Isoagglutinin.*

Isohemolysin (*is-o-hem-ol'-is-in*) [ἰσος, equal; αἷμα, blood; λύειν, to loose]. In Ehrlich's lateral-chain theory, a hemolysin capable of acting against the blood of other animals of the same species as the one producing it, but capable of hemolizing the red blood-corpuscles only of such as have red blood corpuscle receptors very similar to or identical with the receptors of the blood giving rise to the hemolysin (Gay) Cf *Isocytolysin*

Isohydrobenzamid (*is-o-hi-dro-ben' zam-id*) See *Amarin* (Illus Dict.)

Isoidiolysin (*is-o-id-e ol' is-in*) See *Idiotolysin*

Isolactose (*is-o-lak'-tōz*) A disaccharid or true sugar formed by the action of an enzyme on lactose or milk-sugar.

Isolysin (*is-ol'-is in*) [ἰσος, equal; λύειν, to loose] A lysin produced in the blood of an animal by the blood cells of another animal of the same species

Isolysis (*is-ol'-is-is*) The hemolytic action of the blood-serum of an animal of one species upon the corpuscles of another individual of the same species

Isomaltose (*is-o-mal't' tōz*) $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ A saccharobiose formed by the action on starch of an enzyme capable of producing maltose It is not directly fermentable by yeast, is very soluble in water, is sweet, and occurs in small quantity in the urine

Isonitrosoantipyrin (*is-o ni-tro-so an-te-pi'-rin*) See *Nitrosophenyl dimethylpyrazol.*

Isopilocarpin (*is-o pil-o kar' pin*). An alkaloid from jaborandi isomeric with pilocarpin and similar to it in physiologic effect but weaker

Isopral (*is'-o-pral*) Trichlorisopropyl alcohol. A hypnotic substance with odor of camphor

Isoprene (*is'-o-prēn*) C_5H_8. A product of the fractional distillation of caoutchoucin or eupion discovered by Greville Williams, with strong acids it is converted into caoutchouc. It is found as a constituent of oil of turpentine.

Isoterebentene (*is-o-ter-e-ben'-tēn*). See *Dipentene* (Illus. Dict.).

Isotonic (*is-o-ton'-ik*) [ἰσος, equal; τόνος, tension]. 1. Having uniform tension or tonicity 2 Applied to a solution of equal density, as the blood or some other fluid taken as a standard. Cf. *Hypertonic, Hypotonic.* **I. Salt Solution,** one having the same osmotic tension as the blood-serum; a 0.9% or "normal salt solution."

Isotonicity (*is-o-ton-is'-it-e*). 1. Same as *Isotonia* (Illus. Dict.) 2. Equality of osmotic pressure in different fluids

Isotoxin (*is-o-toks'-in*) [ἰσος, equal; τοξικόν, poison]. A toxin elaborated in the blood of an animal and toxic for animals of the same species.

Isotropy (*is-ot'-ro pe*) [ἰσος, equal; τροπή, turning]. 1. The condition of having equal or uniform properties throughout 2. In embryology, Pflüger's term for absence of predetermined axes.

Issaeff's Period of Resistance. See under *Resistance.*

Isthmocholosis (*is-mo-kol-o'-sis*) [ἰσθμός, neck; χολή, bile]. Angina accompanied with bilious disorder.

Isthmopyra (*is-mo-pi'-rah*) [ἰσθμός, neck; πῦρ, fire]. Inflammation of the mucosa of the fauces. Syn., *Pyronchone; Pyrongone.*

Isthmus. (See Illus. Dict.) **I., Guyon's,** narrowing

and prolongation of the internal os uteri, which thus forms a small canal; it is not pathologic. **I., Haller's.** See *Fretum of Haller* (Illus. Dict.). **I. hepatis.** See *Pons hepatis* (Illus. Dict.). **I., Müller's,** the os uteri internum. **I. prosencephali.** See *Neck, Cephalic.* **I. rhombencephali,** His' name for a neck like region caudad of the mesencephal in the early fetal brain of man, the cat, and perhaps other mammals. **I. tubæ Eustachii,** the narrowest portion of the cartilaginous part of the eustachian tube. **I., Vieussens'.** See *Annulus ovalis* (Illus Dict.)

Isutan (*ĭs'-u-tan*). A proprietary compound said to consist of bismuth, resorcin, and tannic acid; used in diarrhea of children Dose, 1–3 gr (0 065–0.2 gm) every 2 hours. Syn, *Bismutan.*

Itch. (See Illus. Dict.) **I., Animal, I., Cat, I., Cattle,** mange. **I., Bedouin.** See under *Bedouin* (Illus Dict.). **I, Coolie,** a superficial vesicular dermatitis confined entirely to the lower extremities, caused by the larvæ of *Uncinaria duodenalis* It is endemic in Assam and other [illegible] the laborers in tea-gardens and in damp soil Syn, *Ground itch, Water-itch, Water-pox, Water-sores, Sore-feet of coolies, Panigbao* (Assam) **I., Cuban,** a disease supposed to be a mild form of smallpox introduced by soldiers returning from the Cuban war. **I., Dhobie,** a form of ringworm locating itself under the arms and between the legs when the skin is moist, very trouble some to soldiers in the tropics. Syn., *Manila itch* **I., Frost,** pruritus hiemalis. **I., Ground.** See *I, Coolie* **I., Lumbermen's, I., Prairie, I, Swamp.** See *Army Itch* (Illus. Dict.) **I, Manila** See *I, Dhobie.* **I., Rank,** scabies papuliformis **I., Rocky,** scabies pustulenta **I., Sheep,** scabies pecorina. **I., Sugar-bakers',** impetiginous eczema of the hands due to action of sugar on the skin **I., Washerwoman's,** eczema lotricum See under *Washerwoman* (Illus Dict) **I., Water.** See *I, Coolie* **I., Watery,** scabies lymphatica.

Itchol (*ĭtch'-ol*) An ointment said to consist of lanolin and vaselin, each 420 gm, iodoform 45 gm., glycerin 32 gm, phenol 24 gm., oils of eucalyptus and lavender, each 12 gm

Iter. (See Illus. Dict.) **I. ad quartum ventriculum,** the aqueduct of Sylvius. **I. femineum,** the perineum **I. seminarium,** the vas deferens **I. urinæ, I. urinarium,** the urinary passages.

Iteral (*ĭt'-ur-al*) [*iter,* a way]. Relating to a passage particularly the sylvian aqueduct.

Ithycyphes, Ithycyphos (*ĭth-e-sī'-fēz, -fos*) [ἰθυκυφής, curved directly outward]. Having a backward angular projection of the spinal column.

Itinerarium (*ī-tin-er-a'-rī-um*) [*iter,* a way] A lithotomy staff.

Itrol (*ĭt'-rol*) Citrate of silver See under *Silver.*

Itrosyl (*ĭt'-ro-sil*) Concentrated nitrous ether.

Ittrium (*ĭt'-rī um*). See *Yttrium* (Illus Dict.)

Iulophorous (*ī-u-lof'-or-us*) [ἰούλος, an ament; φορεῖν, to bear] Amentaceous; bearing catkins.

Ivain (*ī'-va-in*) [*iva.* Latin name of *Achillea moschata*]. $C_{24}H_{42}O_4$ A bitter substance obtained from *Achillea moschata,* Jacq, forming a yellow mass insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol

Iva-oil (*ī'-vah-oil*) A blue-green, volatile oil, of strong penetrating smell and taste of peppermint, obtained from iva, *Achillea moschata,* Jacq, by v. Planta, sp gr 0.934 at 15° C, boils at 170° C Its principal constituent is ivaol

Ivaol (*ī'-vah-ol*). $C_{10}H_{20}O$ A pale yellow oily liquid of bitter taste and pleasant smell, the principal constituent of iva-oil (*q. v.*)

Ivory. (See Illus. Dict.) **I., Decalcified,** ivory treated with acid and deprived of inorganic constituents. **I., Vegetable,** the ripe seeds of *Phytelephas macrocarpa,* R et P

Ixodic (*iks-od'-ik*) [*Ixodes,* a genus of ticks] Due to or derived from ticks

Ixodin (*iks'-od-in*) [*Ixodes,* a genus of ticks]. A species of ferment found in an extract of wood-ticks obtained by Sabbatini by means of a physiologic salt solution This substance injected intravenously in large quantities reduces blood pressure and arrests cardiac action.

J

Jaborandi. (See Illus. Dict.) **J. mano,** in Brazil, *Piper mollicomum,* Kunth.

Jaborandin (*jab-o-ran'-din*). Synonym of *Pilocarpin.*

Jaboridin (*jab or'-id-in*) $C_{10}H_{12}N_2O_3$ An oxidation-product of pilocarpin

Jacaranda. (See Illus. Dict.) **J. procera,** Spr., a species indigenous to South America, furnishes Caraiba bark, used in diarrhea and dysentery. The leaves are tonic, diaphoretic, and diuretic, and used in gonorrhea, gout, etc. It contains the alkaloid carobin, carobic acid, steacarobic acid, carobon, resin, and tannin.

Jacksonian (*jak-so'-ne-an*). Described by John Hughlings Jackson; *e. g.,* Jacksonian epilepsy.

Jaculiferous (*jak-u-lif'-ur-us*) [*jaculum,* a dart; *ferre,* to bear]. Prickly, bearing spines.

Jadari [Arabic]. Smallpox.

Jagulaway Balsam. See under *Balsam.*

Jalap. (See Illus. Dict.) **J., Fusiform, J., Indian, J., Light, J., Male, J., Woody, J.-stalks, J. Tops,** the roots of *Ipomœa turpethum,* R. Br.

Jalapinol (*jakap'-in-ol*). $C_{16}H_{30}O_3(+\frac{1}{2}H_2O)$ A crystalline decomposition product of jalapin; melts at 62.5° C., soluble in alcohol and ether.

Jalapinolate (*jal-ap' in-o-lāt*). A salt of jalapinolic acid ($C_{16}H_{30}O_3$).

Jambosin (*jam'-boz-in*) [*Schambu,* East Indian name] $C_{10}H_{15}NO_3$. A crystalline substance from jambosa, the root of *Eugenia jambos,* L.

Jamieson's Salve. Lanolin, 3 parts; oil of sweet almond, ½ part; distilled water, ½ part. A base for eye ointments.

Janitor (*jan'-it-or*) [L., doorkeeper]. The pylorus. **Janitores marsupii,** the marsupial bones.

Japaconin (*jap-ak'-on-in*). $C_{28}H_{41}NO_{10}$. A decomposition-product of japaconitin.

Japaconitin (*jap-ak-on'-it-in*). $C_{66}H_{88}N_2O_{21}$. A base; the most poisonous of the known aconite alkaloids. It is obtained from *Aconitum japonicum,* Decne. On saponification it splits up into benzoic acid and japaconin.

Jasminum. (See Illus. Dict.) **J. sambac,** Ait., bela, zambac, Arabian jasmine, a twining shrub of Asia and Africa; the flowers, mogra flowers, are used as a lactifuge and to give fragrance to tea; they yield oil of jasmine; the poisonous root is stomachic.

Jasper (*jas'-pur*) [*iaspis*]. A compact variety of quartz once held in high repute as a cardiac and stomachic stimulant and remedy in epilepsy.

Jaswa [Siberian] Local name of anthrax

Jatamansi Root. See *Nardostachys jatamansi.*

Jatropha. (See Illus Dict.) **J. curcas,** L., tungshû, indigenous to the American tropics, cultivated in Africa and India, contains an acrid sap, the leaves are purgative and alterative, the seeds are known as Barbadoes nuts (*q. v.*). **J. gossypifolia,** L., the tua-tua plant indigenous to South America, West Indies, and Africa, has purgative leaves used in colic and bilious affections. It is highly extolled in Venezuela as a cure for leprosy and has been transplanted to Honolulu under the auspices of the United States government for experimentation there

Jaundice. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn, *Icterus flavus; Iverus, Overflow of the bile, Lexoli morbus; Yellows, Cholosis; Choloplania, Cholemia, Dermatocholosis; Ictertia; I flava, Ileus flavus,* [illegible] *Ileus luteoides, Morbus arquatus* **J. Acholuric,** **J., Akathektic,** a name given by Liebermeister to the majority of cases usually classified as hematogenous icterus, but which he holds to be due to a disturbed activity of the liver-cells which in consequence of injury lose their ability to secrete bile in the direction of the bile ducts, a consequence of which is the diffusion of the bile into the blood-vessels and lymph-vessels of the liver. Syn, *Diffusion icterus, Functional jaundice* [Kehr]. **J., Black, of the Tyrol,** an endemic disease, due, according to Melnikow-Raswedenkow, to *Echinococcus alveolaris.* He proposes the name *Alveolar echinococcus disease.* **J., Budd's.** See *Disease, Rokitansky's* (Illus Dict.) **J., Catarrhal,** that due to catarrhal inflammation of the gall-bladder and bile-ducts. **J., Functional.** See *J., Acathectic* **J., Green,** that in which the discoloration of the skin is green or olive colored. Syn., *Icterus viridis.* **J., Hemapheic** See *Icterus, Urobilin* (Illus Dict.). **J., Hematohepatogenous,** combined hematogenous and hepatogenous jaundice. Syn, *Toxemic jaundice.* **J., Lead,** the earthy yellow hue of the skin in saturnine cachexia. **J., Malignant.** 1. Icterus gravis. 2 A common disease of dogs in South Africa due to a hematozoan parasite transmitted by the dog tick, *Hemaphysalis Leachi* **J., Murphy's Law of,** jaundice due to gall stone is always preceded by color [illegible] jaundice due to malignant disease, or catarrh of the [illegible] preceded by colic **J. of the Newborn.** See *Icterus neonatorum* (Illus. Dict.) **J., Obstructive,** that due to permanent obstruction of the common bile-duct. It is persistent and deep, and accompanied by irritability, depression, and later coma, delirium or convulsions, a slow pulse, and subcutaneous hemorrhages **J., Paradoxic,** Addison's disease. **J., Red,** a nonfebrile diffused redness of the skin **J., Retention.** See *J., Obstructive.* **J., Saturnine,** lead jaundice. **J., Simple,** catarrhal jaundice. **J., Urobilin.** See under *Icterus* (Illus. Dict.). **J., Vernal,** mild catarrhal jaundice occurring oftenest in spring and fall because of the atmospheric changes

Javanin, Javanina (*jav'-an in, jav-an-e'-nah*). An alkaloid obtained by Hesse from Java cahsaya bark.

Jaw. (See Illus. Dict.) **J., Big,** actinomycosis of cattle. **J., Phossy,** necrosis of the jaw produced in those who work in phosphorus, as in match factories. Syn, *Phossy mouth.* **J.-pier,** the os quadratum or hinge segment of the reptilian mandible, it becomes the incus or anvil bone of mammals. **J., Pig,** abnormal prominence of the upper jaw and enlargement of the teeth in the horse **J., Wolf,** cleft palate.

Jecorin. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A proprietary substitute for cod liver oil, said to contain calcium chlorhydrophosphate 0 1 gm, lactic acid 0 05 gm, phosphoric acid 0.6 gm., bromin 0.01 gm, iodin 0 01 gm, ferrous iodid 0.075 gm., to each tablespoonful of the preparation

Jecorol (*jek'-or-ol*). A proprietary preparation said to consist of the active constituents of cod-liver oil, and offered as a substitute for it.

Jejunity (*je-ju'-ni-te*) [*jejunus,* empty]. Fasting, hunger

Jejunoileum (*je-ju-no-il'-e-um*) [*jejunus,* dry; *ileon,* to roll] That part of the small intestine extending from the jejunum to the duodenum

Jejunotomy (*je-ju not'-o-me*) [*jejunus,* dry, empty, *τεμειν,* to cut]. Partial excision of the jejunum

Jell (*jel*) [*gelare,* to freeze] The precipitation of colloidal solutions.

Jelloid (*jel'-oid*). A form of pill coated with jujube mass.

Jelly. (See Illus. Dict.) **J., Bacterial,** the gelatinous matrix which causes certain bacteria to adhere to one another in masses or pellicles. See *Zoogloea* (Illus. Dict.). **J.-leaf,** the mucilaginous leaf of *Sida rhombifolia,* L., used in making poultices **J., Oat,** a dietetic preparation used in infant feeding It is prepared by soaking 4 ounces of coarse oatmeal in a quart of cold water for 12 hours The mixture is then boiled down to 1 pint and allowed to cool. **J of the Umbilical Cord.** See *Wharton's Jelly* (Illus Dict.)

Jendrássik's Maneuver [Ernst, b. in Hungary, 1858] Interlocking of the [illegible] the hands, to fa[illegible]

Jequiritic (*jek'-wi-it-ik*). Relating to or due to jequirity

Jequiritol (*jek'-wi-it-ol*) A sterile solution of abrin (see Illus Dict.) used in corneal affections

Jerk. (See Illus. Dict.) **J., Achilles-, J., Heel-tendon,** extension of the toes elicited on irritating the sole of the foot. See *Reflex, Babinski's*

Jervate (*ner'-vāt*) A salt of jervic acid

Jervia (*ner'-ve-ah*) See *Jervin* (Illus. Dict.)

Jez's Antityphoid Extract An extract obtained from thymus gland, spleen, bone-marrow, bram, and spinal cord of rabbits immunized by frequent inoculations with cultures of typhoid bacilli, this is triturated in a solution of sodium chlorid, alcohol, glycerin, and a minute quantity of carbolic acid, a more recent formula contains peptone.

Jinked (*jinkd*). In veterinary practice, sprained in the back.

Joannesia (*jo an-e'-se-ah*) [*John the Baptist*]. A euphorbiaceous genus of plants of one species, **J. princeps,** Vell, of Brazil; the fruit-hulls are astringent and used to stupefy fish, the purgative seeds (see *Anda*) are rich in fat, yielding oil of anda.

Johimbin (*yo him'-bin*) See *Yohimbin.*

Joint. (See Illus Dict.) 2. See *Articulation* **J., Ball-and-Socket.** See *Enarthrosis* and *Diarthrosis* (Illus. Dict.) **J.-bodies, J.-mice.** See *Arthrolith.* **J., Brodie's,** hysteric arthroneuralgia. **J., Chopart's,** the mediotarsal articulation; the line of articulation which separates the astragalus and os calcis from the remaining tarsal bones **J., Coxofemoral,** the hip-joint **J s, Doubling of the.** Synonym of *Rickets* **J., False.** See *Articulation, False* **J., Flail.** See under *Flail* (Illus. Dict.) **J., Ginglymoid,** ginglymus. See under *Diarthrosis* (Illus. Dict.). **J., Glid-**

ing, arthrodia. See under *Diarthrosis* (Illus. Dict.). **J., Hinge**, ginglymus **J., Hysteric**, pseudarthritis. **J., Immovable**, synarthrosis. **J., Irritable**, sudden giving way of a joint, usually the knee, with pain, tenderness, and effusion due to some previous injury (occurring perhaps months before). **J., Lisfranc's**, the tarsometatarsal articulations; so named because the line of incision in his amputation of the foot passes through them. **J.s, Nodosity of.** Synonym of *Osteoarthritis.* **J., Pivot.** See *Cyclarthrosis* (Illus. Dict.). **J, Planiform**, arthrodia. See under *Diarthrosis* (Illus Dict.). **J., Screw-hinged, J., Spiral**, a form of ginglymus in which the motion is slightly spiral, as at the elbow. **J., Stiff**, ankylosis. **J., Synovial**, a movable joint lubricated with synovia. **J., Talocrural**, the ankle-joint. **J., Wheel-and-Axle**, cyclarthrosis.

Jones' (Robert, of Liverpool) **Method** of treating fractures of the elbow-joint. It consists in placing the arm in a position of acute flexion and retaining it in this position without passive motion until complete consolidation results.

Jovialis (*jo-ve-a'-lis*) [L., belonging to Jupiter]. Containing tin.

Judam (Ar.). Leprosy.

Jugale (*ju'-gal-e*) [*jugum*, a yoke; pl., *jugalia*]. Same as *Jugal point.*

Jugate (*ju'-gāt*) [*jugum*, a height, a yoke]. 1. Having ridges. 2 Coupled together; yoked.

Jugulate (*ju'-gu-lāt*) [*jugulare*, to cut the throat]. To check or stop any process promptly.

Jugum. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A ridge. **Juga cerebralia**, the elevations on the inner surface of the cranial bones between the impressiones digitatæ. **J. petrosum.** See *Eminence, Arcuate.*

Juice. (See Illus. Dict.) **J., Enteric**, intestinal juice. **J., Lapidific**, the name given by writers of the seventeenth century to a supposed fluid believed to give rise to fossils.

Juliferous, Juliflorous (*ju-lif'-ur-us, -flo-rus*) [L., *julifer us*]. Bearing catkins; amentaceous.

Julus (*ju'-lus*) [ἰούλος, a catkin; pl., *juli*]. A catkin, an ament.

Jumbul. See *Jambul* (Illus. Dict.).

Jumentous (*ju-men'-tus*) [*jumentum*, a beast of burden]. Like a beast of burden; horse-like, applied to the odor of urine

Jumping. (See Illus. Dict.) **J. Frenchmen.** See *Jumpers* (Illus. Dict.). **J.-sickness**, a form of choromania. See *Jumpers.*

Junciform (*jun'-si-form*) [*juncus*, a rush]. Rushlike.

Jurubebin (*ju-ru-bē'-bin*). An alkaloid found by Peckolt in fruit of *Solanum insidiosum*, Mart.

Justo (*jus'-to*) [ablative of *justum*, that which is right]. **J. major**, more than is right; larger in all dimensions than normal, applied to a pelvis. **J. minor**, abnormally small.

Justus' Blood Test. See under *Syphilis.*

Juxtaarticular (*juks-tah-ar-tik'-u-lar*) [*juxta*, near; *articulus*, joint]. Near a joint

Juxtangina (*jukst-an-ji'-nah*) [*juxta*, near; *angina*]. Laryngitis with angina.

K

Kafta, Kat (*kaf'-tah, kahs*) [African]. The leaves of *Catha edulis*, which are used largely in Africa as a stimulant.

Kainogenesis (*ka-in-o-jen'-e-sis*) [καινός, new, fresh; γένεσις, generation]. A renewal or improvement by infusion of fresh material.

Kairin. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *K. methyl; Kairin M.; Oxyhydromethylchinolin.* **K. Ethyl, Kairin A,** $C_9H_{10}(C_2H_5)NO$. HCl, recommended as antipyretic in doses of 8–25 gr. (0.5–1 gm.). Syn., *Oxychinolinethylhydrad.*

Kakatrophy. See *Cacotrophy* (Illus. Dict.).

Kakerlak (*kak'-ur-lak*) [Polynesian]. An albino.

Kakerlakism (*kak-ur-lak'-izm*). Albinism.

Kaki (*kak'-e*). The fruit of *Diospyros kaki*, L. fil. Japanese persimmon; used in vomiting of pregnancy and in diarrhea.

Kakidrosis (*kak-id-ro'-sis*) [κακός, bed; ἱδρώς, sweat]. Fetid perspiration.

Kakodyl (*kak'-o-dil*). See *Cacodyl* (Illus. Dict.). **K.-therapy**, the remedial use of kakodyl preparations.

Kakous (*kak'-us*). See *Cagot* (Illus. Dict.).

Kala-azar (*kah'-la-az-ar*). An obscure fatal disease prevalent in Assam, the first stage of which is irregularly intermittent, remittent, or continued fever, which is followed by continuous fever of a low type. It is believed by Giles to be due to the effects of uncinariasis upon a population poisoned by malaria.

Kalaf (*kal'-af*). A medicinal fluid obtained from leaves of *Salix capensis*, Thunb.

Kaligenous (*kal-ij'-en-us*) [*kali*, potash; *genere*, to produce]. Yielding potash.

Kalmia. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A genus of ericacious shrubs; the leaves of *K. angustifolia*, L., and *K. latifolia*, L., contain andromedotoxin, and when eaten by partridges are said to render the flesh of these birds poisonous.

Kamalin (*kam'-al-in*). See *Rottlerin.*

Kameela, Kamela, Kamila. See *Kamala* (Illus. Dict.).

Kampf's Doctrine of Infarctus. See under *Infarctus.*

Kangri-burn (*kan'-gri*). A squamous epithelioma frequent on the skin of the abdomen and thighs of the natives of Kashmir and attributed to the irritation caused by charcoal heaters worn beneath the clothing in cold weather.

Kaolinosis (*ka-ol-in-o'-sis*). A pneumoconiosis occurring in workers in kaolin.

Kara-kurt. The Tartar name for the poisonous spider, *Latrodectus tredecemguttatus*, var. *erebus.*

Kariolysis. See *Karyolysis.*

Kariorrhexis. See *Karyorrhexis.*

Karnoid (*kar'-noid*) [*cara*, flesh; εἶδος, likeness]. Applied to powdered preparations of meat and the patented process by which raw comminuted meat is dried in sterilized air not exceeding 100° F.

Karnosin (*kar-no'-sin*) See *Carnosin.*

Karyaster (*kar-e-as'-tur*) [καρυον, nucleus; ἀστήρ, a star] The radiate arrangement of the chromosome during karyokinesis Syn., *Aster.*

Karyenchyma (*kar-e-en'-ke-mah*) [κάρυον, nucleus; ἐγχεῖν, to pour in] The clear ground-substance occupying the meshes of the nuclear reticulum. Syn., *Karyolymph, Nuclear sap*

Karyochromatophil (*kar-e-o-kro-mat'-o-fil*) [κάρυον, nucleus; χρώμα, color, φίλειν, to love]. 1. Having a stainable nucleus 2 A stainable nucleus.

Karyochrome. See *Caryochrome.*

Karyogamy (*kar-e-og'-am-e*) [κάρυον, nucleus; γάμος, marriage] A conjugation of cells characterized by a fusion of the nuclei. Cf *Plastogamy.*

Karyoklasis (*kar-e-ok'-las-is*) [κάρυον, nucleus; κλάσις, a breaking]. See *Karyorrhexis*

Karyolymph (*kar'-e-o-limf*) See *Karyenchyma.*

Karyomicrosoma (*kar-e-o-mik-ro-so'-mah*). See *Nucleo-microsomata*, under *Nucleoplasm* (Illus Dict.)

Karyomite (*kar'-e-o-mit*) See *Chromosome* (Illus Dict.)

Karyon (*kar'-e-on*) [κάρυον, nut] The cell-nucleus.

Karyophage (*kar'-e-of-aj*) See *Karyophagus.*

Karyophagus (*kar-e-of'-ag-us*) [κάρυον, nucleus, φαγεῖν, to eat, pl, *karyophagi*]. A cytozoon which destroys the nucleus of the infected cell

Karyoplasm. (See Illus Dict) 2 The more fluid material in the meshes of the chromoplasm.

Karyorrhexis (*kar-e-or-ek'-sis*) [κάρυον, nucleus; ῥῆξις, rupture]. Fragmentation or splitting up of the nucleus into a number of chromatin particles which become scattered in the cytoplasm, it occurs in the cells of the disappearing follicles of the ovary.

Karyota (*kar-e-o'-tah*) [καρυον, nucleus] Nucleated cells.

Karyotheca (*kar-e-o-the'-ka*) [κάρυον, nut; θήκη, case]. Nuclear membrane

Kasagra (*kas ag'-ra*) A proprietary preparation of cascara sagrada.

Kasena (*kas'-e-nah*). An aromatic preparation of cascara and senna. Dose, 5–10 c c

Kassuende. The East African name for syphilis.

Kasyl (*kas'-il*). A germicide said to consist of creosol and green soap.

Kat. See *Kafta*

Katabolin (*kat-ab'-o-lin*). See *Catabolin*

Katalase (*kat'-a-laz*). See *Milk-catalase.*

Katalysation (*kat-al-i-za'-shun*). The act or process of catalysis (Illus Dict.)

Katalyzator (*kat-al-i-za'-tor*). See *Catalyser.*

Kataphasia. See *Cataphasia* (Illus Dict.).

Kataphoria (*kat-ah-fo'-re-ah*) [κατά, down; φορός, tending]. A tendency of both eyes to assume too low a plane.

Katatropia (*kat-ah-tro'-pe-ah*) [κατα, down; τρόπος, a turn]. An actual turning of both eyes downward.

Katchenko's Cell-nodules. See under *Nodules.*

Katelectrotonus (*kat-el-ek-trot'-on-us*) 1. See *Catelectrotonus* (Illus. Dict.). 2. The blocking of cations.

Katex (*kat'-eks*). An abbreviation of kathode excitation.

Katharmon (*kath-ar'-mon*) A colorless antiseptic for internal and external use, said to contain *Hydrastis canadensis*, L, root of *Phytolacca decandra*, L., *Thymus vulgaris*, L., *Mentha arvensis*, L, concentrated extract of *Hamamelis virginiana*, L, and chemically pure salicylous and boric acids.

Katharol (*kath'-ar-ol*). A solution of hydrogen peroxid.

Kathetometer (*kath-et om'-et-ur*) [κάθετος, a plumbline; μέτρον, a measure]. (See Illus Dict.) 2. An apparatus for use in craniometry

Kathin (*kath'-in*). Same as *Celastrin* (1).

Kathrein (*kath'-re-in*). The proprietary name for carbon tetrachlorid as placed on the market by certain German chemists as a nonexplosive substitute for benzene and naphtha.

Katipo (*kat'-ip-o*). The Australian name for two poisonous spiders, *Latrodectus scelio* and *L. hasselti*

Katochus (*kat o' kus*) [κατοχος, catalepsy] An unconscious condition, resembling sleep with open eyes, observed in intermittent fever, etc

Kawa (*kah'-wah*). See *Kava* (Illus. Dict).

Kawain, Kawin (*kah'-wa in, kah'-win*) See *Methysticin* (Illus. Dict).

Kédani-disease. A disease common in Japan due to inoculation with *Proteus hauseri* by the bite of a mite called kédani The symptoms resemble those of abdominal typhus

Keel. (See Illus. Dict) 2. The pron[illegible] bone in the sternum of carinate birds, [illegible] clavicle of reptiles, but not a separate bone. Syn, *Carina.* **K.-breast.** See *Breast, Chicken* (Illus Dict.).

Keeley Cure. See under *Cure*

Kefir (*kaf'-fir*) See *Kefyr* and *Koumiss* (Illus. Dict) **K., Arsenical,** a combination of kefir with Fowler's solution **K., Iodo-,** a combination of kefir with sodium iodid

Kelene (*kel' en*) Purified ethyl chlorid

Keloid. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn, *Chelis; Cheloma, Kelos, Keloides, Cancroma* **K, Cicatricial, K. of Cicatrices, K, Consecutive, K., False, K. of Scars, K., Spurious, K., Traumatic,** a keloid forming around a preexisting cicatrix.

Keloplasty (*kel o-plas'-ti*) See *Chiloplasty* (Illus Dict.).

Kelosomia (*kel-o so'-me-ah*) See *Celosomia* (Illus. Dict.)

Kelpion (*kelp'-e-on*) [*kelp*, seaweed yielding iodin] An ointment containing iodin which is volatilized when the ointment is warmed

Kenesthesia, Kenæsthesia (*ken-es-the'-ze-ah*). See *Cenesthesia*

Kenyah Dart Poison See *Antiaris* (Illus Dict.).

Keratitis. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Leontiasis conjunctulata; Keratodeitis.* **K. arborescens, K., Dendritic, K., Furrow, K., Mycotic,** a superficial form attributed to a specific organism and characterized by a line of infiltration of the corneal tissue near the surface and developing later into an arborescent formation **K., Aspergillus.** See *Aspergilluskeratitis* **K., Band-shaped, K., Bandolet, K., Trophic.** See *K., Ribbon-like* (Illus Dict). **K., Bullous,** a condition marked by the formation of one or more large vesicles on the cornea **K., Desiccative.** See *K. e lagophthalmo.* **K. e lagophthalmo,** a form occurring in lagophthalmus due to drying of the cornea from exposure without lubrication Syn, *K., Desiccative, K. xerotica.* **K., Oyster-shucker's,** a form due to corneal traumatism from pieces of embedded oyster-shell. **K., Pneumococcous,** that due to invasion of pneumococci. **K., Sclerosing,** an interstitial form associated with scleritis. **K. xerotica.** See *K. e lagophthalmo*

Keratoangioma (*ker-at-o-an-ji-o'-mah*) See *Angiokeratoma* (Illus. Dict.).

Keratocentesis (*ker-at-o-sen-te'-sis*) [κέρας, cornea; κέντησις, a pricking]. Corneal puncture.

Keratocone, Keratoconus (*ker-at-o-kōn, ker-at-o-ko'-nus*). See under *Keratoglobus* (Illus. Dict.).

Keratocricoid (*ker-at-o-kri'-koid*) [κέρας, horn; κρικοειδής, ring-shaped]. The posterior cricothyroid muscle.

Keratogenesis (*ker-at-o-jen'-e-sis*) [κέρας, horn; γενναν,

to produce]. The formation of horny material or growths.

Keratohelcosis (*ker-at-o-hel-kō'-sis*) [κερας, cornea; ελκωσις, ulceration] Ulceration of the cornea.

Keratohyal (*ker-at-o-hī'-al*) [κερας, horn; υαλος, glass]. Relating to a cornu of the hyoid bone

Keratohyaline (*ker-at-o-hī'-al ēn*). Both horny and hyaline in structure.

Keratoid. (See Illus. Dict.) In the plural, **Keratoides.** See *Canals, Recklinghausen's* (Illus. Dict.)

Keratolysis. (See Illus. Dict.) **K. neonatorum.** See *Dermatitis exfoliativa neonatorum*, and *Disease, Ritter's* (Illus. Dict.).

Keratoma. (See Illus. Dict.) **K. hereditarium palmare et plantare,** congenital ichthyosis confined to the palmar and plantar surfaces.

Keratometry (*ker-at-om'-et-re*) [κερας, cornea; μετρον, measure] The measurement of curves of the cornea

Keratophagia (*ker-at-of-a-je' ah*) [κερας, horn, φαγειν, to eat] See *Onychomycosis* (Illus. Dict.).

Keratosis (See Illus. Dict.) **K. circumscripta.** See *Cornu cutaneum* (Illus. Dict.). **K. diffusa epidermica intrauterina.** Same as *Ichthyosis congenita* or *Seborrhœa squamosa neonatorum* (Illus. Dict.) **K. linguæ.** See *Ichthyosis linguæ* (Illus. Dict.). **K. pharyngis.** See *Hyperkeratosis lacunaris pharyngis.* **K. palmaris,** that affecting the palmar surfaces **K. pigmentosa** See *Verruca senilis* (Illus. Dict.) **K. of the Tonsils** See *Hyperkeratosis lacunaris pharyngis* **K. universalis multiformis,** Lewin's name for pityriasis rubra pilaris

Keraunics (*ker-awn'-iks*) [κεραίνος, thunder] The branch of physics treating of heat and electricity

Kestin (*kes'-tin*) A proprietary antiseptic and deodorant said to contain trimitrophenol, ammonium chlorid, orthoboric acid, and formic aldehyd

Key. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A device for making and breaking an electric circuit 3 In a system of classification a table containing the principal divisions and their distinguishing characteristics 4 See *Samara* (Illus. Dict.) **K, Du Bois-Reymond's,** an electric switch by means of which the circuit may be either closed or the current short circuited. **K., Tetanizing.** See *K., Du Bois-Reymond's*

Khamsin (*kam' sin*) [*khâmsin* (Egyptian), fifty, referring to the fifty days between the Coptic Easter and Pentecost] A local dry south-southwest wind of Egypt which occurs between the end of February and the end of April It lasts from two to four days and brings clouds of fine sand with it from the desert. This sand not only obscures the sun like a dense fog, but irritates the eyes and nasal mucous membrane, gets into the clothes, and penetrates into closed rooms During spring the khamsin is a dry hot wind, the thermometer rising, according to Canney, to 100° or even 108° F, but when the south or southwest winds occur at Cairo in autumn and winter, they are colder (cold khamsin) [Webei.] Cf. *Harmattan, Mistral, Simoon, Sirocco, Solano, Fœhn, Norther.*

Khanhog [refusing food] Vernacular name in India for trypanosomiasis.

Khusk-zahurbad [dry blood-poisoning]. A vernacular name in India for trypanosomiasis.

Khuther (*ku'-thur*) [South African] The leguminous plant, *Lotus arabicus*, L., reported during the South African war as very poisonous for cattle, sheep, and goats when young, but a good fodder plant when the seeds are ripe. Cf *Lotusin*

Kibisitome (*ki-bis-it-ōm*) [κίβισις, a pouch; τέμνειν, to cut]. A cystitome.

Kidney. (See Illus. Dict.) **K., Butter.** See *K., Fatty* (Illus. Dict.). **K., Chronically Contracted, K., Cirrhotic, K., Coarse.** See *K., Arteriosclerotic* (Illus. Dict.). See *Sign, Konig's.* **K, Confluent,** a single kidney formed by fusion of twin kidneys or other congenital malformation. **K. Extracts.** See *Oporenin, Renaden, Renes,* etc. **K., Formad's,** the elongated and enlarged kidney of chronic alcoholism. **K., Massage,** a state of uremia and renal incompetence due to improper massage of the kidney. **K., Movable, Frank's Rule Regarding:** "With the patient lying on the back, the surgeon, standing on the right side places the four fingers of his left hand beneath the hollow of the loin below the twelfth rib. The thumb in front encircles the abdomen just below the costal arch, but without exercising any pressure. The patient is then directed to draw a full breath. Immediately before expiration the surgeon begins to grasp the loin, and follows the liver as it recedes up below the ribs. If with the right hand a kidney can be felt lying below the grasp of the left hand, this organ is pathologically movable If the right hand presses on this tumor, while the left hand relaxes its grasp gradually, the tumor can be felt to slip suddenly between the fingers and thumb, and to disappear upward. On the other hand, a kidney which descends so that only its lower half can be felt, but which moves back to its place on expiration, is physiologically movable" [J. Scott-Riddell.] **K.-pad,** an elastic bandage fitted with a pad and used in the mechanical treatment of movable kidney **K., Sacculated,** a condition due to nephrydrosis and absorption of the chief part of the kidney, leaving the irregularly expanded capsule.

Kiesselbach's Place. See under *Place.*

Kikekunemalo (*ki-ke-ku-ne-mah'-lo*) A gum-resin similar to copal, believed to be a form of chibou (*q. v.*) (Illus. Dict.)

Kikis (*ki' kis*) [Malay] Ichthyosis

Kil. A Russian product similar to emol containing silica, aluminium, ferric oxid, and carbonates of lime and magnesium The white sticky mass formed when it is mixed with water is used by the natives for soap. It is used as an ointment base

Kilocalory (*kil-o-kal'-or-e*). See *Calory, Great.*

Kilos (*ki'-los*) [χειλος, a lip, a rim] Stroud's name for the thin zone of nervous substance which forms the transition between the substantial parietes and the metatela in the brain of the cat. Syn., *Valvula semilunaris; Postvelum*

Kinematograph (*kin-e-mat'-o-graf*) [κινημα, a motion; γραφειν, to write]. 1 See *Biograph.* 2. A machine which passes under the fingers of the blind a series of reliefs representing the same object in different positions, which gives the illusion of moving scenes to the blind just as photographs passing over a luminous screen lend the illusion to those with sight.

Kinescope (*kin'-es-kōp*) [κινειν, to move; σκοπειν, to examine] A device used by Hoith to regulate with accuracy the width of an aperture through which rays of light are allowed to pass in measuring ametropia.

Kinescopy (*kin-es'-ko-pe*). A form of retinoscopy requiring cooperation on the part of the patient; subjective retinoscopy

Kinesia. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. See *Kinetia* (Illus. Dict.).

Kinesialgia (*kin-e-si-al'-je-ah*) [κινειν, to move; αλγος, pain]. The condition of a muscle giving rise to pain on contraction. Cf *Kinesalgia.*

Kinesimeter (*kin-es-im'-et-ur*). See *Kinesiometer* (Illus. Dict.).

Kinesiometric (*kines-e-o-met'-rik*) [κινησις, movement; μετρον, measure]. Relating to the measurement of motion.

Kinesioneurosis. (See Illus. Dict.) **K., External,**

that affecting the external muscles. **K., Internal, K., Visceral,** that affecting the muscles of the viscera. **K., Vascular.** Same as *Angioneurosis.*

Kinesitherapy (*kin-es-e-thĕr'-ap-e*). See *Kinesiotherapy; Swedish Movements* and *Ling System* (Illus. Dict.).

Kinesthesia. (See Illus Dict) 2. The morbid impulse that impels one looking from a height to throw himself down

Kinesthesic (*kin-es-thĕt'-sik*) Relating to kinesthesia. **K. Center.** See *Center, Kinesthetic*

Kinethmics (*kin-ĕth'-miks*) [κινηθμός, motion]. The science of motion

Kinetographic (*kin-et-o-graf'-ik*) [κινησις, movement, γραφειν, to write] Relating to the recording of movements

Kinetoplasm (*kin-et'-o-plazm*) [κινεῖν, to move; πλασμα, something formed]. See *Hyaloplasm* (Illus. Dict)

Kinetoscope (*kin-et'-o-skōp*) [κίνησις, movement; σκοπεῖν, to view]. An apparatus for producing stereoptic pictures of objects in motion; a vitascope. Cf *Stroboscope, Phenakistoscope, Zoetrope.*

Kinetotherapeutic (*kin-et-o-ther-ap-ŭ'-tik*) [κινεῖν, to move; θεραπεια, therapy]. Relating to the therapeutic use of systematic movements and exercises

Kineurin (*kin ū'-rin*). See *Quinin Glycerophosphate*

Kinkelibah. The African name for *Combretum altum,* Guill., and *C. raimbaultii,* Heck , the leaves of which are used as a febrifuge. Dose, ½ oz in decoction

Kino. (See Illus Dict) Syn., *Astringens fotheringilii.* 2 A general term for the astringent inspissated juice of a tree, as furnished by many species of Eucalyptus. **K., African, K. africanum, K., Amboyna, K., Malabar** See *Kino* (Illus Dict.). **K., American, K. americanum, K. occidentale, K., West Indian.** See *K., Jamaica* (Illus. Dict). **K., Asiatic, K , Bengal, K., Indian, K., Palas.** See *K., Butea* (Illus Dict.). **K , Botany Bay,** the most brilliant of all kinos, obtained from bloodwood, *Eucalyptus corymbosa,* Sm., and from *E. siderophloia,* Benth. **K , Burmese,** obtained from *Pterocarpus indicus,* Willd.

Kinoplasm (*kin' o-plazm*) [κινεῖν, to move; πλάσμα, a thing molded]. Strasburger's term for the protoplasm peculiar to the centrosome The archoplasm of Boveri.

Kiotomy (*ki ot'-o-me*) [κιων, the uvula; τεμνειν, to cut]. Excision of the uvula.

Kirrhonosis (*kir-on-o'-sis*). See *Cirrhonosus* (Illus. Dict.).

Klemmolin (*klem'-ol-in*). A proprietary remedy for rheumatism said to be prepared from pine tops and poplar buds

Klikuschi [Russian]. An affection resembling acute dementia observed among the women of Kursk and Orel.

Klinocephalus. See *Clinocephalus.*

Knee. (See Illus. Dict) **K., Back,** a deformity consisting of a sharp backward bend near the upper end of the tibia, due to incomplete development at the forepart of the epiphyseal line. **K., Chambermaid's.** See *Abscess, Bursal* (Illus Dict) **K., Foot-ball,** periostitis from overuse of the extensors of the thigh. **K.-jointed,** bent like a knee, geniculate. **K.-panshaped,** patelliform. **K.-truss,** a truss for supporting dislocated semilunar cartilages

Kneippism (*nī'-pizm*) [*Sebastian Kneipp,* a German empiric, 1821–1897]. Hydrotherapy applied in a great variety of ways, baths, lotions, wet compresses, packs, cold affusions, and walking barefooted in the morning dew. A special system of clothing was an adjunct of the cure as carried out at Wörishofen.

Knot. (See Illus. Dict.) **K.s, False, of the Umbilical Cord,** nodular enlargements of the cord due to accumulation of Wharton's jelly.

Kodozonol (*kod-o-zo'-nol*) Ozonized cod-liver oil. An antiseptic dressing for wounds, burns, etc

Koilrrhachic (*koil-rak'-ik*) [κοίλος, hollow, ῥαχις, spine] Having a hollow back. Cf *Orthorrhachic; Kurtorrhachic, Ensellure.*

Kolabon (*kol'-lah-bon*) [*kola, bon-bon*]. A confection prepared from undried kola, containing kolanin, caffein, and theobromin. It is recommended in treatment of sea-sickness

Kola-cardinette (*ko-lah kar'-din-net*) A proprietary cordial containing from 30 to 60 grs. of kola to each fluid ounce. A nerve tonic and stimulant Dose, 1–4 tablespoonfuls (16–60 c c) 5 to 6 times daily

Kolanin (*kol' lan-in*). The physiologically active glucosid from kola-nut, a thick extract containing 80%–90% of the pure glucosid, is used in the treatment of neurasthenia and neurasthenic weakness of the heart.

Kolatannin (*ko-lah-tan' in*) A compound of caffein and tannin obtained from kola-nuts.

Kolla. (See Illus Dict) 2. An African name for the cramps of the legs occurring in the final stages of malaria.

Kollacin. See *Collacin.*

Kollerization (*kol-ur-i-za'-shun*) See *Cocainization* (Illus Dict)

Kolopexy. See *Colopexy.*

Kolto, Kolton, Koltum (*kol'-to, -ton, -tum*) Plica polonica.

Kolypeptic (*ko le-pep'-tik*) [κωλῦον, a hindrance; πεπτικος, conducive to digestion] Hindering or checking digestive processes

Kolyseptic (*ko-le-sep'-tik*) [κωλύειν, to hinder, σήπειν, to putrify]. 1 Preventing putrefaction. 2. An agent that hinders a septic process.

Koniosis (*ko-ne o'-sis*) [κονις, dust]. A morbid condition due to inhalation of dust

Koniscope (*kon'-is-kop*) [κόνις, dust; σκοπεῖν, to examine] An instrument for determining the quantity of dust in the atmosphere Cf *Aerokoniscope* (Illus. Dict.).

Konseal (*kon'-sel*) A form of cachet.

Kophemia (*ko-fe'-me-ah*) [κωφᾶν, to deafen]. See *Deafness, Word* (Illus Dict.).

Kopremia, Kopræmia See *Copremia* (Illus. Dict).

Kopyopia (*kop-e-o'-pe ah*). See *Coptopia* (Illus. Dict.).

Korpulin. See *Corpulin.*

Korsakow's Psychosis. See *Psychosis.*

Ko-Sam (*ko'-sam*). Chinese name for the seeds of *Brucea sumatrana,* Roxb , used in metrorrhagia and dysentery Dose, 5–10 gr (0.33–0 66 gm.)

Kosher (*ko'-shur*) [Heb., lawful] Pure, lawful **K.-meat,** the flesh of animals that have been slaughtered and inspected according to the laws of the Jewish rabbis

Kosotoxin (*ko-so-toks'-in*) [*koso,* the fertile flowers of *Brayera anthelmintica,* τοξικόν, poison]. $C_{25}H_{34}O_{10}$. An active principle obtained from the ethereal extract of kousso flowers; a yellowish-white powder insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, benzol, carbon disulfid, or acetone; and in aqueous solutions of alkaline carbonates. It melts at 80° C. A strong muscle poison, but exerts little influence on the central nervous system.

Kramerate (*kra'-mer-āt*). A salt of krameric acid.

Krasospoma (*kras-os'-pom-ah*). A poultice made of bread boiled in strong red wine and combined with aromatic herbs.

Kraurosis. (See Illus. Dict.) **K. pudendi, K. vulvæ,** an atrophic shriveling of the mucosa of the vestibule of the vulva; first described by Breisky of Prague in 1885.

Kreisel (*krī'-zel*) [Ger., a whirligig]. The staggers in sheep. See *Gid* (Illus. Dict.).

Kreochyle (*kre'-o-kīl*) [κρεας, meat; χυλός, juice]. A liquid preparation of meat

Kreosal. See *Creosal*

Kreosolid (*kre-o-sol'-id*) See [illegible]

Kreotoxicon (*kre-o-tok'-ik-on*) [illegible] poison] A general term for the active agent in poisonous meat.

Kreotoxin (*kre-o-toks'-in*). Any basic poison generated in meat by bacteria

Kreotoxism (*kre-o-tok'-izm*) [κρεας, meat; τοξικον, poison]. Poisoning by infected meat

Kreozonal (*kre-o-zo'-nal*). Ozonized oil of tar for external use in skin-disease

Kreplinum (*krep'-li-num*). A proprietary cosmetic said to be quillaya bark in dilute (25%) alcohol to which is added oil of rosemary, lavender, or other perfuming oils

Kresamin (*kres'-am-in*). See *Tricresamin, Tricresol.*

Kresaprol (*kres' ap-rol*). See *Cresin.*

Kresin (*kre'-sin*). See *Cresin*

Kresochin (*kres'-o-kin*). See *Quinosol*

Kresoform (*kres'-o-form*) A condensation product of formic aldehyd and creasote

Kresofuchsin (*kres-o'-fūk'-sin*) An amorphous powder of gray-blue color It is soluble in acetic acid or acetone, less readily but quite soluble in alcohol, only very slightly so in water The alcoholic solution appears blue, the aqueous red It is used as a histologic stain.

Kristallin. See *Crystallin.*

Krogius' Method of Anesthesia See *Anesthesia, Paravesical Method of.*

Kromskop (*krom'-skop*) [χρῶμα, color; σκοπειν, to view] A name given by Ives to a lantern photochromoscope (*q. v.*) designed by him

Kronethyl (*kron-eth'-il*) An ethereal extract of Chinese cantharides Applied in gout and neuralgia, 6-10 drops on a wet [illegible]

Krymotherapy. See [illegible]

Kryofin (*krī'-o-fin*) [illegible] glycolate, a condensation product of paraphenetidin and methylglycolic acid forming colorless needles, soluble in 600 parts of cold or 52 parts of hot water and melting at 98°–99° C It is antipyretic and antineuralgic Dose, 5–8 gr (0.3–0.5 gm.).

Kryolite. See *Cryolite.*

Kryoscopy. See *Cryoscopy*

Kryptidin (*krip'-id-in*) [κρυπτόν, concealed] $C_{11}H_{12}N$. A base from coal-tar. Syn, *Cryptidin*

Krypton (*krip'-ton*) [κρυπτόν, hidden] A gaseous element discovered in liquid air by Ramsay and Travers (1898). Its relative density is 40.88 and it melts at 169° C and boils at about 152° C.

Krystallose (*krist'-al ōs*). Sodium saccharinate

Kubisagari, Kubisgari. An endemic paralytic vertigo which prevails in the north of Japan from May to October among laborers of both sexes and of all ages It comes on in paroxysms, with ptosis, disordered vision, motor disturbance of the tongue, lips, and muscles of mastication, and paresis of the muscles of the neck, body, and extremities In the intervals the patients are comparatively free from the symptoms.

Külz's Casts. See under *Cast*

Kumbecephalic (*kum-be-sef-al'-ik*) See *Cymbocephalic* (Illus Dict.).

Kummer's Method of Anesthesia. See *Anesthesia, Paravesical Method of.*

Kurchisin (*kur-kī'-is-in*) See *Wrightin.*

Kurtorrhachic (*kurt-o-rak'-ik*) [*curtus*, short; ῥάχις, a spine] Having a short backbone. Cf. *Orthorrhachic, Kolporrhachic, Lysellure*

Kuttarasome (*kut-ar'-as-ōm*) [κυτταρος, any hollow cavity, σῶμα, body] A body found by Ira Van Gieson at the neck of the cone of the retina, composed of a series of parallel bars presenting a gridiron appearance The bars had lateral anastomoses and at the top joined in a semicircular manner.

Kynocephalous (*kin-o-sef'-a-lus*). See *Cynocephalous* (Illus Dict.).

Kynophobia (*ki-no-fo'-be-ah*). See *Cynophobia* (Illus Dict.).

Kyphosis. (See Illus Dict.) **K., Senile,** the stooping of the aged

Kyphotone (*kī'-fo-tōn*) [κῦφος, a crookedness; τόνος, a brace] An apparatus for the forcible reduction of deformity in Pott's disease

Kyrtometric (*kir-to-met'-rik*) [κυρτός, curved, μέτρον, measure] Relating to the measurement of the body-curves Syn, *Cyrtometric*

Kysthitis (*kis-thī'-tis*) [κίσθος, a hollow] Vaginitis

Kysthoptosis (*kis-thop-to'-sis*). Preferred term for *Kysthoptosis* (Illus Dict.).

L

Labially (*la' be-al-e*) [*labium*, lip]. Toward the lips.

Labile. (See Illus Dict.) 2 In chemistry, unstable.

Lability (*la-bil'-* [illegible] 1 In electrotherapeutics, [illegible] Cf. *Labile.* 2. Instability

Labiograph (*la'-be-o-graf*) [*labium*, lip; γράφειν, to write] An instrument for recording the labial movements in speaking

Labiomycosis (*la-be-o-mi-ko'-sis*) [*labium*, lip; μύκης, fungus]. Any affection of the lips due to fungal origin.

Labioplasty (*la-be-o-plas'-te*) [*labium*, lip; πλάσσειν, to form]. Plastic surgery of the lips.

Labium. (See Illus. Dict.) **Labia uteri,** the lips of the cervix uteri. **Labia, Urethral,** enlargement of the anterior portion of the hymen. This hypertrophy is believed to be due to traction. Syn, *Urethral hymen.* **L. vocale,** a name for the vocal cords and their adnexa.

Lablab (*lab'-lab*). The genus *Dolichos.* **L. Seeds,** the seeds of *Dolichos lablab*, L., cultivated in all parts of the world for its starchy beans which are used as food and also as a stomachic and antiperiodic.

Labor. (See Illus. Dict.) Cf *Accouchement, Confinement.* **L., Breech,** labor with breech presentation **L., Footling,** labor with foot-presentation. **L., Forced.** See *Accouchement forcé* (Illus. Dict.) **L., Inert, L., Powerless.** See *L., Atonic* (Illus Dict.). **L., Morbid, that** attended by any abnormality. Cf *Dystocia, Fetal* (Illus. Dict.). **L., Multiparous, L.,**

Multiple, labor with two or more fetuses. **L., Premature, Methods of Inducing, Braun's, Brünninghausen's,** or **Kluge's,** the dilation of the cervix uteri by expanding tents. **Kiwisch's Method,** by hot douches against or within the cervix. **Krause's Method,** the insertion of a flexible catheter or piece of catgut into the uterus outside of the fetal envelopes and allowing it to remain there **Lehmann's Method** differs from Krause's method in that the inserted catheter or other foreign body is withdrawn again. **Pigeolet's Method** See *Kluge's Method.* **Scheele's Method** consists in puncturation of the membranes **Scholler's Method,** distention of the vagina by a tampon. **v. Siebold's, Simpson's,** or **Van Leynseele's Method.** See *Kluge's Method* **Tarnier's Method,** distention by Tarnier's dilator. **L., Preternatural,** that attended with any other than head presentation.

Labordin (*lab-or'-din*) See *Analgene* (Illus. Dict.).

Labrum. (See Illus Dict.) **L. cartilagineum, L. glenoideum,** the cartilaginous edge or border of a cavity forming part of an articulation; as the fibrous ring bordering the glenoid cavity of the scapula.

Labyrinth. (See Illus. Dict.) **L., Ethmoidal, L., Olfactory,** the lateral portions of the ethmoid bone. **L. of Ludwig.** See *L., Cortical* (Illus Dict.).

Labyrinthiform (*lab-e-rinth'-e-form*). Marked on the surface by a complex of furrows.

Labyrinthitis (*lab-e-rin-thi'-tis*) [λαβύρινθος, a maze]. Inflammation of the labyrinth, otitis interna. **L., Primary.** See *Voltolini's Disease,* also under *Disease* (Illus. Dict.).

Labyrinthus (*lab-e-rinth'-us*) [L.] Same as *Labyrinth.* **L. auris intimæ,** the labyrinth of the ear. **L. durus.** See *Labyrinth, Osseous* (Illus. Dict.). **L. mollis.** See *Labyrinth, Membranous* (Illus Dict.). **L. pubicus impar, L. pudendalis, L. pudendovesicalis.** See *Plexus, Pudendal* (Illus Dict.)

Lac (*lak*) [L., gen. *lactis,* γάλα, γάλακτος]. Milk; a milk-like liquid. **L. asininum,** asses' milk. **L. bovinum, L. bubalinum, L. bubulum,** cow's milk. **L. caninum,** dog's milk. **L. caprinum,** goat's milk. **L. concretum,** condensed milk. **L. equinum,** mare's milk. **L. fermentum,** koumiss. **L. hircinum,** goat's milk

Laccase [*laccol;* suffix *ase*]. An oxidizing ferment or diastase described by Bertrand as present in many plants, and capable of oxidizing laccol and other aromatic substances. It changes the colorless sap of the Japanese lac-tree by oxidation to black Japanese lacquer

Lacciferous (*lak-sif'-ur-us*) [*lacca,* lac; *ferre,* to bear]. Yielding lac.

Laccol (*lak'-ol*) [*lacca,* lac] An aromatic compound found in plants.

Lacerable (*las'-ur-a-bl*) [*lacerare,* to tear] Liable to become torn; capable of being torn

Lacertous (*las-ur'-tus*) [*lacertus*] Muscular.

Lacertus (*las-ur'-tus*) [L.]. 1 The muscular part of the arm from the shoulder to the elbow. 2. A muscle, or fibrous fascicle **Lacerti adsciti, Lacerti adscititii, Lacerti Weitbrechtii,** fibrous bands forming part of the anterior ligament, lying anterior to the radiocarpal articulation. **Lacerti cordis,** the columnæ carneæ. **L. fibrosus,** the semilunar fascia.

Lachnanthes Cure. See under *Cure*

Lacmellia (*lak-mel'-e-ah*) [*lac,* milk, *melleus,* honey-sweet]. A genus of apocynaceous trees of tropical America. **L. edulis,** Karst., the sweet milk-tree, *Leche miel.* The bark yields a milk-like fluid used by the natives as an article of food in Colombia and Venezuela. Cf *Mimusops elata.*

Lacrimatome, Lacrimotomy. See *Lacrymatome, Lacrymotomy* (Illus. Dict.).

Lactaciduria (*lak-tas-id-ur'-re-ah*) [*lactic acid; ὄυρον,* urine]. The presence of lactic acid in the urine.

Lactanalyt (*lak-tan'-al-it*) [*lac,* milk; *analysis*]. An apparatus for testing milk; a modified butyrometer.

Lactanin (*lak-tan'-in*). See *Bismuth Bilactomonotannate.*

Lactase (*lak'-tāz*). A soluble enzyme found in the animal body which hydrolyzes lactose.

Lactern (*lak'-turn*) Same as *Casein*

Lacteroserum (*lak-tur-o-se'-rum*) See *Lactoserum*

Lactic. (See Illus. Dict.) **L. Anhydrid.** See *Acid, Lactylolactic.*

Lactigerous (*lak-tij'-ur-us*) [*lac,* milk; *gerere,* to bear] Yielding or conveying milk

Lactocholin [illegible] A substance obtained from an aqueous solution of cholin by prolonged heating

Lactochrome (*lak'-to-krom*) [*lac,* milk; χρῶμα, color]. $C_6H_{18}NO_6$. An alkaloidal substance which Blyth claims to have isolated from milk

Lactocin (*lak'-to-sin*) A sedative and hypnotic said to be obtained from the juice of *Lactuca virosa,* L. It forms white scales soluble in 60% of water. Dose, 1–5 gr.

Lactoglycose (*lak-to-gli'-kos*) [*lac,* milk, γλυκύς, sweet] A dry powder prepared from Mellin's food and milk, free from starch, and with the casein mechanically broken up

Lactol (*lak'-tol*) [*lac,* milk] $C_{10}H_7O$ OC.CH(OH)-CH_3, β-naphthol lactate, an intestinal antiseptic used as a substitute for benzonaphthol. It is decomposed in the intestines into lactic acid and naphthol Dose, 3½–8 gr (0.25–0.5 gm.). Syn., *Lactonaphtol.*

Lactola (*lak-to'-la*) [*lac,* milk] "Improved milk." A factitious milk made from skimmed milk by boiling down 100 gallons of the latter, with 50 to 200 pounds of sugar in a vacuum pan, to one-third or one-fourth of its bulk, when 1½ to 2 ounces of cottonseed oil is stirred in until thoroughly blended.

Lactolin (*lak'-to-lin*) Acid potassium lactate.

Lactonaphtol (*lak-to-naf'-tol*). See *Lactol.*

Lactophenin (*lak-to-fe'-nin*) [*lac,* milk, *phenol*]. Lactyl-phenetidin, $C_6H_4(OC_2H_5)NH.CO.CH(OH)-CH_3$. A derivative of paracetidin with lactic acid in place of the acetic acid constituent of phenacetin; a white crystalline powder with slightly bitter taste. Melts at 117.5°–118° C., is soluble in 500 parts of cold water and 55 parts of boiling water It is used as an analgesic and antipyretic Dose, 8–15 gr (0.5–1 gm.)

Lactoprotein (See Illus. Dict.) 2. **L.** (of Millon and Comaille), an elaboration product from proteids of milk, consisting of a little casein charged with albumin and albumose

Lactoserum. (See Illus Dict.) 2. The blood-serum of an animal which has been inoculated with the milk of another animal, whereby the serum is rendered capable of precipitating casein in the milk of the variety used in the inoculation. Cf. *Ovaserum.*

Lactosin (*lak'-to-sin*). $C_{36}H_{62}O_{31}$. A crystallizable polysaccharid

Lactosomatose (*lak-to-so'-mat-ōs*). An odorless and tasteless powder, soluble in water, consisting of the albuminous principles of milk combined with 5% of tannic acid, it is used in gastrointestinal disorders. Dose, for children, 1–3 teaspoonfuls; for adults, 2–3 teaspoonfuls

Lactovariolic, Lactovariolous (*lak-to-va-re-o'-lik, -lus*) [*lac,* milk; *variola,* smallpox]. Relating to smallpox virus mixed with milk.

Lactovegetarian (*lak-to-vej-e-ta'-re-an*). Consisting of milk and vegetables.

Lactucin. (See Illus. Dict.) Fine white scales soluble in alcohol or 80 parts of water; a sedative and hypnotic. Dose, 1–5 gr. (0.065–0.32 gm.).

Lactucism (*lak'-tu-sizm*). Poisoning from over-dosage of hypnotic preparations from species of *Lactuca*. It is characterized by headache, dizziness, dilation of the pupils, ataxic gait, and dyspnea

Lactyl (*lak'-til*) C_3H_5O A radicle found in lactic acid. **L. Anhydrid** [illegible] See *Acid, Lactylolactic*. **L. Guanidin.** See *Alancatinin* **L. Lactate.** See *Acid, Lactylolactic*. **L.-imid.** See *Lactimid* (Illus. Dict.). **L.-phenetidin.** See *Lactophenin*. **L.-tropein,** $C_8H_{14}NO\ CO\ CH(OH)\ CH_3$, obtained from tropin by action of lactic acid or ethyl lactate. It occurs in white needles, soluble in water, alcohol, ether, or chloroform, melts at 75° C. A cardiac tonic **L. Urea,** a compound formed from a mixture of equal molecules of aldehyd ammonia, potassium cyanid, and potassium cyanate evaporated with hydrochloric acid. It forms warty concretions or transparent crystals

Lacuna [pl. also *Lacunas*] (See Illus Dict) **L.s, Cartilage.** See *Cavity, Cartilage*

Lacunar. (See Illus Dict) 2. [L., a vault or roof; pl., *Lacunares*] See *Valve of Vieussens* (Illus. Dict) **L. orbitæ,** the roof of the orbit **L. ventriculi quarti, L Vieussenii,** the valve of Vieussens.

Lacunosity (*lak-u-nos'-it-e*) [*lacuna*, a pit] The condition of having pits, depressions, or spaces.

Lacunosoreticulate (*lak-u-no-so-re-tik'-u-lāt*). [*lacuna*, a pit, *reticulum*, a network] Both reticulate and lacunose

Lacunule (*lak-u'-nūl*) See *Lacunula* (Illus. Dict.).

Ladaniferous (*lad-an-if'-u-us*) [*ladanum, ferre*, to bear] Yielding ladanum

Ladrerie. (See Illus Dict.) 2 Leprosy 3. A leprosarium.

Ladres (*lah-dra*) Lepers

Lagmi (*lag'-mi*) A fermented wine or liquor made from the juice of the date palm by the Arabs

Lagneuma (*lag-nu'-mah*) See *Lagnea* (Illus. Dict).

Lagocephalous (*lag-o-sef'-al-us*) [λαγώς, hare, κεφαλή, head] Having a head like a hare

Laiose (*li'-oz*) A body found by Leo in diabetic urine in certain cases and [illegible] a sugar It is levorotary, amorphous, and sharp and saline to the taste, it has a reducing action on metallic oxids and with phenylhydrazin forms a yellowish oil Syn., *Leo's sugar*

Lake. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. To cause to become laky, to produce a rapid separation of the hemoglobin from the red blood-corpuscles

Lalangola (*lal-an-go'-lah*). Synonym for *Nelavan* or *African lethargy* (*q. v.*)

Lamella. (See Illus. Dict) **L. urogenitalis.** See *L. renalis* (Illus Dict) **L., Vitreous.** See *Membrane of Bruch* (Illus Dict).

Lameness. (See Illus. Dict) **L., Intermittent.** See *Claudication, Intermittent*.

Lamin. (See Illus Dict) The sulfate is used hypodermically as a powerful hemostatic in uterine and other internal hemorrhages.

Lamina [pl also *laminas*]. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 See *Laminæ* (Illus. Dict) **L. cribrosa bulbi, L cribrosa oculi.** See *L. cribrosa* (of the sclerotic) (Illus. Dict). **L., Dental,** an epithelial sheet formed by a flattening of the base of the dental band, from which the buds forming the enamel organs of the teeth are given off. **L.s, Dorsal,** the embryonic dorsal ridges. **L. elastica externa, L., External Elastic,** the innermost layer of the adventitia, consisting of fibers of elastic tissue blending **externally** with the adventitia proper. Syn., *Henle's external elastic tunic, External elastic coat*. **L. elastica interna.** See *Henle's fenestrated Membrane* (Illus. Dict.). **L., Mesenteric.** See *Plate, Lateral Mesenteric* (Illus Dict) **L.s, Muscle.** See *Myocomma* (Illus Dict.). **L. mycogastralis, L. myxogastralis,** Haeckel's term for the hypoblast. **L., Obturator** (of the third ventricle). See *Terma* or *L. cinerea* (Illus. Dict.). **L. parietalis,** the parietal layer of a serous membrane. **L.s, Prototvertebral** See *Plates, Vertebral* (Illus. Dict.). **L. pterygoidea.** See *Plate, Pterygoid* (Illus. Dict.). **L. rostralis.** See *Copula* (Illus. Dict.). **L. Ruyschii.** See *Choriocapillaris* and *Ruysch, Membrane of* (Illus. Dict). **L. septi lucidi, L. septi pellucidi.** See *Hemiseptum* (Illus. Dict). **L. velamentosa,** the organ of Corti.

Laminiform (*lam-in'-e-form*) [*lamina*, a layer; *forma*, shape] See *Laminal* (Illus. Dict.).

Laminoid (*lam'-in-oid*). Of Blaud, tablets of two layers—one of ferrous sulfate and one of sodium bicarbonate—united by pressure.

Lamp (See Illus Dict.) **L., Antrum,** an electric lamp used for transillumination of the maxillary sinus. **L., Arc,** a lamp producing light by means of a bow of intensely hot flame between two opposed rods of carbon connected with a powerful generator of electricity. **L., Doberemer's,** one based upon the action of spongy platinum upon a stream of hydrogen gas. **L., Exploring,** a miniature electric incandescent lamp which may be introduced into the body cavities. **L., Finsen,** an apparatus for applying phototherapy **L.** (Lortet-Genoud), **Lupus,** an apparatus for the application of the Finsen method of phototherapy. **L., Mignon,** a very small lamp used in cystoscopy.

Lampate (*lam'-pāt*). A salt of lampic acid

Lamprotometer (*lam-pro-tom'-et-er*) [λαμπρότης, brilliancy; μέτρον, measure] An apparatus for estimating the degree of brightness of an illumination

Lamziekte (*lam-ze-ekt'-te*) A lameness or nervous affection of cattle, thought to be due to congestion of the liver; common in South Africa.

Lanam (*lan'-a-m*) [*lana*, wool] Purified wool-fat.

Lanichol (*lan'-ik-ol*) A proprietary preparation of wool-fat.

Laniferous (*lan-if'-ur-us*) [*lana*, wool; *ferre*, to bear]. See *Lanigerous* (Illus. Dict).

Lanigallol (*lan-i-gal'-ol*) A triacetate of pyrogallic acid.

Laniol (*lan'-e-ol*) A proprietary wool-fat.

Lannaiol (*lan-a-i'-ol*). An iodocresol proposed as a substitute for iodoform

Lanoform (*lan'-o-form*) An antiseptic preparation of lanolin and 1% of formic aldehyd

Lanolin. (See Illus Dict) **L.-milk,** a mixture of lanolin, 10 parts; borax, 1 part; rose-water, 100 parts; and medicated soap, 2.5 parts **L. Powder,** lanolin combined with zinc oxid, carbonate of magnesia, and starch. **L., Sulfurated,** thiolanin.

Lantanurate (*lan-tan'-u-rāt*). A salt of lantanuric acid.

Lantermann's Incisions. See *Incisions*.

Lanthanin (*lan'-than-in*) [λανθάνειν, to conceal]. Heidenhain's name for linin (2) (Illus. Dict.).

Lanthanum. (See Illus. Dict.) **L. Nitrate,** $La_2(NO_3)_6 + 12H_2O$, large rose-colored prisms, soluble in water and alcohol; it is a bactericide.

Lanulous (*lan'-u-lus*) [*lana*, wool]. Covered with short hair.

Lanum (*la'-num*). See *Lanolin* (Illus Dict.).

Laparocolostomy (*lap-ar-o-ko-los'-to-me*) [λαπάρα, loin; κόλον, colon; στόμα, mouth] Abdominal colos-

tomy, the formation of a permanent opening into the colon by incision through the abdominal wall.

Laparocystidotomy (*lap-ar-o-sist-id-ot'-o-me*). See *Laparocystotomy* (Illus Dict).

Laparocystovariohysterotomy (*la-par-o-sist-o-va-re-o-his-tur-ot'-o-me*). Combined ovariotomy and hysterotomy both through an abdominal incision

Laparoenterostomy (*lap-ar-o-en-tur-os'-to-me*) [λαπάρα, loin; ἔντερον, intestine; στομα, mouth]. The formation of an artificial opening into the intestine through the abdominal wall.

Laparogastrostomy (*lap-ar-o-gas-tros'-to-me*) [λαπάρα, loin; γαστηρ, stomach, στομα, mouth]. The formation of a permanent gastric fistula through the abdominal wall

Laparohepatomy (*lap-ar-o-hep-at'-o-me*) [λαπάρα, loin; ἡπαρ, liver, τεμνειν, to cut]. Incision of the liver through the abdominal wall

Laparohysteropexy (*lap-ar-o-his-ter-o-peks'-e*) [λαπάρα, loin; ὑστερα, uterus, πήξις, a fixing in]. Ventrofixation.

Laparohysterosalpingooophorectomy (*lap-ar-o-his-ter-o-sal-pin-go-o-of-o-rek'-to-me*) [λαπαρα, loin; ὑστερα, womb; [illegible]; ὠοφορον, ovary, ἐκτομη, a cutting out]. Excision of the uterus, oviducts, and ovaries by the abdominal route.

Laparorrhaphy (*lap-ar-or'-af-e*) [λαπάρα, loin; ῥαφή, suture]. Suture of the abdominal wall.

Laparosalpingooophorectomy (*lap-ar-o-sal-ping-o-o-of-o-rek'-to-me*) The removal of the ovaries and oviducts by an incision through the abdomen

Laparotomize (*lap-ar-ot'-om-iz*). To make an incision in the abdominal wall, to perform laparotomy

Laparouterotomy (*lap-ar-o-u-tur-ot'-o-me*) Incision of the uterus through the abdomen; laparohysterotomy, gastroenterotomy

Laparozoster (*lap-ar-o-zos'-tur*). Zoster affecting the abdomen.

Lapathin (*lap'-ath-in*) [*Lapathum*, the genus *Rumex*]. Chrysophanic acid.

Lapidific (*lap-id'-if-ik*) [*lapis*, a stone, *fieri*, to become]. Giving rise to crystals or to fossils. Cf. *Juice*, *Lapidifics*.

Lapilliform (*lap-il'-e-form*) [*lapillus*, a little stone; *forma*, form]. Presenting the appearance of little stones.

Lapis. (See Illus. Dict) **L. albus**, native calcium silicofluorid; also a preparation of it used in homeopathy. **L. calaminaris** See *Calamin* (Illus Dict). **Lapides cancrorum.** See *Astacolith* (Illus. Dict.). **L. infernalis**, silver nitrate **L. judaicus**, a calcareous fossil found in Palestine **L. medicamentosus**, sulphas aluminæ acetatus, a combination of aluminium oxid, litharge, and Armenian bole, each 2 parts, red oxid of iron, 1 part, potassium nitrate, 4 parts, and ammonium chlorid, 1 part, with vinegar; it is evaporated and calcined.

Laquear (*lak'-we-ar*) [L , a fretted ceiling; pl., *laquearia*]. **L. vaginæ**, the vaginal vault.

Laqueus (*lāk'-we-us*) [L , a noose] 1 A noose-shaped bandage. 2. See *Lemniscus* (Illus. Dict.).

Lard (See Illus. Dict) **L , Balsamic, L., Benzoated, L., Benzoinated**, lard 1000 gm , containing 20 gm. of benzoin Syn , *Adeps benzoinatus*. **L., Populinated**, lard, 1000 parts, mixed with 60 parts of tincture of poplar buds (1 part powdered buds to 4 of alcohol).

Lardeous, Lardiform [*lardum*, lard, *forma*, form]. Having a fatty appearance.

Lardum, Laridum (*lard'-um, lar'-id-um*) [L.] **Lard.**

Largin (*lar'-jin*) Silver-protalbin, a compound containing 11% of silver It is a grayish-white powder readily soluble in water and glycerin. It is a bactericide used in gastric ulcers and gonorrhea. Dose, 5–8 gr. (0 333–0.5 gm.) in pill; in gonorrhea a ¼%–1½% solution is employed.

Laricin (*lar'-is-in*) [*larix*, larch]. Agaricin obtained from the larch agaric, *Polyporus officinalis*, Fries

Larixin (*lar-iks'-in*) [*Larix*, a genus of conifers], $C_{10}H_{20}O_5$. An acid found by Stenhouse in the bark of *Larix europæa*, D. C. Syn , *Larixinic acid*

Larrea (*lar'-e-ah*) [*J. Anton H de Larrea*, a Spanish patron of arts and sciences]. A genus of evergreen, balsamic shrubs of the order *Zygophylleæ*, found in southwestern United States and Mexico **L. mexicana**, Moric , creasote bush, tah-sun-up, a shrub of Texas and Mexico, contains abundance of strong-smelling resinous matter and the bark exudes a red coloring matter A gum-resin exudate, called Sonora gum, is said to constitute the American or Arizona lac. The leaves are used in baths for rheumatism and by the Indians as a dressing for sores

Larva. (See Illus Dict) **L., Metchnikoff's**, the parenchymula, the embryonic stage immediately succeeding that of the closed blastula

Larvicide (*lar'-sis-id*) [*larva*, *cædere*, to kill] Any agent destroying insect larva

Laryngitis (See Illus Dict) **L , Exanthematous**, catarrhal laryngitis secondary to an acute exanthem, especially measles **L , Hemorrhagic, L hæmorrhagica**, a form of catarrhal laryngitis characterized in part by bloody effusion from the free surface of the mucosa and in part by hemorrhagic infiltration of the mucosa. **L., Hypoglottic, L , Subglottic**, a condition marked by inflammation and swelling even to the point of edema in the subglottic space

Laryngocatarrh (*lar-in-go-kat-ar'*) Catarrh of the larynx

Laryngocele (*lar-in'-go-sēl*) [λάρυγξ, larynx; κήλη, a tumor] A saccular dilation of the mucosa of the larynx between the hyoid bone and the

Laryngocrisis (*lar-in-go-kri'-sis*) [illegible] laryngeal cramp occurring in tabes dorsalis.

Laryngofissure (See Illus. Dict) Syn , *Laryngofission*. 2. The aperture made in laryngofissure

Laryngograph (*lar-in'-go-graf*) [λάρυγξ, larynx; γραφειν, to write]. An instrument for recording laryngeal movements

Laryngorhinology (*lar-in-go-ri-nol'-o-je*) Combined laryngology and rhinology.

Laryngoscleroma (*lar-in-go-skle-ro'-mah*) [λάρυγξ, larynx, σκλήρωμα, an induration] Scleroma affecting the larynx

Laryngoscope. (See Illus. Dict) **L., Electric**, a laryngoscopic mirror to which is attached a small incandescent lamp, used in dentistry.

Laryngostroboscope (*lar-in-go-stro'-bo-skōp*) [λάρυγξ, larynx; στρόβος, a twisting; σκοπειν, to examine]. A laryngoscope combined with an adjustable intermittent source of illumination used in the observation of the vocal chords

Laryngostroboscopy (*lar-in-go-stro-bos'-ko-pe*) The inspection of the vibration of the vocal chords by means of a laryngostroboscope.

Laryngoxerosis (*lar-in-go-zer-o'-sis*) [λάρυγξ, larynx; ξήρωσις, a dry state] Dryness of the larynx.

Laryngydrops (*lar-in'-jid-rops*) [λάρυγξ, larynx; ὑδρωψ, dropsy]. Laryngeal edema.

Laserol (*las'-ur-ol*). $C_{14}H_{22}O_4$ An amorphous, brown, resinous substance obtained with angelic acid from laserpitin by action of alkalis. It has a peppery taste and is readily soluble in alcohol and ether

Laserpitin (*las-ur'-pit-in*). $C_{21}H_{36}O_7$. A body isolated by Feldmann (1865) from the root of *Laserpitium lati-*

folium, L. It forms colorless rhombic crystals, melting at 114° C., soluble in benzene, chloroform, and ethereal oils.

Lasion (*la'-se-on*) [λασιον, hairy, shaggy]. Anything rough, hairy, or shaggy.

Lasios (*la'-zi-os*) [λασιος, rough]. Shaggy, rough, hairy.

Lateral. (See Illus. Dict.) **L.-chain.** See *Receptor*

L.-chain Theory of Ehrlich, this theory presupposes that the stimulating substances introduced into the circulation have the power of combining with certain groups of molecules in the protoplasm of certain cells, which combination is succeeded by a regeneration of the lateral chains When more of the combining substance is injected and the combining lateral chains again consumed, another still more copious regeneration occurs, and so on until the particular lateral chains are present in great excess and pass out of the cells into the blood, where they are known as antitoxin See *Ehrlich's Side-chain* under *Immunity*

Laterodeviation (*lat-ur-o-de-ve-a'-shun*) [*latus*, side, *deviare*, to deviate]. Slight displacement or deviation to one side

Lateroduction (*lat-ur-o-duk'-shun*) [*latus*, side; *ducere*, to lead] Lateral movement of the eye

Lateroposition (*lat-ur-o-po-zish'-un*) [*latus*, side; *ponere*, to place] Displacement to one side

Laterotorsion (*lat-ur-o-tor'-shun*) [*latus*, side, *torquere*, to turn] A twisting to one side

Laticapitate (*lat-e-kap'-it-āt*) [*latus*, broad; *caput*, head]. Having a broad head

Latrodectus (*lat-ro-dek'-tus*) [λατρις, a hired servant, a robber, δηκτης, a biter] A genus of spiders of the family *Theridiidæ*, containing many widely distributed poisonous species The dreaded menavody spider of Madagascar perhaps belongs to this genus **L. conglobatus,** a poisonous species of Greece, the Grecian marmagnatto, the asteion of Nikander and probably identical with *L. tredecimguttatus* **L. curassavicus,** Husemann, a poisonous species greatly feared in Curacoa. **L. formidabilis,** Frederico Puga Borne, a poisonous species greatly feared in Chili **L. haseltii** and **L. scelio,** two poisonous species of Australia and New Zealand known as katipo **L. lugubris,** Motschulsky, a species greatly feared in southeastern Russia and southern Asia, where it bears the Tartar name of kara-kurt, and among German colonists that of schwartzer Wolf or schwartze Witwe It is probably identical with *L. tredecimguttatus*, var. *erebus*, Doufour **L. mactans,** Walckenaer, a poisonous species of the south and southwestern United States It secretes a powerful hemolytic enzyme which is said to be used as a homeopathic remedy in angina **L. malmignatus,** Walckenaer, a poisonous species of southern Europe, probably identical with *L. tredecimguttatus* **L. quinque punctatus,** Krynicki, a poisonous Russian species probably identical with *L. tredecimguttatus* **L. tredecimguttatus** (Rossi), Fabricius, a species secreting a powerful hemolytic enzyme, the malmignatto of Italy and southern Europe, the rhoa of Nikander, the rhagion of Jacob Grevini, the karakurt of southern Asia, the tendaraman of Morocco

Latruncularious (*lat-trunk-u-lar'-e-us*) [*latrunculurius*, a chess-board] In biology, presenting the appearance of a chess-board.

Laurene (*law'-ēn*) A dimethyl propylbenzene formed by distillation of camphor with zinc chlorid; it boils at 188° C.

Laureol (*law'-re-ol*). The proprietary name for a mixture of cocoanut oil and palm oil.

Lauric (*law'-rik*) [Celtic *lauer*, green]. Relating to the genus *Laurus*, the laurels.

Laurocerasin (*law-ro-ser'-as-in*). See *Amygdalin, Amorphous.*

Laurostearin (*law-ro-ste'-ar-in*). $C_3H_5(C_{12}H_{23}O_2)_3$. A constituent of the fruit of *Laurus nobilus*. It forms fine, white, stellate or dendritic groups of crystals melting at 46° C. and readily soluble in ether

Laurostearone (*law-ro-ste'-ar-on*) $C_{25}H_{46}O$ White crystals obtained by dry distillation of calcium laurate, fuses at 66° C Syn., *Laurone.*

Laurotetanin (*law-ro-tet'-an in*) $C_{19}H_{21}NO_5$. An alkaloid obtained by Greshoff from the bark of *Litsea citrata*, Blume, and a number of other plants of the order *Lauraceæ*. It is said to be a powerful poison, acting like strychnin on the spinal cord.

Lautissimus (*law-tis'-im-us*) [*lautus*, washed]. Most thoroughly purified or rectified.

Lavage. (See Illus. Dict.) **L. of the Blood, L. du Sang,** washing toxic products from the blood-stream by intravenous injection of artificial serum in large doses

Laveran's Crescents. See *Crescent*

Law (See Illus. Dict.) **L., Aran's,** fractures of the base of the skull are the result of injury to the vault, the extension taking place by irradiation along the line of the shortest circle The fractures of the base which occur by contrecoup are exceptions to this law. **L., Bastian's, L., v Brun's,** when there exists a complete transverse lesion of the spinal cord above the lumbar enlargement, the tendon reflexes of the lower extremities are abolished **L., Beaumès-Colles'.** See *Law, Colles'* (Illus Dict.) **L., Behring's,** the blood and blood-serum of an individual who has been artificially rendered immune against a certain infectious disease may be transferred into another individual with the effect of rendering the other also immune **L., Bell-Magendie's.** See *I., Bell's* (Illus Dict.). **L., Biogenetic,** a certain tendency directs the drift or trend of development of a being along a line parallel with that of the series of forms ancestral to it The being in the course of its development briefly recapitulates that of the ancestral series to which it belongs Syn., *Muller's law.* **L., Buhl-Dittrich's,** in every case of acute general miliary tuberculosis an old focus of caseation is to be found somewhere in the body. This law, being based upon the belief in the etiologic nonidentity of diffuse caseous and miliary tuberculosis, is not strictly in conformity with modern views. **L., Bunge's,** the epithelial cells of the mammary gland (of the rabbit, cat, and dog) select from the mineral salts of the blood-plasma all the inorganic substances exactly in the proportion in which they are necessary for the development of the offspring and for the building up of the latter's organism. **L., Cohn's,** the specific form of bacteria has a fixed immutable basis. **L., Courvoisier's (R. C.), Concerning Gall-stones.** See under *Gall-stones.* **L., Courvoisier's,** tumors of the head of the pancreas almost invariably cause dilation of the gall-bladder. **L., Cushing's,** an increase of intercranial tension occasions a rise of blood-pressure which tends to find a level slightly above that of the pressure exerted against the medulla It is thus seen that there exists a regulatory mechanism on the part of the vasomotor center which, with great accuracy, enables the blood-pressure to remain at a point just sufficient to prevent the persistence of an anemic condition of the bulb, demonstrating that the rise is a conservative act and not one such as is consequent upon a mere reflex sensory irritation. **L., Descartes'.** See *I., Snell's.* **L., Du Bois-Reymond's,** it is not the absolute value of current density at a given moment that acts as a stimulus to a muscle or motor nerve, but the variation of density **L., Edinger's.** See under

Neuron. **L., Flatau's,** "law of the eccentric situation of long tracts." The greater the length of the fibers of the spinal cord, the nearer to the periphery are they situated. **L., Freund's.** See under *Tumor.* **L., Gerhardt-Semon's,** certain central or peripheral lesions of the recurrent laryngeal nerve cause the vocal cord to assume a position midway between adduction and abduction, the lesion of the nerve being insufficient to destroy it and to provoke a complete paralysis of the vocal cord (cadaveric position) **L., Giraud-Teulon's,** binocular retinal images are localized at the point of intersection of the primary and secondary axes of projection **L., Goldscheider-Marinesco's.** See under *Neuron.* **L., v. Gudden's,** the proximal end of a divid[illegible] cellulipetal degeneration **L., G[illegible]** the corneal reflex from either of the eyes of the patient, who is made to turn the head while fixing some distant object, moves in the direction in which the head is turning, it moves toward the weaker muscle **L., Gull-Toynbee's.** See under *Otitis.* **L., Hering's,** the distinctness or purity of any sensation or conception depends upon the proportion existing between their intensity and the sum total of the intensities of all simultaneous sensations and conceptions. **L., Jackson's** (Hughlings), that neural functions latest developed are earliest overthrown. **L., Kahler's, L, Kahler-Singer's,** the ascending branches of the posterior spinal nerve-roots, after entering the cord pass successively from the root-zone toward the mesial plane **L., Koch's, or Postulates,** the specificity of a microorganism is conclusively demonstrated when the following conditions are fulfilled: (1) The microorganism must be present in all cases of the disease; (2) it must be cultivated in pure culture; (3) its inoculation must produce the disease in susceptible animals, (4) from such animals it must be obtained and again cultivated in pure culture **L., Kolk's (Schroeder van der),** a spinal nerve endows the muscles with motion through its motor branches and the parts moved with sensation through its sensory branches. **L., Kuester's.** See under *Tumor.* **L., Lancereaux's.** See under *Thrombosis.* **L., Lasègue's,** superficial lesions or simple functional troubles of an organ increase the reflexes, while more or less pronounced organic lesions suppress them. **L, Leopold's,** insertion of the placenta into the posterior uterine wall pushes the fallopian tubes forward, so that they assume a convergent direction on the anterior wall; insertion into the anterior wall causes them to turn backward and para[illegible] axis of the recumbent woman. **L., Mi[illegible]** *L., Bell's* (Illus. Dict.) **L., Marey's,** a high-tension pulse is a slow pulse. **L., Mendel's** [a German monk, 1865], that a first cross will result in offspring resembling one or the other parent, and possessing in an undeveloped form, termed "recessive," the attributes of the other. The second cross will result in fixed types possessing respectively the character of one parent, "dominant," and of both parents in varying degrees. **L., Meyer's,** mature and normal bone possesses a definite internal structure, which in every part represents the lines of greatest pressure or traction, and is so arranged as to afford the greatest resistance with the smallest amount of material. **L, Müller's,** (1) the tissue of which a tumor is composed has its type in the tissues of the animal body, either in the adult or the embryonic condition; (2) "law of isolated conduction." The nervous impulse, or "wave of change," passing through a neuron is not communicated to other neurons, even when these lie close alongside of it, except at the terminals. **L., Neumann's,** in bodies of analogous composition the specific heats are inversely as the stoichiometric quantities, or, what is the same, stoichiometric quantities of bodies of analogous chemical composition have the same capacity for heat. **L., Nysten's,** rigor mortis begins in the muscles of mastication, extends to the facial and neck muscles, then to the trunk and arms, and finally to the lower extremities. **L., Ollier's,** when two bones are parallel and joined at their extremities by ligaments, arrest of growth in one of them entails developmental troubles in the other. **L., Pajot's.** See *Pajot's Law* (Illus. Dict.) **L., Parallel.** See *L., Fechner's* (Illus. Dict.) **L., Periodic,** the properties of the elements are periodic functions of their atomic weights **L., Peter's,** atheromatous changes in blood-vessels are most apt to occur where there are angles and projections **L., Pflüger's, of Contraction,** galvanic stimulation of a nerve causes muscular contraction, which [illegible] as the kathode or the anode [illegible] rent is closed or opened. Certain deviations from this law constitute the reaction of degeneration. The law may be briefly stated as follows

Current Strength.	K C	K O	A C	A O
Weak, . . .	C			
Medium, .	C		C	C
Strong, . . .	Te	C	C	C

C, contraction, Te, tetanic contraction

L, Pflüger's, of Reflex Action, (1) if stimulation of a sensory nerve be followed by a unilateral reflex movement, the latter always occurs on the side to which the sensory nerve belongs. (2) If the stimulus received by a sensory nerve extend to motor nerves of the opposite side, contraction occurs only in the corresponding muscles. (3) If the contraction be unequal on the two sides, the stronger contraction always takes place on the side which is stimulated. (4) If the reflex excitement extend to other motor nerves, the direction of the impulse from the sensory to the motor nerve is from before backward in the brain and from below upward in the spinal cord—*i. e.*, always in the direction of the oblongata **L., Poiseuille's,** the rapidity of the current in capillary tubes is proportional to the square of their diameter **L, Profeta's,** healthy offspring from syphilitic parents are immune to syphilis **L., Ritter's, of Contraction,** stimulation of a nerve occurs both at the moment of closing and of opening of the electric current **L, Rommelaere's,** constant diminution of the nitrogen in the urine in cases of carcinoma **L., Rosenbach-Semon's.** See *L., Semon's* **L., Schroeder van der Kolk's.** See *L., Kolk's* **L., Semon's,** in progressive organic lesions of the motor laryngeal nerves the cricoarytenoidei postici—the abductors of the vocal cords—are the first, and sometimes the only, muscles affected **L., Sherrington's,** the peripheral branches of the spinal nerve-roots—anterior and posterior—form anastomoses in such a manner as to supply any given region of the integument with the branches of three roots—a middle one and the ones next above and below **L.s, Snell's, L s of Sines,** the two laws which govern single refraction: (1) The sine of the incident angle bears a fixed ratio to the sine of the angle of refraction for the same two media, the ratio varying with different media. (2) The incident and the refracted ray are in the same plane, which is perpendicular to the surface separating the two media. **L., Talbot's, L., Talbot-Plateau's,** when the visual stimuli proceeding from a revolving disc are completely fused, and the sensation is uniform, the intensity is the same as that

which would occur if the same amount of light were spread uniformly over the disc. **T., Teevan's,** fracture of a bone occurs in the line of extension, not in that of compression. **L., Virchow's.** See under *Tumor.* **L., Von Baer's.** See *L., Baer's* (Illus. Dict.). **L., Vulpian-Prévost's.** See *Sign, Prévost's.* **L., Wolff's,** every change in the static relations of a bone leads not only to a corresponding change of internal structure, but also to a change of external form and physiologic function **L., Zeune's,** that the [illegible] of blindness is greater in the frigid zone than in the temperate zone and increases in the torrid zone as the equator is approached.

Laxiquinin (*laks-e kwin'-in*). A proprietary remedy said to be quinin combined with laxatives

Laxol (*laks'-ol*). Castor oil combined with saccharin and oil of peppermint

Layer (See Illus Dict.) **L., Animal, L., Animal Germ,** the epiblast **L, Baillarger's.** See *Line, Outer* (of Baillarger) (Illus. Dict.). **L., Bechterew's,** the layer of fibers between, and parallel to, the tangential fibers and Baillarger's layer in the cerebral cortex **L., Bernard's Granular.** See under *Bernard* (Illus. Dict.). **L., Bruch's,** the lamina basalis which forms the inner boundary of the choroid **L., Brunn's,** the deep layer of the nasal mucosa which is formed of more or less pyramidal epithelial cells. **L., Cellular,** the endothelial layer of the blood-vessels and lymph-vessels, composed of flattened nucleated cells Syn, *Cellular coat, Epithelial layer, Endothelial tube* [His], *Perithelial tube* [Auerbach]. **L., Claustral.** See *Formation, Claustral* **L, Corneal, L., Corneous,** the epidermis. **L., Corneous** (of the blastoderm), the epiblast **L., Cortical,** the cerebral cortex **L., Cuticular,** a striated, hyaline, refractive layer at the free end of a columnar cell. Syn., *Hyaline band, Striated band, Striated border, Cuticular border; Cuticula, Basal border; Basal lid, Cuticular membrane, Cuticular structure, Limitans externa.* Cf *Operculum* **L., Dermic,** the epiblast. **L., Dobie's.** See *Line, Dobie's,* or *Krause's Membrane* (Illus. Dict.) **L., Elastic Longitudinal Fiber** (of Remak) See *Henle's Fenestrated Membrane* (Illus Dict.) **L., Embryonic.** See *Germ Layer* (Illus. Dict.) **L., Epithelial.** See *L, Cellular* **L., Epithelial Glandular, L, Epithelioglandular** (of the blastoderm), the hypoblast **L., Epitrichial.** See *Stratum epitrichiale* **L, Fifth** (of the cortex cerebri) See *Formation, Claustral.* **L., Floegel's,** the layer of granules in the transparent lateral disc of a muscular fibril. **L., Fourth** (of the cortex cerebri) See *Formation, Granular* **L., Fusiform.** See *Formation, Claustral,* and Cf *L., Molecular, L, Small pyramid-cell, L, Large pyramid-cell, L, Polymorphous-cell* **L.,' Ganglion-cell, L., Gelatinous.** See *Stratum gelatinosum* **L., Ganglionic.** See under *Retina* (Illus. Dict.) **L., Gennari's.** See *L, Baillarger's* **L., Henle's Outer Fibrous,** the zone of cone-fibers at the margin of the fovea centralis. **L., Inert.** See *L, Poiseuille's* **L., Inner Nuclear.** See *Internal Granular Layer,* under *Retina* (Illus. Dict.). **L., Intermediary.** See *Coat, Subepithelial.* **L, Intermediate.** See *Stratum gelatinosum.* **L., Involuted Medullary.** See *Lamina, Medullary* (Illus. Dict.). **L., Kaes-Bechterew's.** See *L., Bechterew's.* **L., v. Kolliker's Fibrous.** See *Mesiris* (Illus. Dict.). **L., Langhans',** the inner of the two layers of cells covering the chorion; it is derived from the ectoderm. **L., Langerhans'.** See under *Langerhans* (Illus. Dict.). **L., Large-pyramid-cell,** the third layer of the cerebral cortex, composed of pyramidal cells larger than those of the second layer, increasing in size from above downward and attaining a diameter of 40 *μ.* Cf. *L., Molecular; L., Small-pyramid-cell; L., Polymorphous-cell; L., Fusiform* **L., Lemniscus** (of the tegmentum), the inferior lemniscus. **L., Molecular,** the outermost layer of the cerebral cortex, made up of neuroglia, a few small ganglion-cells, and a reticulum of medullated and non-medullated nerve fibers. Cf. *L., Large pyramid-cell, L, Small pyramid-cell, L., Polymorphous-cell, L, Fusiform.* **L., Mucous.** See *Rete mucosum* (Illus. Dict.). **L., Nerve-fiber.** See under *Retina* (Illus Dict.) **L., Nervous** (of the blastoderm) [Reichert], **L., Neuroepidermal** (of the blastoderm) [Remak], the epiblast **L, Oehl's.** See *Stratum, Oehl's* (Illus Dict.) **L., Oophorous** (of the ovary), the outer portion of the ovary in which the ovules are formed **L., Osteoblastic.** See *L., Osteogenetic* (Illus Dict.). **L., Outer Germ,** the epiblast. **L., Outer Molecular.** See under *Retina* (Illus. Dict.). **L., Outer Nuclear.** See *External Granular Layer,* under *Retina* (Illus Dict.). **L., Pander's,** the splanchnopleural layer of the mesoderm in which the blood-vessels are first formed. The reddish-yellow patches in this layer, which consist of corpuscles containing hemoglobin, are known as *Pander's islands.* **L., Perforated, of Henle.** See *Henle's Fenestrated Membrane* (Illus Dict.). **L.s, Plexiform,** the molecular layers of the retina. **L, Poiseuille's.** See *P.'s Space* (Illus Dict.), called inert or still layer because in it the leukocytes roll along slowly while the red corpuscles move more rapidly in the axial stream. **L, Polymorphous-cell,** the fourth layer of the cerebral cortex See *Formation, Granular.* **L., Proligerous.** See *Discus proligerus* (Illus Dict.). **L, Purkinje's Granular.** See *Spaces, Interglobular* (Illus Dict.). **L., Rauber's.** See under *Rauber* (Illus. Dict.). **L., Remak's,** the inner longitudinal fibrous layer of the tunica intima of large arteries. **S., Reticular.** See *L., Inner Molecular* (Illus Dict.) **L, Sattler's Vascular,** the layer of blood-vessels of the choroid lying internally to Haller's tunica vasculosa. **L., Sensory,** the epiblast **L., Serous** (of the pericardium), the inner layer of the pericardium **L., Skin, L, Skin Sensory,** the epiblast **L, Skin Fibrous,** the parietal mesoblast **L., Sluggish.** See *L., Poiseuille's.* **L., Small Pyramid-cell,** the second layer of the cerebral cortex, made up of small pyramidal cells, with a diameter of about 10 *μ.* Cf. *L, Molecular; L, Large pyramid-cell, L., Polymorphous-cell, L, Fusiform* **L., Still-.** See *L., Poiseuille's.* **L, Striated** (of the internal coat), **L., Subendothelial.** See *Coat, Subepithelial* **L., Superpapillary.** See *Rete mucosum* (Illus. Dict.). **L., Tegmental** (of the lemniscus), the inferior lemniscus. **L., Trophic,** the hypoblast **L., Unna's,** Langerhans' layer. **L., Vascular.** See *L., Pander's.* **L., Vesicular.** See *L, Ganglionic* **L., Waldeyer's,** the internal or vascular layer of the ovary.

Layership (*la'-ur-ship*). The relation of tissues to the primitive germ-layers.

Lead. (See Illus. Dict.) **L. Bitannate.** See *L. Tannate.* **L. Oxid, Brown,** PbO_2, a dark-brown or blackish powder. Syn., *L. dioxid; Peroxid of lead, Anhydrous plumbic acid.* **L. Oxid, Red, L, Red,** Pb_3O_4, a bright red powder soluble in glacial acetic acid; used in plasters and salves. Syn, *Minium; Plumboplumbic oxid* **L. Oxid, Yellow,** PbO, a yellow or yellow-red powder soluble in acetic or nitric acid; used in ointments and plasters Syn, *Plumbous oxid; Lead protoxid; Litharge massicot, Monoxid of lead.* **L. Sulfocarbolate,** $Pb(C_6H_5SO_4)_2 + 5H_2O$, white, shining crystals turning red with time, soluble in

alcohol and water. It is astringent and antiseptic and used in skin diseases, ulcers, etc. **L. Tannate,** a brownish-yellow, odorless, tasteless powder used as an external astringent and antiseptic on ulcers, sore nipples, etc., applied in substance or in ointment **L., Test for, in System,** paint a small area of the skin with a 6% solution of sulfite If lead is present, the painted area will darken after a few days. [Ciccon ardi] **L., Test for, in the Urine,** administer potassium iodid for 4 days, collecting the urine. Evaporate to a pint (500 c c) and filter Pass hydrogen sulfid gas through the urine thus concentrated, when a black precipitate will form if lead be present. [White.]

Leading (*led'-ing*) Among smelters a popular term for chronic

Lecane (*lek'* a little pan]. 1. A basin 2. The pelvis.

Lecanic (*lek-an'-ik*). Pelvic.

Lecanorin (*lek-an-or'-in*) [λεκανη, a little dish]. $C_{16}H_{14}O_7$ (Hesse). An acid isolated by Schunk (1842) from different species of *Roccella, Lecanora,* and other lichens, forming fine, white, stellate, tasteless crystals, soluble in boiling alcohol or ether, melting at 153° C. Syn., *Lecanoric acid.*

Lecithalbumins (*les-ith-al'-bu-mins*). More or less stable compounds of albumin and lecithin, found in the mucosa of the stomach, in the lungs, liver, kidney, and spleen, differing from nucleoproteids and nucleoalbumins in that there is no metaphosphoric acid split off and they yield no xanthin bases.

Lecithin. (See Illus. Dict.) It is used as a nutritive in tuberculosis. Dose, 1–5 gr. (0 1–0 3 gm.).

Lecithoblast (*les-ith'-o-blast*) [λέκιθος, yolk of egg; βλαστός, a germ]. One of the cells of the yolk-cavity in the mammalian ovum. Syn., *Lecithophore*

Lecithophore (*les-ith'-o-for*) [λέκιθος, yolk of egg, φορειν, to bear]. See *Lecithoblast*

Leeches (*lech'-ez*) A mycotic disease of mules and cattle

Leg. (See Illus Dict) 2 A pedicle, a supporting structure. **L., Anglesey.** See under *Anglesey* (Illus. Dict.). **L., Badger,** inequality in the size of the legs. **L., Bayonet,** uncorrected backward displacement of the knee-bones. **L.-center,** the "organ of firmness" of Gall.

Legroux's Remissions. See *Remission.*

Legumelin (*leg-u'-mel-in*) [*legumen,* pulse] An albumin found in most leguminous seeds

Leiomyofibroma '-mah) [λειος smooth; μυς, muscle; *fibroma,* fiber] A tumor presenting the characteristics of a leiomyoma, a myoma, and a fibroma.

Leipoxenous. See *Lipoxenous* (Illus. Dict).

Lemniscus. (See Illus Dict) Syn., *Lacques. Lacques cerebri; L. pedunculi; Riel's band; Fillet.* **L., Inferior, L., Lower,** a layer of fasciculi of nerve-fibers in the tegmentum derived from the inferior quadrigeminate bodies. Syn., *Lamina tectoria; Layer, Tegmental (of the lemniscus), Lemniscus layer of the tegmentum, Stratum lemnisci inferius* **L., Lateral, L. lateralis,** the lateral portion of the inferior lemniscus. **L., Median, L. medialis, L. mesalis, L. superior, L., Upper,** that part of the fillet terminating in the upper pair of quadrigeminate bodies

Lemosity (*le mos'-it-e*) [λημη, rheum]. See *Lipputudo* (Illus. Dict.).

Lenigallol (*len-e-gal'-ol*). Pyrogallol triacetate; a white nontoxic powder soluble in aqueous alkaline solutions. It is used in psoriasis and eczema in 0.5%–5% ointment; it does not affect the healthy skin.

Lenirobin (*len-ir-o'-bin*). Chrysarobin tetracetate. It is used in treatment of skin-diseases.

Lennesin (*len'-is-in*). A cholagog, said to be a glucoside, from a species of *Conyza.*

Lenticular. (See Illus. Dict.) 3. Having the shape of a lentil; lentiform.

Lenticulate (*len-tik'-u-lāt*) [*lens,* a lentil]. Lens-shaped, lentil-shaped.

Lenticulooptic (*len-tik-u-lo-op'-tik*) Relating to the lenticula and the thalamus.

Lenticulostriate (*len-tik-u-lo-stri'-āt*). Relating to the lenticula and the striatum

Lenticulothalamic (*len-tik-u-lo-thal'-am-ik*) See *Lenticulooptic.*

Lenticulus (*len-tik'-u-lus*) See *Bone, Orbicular.*

Leo (*le'-o*) [L., a lion]. See *Leontiasis* (Illus Dict.). **L. ruber,** antimony trisulfid

Leo's Sugar. See *Lactose*

Leonotis (*le-on-o'-tis*) [λεων, a lion; ους, ear] A genus of labiate plants **L. leonurus,** R Br., wild dagga, lion's tail, the minaret flower, a species of South Africa, is emmenagog and purgative and is also used in snake-bites. **L. nepetæfolia,** R Br., the leaves are used in the West Indies and South America in intermittent and typhus fever, and in India the ashes of the flowers are applied to

Lepargylate (*le-par'-jil-āt*) acid

Lepidic (*lep-id'-ik*) [λεπις, a scale, a husk] Applied by Adami to the tissues of ized by absence of definite vidual cells

Lepidin. (See Illus Dict) 3 $C_{20}H_{40}O$. A crystalline base obtained from coal-oil by action of hydrochloric acid

Lepidoid. (See Illus Dict) 2 Squamous

Lepidoma (*lep-id-o'-mah*) [λεπις, a husk] A term proposed by Adami for a tumor springing from the tissue of a lining membrane and distinguished as epilepidoma, hypolepidoma, mesolepidoma, and endolepidoma, according to the origin of the neoplasm from the epiblastic, hypoblastic, mesothelial, or endothelial structures

Lepidosis. (See Illus Dict) **L. ichthyiasis,** ichthyosis **L. ichthyiasis cornigera,** ichthyosis hystrix **L. lepra,** psoriasis **L. lepriasis,** lepriasis. **L. psoriasis.** 1. Eczema squamosum 2. Willan's term for psoriasis.

Lepine (*le'-pēn*). An antiseptic fluid said to consist of mercuric chlorid, 0 001 gm., carbolic and salicylic acids, each 0 1 gm., benzoic acid and calcium chlorid, each 0 05 gm.; thymin, 0 01 gm., quinin hydrobromid, 0 2 gm.; chloroform, 0 2 gm.; distilled water, 100 parts

Lepra. (See Illus Dict) **L. anaisthetos,** anesthetic leprosy. **L. Arabum,** elephantiasis **L. asturiensis,** pellagra. **L. borealis,** radesyge and spedalskhed.

Lepraphobia See *Leprophobia* (Illus. Dict.).

Leprid (*lep'-rid*) A skin-lesion of leprosy

Leproma (*lep-ro'-mah*) [λεπρα, leprosy]. The specific lesion of tubercular leprosy

Leprosis (*lep-ro'-sis*) Leprosy.

Leptohymenia (*lep-to-hi-me' ne-ah*). See *Lepthymenia* (Illus Dict.).

Leptomeningitis. (See Illus. Dict) **L. externa.** See *Arachnitis* (Illus. Dict). **L. infantum.** Synonym of *Meningitis, Basal, without Tubercles*

Leptomitus (*lep-tom' it-us*) [λεπτος, thin, μιτος, thread]. A genus of fungi of the family *Saprolegniaceæ.* Several species are considered pathogenic.

Leptostaphylic, Leptostaphyline (*lep-to-staf'-il-ik, -in*) [λεπτος, thin; σταφυλη, uvula]. Having a slender alveolar arch. Cf. *Brachystaphylic, Mesostaphylic.*

Leptostaphylin (*lep-to-staf'-il-in*). An individual or type characterized by a narrow alveolar arch.

Leptothrix. (See Illus. Dict.) **L.-mycosis of the pharynx.** See *Hyperkeratosis lacunaris pharyngis.*

Leptuntic (*lep-tun'-tik*). See *Leptynticos*. Cf. *Leptystic*.

Leptynticos, Leptynticus (*lep-tin'-tik-os, -us*) [λεπτυντικός, making thin] Attenuating, leptuntic

Leptystic (*lep tis'-tik*) [λεπτυνειν, to make thin]. Relating to or affected with emaciation.

Lesion. (See Illus Dict.) **L., Coarse, L., Gross, L., Molar, L., Macroscopic,** a lesion apparent to the naked eye **L., Discharging,** a brain lesion that causes sudden discharge of nervous motor impulses **L., Ebstein's,** hyaline degeneration and insular necrosis of the epithelial cells of the renal tubules in diabetes. **L., Functional, L., Molecular,** a very fine lesion, not discernible by the microscope or discoverable by chemistry, but causing loss or excess of functional activity and attributed to alteration of the molecular equilibrium of that part. **L., Indiscriminate, L., Mixed,** one affecting two distinct systems **L., Negro,** African lethargy, **L., Structural,** one working a manifest change in tissue **L., Toxic,** a change in the tissues due to sepsis. **L., Vascular,** a lesion of a blood vessel

Lethin (*le'-thin*) The proprietary name for an alcoholic solution of camphor, acetic acid, ethereal oils, and chloroform

Leucadendron (*lu-ka-den'-dron*) [λευκος, white; δενδρον, tree] A genus of trees of the order *Proteaceæ*. **L. argenteum,** R Br., and **L. coccinum,** R. Br., of South Africa, are used in treatment of malaria; the last contains a bitter principle, leucodrin, and a glucosid, leucoglycodrin

Leucæna (*lu-se'-nah*) [λευκαινειν, to make white]. A genus of leguminous plants. **L. glauca,** Benth., a species of the West Indies and Africa, cultivated in India and southern Europe The leaves and unripe fruit (wild tamarind) are edible; the seeds yield amylon In certain animals it has been observed that the hair falls out after eating the leaves and seeds

Leucic (*lu'-sic*). Relating to or derived from leucin, as leucic acid.

Leucinuria (*lu-sin-u'-re-ah*) [λευκός, white; οὖρον, urine] The occurrence of leucin in the urine.

Leucoalizarin (*lu-ko-al-iz'-ar-in*). See *Anthrarobin* (Illus. Dict.).

Leucodrin (*lu'-ko-drin*). See under *Leucadendron*.

Leucogen (*lu'-ko-jen*). Sodium bisulfite.

Leucoglycodrin (*lu-ko-gli'-ko-drin*). See under *Leucadendron*.

Leucohæmia. See *Leukemia*.

Leucojin, Leucojitin (*lu'-ko-jin, lu-ko'-jit-in*). See under *Leucojum*

Leucojum (*lu-ko'-yum*) [λευκός, white; ἰον, a violet]. A genus of plants of the order *Amaryllidæ*. **L. æstivum,** snowflake, indigenous to Europe and the Orient, contains the alkaloids leucojin and leucojitin The bulb is emetic and poisonous

Leucol, Leucolin (*lu'-kol, lu'-kol-in*). Quinolin.

Leucomma. See *Leukoma* (Illus Dict.).

Leuconostoc (*lu-kon-os'-tok*) [λευκός, white; *Nostoc*, a genus of *Algæ*]. A genus of fungi belonging to the *Schizomycetes*. See *Bacteria, Table of* (Illus. Dict.).

Leucosine (*lu'-ko-sin*). A yellow pigment abundant in certain flagellate infusoria, as *Dinobryon synura*.

Leukemia, Leucæmia. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *White blood-disease; Leukocythemia splenemia.* See *Sign, Jaccoud's.* **L., Acute,** a generally fatal form characterized by rapid development, high temperature, great enlargement of the spleen and lymphatics, and softening of the bone-marrow. **L., Adenoid.** See *L., Lymphatic* **L., Amygdaline,** that associated with disease of the tonsils. **L., Chronic, L., Essential.** See *Leukemia* (Illus. Dict.). **L. cutis, L. of the Skin,** a state of the skin characterized by formation of lymphatic enlargements in its deeper layers. **L., Fraenkel's,** acute leukemia with large mononuclear lymphocytes. **L., Hepatic,** a form attributed to liver disease. **L., Intestinal,** due to intestinal disease **L. lienalis,** splenic leukemia **L., Lienomedullary, L., Lienomyelogenous.** See *L., splenomedullary.* **L., Lymphatic,** the most common form, characterized by enlargement of the lymphatic glands, with perhaps slight changes in the spleen **L., Medullary, L., Myelogenous, L., Osseous, L., Polymorphocyte,** a form in which the tissue of the bone-marrow is principally affected and obliteration of many of the small blood-vessels takes place. Syn., *Myelemia.* **L., Pseudo-, L., Pseudosplenic.** See *Hodgkin's Disease* and *Lymphadenoma.* **L., Splenic,** that in which the blood changes are principally due to disorders of the spleen. **L., Splenomedullary,** the form characterized by excessive enlargement of the spleen and proliferation of the marrow of the bones without manifest change in the lymphatic glands. **L., Symptomatic, L., Temporary,** leucocytosis

Leukæthiopia (*lu-ke-the-o'-pe-ah*) [λευκός, white; Αἰθιοψ, Ethiopian] Albinism in an African.

Leukoblast. (See Illus Dict.) 3 Löwit's name for [illegible] (*q. v.*).

Leukocidin (*lu-ko'-sid-in*) [λευκος, white; *cædere*, to kill] A poison destroying leukocytes, discovered by Van der Velde in exudates caused by infection with *Staphylococcus aureus*

Leukocyte. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Hematogenetic wandering cell, Phagocyte.* Cf *Color analysis, Germ-centers* of Flemming **L.s, Ehrlich's Theory** of the origin and development of, according to which all varieties of leukocytes may be classed into two distinct groups which have separate origins, functions, and relations The first group consists of the lymphocytes, large and small, which are produced solely by the lymphatic tissues; and the second group includes the mononuclear leukocytes and transitional forms, the polynuclear neutrophiles, the eosinophiles, and the basophiles, all of which cells are produced exclusively by the marrow [Da Costa.] **L., Polymorphous, L., Polynuclear,** cells in which the nucleus is either lobed or made up of several portions united by such delicate nuclear filaments as to give the impression of a multinucleated cell in distinction to mononuclear, eosinophil, and neutrophil leukocytes and lymphocytes. **L., Polymorphonuclelc, L., Polynuclearneutrophilic,** one derived primarily from lymphocytes and secondarily from a myelocyte; originating in red bone-marrow, in the lymph-glands or spleen. **L., Uskow's Theory** of the origin and development of, according to which all varieties of the leukocyte, except the basophilic cells, of which no account apparently is taken, are but different developmental stages of one and the same cell. The youngest form of leukocyte, the small lymphocyte, originates in the lymph-glands, the lymphocytic bone-marrow, and the spleen. [Da Costa.]

Leukocytolysin (*lu-ko-si-tol'-in*) [*leukocyte; λυειν*, to loose]. Metchnikoff's term for a cytolysin produced by inoculation with leukocytes.

Leukocytolytic (*lu-ko-si-to-lit'-ik*). Relating to the destruction of leukocytes.

Leukocytometer (*lu-ko-si-tom'-e-ter*) [λευκός, white; κύτος, cell; μέτρον, measure] A graduated capillary tube used for counting leukocytes. Cf. *Erythrocytometer.*

Leukocytopenia. See *Leukopenia.*

Leukocytoplania. See *Leukoplania.*

Leukocytosis. (See Illus Dict.) **L., Agonal,** that occurring just before death; also called *terminal* or *moribund leukocytosis.* **L., Cachectic, L., Hydremic,** that attended by hydremia. **L., Digestion,** a physiologic form, there being an appreciable increase in the number of leukocytes in most healthy individuals within an hour after taking food [Da Costa.] **L. due to Thermal and Mechanical Influences,** a transient increase of leukocytes in the peripheral blood produced by active local or general muscular exercise, by brief exposure to atmospheric cold, by cold baths, or by the application of electricity or massage. [Da Costa.] **L., Ether** See *L., Toxic* **L., Inflammatory,** that in which the lymph is concentrated in the cells while the blood is normal. **L. of the Newborn,** a physiologic form; the blood of the infant at birth containing two or three times the number of leukocytes found in the blood of normal adults [Da Costa.] **L. of Pregnancy and Parturition,** a moderate physiologic increase in the number of leukocytes which occurs in the blood of a majority of primiparas. **L., Pathologic,** that increase in the number of leukocytes, involving chiefly the polynuclear neutrophil cells, which is associated with a variety of pathologic conditions, mainly inflammatory, infectious, and toxic in character [Da Costa.] **L., Physiologic,** a temporary and moderate increase in leukocytes associated with purely physiologic conditions. **L., Posthemorrhagic,** a pathologic form commonly observed as the result of hemorrhage due to traumatism or other causes. **L., Preagonal.** See *L., Terminal.* **L., Spathologic,** a form produced by the administration of drugs, chemicals, organic principles, bacteria, bacterial proteins, and by the application of intense irritants and revulsives to the surface of the body. [Da Costa.] **L., Terminal,** the increase in the number of leukocytes to be observed in the peripheral circulation just before death. **L., Toxic,** a [illegible] in poisoning by ptomains, by coa[illegible] ether narcosis, and in convulsions and acute delirium [Da Costa.]

Leukocytotaxis. See *Leukotaxis.*

Leukocytozoa (*lu-ko-sy-to-zo'-ah*) [λευκός, white, κύτος, cell; ζῶον, animal]. Infusorian parasites of the white blood-corpuscles.

Leukoencephalitis (*lu-ko-en-sef-al-i'-tis*) [λευκός, white; ἐγκέφαλος, brain]. An epizootic disease of horses characterized by drowsiness, imperfect vision, partial paralysis of the throat, twitching of the muscles of the shoulder, unsteady gait, and softening of the white substance of the frontal lobes; also called forage poisoning

Leukokeratosis (*lu-ko ker-at-o'-sis*). See *Leukoplakia* (Illus Dict.)

Leukolytic. See *Leukocytolytic*

Leukomelous (*lu-kom'-el-us*). See *Leukomelanic* (Illus. Dict.).

Leukonuclein (*lu-ko-nu'-kle-in*). A decomposition-product of nucleohiston by action of hydrochloric acid.

Leukonychia (*lu-kon-ik'-e-ah*) [λευκός, white; ὄνυξ, nail]. A whitish discoloration of the nails owing to the presence of air beneath them.

Leukopenia (*lu-ko-pe'-ne-ah*) [λευκός, white; πενία, poverty]. A decrease below the normal standard in the number of leukocytes in the peripheral blood. Also called *Hypoleukocytosis, Hypoleukocythemia; Oligocythemia.*

Leukopenic (*lu-ko-pe'-nik*). Relating to or marked by leukopenia. **L. phase,** Löwit's term for the initial stage of hypoleukocytosis.

Leukopheous, Leucophæous (*lu-ko-fe'-us*) [λευκός, white; φαιός, dusky]. Dusky-white, ash-colored.

Leukoplakia. (See Illus. Dict.) **L., Lingual.** See *L. buccalis* (Illus. Dict.)

Leukoplania (*lu-ko-pla'-ne-ah*) [λευκός, white; πλάνη, a wandering]. The wandering of leukocytes or their passage through a membrane. Syn, *Leukocytoplania.*

Leukopsin (*lu'-kop-sin*) [λευκος, white; ὄψ, eye]. Visual white, produced from rhodopsin by the action of light

Leukorrhea, Leucorrhœa. (See Illus Dict.) **L., Anal, L analis.** See *Hemorrhoids, White*

Leukotactic (*lu-ko-tak'-tik*) [λευκός, white, τάξις, arrangement] Relating to leukotaxis

Leukotaxis (*lu-ko-tak'-sis*) [λευκός, white, τάξις, arrangement] The arranging and ordering function of leukocytes Syn, *Leukocytotaxis*

Leucotoxic (*lu-ko-toks'-ik*) Destructive to leukocytes

Leucotoxin (*lu-ko-toks'-in*) [λευκος, white, τοξικόν, poison]. A cytotoxin obtained by E Metchnikoff from lymphatic ganglia Cf *Hemotoxin, Hepatotoxin, Nephrotoxin, Neurotoxin, Spermatoxin, Thrombotoxin.*

Leukotrichia (*lu-ko-trik'-e-ah*) [λευκος, white, θρίξ, hair] Whiteness of the hair, canities **L. annularis.** See *Ringed Hair* (Illus Dict)

Leukourobilin (Nencki) (*lu-ko-u-ro-bi'-lin*) [λευκός, white, οὖρον, urine, *bilis*, bile] A colorless decomposition-product of bilirubin

Levicoochre (*lev-ik-o-o'-kr*) A mud containing iron and arsenic, obtained from the springs at Levico in the Tyrol It is applied in the form of a hot poultice in chronic inflammation

Levigate (See Illus Dict) 2 Smooth 3. Uniform; applied to the reddening in skin-diseases.

Levisticum (*lev-is'-tik-um*) [*Liguria*, a country of Cisalpine Gaul] A genus of umbelliferous plants containing but one species **L. officinale,** Koch, lovage, indigenous to middle Europe, the root, plant, and fruit are diuretic and used in dropsy and amenorrhea Dose of fld ext, 15-60 ♏ (0.9-3.7 c.c.).

Levity (*lev'-it-e*) [*levitas*, lightness] The antithesis of gravity

Levoduction (*lev-o-dul'-shun*) [*lævus*, left; *ducere*, to lead] The movement of the eye to the left.

Levoglucosan (*lev-o-gloo'-ko-san*) [*lævus*, left; γλυκός, sweet] A derivative of picein obtained by heating the latter with baryta

Levotorsion (*lev-o-tor'-shun*) [*lævus*, light; *torquere*, to twist] A turning or twisting toward the left.

Levoversion (*lev-o-ver'-shun*) [*lævus*, left; *vertere*, to turn] See *Levotorsion.*

Levulosemia (*lev-u-lo-se'-me-ah*) [*lævus*, left; *alma*, blood] The presence of levulose in the blood

Levuretin (*lev-u'-re-tin*) [Fr, *levure*, yeast]. A preparation of dried brewer's yeast used in skin-diseases. Dose, 1 teaspoonful (5 c.c.) in milk, 3 times daily.

Levurin (*lev'-u-rin*) [Fr, *levure*, yeast] A dried extract of beer yeast; used in cases of sepsis. Dose, 1 teaspoonful (5 c.c.) 3 times daily.

Lewa, Lewah. The Indian name for a thick viscid fluid, consisting of pure and impure opium, passewah, and the washings of vessels used in the manufacture of opium. It is employed to glue together the petals of the poppies covering opium balls.

Lewisia (*lu-is'-e-ah*) [*Meriwether Lewis*, explorer, 1774-1809] A genus of plants of the order *Portulaceæ*, indigenous to the western United States **L. rediviva,** Pursh., the chita, bitter-root, spathum, racine amère; the mucilaginous, starchy root is used largely by the Indians as a food.

Ley (*li*) [ME]. Lye.

Leydenia gemmipara, Schaudinn. A name given to the large round or polymorphous cells with lively ameboid movement discovered by v. Leyden (1876) in the ascitic fluid in cancer patients. Their relationship

to protozoa was pointed out by Schaudinn. Cf. *Cells, Leyden's.*

Lianthral (*li-an'-thral*). A proprietary preparation said to be an extract of coal-tar and casein.

Libby's Method. See under *Treatment.*

Libradol (*lib'-rad-ol*). The proprietary name for a soft, greenish ointment recommended for relief of pain by direct application. It contains selected constituents of *Melaleuca leucadendron*, L., *Cinnamomum camphora*, Fr Nees, *Lobelia inflata*, L, *Nicotiana tabacum*, L, *Sanguinaria canadensis*, L., *Psychotria ipecacuanha*, Stock, *Capsicum annuum*, L., and *Symplocarpus fœtidus*, Nutt.

Lichen. (See Illus Dict) 2. A group of cryptogamous plants, symbiotic of algæ and fungi

Lichenification (*li-ken-i-fi-ka'-shun*) The change of an eruption into a form resembling lichen

Lichenization (*li-ken-i-za'-shun*) The development of lesions of lichen.

Lienaden (*li en'-a-den*) [*lien*, the spleen, *ἀδήν*, gland] The proprietary name of a preparation made from the spleen of animals

Lienointestinal (*li-en-o-in-tes'-tin-al*) [*lien*, the spleen, *intestina*, the intestines] Relating to the spleen and the intestines

Lienomedullary (*li-en-o-med'-ul-ar-e*). See *Lienomyelogenous.*

Lienomyelogenous (*li-en-o-mi el-oj'-en-us*) [*lien*, spleen, *μυελός*, marrow, *γεννάω*, to produce]. Derived from both spleen and marrow.

Lienomyelomalacia (*li-en-o-mi-el-o-mal-a'-she-ah*) [*lien*, spleen, *μυελος*, marrow, *μαλακια*, softening] Softening of the spleen and bone-marrow.

Lienopancreatic (*li-en o pan-kre-at' ik*). Relating to the spleen and pancreas

Lienorenal (*li-en-o-re'-nal*) [*lien*, spleen, *ren*, kidney]. Relating to the spleen and the kidney.

Life. (See Illus Dict) **L., Antenatal**, life of the fetus before birth **L., Composite, Bordeu's Doctrine of.** See under *Vitalism* **L., Embryonic**, the period beginning with the differentiation of the blastoderm and ending about the end of the second month, the period during which the lines of future growth are laid down. **L., Excitement Theory of**, "that of Roeschlaub (1768-1835), which endeavored to mold into one the Brunonian errors and the fancies of Schelling. According to it, life depends upon irritability, but is inherent in the organism as an independent feature, so it recognizes both irritability and solidism" [Park] **L., Germinal**, the period which ends in the phenomena of germ and sperm maturations, of the expulsion of the polar globules from the ovum, of the atrophy of the female element of the sperm-cell, and of the impregnation of the ovum by the spermatozoon, with the resulting formation of the morula mass **L., Latent**, a condition of suspension of life—as in organisms exposed to freezing, desiccation, etc

Ligament, Ligamentum. (See Illus Dict.) Also any strong compact tissue serving to hold an organ in position. **L., Accessory**, one which strengthens or supplements another **L., Acromioclavicular, Superior**, a broad band connecting the upper part of the scapular end of the clavicle with the acromion. **L., Adipose**, the mucous ligament of the knee-joint. **L.s, Alar, Lesser**, layers of connective tissue extending on each side of the synovial pouch of the axoatloid articulation and joining the lateral odontoid ligaments. Syn., *Ligamenta alaria minora.* **L., Alar Odontoid.** See *L., Odontoid Lateral* (Illus. Dict.). **L. alare externum**, the external alar ligament. **L. alare internum**, the internal alar ligament **Ligamenta alaria, L.a alaria dentis epistrophei, L.a lateralia dentis, L.a lateralia majora, L.a lateralia superiora, L.a Mauchartı**, the lateral odontoid ligaments. **Ligamenta alaria minora.** See *L.s, Alar, Lesser.* **L., Annular**, a ring-shaped ligament. **L.s, Anterior** (of the bladder), an offshoot of the superior pelvic fascia attached to the front of the neck of the bladder. **L., Anterior** (of the colon), a band of thickened muscular fibers extending along the anterior surface of the colon Syn., *Anterior band* (of the colon). **L.s, Anterior, True** (of the urinary bladder), branches of the rectovesical fascia running backward one from each side of the symphysis pubis over the lateral aspects of the prostate gland to the lateral surfaces of the urinary bladder **L. apicum**, the supraspinal ligament **L., Arantius'**, the obliterated ductus venosus of Arantius **L., Arched** (of the diaphragm). See *L., Arcuata* (Illus. Dict.). **Ligamenta arcuum.** See *L.s, Elastı.* **L. armillare**, the posterior annular ligament of the carpus **L.s, Articular.** See *L.s, Capsulari*, and *L.s, Interspinous* (Illus Dict.). **L., Astragalo-calcaneal Interosseous.** See *L., Calcaneoastragaloid*, and *L., Astragalocalcaneal External* (Illus Dict.). **L., Bardinet's**, the posterior fasciculus of the internal lateral ligament of the elbow-joint; it is attached above to the posteroinferior portion of the internal condyle and below, by its expanded border, to the inner side of the olecranon process **L., Béraud's**, the suspensory ligament of the pericardium that is attached to the third and fourth dorsal vertebras **L., Bifid**, the coracoclavicular ligament. **L., Botal's**, the remains of the ductus arteriosus **L.s, Calcaneonavicular.** See *L., Calcaneoscaphoid, Inferior*, and *L., C., External* (Illus. Dict.). **L., Calcaneotibial.** See *L., Lateral, Internal* (of ankle-joint) (Illus Dict.). **L., Caldani's**, a fibrous band extending from the inner border of the coracoid process to the lower border of the clavicle and upper border of the first rib, where it unites with the tendon of the subclavius muscle. **L.s, Canthal.** See *L., Palpebral, External and Internal* (Illus. Dict) **L., Central.** See *Pilum terminale* (Illus Dict.). **L., Cloquet's** See *Habenula, Haller's.* **L., Coccygeal.** See *Filum terminale* (Illus. Dict.) **Ligamenta coli**, three longitudinal bands on the surface of the large intestine, due to thickening of the longitudinal muscle-fibers See *L., Anterior*, and *L., Posterior* (of the colon), and *Band of the colon, Inner.* **L., Cooper's.** 1 The lower, thickened portion of the fascia transversalis, which is attached to the spine of the pubis and the iliopectineal eminence. 2 Arciform, ligamentous fibers extending from the base of the olecranon to the coronoid process on the inner aspect of the elbow-joint **L., Costovertebral, Anterior.** See *L., Costocentral, Anterior* (Illus Dict.). **L., Crural**, Poupart's ligament. **L., Deep Suspensory** (of the penis), a part of the suspensory ligament of the penis originating in the tendinous part of the rectus abdominis muscle near the symphysis pubis. **L., Denucé's**, a short and broad fibrous band in the wrist-joint, connecting the radius with the ulna. **L.s, Elastic**, yellow, highly elastic ligaments lying at the back of the spinal canal, appearing in pairs between the laminas of contiguous vertebras from the axis to the interval between the last lumbar vertebra and the sacrum. Syn., *Ligamenta subflava; Ligamenta arcuum* **L., Fallopian.** (See Illus. Dict.) 2. The round ligament of the uterus. **L.s, False, Lateral** (of the urinary bladder), peritoneal folds extending from each iliac fossa to each side of the urinary bladder **L.s, False, Posterior** (of the urinary bladder). See *Rectovesical Folds*

(Illus. Dict.). **Ligamenta flava.** See *L.s, Elastic.* **L., Fundiform.** See *I , Retzius'* (Illus. Dict.). **L.s, Funicular,** band like ligaments accessory to capsular ligaments surrounding movable joints; they are made up of parallel bundles of flexible fibrous tissue, but without elasticity **L , Glenoideobrachial,** the thickened part of the capsular ligament of the shoulder which is inserted into the lesser tuberosity of the humerus. **L , Glenoideobrachial, Inferior,** a thickened part of the capsular ligament of the shoulder lying between the insertions of the subscapularis and that of the teres minor Syn , *[illegible] inferius internum* **L ,** [illegible] fibers of the obturator membrane which form the upper and inner wall of the canal transmitting the obturator vessels and nerves **L., Henle's,** the inner portion of the conjoined tendon which is chiefly attached to the sheath of the rectus muscle **L., Hesselbach's.** See *L , Interfoveolar* **L , Hueck's,** the pectinate ligament. **L., Iholumbar, Superior,** the part of the iholumbar ligament which is inserted into the crest of the ihum **L , Interfoveolar,** a thin, fibrous band extending from the posterior surface of the fascia transversalis, near the plica semilunaris, to the pubic bone and Gimbernat's ligament, it forms part of the conjoined tendon. Syn , *L , Hesselbach's.* **L.s, Intervertebral.** See *Intervertebral Discs* (Illus Dict). **L., Ischioprostatic** See *Fascia, Perineal* (Illus. Dict). **L., Jugal** (of the cornicula) See *L , Cricoarytenoideum* (Illus Dict) **L.s, Lateral** (of the liver), peritoneal folds running from the lower aspect of the diaphragm to the adjacent borders of the right and left lobes of the liver **L., Lockwood's,** the suspensory ligament of the eyeball, a curved fibrous band connected with Ténon's capsule, and supporting the eyeball on each side of the orbit. **L. lunatopyramidale,** one between the semilunar and cuneiform bones. **L. lunatoscaphoideum,** one between the scaphoid and semilunar bones **L., Meckel's.** See *L , Anterior* (of the malleus) (Illus Dict) **L., Nonarticular,** those not connected with articulations **L., Nuchal,** one at the nape of the neck connecting the two trapezius muscles Syn., *L , Supraspinal Cervical.* **Ligamenta obliqua,** the crucial ligaments of the knee-joint. **L., Occipitoatlantal, Anterior,** one running from the anterior margin of the foramen magnum between the occipital condyles to the anterior arch of the atlas **L., Petit's,** the concave fold formed back of the vagina by the union of Douglas' ligaments **L., Posterior** (of the colon), a thick band formed by the muscular coat of the colon extending along its attached border **L., Pterygospinous,** a ligamentous band extending from the external pterygoid plate to the spine of the sphenoid **L., Pylorocholic,** Glénard's name for the attachment of the transverse colon to the pylorus. **L., Radiate.** See *L., Costocentral, Anterior* (Illus Dict) **L.s, Rectouterine,** the rectouterine folds. **L., Reticular,** one holding a muscle to a bone. **L., Rivinian,** Shrapell's membrane. **L., Salpingopterygoid,** a band extending from the spine of the sphenoid to the hamular process. **L., Schlemm's,** the glenoideobrachial ligament **L., Sömmerring's,** the suspensory ligament of the lacrimal gland. **L., Spinoglenoid,** one extending between the spine of the scapula and the glenoid cavity. **L., Splenophrenic,** the suspensory ligament of the spleen. **L., Spring,** the inferior calcaneoscaphoid ligament. **L., Stapedial,** the annular ligament of the stapes. **L., Stellate.** See *L., Costocentral, Anterior* (Illus. Dict.). **L., Sternoclavicular,** the capsular ligament of the articulation between the sternum and clavicle. **L.s, Sternopericardiac,** connecting bands between the sternum and the pericardium. **L.s, Subflavic.** See *L.s, Elastic.* **L., Superior** (of the cecum) See *Fold, Hensing's.* **L., Supraspinal Cervical.** See *L., Nuchal.* **L., Sutural.** 1. A thin lamina of fiber occurring in the cranial sutures. 2. A thin lamina of fibrous tissue between the surface of an immovable joint **L.s, Synovial,** synovial folds resembling ligaments **L.s, Talocalcanean,** the calcaneoastragaloid ligaments **L.s, Talofibular,** the external lateral ligaments of the [illegible] **L.s, Talonavicular,** the calcaneoscaphoid [illegible] **L., Talotibial,** the anteroposterior and [illegible] of the ankle-joint. **L., Tensor, L., Toynbee's,** the fibrous sheath of the tendon of the tensor tympani. **L., Transverse** (of the pelvis) See *Fascia, Perineal* (Illus. Dict) **L.s, True** (of the bladder) See *L., Anterior, True* (of the bladder) **L., Tuffier's Inferior,** that portion of the enteric mesentery which is inserted into the iliac fossa Syn , *Mesenterioparietal Fold* **L s, Uterine, Posterior.** See *Rectouterine Folds* (Illus Dict) **L.s, Valsalva,** the extrinsic ligaments of the pinna of the ear **L , Vertebroiliac.** See *L , Iholumbar* (Illus Dict) **L., Vesalius',** Poupart's ligament **L.s, Vesicoumbilical,** the urachus and the obliterated hypogastric arteries on each side. **L , Walther's Oblique,** the ligamentous band extending from the external malleolus inward to the posterior surface of the astragalus. Syn , *L., Astragalofibular, Posterior* **L , Zaglas',** the portion of the posterior sacroiliac ligament that extends from the posterior superior spinous process of the ihum downward to the side of the sacrum

Ligamentopexis (*lig-am-en-to-peks'-is*) [*ligamentum*, *πῆξις*, fixation] Beck's operation of suspension of the uterus on the [illegible]

Ligate (*lī'-at* [illegible]) To apply a ligature

Ligatura, Ligature (See Illus Dict) **L. candens.** See *Ansa, Galvanocaustic* **L., Chain** See *L., Interlocking* **L. glandis.** Same as *Phimosis.* **L., Interlacing, L , Interlocking,** one for securing a pedicle in which several loops interlace **L., Woodridge's,** the isolation of the ventricles by drawing a silk ligature tightly about the auricles at their junction with the ventricles

Light (See Illus Dict) **L -difference,** the difference between the two eyes in respect to their sensitiveness to light **L , Finsen.** See *I., Refrigerated.* **L.-minimum,** the slightest degree of light appreciable to the eye **L , Polarization of.** See *Polarization* (Illus Dict) **L , Refrigerated,** light from which the heat rays are excluded and only the blue and violet rays remain; it is used in phototherapy **L.-sense,** sensibility of the retina to luminous impressions. **L.-treatment.** See *Actinotherapy, Phototherapy,* and *Radiotherapy.*

Lignorosin (*lig-no-roz'-in*). Sodium lignin-sulfonic acid, a reducing agent obtained by action of calcium sulfite on lignin, consisting chiefly of calcium lignate. It is a dark brown, semi-liquid substance used as a substitute for tartaric and lactic acids in mordanting wool.

Lignosulfin (*lig-no-sul'-fin*) A product occurring in the manufacture of sulficellulose, containing free sulfurous acid combined with the volatile products of wood It is used in the disinfection of dwellings.

Lignosulfite (*lig-no-sul'-fit*). A liquid by-product obtained in the manufacture of cellulose from pine wood; used in laryngeal tuberculosis in inhalations of 10% to 30% solution.

Ligustrin (*lig-us'-trin*). See *Syringin* (Illus. Dict.).

Lilacin (*lil'-as-in*). 1. See *Syringin* (Illus. Dict.). 2. See *Terpineol* (Illus. Dict.).

Lilienfeld's Theory of Blood-coagulation. See under *Blood.*

Limacin (*lī'-mas-in*) [*Limax*, a genus of slugs]. A substance similar to mucosin obtained from the slug *Limax agrestis.*

Liman (*lī'-man*) [*λιμήν*, a marshy lake]. A sheet of water isolated from the sea and converted into a salt lake. **L. Cure,** the treatment of diseases by bathing in limans at Odessa. The waters contain chlorids of sodium, potassium, and magnesium, calcium sulfate and sodium bromid. The bottoms of the lakes are covered with slimy substance containing iodin, bromin, sulfur, sulfuretted hydrogen, and oleic and valeranic acids.

Limanol (*lī' man ol*) An extract obtained from boiling the mud of the limans at Odessa. It is used as an application in gout.

Limatura (*lim-at u'-rah*). Filings. **L. chalybis, L. ferri,** iron filings.

Limb. (See Illus. Dict.) **L., Anacrotic,** the upward stroke of a sphygmogram. **L., Thoracic.** See *L., Pectoral* (Illus. Dict.).

Limbus. (See Illus. Dict.) **L. angulosus,** the oblique line of the thyroid cartilage. **L. conjunctivæ.** 1. The rim of conjunctiva that overlaps the corneal epithelium. Syn., *Annulus conjunctivæ.* 2. See *Arcus senilis* (Illus. Dict.) **L. fimbriatus.** See *Fimbria* (Illus. Dict.) **L. sphenoidalis,** the sharp anterior edge of the groove on the sphenoid bone for the optic commissure. **L. sylvii,** the fissure of Sylvius.

Lime (See Illus. Dict.) 3. The genus *Tilia*, particularly *T. europæa.*

Limen (See Illus. Dict.) 2. The crest of the insula. Syn., *L. insulæ.* **L. nasi,** the boundary between the osseous and cartilaginous parts of the nasal cavity.

Limicoline, Limicolous (*lim-ik'-ol-en, -us*) [*limus*, mud, *colere*, to inhabit] Inhabiting or growing in mud.

Limitans (See Illus. Dict.) **L. externa.** See *Layer, Cuticular.*

Limitrophes (*lim-it'-ro-fēz*) [*limes*, a boundary; *τροφή*, nourishment] The sympathetic gangha and their connections.

Limnobios (*lim-no'-bi-os*) [*λίμνη*, a lake; *βίος*, life]. The organic world of fresh water. Cf. *Geobios, Halobios.*

Limonin (*lim'-o-nin*) [*lime*, a lemon] $C_{26}H_{30}O_8$ (?) A glucosid from seeds of apples and lemons, occurring as bitter, gleaming leaflets, soluble in alcohol and acetic acid, and with sulfuric acid giving a blood-red color.

Limping (*limp' ing*) [AS. *lemp*, awkward] Walking with a halting gait. **L., Intermittent.** See *Claudication, Intermittent.*

Linaceous (*lin-a'-she-us*) [*linum*, flax] Relating to the genus *Linum.*

Linadin (*lin'-ad-in*) An insoluble dark brown powder containing 1% of iron and 0.023% of iodin, with taste of oil; prepared from the spleen of animals. Dose in malarial cachexia, 10-25 gm.

Linalool (*lin-al-o'-ol*). $C_{10}H_{18}O$. A fragrant liquid occurring in oils of linaloe, lavender, and bergamot.

Linamarin (*lin-am-ar'-in*) [*linum*, flax; *amara*, bitter]. The toxic glucosid of common flax, *Linum usitatissimum.*

Linden (*lin'-den*). See *Tilia.*

Line, Linea. (See Illus. Dict.) **L. apophyseozygomatico-protuberantialis,** a line described by Lannelongue and Mauclaire passing horizontally backward from the processus marginalis of the zygoma to the median line somewhat above the external occipital protuberances. **L. arcuata (externa) inferior ossis occipitalis,** the inferior curved line of the occipital bone. **Lineæ arcuatæ externæ ossis ilii,** three curved lines on the external surface of the ilium limiting the areas of attachment of the gluteal muscles. **L. arcuata interna ossis ilii,** the iliopectineal line. **L. arcuata (externa) superior ossis occipitalis.** See *Line, Curved, Superior* (of the occipital bone) (Illus. Dict.) **Lineæ atrophicæ,** linear atrophy of the skin. See *Striæ atrophicæ* (Illus. Dict.) **L. auriculo-orbitalis,** a line constructed by Krönlein, corresponding to the horizontal line of the Germans. See *L., Frankfort.* **L., Base-apex,** a line perpendicular to the edge of a prism and contained within the plane that bisects the refracting angle. **L.s, Beau's,** the transverse ridges seen on the finger-nails after convalescence from exhausting diseases. **L., Borsieri's.** See under *Signs.* **L., Broedel's White,** the name given by Howard A. Kelly to a longitudinal white line on the anterior surface of the kidney, in which unite the whitish lines which represent the columns of Bertin. **L.s, Brücke's,** the broad bands which alternate with Krause's membranes in the fibrils of striated muscles. **L. candidula abdominis.** See *L. alba* (Illus. Dict.) **L.s, Chiene's,** imaginary lines designed to aid in localizing the cerebral centers in operations upon the brain. **L., Conradi's,** a line drawn from the base of the xiphoid process to the point of the apex-beat, marking, under normal conditions, the upper limit of percussion-dulness of the left lobe of the liver. **L. directionis pelvis,** the axis of the pelvic canal. **L., Epiphyseal,** the thin layer of cartilage at first separating the borders of the diaphysis and epiphysis. **L. externa superior,** the superior curved line of the occipital bone. **L., Farre's White, L., Farre-Waldeyer's,** the boundary-line at the hilum of the ovary between the germ epithelium and the squamous epithelium of the broad ligament, it marks the insertion of the mesovarium. **L., Frankfort,** the horizontal or base line of the skull as defined at a meeting of German anthropologists. It passes from the lowest point of the infraorbital border through the highest point of the upper border of the porus acusticus externus. Ger., *Linie der Frankfurter Vereinigung, Frankfurter Linie.* **L.s, Frommann's,** transverse strias appearing in the axis-cylinder of a nerve near the Ranvier's nodes on treatment with silver nitrate. **L., Gubler's,** an imaginary line connecting the points of origin of the fifth cranial nerves on the lower surface of the pons. **L. horizontalis auriculoorbitalis.** See *Linea auriculoorbitalis* (Krönlein). **L. horizontalis supraorbitalis,** a line constructed by Kronlein, parallel with the linea horizontalis, beginning at the middle of the supraorbital border. **L. ilia,** the portion of the iliopectineal line confined to the ilium. **L. iliopectinata, L. iliopectinea, L. innominata,** the iliopectineal line. **L., Inioauricular,** that passing from the inion to the middle of the porus acusticus externus. **L.s, Intersegmental,** embryonic lines separating the primitive segments or metameres from one another. **L.s, Interstellate,** threads of achromatin forming lines which pass from pole to pole in a dividing nucleus. Syn., *Achromatic fibrils, Achromatin-threads; Cell-threads.* See *Karyomita* (Illus. Dict.) **L.s, Isothermal.** See under *Isothermal* (Illus. Dict.). **L., Krause's.** See *Membrane, Krause's* (Illus. Dict.) **L.s, Lantermann's.** See *Incisure of Schmidt* (Illus. Dict.) **L., Luschka's,** an imaginary line extending from the middle of the internal palpebral ligament to the space between the first and second molars, and indicating the course of the lacrimal sac and nasal duct. **L., Mammary,** a line between the two nipples. **L., Merkel's,** an imaginary line extending from the middle of the internal palpebral ligament to the space between the

last bicuspid and first molar teeth, and indicating the course of the lacrimal sac and nasal duct. **L., Monro's,** a line drawn from the umbilicus to the anterior superior spine of the ilium. **L., Ophryonmion, L., O., Equatorial,** a line passing a little above the insertion of the ear-muscle and intersecting the ophryon and inion. **L., O., Median,** one passing over the vertex of the skull and connecting the ophryon and inion. **L., Parasternal.** See under *Parasternal* (Illus. Dict.). **L., Perpendicular** (of ulna), on the dorsal aspect of the ulna a longitudinal line of demarcation between the smooth inner surface covered by the extensor carpi ulnaris and the outer irregular surface covered by the extensor muscles of the thumb and the extensor indicis. **L., Planobasilar,** the line drawn in the median plane, from the anterior border of the sphenoidal plane to the basion. **L., Planospinal,** a straight line drawn in the median plane from the anterior margin of the sphenoidal plane to the subnasal or spinal point. **L., Profile** (Frankfort), one drawn from the intersupercihary point to the alveolar point. **L. of Regard,** in optics, the line connecting the center of rotation of the eye with the point of fixation or of regard. **L.s, Reid's,** three imaginary lines serving for measurements in craniocerebral topography, one of them, the base-line, is drawn from the lower margin of the orbit through the center of the external auditory meatus to just below the external occipital protuberance. The two others are perpendicular to it, one corresponding to the small depression in front of the external auditory meatus, the other to the posterior border of the mastoid process. The fissure of Rolando extends from the upper limit of the posterior vertical line to the point of intersection of the anterior line and the fissure of Sylvius. **L., Richter-Monro's,** Monro's line. **L. rolandica,** a line constructed by K[illegible] the point of junction of the linea [illegible] with the iniomedionasal line to the point of juncture of the linea verticalis zygomatica with the linea horizontalis supraorbitalis. **L., Rolando's,** begins on the equatorial ophryon inion line $\frac{4}{100}$ from the ophryon and on the median ophryoninion line $\frac{4}{100}$ and connects the points. **L., Roser-Nélaton's.** Same as *Nélaton's Line*. **L.s, Scalariform,** dark lines visible between the muscular cells of the heart after staining with silver nitrate. **L. semicircularis inferior ossis occipitis,** the inferior curved line of the occipital bone. **L. semicircularis inferior ossis parietalis,** the temporal line. **L. semicircularis ossis frontalis,** the temporal crest. **Lineæ semicirculares ossis ilii,** the curved lines on the dorsum of the ilium. **L. semicircularis superior ossis occipitis,** the superior curved line of the occipital bone. **L. semicircularis temporum,** the temporal crest. **L., Spiral** (of femur), one on the ventral aspect separating the neck and shaft and passing between the tubercle and a point close in front of the lesser trochanter. Syn., *L., Anterior trochanteric.* **L. Sylvii.** 1. A line constructed by Krönlein from the point of juncture of the linea verticalis zygomatica with the linea horizontalis supraorbitalis and intersecting the linea verticalis retromastoidea at a point midway between the point of its crossing the linea horizontalis supraorbitalis and the median inionasal line. 2. Sylvian line (Thane). It corresponds to the ramus posterior horizontalis fissuræ Sylvii. It passes from the nasion to the lambda and measures on the median ophryon-inion line $\frac{4}{100}$ above the inion, and connects this with the point of Sylvius. **L. temporalis inferior ossis parietalis,** the inferior curved line of the parietal bone. **L. temporalis ossis frontis,** the temporal ridge. **L. temporalis superior parietalis,** the superior curved line of the parietal bone. **L. terminalis (pelvica),** the iliopectineal line. **L. verticalis auricularis,** a line constructed by Krönlein perpendicular to the linea horizontalis auriculoorbitalis at the middle of the articulation of the lower jaw. **L. verticalis retromastoidea,** a line constructed by Krönlein perpendicular to the linea horizontalis auriculo-orbitalis at the posterior border of the base of the processus mastoideus. **L. verticalis zygomatica,** a line constructed by Krönlein perpendicular to the linea horizontalis auriculoorbitalis at the middle of the zygoma. **L.s, Voigt's Boundary,** the lines which divide the regions of distribution of two peripheral nerve-tunks. **L., Waldeyer's.** See *L., Farre's White.* **L., White** (of the pelvic fascia). See under *White* (Illus. Dict.).

Lingence (*lin'-jenz*). See *Lincture* (Illus. Dict.).

Lingua. (See Illus. Dict.) **L. dissecta** (Grünwald). See *Glossitis, Dissecting* (Illus. Dict.). **L. exertoria,** prolapse and hypertrophy of the tongue. **L. exigua,** the epiglottis. **L. nigra.** See *Glossophytia* (Illus. Dict.). **L. vituli, L. vitulina,** macroglossia.

Lingula. (See Illus. Dict.) **L. auriculæ,** the cartilaginous projection toward or into the upper portion of the lobe of the ear. **L. of the sphenoid, L. sphenoidalis,** a small ligulate process extending backward in the angle formed by the body of the sphenoid and the ala magna.

Lingular (*lin'-gu-lar*) [*lingula*, a little tongue] Of or [illegible] little tongue.

L[illegible] (*lin'-un*) [*linere*, to besmear] The process of applying a liniment.

Linoxyn (*lin-oks'-in*) [*linum*, flax; *oxygen*] $C_{32}H_{54}O_{11}$. A neutral elastic amorphous mass resulting from the oxidization of linoleic acid; soluble in a mixture of alcohol and chloroform.

Lint (See Illus. Dict.) **L., Marine,** oakum. **L.-paper,** an absorbent material made from wood-pulp. **L., Picked,** charpie.

Lintin (*lin'-tin*) Absorbent cotton rolled or compressed into sheets.

Lip. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. The border of a wound. **L., Double,** a hypertrophied lip with formation of a longitudinal cleft-like depression, giving the appearance of being double. **L., Hare-.** See *Hare-lip* (Illus. Dict.).

Lipase (*lip'-āz*) [λίπος, fat] A ferment of the glycerids, a fat-splitting enzyme contained in the pancreatic juice, in blood-plasma, and in many plants, as hemp, poppy, maize, colza, *Penicillium glaucum*, etc. Its action is reversible; it may separate fats by hydrolysis into fatty acid and glycerin, the reaction ceasing when the products of the hydrolysis reach a definite concentration in consequence of equilibrium being established, or it may effect synthesis, as is shown by its action on ethyl butyrate. Syn., *Ptalyn; Steapsin.*

Liphemia, Liphæmia (*li-fe'-me-ah*). See *Oligemia* (Illus. Dict.).

Lipiodol (*lip-i'-o-dol*). An oil containing 40% of iodin in each cubic centimeter.

Lipobromol (*lip-o-bro'-mol*). Oil of poppy seed combined with 33.3% of bromin; a bland, almost tasteless preparation.

Lipocardiac (*lip-o-kar'-de-ak*) [λίπος, fat; καρδία, the heart] Pertaining to a fatty heart.

Lipogenin (*lip-oj'-en-in*). An ointment base occurring in solid and liquid form, said to consist of a mixture of fatty acids.

Lipolysis (*lip-ol'-is-is*) [λίπος, fat; λύειν, to loose]. The decomposition of fat.

Lipolytic (*lip-o-lit'-ik*). Fat-splitting.

Lipoma. (See Illus. Dict.) **L. capsulare,** Virchow's

term for a fatty tumor investing the capsule of the mammary gland. **L. capsulare cordis,** Virchow's term for an excessive growth of fatty tissue in the heart. **L., Diffuse,** a tumor consisting of an irregular mass of fatty tissue without a capsule. **L. durum** (mixtum), J. Müller's name for a lipoma with excess of fibrous stroma. **L., Erectile.** See *L., Telangiectatic* (Illus Dict.). **L., Hernial,** a lipocele **L., Heteroplastic Form of,** Virchow's lipomatoid new-growths **L. intrapéripnéphrétique partiel** (Robin). See *Rests, Adrenal,* and *Struma lipomatodes aberrata renis* (Grawitz) (Illus. Dict.) **L. luxurians musculorum progressivum, L. musculorum luxurians.** See *Paralysis, Pseudohypertrophic* (Illus Dict.). **L. mixtum,** Muller's term for a fatty tumor, the thick capsule of which causes it to resemble fibrous growths. **L.s, Multiple.** See *Adenolipomatosis.* **L. myxomatodes,** a lipomyxoma **L, Nasal,** lobulated masses due to hypertrophy of the cellular tissue and the sebaceous follicles of the nose **L., Nevoid.** See *L., Telangiectatic.* **L., Osseous,** a fatty tumor the fibrous septa of which have become ossified **L, Simple,** a characteristic fatty tumor **L.s, Symmetric,** of nervous origin See *Adenolipomatosis* **L. tuberosum,** Virchow's term for a lobulated fatty tumor.

Lipomatosis. (See Illus Dict) **L., Diffuse Muscular** See *Paralysis, Pseudohypertrophic* (Illus Dict.) **L. hepatis,** fatty liver **L, Interstitial,** fatty degeneration in progressive muscular atrophy. **L. pancreatica,** fatty pancreatic degeneration. **L universalis asexualis.** See *Lobenguhsm*

Lipomphalus (*lip-om' fa-lus*) [λιπος, fat; ὀμφάλος, the navel] A fatty umbilical hernia.

Lipomyoma (*lip-o-mi o'-mah*) [λιπος, fat; μῦς, muscle]. A myoma with fatty elements.

Lipophrenia (*lip-o-fre'-ne-ah*) [λειπειν, to fail; φρήν, mind] Failure of mental capacity.

Liporhodin (*lip o-ro' din*) [λιπος, fat; ῥόδον, a rose]. A red colored lipochrome.

Liposarcoma (*lip-o sar'-ko-mah*) [λίπος, fat; *sarcoma*]. Sarcoma with fatty elements

Liposic (*lip'-o sik*). See *Lipolytic*

Lipoxanthin (*lip-o-zan'-thin*) [λιπος, fat; ξανθός, yellow]. A yellow lipochrome.

Lipoxeny (*lip-oks'-en-e*) [λειπειν, to leave, ξένος, a host] Desertion of a host by a parasite

Lipoxysm (*lip-oks'-izm*) [λίπος, fat; ὀξίς, sharp] Poisoning by means of oleic acid producing a burning pain in the throat and stomach, vomiting, diarrhea, and meteorism, with intense collapse and later chronic digestive disturbance

Lippia. (See Illus Dict) **L. citriodora,** Kth, the lemon verbena, a native of South America cultivated in Europe and in the United States, has fragrant leaves which are used as a stomachic and antispasmodic.

Lipsotrychia (*lip-so-trik'-e ah*) [λειπειν, to leave; θρίξ, hair]. Falling out of the hair.

Liquarium (*lik wa'-ri um*) [*liquarius,* pertaining to liquids]. Simple syrup of sugar.

Liquate (*lik'-wāt*) [*liquare,* to make liquid]. To liquefy.

Liqueur. (See Illus. Dict.) **L. d'Iva,** an aromatic cordial of musk-like odor distilled in the Engadine from *Achillea atrata,* Linn, and *A. moschata,* Jacq.; also called *Esprit d'Iva.* Its peculiar qualities are due to the presence of ivaol and moschatin.

Liquor. (See Illus. Dict) **L. amnii spurius,** the oxidation products formed by the Wolffian bodies contained as a fluid in the sac of the allantois. Syn., *Allantoic fluid.* **L. aromaticus Hageri,** a combination said to consist of the oils of thyme, lemon, mace-cinnamon, cloves, and lavender, each 1 gram; oil of bergamot, 3 grams; alcohol, 260 grams. It is used externally in rheumatism, and diluted 2 or 3 c.c. in a liter of distilled water as an eye lotion **L. of Batavia,** a preparation used in cholera and said to consist of laudanum, 6 gm.; ether, 2.5 gm; orange-flower water, 6 gm **L. of Cadet,** alkarsin. **L. calcii iodoferrati,** a preparation of iron and calcium. It is used in the treatment of rachitic children. Syn., Syrup of [illegible] **L. carbonis detergens,** a mixture of 4 oz. of coal-tar with 8 or 9 oz. of tincture of soap bark Mixed with 50 parts of water it is applied in chronic eczema. Syn., *Coal-tar saponin.* **L. carnis compositus,** virol. **L. carnis ferropeptonatus,** carniferrol **L. chorii.** See *L. amnii spurius* **L. ferri estellini,** a tonic preparation said to consist of egg-yolk with 4% of iron. **L. ferri-iodosini,** a solution of 5% of iodin and 4% of iron. **L. ferri mangani iodopeptonati,** a solution containing 0.5% of iron, 0.1% of manganese, 0.05% of iron iodid It is used in chlorosis Dose, 1 tablespoonful (15 c.c.) **L. ferri oxydati natronati saccharatus.** See *Ferrosol* **L. of the Hollanders,** ethylene chlorid. **L. iodisini,** a solution of iodosim containing 0.25% of iodin **L. mindereri.** See *Ammonii acetatis liq* (Illus Dict.). **L., Mother.** See under *Mother* (Illus. Dict.). **L., Nervous,** a term used by Richard Mead for the luminiferous ether, a universal elastic matter. **L. potassii arsenicalis, L. potassii arsenitis,** Fowler's solution. **L. subarachnoidealis,** the cerebrospinal fluid. **L. thiophosphini,** a solution containing potassium guaiacol sulfonate with calcium compounds It is used as a substitute for syrup of guaiacol Dose, 5–10 gm. 3 times daily **L., Valsalva's,** the endolymph.

Lirellate (*lir'-el at*) [*lira,* a ridge] Marked with linear ridges or furrows; ridge-like, furrow-like.

Lirelliform, Lirelline, Lirellous (*lir'-el-e-form, lir'-el-ēn, -us*) See *Lirellate.*

Lissencephalous (*lis-en sef-al'-us*) [λισσός, smooth; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain]. Having a brain with few or no convolutions

Lister's Ointment. See under *Ointment*

Listerian (*lis-te'-re-an*) Named after Lord Joseph Lister, an English surgeon, b. 1827.

Listol (*lis'-tol*) An antiseptic said to consist of thymol and iodin

Lithangiuria (*lith-an-je-u'-re ah*) [λίθος, stone; ἀγγεῖον, vessel, οὖρον, urine]. A [illegible] of the urinary tract due to the presence of calculi.

Lithanthrakokali (*lith-an-thra-kok'-al-e*). See *Anthrakokali* (Illus. Dict.).

Lithargyrium (*lith-ar-jir'-re-um*). Litharge.

Lithargyrius (*lith ar-jir'-re-us*) [L.]. A litharge of a yellowish hue; gold litharge.

Lithargyrum (*lith-ar'-ji-rum*) [L.]. Same as *Lead monoxid*

Lithargyrus (*lith-ar'-ji-rus*) [L.]. Litharge, particularly silver litharge.

Lithecboly (*lith-ek'-bo-le*) [λίθος, stone; ἐκβολή, a throwing out]. Expulsion of a calculus by contraction of the bladder and dilation of its neck.

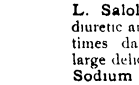
Lithepsy (*lith-ep'-se*) [λίθος, a stone; ἕψειν, to boil]. See *Lithodialysis* (Illus. Dict.).

Lithiasis. (See Illus Dict) **L., Appendicular,** obstruction of the lumen of the vermiform appendix by calculi.

Lithiopiperazin (*lith-e-o-pip'-er-az-in*) A combination of lithium and piperazin which forms a granular powder readily soluble in water. It is antiarthritic. Dose, 15–45 gr. (1–3 gm) daily.

Lithium. (See Illus. Dict) **L. Acetate,** $LiC_2H_3O_2 + 2H_2O$, colorless crystals soluble in water; diuretic. Dose, 8–24 gr. (0.52–1.6 gm.). **L. Arsenate,** $2Li_3$-

$AsO_4 + H_2O$, white powder used as an alterative. Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$–$\frac{1}{6}$ gr. (0.001–0.004 gm.). **L. Bitartrate,** $LiC_4H_5O_6 \cdot H_2O$, a white powder soluble in water. It is diuretic and laxative, and is used in gout. Dose, 5 gr. (0.3 gm.). Syn., *Tartarlithin*. **L. and Caffein Sulfonate,** $Li \cdot C_8H_9N_4O_2 \cdot SO_3$, a bitter, white crystalline powder, soluble in water, diuretic used in gout and rheumatism. Dose, 15 gr. (1 gm.) 4–6 times daily. **L. Citrate, Effervescent, L. citricum effervescens,** a mixture of lithium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, citric acid, and sugar, forming white granules soluble in water with effervescence. Dose, 30–60 gr. (1.95–3.9 gm.). **L. Dithiosalicylate,** $Li_2C_{14}H_8S_2O_6$, a gray powder soluble in water and alcohol, used in gout and rheumatism. Dose, 3–10 gr. (0.2–0.65 gm.). **L.-diuretin.** Same as *Urophorin*. **L. Formate,** $LiCHO_2 + H_2O$, colorless needles soluble in water, used in rheumatism and gout. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (15 c.c.) 1% aqueous solution. **L. Glycerinophosphate, L. Glycerophosphate,** $Li_2PO_4C_3H_5(OH)_2$, a white powder soluble in water, used as a nerve tonic. Dose, 8–15 gr. (0.5–1 gm.). **L. Iodate,** $LiIO_3$, used in gout. Dose, $1\frac{1}{2}$–3 gr. (0.1–0.2 gm.). **L. Iodid,** LiI, white deliquescent prisms turning yellow on exposure; used in chronic sciatica and gout. Dose, 1–5 gr. (0.06–0.32 gm.). **L. and Potassium Tartrate,** a white crystalline powder soluble in water; laxative and diuretic. Dose, 30–60 gr. (1.95–3.9 gm.). **L. Rhodanate, L. Rhodanid.** See *L. Sulfocyanate*. **L. Salolophosphate,** easily soluble in water. A diuretic and antiarthritic. Dose, 4 gr. (0.25 gm.) 3–4 times daily. **L. Silicofluorid,** $Li_2SiF_6 + 2H_2O$, large deliquescent crystals soluble in water. **L. and Sodium Benzoate,** a white powder soluble in water; used in gout and rheumatism. Dose, 10–30 gr. (0.65–1.95 gm.). **L. and Sodium Salicylate,** white powder soluble in water, used in gout, etc. Dose, 10–30 gr. (0.65–1.95 gm.). **L. Sozoiodolate,**



white plates; used as an antiseptic. **L. Sulfocyanate,** LiSCN, white hygroscopic crystals easily soluble in alcohol, sparingly so in water. Dose, 3–5 gr. (0.2–0.3 gm.) 2 or 3 times daily. **L. Sulfoichthyolate,** a black, tarry mass, soluble in water, obtained by neutralizing ichthyolsulfonic acid with lithium carbonate, used in rheumatism. Dose, 8 gr. (0.5 gm.). **L. Theobromin Salicylate,** a white soluble powder, used as a diuretic. Dose, 15 gr. (1.0 gm.). **L. Valerate, L. Valerianate,** $LiC_5H_9O_2$, white crystals with odor of valerian, soluble in water; antispasmodic, antilithic. Dose, 5–15 gr. (0.32–0.97 gm.).

Lithobiotic (*lith-o-bi-ot'-ik*) [λίθος, a stone; βιοῦν, to live]. See *Cryptobiotic*

Lithofellic (*lith-o-fel'-ik*) [λίθος, a stone; *fel*, the gallbladder]. Relating to biliary lithiasis.

Lithofractor (*lith-o-frak'-tor*). Same as *Lithotrite*

Lithomarge (*lith'-o-marj*) [λίθος, stone, *marga*, marl]. Stone-marrow, a literal translation of *Shik-chi*, the Chinese name of a mixture of hydrous aluminium silicates, perhaps identical with kaolin, and used by them as a detergent, absorbent, and astringent, and so called because unctuous to the touch.

Lithonephrosis (*lith-o-nef-ro'-sis*). See *Nephrolithiasis* (Illus. Dict.).

Lithoplaxy (*lith-o-plaks'-e*). See *Lithotrity* (Illus. Dict.).

Lithos (*lith'-os*). A proprietary combination of lithium bitartrate and sodium salicylate.

Lithosis (*lith-o'-sis*) [λίθος, stone]. See *Pneumoconiosis* (Illus. Dict.).

Lithotomy. (See Illus. Dict.) **L., Direct Vaginal,** that through the vesicovaginal septum. Syn., *Vaginal cystotomy*. **L., Extravesical,** the removal of a calculus from a fistula external to the bladder. **L., Italian,** median lithotomy. **L., Lateral Rectoprostatic,** rectal lithotomy with incision of the prostate. **L., Lithontriptic,** a perineal incision following lithotrity for removal of debris of calculi. **L., Pyelo-.** See *Pyelolithotomy* (Illus. Dict.). **L., Quadrilateral,** a modification of bilateral lithotomy with four incisions of the prostate. **L., Rectal.** **L., Rectoperineal.** See *L., Rectovesical* (Illus. Dict.). **L., Rectourethral,** that by the rectum with dilation of the prostate and removal of the calculus through the urethral incision. **L., Spontaneous,** expulsion of a calculus by ulceration through the bladder and perineum. **L., Vesicovaginal,** vaginal lithotomy.

Lithotriptic. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Capable of dissolving vesical calculi.

Lithotritor (*lith'-o-tri-tor*). Same as *Lithotrite*

Lithureteria (*lith-u-re-te'-re-ah*) [λίθος, a stone, οὐρητήρ, a ureter]. A diseased condition of the ureter due to the presence of calculi.

Litra (*lit'-rah*) [λίτρα]. A pound.

Litsea (*lit'-se-ah*) [Japanese name]. A genus of plants of the order *Lauraceæ*. **L. cubeba,** Pers., a species indigenous to and cultivated in China and Cochin China. Its black berries resemble cubebs in taste and appearance and are used as a condiment and stomachic. **L. sebifera,** Pers., a species of Malaya, called Maidalakri and muskap pe-yetti, the bark is used in diarrhea and dysentery, and an oil is expressed from the seeds. **L.** [illegible] resembling [illegible] stimulant and diuretic properties. The root is used as a vermifuge and emmenagog. The berries yield an oil used as a remedy in skin-diseases and on old wounds.

Litten's Diaphragm Phenomena. See under *Signs*

Lituate (*lit'-u-āt*) [*lituus*, an augur's staff]. Forked, with the points bent slightly outward.

Liver. (See Illus. Dict.) **L., Accessory,** a supernumerary lobe of the liver distinct from it and occasionally found on its surface. Syn., *Hepar accessorium; Hepar succenturiatum*. **L., Atrophic Nutmeg,** atrophy of the liver accompanying chronic interstitial hepatitis. **L., Brimstone-,** excessive icterus not uncommonly noticed in syphilis of the liver in the newborn. **L., Cachectic Fatty,** one in which there is accumulation of fat in a cachectic patient. **L., Cardiac,** hepatic congestion with pulsation accompanied by cardiac disease on the right side. **L., Cirrhotic Fatty,** fatty liver attended by proliferation of the interstitial connective tissue, observed in chronic inebriates. **L., Colloid,** amyloid liver. **L., Fatty Atrophic,** atrophy of the liver with fatty degeneration of its cells. **L., Fatty Hypertrophic,** one in which there is fatty infiltration. **L., Fatty Nutmeg.** See *L., Fatty Atrophic*. **L., Fibrofatty,** cirrhotic fatty liver. **L., Foam-,** a liver containing many gas-filled cavities which give it a spongy or foamy texture. The condition is due to *Bacillus aerogenes capsulatus*, Welch Ger., *Schaumleber*. **L., Heart,** any affection of the liver secondary to heart disease. **L., Iced.** **L., Icing.** See *Icing-liver*. **L., Lardaceous.** See *L., Albuminoid* (Illus. Dict.). **L., Left,** the spleen. **L., Melanemic,** one with deposition of black pigment in the interior of the bloodvessels and in the interstitial connective tissue. **L., Pigment, L., Pigmentary Degeneration of,** a steel-gray, chocolate, or blackish condition of the liver sometimes occurring in those who have died of malaria; it consists of granular matter in the blood of the liver either free or in the cells. **L.,**

Rhachitic, L., Rickety, the liver of rhachitic subjects, marked by increased portal cellular tissue. **L., Rusty-brown Atrophic.** See *L., Bronze* (Illus. Dict.) **L., Scrofulous,** an albuminoid liver. **L., Tuberculated.** See *L., Granulated* (Illus. Dict.) **L., Wax-like,** an albuminoid liver. **L., Whisky,** interstitial hepatitis.

Lizard's-beak (*liz'-ard-z bek*). See *Rostrum lacerti.*

Llareta (*lar-a' tah*) A remedy recommended in the treatment of blenorrhagia, said to be the fluid extract of *Haplopappus llareta* (?), a composite plant of Chili.

Loa (*lo'-ah*) The larva of *Filaria oculi*

Loaked (*lokd*) Applied to gland cells filled with substance to produce the secretion proper to them

Lobe, Lobus. (See Illus. Dict.) **L.s, Amygdaloid.** See *Tonsilla* (Illus. Dict.) Cf. *Tubercle, Amygdaloid* (Illus. Dict.). **L, Annular** (of the cerebrum), the operculum **L, Anonymous** (of the liver), the quadrate lobe **L, Anterior, L, Anterior Superior, L, Anterosuperior, L, Superior** (of the cerebellum), the anterior part of the upper surface of a cerebellar hemisphere, it is divided into the anterior and posterior crescentic or semilunar lobes. Syn., *L., Quadrate, L., Square, Lobus quadrangularis* **L anterior** (of hypophysis) See *Prehypophysis* (Illus. Dict.). **L., Anterior** (of the cerebrum), the frontal lobe **L, Anterior** (of the liver), the quadrate lobe **L, Anterior Inferior** (of the cerebellum), the biventral lobe **L., Appendicular,** Reidel's lobe. **L. auris,** the lobe of the ear **L, Biventral,** a cuneiform lobe on the inferior surface of each cerebellar hemisphere behind the amygdala and in front of the slender lobe and outwardly embraced by it It consists of the lower largest primary division of the hemisphere separated into two secondary ones Syn., *L, Digastric, L, Inferior, Lobus cuneiformis, L. inferior anterior.* **L., Cacuminal L. cacuminis.** See *Lobe, Presemilunar.* **L., Caudate.** See *Lobulus caudatus* (Illus. Dict.) **L. caudicis,** Burdach's name for the insula. **L. caudicis nervi vagi,** the flocculus **L, Centerosuperior** (of the cerbellum). See *L., Anterosuperior* **L, Central.** See *Lobulus centralis* (Illus. Dict.) **L. cerebelli cuneiformis superior,** Aeby's term for the postsemilunar lobe **L. cerebelli inferior.** See *Lobe, Biventral* **L cerebelli inferior medius,** the slender lobe **L. cerebelli intermedius, L. cerebelli intertonsillaris,** the uvula of the cerebellum **L. cerebelli major,** the superior vermiform process **L cerebelli minor,** the flocculus **L. cerebelli subtilis.** See *Lobe, Slender* (Illus. Dict.) **L. cerebri inferior** See *Lobe, Temporosphenoidal* **L. cerebri intermedius,** the insula **L. cerebri medius,** the parietal lobe. **L. cerebri quadratus.** See *Precuneus* (Illus. Dict.). **L., Clival, L. clivis,** the posterior crescentic lobe. **L s, Crescentic,** divisions anterior and posterior of the anterosuperior lobe of the cerebellum The anterior crescentic lobe comprises all of the anterosuperior lobe except a narrow posterior part which constitutes the posterior crescentic lobe Syn. (of anterior crescentic lobe), *L. culminal, L, Semilunar anterior* Syn (of posterior crescentic lobe), *L Clival, L, Presemilunar, L., Semilunar posterior* **L., Culminal, L. culminis,** the anterior crescentic lobe. **L., Cuneiform** (of the cerebellum), the biventral lobe. **L., Cuneiform** (of the cerebrum) See *Cuneus* (Illus Dict.). **L. descendens,** the parietal lobe. **L., Digastric.** See *L., Biventral.* **L., Duodenal,** the caudate lobe of the liver. **L. of the Ear.** See under *Lobulus* (Illus. Dict.). **Lobi epididymidis,** the divisions of the epididymis formed by transverse septa from its tunica albuginea. **L., Falciform,** Schwalbe's name for a lobe of the cerebrum embracing the fornix, **gyrus dentatus,** lamina septi lucidi, **and** limbic lobe. **L. fornicatus,** the fornicate convolution **L., Frontal,** that portion of the cerebral hemisphere lying anterior to the central and sylvian fissures **L., Frontal Internal** (of the cerebrum), the marginal convolution **L., Fusiform,** the subcollateral convolution. **L. gracilis.** See *Lobe, Slender* (Illus. Dict.) **L., Grand.** 1. The limbic lobe 2 The falciform lobe **L., Hidden,** the insula. **L., Home's,** a small glandular structure sometimes seen between the caput gallinaginis and the sphincter vesicæ. It represents the third lobe of the prostate and may become considerably enlarged in old people **L., Inferior** (of the cerebellum), the biventral lobe. **L., Intermediate,** the insula **L., Interoptic,** Spitzka's name for an area of cinerea in the sylvian aqueduct and believed to represent a distinct pair of lobes found in the iguana anterior to the origin of the trochlear nerve. **L. of the Kidney,** one of the malpighian pyramids. **L.s, Lateral** (of the prostate), the parts of the prostate gland lying on each side of the urethra; not very definitely demarcated from the rest of the organ. **L s, Lateral** (of the thyroid gland), the two chief parts of the gland, one on each side of the trachea. **L., Limbic,** Broca's name for a lobe of the brain made up of the fornicate gyrus and the ventral portions of the uncinate gyrus **L., Lingual,** the subcalcarine convolution. **L. lunatus anterior,** the anterior crescentic lobe **L. lunatus posterior,** the posterior crescentic lobe **L.s of the Lungs,** divisions of the lungs (three in the right lung—superior, middle, and inferior lobes, and two in the left—superior and inferior) made by deep oblique fissures. Syn., *Lobi pulmonales* **L. major.** See *Lobe, Temporooccipital.* **L, Mantle.** See *Pallium* (Illus Dict.) **L., Median** (of the brain) 1. The parietal lobe. 2. The insula. **L., Median** (of the cerebellum), the superior vermiform process. **Lobi medullæ oblongatæ.** See *Tonsilla* (Illus Dict.). **Lobi medullares renum,** the malpighian pyramids **L., Middle** (of the prostate), the part of the prostate gland anterior to the urethra **L., Middle** (of the thyroid body) See *Pyramid* (of the thyroid gland) **L minor,** the frontal lobe **L s of the Oblongata.** See *Tubercles, Amygdaloid* (Illus Dict.) **L, Occipital,** the posterior part of the cerebrum separated from the parietal lobe of the parietooccipital fissure and occupying the upper fossa of the occipital bone **L., Olfactory.** See under *Olfactory* (Illus Dict.) **L.s, Orbital,** the gyri situated above the orbit **L.s of the Pancreas,** the aggregations of the glandular tissue of the pancreas divided from each other by connective tissue **L., Pancreatic** (of the liver), the caudate lobe. **L., Parietal** (of the cerebrum), that part of the outer surface of the cerebral hemisphere separated from the frontal lobe by the central fissure and from the occipital lobe by the parietooccipital fissure; the intraparietal fissure divides it into a superior and an inferior parietal lobe. **L., Parietotemporal,** the temporosphenoidal lobe. **L., Placental.** See *Folds, Placental* **L. of the Pneumogastric Nerve, L, Pneumogastric,** the flocculus **L, Posterior** (of the cerebrum), the part of the cerebrum dorsad of the fissure of Sylvius **L., Posterior** (of the cerebellum), the thick rounded border of the hemisphere dorsad of the superior lobe and separated from it by a deep fissure Syn, *L., Semilunar, L, Sphenooccipital* **L posterior** (of the hypophysis). See *Posthypophysis* (Illus. Dict.). **L., Posterior Inferior** (of the cerebellum). See *L., Postsemilunar.* **L s, Postoptic.** See *Postgeminum* (Illus. Dict.) **L, Postsemilunar,** the hindmost lobe on the inferior surface of the cerebellar

hemisphere. **Syn.,** *L., Tuberal; Lobus semilunaris inferior; Posterior inferior lobe of the cerebellum.* **L., Prefrontal,** the part of the frontal lobe lying anterior to the ascending gyrus **L., Presemilunar,** the posterior lobe of the upper surface of the cerebellum. **Syn.,** *L., Posterosuperior, L., Posterior superior of the cerebellum; Lobus semilunaris superior* **L., Pyramidal,** the biventral lobe. **L. pyriformis.** 1. The cuneus. 2 The pyramid of the cerebellum **L. quadrangularis.** 1 See *L., Anteroposterior* (of the cerebellum). 2. The precuneus **L., Quadrate** (of the cerebellum) See *L., Anterosuperior* **L., Quadrate** (of the cerebrum). See *Precuneus* (Illus. Dict.). **Lobi reniculi, Lobi renis,** in the fetal kidney, the separate lobes which later become the malpighian pyramids **L retractus,** the insula. **L., Riedel's,** a linguiform proliferation of the right lobe of the liver, attached by a broad base or by a neck; it may project below the costal margin for several inches. It is generally due to gallstones **L., Semilunar, Anterior,** the anterior crescentic lobe of the cerebellum. **L, Semilunar, Inferior,** the posterior inferior lobe of the cerebellum See *L., Postsemilunar.* **L., Semilunar, Posterior,** the posterior crescentic lobe of the cerebellum. **L., Semilunar, Superior,** the posterior superior lobe of the cerebellum. See *L., Presemilunar* **L., Small.** See *L, Slender* (Illus. Dict.). **L., Sphenoidal,** the temporosphenoidal lobe. **L., Sphenooccipital,** the posterior lobe of the cerebrum. **L., Sphenotemporal.** See *L, Temporosphenoidal.* **L., Spinal,** the flocculus. **L., Square,** the anterosuperior lobe of the cerebellum **L., Subpeduncular,** the flocculus **L., Superior** (of the brain), the temporosphenoidal lobe **L, Superior** (of the cerebellum) See *L, Anterosuperior.* **L., Tailed,** the caudate lobe of the liver **L., Temporal.** See *L., Temporosphenoidal* **L, Temporooccipital,** the posteroinferior part of the middle surface of the cerebral hemisphere including the fusiform lobule and the inferior occipitotemporal gyrus Syn, *Lobus major.* **L., Temporosphenoidal,** it occupies the middle cranial fossa and is separated from the frontal lobe and partially from the parietal lobe by the sylvian fissure Syn., *Superior lobe, Temporal lobe; Sphenoidal lobe.* **Lobi testiculi, Lobi testis,** pyramidal or conoid lobules varying in size and number (250–400) and converging to the mediastinum, which make up the glandular substance of the testis Each lobule consists of from one to six seminiferous tubules. **L., Thin.** See *L, Slender* (Illus. Dict.) **L., Third** (of the thyroid gland). See *Pyramid of the thyroid gland* **L. trapezoides,** the anteroposterior lobe of the cerebellum. **L.s, True Optic,** Spitzka's name for the pregeminum. **L., Tuberal,** the postsemilunar lobe **L., Uncinate,** the uncinate gyrus. **L., Uvular.** See *Tonsilla* (Illus. Dict.).

Lobelin. (See Illus. Dict.) **L. Hydrobromate,** used in pseudoangina pectoris and asthma Dose, adults ¼–6 gr. (0.005–0.4 gm.) daily, children, ⅛–¼ gr. (0.01–0.05 gm.) daily. **L. Sulfate,** a yellowish-white powder, soluble in alcohol and water, from the leaves of *Lobelia inflata,* or yellow friable pieces from its seeds; used in asthma, epilepsy, etc Dose, 1 gr. (0.6 gm.) daily, gradually increasing to 3–8 gr. (0.2–0.52 gm.) daily. Antidote, stomach siphon, **emesis,** tannin; later, brandy, spirits of ammonia, morphin.

Lobelism (*lo-be'-lizm*). Poisoning by lobelia, characterized by excitation of the emetic and respiratory centers; in severe cases death is caused by paralysis of the latter.

Lobengulism (*lo-ben'-gu-lizm*). A condition marked by a general increase of subcutaneous fat, associated with partial or complete abeyance of sex function. In men there is an enlargement of the mammary glands and failure of sexual appetite, and in women a cessation of menstruation. **Syn.,** *Lipomatosis universalis asexualis*

Lobulation. (See Illus. Dict.) **L. of the Kidney,** a division of the kidney into lobules, as in the fetus.

Lobule. (See Illus Dict.) **L., Fusiform,** the subcollateral gyrus **L.s, Hepatic.** See under *Liver* (Illus. Dict.). **L. of the Hippocampus,** the uncinate gyrus. **L. of the Kidney,** a malpighian pyramid. **L., Lingual** (of the cerebrum), the subcalcarine gyrus **L s of the Lung** See *Lobes of the Lung.* **L., Occipital,** the cuneus **L.s, Orbital,** the corpora quadrigemina **L., Parietal,** one of the two parts (inferior and superior) into which the parietal lobe is divided by the horizontal portion of the intraparietal fissure. **L, Parietal, Internal** (of the brain). See *L, Parietal, Inferior* **L, Parietal, Superior,** the superior parietal gyrus, it is the posterior parietal lobule of Huxley and Turner **L., Parietooccipital, L., Parietooccipital, Internal,** the cuneus. **L, Posteroparietal** the ascending parietal gyrus. **L.s, Pulmonary,** the lobes of the lungs. **L.s, Spermatic,** the lobules of the testes **L., Temporal,** the temporosphenoidal lobe. **L, Temporal, Inferior,** the inferior temporal gyrus. **L., Triangular** (of the cerebrum), the cuneus. **L., Upper Parietal,** the superior parietal gyrus.

Lobulus (See Illus Dict.) **L. auriculæ,** the lobe of the ear. **L. biventer,** the biventral lobe **Lobuli cerebelli spinales,** Gordon's name for amygdalæ cerebelli **L cerebelli tener, L. gracilis,** the slender lobe **L parietalis exterior** or **superior,** the superior parietal gyrus **L parietalis inferior,** the subparietal gyrus **L posteroparietalis,** the ascending parietal gyrus **Lobuli renalis,** the malpighian pyramids **L. rolandicus anterior,** the ascending frontal gyrus **L. rolandicus posterior,** the ascending parietal gyrus. **L. semilunaris inferior** Same as *Lobe, Postsemilunar.* **L. semilunaris superior.** See *Lobe, Presemilunar.*

Localist (*lo'-kal-ist*) [*locus,* place] One who advocates the origin of a disease in a local morbid process

Localization (See Illus Dict.) **L., Experimental,** the localization of brain-centers through experiments on animals

Locative (*lok'-at-iv*) [*locare,* to place]. Indicating relative position in a series **L. Name,** one that indicates the location of an organ or part; *e. g.,* post cava

Locellate (*lo-sel'-āt*) [*locellus,* a little place]. Divided into locelli or little compartments.

Locoed (*lo'-kōd*) Affected with locoism

Locoism (*lo' ko-izm*). See *Loco-disease* (Illus Dict.)

Locus. (See Illus. Dict.) **L. Kiesselbachii.** See *Place, Kiesselbach's.*

Loess (*les, lō'-es*). A geologic formation consisting of fine loam resembling that of the Rhine valley, to which the name was first applied In vast unshaded areas of northern China and Thibet, it is considered to be a source of eye disease from the reflection from its yellow surface.

Löffleria (*lof-le'-re-ah*). A disease marked by the presence of *Bacillus diphtheriæ,* Klebs and Löffler, without diphtheric symptoms

Logagnosia, Logagnosis (*log-ag no'-ze-ah, -sis*) [λόγος, word; *a,* priv.; γνῶσις, a recognizing]. **Aphasia,** word-blindness.

Logamnesia (*log-am-ne'-ze-ah*) [λόγος, a word; ἀμνησια, forgetfulness]. Word-deafness; word-blindness.

Loganetin (*log-an'-et-in*). A dissociation product of loganin by action of dilute sulfuric acid.

Logograph (*log'-o-graf*) [λόγος, a word; γράφειν, to write]. 1. A written word. 2. Barlow's name for a device for recording spoken words.

Logokophosis (*log-o-kof-o'-sis*) [λόγος, word; κώφωσις, deafness]. Word-deafness; incapacity to understand spoken language

Logoplegia. (See Illus Dict.) 2 Paralysis of the organs of speech

Logospasm (*log'-o-spazm*) [λόγος, word, σπάσμος, spasm] Spasmodic enunciation of words.

Loimike (*loi'-mik-a*) [λοιμική, the pestilential eruption]. Smallpox

Loimography (*loi-mog'-ra-fe*) [λοιμός, plague; γράφειν, to write] A description of the plague.

Lokaetin (*lok-ah-et'-in*) See *Acid, Lokaetic.*

Lokain (*lok'-ah-in*) See *Acid, Lokainic*

Loké. An arrow-poison, probably of the nux vomica group.

Loliaceous (*lo le-a'-shus*) Belonging to the genus *Lolium.*

Lolism (*lol'-izm*) Poisoning by seeds of *Lolium temulentum*, L., which have found their way among grain and which contain a poisonous glucosid, lolin It is marked by narcotic symptoms, vomiting, and diarrhea

Lomacin (*lom'-as-in*). An alkaloid contained in *Lomatia obliqua*, R Br

Lomadera (*lom ah-da' rah*) A form of Texas fever prevalent among cattle in Venezuela due to the hematazoon *Prosoma bigeminum*, which is transmitted by the tick *Ixodes australis*

Lomatia (*lom a'-she-ah*) [λῶμα, a seam, a fringe] A genus of *Proteaceæ* **L. obliqua,** R Br, a tree of South America, radal, radan, has astringent bark and contains lomacin and a variety of tannin

Loop. (See Illus Dict.) **L., Lenticular.** See *Ansa lenticularis* **L. of Vieussens.** See *Ansa subclavialis.*

Looseness. (See Illus Dict.) **L., Tubular** (Mason Good, 1825) Synonym of *Mucous colitis*

Lophius (*lof'-fe-us*) [λόφος, a ridge] The ridge between two furrows or sulci of the ventricular surface of the brain.

Lophocome (*lo fok'-o-me*) [λόφος, a tuft, κόμη, the hair of the ...] ... k's term for a race having hair which tends to form little tufts (pepper-corn hair) common among Hottentots, Bushmen, and in most negroes in infancy or in adults on the temples or forehead Cf *Eriocome*

Lophocomous (*lo-fok'-om-us*). Having the hair in tufts (Haeckel).

Lophophorin (*lo-fof'-or-in*) [λόφος, a crest; φόρος, bearing] An alkaloid contained with anhalonin, mescalin, and anhalonidin in *Anhalonium lewinii*, Henning.

Lophotrichia (*lo-fo-trik'-e-ah*) Bacteria with lophotrichous ciliation.

Lophotrichous (*lo fot'-rik-us*) [λόφος, tuft; θρίξ, hair]. Applied to that type of ciliation in microorganisms characterized by a tuft of flagella at each pole.

Lopped (*lopt*). See *Truncate* (Illus Dict.).

Loremit, Lorenit (*lor'-em-it, -en-it*). $C_9H_4I(SO_4H)$-OHN An isomer of loretin, forming yellow needles soluble in water and used like loretin. Syn., *Paraiodoanaoxyquinolin orthosulfonate.*

Lorenz Bloodless Operation. See *Operation.* **L. Hip-redresseur,** an apparatus to correct faulty position and contraction of joints and hold the limb while fixation bandages are applied.

Loretin (*lor'-et-in*). $C_9H_4IO_4SN$. Meta-iodo-orthooxy-quinolin-ana-sulfonic acid; occurring as a crystalline, yellow, odorless powder, slightly soluble in water and alcohol and concentrated sulfuric acid; melts at 280° C. It is a nontoxic antiseptic used as a dusting-powder or in 5%–10% ointment or in 0.1%–0.2% aqueous solutions. **L. Bismuth.** See *Bismuth Loretinate* **L. Methyl.** See under *Methyl*

Loripes (*lor'-ip-ez*) [*lorum*, a thong; *pes*, the foot] 1 Limber-footed. 2. Crook-footed, bandy-legged. 3. Talipes varus.

Lotoflavin (*lo-to-fla'-vin*). A yellow pigment produced by the lysis of lotusin.

Lotouridin, Loturidin (*lo-tu' rid-in*). An alkaloid from lotur-bark, forming yellowish-brown amorphous masses.

Lotourin, Loturin (*lot'-ur-in*). An alkaloid found by O. Hesse in lotur-bark occurring in long crystals soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and weak acids, almost insoluble in water and alkalis.

Lotur-bark (*lo'-tur*) The bark of *Symplocos racemosa*, Roxb

Lotus (*lo'-tus*) [λωτος, the lotus]. A genus of leguminous plants **L. arabicus,** L., yields a toxic glucosid, lotusin, and a pigment, lotoflavin

Lotusin (*lo' tus-in*) A cyanogenetic, toxic glucosid, discovered by Dunstan and Henry in *Lotus arabicus*, L; it is derived from maltose and gives rise to prussic acid when acted upon by a hydrolytic enzyme. Cf. *Lotoflavin, Khuther*

Louse (*lows*). See *Pediculus* in *Table of Parasites* (Illus Dict.)

Loutrotherapy (*lu-tro-ther'-ap-e*) [λουτρόν, a bath; θεραπεια, therapy] The therapeutic use of artificial carbonated and Nauheim baths.

Löwenthal's Blood-test for diagnosing relapsing fever. See under *Test.*

Lowitt's Bodies. See *Lymphogonia.*

Low-toned (*lo-tond'*). As applied to fevers, asthenic or adynamic

Lubrichondrin (*lu-brik-on'-drin*) A lubricant said to consist of *Chondrus crispus*, oil of eucalyptus, and formic aldehyd. It is for use in surgery

Lucas-Championnière's Antiseptic Powder. See under *Powder.*

Lucidification (*lu-sid-if-i-ka'-shun*) [*lucidus*, clear; *facere*, to make]. The clearing up of a turbid substance

Lucotherapy (*lu-ko ther'-ap-e*) [*lux*, light; *therapy*]. Therapeutic use of light-rays. Cf. *Phototherapy*

Luctic (*luk'-tik*) [*luctus*, sorrow] Sorrowful, giving evidence of suffering

Luctuous (*luk'-tu-us*) See *Luctic.*

Lucubration (*lu-ku bra'-shun*) [*lucubrare*, to work at night] 1 Work done at night. 2 Loss of sleep.

Lucuma caimito. (See Illus Dict.) Dose, 0.1 to 0.15 gm; as antiperiodic, 0.2 to 0.5 gm

Lucumorian (*lu-ku-mo'-re-an*) [*lux*, light; *morari*, to delay]. Lasting for several days or from day to day.

Ludwig's Magnesia Mixture. Magnesium chlorid, 100 gm., is dissolved in water; ammonia is added in excess and then ammonium hydrate until the precipitate is dissolved; the mixture is then made up to 1000 c.c. with water **L.'s Theory of the Origin of Lymph.** See under *Lymph*

Lukewarm (*lūk'-wahrm*). Tepid, about the temperature of the body.

Lumbocolostomy (*lum-bo-ko los'-to-me*) Colostomy after lumbar incision.

Lumbrical (*lum'-brik-al*). Relating to or resembling a worm of the genus *Lumbricus*

Lumbus (*lum'-bus*) [L.]. The loin.

Lunatic. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. An insane person.

Lunatum (*lu-na'tum*) [*lunatus*, crescent shaped]. The cuneiform bone See *Bones, Table of* (Illus. Dict.).

Lung. (See Illus Dict.) **L.-capacity**, breathing capacity. **L., Cardiac**, proliferation of the connective tissue of a lung producing thickening of the alveolar walls and finally obliteration of their cavity, due to organic lesions in certain heart diseases. **L., Carnified**, a lung from which the blood as well as the air has been driven out by effusion, causing it to present a slaty gray color **L., Coal.** See *L., Coal-miner's* (Illus Dict.) **L., Gruyère-cheese.** See *Lung, Saccular* **L., Heart**, brown induration of the lung. **L., Mason's**, pneumoconiosis **L.-proof, L.-test.** See *Dilatatio pulmonum*, also *Plouquet's Test* and other tests under *Birth* (Illus Dict.) **L., Saccular**, a condition of the lung marked by globular pouches at the periphery or through the whole or greater part of the lobe **L.-stone**, a pulmonary calculus. **L., Stonecutter's**, chalicosis **L., Turtle-.** See *Lung, Saccular*

Luniferous, Luniform (*lu-nif'-er-us, lu'-ne-form*) [*luna*, moon; *ferre*, to bear; *forma*, form]. Crescent-shaped.

Lunula. (See Illus. Dict.) **L. scapulæ.** See *Notch, Suprascapular* (Illus Dict.)

Lupanin (*lu'-pan-in*). $C_{15}H_{24}N_2O$ A bitter, liquid, honey-like, monacid alkaloid found by Hagen (1885) in seeds of *Lupinus reticulatus*, Desv. It is soluble in ether, chloroform, or ligroin, slightly in water. It causes paralysis of the brain centers.

Lupeol (*lu'-pe-ol*). A constituent of the pods of *Lupinus luteus*, L.

Lupeose (*lu'-pe-ōz*). $C_{18}H_{32}O_{11}$ A saccharobiose contained in seeds of *Lupinus luteus*, L.

Luperine (*lu'-per-in*) A remedy for dipsomania said to be a mixture of powdered gentian, columbo, and quassia

Lupetazin (*lu-pet-az'-in*) $HN(CH_2CH \cdot CH_3)_2NH$ A white crystalline powder similar to piperazin in action, application, and dosage Syn., *Dimethylpiperazin*. *L.* [illegible] **L. Tartrate**, lycetol.

Lupiform [illegible] 2 Resembling a wen

Lupinus (*lu-pi'-nus*) [*lupus*, a wolf] A genus of leguminous plants **L. albus**, L., wolf's bean, an oriental plant cultivated in Europe. The seeds are used as an anthelmintic, diuretic, and abortive, the meal in cataplasms It contains lupinotoxin, lupanin, dextrolupanin, levolupanin, lupinidin, conglutin, legumin, [illegible] vanillin. **L. luteus**, L [illegible] e, where the seeds are used as food, contains galactit, arginin, lupinin, lupinidin, lupeol, and lupeose.

Lupoma (*lu-po'-mah*) The primary nodule of lupus.

Lupus. (See Illus Dict.) Syn., *Dartra maligna*. **L., Acute Disseminated Nodular Tuberculous, L., Disseminated Follicular, Simulating Acne, L. follicularis, acneiformis, L. miliaris.** See *Acne telangiectodes*. **L. nodosus.** See *L. tuberosus* (Illus. Dict.). **L., Willan's**, lupus vulgaris

Lupuscarcinoma (*lu-pus-kar-sin-o'-mah*) A carcinoma developing from lupus

Lura (*lu'-rah*) [L., the mouth of a bag]. The contracted orifice of the infundibulum after removal of the hypophysis

Lural (*lu'-ral*). Relating to the lura

Lurid (*lu'-rid*) [*luror*, yellow color] Of a pale, wan color.

Lutarious (*lu-ta'-re-us*) [*lutum*, mud] Relating to, like, or living in mud.

Lutaud's Lotion for pruritus of the vulva Eucalyptus oil, 10 parts; cocain hydrochlorate, 1 part; chloral hydrate, 10 parts; distilled water, 500 parts

Lute (*lūt*) [*lutum*, mud] A composition used for sealing vessels hermetically or for closing joints in apparatus It may be made of lime and white of egg, linseed meal, and starch, or of clay and drying oil

Lutidin (*lu'-tid-in*). C_7H_9N. A clear, toxic, colorless liquid distilled from bituminous shale, soluble in water, boils at 156° C. Syn., *Dimethylpyridin* **β-L.**, C_7H_9N, a toxic, colorless liquid obtained from distillation of cinchonin with potassium hydrate. Sp gr 0.959 at 0° C., soluble in alcohol and ether, slightly in water; boils at 166° C. It is narcotic and antispasmodic, and recommended as an antidote to strychnin

Lutrexanthema (*lu-treks-an'-the-mah*) [*λουτρον*, a bath, *ἐξανθημα*, an exanthema] An eruption due to bathing

Lycaconin (*lik-ak'-on-in*) An alkaloid derived from *Aconitum lycoctonum*, it is soluble in ether Cf. *Lycaconitin, Myoctonin, Aconitin*

Lycetal, Lycetol (*lis'-e-tal, -ol*) $NH(CH_2 \cdot CH \cdot CH_3)_2NH + H_2T$. A derivative of dimethyl pyrazin combined with tartaric acid It occurs as a fine powder, soluble in water, boils at 118° C., used in gout Dose, 15–45 gr (0.97–2.9 gm.) in aqueous solution. Syn., *Dimethylpiperazin tartrate, Lupetazan tartrate, Dipropylene anamin*

Lychnis (*lik'-nis*) [*λυχνος*, the lamp-flower] A genus of plants of the order *Caryophyllacea* **L. githago**, Scop., corn cockle, a species of Europe and naturalized here The seeds are used as a diuretic, expectorant, and anthelmintic It contains saponin (sapotoxin), githagin, and agrostemmin Cf *Githagism*

Lyciform (*lis'-e-form*) See *Lycoform*

Lycoctonin (*lik-ok'-ton-in*) Hübschmann's name for an alkaloid extracted from *Aconitum lycoctonum*, L. It is crystallizable, very soluble in alcohol, and but slightly so in ether or water It is, according to Dragendorff and Spohn, a decomposition product of lycaconitin

Lycoform (*li'-ko-form*). A combination of alcoholic potash soap solution and formic aldehyd

Lycopersicum (*li-ko-per'-sik-um*) [*λυκος*, a wolf, *περσικος*, a peach] A genus of plants of the order *Solanacea* **L. esculentum**, Mill, the common garden tomato. **L. pimpinellifolium**, Duval, the currant tomato.

Lycosa (*li-ko'-sah*) [*λυκος*, a wolf] A genus of spiders of the family *Lycosidæ*, many species of which are poisonous **L. tarantula**, Linnæus, a species common in Apuleia (hence named by Rossi *Tarantula apuleia*) and about Tarentum Formerly its bite was supposed to cause the nervous excitation known as tarantism.

Lycosidæ (*li-kos'-id-e*) [*λυκος*, a wolf]. A family of arachnids known as wolf-spiders. It contains the poisonous tarantulas. Cf. *Lycosa, Trochosa*.

Lycresol (*li'-kre-sol*). A soap solution containing crude cresol

Lymanterian, Lymantic (*li-man-te'-re-an, li-man'-tik*) [*λυμη*, maltreatment, destruction] Injurious, destructive; also, produced by destruction

Lymph. (See Illus Dict.) **L., Heidenhain's Theory of Origin of:** that filtration and diffusion cannot explain all the facts, but that it may be attributed to a selective power of the endothelial cells of the capillary walls, and that lymphagogs act by stimulating these cells. [Raymond.] **L., Ludwig's Theory of Origin of:** "that the blood which is contained in the vessels must always tend to equalize its pressure and its chemical constitution with those of the extravas-

cular fluids, which are only separated from it by the porous bloodvessel walls." The lymph thus arises by filtration and diffusion of the blood-plasma. [Raymond] **L. Nodule.** See under *Nodule.* **L. Reservoir,** the receptaculum chyli. **L.-sinus.** See *L. Space* (Illus. Dict.)

Lymphadenitis. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Lymphatic adenitis, Adenolymphitis* **L., Acute Cervical.** See *Fever, Pfeiffer's Glandular* **L. calculosa,** that combined with calcareous degeneration. **L., Caseous,** a disease of sheep in which the prescapular, external inguinal, mediastinal, and tracheal glands are enlarged and caseous **L. parenchymatosa hyperplastica macrocellularia,** great-celled, indurative hyperplasia of the lymph glands. **L., Scrofulous,** the small-celled caseous or suppurative hyperplasia of the lymph-glands **L. trabecularis et reticularis indurativa hyperplastica,** fibrous lymphatic hyperplasia. **L., Tuberculous,** the formation of tubercles in the lymph-glands

Lymphadenhypertrophy (*lim-fad-en-hi-pur'-tro-fe*) [*lympha,* lymph, *adēn,* gland, *hyper,* over, *trophē,* nourishment]. Hypertrophy of the lymphatic glands.

Lymphangioendothelioma (*lim-fan-je-o-en-do the-le-o'-mah*) An endothelioma originating in lymph-vessels

Lymphangiofibroma (*lim-fan-je-o-fi-bro'-mah*) Lymphangioma combined with fibroma

Lymphangiophlebitis (*lim-fan-je-o-fleb-i'-tis*) [*lympha,* lymph, *angeion,* vessel, *phlēps,* a vein] Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels and veins.

Lymphangiosarcoma (*lim-fan-je-o-sar-ko'-mah*) Lymphangioma attended with sarcoma.

Lymphangitis. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Lymphatitis* **L., Benign Uterine,** a mild form confined to the uterus, said by Championnière to be answerable for milk fever, false peritonitis, and other febrile disorders **L. epizootica,** a blastomycosis of horses due to *Cryptococcus farciminosus,* Rivolta, occurring in various parts of the world The skin and upper respiratory passages are specially affected In the skin, nodules and ulcers form, glandular metastases occur, which suppurate, and sinuses form in the subcutaneous and deeper muscular tissue Recovery usually follows in a few months Syn., *Lymphangitis saccharomycotica equorum, African glanders, Trembling lymphangitis; Epizootic lymphangitis; Curable farcy. Lymfangite epizootica* (Ital.), *Lymfangite farcinoide* (Ital.), *Farcin de rivière* (Fr.), *Farcin d'Afrique* (Fr.), *Afrikanische Rotzdes Pferde* (Ger.). **L. periuterina,** inflammation of the lymph vessels of the dorsal and lateral surfaces of the uterus in puerperas; they are generally septic processes. **L saccharomycotica equorum, L., Trembling.** See *L. epizootica*

Lymphaticosplenic (*lim-fat-ik-o-splen'-ik*). Relating to the lymphatics and the spleen.

Lymphatism (*lim'-fat-izm*) See *Status lymphaticus*

Lymphectasia (*lim-fek-ta'-ze-ah*) [*lympha,* lymph; *ektasis,* widening] Dilation with lymph.

Lymphendothelioma (*lim-fen-do-the-le-o'-mah*) [MacCallum, 1900.] A new-growth characterized by a soft myxomatous tissue containing cysts and tubules lined with flat, scale-like cells, resembling the endothelium of the lymphatics. **L. testis,** a malignant tumor of the testicle described by MacCallum.

Lymphivorous (*lim-fiv'-or-us*) [*lympha,* lymph; *vorare,* to devour]. Subsisting upon lymphatic secretions

Lymphization (*lim-fiz-a'-shun*). The formation of lymph

Lymphoadenoma (*lim-fo-ad-en-o'-mah*) A uterine neoplasm involving the interstitial lymph-tissue and the glands.

Lymphocytosis (*lim-fo-si-to'-sis*) [*lympha,* lymph; *kytos,* cell] See *Lymphocythemia* (Illus. Dict.)

Lymphocytotoxin (*lim-fo-si-to-toks'-in*) [*lympha,* lymph; *kytos,* cell; *toxikon,* poison]. A bacterial product having specific action on the lymphocytes.

Lymphofluxion (*lim-fo-fluks'-yun*) [*lympha,* lymph; *fluere,* to flow]. Weiss's term for the increased flow of lymph induced by certain stomachics

Lymphogonia [Benda] (*lim-fo-go'-ne-ah*) [*lympha,* lymph, *gonos,* offspring]. Large lymphocytes having a relatively large nucleus deficient in chromatin, and a faintly basic nongranular protoplasm, observed in lymphatic leukemia They are regarded as the mother-cells of the typical small lymphocytes, and are identical with the leukoblasts of Löwit. [Da Costa.]

Lymphography (*lim-fog'-ra-fe*) [*lympha,* lymph; *graphein,* to write] A description of the lymphatics.

Lymphomatosis (*lim-fo-mat-o'-sis*) A condition characterized by general lymphatic engorgement. **L. diffusa,** pseudoleukemia.

Lymphomyeloma (*lim-fo-mi-el-o'-mah*). 1. A myeloma involving the lymphatic system. 2. A sarcoma containing small round cells.

Lymphomyxoma (*lim-fo miks-o'-mah*) [*lympha,* lymph, *myxoma*]. A new-growth, usually benign, consisting of adenoid tissue

Lymphorrhagia. (See Illus. Dict.) **L. vulvæ,** Klebs' term for the lymphangiomatous form of elephantiasis of the vulva

Lymphosarcoma. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 Virchow's term for lymphadenoma **L malignum multiplex.** Same as *Lymphadenoma*

Lymphotome (*lim'-fo-tom*) [*lympha,* lymph; *temnein,* to cut] An instrument on the principle of the tonsil-lotome, with a flexible cutting blade for removing adenoids

Lymphotoxemia (*lim-fo-toks-e'-me-ah*). See *Status lymphaticus.*

Lymphotoxic (*lim-fo-toks' ik*) Pertaining to or characteristic of a substance having toxic action on the lymphatic tissue

Lymphotoxin (*lim-fo-toks'-in*) [*lympha,* lymph; *toxikon,* poison] A cytotoxin having specific action on lymphatic tissue

Lymphotrophy (*lim-fot'-ro-fi*) [*lympha,* lymph; *trophē,* nourishment] Kahane's term for a peculiar attractive energy by which the cells receive their nourishment from the lymph in regions of imperfect vascularization

Lymphous (*lim'-fus*) Relating to, containing, or consisting of lymph

Lypotymia (*lip-o-ti'-me-ah*). Same as *Lypothymia* (Illus. Dict.)

Lyptol (*lip' tol*). An ointment said to consist of mercury bichlorid, eucalyptus oil, formic aldehyd, and benzoboric acid. It is used as a dressing for ulcers, cutaneous diseases, etc.

Lyra. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Lamina medullaris triangularis.* 2 Same as *L. of Fornix* (Illus. Dict.).

Lysatin (*lis'-at-in*). See *Lysatinin.*

Lysatinin (*lis-at'-in-in*) $C_6H_{11}N_3O$ or $C_6H_{13}N_3O_2$. A base obtained by Drechsel (1890) from casein, but shown by Hedin (1895) to be a mixture of equal molecules of arginin and lysin.

Lysidin (*lis'-id-in*). $C_4H_8N_2$. A base obtained from dry distillation of sodium acetate with ethylene diamin hydrochlorid; pinkish or bright-red crystals with mousy odor, soluble in water, melting at 105° C., and very hygroscopic. A 50% solution is the common commercial form. It is recommended in all cases of uric acid diathesis. Dose, 15–75 gr. (1–5 gm.) of the crystals daily in a pint of cold water. Syn., *Methylglyoxalidin; Ethylene-ethenyldiamin.* **L. Bitartrate,**

a white crystalline powder 10 gm. of which equal 3.6 gm. of lysidin.

Lysin (*lī'-sin*) [λύειν, to loose]. 1. $C_6H_{14}N_2O_2$. A histon base homologous with orthonin discovered by Drechsel (1900) among the cleavage products of casein and produced by the tryptic digestion of fibrin. 2. A cell-dissolving substance found in the blood-serum. Cf. *Autolysin Isolysin, Heterolysin; Homolysin*, etc.

Lysis. (See Illus Dict.) 2. The action of a lysin.

Lysocytosis (*lis-o-si-to'-sis*) [λύσις, a loosing; κύτος, a cell] A term given by Auglas to the process of chemical degeneration and dissolution of larval organs or larval food reserve material in *Hymenoptera*, produced by the extracellular digestive action of leukocytes and of other cells

Lysoform (*lis'-o-form*). A combination of lysol and formic aldehyd soluble in water and alcohol. It is used as an antiseptic in 1%–3% solutions.

Lysogenic (*lis'-o-jen-ik*) [λύσις, a loosing; γεννᾶν, to produce] Giving rise to lysins or producing lysis

Lysosolveol (*lis-o-sol'-ve-ol*) A disinfectant said to be a mixture of potassium linoleate, 38% · cresols, 44 5%, and water, 22.5%.

Lysulfol (*lis-ul'-fol*). A compound of sulfur (10%) and lysol forming a black mass. It is used in skin-diseases

Lytic. (See Illus Dict.) 2. Relating to a lysin.

Lytta (See Illus Dict.) 2. A genus of vesicant coleoptera established by Fabricius **L. vesicatoria**, the same as *Cantharis vesicatoria*.

M

Mabee Bark (*mab'-e*). The bark of *Ceanothus reclinatus*.

Macahuba, Macajuba. See *Macaja Butter*.

Macaja or **Macaya Butter.** The solid oil obtained from the fruit of the macaw-palm, *Acrocomia sclerocarpa*, Mart

Macallin (*mak al'-in*) An amorphous alkaloid without taste, from macallo-bark, sparingly soluble in amyl alcohol and in chloroform, insoluble in alcohol, ether, or water.

Macay Bean (*mak'-a*). See *Entada scandens*, Benth.

Mace. (See Illus Dict.) **M., Camphor of.** See *Macene* (Illus Dict.).

Maceration. (See Illus Dict.) 3 The disintegration of tissues by immersion in a liquid

Macerator (*mas'-er-a-tor*) [*macerare*, to make soft]. A vessel used for macerating a substance

Machaonian, Machaonic (*mak-a-on'-e an, -on'-ik*) [Μαχάων, a famous physician of antiquity and the son of Æsculapius] Relating to medicine; skilled in medicine

Machromin (*mak-ro'-min*). $C_{14}H_{10}O_5$ (Hlasiwetz and Pfaundler) A crystalline substance, undergoing many changes of color with reagents, contained in the fluid resulting from the action of zinc and sulfuric acid on a solution of moritannic acid.

Mackenzie's Eye Lotion. Corrosive sublimate, 1 gr.; ammonium chlorid, 6 gr; cochineal, ½ gr; alcohol, 1 dr.; water, 8 oz

Maclayin (*mak-la'-in*). $C_{17}H_{19}O_{11}$ A powerful local irritant said to be a glucosid from *Bassia* (*Illipe*) *maclayana* (?)

Macleyin (*mak-la'-in*). An alkaloid identical with protopin (*q. v.*) (Illus. Dict.) obtained from *Bocconia* (*Macleya*) *cordata*, Willd.

McClintock's Rule See under *Parturition*.

Macroblast (*mak'-ro-blast*) [μακρός, large; βλαστός, germ]. See *Megaloblast* (Illus Dict.).

Macrocephalus (*mak-ro-sef'-al us*) [μακρός, large; κεφαλή, the head] A fetus with excessive development of the head.

Macrocoly (*mak-ro-ko'-le*) [μακρός, long; κῶλον, colon]. Simple excessive length of the colon Cf. *Megalocoly*.

Macrocomous (*mak-ro-ko'-mus*) [μακρός, long; κομή, the hair]. With long hairs or filaments

Macrocornea (*mak-ro-kor' ne-ah*) [μακρος, long, *cornea*, horny] Keratoglobus

Macrocyst (*mak'-ro sist*) [μακρος, large, κιστις, a pouch] An abnormally large cyst

Macrodirective (*mak-ro-di-rek'-tiv*) [μακρός, long; *dirigere*, to direct] Applied to mesenteries that are both large or perfect and directive

Macrodontia (*mak-ro-don'-she-ah*) [μακρος, large, ὀδούς, tooth] Abnormally large size of the teeth

Macroesthesia (*mak-ro-es-the' ze-ah*) [μακρος, large; αἴσθησις, sensation] A disturbance of the tactile and stereognostic sense in consequence of which objects touched or handled appear much larger than they really are

Macrogamete (*mak-ro-gam' ēt*) [μακρος, large; γαμέτη, a wife] A female sexual cell among sporozoa; a female gametocyte. Syn., *Gynospore*. Cf. *Microgamete, Macrogametocyte, Gamete, Pseudovermicule*

Macrogametocyte (*mak-ro-gam-et'-o-sit*) [μακρός, large, γαμετη, a wife, κίτος, cell] See *Macrogamete*.

Macroglossia (See Illus. Dict.) **M. neurofibromatosa**, neurofibromatosis of the lingual nerves.

Macrolepidotous (*mak-ro-lep-id'-ot-us*) [μακρος, long; λεπις, a scale] Large-scaled

Macromastia (*mak-ro-mas'-te-ah*) [μακρός, large; μαστος, breast] Abnormal enlargement of the breast.

Macromazia (*mak-ro-ma'-z[illegible]*) See *Macromastia*.

Macronychia (*mak-ro-nik'-e-ah*) [μακρός, large; ὄνυξ, nail] Excessive size of the nails

Macropathology (*mak-ro-path-ol'-o-je*) [μακρός, large; πάθος, disease; λόγος, science] Pathology which includes no microscopic investigation

Macrophotograph (*mak-ro-fo'-to-graf*) [μακρός, large; φῶς, light; γράφειν, to write]. A large photograph, *i. e.*, a macroscopic photograph of an object, whether the object be small or large.

Macropodia. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. The condition of having abnormal development of the feet.

Macropomous (*mak-rop'-o-mus*) [μακρός, long; πῶμα, a lid]. Possessing a large operculum.

Macroporous (*mak-ror'-or-us*) [μακρός, long; πόρος, a passage]. Having large pores.

Macroprosopus (*mak-ro-pro-so'-pus*) [μακρός, large; πρόσωπον, face]. A monster with abnormal development of the face.

Macrosporozoite (*mak-ro-spo-ro-zo'-it*) [μακρός, large; σπορα, seed; ζῶον, animal] Labbé's term (1894) for the macrogamete of sporozoa Syn, *Gynospore* (E. R. Lankester). Cf. *Microsporozoite*

Macrotia (*mak-ro'-she-ah*) [μακρος, large; οὖς, the ear] Excessive size of the ear-muscle

Macula. (See Illus Dict.) **Maculæ ante oculos volitantes.** See *Metamorphopsia* and *Muscæ volitantes* (Illus. Dict.) **M. arcuata,** arcus senilis. **Maculæ atrophicæ cutis,** linear atrophy of the skin **M. corneæ,** a permanent corneal opacity from an ulcer or keratitis **M., Sanger's.** See *Macule, Gonorrheal* (Illus Dict)

Maculopapular (*mak-u-lo-pap'-u-lar*) Having the characteristics of a macule and a papule.

Madema (*mad-e'-mah*) See *Madarosis* (Illus. Dict).

Madreporic, Madreporiform (*mad re-por'-ik, -i-form*) [*Madrepora*, a genus of corals]. Pierced with minute openings.

Madurin (*mad' u-in*). Moritannic acid.

Mageiric (*maj-i'-rik*) [*mageiros*, fit for cookery] Relating to dietetics or the culinary art.

Magnalium (*mag-nal'-le-um*) An alloy of magnesium and aluminium, specific gravity 2 to 3, melting-point 600° to 700° C. It is similar in quality to brass and bronze when the quantity of magnesium varies from 5% to 30%

Magnesia. (See Illus Dict) **M., Aerated, M. alba,** magnesium carbonate. **M., Black,** black oxid of manganese.

Magnesite (*mag'-nez-it*) Native magnesium carbonate

Magnesium. (See Illus. Dict) **M. Acetate,** $Mg(C_2H_3O_2)_2 + 4H_2O$, deliquescent white granules soluble in water and alcohol, cathartic Dose, 5–60 gr. (0 32–4 gm.) **M. and Ammonium Arsenate,** $MgNH_4AsO_4 + 6H_2O$, slightly soluble in a solution of ammonium chlorid **M. and Ammonium Chlorid,** $MgCl_2NH_4Cl + 6H_2O$, small rhombic crystals or bulky powder; sp gr 1 456; soluble in water **M Benzoate,** $Mg(C_7H_5O_2)_2$, a white powder soluble in water, used in gout Dose, 3–20 gr (0 2–1 3 gm) **M. Bisulfate,** $MgH_2(SO_4)_2$, white prisms, soluble in water, cathartic Dose, 5–20 gr (0 32–1 3 gm) Syn, "[illegible] sulfate; Acid magnesium sulfate **M Bo[illegible]ate",** $BO_2)_2$ $2Mg(OH)_2 + 7H_2O$, minute colorless crystals; antiseptic. Dose, 5–20 gr. (0 32–1 3 gm) Syn, *Antifungin* **M. Boricitrate,** a compound of citric acid, magnesium carbonate, and borax, a white powder soluble in water, used in lithiasis, gout, etc. Dose, 15–30 gr. (1–2 gm). **M. Bromid,** $MgBr_2 + 6H_2O$, bitter colorless deliquescent crystals soluble in water and slightly soluble in alcohol; sedative. Dose, 10–20 gr. (0 65–1 3 gm.) **M. Carbonate, Light,** $(MgCO_3)_4 Mg(OH)_2 + 5H_2O$, white friable substance, soluble in carbonic acid water and in 3000 parts of water It is antacid, cathartic, and antilithic. Dose, 30–120 gr (2–8 gm). **M. Chlorid,** $MgCl_2 + 6H_2O$, white deliquescent, bitter crystals, soluble in water, partly soluble in alcohol; aperient and cathartic. Dose, 240–480 gr. (16–30 gm) **M. Copaivate,** a yellowish powder; antiseptic, diuretic, laxative, and stimulant. Dose, 10–20 gr (0 65–1 3 gm.). **M. Creasotate.** See *Creasote-magnesia.* **M. Dioxid,** MgO_2, an oxidizing substance used in anemia. Syn., *Biogen.* **M. Ergotate,** a brown powder used in amenorrhea and epilepsy. Dose, 2/3–1 gr (0.04–0.065 gm.). Syn., *Magnesium sclerotinate* **M. Ethylsulfate,** $Mg(C_2H_5SO_4)_2 + 4H_2O$, deliquescent colorless crystals, soluble in water and alcohol. **M. Fluorid,** MgF_2, a white powder; it is used as an antiseptic. **M. Formate,** $MgCHO_2 + 2H_2O$, colorless prisms, soluble in water. **M. Glycerinophosphate,** $MgPO_4C_3H_5(OH)_2$, a white crystalline powder soluble in water; a nerve tonic. Dose, 2–5 gr. (0.13–c 32 gm.) 3 times daily in syrup or solution. **M. Gynocardate,** a compound of magnesia and gynocardic acid; a white powder insoluble in water, it is used in leprosy. Dose, 15–60 gr. (1–4 gm) **M. Hydrate, M. Hydroxid,** $Mg(OH)_2$, white pasty substance soluble in dilute acids. It is antacid, antilithic, and cathartic. Dose, 60–120 gr. (4–8 gm). **M. Hypophosphite,** $Mg(H_2PO_2)_2 + 6H_2O$, white crystals soluble in water; a nerve stimulant Dose, 10–20 gr. (0 65–1 3 gm.). **M. Hyposulfite.** See *M. Thiosulfate* **M. Ichthyolate,** a combination of freshly calcined magnesia, 100 parts; ichthyol, 775 parts. Mixed with talc it is used as an antiseptic dusting powder **M. Iodid,** MgI_2, deliquescent, brown crystalline powder which decomposes in water, alterative and sialagog Dose, 2–10 gr (0.13–0 65 gm). **M Lactate,** $Mg(C_3H_5O_3)_2 + 3H_2O$, a white crystalline, bitter substance soluble in water, laxative Dose, 15–45 gr. (1–3 gm) **M. Lactophosphate,** a white powder containing 45% of magnesium lactate, soluble in water, laxative. Dose, 3–15 gr (0 2–1 gm). **M. Loretinate, Basic,** $MgI\ O \cdot C_9H_4N\ SO_3 \cdot 5H_2O$, bright yellow crystals, sparingly soluble in water; an antiseptic dusting powder **M. Loretinate, Neutral,** $Mg(I\ OH \cdot C_9H_4N\ SO_3)_2 \cdot 7H_2O$, salmon-colored prisms, easily soluble in water **M. Malate,** $MgC_4H_4O_5$, white crystalline substance soluble in water; laxative Dose, 30–120 gr (2–8 gm) **M. Nitrate,** $Mg(NO_3)_2 + 6H_2O$, yellowish, deliquescent crystals soluble in water and alcohol **M. Nitrite,** $Mg(NO_2)_2 + 2H_2O$, soluble in alcohol **M. Palmitate,** a reaction-product of soluble magnesium salt with potassium or sodium palmitate, a crystalline powder or soapy mass, soluble in 100 parts of alcohol; melts at 120° C **M. Permanganate,** $Mg(MnO_4)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$, blue-black crystals, soluble in water. **M. Phenolsulfonate,** bitter, white, nearly odorless needles, soluble in water and alcohol, an antiseptic purgative. Dose, 15–30 gr Syn., *Magnesium sulfonate.* **M. Phosphate, Dibasic,** $Mg_2H_2(PO_4)_2$, or $MgHPO_4$, a white powder soluble in acids Syn., *Hydrogen magnesium orthophosphate* **M. Phosphate, Monobasic,** $MgH_4(PO_4)_2$, a grayish crystalline powder, it is recommended as a laxative Dose, 10–30 gr (0.65–1 9 gm). Syn, *Acid phosphate of magnesium; Magnesium tetrahydrogen phosphate, Magnesium biphosphoricum.* **M. Phosphite,** $MgHPO_3$, white crystalline powder soluble in water. Dose, 5–20 gr (0.32–1.3 gm.). **M. Phospholactate.** See *M. Lactophosphate.* **M. Propionate,** $Mg(C_3H_5O_2)_2$, white powder soluble in water **M. and Potassium Chlorid.** See under *Potassium.* **M. Pyrophosphate,** $Mg_2P_2O_7 + 3H_2O$, a white powder produced by ignition of magnesium and ammonium phosphate. **M. Rhodanid.** See *M. Sulfocyanate.* **M. Ricinate,** $Mg(C_{18}H_{33}O_3)_2$, a white powder. **M. Salicylate,** $Mg(C_7H_5O_3)_2 + H_2O$, colorless crystals, soluble in water; an intestinal antiseptic and antirheumatic. Dose 15–120 gr. (1–8 gm.). **M. Sclerotinate.** See *M. Ergotate.* **M. Silicate,** $Mg_2Si_3O_8 + 2H_2O$, fine white powder; absorbent, astringent, and antiseptic. Dose, 60–240 gr. (4–10 gm) Syn., *Hydrated magnesium silicate; Meerschaum* **M. Sozoiodolate,** $(C_6H_2I_2(OH)SO_3)_2Mg + 8H_2O$, colorless needles;

used as an antiseptic. **M. Sulfate, Acid.** See *M. Bisulfate.* **M. Sulfocarbolate,** $Mg(C_6H_5SO_4)_2 + 7H_2O$, colorless, microscopic crystals, soluble in water. **M. Sulfocyanate,** $Mg(CNS)_2 + 4H_2O$, clear, colorless, deliquescent crystals, soluble in water **M. Sulfophenate.** See *M. phenolsulfonate* **M Tartrate,** $MgC_4H_4O_6$, a white powder soluble in 122 parts of water It is cathartic and used in diseases of the [illegible] Dose, 8–15 gr (0 52–1 [illegible] **M. Tetra-Silver Orthophosphate, Phosphate.** See *M. Phosphate, Monobasic* **M. Thiosulfate,** $MgS_2O_3 + 6H_2O$, colorless crystals soluble in water, antiseptic and cathartic Dose, 10–30 gr. (0 65–2 gm) Syn., *Magnesium hyposulfite.* **M. Urate,** $MgC_5H_3N_4O_3$, a white amorphous powder **M. Valerianate, M. Valerate,** $Mg(C_5H_9O_2)_2$, a white powder.

Magnet. (See Illus Dict.) Syn , *Lapis nauticus; I. sideritis, Lodestone.* **M., Giant or Haab,** a large powerful stationary magnet intended to draw particles of steel from the eye

Magnetite (*mag'-net-it*) [μαγνης, magnet] Native magnetic iron oxid

Magnetooptic (*mag-net-o-op'-tik*) Relating to magnetism and light.

Maguey (*mah'gwa*) [Mex *maguei*]. The aloe, *Agave americana*, L.

Maidalakri (*mi dal-ak'-re*) See *Lutsea sebifera*, Pers

Maintenance (*man'-te-nans*) [*manus*, hand, *tenere*, to hold] The relationship which exists between increment and excrement, after a body has reached maturity.

Maisine (*ma'-zen*) A narcotic substance taken from a tincture of diseased Indian corn (Lombroso)

Maizaine (*ma'-za in*). A proteid described by Donard and Labbé as existing in maize seed to the extent of 4%–4 5%

Maizenate (*ma'-zen-at*) A salt of maizenic acid.

Maizolithium (*ma-zo lith'-e um*) A diuretic and sedative said to consist of a combination of maizenic acid from corn-silk and lithium Dose, 1–2 dr

Mal. (See Illus Dict) **M de la Baie de Saint-Paul, M. anglais, M. de Chicot,** Canadian syphiloid **M. des bassines,** a dermatitis affecting those engaged in winding silkworm cocoons, due to a toxic substance in the urinary product of the silkworm moths **M. de cadera** (disease of the haunches), a fatal disease of horses in South America, caused by *Trypanosoma equinum*, Voges, or *T. elmassiani*, Lignières It is transmitted by the fly, *Musca brava*. Cf. *Surra Trypanosomiasis* **M. de gorge gangreneux** [Chomel], diphtheria **M. de nerfs, M. de vers.** See *M. des bassines* **M. perforant,** perforating ulcer of the foot; a trophic lesion of tabes. **M. del pinto.** See *Carate* (Illus Dict) **M. du rognon,** a disease of horses due to straining of the spines of the last dorsal vertebras and the lumbar vertebras. **M. de rose, M. del sole, M rosso,** pellagra.

Malacia. (See Illus Dict) **M , Vascular,** Volkmann's name for a form of malacia marked by excessive new formation of vessels

Malacopeous, Malacopœous (*mal-ak-o-pe'-us*) [μαλακοποιειν, to make soft]. Softening, enervating; emollient.

Malacosteosis (*mal-ak os-te-o'-sis*). See *Osteomalacia* (Illus. Dict.).

Malambo Bark (*mal-am'-bo*) See *Wintera* (Illus. Dict.)

Malammin (*mal-am'-in*). Aspartic acid.

Malanders (*mal-and'-urz*). See *Mallenders* (Illus. Dict.).

Malar. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. The malar bone

Malaria. (See Illus. Dict.) **M., Bovine, Texas fever. M., Equine,** an affection due to *Plasmodium malariæ equorum*, Theiler (1901). Syn., *Anthrax fever*

Malarilabialis (*mal a-re-la-be-a'-lis*) [*mala*, the cheekbone, *labium*, lip] See *Zygomaticus major* in *Muscles, Table of* (Illus Dict).

Malarin (*mal'-ar-in*). See *Acetophenone-phenetidin Citrate*

Malcious (*mal'-shus*) [μαλκιος, freezing]. Benumbing; causing to freeze; becoming congealed

Male (*mal'-e*) (pl *males*) [μαλη] The axilla

Maleic (*mal-e'-ik*) [*malum*, an apple] Relating to or derived from malic acid

Malicorium (*mal-e-ko'-re-um*) [*malum*, an apple; *corium*, bark] The rind of pomegranate. Fr *Malicore*

Maliform (*mal'-e-form*) [*malum*, an apple; *forma*, form] Shaped like an apple

Mali-mali. A convulsive tic prevalent in the Philippines.

Malleiform (*mal'-e-if-orm*) [*malleus*, hammer; *forma*, form]. Hammer shaped

Mallein Test. See *Test*

Malleinization (*mal-e-in-i-za'-shun*) Inoculation with mallein.

Malleolus. (See Illus Dict) **M. lateralis** (fibulæ). See *M., External* (Illus Dict) **M. medialis** See *M., Internal.* **M. radialis,** the styloid process of the radius **M ulnaris,** the styloid process of the ulna.

Mallotoxin (*mal-o toks'-in*). See *Rottlerin.*

Mallotus (*mal-o'-tus*) [μαλλος, wool] A genus of euphorbiaceous trees and shrubs **M. philippinensis,** Müll., kamal, a species of India The red glands of the fruit capsules constitute kamala; the leaves and fruit are used in treatment of snake-bites, the root in contusions

Malmignatte, Malmignatto (*mal-me-nyat', -o*) A poisonous spider of southern Europe, *Latrodectus guttatus*

Malocclusion (*mal-ok lu'-shun*) [*malus*, bad; *occludere*, to shut up] The occlusion of the teeth in positions not conformable to anatomic rule

Malonate (*mal' on-at*) A salt of malonic acid.

Malonyl (*mal'-on il*). $CH_2{<}^{CO}_{CO}$ The bivalent radicle of malonic acid. **M. Urea,** barbituric acid

Malouetia (*mah-loo e' she-ah*) [*Malouet*, an official French reporter] A genus of apocynaceous trees or shrubs **M nitida,** Spruce , a tree of Central America , the bark is similar to curare in action; it contains guachamacin

Malperforant (*mal pur'-for-ant*) [*malus*, bad; *perforare*, to perforate]. Perforating ulcer of the foot.

Malpighian (*mal-pig'-e-an*). Described by or named from the Italian anatomist, Marcello Malpighi [1628–1694]

Maltase (*mawl'-tāz*). Glutase

Maltin (*mawl'-tin*). See *Diastase* (Illus. Dict.).

Maltobiose (*mawl-to-bi'-oz*). Maltose

Maltogen (*mawl'-to-jen*). An extract of malt prepared by Roeder.

Maltoglucase (*mahl-to-glu'-kās*). An enzyme isolated by Went (1902) from *Monilia sitophila*, an economic fungus of Japan, which gives peculiar qualities to the cakes called "ont jom."

Maltol (*mawl'-tol*). $C_6H_6O_3$. A constituent of malt-caramel, an odorless substance soluble in hot water.

Maltosuria (*mawl-to-su'-re-ah*) [*maltose; οὐρον*, urine] The presence of malt-sugar in the urine.

Maltova (*mahl-to'-vah*). A concentrated food said to be a combination of the proteids of egg.

Maltoyerbin (*mawl-to-yer'-bin*). An expectorant said to consist of malt and yerba santa.

Maltzey (*mahlt'-se*) Leprosy.

Maltzyme (*mawlt'-zim*) A concentrated diastasic extract of malt, indicated in starchy indigestion. Dose, 1–2 tablespoonfuls (15–30 c c) during or after meals.

Malval (*mal'-val*). Relating or belonging to the genus *Malva*.

Maly's Theory of HCl in Gastric Juice. See under *Gastric Juice*.

Mamanpian (*mah-mahn-pe ahn*) [Fr]. The initial ulcer of frambesia Syn , *Mother-yaw*

Mamesin (*mam'-es-in*) An extract of beef

Mamillose (*mam'-il-os*). Having many nipples or nipple-shaped processes.

Mammotomy (*mam-ot'-o-me*). See *Mastotomy*.

Mandioca (*man-de-o'-kah*) [Sp] 1. Tapioca 2. The cassava plant, *Manihot utilissima*

Manganate (*man'-gan at*) A salt of manganic acid

Manganese. (See Illus Dict.) **M. Acetate,** $Mn(C_2H_3O_2)_2 + 4H_2O$, pale red crystals, soluble in water and alcohol Syn , *Manganous acetate*. **M. Albuminate,** brown scales, soluble in water, tonic and alterative, used in chlorosis and anemia **M. and Ammonium Sulfate,** $Mn_2(NH_4)_2(SO_4)_4 + 24H_2O$, red crystals soluble in moderately strong sulfuric acid; it is decomposed by water Syn , *[illegible] alum* **M. Arsenate,** $MnHAsO_4$ [illegible] der, slightly soluble in water, alterative and tonic. Dose, $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{3}$ gr. (0 002–0 013 gm.) *Antidote* vomiting; stomach pump, hot milk and water with zinc sulfate or mustard. After vomiting give milk or eggs, and magnesia in milk **M Benzoate,** $Mn(C_7H_5O_2)_2$, yellowish crystals, soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol. **M. Binoxid.** See *M oxid nig* (Illus Dict) **M Bromid,** $MnBr_2$, a light brown, deliquescent powder, soluble in water with decomposition Dose, 1–8 gr (0.065–0 52 gm). Syn., *Manganous bromid* **M. Carbonate,** $MnCO_3$, a fine, light-brown, amorphous powder, used as a tonic in anemia and chlorosis Dose, 8–40 gr (0 52–2 6 gm). Syn., *Manganous carbonate* **M. Chlorid,** $MnCl_2 + 4H_2O$, rosy, deliquescent crystals, soluble in water 2.5 parts or alcohol. Syn , *Manganous chlorid* **M Chromate,** $MnCrO_4MnO + 4H_2O$, a brown powder. **M. Citrate,** $MnHC_6H_6O_7$, a white powder used as a tonic and astringent instead of iron citrate Dose, 1–3 gr (0.065–0 2 gm). **M. Dioxid.** See *M. oxid. nig.* (Illus. Dict) **M. Dithionate.** See *M. Hyposulfate*. **M. Ferrocyanid,** $Mn_2Fe(CN)_6 + 7H_2O$, a greenish powder **M. Glycerinphosphate,** $MnPO_4 \cdot C_3H_5(OH)_3 + H_2O$, used in neurasthemia Dose, 2 gr (0.13 gm.) 3 times daily. **M. Hydrate, M. Hydroxid,** $Mn_2O_2(OH)_2$, a dark-brown powder, soluble in hot nitric acid Syn , *Manganic hydroxid* or *hydrate*. **M. Hypophosphite,** $Mn(H_2PO_2)_2 + H_2O$, permanent rosy crystals Dose, 10–20 gr. (0.65–1.3 gm.). **M. and Iron Lactate,** a combination of manganous lactate and ferrous lactate; it is used as a tonic, alterative, and emmenagog Dose, 1–5 gr (0.065–0.32 gm.). **M. Lactate,** $Mn(C_3H_5O_3) + 3H_2O$, reddish crusts soluble in alcohol and in 12 parts of water; tonic. Dose, 1–5 gr. (0 065–0 32 gm.) **M. Lactophosphate,** a combination of manganous phosphate with 62% of manganous lactate; a white, deliquescent powder, soluble in water; it is used as a tonic Dose, 1–5 gr. (0 065–0 32 gm.). Syn., *Manganous phosphotactate*. **M. Oleate,** $Mn(C_{18}H_{33}O_2)_2$, a brown mass soluble in ether and oleic acid, slightly soluble in alcohol; it is used in chlorosis and anemia. **M. Oxalate,** $MnC_2O_4 + 2H_2O$, white crystalline powder nearly insoluble in water; it is used as a desiccant. **M. Oxid, Black.** See *M. oxid. nig* (Illus Dict.) **M. Oxid, Manganic,** Mn_2O_3, a black powder soluble in concentrated acids. Syn., *Sesquioxid of Manganese* **M Oxid, Manganous,** MnO, a green powder soluble in acids; used as a tonic in chlorosis and anemia Dose, 2–10 gr (0 13–0.65 gm.). Syn., *Manganese monoxid* or *protoxid* **M. Oxid, Red,** $Mn_3O_4 = MnO \cdot Mn_2O_3$. It occurs native in a crystalline form Syn , *Manganomanganic oxid* **M. Peptonate,** a brown powder containing 4% of manganese oxid, soluble in water, it is used as a tonic in anemia and chlorosis Dose, 20–60 gr (1 3–4 gm). **M. Saccharate,** a brown powder soluble in water; it is used as a tonic in anemia **M. Salicylate,** $Mn(C_7H_6O_3)_2$, a white crystalline powder soluble in water and alcohol; tonic, alterative, and antirheumatic. Dose, 2–10 gr. (0.13–0.65 gm.). **M. Sulfid,** MnS, a brown powder. Syn., *Manganese monosulfid*. **M. Sulfite,** $MnSO_3$, a tonic, cholagog, and antiseptic Dose, 5–20 gr. (0.32–1 3 gm) **M. Sulfocarbolate,** $Mn(C_6H_5SO_4)_2 + 7H_2O$, reddish crystals soluble in alcohol and water; tonic and antiseptic Dose, 3–15 gr (0 2–1 gm.). **M. Tannate,** a brown powder obtained by mixing manganese carbonate, 4 parts, tannin, 7 parts; water, 5 parts, and evaporating to dryness.

Manganeutes (*man gan-u'-tez*) [μαγγανευτής] A quack, an impostor

Manganicopotassic (*man-gan-ik-o-po-tas'-ik*). Containing manganese as a bivalent radicle and potassium.

Mangrove (*man'-grov*) 1 The genus *Rhizophora*, and especially *R. mangle*, L. 2 The bark of *Melia azadirachta*, L

Mangrovin (*man gro' vin*). A bitter substance contained in the bark of *Melia azadirachta*, L.

Mania. (See Illus Dict.) **M., Ambitious,** delirium grandiosum **M , Epileptiform.** Synonym of *Paroxysmal Mania*. **M , Metaphysical,** dementia in which the patient distresses himself over abstruse or ridiculous questions, Ger., *Grubelsucht* **M., Paroxysmal,** a paroxysmal neurosis in which the attacks take the form of transitory mania [Fagge and Pye-Smith] Syn , *Furor epilepticus, Epileptiform mania, Paroxysmal insanity, Epileptic insanity* **M. of Persecution.** See *Delirium persecutionis* (Illus. Dict.). **M. of Persecution, Falret's Type of,** "idees de persécution et de persécuteur", a form of paranoia occurring in degenerates **M. of Persecution, Lasègue's Type of,** typical paranoia **M., Ray's,** moral insanity, regarded by Ray as a distinct form of mental disorder

Manihotin (*man-e-ho'-tin*). See *Mannite* (Illus Dict.).

Manila Itch. See *Itch*

Manna. (See Illus Dict) Syn., *Mel roscidum, Aezomel*. **M., Alhagi, M., Alhajini, M. alhagina,** an exudate furnished by *Alhagi camelorum*, Fisch , and *A. maurorum*, Tournef., leguminous, oriental shrubs. It contains melezitose, dextrin, and gum. **M., Australian,** a manna-like, white, opaque exudate on *Eucalyptus viminalis*, Lab , and *E. gunnii*, Hook ; it contains melitose and eucalin **M., Briançon, M. brigantiaca, M. brigantina,** an exudation from the leaves of the larch, *Larix europea*, containing melezitose but no mannite. **M. canulata,** flake manna deposited on sticks or straws inserted in the trees. **M , Capace, M., Capacy, M., Capaci,** fat manna from Capace, Italy, and from Sicily **M., Cedar, M. cedrina,** small granules of a sweet substance found on the leaves of the cedars of Lebanon. **M., Celestial.** See *M., Alhagi*. **M., Chirkhist, M., Chirkhest,** a sweet exudate, eaten as a confection, from the branches of *Cotoneaster nummularia*, Fisch. et Meyer,

a shrub of India, Persia, and north Africa; it contains 50% of chirkistite, ($C_6H_{14}O_6$). **M., Cistus, M. cistina,** a sweet substance found rarely on the leaves and branches of various species of *Cistus*. **M., Common, M. communis,** a grade of true manna inferior to flake manna **M crassa,** true manna collected in the late autumn, when the juice is less disposed to concrete, occurring as a soft, viscous, yellow mass with few crystalline fragments and containing many impurities. Syn, *fat manna, M pinguis, M. sordida, M spissa.* **M, Diarbekir,** a saccharine substance found on the leaves of dwarf oaks in Turkey. **M. electa,** the whiter fragments selected from common manna **M., Eucalyptus, M eucalyptina.** 1. Australian manna 2 Lerp manna **M.s, False,** exudates resembling manna but containing no mannite, a name also applied to certain substances which have no connection with exudates Cf. *M., Lichen., M., Poland.* **M., False African.** See *Trehala* (Illus. Dict.). **M., False American,** a sweet manna like substance, with terebinthinate taste and actively purgative properties, exuding from incisions in *Pinus lambertiana*, Dougl It contains pinite **M, False European.** See *M., Briançon.* **M., Fat** See *M crassa* **M., Flake,** the purest variety of true manna, it is collected during the hot summer weather **M foliata.** See *M., Leaf* **M. forsata, M. forsatella,** true manna exuding from an incision in the tree **M., Gerace, M., Geracy, M geracina, M. Gieraci,** a superior variety of true manna collected near Gerace **M. granulosa, M. in Grains,** common manna **M. hispanica, M., Spanish,** cistus manna. **M incrassata, M inferior,** fat manna **M. ladanifera,** cistus manna. **M. laricea, M. laricina, M., Larch** See *M., Briançon.* **M., Leaf,** thin sheets of true manna exuding from the leaf punctured by cicadas as distinguished from that flowing from incisions in the stem **M., Lerp.** See *Lerp* (Illus Dict) **M.s, Lichen,** the edible crustaceous lichen, *Lecanora esculenta,* which is often carried by the wind to a great distance and deposited over vast tracts like a shower of rain in small grayish lumps **M., Liquid,** alhagi manna. **M. longa,** flake manna. **M., Magafir.** See *M., Schukr-al-askar.* **M. metallororum,** calomel. **M., Schukr-al-askar, M., Sukkar-al-uscher,** a manna-like substance exuding from *Calotropis procera,* R. Br., and used in asthma. **M. of Mt Sinai, M. of Sinai.** 1 See *M., Tamarisk.* 2. The edible rhizomes of the sedge, *Cyperus esculentus,* L. **M., Oak,** a sweet exudate due to an insect, occurring on *Quercus lusitanica,* Lam, *Q. cerris,* L., *Q. ægilops,* L, *Q coccifera,* L, and *Q. robur,* L. **M. optima,** flake manna. **M., Persian,** alhagi manna **M., Picked.** See *M. electa.* **M. pinguis.** See *M. crassa.* **M., Poland, M., Prussian,** the hulled fruit of the grass, *Glyceria fluitans,* R. Br.; used as food. **M. purissima,** flake manna. **M. quercea, M. quercina.** See *M., Oak* **M. Shirkhist, M., Shir-koit.** See *M., Chirkhest.* **M. siciliana, M., Sicilian,** impure manna of a dirty brown color mixed with fragments of flake manna. **M sordida, M spissa.** See *M. crassa.* **M., Spanish,** cistus manna **M.-sugar,** mannit. **M., Tamarisk, M., Tamarix, M. tamariscina,** a white honey-like substance used as food and produced by the puncture of the insect *Coccus manniparus,* Ehrbg, on *Tamarix gallica,* L It contains cane-sugar, dextrin, levulose, glucose, and allied substances. It is also called *Gaz-shakar; Gaz-anjabar;* **M., Taranjabin.** See *M., Alhagi.* **M., Tigala, M., Trehala, M., Turkish.** See *Trehala* (Illus. Dict.). **M. thuris,** transparent grains of olibanum.

Mannan (*man'-an*). A brown amorphous hemicellulose body obtained from ergot, identical with scleromucin (Dragendorff's).

Mannit. (See Illus. Dict.) A mild laxative. Dose, 6–8 dr. (20–30 gm.); children, 1–3 dr. (4–12 gm.) in water

Mannitan. (See Illus Dict) **M. Diacetate,** a compound of mannitan and acetic acid. Syn, *Acetile.*

Mannitol. (See Illus Dict.) **M. Hexanitrate,** a vasodilator. **M Pentanitrate,** a body resulting from action of pyridin on mannitol hexanitrate. It reduces blood-pressure

Mannosocellulose (*man-o-so-vel'-u-loz*) E Schulze's name for a substance occurring in the coffee-bean, in the cocoanut, and in sesame cake which yields mannose when heated with strong sulfuric acid and boiled for some time after diluting

Manol (*man'-ol*) A remedy for [illegible] said to consist of cane-sugar, carbolic [illegible] emulsified, alcohol, and water Syn, *Succus anisi ozonatus*

Manolymph (*man'-o-limf*) [*manos*, rare, single or separate; *lympha*, lymph] Warthin's term for certain hemolymph glands See *Gland, Hemolymph*

Mansa (*man'-sah*) See *Houttuynia californica.*

Mansi (*man'-se*) See *Nandoticlays jatamansi*

Manubriate (*man u'-bri-at*) [*manubrium*, a handle], Furnished with a handle or handle-shaped process.

Manus (See Illus Dict) **M curta, M. vara,** talipomanus **M hepatis, M jecoris,** the transverse fissure of the liver

Marcasite (*mar'-kas-it*). 1 An old name for bismuth 2 Crystallized iron pyrites 3 Iron disulfid

Marennin (*mar-en'-in*) See *Pigments* (*Vegetable*), *Conspectus of* (Illus Dict)

Margarate (*mar'-gar-at*) A salt of margaric acid.

Margarin (See Illus Dict) **M -needles,** fatty crystals found in putrid bronchitis and pulmonary gangrene

Markasol (*mar'-ka-sol*). Bismuth borophenate

Marking [MF *mark*, a mark] A mark **M s, Arrow, M s, Oblique.** See *Incisures of Schmidt* (Illus Dict) **M s, Fontana's,** minute transverse lines seen on divided nerves

Marmagnatto. See *Malmignatte.*

Marmaryga, Marmaryge, Marmarygæ (*mar-mar'-ij-ah, -e*) See *Photopsia* (Illus. Dict).

Marmorekin (*mar-mor'-e-kin*) 1. Antistreptococcin 2 Marmorek's serum

Marrol (*mar'-ol*) A dietetic said to contain ox-marrow and extracts of hops and of malt.

Marsitriol (*mar sit'-ri-ol*). A proprietary preparation of iron (ferrum glycerotarsenate) forming an amorphous yellow mass, insoluble in water Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. (0 01 gm.)

Marsupialization (*mar-su-pe-al-i za'-shun*) [*μάρσιπος*, a pouch] The operation recommended in certain cases of ovarian tumor, by Clay, Spencer Wells, and Péan, of raising the borders of the evacuated tumor sac to the edges of the abdominal wound and stitching them there so as to form a pouch.

Marsyle (*mar'-sil-e*). A commercial name for iron cacodylate.

Martol (*mar'-tol*). A semifluid extract obtained from the shells of cacao bean, consisting of carbohydrates, phosphates, iron tannate, etc.

Mascagnin (*mas-kan'-yin*). A native ammonium sulfate found by Mascagni in Tuscany.

Maschi (*mash-e'*). An arrow-poison of the Serekongs of British Guiana said to be obtained from the rhizomes of *Arum venenatum.*

Mask. (See Illus. Dict.) **M., Uterine,** chloasma uterinum.

Masopexy (*mas-o-peks'-e*). See *Mastopexy.*

Masopin (*mas'-o-pin*). $C_{11}H_{36}O$. A crystalline resinous constituent of Mexican chicle, the sap of *Achras sapota*, L.; it melts at 155° C, giving off a pleasant fragrance, soluble in alcohol or ether, insoluble in water.

Mass. (See Illus Dict) **M., Copaiba,** copaiba, 6 parts, mixed with magnesia, 94 parts, and water; diuretic and stimulant Dose, 10–30 gr. (0 65–2 gm.) **M., Interfilar.** See *Enchylema* (Illus Dict) **M. of Interruption,** Meynert's name for the striatum and thalamus. **M., Mulberry.** See *Morula* (Illus Dict) **M., Priestley's,** a green or greenish-brown deposit sometimes seen, especially in young individuals, on the upper and lower incisor and canine teeth, it is due to a growth of chromogenic fungi in Nasmyth's cuticle **M., Pronatoflexor,** Humphry's term for the mass of pronator and flexor muscles of the forearm having a common origin in the inner condyle and separating below **M., Semilunar** See *Demilune Cells of Heidenhain* (Illus Dict)

Massa. (See Illus Dict) **M. carnea Jacobi Sylvii,** the flexor longus digitorum pedis muscle **M intermedia.** See *Medicommissura* **Massæ laterales,** the most massive portions of the atlas

Massage. (See Illus. Dict) Syn, *Allopiestomyokinetics* Cf. *Attachement, Effleurage, Petrissage, Tapotement.* **M, Cannon-ball,** the rolling (recommended by Sahli) of a 3- to 5-pound cannon-ball covered smoothly with chamois skin or flannel, over the course of the colon **M., Electrovibratory,** that performed by means of an electric vibrator. **M., Thermic,** stroking or pressing an affected part with a heated object **M, Vapor,** treatment of a cavity by intermittent forcing of a medicated vapor into it **M, Vibratory,** light, rapid percussion either by hand or by an electric apparatus

Massalis (*mas-a'-lis*) [*massa*, a mass] Mercury

Massoia (*mas o' e ah*) A genus of the *Lauraceæ* containing one species, **M. aromatica,** Becc., indigenous to the East Indies, it furnishes massoi or massoy bark (*q. v.*), which contains an ethereal oil, pinene, dipentene, limonene, eugenol, and safrol

Mastic (See Illus Dict) **M., American,** the gum from the pepper-tree, *Schinus molle*, L. **M, Barbary,** the mastic-like resin afforded by *Pistacia atlantica*, Desf. **M., Bombay, M., East Indian, M., Roman,** is afforded by *Pistacia khinjuk*, Stocks, and *P mutica*, Fisch, trees of Persia and Afghanistan. **M., Common, M., Herb,** inferior mastic occurring in irregular masses and mixed with impurities. **M., Picked,** pure mastic occurring in tears. **M., Pseudo-.** See *Acanthomastic* (Illus Dict.). **M., Resin of.** 1. $C_{20}H_{32}O_4$. The portion of mastic (about 90%) soluble in alcohol Syn., *Masticha acid, a-Resin of mastic.* 2 See *Masticin* **M., Syrian Herb,** the herb *Teucrium marum*, L **M., West Indian,** the chibou or cachibou yielded by *Bursera gummifera*, L.

Masticin (*mas'-tis-in*). β-resin of mastic; the part of mastic insoluble in alcohol Cf. *Mastic, Resin of.*

Mastitis. (See Illus Dict.) Syn, *Mastadenitis, Mal de pis.* **M. adolescentium,** that occurring at puberty; it may exist in either sex.

Mastochondroma (*mas-to-kon-dro'-mah*). See *Mastochondrosis* (Illus. Dict.).

Mastoid. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Resembling a nipple. 3. The mastoid process of the temporal bone. 4. Relating to the mastoid.

Mastoiditis. (See Illus Dict.) See *Sign, Bezold's.* **M., Bezold's,** destruction of the apex of the mastoid process with a tendency to the formation of an abscess in the neck.

Mastoidotomy (*mas-toid-ot'-o-me*) [*mastoid, τέμνειν*, to cut]. Incision of the mastoid cells to relieve suppurative mastoiditis.

Mastologist (*mas-tol'-o-jist*). A specialist in diseases of the mammary apparatus.

Mastopexy (*mast'-to-peks-e*) [*μαστός*, breast; *πῆξις*, a fixing in]. Surgical fixation of a pendulous breast.

Mastosis (*mas-to'-sis*) [*μαστος*, breast]. Enlargement of the breast.

Mastotomy (*mas-tot'-o-me*) [*μαστός*, breast; *τέμνειν*, to cut] Incision of a breast.

Matezite (*mat'-ez-it*). $C_{10}H_{20}O_9$. A glucosid contained in Madagascar caoutchouc identical with pinite

Matezodambose (*mat-ez-o-dam'-boz*). $C_9H_{18}O_9$. A kind of sugar similar to dambose contained in matezite.

Matias Bark (*mah-te'-as*). See *Wintera* (Illus. Dict.).

Matobiose (*mat-o-bi'-oz*) Same as *Maltose.*

Matta (*mat'-ah*) The commercial name for the powdered hulls of the millet, *Setaria italica*, Beaur., which is used in the sophistication of pepper.

Matula (*mat'-u-lah*) [L.] A urinal

Maturate (*mat'-u-rāt*) [*maturare*, to come to maturity]. To suppurate

Maturitas (*mat-u'-ri-tas*). See *Maturity* (Illus. Dict.). **M. præcox,** precocious development of the body or of a single organ, especially of the genitals.

Matzol (*mat'-zol*). A mixture of cod-liver oil, 50 parts, matzoon, 45 parts; emulsifying ingredients, 5 parts.

Mauriceau's Lance. An instrument for perforating the fetal head in craniotomy

Mauthner's Test for color vision Thirty-three small bottles filled with different pigments, some with one, others with two (pseudoisochromatic and anisochromatic) pigments, are employed in the manner of Holmgren's worsteds.

Maxillate (*maks'-il-āt*) Furnished with jaws

Maxilliferous (*maks-il-if'-ur-us*) [*maxilla*, the jawbone, *ferre*, to bear] See *Maxillate.*

Maxillomuscular (*maks-il-o-mus'-ku-lar*) Relating to the maxillary muscles.

Maxillosuprafacial (*maks-il-o-su-pra-fa'-shal*). Relating to the maxilla and the upper portion of the face.

Maydl's Method. See under *Operation*

Maynaresin (*ma-nah-rez'-in*) [*Maynas*, a South American province] $C_{14}H_{18}O$ A resin obtained from incisions in the trunk of the tree *Calophyllum longifolium*, Willd., of Colombia. It crystallizes from boiling alcohol in beautiful yellow rhombic prisms melting at 105° C. Ger, *Maynasresin.*

Mayol (*ma'-ol*). A meat preservative introduced by May of Budapest, and said to be a mixture of boric acid, ammonium fluorid, glycerin, and alcohol (methyl and ethyl)

Maytenus (*ma'-ten-us*) [*Mayten*, Chilian name]. A genus of shrubs of the order *Celastrineæ.* **M. boaria,** Mol., indigenous to Chili; the leaves are used on inflammatory swellings, especially in poisoning by species of *Rhus.* **M. vitis-idæa,** Griseb., indigenous to Peru; used in tinnitus aurum and gingivitis.

Mazoitis (*ma-zo-i'-tis*) [*μαζός*, breast]. Mastitis.

Mazologist (*ma-zol'-o-jist*) [*μαζός*, breast; *λόγος*, science]. See *Mastologist.*

M'boundou, M'bundu. See *Akazga* (Illus Dict.).

Measles. (See Illus. Dict) Syn., *Morbilli; Rubeola* (obs.); Fr. *Rougeole;* Ger. *Masern;* It *Rosolia fersa,* Ar. *Hasbah.* See *Signs, Grisolle's; Bolognini's, Meumer's.* **M., Asthenic Typhous, M., Ataxodynamic.** See *M., Malignant* (Illus. Dict.). **M., Confluent.** 1. **Scarlatina.** 2. Measles with confluent exanthemata. Syn., *Morbilli confertı.* **M., Inflam-**

matory, malignant measles marked by very high fever and catarrhal symptoms. **M., Purpuric,** hemorrhagic measles. **M., Septic,** malignant measles. **M. of Swine.** See *Measles* (2) (Illus. Dict.). **M., Synochal,** inflammatory measles

Meat. (See Illus Dict) **M.-flour,** beef dried and pulverized. **M -sugar,** mosite.

Meatal (*me-at'-al*). Pertaining to a meatus

Meatus. (See Illus. Dict.) **M. acusticus.** See *M. auditorius* (Illus Dict) **M., Fishmouth,** a red, inflamed state of the urinary meatus occurring early in acute gonorrhea **M. nasi communis,** the part of the nasal cavity into which the three meati open. **M. nasopharyngeus,** that part of the nasal cavity communicating with the pharynx beneath the body of the sphenoid **M. of Sylvius,** Gratiolet's name for the space between the precornua.

Mechanicochemical (*me-kan-ik-o-kem'-ik-al*). Related to mechanics and chemistry

Mechanoneural (*me-kan-o-nu'-ral*). A word coined by certain irregular practitioners

Mechoacan, Mechoacana, Mechoacanna (*ma-ko'-ah-kahn, ma-ko ah kahn'-ah*) The Spanish name for the roots of *Asclepias contrajerva, Ipomœa elongata,* Choisy, and other plants **M. alba,** *Ipomœa macrorrhiza,* Michx. **M. canadensis,** poke-root, *Phytolacca decandra,* L **M. grisea.** See *M. alba* **M. nigra,** *Ipomœa purga,* Heyne. They are used as jalap.

Mecism (*me'-sizm*) [μῆκος, length] A condition marked by abnormal prolongation of one or more parts of the body.

Meckelian (*mek-el' e an*). Described by or named after I. F. Meckel, a German anatomist (1714–1774).

Mecon (*me'-kon*) [μήκων] 1. The poppy. 2 Opium

Meconarcein. (See Illus Dict) Recommended in bronchial affections, and neuralgia. Dose, ⅛–½ gr (0.01–0 03 gm)

Medallion (*me-dal'-yun*) [Fr *médaillon,* a large medal]. A mass of sun-warmed mud upon which the patient is placed in the "natural mud-baths" of Saki, in the Crimea

Medea (*me'-de-ah*) [μήδεα] 1. The genital organs. 2 Aphrodisiacs

Mediastinopericarditis. (See Illus. Dict) Syn , *Indurative mediastinitis.* **M , Callous,** that attended with fibrous thickening of the pericardium.

Medicago (*med-e-kah'-go*) [*medicus,* healing; *agere,* to carry] A genus of leguminous plants. **M. maculata,** Willd , spotted medick, heart clover, St. Mawe's clover of Europe, a forage species **M sativa,** alfalfa, lucerne, holy hay, a forage plant of Europe and America. The root is used to adulterate belladonna root

Medication. (See Illus Dict) **M., Cataphoric, M., Endermic.** See *Cataphoresis* (Illus. Dict).

Medicine. (See Illus Dict) **M , Anatomic,** that system which deals with the anatomic changes in diseased organs and their connection with symptoms manifested during life. **M , Botanic,** a system of healing in which herbal preparations alone are administered. **M., Cephalic,** a drug for the cure of headache. **M., Cutaneous,** that branch of medicine dealing with the prevention and treatment of skin-diseases. **M , Dogmatic, School or System of,** that attributed to Hippocrates; it regarded diseases as indivisible units from beginning to termination; *i. e.,* that they consisted of a regular program of characteristic systems, successive periods, and of long course either for better or worse. It was the precursor of modern vitalism. [Park.] Cf. *Methodism, Empiric, Eclectic, Pyrrhonian.* **M., Experimental,** that based upon experiments on animals and the observation of pathologic changes in diseases induced in them and the effect of drugs administered **M., Folk.** See *M., Domestic* (Illus Dict). **M., Galenic.** See under *Galenic* (Illus. Dict). **M., Hermetic,** the therapeutic application of chemicals **M., Indian,** a form of quackery said to be founded on knowledge derived from the Americans **M., Mental,** psychiatry **M., Methodic.** See *Methodism* (Illus Dict). **M., Pharmaceutic,** an official preparation See *Official* (Illus Dict.) Cf *Formula, Official* **M , Pharmacopeal,** an official preparation See *Official* (Illus Dict.) Cf. *Formula, Official* **M , Proprietary,** a drug the manufacture of which is limited or controlled by an owner, because of a patent, a copyright, or secrecy as regards its constitution or method of manufacture. **M., Psychic, M , Psychologic.** See *Psychiatry* (Illus Dict). **M., Secret.** See *M , Proprietary.* **M , Spagyric,** that of the school of Paracelsus, spagirism **M , Vibratory,** a method, devised by Vigouroux, Charcot, and Gilles de la Tourette, of treating nervous diseases, paralysis agitans, etc , by mechanical shaking or percussion, by means of journeys on railroad or wagon or specially devised apparatus for methodic shaking of the body.

Medicisterna (*med-is-ter'-nah*) [*medius,* middle; *cisterna,* a vessel] The preferred term for cisterna venæ magnæ cerebri

Medicomechanic (*med-ik-o-me kan'-ik*) Medical and mechanic

Medicon (*med'-ik-on*) [μήδικον] A harmful or noxious drug

Medicostatistic (*med-ik-o-stat ist'-tik*) Relating to medicine as connected with statistics

Medicus (See Illus Dict) **Medici puri,** the physicians proper of the seventeenth century, as ' ' from surgeons and veterinary physi- , the numerous impostors and quacks (old women, priests, hermits, uroscopists, Paracelsists, Jews, calf doctors, exorcists, mountebanks, vagrants, magicians, monsters, rat-catchers, jugglers, gypsies, etc) "They were persons of the profoundest gravity, with fur trained robes, perukes, canes, and swords when matters were prosperous, who for their lives would do nothing more than write prescriptions in formal style, everything else being considered beneath their dignity" [Park.]

Medifixed (*me' de fikst*) [*medius,* middle, *figere,* to fix] Attached by the middle

Mediflocculus (*me-de-flok'-u-lus*) [*medius,* middle, *flocculus*] The ventral lobe of the paraflocculus in lower mammals.

Medifrontal (*me-de-frun'-tal*) [*medius,* middle; *frons,* front] Relating to the middle of the forehead

Mediglycin (*me-de-glis'-in*). A liquid glycerin-soap used as a vehicle

Mediodigital (*me-de-o-dij'-it-al*). Relating to the median nerve and a finger

Mediopalatine (*me-de-o-pal'-at-in*). Relating to the center of the palate

Medium. (See Illus. Dict) **M., Clearing,** a medium used in histology for rendering the tissues transparent. **M., Eisner's,** that made by the addition of sterilized solution of potassium iodid (10% strength) to each 10 c c. of Holz's potato-gelatin. **M., Experimental,** a temporary mounting medium used in histologic examination. **M , Holz's,** a potato-gelatin used as a culture-medium. **M., Piorkowski's,** one composed of 100 parts of urine which has undergone ammoniacal fermentation and to which 0.5 part of peptone and 3.3 parts of gelatin have been added.

Medulla. (See Illus. Dict.) 3 The preferred term for centrum ovale (of Vieussens). 4. The pith or parenchyma of a plant.

Medulladen (*med-ul-ad'-en*). A preparation of bone-marrow of beef, it is used in anemia, gout, etc. Dose, 30–45 gr. (2–3 gm.)

Medullic (*med-ul'-ik*). Relating to or derived from marrow or the pith of a plant.

Medullose, Medullous (*med-ul'-ōs, -us*) Containing much pith or marrow.

Megacaryocyte, Megakaryocyte (*meg-ah-kar'-e-o-sīt*) [μέγας, large, καρυον, a kernel, κύτος, cell]. See *Myeloplax* (Illus. Dict.)

Megacoly (*meg-ak'-ol-e*) See *Megalocoly*.

Megalanthropogenesia, Megalanthropogenesis (*meg-al-an-thro-po-jen-e'-se-ah, -jen'-e-sis*) [μέγας, ἄνθρωπος, man, γένεσις, generation] Robert's term for the production of men of fine physical and mental endowment by means of suitable marriages.

Megalgia (*meg-al'-je-ah*) [μέγας, large, ἄλγος, pain] Excessively severe pain.

Megallantoid (*meg-al-an'-toid*) [μέγας, large; *allantois*] 1. Having a large allantois. One of the *Megallantoidea* (Milne Edwards), animals distinguished by the persistence and large size of the allantoic sac.

Megaloblast. (See Illus. Dict.) The term is restricted to embryonic or germinal cells as distinguished from megalocyte, which pertains to adult life.

Megalocoly (*meg-al-ok'-ol-e*) [μέγας, large, κόλον, colon] A uniform increase in the internal diameter of the colon with thickening of the walls. Syn., *Megacolon*. Cf. *Macrocoly*.

Megalocytosis (*meg-al-o-si-to'-sis*) [μέγας, large; κύτος, cell] The presence of large numbers of greatly enlarged erythrocytes in the blood. Syn., *Macrocytosis*.

Megalogamete (*meg-al-o-gam'-ēt*) See *Macrogamete*.

Megalogastria (*meg-al-o-gas'-tre-ah*) Same as *Megagastria* or *Macrogastria* (Illus. Dict.)

Megalonychosis (*meg-al-on-ik-o'-sis*) [μέγας, large; ὄνυξ, nail] Universal nonimflammatory enlargement of the nails.

Megalopenis (*meg-al-o-pe'-nis*). Excessive size of the penis.

Megaloporous (*meg-al-op'-or-us*). Characterized by large pores.

Megalosyndactyly (*meg-al-o-sin-dak'-til-e*) Syndactylism attended by hypertrophy.

Megarrhin (*meg-ar'-in*) [μέγας, large, ῥίζα, root] A body obtained by Young from *Echinocystis fabacea*, Torr., resembling saponin and causing dilation of the pupil.

Megarrhizarrhetin (*meg-ar-iz-ar-ar-et'-in*). A resinoid substance obtained by boiling megarrizin in dilute acids.

Megarrhizin (*meg-ar-iz'-in*) A bitter glucosid isolated by J. P. Heany from root of *Echinocystis fabacea*, Torr., manroot, a cucurbitaceous plant of North America. It is said to be an active cathartic.

Megarrhizitin (*meg-ar-iz'-it-in*) A resinous body found in *Echinocystis fabacea*, Torr.

Megascope (*meg'-ah-skop*). See *Episcope*.

Megasoma (*meg-ah-so'-mah*) [μέγας, large; σῶμα, body]. Abnormal size and stature not reaching gigantism.

Megastria (*meg-as'-tre-ah*). See *Megagastria* (Illus. Dict.).

Megophthalmus (*meg-of-thal'-mus*). See *Keratoglobus* (Illus. Dict.).

Megoxycyte (*meg-ok'-se-sīt*) [μέγας, large; ὀξύς, sharp; κύτος, cell]. A megoxyphil cell, one of the coarsely granular eosinophil cells or *a*-granulation cells of Ehrlich. See under *Color Analysis*.

Mel. (See Illus. Dict.) **M. acetatum,** oxymel. **M. aere, M. aereum, Alhagi** manna. **M. roscidum,** manna.

Melachol (*mel'-ak-ol*). Sodium citrophosphate consisting of sodium phosphate, 100 parts, sodium nitrate, 2 parts; citric acid, 13 parts, rubbed together and mixed with 100 parts of water; used in liver complaints.

Melagra. (See Illus. Dict.) **M. parturientium** See *Lochometagra* (Illus. Dict.).

Melalomic, Melalomous (*mel-al-o'-mik, -us*) [μέλας, black, λῶμα, a fringe] In biology, furnished with black fringes.

Melambo (*me-lam' bo*) See *Wintera* (Illus. Dict.)

Melampyrin, Melampyrit (*mel-am'-pi-rin, -rit*) [*Melampyra*, a genus of plants]. See *Dulcit* (Illus. Dict.)

Melan. See *Melon*.

Melancholia. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Melancholic madness; Hypochondriasis, Vapors, Affectus melancholicus, A praecordialis*. See *Sign, Schulz's*. **M., Active, M, Acute, M. activa, M. acutissima,** that form marked by restless wandering influenced by delusions, hallucinations, and anxiety. **M., Affective,** that in which the emotional nature is at fault. **M., Demonophobia** See *Demonomania* (Illus. Dict.). **M., Diabetic,** that attributed to diabetes. **M, Organic,** that associated with gross organic lesion of the brain. **M, Panphobic,** that associated with the dread of everything. **M passiva, M., Passive,** a chronic form of slow development and gradual failure of the physical powers. **M, Recurrent,** that characterized by alternating recovery and relapses. **M., Sympathetic,** that dependent upon organic disease other than that of the brain. **M. transitoria simplex,** extreme mental depression with suicidal impulses of sudden onset and limited duration.

Melanidrosis (*mel-an-id-ro'-sis*) [μέλας, black, ἱδρώς, sweat]. See *Melanephidrosis* (Illus. Dict.)

Melanoplakia (*mel-an-o-pla'-ke-ah*) [μέλας, black; πλαξ, anything flat or broad] Pigmentation of the mucous membrane of the mouth.

Melanosarcomatosis (*mel-an-o-sar-ko-mat-o'-sis*) The condition favoring the formation of melanosarcomas or the formation of them.

Melanosis. (See Illus. Dict.) **M. of the Intestine,** a black discoloration about the periphery of the lymph-nodes, or more rarely involving the entire villi, encountered in chronic intestinal catarrh. Ger. *Zottenmelanose*.

Melanthera (*mel-an'-ther-ah*) [μέλας, black; ἀνθηρός, blossoming] A genus of composite plants. **M. brownei,** Sch., a species of tropical Africa, the leaves in infusion are recommended as a substitute for quinin.

Melanthin (*mel-an'-thin*). $C_{20}H_{18}O_7$ (?) A toxic glucosid from the seeds of *Nigella sativa*, L. It crystallizes from alcohol in needles almost insoluble in water or ether.

Melassate (*mel-as'-at*). A salt of melassic acid.

Melezitase (*mel-e-zi'-tās*). A ferment which hydrolyzes melezitose.

Melia (*me'-le-ah*) [μελία, the ash-tree, on account of the similarity of its leaves] A genus of the order *Meliaceae*. **M. azadirachta,** L., Indian elder, lilac of China, indigenous to Asia but naturalized in southern Europe and America. The entire plant is bitter and narcotic, in small doses purgative and anthelmintic; the leaves and blossoms are vulnerary and stomachic; the bark, called mangrove, is tonic and emmenagog; the root bark, known in India as bewinamara, margosa, **isa-bevu, nim,** gori, is used in lepra and scrofula and as an emetic; the oil of the seeds (mar-

gosa oil, neem oil) is antiseptic. The bark contains a bitter substance mangrovin, gum, and a kind of catechu. **M. azedarach,** L., bakayan, gota-nim, pride of India, bead tree, pride of China, indigenous to Asia and naturalized in the United States. The root bark is anthelmintic. Dose of fld. ext., 10-30 ♏ (0.6-1.8 c.c.) The oil from the seeds is used in skin-diseases and as a vulnerary.

Melial (*mel'-i-al*) Resembling or belonging to the genus *Melia*

Melilotate (*mel-il'-o-tāt*). A salt of melilotic acid.

Melilotin (*mel-il'-o-tin*). Hydrocumarin.

Melilotol (*mel-il'-o-tol*). $C_9H_8O_2$. An oily liquid obtained by Phipson by distillation of *Melilotus officinalis*, Lam.

Melin (*mel'-in*) See *Rutin* (2).

Melinous (*mel'-in-us*) [*μήλινος*] Quince-colored.

Melissic (*mel-is'-ik*) [*mel*, honey]. Obtained from honey or from beeswax.

Mellate (*mel'-āt*) See *Mellitate.*

Mellitate (*mel'-it-āt*) A salt of mellitic acid

Mellonid (*mel'-on-id*). A salt of hydromellonic acid.

Melmaroba (*mel mar-o'-bah*). A liquid preparation said to consist of extract of manaca, caroba, stillingia, and potassium iodid; it is used in syphilis, chronic skin-diseases, and rheumatism. Dose, 2 fluidrams (3.75-7.50 c.c.)

Meloe (*mel'-oe*) A genus of *Coleoptera* established by Linnæus Several species indigenous to Europe secrete a yellow, vesicatory, oily juice.

Melol (*mel'-ol*) [*mel*, honey]. Disguised castor oil.

Melolonthin (*mel-ol-on'-thin*) [*Melolontha*, a genus of coleopterous insects]. $C_{31}H_{12}N_2SO_3$ A colorless crystalline substance, soluble in acids and alkalis, extracted from *Melolontha vulgaris.*

Melon (*mel'-on*) [*μῆλον*, an apple]. 1. See *Citrullus* and *Cucumis.* 2 A proprietary cicatrizant and vulnerary said to be obtained from the tops of *Trigonella cærulea*, Ser. It is a thick greenish-black liquid with aromatic odor. **M.-root,** the root of muskmelon, *Cucumis melo*, L. Dose of cultivated root, 6 dr. (25 gm.), of wild root, 8-11 gr (0.51-0.71 gm.) **M.-tree,** the *Carica papaya*, L.

Melonemetin (*mel-on-em'-et-in*) See *Melonenemetin.*

Melonenemetin (*mel-on-en-em'-et-in*). A bitter, brown substance extracted by Jorosiewicz from the root of muskmelon, *Cucumis melo*, L. It is used as an emetic and purgative. Dose, ¾-1⅛ gr. (0.05-0.07 gm.).

Melulose (*mel'-u-lōz*). A concentrated extract of malt.

Membrane. (See Illus. Dict.) **M., Accidental,** a false membrane. **M., Albumin** [Ascherson]. See *M. Haptogenous* (Illus. Dict.). **M., Anhistous,** the decidua. **M., Bichat's.** See *Henle's Fenestrated Membrane* (Illus. Dict.) **M., Blastodermic,** the blastoderm. **M., Cargile.** See *Cargile Membrane.* **M.s, Cerebral,** the arachnoid, dura, and pia. **M., Chorioccapillary.** See *Membrana ruyschiana* (Illus. Dict.). **M., Chorioid.** 1. See *Choroid.* 2. See *Choroid Plexus* (Illus. Dict.). **M., Compound,** one made up of two distinct lamina, as seromucous and serofibrous membranes. **M., Cuticular.** See *Layer, Cuticular.* **M., Démours', M. demoursiana, M., Duddell's, M. duddelliana.** See *Descemet's Membrane* (Illus. Dict.). **M., Enamel** (of the teeth), the cuticula dentis. **M., External** (of the heart), the pericardium. **M., Hannover's Intermediate,** the enamel membrane; the inner, cellular layer of the enamel organ of the dental germ of the fetus. **M., Hovius'.** See *Membrana ruyschiana* (Illus. Dict.). **M., Hyaline.** See *M., Basement* (Illus. Dict.). **M., Investing,** the layer or layers investing the cellular layer of vessels Syn., *External vascular coat.* **M., Keratogenous,** the matrix of the nail. **M., Kölliker's.** See *M., Reticular* (Illus. Dict.) **M. of Neumann.** See *Sheath, Dentinal* (Illus. Dict.) **M., Palatine,** the membrane covering the roof of the mouth. **M., Pseudoserous,** one presenting the outward characteristics, moist, glistening surface, etc., of a serous membrane, but differing from it in structure, *e. g.*, the endothelium of the bloodvessels. **M., Scarpa's, M., Secondary Tympanic,** the membrane which closes the fenestra rotunda of the tympanic cavity. Syn., *Membrana tympani secundaria* **M., Structureless.** See *M., Basement* (Illus. Dict.) **M., Subepithelial.** See *M., Debove's* (Illus. Dict.). **M., Tarsal.** See *Cartilage, Palpebral.* **M., Testaceous.** See *Membrana putaminis* (Illus. Dict.) **M., Valentin's Limiting.** See *Schwann's Sheath* (Illus. Dict.). **M., Vibratile,** one capable of vibration, as the tympanic membrane **M., Vocal.** See *M., Thyrohyoid* (Illus. Dict.) **M., Volkmann's.** See *M., Progenic* (Illus. Dict.)

Membranella (*mem-bran-el'-ah*) [*membrana*, a membrane]. A little membrane In the pl., *Membranellæ* Thin adherent plates, each of which represents coalesced cilia, occurring in the frontal field of Stentor, and reproduced with remarkable exactness in the "corner cells" of *Cyclas*

Membraniferous (*mem-bran-if'-ur-us*) [*membrana*, membrane, *ferre*, to bear] Having a membranous expansion

Membranins, Membranin Bodies (*mem'-bran-ins*) A special group of proteins, containing sulfur, which blackens lead, insoluble in water, salt solution, or dilute acids or alkalis, but soluble in the last two with warmth. Like mucins, they yield a reducing substance by action of dilute mineral acids with heat. They give a beautiful red coloration with Millon's reagent. Membranins constitute the substance of Descemet's membrane and of the capsule of the crystalline lens.

Membrocarneous (*mem-bro-kar'-ne-us*) [*membrana*, membrane; *carneus*, belonging to flesh] Both membranous and fleshy

Membrocartilaginous (*mem-bro-kar-til-aj'-in-us*). Both cartilaginous and fleshy

Memory (See Illus. Dict.) **M., Anterograde,** memory for events long past but amnesia in regard to recent occurrences

Memphis Stone (*mem'-fis*) [*λίθος Μεμφίτης*] A small stone, found near Memphis in Egypt, said to be a variety of opal, according to Dioscorides, it rendered parts upon which it was rubbed proof against cutting or burning and insensible to pain Syn., *Lapis memphites*

Menabea (*men-ab-e'-ah*). A genus of plants of the order *Asclepiadeæ.* **M. venenata,** Baillon (1890), a plant indigenous to Madagascar, where it was first collected by M Grandidier The root is exceedingly poisonous, a small piece producing death within a half-hour. It is called poison de Sakalaves, tanghin de menabé, tanghin femelle, kissoumpa, ksopo.

Menarche (*men-ar'-ke*) [*μῆνες*, menses, *ἀρχή*, beginning] The period at which the menses first appear, as a manifestation of the complete development of the female genital organs.

Menate (*men'-āt*). A salt of menic acid.

Mendel's Law. See under *Law*

Mendeléeff's Periodic Law. See *Law, Periodic.*

Mendelism (*men'-del-izm*). The theory proposed by Mendel and comprised in his law of dichotomy in plant hybridization. See *Law, Mendel's.*

Meningematoma, Meningæmatoma (*men-in-je-mat-o'-ma*). Hematoma of the dura.

Meningeocortical (*men-in-je-o-kor'-tik-al*). Relating to the meninges and the cortex of the brain.

Meninghematoma. See *Meningematoma.*

Meningism [illegible] ξ, membrane]. 1. Dupre's term [illegible] disturbances of the meninges of toxic or hysteric origin 2. Pseudomeningitis accompanied by symptoms similar to those of tuberculous meningitis, but distinguished from it by a mostly favorable course. (Roth.)

Meningitic (*men-in-jit'-ik*) Relating to or characteristic of meningitis. **M. Streak.** See *Tache méningéale* (Illus Dict.)

Meningitiform (*men-in-jit'-e-form*) [*meningitis; forma*, form] Like meningitis

Meningitis. (See Illus. Dict.) See *Signs, Skeer's, Simon's, Roger's, Kernig's, Parrot's* **M, Abortive Cerebrospinal,** a light rudimentary form marked by stiffness and pain in the neck, headache, and prostration, although the patient may go about, it is frequently observed during an epidemic form. **M, Acute Cerebral,** acute the cerebral pia and arachnoid but not of the dura **M, Acute Spinal,** severe inflammation of one or all the spinal membranes **M, Alcoholic,** that due to alcoholism. **M. arthritica,** cephalagia **M, Basal, M basalis, M. basilaris,** that affecting the membranes of the lower surface of the brain Cf *M., Tuberculous.* **M., Basal, without Tubercles,** a form of acute basal meningitis in which no tubercles are to be found in any part of the body, also called *Simple basal meningitis,* in infants, *Posterior basic meningitis, Leptomeningitis infantum* (Huguenin), *Nontuberculous basal meningitis.* **M., Cerebrospinal Intermittent,** that manifested by a recurring tertian or quotidian fever with exacerbation of all the other symptoms. **M., Epizootic Cerebrospinal,** of horses See *Leukoencephalitis* and *horse Poisoning.* **M., Focal,** that confined to a very limited area and usually due to traumatism or syphilis. **M., Hemorrhagic,** symptoms of meningitis accompanying meningeal hemorrhage. **M. hydrocephalica,** tuberculous meningitis **M., Ichorous Ascending,** that in which the inferior part of the meninges and spinal cord are bathed in a puriform, fetid liquor. **M., Idiopathic Infantile Cerebral.** See *M., Tuberculous* (Illus Dict.). **M. mechanica,** that due to traumatism **M., Meningococcic,** that due to *Diplococcus intracellularis meningitidis,* Weichselbaum **M mesencephalica,** that limited to the mesencephalon. **M, Metastatic,** that occurring late in the course of some other acute disease **M., Nontuberculous Basal.** Synonym of *M., Basal, without Tubercles.* **M., Occlusive,** leptomeningitis infantum leading to the occlusion of the foramen of Magendie. **M., Otitic, M otitica,** that due to or attending suppurative otitis **M., Phrenitic** [Rilliet], meningitis characterized chiefly by mental disturbance. **M., Posterior Basic.** See *M., Basal, without Tubercles.* **M., Simple Basal, in Infants.** Synonym of *M., Basal, without Tubercles.* **M. serosa,** meningitis with serous effusion. **M, Vertical,** that affecting the superior surface of the brain.

Meningium (*men-in'-je-um*) [μενίγγιον, a little membrane]. See *Arachnoid* (Illus Dict.).

Meningocele. (See Illus. Dict.) **M., Cerebral,** a cephalic tumor resembling hydromeningocele. **M., Spurious,** this consists of a cavity in the bone, closed by a membrane that may include the skin, pericranium, and dura, or one or two of these. The cystic cavity may communicate with the subdural or subarachnoid space, or with the cavity of the ventricle. Pathologic changes are always found in the brain, principally areas of softening, atrophy, sclerosis, and cystic degeneration. The brain as well as the membranes may adhere to the edge of the space.

Meningocortical (*men-in-go-kor'-tik-al*). Relating to the meninges and the cortex.

Meningoencephalitis. (See Illus. Dict.) **M., Chronic.** Synonym of *General paralysis of the insane* See under *Paralysis.*

Meningoencephalocele (*men-in-go-en-sef-al'-o-sel*) [μῆνιγξ, membrane; ἐγκέφαλον, brain; κήλη, tumor]. Hernia of the brain and its meninges.

Meningoencephalomyelitis (*men-in-go-en sef-al-o-mi-el-i'-tis*) [illegible, ἐγκέφαλον, brain; μυελός, marrow] Combined inflammation of the meninges, brain, and spinal cord.

Meningoosteophlebitis (*men-in-go-os-te-o-fleb-i'-tis*) [μῆνιγξ, membrane; ὀστέον, bone; φλέψ, vein]. Periostitis combined with phlebitis of the veins of the bone.

Meningotyphoid (*men-in-go-ti'-foid*). Typhoid with symptoms of meningitis.

Meninx (pl. *meninges*). (See Illus. Dict.) **M. arachnoidea, M. media, M. serosa,** the arachnoid. **M. auris,** the tympanic membrane **M. crassa, M. dura, M., Exterior, M. fibrosa, M. pachenia, M. sclera,** the dura **M., Interior, M vasculosa,** the pia **Meninges, Spinal,** the membranes enveloping the spinal cord

Menischesis (*men-is'-ke-sis*). See *Ischomenia* (Illus. Dict.)

Mensa (*men'-sah*) [L.] A table; the upper surface of the molars

Mensalis (*men-sa'-lis*). See *Trapezius* in *Muscles, Table of* (Illus Dict.).

Menstrual. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Enduring for a month.

Mentalization (*men-tal-i-za'-shun*). See *Mentality* and *Ideation* (Illus. Dict.).

Menthalcal (*men-thal'-kal*). A proprietary preparation said to consist of menthol with the mineral salts in the springs at Ems.

Menthiodol (*men-thi'-o-dol*). A local application for neuralgia made by triturating together four parts of menthol heated in a capsule with one part of iodin.

Menthoform (*men'-tho-form*). A combination of formic aldehyd, glycerin, and menthol.

Menthol (See Illus Dict.) Syn, *Methylpropylphenyl hexahydrid.* **M, Benzoate,** white crystalline masses, soluble in water. It is said to be superior to menthol as a counterirritant. **M. Carbonate,** $(C_{10}H_{19})_2CO_3$, a white tasteless, odorless powder, sparingly soluble in alcohol.

Mentholeate (*men-tho'-le-at*). A solution used in skin diseases consisting of menthol, 200 gr.; heated with oleic acid, 4 drams.

Mentholin (*men'-thol-in*). A proprietary remedy for coryza said to consist of menthol, 1 part; pulverized coffee and boric acid, each 10 parts.

Mentholiodol (*men-thol-i'-o-dol*). See *Tetraiodopyrol.*

Mentholyptine (*men-thol-ip'-tēn*). A proprietary external antiseptic said to consist of menthol and eucalyptol.

Menthophenol (*men-tho-fe'-nol*). An antiseptic fluid obtained by fusing together one part of phenol and three parts of menthol. It is used in the treatment of burns and wounds, and diluted (15 drops to a glass of water) as a mouth-wash; also as a local anesthetic (3%–5% in warm water).

Menthorol (*men'-thor-ol*). A mixture of parachlorphenol and menthol used in tuberculosis of upper air-passages.

Menthoxol (*men-thoks'-ol*) An antiseptic fluid mixture of 3 % solution of hydrogen peroxid, 32 %–38 % alcohol, and 1 % menthol It is innocuous and deodorizing, and is used in [illegible]

Menthyl (*men' thil*). [illegible] of menthol. **M. Acetoacetate**, $CH_3C(OH):CH\cdot COOC_{10}H_{19}$, a bactericide.

Mentism (*men' tizm*) [*mens*, mind]. Disturbance of mental action due to emotion or excitement.

Mentoanterior (*men-to-an-te'-re-or*) [*mentum*, chin; *anterior*] Having the chin presenting. See *Table of Presentations of the Fetus* (Illus Dict.).

Mentophenol. See *Menthophenol.*

Mentoposterior (*men to-pos-te'-re-or*) Having the chin directed backward See *Table of Presentations of the Fetus* (Illus Dict.).

Menyanthol (*men-yan'-thol*). $C_8H_8O(?)$ A decomposition-product of menyanthin by action of dilute sulfuric acid, a colorless oil volatilizing with difficulty with odor of bitter almonds.

Meralgia, M. paresthetica (*me-ral'-je-ah*) [μηρός, thigh, ἄλγος, pain]. A condition observed by Roth in Moscow in 1894, characterized by pain, paresthesia, and also anesthesia on the outside of the upper part of the thigh and due to disease of the external cutaneous femoral nerve It was described by Bernhardt (1865) as a paresthesia of the lateral femoral cutaneous nerve characterized by disorders of sensibility, in the antero-external surface of the thigh. Syn, *Bernhardt's paresthesia; Roth's disease.*

Meratrophy. (See Illus Dict) 2. Atrophy of a limb.

Mercauro (*mur-kaw'-ro*). An alterative compound of an equal amount of the bromids of gold, arsenic, and mercury, it is used in syphilis and scrofula. Dose, 5–15 ♏ (0 3–0 69 c c) 3 times daily after meals

Mercolint (*mur'-ko lint*) A proprietary article consisting of cotton flannel impregnated with metallic mercury very finely divided. It is used in Blaschko's treatment.

Mercuralgam (*mer-ku-ral'-gam*) An amalgam of mercury, aluminum, and magnesium It is used as a substitute for mercurial ointment. Syn , *Mercurol*

Mercuramin (*mur-ku-ram'-in*). Mercury ethylenediamin citrate.

Mercuriate (*mer-ku'-re-at*). A salt of mercury.

Mercuriol (*mur-ku'-re ol*). See *Mercuralgam.*

Mercuroidohemol (*mur-ku-ro-i-o-do-he'-mol*). See under *Hemol*

Mercurol (*mur'-ku-rol*). A compound of nucleinic acid and mercury (10 %) forming a brownish-white powder soluble in water It is used in chronic ulcers in 2%–5% solution; in gonorrhea ½%–2% injection; in syphilis internally. Dose, ¾–1½ gr (0 05–0 gm.) twice daily. Syn., *Mercury nucleid.*

Mercuroparaphenylthionate (*mur-ku-ro-par-ah-fen-il thi'-on-at*) See *Mercury paraphenylthionate*

Mercuroseptol (*mur-ku-ro-sep' tol*). See *Mercury quinoseptolate.*

Mercurthymolacetate (*mur-kur-thi-mol-as'-et-at*). See *Mercury thymolacetate.*

Mercury. (See Illus. Dict.) Antidotes for mercury and its salts; zinc sulfate, emetics, stomach siphon, chalk mixture, white of egg, copious drafts of milk, castor oil, reduced iron, iron filings, table salt. **M. Acetamid**, injection, in syphilis 2-3 cg. daily. **M. Alanate.** See *M. Amidopropionate.* **M. Albuminate, Dry**, a compound of albumin with 4% of mercuric chlorid; a white powder soluble in water with turbidity. Triturated with milk-sugar it is used as an antiseptic dressing for wounds. **M. Albuminate, Liquid**, a slightly opalescent liquid containing 1% of mercuric chlorid; it is used as a hypodermic in syphilis. Injection 8–15 ♏ (0.5–1 c.c.). **M. Amido-chlorid, M.-ammonium Chlorid, Normal, Mercury and Ammonium Chlorid.** See *Hydrargyrum ammoniatum* (Illus. Dict.). **M. Amidopropionate**, $Hg(C_3H_6NO_2)_2$, white needles soluble in water; alterative and anti-syphilitic; it is used hypodermically or by mouth in syphilis Dose, ½–⅛ gr (0 005–0 01 gm.). Syn., *Mercuric alanin* **M.-ammonium Chlorid, Fusible**, $HgNH_2Cl\ NH_4Cl$, white crystals soluble in water; antiseptic and alterant It is used hypodermically in syphilis. Dose, ⅛ gr (0 011 gm.) in 0 5 water. Syn., *Mercuric diammonium chlorid, Fusible white precipitate, Alembroth salt.* **M. and Antimony Sulfid**, a mixture of black mercury sulfid and gray antimony sulfid used in scrofula. Dose, 2–4 gr. (0 13–0.26 gm.) **M. Arsenate**, $2Hg_2HAsO_4+H_2O$ (? Simon), a brownish-yellow or brick-red powder, it is used in syphilis Syn, *Mercuric arsenate.* **M. Arsenite**, $Hg_3AsO_3(?)$, a yellowish unstable powder Syn, *Mercurous arsenite* **M. Arsenoiodid, M and Arsenic Iodid.** See under *Arsenic* (Illus Dict) **M. Asparaginate**, $Hg(C_4H_7N_2O_4)_2$, obtained from mercuric oxid and a hot aqueous solution of asparagin, it is alterative and antiseptic and is used hypodermically in syphilis Dose, ½–½ gr (0 005–0 01 gm) daily Syn, *Asparagin-mercury, Mercuric oxid asparagin.* **M. Bichlorid.** See *Hydrargyrum chloridum corrosivum* (Illus Dict) **M Bichlorid, Carbamidated**, $HgCO(NH_2)Cl_2$, colorless crystals soluble in hot alcohol; it is used externally in chronic rheumatism and syphilis and hypodermically in 1% aqueous solution Dose, ½–1 syringeful of solution Syn, *Mercuric urea chlorid* **M. Bichlorid, Peptonized.** 1. A yellowish powder containing 10% mercuric chlorid, soluble in water Dose, ½–1½ gr. (0 032–0 1 gm). 2. A clear yellow liquid containing 1% mercuric chlorid Hypodermically in syphilis. Dose, 15 ♏ (1 c c.), properly diluted, daily. **M Biiodosalicylate**, $Hg(C_7H_4I_2O_3)_2$, a compound of mercury 20 45% and iodin 52%, a fine yellow powder insoluble in alcohol, water, and ether It is recommended in syphilis **M Biniodid, Red** See *Hydrargyrum iodid rubrum* (Illus Dict). **M. Bisulfate.** See *M Sulfate, Mercuric, Normal.* **M. Borate**, $Hg_2B_2O_5$, a brown antiseptic powder used as a dusting-powder and ointment (1 50) for wounds Syn , *Mercurous tetraborate, Mercurous pyroborate.* **M Borotungstate**, $3Hg_2OB_2O_3\ 9WO_3+14H_2O(?)$, a bright-yellow powder Syn., *Mercurous* [illegible] **M. Bromid, Mercuric**, $HgBr_2$, [illegible] scales, soluble in water and ether. It is alterative Dose, ⅛–¼ gr. (0 004–0 016 gm) **M. Bromid, Mercurous**, $HgBr_2$, a white powder, alterative and antiseptic Dose, 1 gr (0 065 gm) in divided doses increasing gradually. **M. Cacodylate**, a very poisonous salt with little medicinal value. It is used in tuberculosis Dose, ½ gr. (0 03 gm) daily **M., Children's, M., Boys', M., Girls', M., Herb.** See *Mercurialis annua* (Illus. Dict.). **M. Chlorid, Ammoniated.** See *Hydrargyrum ammoniatum* (Illus Dict.). **M., Colloidal**, a granular mass of metallic luster and blackish-brown color, freely soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol or ether Syn., *Hyrgol; Hygolum.* **M. Diammonium Chlorid.** See *M. and Ammonium Chlorid, Fusible.* **M. Diethid**, HgC_4H_{10}, a colorless very toxic liquid, a reaction-product of ethyl iodid and sodium amalgam with acetic ether; slightly soluble in alcohol and ether; boils at 159° C.; sp. gr. 2.46. Syn., *Mercuric diethid, Mercury ethyl.* **M. Diiodosalicylate.** See *M. Biiodosalicylate.* **M. Dimethid**, $Hg(CH_3)_2$, a poisonous

colorless oil obtained from the reaction of sodium amalgam and methyl iodid in the presence of acetic ether; it is soluble in alcohol and ether; boils at 95° C.; sp gr 3.069 Syn., *Mercuric dimethid; Mercury-methyl.* **M. Diphenyl,** $Hg(C_6H_5)_2$, a mercury substitution derivative of phenol; highly poisonous white crystals, soluble in benzene, chloroform, ether, hot alcohol and carbon bisulfid, melts at 120° C; sp. gr. 2.318 **M., Dog's** See *Mercurialis perennis* (Illus. Dict.) **M. Ethylchlorid,** $Hg(C_2H_5)Cl$, a compound of mercuric chlorid and mercury ethid; colorless, lustrous scales, slightly soluble in water and alcohol; it is recommended instead of mercuric chlorid in injection because of its indifference to albumin. Dose, 0.005 gm; injection, 0.5–1:100 **M.-ethylenediamin Citrate,** a salt of mercury used in 3:1000 solution for disinfection of hands Syn, *Mercuramin.* **M. Ethylsulfate,** $(C_2H_5Hg)_2SO_4$, silvery scales or crystals which are decomposed by water and form basic salt **M., Extinguished,** a trituration of metallic mercury with some fatty substance until no globules of the mercury can be discovered with a magnifying glass of low power. **M. Formamidate,** $Hg(NH \cdot CHO)_2$, a solution of formamid and mercuric oxid, each cubic centimeter corresponds to 0.01 gm of mercuric chlorid Injection in syphilis, 0.01 gm daily Syn, *Mercurii formamidatio.* **M. Gallate,** $Hg(C_7H_5O_5)_2$, a greenish-black insoluble powder containing about 37% of mercury It is alterative and antisyphilitic Dose, 1½–3 gr (0.010–0.020 gm) daily in pills **M. Glutinopeptonate, Sublimate,** a white, hydroscopic powder said to contain 25% of corrosive sublimate, it is used subcutaneously in syphilis Dose, ⅙ gr (0.01 gm) **M. Gynocardate,** yellowish-white masses used as an antiseptic in diseases of the skin. **M., Hahnemann's Soluble,** black oxid of mercury **M. Imidosuccinate.** See *M. Succinimid* **M. Iodate,** $Hg(IO_3)_2$, used subcutaneously in syphilis Dose, ⅙ gr (0.01 gm). Syn, *Mercuric iodate* **M. Iodid, Green, M. Iodid, Yellow.** See *Hydrargyrum iodid viride* (Illus. Dict.) **M. Iodid, Red** See *Hydrargyrum iodid rubrum* (Illus. Dict.). **M. Iodocacodylate,** indicated in depressed or neurasthenic cases of syphilis. Dose, 1 c.c. increased to 2 c.c., subcutaneously **M. Iodochlorid,** a red crystalline powder. **M. Iodotannate,** a compound of mercury, 0.008 gm; iodin, 0.03 gm, kramerotannic acid, 0.04 gm; and glycerin, 1 c.c. It is used subcutaneously in syphilis and scrofula. **M. Lactate,** the neutral lactate of mercury is recommended in syphilis by mouth or subcutaneously. Dose, ⅙ gr. (0.01 gm) daily **M. of Life,** powder of algaroth. **M.-lithium, Iodid,** HgI_2LiI, soluble in alcohol and ether; it is recommended in gravel complicated with syphilis, incompatible with water. Syn, *Mercurii lithium iodid.* **M. with Magnesia,** a trituration of two parts of white magnesia with one of mercury **M. Mercaptid,** $Hg(C_2H_5S)_2$, small white crystalline scales soluble in alcohol; melts at 77° C. Syn., *M. ethylmercaptid* **M. Metallic,** mercury as a metal in its pure state. **M.-methyl.** See *M. Dimethid* **M., Milk of.** 1. Calomel prepared by precipitation 2 See *M. and Ammonium Chlorid, Fusible.* **M. Monoxid,** black oxid of mercury. **M. and Morphin Oleate,** a mixture of 20% of yellow mercuric oxid and 5% of morphin in oleic acid, soluble in ether and oleic acid. It is alterative, antiseptic, and anodyne. **M. Naphtholacetate,** $HgC_{10}H_7O \cdot C_2H_3O_2$, white needles, soluble in ether, benzene, chloroform, alcohol, acetic acid, and carbon bisulfid; melts at 154° C. **M. Naphtholate,** $Hg(C_{10}H_7O)_2$, a lemon-colored antiseptic powder containing 30.8% of mercury. **Dose,** 1 gr. (0.065 gm) Syn., *M. β-naphthol.* **M. Nitrate, Mercuric,** $Hg(NO_3)_2$, a white, deliquescent, poisonous powder, soluble in water; alterative and antiseptic. Dose, $\frac{1}{100}$–1 gr (0.001–0.068 gm). **M. Nitrate, Mercurous, Normal,** $Hg_2(NO_3)_2 + 2H_2O$, colorless tablets, soluble in very dilute nitric acid and in a small quantity of water It is antisyphilitic, antiseptic, and caustic Dose, ½–½ gr (0.002–0.016 gm). Max. dose, ¼ gr. (0.016 gm.), single; 1 grain (0.065 gm.) daily. **M. Nucleid.** See *Mercurol.* **M. Oxalate, Mercuric,** $Hg(C_2O_4)$, a grayish-white explosive powder **M. Oxalate, Mercurous,** $Hg_2C_2O_4$, a white or grayish powder. **M. Oxid, Black,** $Hg_4O \cdot NH_4NO_3 + NH_4NO_3$ (approximately), black or gray-black powder which decomposes on exposure to light. **Dose,** ¼–3 gr. (0.016–0.2 gm). Syn, *Hahnemann's soluble mercury, Ammoniated nitrate of mercury; Black precipitate; Oxydimercurous ammonium nitrate.* **M. Oxid, Red, Mercuric Oxid.** See *Hydrargyrum oxid rub.* (Illus. Dict.). **M. Oxid, Yellow.** See *Hydrargyrum oxid flav.* (Illus. Dict.). **M. Oxycyanid,** $HgO \cdot Hg(CN)_2$, a white, crystalline, antiseptic powder, soluble in water; application for wounds and surgical operations, 0.6% solution **M. Paraphenylthionate,** $C_6H_4 \cdot OH \cdot SO_3Hg$, a stable crystalline noncaustic compound used as a substitute for corrosive sublimate. Syn, *Hydrargyrol.* **M. Peptonate,** a solution of mercuric chlorid, 1 part; peptone, 3 parts; water, 100 parts; subcutaneous dose, 1 c.c, which is equivalent to ⅙ gr. (0.01 gm.) of mercuric chlorid. Syn., *Mercurii chlorid.* **M.-phenol, M. Phenolate.** See *Hydrargyrum carbolas* (Illus. Dict.). **M.-phenoldisulfonate,** bactericide and antiseptic in 1–5:1000 solution. Syn., *Hermophenyl.* **M. Phenylacetate,** $HgC_8H_8 \cdot C_2H_3O_2$, colorless prisms, soluble in alcohol or benzene, slightly soluble in water; melts at 149° C Syn, *Mercuric phenylacetate.* **M. Phosphate, Mercuric,** $Hg(PO_4)_2$, heavy white powder **M. Phosphate, Mercurous,** $(Hg_2)_3P_2O_8$, a white powder **M. and Potassium Cyanid,** $Hg(CN)_2 2KCN$, colorless crystals soluble in water, it is antiseptic Syn., *Mercuric potassium cyanid.* **M. and Potassium Hyposulfite,** a mixture of mercuric sulfite with potassium sulfite, $2HgSO_3 \cdot K_2S_2O_4$, containing 31.4% of mercury, in colorless crystals soluble in water and is used subcutaneously in syphilis Dose, ½–½ gr (0.013–0.022 gm) **M. Pyroborate.** See *M. Borate* **M.-quinoseptolate,** $C_9H_5 \cdot N \cdot OH \cdot SO_3Hg + 2NaCl$, a compound of quinosol mercury with sodium chlorid. It is an odorless mass resembling the yolk of an egg, which in water swells into a slimy mass It is used in syphilis. Syn, *Hydrargyroseptol* **M. Resorcinacetate,** a yellow crystalline powder containing 68.9% of mercury; it is antisyphilitic Dose, for hypodermic use: 3 ♏ (0.2 c.c.) of a solution of 85 gr (5.6 gm.) of the salt in 85 gr. of liquid paraffin and 30 gr. (2 gm) anhydrous lanolin, once a week. Syn., *Resorcin mercury acetate.* **M. Rhodanate** or **Rhodanid.** See *M. Sulfocyanate* **M. Saccharate,** a trituration of 1 part of pure mercury and 1 or 2 parts of powdered sugar; it is used as a vermifuge. **M. Santoninate,** $Hg_2(C_{15}H_{19}O_4)_2$, a white powder. **M. Silicofluorid,** $Hg_2SiF_6 + 2H_2O$, prismatic crystals, soluble in water; it is used as a wound antiseptic in solution 1:1000 and as ointment 1:2000. **M., Soluble, Hahnemann's.** See *M. Oxid. Bla k.* **M.-sozoiodol, M. Sozoiodolate,** $HgC_6H_2I_2O \cdot SO_3$ (Fischer), a fine, yellow powder obtained as a precipitate from mixing aqueous solutions of sodium sozoiodol and mercuric nitrate; it is soluble in 500 parts of

water and in solution of sodium chlorid. It is alterative and antiseptic and is used locally (ointment 3%–5%) and subcutaneously in syphilis, injection 1¼ gr. (0.08 gm.) per dose in solution of potassium iodid. Syn., *Mercurous diiodoparaphenol sulfonate.* **M Succinate,** $Hg(C_4H_4O_4)_2$, whitish powder soluble in a solution of sodium chlorid. Syn., *Mercuric succinate.* **M.-succinimid,** $Hg(C_4H_4NO_2)_2$, long, white, shining crystals soluble in 25 parts of water, slightly soluble in alcohol, it is recommended as a hypodermic antisyphilitic (1 : 100). Dose, ⅛ gr (0.013 gm.). Syn., *M imido-succinate; Mercuric imidosuccinimid, Mercuric succinimid.* **M. Sulfate, Mercuric Basic** See *Hydrargyrum subsulph. flav.* (Illus. Dict.). **M. Sulfate, Mercuric Normal,** $HgSO_4$, a white powder. Syn., *M. persulfate; M bisulfate; Neutral mercuric sulfate* **M. Sulfid, Black,** a mixture of mercury and mercuric sulfid, it is alterative and anthelmintic Dose, 3–8–15 gr. (0.2-0.52–1 gm.). Syn, *Black mercuric sulfid; Ethiops mineral* **M. Sulfocyanate,** $Hg(CNS)_2$, a white or grayish powder, soluble in chlorids, potassium sulfocyanate, slightly soluble in water Syn., *Mercuric sulfocyanid* or *rhodanid* **M. Tetraborate.** See *M Borate.* **M. Tetraiodophenolphthalein.** See *Apatlagin.* **M -thymol.** See *M. Thymolate.* **M. Thymolacetate,** $Hg(C_{10}H_{13}O\ C_2H_3O_2 + Hg(C_2H_3O_2)_2$, colorless insoluble crystals containing 57% of mercury; it is used in tuberculosis, syphilis, etc, by intramuscular injection. Dose, 1½ gr. (0.1 gm.) every 3–5 days in liquid paraffin or glycerin. **M. Thymolate,** a basic salt variable in its composition; colorless crystals turning red on exposure; it is used in syphilis as mercury thymolacetate. Syn, *Thymol-mercury.* **M. Thymolnitrate,** $C_{10}H_{13}O.Hg_2NO_4$, a white amorphous powder insoluble in water; it is used hypodermically in syphilis Dose, ¹/₂–¼ gr (0.005–0.01 gm.). **M. Thymolsalicylate,** a white or grayish powder which darkens on exposure **M. Thymolsulfate,** $C_{10}H_{13}OHg_2SO_4$, a white insoluble powder. It is used hypodermically in syphilis. Dose, ¹/₂–¼ gr. (0.004–0.01 gm.) **M. Tribromophenolacetate,** a yellow powder containing about 30% of mercury; employed subcutaneously in syphilis, tuberculosis, etc Dose, 5 gr. (0.32 gm.) dissolved in liquid paraffin, once a week. **M. Urate,** $HgC_5H_2N_4O_3$, a yellowish powder. **M -urea Chlorid.** See *M. Bichlorid, Carbamidated.* **M. Valerianate,** $Hg(C_5H_9O_2)_2$, white powder **M. with Chalk.** See *Hydrargyrum cum creta* (Illus. Dict.). **M., Vegetable.** 1. See *Manaca* (Illus. Dict.). 2. The bark of *Bicheatia officinalis*, Heerm., of the order *Moraceæ.* See *Murure* (Illus Dict.) **M , Vitriol of,** mercury sulfate. **M. and Zinc Cyanid,** $Zn_4Hg(CN)_{10}$, a white powder insoluble in water, recommended as an antiseptic surgical dressing

Merista (*mer-ist'-tah*). See *Merismopedia* (Illus. Dict.).

Meristiform (*mer-ist'-ti-form*). Having the shape of merismopedæ; sarcinic.

Meristotropia (*mer-is-to-tro'-pe-ah*). See *Merotropia* (2) (Illus. Dict.).

Merocrania (*mer-o-kri'-ne-ah*) [μέρος, a part; κρανίον, the skull] A condition of monstrosity marked by absence of part of the skull.

Merocrine (*mer'-o-krēn*) [μερος, a part; κρινειν, to secrete]. Applied to glands the cells of which, having elaborated materials of secretion, evacuate them and continue alternately to secrete and evacuate new material. Cf. *Holocrine.*

Merodiastolic (*mer-o-di-as-tol'-ik*) [μέρος, a part; *diastole*]. Relating to a part of the diastole.

Merogonia (*mer-o-go'-ne-ah*) [μέρος, part; γονή, that which begets]. Delage' term for the production of perfect embryos without a female nucleus; it consists in the union of a spermatic nucleus with a given mass of ovular cytoplasm and the transference to this mass of a certain special plasm with energy, contained in the spermocenter.

Merorrhachischisis (*mer-or-rak-ist'-kis-is*) [μέρος, a part; ῥαχις, the spine; σχισις, fissure]. Partial rachischisis.

Merosystolic (*mer-o-sis-tol'-ik*) [μερος, a part; συστολή, systole]. Relating to a part of the systole.

Merotomy (*mer-ot'-o-me*) [μέρος, a part; τομή, a cutting]. The section of a living cell for the study of the ulterior transformation of the segments; by extension it is also applied to experimental division of amebas, etc.

Merotropy (*mer-ot'-ro-pe*) See *Tautomerism* (Illus Dict.).

Merozoite (*mer-o-zo'-it*) [μέρος, a part, ζῶον, an animal]. Simond's term (1897) for one of the crescentic swarm spores which result from the multiple splitting of a schizont in the *Coccidia* Syn, *Nomospore* (Lankester, 1900).

Merulius (*mer-u'-le-us*) [*merulus*, bright, glistening]. A genus of fungi of the order *Basidiomycetes* The mycelium of **M lacrymans**, Schum, causes dry rot in timber, and diseases (sometimes fatal) of the respiratory passages are attributed to the inhaled spores.

Merycic (*mer-is'-ik*) [μηρυκισμος, rumination] Relating to merycism, ruminating

Merycole (*mer'-ik-ol*) An individual who practises merycism

Mesatikerkic (*mes-at-e-ker'-kik*) [μεσότης, a middle, κερκις, the mathematical radius]. Neither brachykerkic nor dolichokerkic, but intermediate between the two

Mescal. See *Mezcal* (Illus. Dict.) **M. Buttons,** the dried tubercles (the flattened, cushion-like, spine bearing area of cactus plants—in this instance spineless) of *Anhalonium williamsii*, Lem., a cactus of Mexico and Texas, used by the Kiowa Indians in religious ceremonies and producing color hallucination and other visual phenomena Dose, 3 buttons in infusion. Syn., *Muscale buttons, Dry whisky.*

Mescalin (*mes'-kal-in*) An alkaloid from *Anhalonium lewinii*, Hennings It forms a salt with hydrochloric acid more soluble in water and alcohol than the similar salt of anhalonin.

Mesembryanthemum (*mes-em-bre-an'-the-mum*) [μεσημβρια, midday, ἀνθεμον, a flower]. A genus of succulent plants of the order *Ficoideæ* **M crystallinum,** L., ice-plant, indigenous to Greece, Canary Islands, and South Africa, contains soda. The expressed juice is used in dropsy, kidney and liver complaints, and dysentery

Mesenna (*mes-en'-ah*) See *Moussena* (Illus Dict.).

Mesentericomesocolic (*mes-en-ter-ik-o-mes-o-kol'-ik*). Relating to the mesentery and the mesocolon.

Mesenteriolum. (See Illus Dict.) **Mesenteriola tendinum.** See *Mesotendon.*

Mesentery. (See Illus Dict.) **M., Cardiac,** the mesocardium **M., Cecal,** the mesocecum. **M., Gastric,** the mesogastrium **M., Rectal,** the mesorectum. **M., Uterine,** the mesometrium.

Mesiobuccal (*mes-e-o-buk'-al*) [μεσος, middle; *bucca*, cheek]. Pertaining to surfaces between the mesial and buccal aspects of the teeth.

Mesiolingual (*mes-e-o-lin'-gwal*) [μέσος, middle; *lingua*, tongue]. Relating to surfaces between the mesial and lingual aspects of the teeth

Mesoappendix (*mes-o-ap-en'-diks*) [μέσος, middle; *appendix*]. The mesentery attached to the vermiform appendix.

Mesobrachycephalic (*mes-o-brak-e-sef-al'-ik*). See *Mesocephalic* (Illus. Dict.).

Mesobregmate (*mes-o-breg'- mat*). Relating to a mesobregmus skull.

Mesogamy (*mes-og'-am-e*) [μέσος, middle; γάμος, marriage]. A term applied by Longo (1901) to the process of pollination in *Cucurbita*, in which the pollen tube traverses the tissues of the funiculus and outer integuments before entering the micropyle. Cf. *Chalazogamy*, *Porogamy*.

Mesohyloma (*mes-o hi-lo'-mah*). See under *Hyloma*.

Mesoileum (*mes-o-il'-e-um*) The mesentery of the ileum.

Mesojejunum (*mes-o je-ju'-num*). The mesentery attached to the jejunum.

Mesolepidoma (*mes-o-lep-id-o'-mah*) See under *Leptdoma*.

Mesological (*mes-o lof'-ik-al*) [μέσος, middle; λόγος, science] Pertaining to environment in its relation to life.

Mesoneuritis (*mes o nu-ri'-tis*) [μέσος, middle, νεῦρόν, a nerve] Inflammation of the structures contained between a nerve and its sheath. **M., Nodular,** a form in which there are nodular thickenings on the nerve

Mesoomentum (*mes o-o-men'-tum*). The mesentery of the omentum.

Mesophilic (*mes-o-fil'-ik*) [μέσος, middle; φιλεῖν, to love] Applied to microorganisms which develop best at about body-temperature, 35°–38° C. Cf *Psychrophilic*, *Thermophilic*

Mesophloem (*mes-o-flo'-um*) [μέσος, middle; φλοιός, bark] The middle layer of bark; in many plants it is rich in cinenchyma or lactiform vessels.

Mesopneumon (*mes-o nu'-mon*) [μέσος, middle; πνεύμων, lung]. The fold of the pleura attached to the lung

Mesostaphylic (*mes-o-staf-il'-ik*). See *Mesostaphyline* (Illus Dict).

Mesosystolic (*mes-o-sis-tol'-ik*) [μέσος, middle; συστολή, systole] Relating to the middle of the systole

Mesotan (*mes'-o-tan*) The methyloxymethyl ester of salicylic acid, a clear yellowish fluid used in treatment of rheumatism by dermal absorption Application 1–2 dr mixed with olive oil or castor oil

Mesotendon (*mes-o ten'-don*) [μέσος, middle; *tendo*, a tendon] Folds of synovial membrane extending to tendons from their fibrous sheaths Syn, *Mesenteriola tendinum*.

Mesotropic (*mes-o-trop'-ik*) [μέσος, middle; τρέπειν, to turn] Turned or situated mesad

Mesoxalate (*mes-oks'-al-at*) A salt of mesoxalic acid.

Mespilodaphne (*mes-pil-o-daf'-ne*). See *Ocotea*.

Mesua (*mes'-u-ah*) [*J. Mesuah*, Arabian physician] A genus of guttiferous trees **M. ferrea,** L, nágakesara, nagchampa, nageccuram, nagasampagi, indigenous to India. The bark and root are sudorific; the seeds of the edible fruit furnish oil used as an application in rheumatism. The petals are used as a stimulant, astringent, and stomachic The stamens are sold as Nag-Kassar

Mesuranic (*mes-u-ran'-ik*) [μέσος, middle; οὐρανίσκος, the roof of the mouth]. See *Mesostaphyline* (Illus. Dict).

Metaamidophenylparamethoxyquinolin (*met-ah-am-id-o-fen-il-par-ah-meth-oks-e-kwin'-ol-in*). An antiperiodic and antipyretic drug used instead of quinin. Dose, 4–8 gr. (0.26–0.52 gm)

Metacetone (*met-as'-et-ōn*) See *Propione* (Illus. Dict.).

Metachromatic (*met-ah-kro-mat'-ik*) [μετά, beyond; χρῶμα, color]. Relating to a change of colors; staining with a different shade than that of the other tissues, as the mast cell granules with basic anilin dyes.

Metacresol. See *Metakresol* (Illus. Dict.). Syn., *Metacresylic acid; Metaoxytoluene, Metamethylphenol.* It is stronger than carbolic acid and less toxic. Dose, 1–3 ♏ (0.06 0.2 c.c) Applied in ½% solution. **M.-anytol,** a 40 % solution of metacresol in anytol; recommended as an application in erysipelas. **M. Bismuth,** $Bi(C_7H_7O)_3$, an antiseptic and astringent used in dysentery. **M.-cinnamic-ester,** an antituberculous compound of metacresol, 25 parts, cinnamic acid, 35 parts; dissolved in toluol and heated with phosphorus oxychlorid, 20 parts.

Metadiphtheric (*met-ah-dif-ther'-ik*) [μετά, in connection with, along with] Accompanying diphtheria.

Metaelements (*met-ah-el'-e-ments*). A hypothetic group of elemental substances intermediate between the elements as now known to us and protyl.

Metaisocymophenol (*met-ah-is-o-si-mo-fe'-nol*). See *Carvacrol*.

Metal. (See Illus. Dict.) **M., Babbit's.** See *Babbit* (Illus Dict). **M., D'Arcet's,** an alloy employed for filling teeth and in the making of dental plates. It consists of bismuth, 8 parts; lead, 5 parts; and tin, 3 parts. It fuses at 212° F. **M., Dutch,** an alloy consisting of copper, 11 parts; zinc, 2 parts. **M., Fusible,** alloys having a base of bismuth and cadmium which melt at low temperatures, 130°–250° F.

Metalbumin (*met-al'-bu-min*). Sherer's name for what is now called pseudomucin.

Metaldehyd (*met-al'-de-hid*) $C_8H_{16}O_4$. White needles, obtained from aldehyd by action of hydrochloric or sulfuric acid at a temperature below 0° C. It is soluble in chloroform or benzene, slightly in alcohol or ether; sublimes at 112°–115° C It is sedative and hypnotic Dose, 2–8 gr. (0 13–0 52 gm.)

Metallesthesia (*met al-es-the'-ze-ah*) [μεταλλον, metal; αἰσθησις, perception by the senses]. An alleged form of sensibility enabling hysteric or hypnotized subjects to distinguish between the contacts of various metals.

Metallochrome (*met-al' o-krōm*) [μέταλλον, metal; χρῶμα, color]. A tinting imparted to metal by a filmy deposit of lead oxid **M. Powder,** flake white; china white, a powder containing 50%–60% of white lead used in making transfers for pottery The workers frequently suffer from lead-poisoning

Metamerism. (See Illus Dict.) 2. The process of the transverse division of an embryo, the formation of metameres

Metanucleus (*met ah-nu'-kle-us*) [μετά, beyond; *nucleus*]. Häcker's (1892) term for the egg-nucleus after its extrusion from the germinal vesicle

Metaphosphate (*met-ah-fos' fāt*). A salt of metaphosphoric acid

Metapneumonic (*met-ah-nu-mon'-ik*) [μετά, after; *pneumonia*] Subsequent to pneumonia.

Metapyretic (*met-ah-pi-ret'-ik*) [μέτα, in company with; πυρετός, burning heat] 1. Occurring during fever. 2. Occurring after the decline of fever

Metarabin (*met-ar'-ab in*). See *Cerasin* (Illus. Dict.).

Metargon (*met-ar'-gon*) [μετα, in company with; *argon*]. A gaseous element discovered by Ramsay and Travers, 1900, associated with liquid argon. Atomic weight, 40.

Metasitism (*met-as'-it-izm*) [μετά, beyond, σιτισμα, a feeding]. In biology a process of nutrition-change taking place in the evolution of animals from plants, in which certain plants begin to absorb and assimilate parts of other plants, thus changing from an inorganic, carbon-dioxid diet to an organic mode of nutrition

Metasol (*met'-as-ol*). Soluble metacresol anytol, containing 40% of metacresol. A surgical disinfectant.

Metastannate (*met-ah-stan'-āt*). A salt of metastannic acid.

Metasyphilis (*met-ah-sif'-il-is*) [*μετά*, beyond; *syphilis*]. Inherited syphilis without local lesions but with a general degeneration

Metatarsometatarsal (*met-ah-tar-so-met-ah-tar'-sal*). Relating to the metatarsal bones in their position in regard to each other.

Metatartrate (*met-ah-tar'-trāt*). A salt of metatartaric acid.

Metathalamus (*met-ah-thal'-am-us*) [*μετα*, beyond; *thalamus*]. The boundary region between the mesencephalon and the thalamencephalon.

Metatroph (*met'-at-rof*) [*μετα*, beyond; *τροφή*, nourishment] See *Saprophyte* (Illus. Dict.).

Metatrophic (*met-a-trof'-ik*). Applied by A. Fischer to saprophytic organisms which cannot exist in the presence of living tissues Cf. *Paratrophic*, *Prototrophic* **M. Method**, a therapeutic method of modifying the nutrition by changes in the food—with a view of administering some drug, *e. g.*, suppression of sodium chlorid in food of epileptics in order to reinforce the action of bromids.

Metatrophism (*met-at'-ro-fizm*) [*μετά*, beyond, *τροφή*, nourishment] Osborn's term for that compensating readjustment, whereby the sum of nutrition to any region remains the same during redistribution of its parts, as exhibited in the simultaneous development and degeneration of organs which lie side by side, as the muscles of the foot or hand, in the hypertrophy of adaptive organs and atrophy of inadaptive or useless organs.

Metatungstate (*met-ah-tung'-stāt*) A salt of metatungstic acid

Metaurate (*met'-aw-rāt*). A salt of metauric acid.

Metavanadate (*met-ah-van'-ad-at*) A salt of metavanadic acid.

Metazonal (*met-ah-zo'-nal*) [*μετα*, beyond, *zona*, zone]. Applied by Fürbringer to a nerve-trunk lying below a sclerozone

Metchnikoff's Larva. See *Larva* **M.'s Theory of Phagocytosis.** See *Phagocytosis* (Illus. Dict.).

Metecism, Metœcism (*met'-es-izm*) See *Heterecism*

Metempiric (*met-em-pir'-ik*) [*μετα*, beyond, *ἐμπειρια*, experience]. Opposed to empiric; not based on experience.

Meteorism. (See Illus. Dict.) **M., Myogenic**, that caused by atony of the abdominal wall. **M., Paralytic**, due to paralysis of the intestinal musculature. **M., Peritoneal.** See *Pneumoperitonitis* (Illus Dict.).

Meteorograph (*me-te-or'-o-graf*) [*μετεωρος*, in air; *γραφειν*, to write] An apparatus devised by Charles F. Marvin for securing a continuous record of the pressure, temperature, humidity, and velocity of the wind

Metepiplexus (*met-ep-e-pleks'-us*) [*μετά*, beyond; *ἐπί*, upon, *plectere*, to knit] Stroud's name for the middle portion of the extensive plexus developed from the metatela in the cerebellum of the ape

Meter. (See Illus. Dict.) **M.-candle** (Weber), a standard measure of illumination, the luminosity of a piece of paper at one meter from a standard candle. **M.-lens.** See *Dioptry* (Illus Dict.)

Metestrous (*met-es'-trus*). Pertaining to the period in which the activity of the generative organs is gradually subsiding in female animals

Metestrum, Metœstrum [*μετα*, after; *αἰστρος*, a gadfly]. Heape's term for the period of subsidence of sexual activity in animals. Cf. *Anestrum*, *Estrum* (Illus. Dict.), *Diestrum*, *Monestrum*, *Proestrum*.

Methemerine (*meth-em'-er-ēn*) [*μετα*, among; *ἡμέρα*, a day]. Quotidian.

Methenyl (*meth'-en-il*). CH A hypothetic trivalent radicle. **M.orthoanisidin**, a compound of orthoanisidin and orthoformic acid ester; it is a local anesthetic. **M. Tribromid**, bromoform **M. Trichlorid**, chloroform. **M. Triiodid**, iodoform

Methethyl (*meth-eth'-il*). A local anesthetic said to consist chiefly of ethyl chlorid with a small quantity of methyl chlorid and chloroform

Methetic (*meth-et'-ik*) [*μεθετις*, participation] In psychology applied to communications between the different strata of a man's intelligence

Methonal (*meth'-on-al*) $(CH_3)_2C(SO_2CH_3)_2$. A hypnotic differing from sulfonal in containing methyl mercaptan instead of ethyl mercaptan Dose, 15–30 gr (1–2 gm.). Syn, *Dimethyl sulfone-dimethylmethane*

Methoxyantipyrin (*meth-oks-e-an-te-pi'-rin*) See *Antipyrin methoxych loride*

Methoxychlore. (*meth-oks-e-klaf'-er-in*) $C_9H_{11}N_4O_4$ A white powder melting at 117° C It is used hypodermically as a local anesthetic and in neuralgia Dose, 4 gr (0.26 gm.)

Methoxysalicylate (*meth-oks-e-sal'-is-il-at*). Sodium guaiacol carbonate

Methozan, Methozin (*meth'-o-zan, -zin*). See *Antipyrin* (Illus Dict.)

Methyl. (See Illus Dict.) Syn, *Propyl* **M.-acetanilid**, exalgin **M. Acetate**, $C_3H_6O_2$, a fragrant liquid obtained from crude wood-vinegar, boils at 55° C **M.-acetoacetate**, a salt of methylacetoacetic acid. **M.-acetyl**, acetone **M.-acetylene**, allylene **M.-allylphenol**, anethol **M.amidophenol.** See *Amidin* **M.-aurin.** See *Eupitton* (Illus Dict.) **M.benzol**, toluene **M Bichlorid** (so called) See *Methylene chlorid* of Richardson **M Blue** (See Illus Dict.) $NaC_{37}H_{26}N_3S_3O_9$, it is recommended as a topical application in diphtheria in a mixture of 2 parts methyl-blue and 98 parts of sugar **M Bromid**, CH_3Br, colorless liquid with burning taste; boils at 102° C Syn, *Bromomethane* **M butyl**, pentane. **M cacodyl.** See *Dicacodyl* **M** [illegible] **M Chloroform**, $CH_3C(Cl)_3$, a 74° C, obtained by chlorinating ethyl chlorid, sp gr 1.346 at 0° C. It is anesthetic Syn., *Trichlorethane*, *Dichloromethyl chlorid*, *Monochloroethylidene dichlorid* **M -cocain**, $C_{18}H_{24}NO_4$, an alkaloid similar to cocain but with feebler action derived from coca Syn, *Cocamidin* **M. Cyanid** See *Acetonitril* **M Furfurane**, $C_4H_3(CH_3)O$, boils at 63° C. and is probably identical with sylvan found in pine-tar oil **M Gallate.** See *Gallicin* **M.-glycocin, M.-glycocoll, M -glycosin**, sarcosin **M.-glycolic-acid-phenetidin.** See *Kryofin* **M.glycolylguanidin.** See *Creatinin* (Illus Dict.). **M.glyoxal.** See *Aldehyd*, *Pyroracemic* **M.glyoxalidin.** See *Lysidin* **M -hexane.** See *Heptane* (Illus Dict.). **M.hexylketon.** See *Aldehyd*, *Caprylic*. **M. Hydrate**, methyl alcohol. **M. Iodid**, CH_3I, a reaction-product of methyl alcohol with iodin and phosphorus, a transparent liquid, soluble in alcohol, boils 42.8° C., sp gr 2.325 at 0° C; used as a vesicant instead of cantharides. Syn., *Iodomethane*. **M.ketol.** See *Acetylcarbinol*. **M.ketotrioxybenzol** See *Gallacetophenone* (Illus Dict.). **M.-loretin**, $CH_3I.OH.C_9H_3N.SO_3H.H_2O$, paramethylmetaiodo-ortho-oxyquinolinanasulfonic acid, intensely yellow needles or scales, slightly soluble in alcohol or water. An antiseptic used as loretin **M.-normal-propylphenol**, thymol. **M.-oleosalicylate.** See *Betulol*. **M.-paraamidometaoxybenzoate.** See *Orthoform* **M.-parapropenylphenol.** See *Anethol* (Illus. Dict.). **M.-pelletierin**, $C_9H_{17}NO$, an alkaloid found by Tanret in root-bark of pomegranate, *Punica granatum*, L.; a clear oily liquid soluble in chloroform, boils at

215° C. **M.-phenacetin**, $C_6H_4(OC_2H_5)N(CH_3)$-CH_3CO, obtained by action of methyl iodid on phenacetin-sodium dissolved in xylene; colorless crystals, melting at 40° C.; readily soluble in alcohol. Employed as a hypnotic **M. Phenate.** See *Amisol* (Illus. Dict.). **M phenidin.** See *Anisidin.* **M.-phenol**, cresol. **M.phenmorpholin**, a reaction-product of monochloracetone and orthonitrophenol-potassium treated with tin and hydrochloric acid, an oily liquid, boiling at 152° C. A narcotic. **M.-phenylacetamid.** See *Exalgin* (Illus Dict.) **M.-phenylketone**, hypnone. **M.propylcarbinolcarbamic-acid-ester** See *Hedonal.* **M.propylcarbinol-urethane**, a hypnotic. Dose, 8 to 15 gr (0.5–0.9 gm.) **M.-propyloxybenzol**, thymol **M pyridin** See *Picolin* (Illus Dict.) **M pyridin Sulfocyanate**, an energetic noncaustic, nontoxic antiseptic employed in 1% solution **M pyrocatechin**, guaiacol. **M.-quinolin.** See *Lepidin* (Illus Dict.). **M. Rhodanid.** See *M Sulfocyanate.* **M salol**, $CH_3(OH)(CH_3)C_6H_3$, a crystalline substance insoluble in water, soluble in ether, chloroform, or hot alcohol, used in rheumatism Syn., *Paracresotonicphenyl-ester.* **M.-strychnin**, $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4 + 4H_2O$, a yellow powder obtained from strychnin by action of methyl iodid and removal of iodin, soluble in water and alcohol It is used as curare **M styrylketone.** See *Benzylidene-acetone* **M. Sulfocyanate, M. Thiocyanate,** C_2H_3NS, colorless liquid, boils at 133° C., soluble in alcohol and ether, sp. gr. 1.088 at 0° C **M. Tellurid**, $(CH_3)_2Te$, a distillation-product of potassium tellurid and potassium methyl sulfate, a light-yellow liquid boiling at 82° C., giving off a yellow vapor with garlicky odor of such persistency that the breaths of workers with it become persistently tainted **M theobromin.** Same as *Caffein* **M thiophene**, $C_4H_3S.CH_3$, a homolog of thiophene Syn., *Thiotolene* **M toluidin** See *Xylidin* (Illus. Dict.). **M tribromsalol** See *Cordem* **M.-tyrosin.** See *Ratanhin* (Illus. Dict.) **M. Urethane** See *Urethylan.* **M xanthin** See *Heteroxanthin* (Illus. Dict.).

Methylene. (See Illus Dict.) **M Bichlorid, M. Chlorid** See *M Dichlorid* (Illus Dict.) **M Chlorid** (of Richardson), a colorless liquid consisting of 1 volume of methyl alcohol and 4 volumes of chloroform; it is used in inhalation-anesthesia Syn., *Methyl bichlorid* **M.-creasote**, a nontoxic, yellowish powder devoid of taste or odor It is used in the treatment of tuberculosis Dose, 8–30 gr. (0.5–2 gm.) Syn., *Pneumin.* **M dicotoin** See *Formaldehydcotoin* **M.-diguaiacol**, CH_2[illegible], a combination of formic aldehyd [illegible], a tasteless, nontoxic, yellow powder, antituberculous Dose, 8–30 gr. (0.5–2 gm.) daily Syn., *Pulmoform* **M.-diguaiacol, Acetylated** See *Eugoform* **M. Dimethylate, M dimethyl Ether.** See *Methylal* (Illus. Dict.). **M. Oxid**, formic aldehyd. **M Sulfid**, $(CH_2S)_2$, a compound of methylene and sulfur

Methylenitan (*meth-il-en'-it-an*) A faintly sweetish syrup obtained by Butlerow on treating trioxymethylen, a polymer of formic aldehyd, with lime-water; it is almost the same as formose

Methylenophil, Methylenophilous (*meth-il-en'-of-il, meth-il-en-of'-il-us*) [*methylene*, φιλεῖν, to love] Having an affinity for methylene-blue.

Metopoplasty (*met-op-o-plas'-te*) [μετωπον, the forehead; πλασσειν]. Plastic surgery of the forehead.

Metoxenous (*met-oks'-en-us*) See *Heterecious.*

Metrepidemia (*met-rep-id-e'-me-ah*) [μήτρα, womb; ἐπιδημια, epidemic]. Epidemic puerperalism

Metreurynter (*met-ru-rin'-tur*) [μητρα, uterus; οὐρύνειν, to widen]. A form of colpeurynter.

Metreurysis (*met-ru'-ris-is*). See *Colpeurysis* (Illus. Dict.).

Metriocephalic (*met-re-o-sef-al'-ik*) [μετριος, moderate; κεφαλή, head] Applied to a skull in which the arch of the vertex is moderate in height, neither akrocephalic (pointed) nor platycephalic (*q. v.*). Cf. *Scaphocephalic, Tapeinocephalic.*

Metritis. (See Illus. Dict.) **M. dissecans** [*dissecare*, to cut asunder], a term applied by Beckmann to an inflammatory affection of the uterus accompanied by the sloughing away of portions of it.

Metrocystosis (*met-ro-sis-to'-sis*) [μήτρα, uterus; κυτος, cell]. The formation of uterine cysts or the condition giving rise to them

Metroendometritis (*met-ro-en-do-met-ri'-tis*). Combined inflammation of the uterus and endometrium.

Metroepidemia (*met-ro-ep-id-e'-me-ah*). See *Metrepidemia.*

Metrohemorrhage (*met-ro-hem'-or-aj*). See *Metrorrhagia* (Illus. Dict.)

Metrology. (See Illus. Dict.) **M., Uterine**, that applied to the capacity of the uterus

Metroneuria (*met-ro-nu'-re-ah*) [μήτρα, uterus; νεῦρον, nerve] A nervous affection of the uterus.

Metropelma (*met-ro-pel'-mah*) [μετρειν, to measure; πελμα, sole of the foot] A genus of spiders of the family *Theraphosidæ*, so-called trap-door, mining, or bird spiders **M. breyeri**, Becker, a poisonous species found in Mexico

Metrorthosis (*met-ror-tho'-sis*) [μήτρα, womb, ὀρθουν, to set straight]. The correction of a displaced uterus.

Meum (*me'-um*). A genus of umbelliferous plants **M. athamanticum**, Jacq., meu, baldmoney, spignel, bearwort, a species indigenous to the mountains of middle Europe. The root (athamatica) is used in indigestion, flatulence, catarrh, and as an emmenagog. It contains an ethereal oil.

Mezcalin (*mez'-kal-in*). See *Mescalin.*

Mezels (*mez'-zels*) Lepers.

Mezereon. (See Illus. Dict.) **M., Oleoresin**, ethereal extract of the bark of *Daphne mezereum*, L., and other species It is alterative, stimulant, and rubefacient Dose, 1_2–1 ♏ (0.03–0.06 c.c.).

Micajah's Wafers A remedy for rectal ulcers said to consist of mercury bichlorid, $\frac{1}{16}$ gr.; zinc sulfate, 5 gr., bismuth subnitrate, 15 gr., acacia, 5 gr., carbolic acid, 3 gr., water, q. s.

Miconia (*mi-ko'-ne-ah*) [*D. Micon*, a Spanish physician] A genus of shrubs and trees of the order *Melastomataceæ* indigenous to tropical America. **M. holosericea**, D. C., has edible fruit; the leaf-hairs are used as a hemostatic and called amadou de Panama.

Micrallantoid (*mi-kral-an'-toid*) [μικρός, small; *allantois*]. Having a small allantois.

Microbemia (*mi-kro-be'-me-ah*). See *Microbiohemia* (Illus. Dict.).

Microbicidin (*mi-kro-bis'-id-in*) See *Microcidin* (Illus. Dict.).

Microbiologist (*mi-kro bi-ol'-o-jist*) [μικρός, small; βιος, life; λόγος, science] An expert in the study of microbes.

Microbiophobia (*mi-kro-bi-o fo'-be-ah*) [μικρός, small; βιος, life; φόβος, fear]. Morbid fear of microbes.

Microbioscope (*mi-kro-bi'-o-skop*) [μικρος, small; βιος, life; σκοπειν, to view]. A microscope for the study of the changes that take place in living tissues or for the study of microorganisms.

Microbiosis (*mi-kro bi-o'-sis*). The morbid condition due to infection with pathogenic microorganisms

Microbism (*mi'-kro-bizm*) The presence of active pathogenic microorganisms in the system. **M.,**

Latent, the presence in the system of inactive pathogenic organisms ready to become aggressive under favorable conditions

Microblepharism, Microblephary (*mi-kro-blef'-ar-izm, mi-kro-blef'-ar-e*). See *Microblepharia* (Illus. Dict.).

Microbrachia (*mi-kro-bra'-ke-ah*) [μικρός, small; βραχίων, arm] Abnormal congenital smallness of the arms.

Microbronchitis (*mi-kro-bronj-kit'-tis*). Bronchopneumonia

Microcautery (*mi-kro-kaut'-tur-e*). Cauterization by the application of a finely pointed instrument.

Microcentrum (*mi-kro sen'-tr-um*). The dynamic center of the cell.

Microcephalum (*mi-kro-sef'-al-um*) See *Microcephalon* (Illus. Dict.).

Microcytase (*mi-kro-si'-tāz*) See *Alexin* (Illus. Dict.).

Microelectrometer (*mi-kro-e-lek-trom'-et-ur*) [μικρος, small, *electrometer*] An apparatus for estimating minute amounts and intensities of electricity

Microgalvanic (*mi-kro-gal-van'-ik*). Relating to very small galvanic currents

Microgamete (*mi-kro-gam'-ēt*) [μικρός, small; γαμέιν, to marry]. A male sexual cell among sporozoa. A male gametocyte Syn., *Androspore* (E Ray Lankester); *Chromatozoit* (Simond); *Microsporozoite* (Labbé); *Microgametocyte.*

Microgametocyte (*mi-kro-gam-et'-o-sīt*). See *Microgamete.*

Micromelia. (See Illus. Dict.) **M. chondromalacia,** a form of micromelia in which there is ... of cartilage but no formation ..., partly through softening, partly through irregular calcification and ossification, the longitudinal growth of the bone is restricted Syn., *Chondrodystrophia malacica* of Kaufmann.

Micromil (*mi'-kro-mil*). An abbreviation of micro-millimeter.

Micromotoscope (*mi-kro mo'-to-skōp*) [μικρός, small; *movere*, to move; σκοπειν, to view] An apparatus of the nature of a vitascope adapted to photographing and exhibiting motile microorganisms.

Micronemous (*mi-kron'-em-us*) [μικρός, small; νῆμα, a thread]. Furnished with short filaments.

Microphobia (*mi-kro-fo'-be-ah*). See *Microbiophobia.*

Microphonograph (*mi-kro fo'-no-graf*). A combination of the microphone and the phonograph invented by Dussand of Geneva

Microphonoscope (*mi-kro fo'-no-skōp*) [μικρός, small; φονη, sound; σκοπειν, to view]. A binaural stethoscope with a membrane in the chest-piece to accentuate the sound. Cf *Phonendoscope, Phonoscope*

Miçrophonous (*mi kro-f'-on-us*) [μικρός, small; φονή, sound]. 1. See *Microacoustic* (Illus. Dict.). 2. Having a feeble or faint voice

Microplanar (*mi-kro pla'-nar*) [μικρός, small; *planus*, flat]. The name given by Zeiss to anastigmatic objectives of the most perfect correction, and designed especially for use in photographing small objects like embryos, and for microprojection

Microprojection (*mi-kro pro-jek'-shun*). The projection of the image of microscopic objects on a screen; a magic lantern for microscopic objects is necessary. See *Microscope, Projection*

Microprotein (*mi-kro-pro'-te-in*). See *Mycoprotein* (Illus. Dict.).

Microscope. (See Illus. Dict.) **M., Projection,** an optical device on the principle of the magic lantern for projecting the image of microscopic objects on a screen. Such an apparatus must possess a powerful radiant like an arc light for illuminating the objects, and a microscopic objective to take the place of the ordinary objective of the magic lantern. Water cells must also be used to remove the heat rays so that the specimens will not be injured **M., Solar,** a projection microscope in which the sun is used as the radiant.

Microsmatic (*mi-kros-mat'-ik*) [μικρος, small; ὀσμή, a smell] Having ill-developed olfactory organs. Cf. *Anosmabic* (1).

Microspira (*mi-kros'-pir-ah*) [μικρος, small; σπεῖρα, a coil]. A genus of *Spirillaceæ* with rigid cells, one, rarely two or three polar flagella.

Microsporozoite (*mi-kro-spo-ro-zo'-īt*) [μικρός, small; σπορα, seed; ζῶον, animal] Labbe's term (1894) for microgamete of sporozoa. Cf. *Macrosporozoite, Pseudozoosporule*

Microstomia (*mi-kro-sto'-me-ah*) [μικρός, small; στόμα, mouth] Congenital smallness of the mouth to a degree that interferes with viability.

Microtherm (*mi'-kro-thurm*) [μικρος, small; θέρμη, heat]. An organism in which the life processes are carried on at a low temperature.

Microtrichia (*mi kro-trik'-e-ah*) [μικρος, small; θρίξ, hair]. Shortness or fineness of the hair

Microunit (*mi-kro-u'-nit*). A unit of minute measurements See *Micron* (Illus Dict.).

Microxycyte (*mi kro-k'-o-sīt*) [μικρος, small, ὀξύς, sharp; κυτος, cell] Durham's name for a cell containing fine oxyphil granules and a more or less pigmented nucleus, occurring in the peritoneal fluid of in-

M : oxy, ... *i-kro-k'-e-fil*) See *Microxycyte.*

Mictocystis (*mik-to-sis'-tis*) [μικτος, mixed; κύστις, a bag] An organic sac made up of different textures

Mid (See Illus Dict.) 2 See *M.-parent* **M axilla,** the center of the axilla **M -body,** a mass of granules formed in the equator of the spindle during the anaphase of mitosis Ger *Zwischenkorper* **M.-occipital,** mediooccipital **M.-parent,** Galton's term for the sum of the visible features of the parent, plus the sum of its latent potencies. **M.section,** an incision through the middle of an organ. **M.sternum,** the mesosternum **M.tegmentum,** the central part of the tegmentum.

Miescheria (*mi-she'-re-ah*) [Johann Friedrich Miescher, German pathologist, b 1811] A genus of *Sporozoa* found by Miescher (1843) in the muscles of mice. See *Miescher's Tubes,* and *Parasites, Table of* (Illus Dict.).

Migrainator (*mig'-ra na-tor*) An apparatus for the relief of migraine consisting of two plates held by a spring for the compression of the temporal arteries and regulation of the circulation of the blood in the head.

Migrainin (*mig'-ra-nin*) A proprietary preparation said to consist of antipyrin, 85% ; caffein, 9% ; citric acid, 6% It is recommended in the treatment of migraine. Dose, 15 ½ gr (1 gm.).

Migrol (*mig'-rol*) A proprietary remedy for migraine, said to consist of caffein, sodium bicarbonate and guaiacetin

Migrosine (*mig'-ro sin*). A mixture of menthol and acetic ether used in migraine.

Mikulicz's Dictum. That it is highly dangerous to give a general anesthetic to a patient whose hemoglobin percentage is below 30.

Milammeter (*mil-am'-et ur*). Same as *Milliampere-meter* (Illus Dict.).

Mildiol (*mil'-di-ol*). A disinfectant said to consist of a mixture of creosote and petroleum

Miliaria. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Psyaractahidroa.* **M. arthritica,** a miliary eczema said to occur only in those affected with gouty or rheumatic cardiac disease. Syn, *Arthrophlysis cardiaca.*

Milieu (*me-le-u*) [Fr.]. Environment; medium.

Milk. (See Illus. Dict.) **M. of Almonds, M. of Ammonia, M. of Asafetida.** See *Mistura*, under *Amygdala*, *Ammoniacum*, *Asafetida* (Illus. Dict.). **M.-catalase,** an enzyme of cow's milk capable of decomposing hydrogen dioxid and similar compounds, it is rendered inactive by heating to 80° C. **M., Diabetic,** a prepared milk containing a small percentage of lactose. **M., Gärtner's.** See *Feltmilch of Gärtner* **M., Guaranteed,** milk furnished with a guarantee that it is pure and obtained from cows that have been tested and failed to react to tuberculin **M., Humanized.** See *M., Artificial Mother's* (Illus. Dict.) **M., Loose,** milk sold from large cans **M., Pancreatized,** that to which pancreatic ferment has been added **M.-peptone.** See *Casein-peptone.* **M.-somatose,** a food preparation similar to somatose made from meat but containing 5% of tannin. **M.-trypsin.** See *Galactase* **M., Uterine.** See under *Uterine* (Illus. Dict.) **M., Vegetable,** the latex of plants, especially applicable to that of the cow-trees. See *Bromispermum galactodendron* (Illus. Dict.), *Lactmellia edulis*, *Mimusops elata*, and *Tabernaemontana utilis* **M. vine.** See *Periploca* **Milk, Witch's.** (See Illus. Dict.) 2. The secretion of the mammary glands of new-born children of either sex immediately after birth

Milkine (*mil'-ken*) A concentrated compound of cow's milk, 50%; malted cereals, 44%; beef, 5%; calcium hydroxid, 0.5%; and sodium chlorid, 0.5%. It is a light yellow powder with sweet taste and marked odor

Millinormal (*mil-e-nor'm-al*) [*mille*, thousand; *norma*, rule] Containing a thousandth part of what is normal.

Milossin (*mil'-os'-in*) A nitrogenous crystalline principle obtained by Amato and Capparelli from leaves of yew, *Taxus baccata*, L.

Mimusops (*mim'-us-ops*) [μιμώ, an ape; ὤψ, face]. A genus of the *Sapotaceae*, the star apple family **M. elata,** Allem, the cow-tree of Para, furnishes Massaranduba milk, introduced to notice in 1849. It tastes like rich cream and hardens to an adhesive glue **M. elengi,** L., of Asia, the elengi of the Malays; the root and bark (wowli), containing 7% of tannin, are used as an astringent, tonic, and febrifuge, and an aromatic oil and a water prepared from the blossoms are used in colic The seeds yield oil and the milky sap a kind of gutta-percha. **M. globosa,** Gärt, yields balata. **M. kauki,** L., of China and the Philippines, yields an edible fruit, a kind of gutta-percha and a gum (bird wood).

Minalin (*min'-al-in*) An alkaloid found by Parodi in *Croton minal*, Parodi

Mind. (See Illus. Dict.) **M.-pain.** Same as *Psychalgia.*

Minimum, Minimus (*min'-im-um, -us*) [superl of *parvus*, little]. The least amount; the lowest limit. **M. perceptibile,** the smallest quantity of odorous matter which, being contained in a liter of air, is found capable of producing its characteristic sensation of smell (J. Passy).

Minoration. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Abatement, a lessening, a diminishing.

Miodidymus, Miodymus (*mi-o did'-im-us, mi-od'-im-us*) [μείων, less; δίδυμος, twin]. A double-headed monster joined by the occiputs.

Mio-mio. See *Baccharis cordifolia.*

Miopus (*mi-o'-pus*) [μείων, less; ὤψ, the face]. A double-headed monster with one face rudimentary.

Mirbane Essence. See *Nitrobenzene* (Illus. Dict.).

Miringitis. See *Myringitis* (Illus. Dict.).

Mirror. (See Illus. Dict.) **M., Ear,** an otoscope. **M., Eye,** an ophthalmoscope. **M.-speech,** defective speech from pronouncing the words or syllables backward.

Misce (*mis'-e*) [imperative, active pres. of *miscere*, to mix] Mix.

Misoneist (*mis-on'-e-ist*) [μισεῖν, to hate; νέος, new]. One who has a morbid hatred of novelty.

Misplacement (*mis-plās'-ment*). See *Ectopia* (Illus. Dict.).

Mistral (*mis'-tral*) A local wind which descends from the high plateaus and plains of central and eastern France, and is felt as a cold air and sometimes tempestuous wind along the shores of the Mediterranean. It more frequently occurs in February and March and the beginning of April It is a dry and violent wind, raising clouds of dust, and is very chilling, even when the sun is shining brightly [Weber.] Cf. *Harmattan*, *Sirocco*, *Simoon*, *Solano*, *Foehn*, *Norther*, *Mumuku.*

Mitoplasm (*mit'-to-plazm*) [μιτος, a thread; πλασσειν, to form] The reticular part of the cell-nucleus, the chromatic substance or chromatin

Mitoschisis (*mit-os'-kis-is*) See *Mitosis* or *Karyokinesis* (Illus. Dict.).

Mitosis. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Mitoschisis.* **M., Differential.** See *Heterokinesis* (Illus. Dict.). **M., Heterotypic,** mitosis in which the chromosomes appear not as delicate rods and V's split lengthwise, but take the form of loops, rings, aggregations of four beads, etc., arranged longitudinally upon the spindle It is observed in cells which give rise to sexual elements and is characteristic of all malignant growth **M., Homeotypic,** a mode of mitosis similar to the normal type but characterized by the reduced number of the chromosomes. **M., Integral.** See *Homeokinesis* (Illus. Dict.). **M., Pathologic,** irregular, atypic, asymmetric mitosis, an indication of malignancy

Mitosome (*mit'-to-sōm*) [μιτος, thread; σῶμα, body]. A body derived from the spindle-fibers of the secondary spermatocytes, which, according to Platner, gives rise to the middle-piece and the flagellum-envelope of the semen-cell.

Mixoscopic (*miks-o-skop'-ik*). 1. Relating to mixoscopia. 2. A sexual pervert exhibiting mixoscopia

Mixture. (See Illus. Dict.) **M's, Anesthetic, Bagot's, Bonain's, M.s, Schleich,** etc. See under *Anesthetic* **M., Baccelli's,** a preparation used in malaria consisting of quinin sulfate, 3 gm.; tartaric acid, 3 gm., sodium arsenate, 5 cgm.; water, 300 gm. **M., Chalk.** See *Hydrargyrum cum creta* (Illus. Dict.) **M., Dunlap's Diarrhea,** one containing 3 dr. of ginger and ½ fld. oz. each of tinctures of opium, camphor, peppermint, capsicum, and Hoffmann's anodyne **M., Fulminating,** one which detonates with heat or friction. **M., Neutral.** See under *Neutral* (Illus. Dict.). **M., Oleobalsamic,** a mixture of 4–12 parts of balsam of Peru with 3 or 4 times that amount of various spices dissolved in 1000 parts of alcohol. Dose, 10–30 m (0.66–2 gm.) **M., Pagliari's.** See *Pagliari's Fluid* (Illus. Dict.).

Mnemonic (*ne-mon'-ik*). Relating to mnemonics. **M. Chain,** a continuous series of memories.

Mobilization (*mob-il-iz a'-shun*) [*mobilis*, movable]. The act of rendering an ankylosed part movable.

Mocharas, Mochras, Mochurrus. See *Mucherus*

Modioliform (*mod-e-o' le-form*) [*modiolus*, the nave of a wheel; *forma*, form]. Having the shape of the nave of a wheel.

Moirapuama. See *Muira-puama.*

Mol, Mole (*mol, mōl*). See *Grammolecule.*

Molar. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Relating to a solution standardized on a molecular basis

Molecule. (See Illus. Dict.) **M., Saturated,** one in which the units of valency in each atom are satisfied by combination with units of valency of other atoms; the sum of the perissad atoms being always an even number

Mollichthyolin (*mol-ik-thi'-ol-in*). A compound of ichthyol and mollin.

Mollosin (*mol'-o-sin*). An ointment base consisting of yellow wax, 1 part, and liquid petrolatum, 4 parts

Molybdate (*mol-ib' dāt'*). A salt of molybdic acid.

Molybdic (*mol-ib'-dik*) Containing molybdenum as a hexad or tetrad radicle **M. Anhydrid,** MoO_3, a gray or bluish-white heavy powder which separates into thin scales in water It is soluble in acids, alkalis, and solution of cream of tartar; slightly soluble in water It is used as a reagent.

Molybdous (*mol-ib'-dus*) Containing molybdenum in its lower valency

Monacid (*mon-as'-id*). Applied to a base capable of replacing one atom of hydrogen in an acid In addition compounds uniting directly with a molecule of a monobasic acid, with half a molecule of a dibasic acid, etc.

Monargentic (*mon-ar-jen'-tik*) [*μόνος*, alone; *argentum*, silver] Containing one atom of silver in a molecule.

Monarticular (*mon-ar tik'-u-lar*) [*μόνος*, alone, *articulus*, a joint] Pertaining to one joint.

Monascopic. See *Monoscopic*

Monathetosis (*mon-ath-et-o'-sis*) See *Monoathetosis* (Illus. Dict.).

Monaxon (*mon-aks'-on*) [*μόνος*, alone; *axon*]. A neuron having only one axon

Monembryonic (*mon-em-bre on'-ik*). See *Monembryony* (Illus. Dict.)

Monesin. (See Illus. Dict.) Dose, $\frac{1}{10}$–½ gr. (0.0065–0.032 gm.)

Monestrous (*mon-es'-trus*) [*μόνος*, alone, *οἶστρος*, gadfly]. Applied by Heape to such animals as have one or more long periods of sexual rest (anestrous periods) during each year Cf. *Estrus, Anestrous, Diestrous*

Mongolism (*mon'-go-lizm*) See *Idiocy, Ethnic* (Illus Dict.).

Mongumo Bark (*mon-gu'-mo*) The bark of *Ochrosia borbonica*, Juss., an apocynaceous tree of Madagascar; used as a tonic.

Moniliferous (*mon-il-if'-ur-us*). Having moniliform members or parts

Monium (*mo'-ne-um*) [*μόνος*, alone]. An element discovered spectroscopically by Sir W. Crookes, 1898; now called victorium.

Monnina (*mon in'-ah*) [*Monnino*, a Spanish count and patron of botany] A genus of the *Polygaleæ*. **M. polystachya,** R. et P., and **M. salicifolia,** R. et P., shrubs of Peru; the root-bark is used as an astringent and as a hair-wash. These species contain a saponin-like constituent, monninin

Monninin (*mon-in'-in*) See under *Monnina*.

Monoanesthesia (*mon-o-an-es-the'-ze-ah*) Anesthesia of a single part.

Monobacillary (*mon-o-bas'-il-a-re*) Due to, or characterized by the presence of a single species of bacillus.

Monobromobenzol (*mon-o-bro-mo-ben'-zol*). See *Benzene, Monobromated.*

Monobromoethane (*mon-o-brom-o-eth'-ān*). Ethyl bromid.

Monobromphenol (*mon-o-brom-fe'-nol*). See *Bromphenol* (2).

Monobromphenylacetamid (*mon-o-brom-fen-il-as-et-am'-id*). See *Antiseptin* (Illus Dict.).

Monobutyric (*mon-o-bu-ti'-rik*). Having one atom of butyrin in a molecule.

Monobutyrinase (*mon-o-bu-ti'-rin-āz*). A ferment found by Arthus in blood serum capable of decomposing monobutyrin into butyric acid and glycerin, but without action upon ordinary neutral fats

Monocalcic (*mon o-kal'-sik*). With one atom of calcium in a molecule

Monocellular (*mon-o-sel'-u-lar*) Unicellular

Monochlorobenzol (*mon-o-klo-ro-ben'-zol*) See *Benzene, Monochlorated*

Monochloroethane (*mon-o-klo-ro-eth'-ān*) Ethyl chlorid

Monochlorphenol (*mon-o-klo fe'-nol*). See *Chlorphenol* (Illus. Dict.).

Monochromasy (*mon-o-kro'-mas-e*) [*μόνος*, alone; *χρῶμα*, color] The condition of a monochromat; the perception of one color only

Monochromat (*mon-o-kro'-mat*) A person in whom all the variations of the world of color are reduced to a system of one color [Scripture] Cf. *Dichromat; Trichromat*

Monochromatophil (*mon-o-kro-mat'-o-fil*) [*μόνος*, single, *χρῶμα*, color, *φίλειν*, to love] 1. A cell possessing a strong affinity for a single acid stain. 2. [illegible] affinity for a single stain; monochromatophilic

Monocrotism (*mon-ok'-ro-tizm*) [*μόνος*, single; *κρότος*, pulse] The condition of being monocrotic (*q. v.*)

Monodactylism (*mon o-dak'-til izm*) [*μονος*, single, *δακτυλος*, finger] A malformation characterized by the presence of only one dactyl on the foot or hand.

Monohydrated (*mon-o-hi'-dra-ted*) United with one molecule of water or of hydroxyl

Monoiodbenzol (*mon-o-i-od bin'-zol*) See *Benzene, Iodated*

Monoiodid (*mon-o-i'-od id*) Combined with one atom of iodin

Monoiodiddibismuthmethylenedicresotinate (*mon-o-i-od-id di bis-muth-meth-il-en-di-kre-so'-tin-āt*) A fine, impalpable, odorless, tasteless, and insoluble powder, containing 45% of bismuth, 15% of iodin, and 3% of formic aldehyd in definite chemic combination It is used as a dusting powder in surgery, as antiseptic, astringent, desiccating and granulation forming

Monoiodoethane (*mon-o-i-o-do-eth' ān*) Ethyl iodid

Monol (*mon' ol*) An aqueous solution of calcium permanganate (2 1000) used to purify drinking-water.

Monoleate (*mon-o'-le āt*). A combination of a base and one molecule of oleic acid.

Monoma (*mon-o'-mah*) [*μονος*, single] A painful uterine tumor, always solitary, steadily progressing to a fatal termination, accompanied by severe and continuous hemorrhage It is also called Lawson Tait's soft edematous myoma.

Monomeric (*mon-o mer'-ik*) [*μόνος*, single; *μέρος*, a part] Consisting of a single piece.

Monometallic (*mon-o-met-al'-ik*) [*μόνος*, single; *μέταλλον*, metal] 1. Containing one atom of a metal in a molecule 2. Capable of replacing one atom of hydrogen in an acid. 3. Consisting of one metal.

Monomicrobic (*mon-o-mi-kro'-bik*). See *Monobacillary.*

Monomyary (*mon-o-mi'-ar-e*). See *Monomyous* (Illus. Dict.)

Monomyositis (*mon-o-mi-o-si'-tis*) [*μόνος*, single; *μῦς*, muscle] Laquer's (1896) name for isolated periodic affections of the biceps muscle. Syn., *Myositis acuta intermittalis.*

Mononephrous (*mon-o-nef'-rus*) [*μόνος*, single; *νεφρός*, kidney]. Limited to one kidney.

Mononeuric (*mon-o-nu'-rik*) [*μόνος*, single; *νεῦρον*, nerve]. Applied to a nerve-cell having only one neuraxon

Mononeuritis (*mon-o-nu-ri'-tis*) [*μονος*, single; *νεῦρον*, nerve]. Neuritis affecting a single nerve. **M. Multiplex**, neuritis affecting simultaneously single nerves remote from each other

Monoparesthesia (*mon-o-par-es the'-ze-ah*) [*μόνος*, single, *paresthesia*] Paresthesia confined to one limb or part

Monophosphate (*mon-o-fos'-fāt*) A phosphate with only one atom of phosphorus in the molecule

Monoradicular (*mon-o-rad-ik' u-lar*) [*μονος*, single; *radix*, root] Applied to teeth with only one root.

Monoscopic (*mon o-skop'-ik*) [*μονος*, alone, *σκοπεῖν*, to view] Seen with one eye, applied to one-eyed vision, as that of lower vertebrates, birds, reptiles, and fishes, as opposed to stereoscopic vision of man and some other of the higher vertebrates

Monosodic (*mon-o so'-dik*) Having one atom of sodium in the molecule

Monostoma (*mon o sto'-mah*) See *Parasites, Table of* (Illus Dict)

Monostratal (*mon-o-stra' tal*) [*μόνος*, single; *stratum*, a layer] Arranged in a single layer or stratum.

Monosymptomatic (*mon-o-simp-tom at'-ik*) Having but one dominant symptom

Monotrichous (*mon-ot'-rik us*) [*μονος*, single, *θριξ*, hair] Applied to that type of ciliation in bacteria which is marked by a single flagellum at one pole

Monoxenous (*mon ok'-en-us*) [*μονος*, single, *ξενος*, host] Applied to parasitism confined to one host. Cf. *Heteroxeny.*

Monsonia (*mon-so'-ne-ah*) [*Lady Ann Monson*]. A genus of the *Geraniaceæ* **M ovata**, Cav , necta or gerta, of the Hottentots, a species growing in South Africa The root-stock is recommended in treatment of dysentery, diarrhea, anthrax, and snake bite.

Montanin (*mon-tan'-in*) A peculiar base found by v Mons in Santa Lucia bark (*Exostemma floribundum*, Roem et Schult

Monticle (*mon'-tik-el*) [*monticulus*, a little mountain]. See *Monticulus cerebelli* (Illus Dict)

Monticolous (*mon-tik'-ol-us*) [*mons*, mountain; *colere*, to inhabit] Applied to organisms growing or living upon mountains

Moradein (*mor-ad'-e-in*) An alkaloid obtained by Arata and Canzoneri from quina morada, the bark of the rubiaceous tree *Pogonopus febrifugus*, Benth., of South America It forms colorless prisms soluble in alcohol, ether, or chloroform, melting at 195 5° C

Moradin (*mor-ad'-in*) A fluorescent substance allied to scopoletin obtained from the bark of *Pogonobus febrifugus*

Morbidize (*mor'-bid-iz*) [*morbus*, disease]. To render sickly or abnormal.

Morbulent (*mor'-bu-lent*) Sickly, diseased.

Morbus. (See Illus. Dict) **M. anserinus**, pellagra. **M. arcuatus**, **M. arquatus** [*arquus*, a rainbow], icterus **M. astralis**, epilepsy **M. Bruno-gallicus** [*Brunn*, a town of Moravia], a local outbreak of syphilis in Brunn in 1578, attributed to an infected cupping instrument. Syn , *Maladie de Brünn.* **M. cæruleus**, cyanosis **M. canadensis**, radesyge. **M. castensis**, typhus fever **M. cerealis**, ergotism. **M. cereus**, amyloid degeneration also catalepsy. **M. cirrorum**, plica **M. cordis**, the phenomena of chronic cardiac disease. **M. coxæ**, coxalgia. **M. Deliorum**, macular leprosy. **M. dithmarsicus**, **M. ditmarsicus**, radesyge. **M. granulosus renum.** See *Kidney, Arteriosclerotic* (Illus. Dict). **M. mirachialis** [*Mirach*, an Arabian physician of the eleventh century, who wrote much on this disorder], hypochondriasis. **Morbi polemici**, diseases incidental to war, gunshot wounds. **M. puerilis anglonum.** Synonym of *Rickets.* **M. pulicaris**, typhus fever. **M. spasmodicus malignus**, **M. spasmodicus popularis**, raphania **M. strangulatorius.** [Celsus, 1036] Synonym of *Diphtheria*, also of *Membranous croup.* **M. syriacus**, malignant angina **M. tuberculosus pedis**, mycetoma. **M. vesicularis**, pemphigus.

Morcellation (*mor-sel-a'-shun*) [Fr. *morcellement*] The act of dividing into pieces; the removal of a tumor or fetus piecemeal. Syn , *Morselling.*

Morelograph (*mor-el'-o graf*) [*Morel*, the inventor; *γράφειν*, to write]. An apparatus for rapidly exposing bromid paper.

Morgagnian (*mor-gan'-e an*) Investigated by or named after Giovanni Battista Morgagni, an Italian physician, 1682–1771

Morgan's Spots. See *Sign, De Morgan's.*

Morphæa. See *Morphea.*

Morpheum (*mor'-fe um*) Morphin.

Morphimetry (*mor-fim'-et-re*). See *Morphometry* (Illus Dict.)

Morphin (See Illus. Dict.) **M. Anisate**, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3 \cdot C_6H_8O_4$, a white crystalline powder, soluble in water. **M. Arsenate**, a white powder, 71% morphin, 29% arsenic acid. **M. Benzoate**, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3 \cdot C_7H_6O_2$, white crystalline powder or prisms used in treatment of asthma Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (0 0054–0 0324 gm.) **M. Borate**, a white powder containing about 33% of morphin, milder than the other salts and recommended for hypodermic use and for eye lotion **M. Caseinate**, a readily soluble compound of morphin and casein **M -monoethylether Hydrochlorate.** See *Dionin* **M. Phthalate**, $(C_{17}H_{19}NO_3)_2 \cdot C_8H_6O_4$, yellowish scales or white crystalline powder containing 77 2% of morphin; recommended for hypodermic use **M. Saccharinate**, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3 \cdot C_6H_4(SO_2)(CO)NH$, a true salt containing 60 9 parts of morphin and 39.1 parts of saccharin. **M Salicylate**, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3 \cdot C_7H_6O_3$, a whitish crystalline powder soluble in water, used in treatment of rheumatism. **M. Stearate**, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3 \cdot C_{17}H_{35}COOH$, white scales, soluble in alcohol and benzene, melting at 86° C., contains 25% of morphin and is used in applications (0 5 gm. to 50 gm of fixed oil of almonds), ointments (0 5 gm to 50 gm of petrolatum), and suppositories (0 02 gm. to 2 5 gm of cacao-butter) **M. Valerate**, **M. Valerianate**, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3 \cdot C_5H_{10}O_2$, a white crystalline powder, soluble in water, used as a sedative.

Morphinodipsia (*mor-fin-o-dip'-se-ah*) [*morphin*; *δίψα*, thirst] Morphinomania.

Morphinum, Morphium (*mor-fi'-num, mor'-fe-um*). Morphin.

Morresin (*mor' es-in*) [*G. Morreno*, Spanish physician]. An alkaloid isolated from *Morrenia brachystephana*, Griseb., an asclepiad of the Argentine Republic.

Morselling (*mor'-sel-ing*). See *Morcellation.*

Morta (*mor'-tah*) [Μοῖρη, one of the Fates]. Pemphigus

Mortiferous (*mor-tif'-ur-us*) [*mors*, death; *ferre*, to bear] Fatal

Morulin (*mor'-u-lin*) [*morula*, dim. of *morum*, a mulberry] The name given by Frenzel to the substance hitherto called nucleolus in *Gregarinæ* Cf *Alveolin, Paralveolin, Paraglycogen, Antienzym.*

Morulus (*mor'-u-lus*). The lesion characteristic of yaws. A frambesial sore.

Morum (*mo'-rum*) [*μῶρον, μόρον*, the mulberry]. 1. The fruit of the mulberry 2 Condyloma. 3. Nevus.

Morvin (*mor'-vin*) See *Mallein* (Illus. Dict.).

Morxi [used by the Portuguese in India in the sixteenth century]. Cholera.

Mosquito. (See Illus. Dict.) **M., Dappled-wing,** *Anopheles maculipennis.*

Moss-fibers (*mos-fi'-bers*) Cajal's term for peculiar fibers derived from the white center of the cerebellum and characterized by having pencils of fine short branches at intervals like tufts of moss; they end partly in the granular layer, partly in the molecular layer [Raymond]

Moto A Japanese ferment prepared from rice and used in the manufacture of saké.

Motor. (See Illus. Dict.) **M. Anomalies** of the eye. See *Deorsumduction, Sursumduction, Torsions, Vergences* **M Nerve-organs, M. Nerve-plates, M.-sprays** See *Fields of Innervation* **M.-root,** the nervus masticatorius

Motorgraphic (*mo-tor-graf'-ik*) See *Kinetographic*

Motormeter (*mo-tor-me'-ter*) A kinesometer used in recording gastric movements.

Motorpathy (*mo-tor'-path-e*) [*movere*, to move; *παθος*, a disease] Kinesitherapy

Mouth. (See Illus. Dict.) **M., Ceylon Sore,** sprue. **M.-mirror.** See *Speculum oris* **M., Phossy.** See *Jaw, Phossy.* **M., Primitive,** the blastopore **M., Tapir.** See under *Tapir* (Illus. Dict.)

Movement. (See Illus. Dict.) **M., Angular,** that which increases or diminishes the angle between two bones **M.-spasms.** Synonym of *Fatigue Spasms.* **M., Swedish** See *Kinesith tapy* and *Swedish Movement* (Illus. Dict.). **M., Vermicular,** peristalsis

Moxa. (See Illus. Dict.) **M., Electric,** a faradic brush used as an active electrode upon the dry skin

Moyrapuama. See *Muira-puama*

M. S. Mixture. See under *Anesthetic.*

Mshangu. An African arrow-poison obtained from *Acokinthera abyssinica*

Muavin, Muawin (*mu-ah'-vin, -win*). An alkaloid from muawi bark. The hydrobromid, a toxic yellowish powder, soluble in water and alcohol, is used as a cardiac stimulant.

Muawa or **Muawi Bark** (*mu-ah'-wah, -we*). The bark of a [illegible] tree closely related to *Erythrophleum* [illegible], used as an arrow-poison in Madagascar—it contains the alkaloid muavin.

Mucherus (*mu'-ker-us*). The gum obtained from *Bombax malabaricum*, D. C.; it is used as an astringent and styptic. Dose, 30–45 gr. (2–3 gm.). Syn., *Mocharas, Mochras, Mochurrus.*

Mucic (*mu'-sik*) [*mucus*]. Obtained from mucus or mucilage. **M. Ether,** ethyl mucate.

Mucicarmin (*mu-se-kar'-min*) A stain for mucin made up of carmin, 1 gm , aluminium chlorid, 0.5 gm.; distilled water, 2 c c.

Mucinemia (*mu-sin-e'-me-ah*) [*mucus*, mucus; *αἷμα*, blood]. The presence of mucin in the blood.

Mucinoblast (*mu-sin'-o-blast*) [*mucus*; *βλαστός*, a germ]. Harris's (1900) term for the mast-cell, owing to the distinctive manner in which these cells react toward selective stains for mucin

Mucinoids (*mu'-sin-oidz*). See *Mucoids*

Mucin-sugar. See *Fructose* (Illus. Dict.).

Mucivorous (*mu-siv'-or-us*) [*mucus*, mucus; *vorare*, to devour]. Subsisting on mucus or gum.

Mucocolitis. (See Illus. Dict.) **M., Chronic** [Habershon]. Synonym of *Mucous colitis*

Mucoids (*mu'-koidz*) [*mucus*, mucus; *εἶδος*, likeness]. A group of glycoproteids embracing colloid, chondromucoid and pseudo-mucin and differing from true mucins in their solubilities and precipitation properties. They are found in cartilage, in the cornea and crystalline lens, in white of egg, and in certain cysts and ascitic fluids.

Mucolite (*mu'-kol-it*). A vegetable mucilage.

Mucomembranous (*mu-co-mem'-bran-us*). Relating to mucosas.

Mucoperiosteum (*mu-ko-per-e-os'-te-um*). Periosteum possessing a mucous surface

Mucor. (See Illus. Dict.) **M. cambodju,** the Chinese yeast-plant

Mucoriferous (*mu-kor-if'-er-us*) [*mucor*, mold; *ferre*, to bear] Mold-bearing or covered with a mold-like substance

Mucorin (*mu'-kor-in*) [*Mucor*, a genus of fungi]. An albuminoid substance discovered by Van Tieghem in many species of the mucorinous molds

Mucosal (*mu-ko'-sal*) See *Mucomembranous*

Mucosamin (*mu-ko-sam'-in*). An isomer of glycosamin obtained from mucin by boiling with dilute mineral acids.

Mucosedative (*mu-ko-sed'-at-iv*). Soothing to mucosas.

Mucosity (*mu-kos'-it-e*) Sliminess

Mucosozin. See *Mycosozin*

Mucus. (See Illus. Dict.) **M., Vegetable,** tragacanthin.

Muira-Puama [Indian name for straight tree] A shrub, *Liriosma ovata*, Miers, of the order *Olacineæ*, indigenous to the region of the Amazon. It is recommended in the treatment of impotence and as a nerve tonic. Dose of fld ext., 15–30 ♏ (0.9–1.8 c c.)

Müller-Lyer Illusion. That of apparent greater length of a line having divergent pairs of oblique lines at its extremities like the featherings of an arrow, above an equal line with convergent oblique terminations

Muller's Blood-motes, M.'s Dust-bodies. See *Hemokonia.*

Multangulum (*mul-tan'-gu-lum*) [*multus*, many; *angulus*, an angle] A bone with many angles **M. majus,** the trapezium **M. minus,** the trapezoid bone

Multarticulate, Multiarticulate (*mul-tar-tik'-u-lat, mul-te-ar-tik'-u-lat*) [*multus*, many, *articulus*, joint] Furnished with many joints

Multenebulizer (*mul-te-neb'-u-li-zer*) A spraying device used in treatment of disease of the nose, throat, and ear.

Mumuku (*mu'-mu-ku*). A violent down-rush of trade-winds which occurs at times across the northern portion of Hawaii, abolishing all the local currents for the time being [Coan] Cf *Harmattan, Sirocco, Simoon, Solano, Loehn, Mistral, Norther.*

Muri-muri. See *Cold, St Kilda's.*

Murium (*mu'-re-um*). An imaginary radicle supposed by Meissner to enter into the composition of hydrochloric acid along with oxygen, water, and arœon; from this it was called muriatic acid, and its derivatives muriates

Murmur (See Illus. Dict.) **M., Abdominal,** borborygmus **M., Amphoric.** See *Respiration, Cavernous* (Illus. Dict.). **M., Apex,** one heard over the heart apex **M., Attrition,** a pericardial murmur. **M., Backward.** See *M., Indirect* (Illus. Dict.). **M., Fisher's Brain.** See under *Signs* (Illus. Dict.). **M., Muscular.** 1. The sound heard on auscultation of a contracting muscle 2. The first sound of the heart. **M., New-leather.** See *Bruit de cuir neuf* (Illus. Dict.). **M., Paradox,** a systolic murmur prolonged so as to appear to be followed by a diastolic murmur. **M., Venous, M., Whiffling, M., Whistling.** See *Bruit de diable* (Illus. Dict.).

Murrain. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Synonym of *Texas fever.* **M., Bloody, M., Dry, M., Yellow, Texas fever. M., Pulmonary.** See *Pleuropneumonia contagiosa* (Illus. Dict.).

Mus (*mus*) [L. pl. *mures*]. 1. A genus of rodents of the family *Muridæ*, it embraces rats and mice. 2. Any mouse-like formation, *e. g.*, *joint-mice.* **Mures articulares, Mures articulorum.** See *Arthrolith.*

Musana. See *Mousena* (Illus. Dict.).

Musarina (*mu-sar-e'-nah*) [*Musa sapientum*, the banana]. The name in Venezuela for banana flour.

Musca. See *Parasites, Table of* (Illus. Dict.) **M. brava,** a species of fly capable of transmitting mal de caderas or American surra

Muscale Buttons. See *Mescal.*

Muscarinism (*mus-kar'-in-izm*). Poisoning due to ingestion of the fly agaric, *Amanita muscaria*, L. See *Myctism, Muscarin.*

Muscegenetic (*mus-e-jen-et'-ik*) [*musca*, a fly; *generare*, to produce]. Causing muscæ volitantes or photopsia.

Muscle, Musculus (See Illus. Dict.) **M. abducens labiorum, M. abductor oris,** the levator anguli oris **M. abducens oculi** See *Rectus externus* in Table (Illus. Dict.) **M. abductor auricularis, M. a. auris,** the retrahens aurem **M. abductor brevis brachii,** in solipeds the analog of the teres minor in man. It has its origin in the posterior margin of the scapula, the infraspinous fossa and the small tubercle at the outer margin of the glenoid cavity, and its insertion into the humerus occurs between the crest of the tuberosity and the deltoid impression **M. abductor linguæ** See *Styloglossus* in Table (Illus. Dict.) **M. abductor longus pollicis,** the extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis **M., Abductor, Minimal, M. abductor digiti quinti.** See *A minimi digiti manus* in Table (Illus. Dict.). **M. accessorius sacrolumbalis.** See *Musculus accessorius ad sacrolumbalem* in Table (Illus. Dict.). **M. additamentum ad sacrolumbalem,** the accessory iliocostalis or sacrolumbar muscle **M., Adductor, Minimal, M. adductor minimi digiti, M. a. ossis metacarpi minimi digiti.** See *Opponens digiti minimi* in Table (Illus. Dict.) **M.s, Adenoid, M., Adenopharyngeal.** See *M. thyroadenoideus* **M., After-loaded,** a muscle made to work with a weight dependent on it, but with a recuperating interval, or the weight so supported that it does not pull on it until the muscle begins to shorten Cf *M., Loaded* **Musculi alares,** the pterygoid muscles. **M. alaris externus,** the external pterygoid **M. alaris internus,** the internal pterygoid **Musculi amatorii oculi,** the oblique muscles of the eye **M. amatorius** [Isenflamm], the obliquus oculi superior **M. anniscalptor, M. anitersor,** the latissimus dorsi **M., Antagonistic,** one acting in opposition to another. **M. articularis genu.** See *Subcruræus* in Table (Illus. Dict.). **M. arycorniculatus,** the arytænoideus rectus. **M. arysantorinianus,** the arytænoideus transversus. **M. arysyndesmicus,** a band of fibers extending from the cricoid cartilage to the arytenoid; it is a portion of the cricoarytænoideus lateralis. **M. arytænoideus rectus,** an anomalous bundle of fibers extending from the arytenoid cartilage to the supraarytenoid cartilage of the same side. **M. arytænoideus transversus,** the deep part of the arytenoid muscle. **M., Atlantal,** the superior oblique portion of the longus colli. **M. atlooccipitalis,** the small postrectus muscle. **M. attollens humeri,** the deltoid muscle. **M. auricularis,** the extensor minimi digiti **M. a. abductor,** the abductor minimi digiti manus. **M. auricularis anterior,** the attrahens aurem. **M. auricularis anterior profundus,** a band of muscular fibers originating in the zygoma and attached to the ventral part of the auricle. **M. auricularis posterior,** the retrahens aurem. **M. auricularis superior,** the attollens aurem. **M. auxilaris,** the pyriform muscle **M. axirectus, M. axoidooccipitalis,** the rectus capitis posticus major. **M. axoatloideus,** the obliquus capitis inferior **M. basiodeltoideus,** an anomalous fascicle of the deltoid muscle having its origin in the spine of the scapula. **M. basiopharyngeus,** the fibers of the middle constrictor of the pharynx which originate from the hyoid. **M. basiosuprascapularis,** the levator scapulæ **M., Bell's,** the short [illegible] the inner surface of the bladder, passing [illegible] the ureteral openings and ending in the uvula vesicæ **M., Belly of,** the fleshy part of a muscle. **M., Bicaudate,** one that has two distinct insertions. **M. biceps flexor cruris,** the biceps femoris **M., Bifemerocalcaneus.** 1. In veterinary anatomy a bicipital muscle extending the foot upon the tibia. The outer head originates from the femur ventrad of the supracondylar fossa, the inner head from the supracondylar crest. It is attached to the anterior part of the summit of the os calcis. It has no direct analog in man. 2. The gastrocnemius **M., Biventer,** one with two bellies, a digastric muscle **M. biventralis,** E. Coues' term for the biventer cervicis - **M., Bochdalek's.** See *Linguoglossus* in Table (Illus. Dict.) **M. brachiofascialis,** a bundle given off by the brachialis which enters the fascia of the forearm **M. brachioradialis,** the supinator longus. **M., Brücke's.** (See Illus. Dict.) 2. The muscularis mucosæ of the small and large intestine **M.-buds** (v. Kölliker) See *Muscle-spindle* (Illus. Dict.) **M. capitosplenius.** See *Splenius capitis* in Table (Illus. Dict.) **M., Casser's.** 1. [illegible] fibers attached to the malleus and [illegible] as the laxator tympani minor muscle 2. The coracobrachialis **M., Cervical Transverse.** See *Transversalis cervicis* in Table (Illus. Dict.). **M. cervicosplenius.** See *Splenius colli* in Table (Illus. Dict.) **M., Chassaignac's Axillary,** an inconstant muscular bundle that extends across the axillary hollow from the lower border of the latissimus dorsi to the lower border of the pectoralis minor or to the brachial fascia **M. chondrocostoepitrochlearis,** a name given by Testut to a supernumerary muscle, ordinarily regarded as a fascia, accessory to the pectoralis major on the anterolateral surface of the thorax **M. chondrofascialis,** a part of the pectoralis major inserted into the fascia of the arm. **M. chondropharyngeus,** that part of the middle constrictor of the pharynx originating in the lesser cornu of the hyoid. **M. cleidomastoideus,** the clavicular part of the sternocleidomastoid muscle. **M., Cleidosternal.** See *Sternochondroscapular* in Table (Illus. Dict.) **M coiteri,** the corrugator supercilii. **M., Common Intercostal.** See *M. trachelocostalis.* **M., Complex, M., Compound,** a muscle possessing more than one point of origin or of insertion or of both. **M. complexus parvus.** See *Trachelomastoid* in Table (Illus. Dict.). **M.s, Congenerous,** those with related action. **M. coracocervicalis,** an anomalous muscle originating from the coracoid process and ascending anteriorly, is blended with the cervical fascia. Syn., *Krause's muscle* **M. coracoclavicularis,** an anomalous muscle originating in the clavicle and inserted into the coracoid process or the superior border of the scapula. **M. coracoglenoradialis,** the biceps muscle. **M., Coracohumeral, M. coracohumeralis.** See *Coracobrachialis* in Table (Illus. Dict.) **M., Coracohyoid,** the omohyoid muscle. **M. coracopectoralis,** the pectoralis minor **M. coracoradialis.** 1. The short head of the biceps. 2. The biceps muscle **M. coracoulnaris,** the part of the biceps which has its point of insertion in the fascia of the forearm near the ulna. **M., Costoab-**

dominal, the obliquus externus **M., Costocoracoid,** the pectoralis minor **M. costodeltoideus,** an inconstant head of the deltoid which originates from the border of the scapula between the infraspinatus and teres minor or between the teres major and the teres minor. **M. costohyoideus,** the omohyoid muscle. **M., Crotaphitic, M** crotaphites, the temporal muscle. **M. cruralis.** See *Cruræus* (Illus Dict.). **M. cubitalis externus,** the extensor carpi ulnaris **M. cubitalis internus,** the flexor carpi ulnaris **M., Cubitoradial,** the pronator quadratus **M cucularis,** the trapezius muscle **M , Curvilinear,** one of which the principal axis is curved **M , Cutaneous.** 1. Having cutaneous origins and insertions 2. Having cutaneous insertions **M , Deltoid, Deep.** See *Coracoscapularis* in Table (Illus Dict) **M , Dorsal Extensor,** the erector spinæ **M dorsiscapularis,** the rhomboideus major and rhomboideus minor regarded as one **M. dorsoacromialis,** in veterinary anatomy the dorsal part of the trapezius muscle **M dorsoatloideus.** See *Longus colli* in Table (Illus Dict.) **M. dorsocostalis,** the serratus posticus superior **M. dorsospinalis,** in veterinary anatomy the analog of the transversalis colli of man Syn , *Spinalis colli.* **M dorsosseus,** E Coues' name for a dorsal interosseous muscle **M dorsosubscapularis,** in veterinary anatomy the part of the rhomboideus springing from the dorsal vertebras Syn , *Rhomboideus inferior R major, R brevis.* **M , Ectodermal,** one originating from the ectoderm **M ejaculator seminis, M. e urinæ,** the accelerator urinæ **M s, Elevator,** the levator muscles **M. elevator humeri,** the deltoid muscle **M , Endodermal,** one originating from the endoderm **M entogastrocnemius,** E Coues' name for the gastrocnemius internus **M.s, Epaxial, M s, Episkeletal,** the muscles of the head and trunk originating in the protovertebras and which lie dorsad of the endoskeleton and the ventral rami of the spinal nerves **M , Epicondylocubitometacarpal,** the extensor carpi ulnaris. **M. epicondylopræphalangeus,** in veterinary anatomy the analog of the extensor communis digitorum of man **M. epicondylosupracarpeus,** in comparative anatomy the analog of the extensor carpi ulnaris of man **M. epicondylosuprametacarpianus.** Synonym of *Extensor carpi radialis brevior* **M. epicondylosupraphalangettianus minimi digiti.** Synonym of the *Extensor proprius minimi digiti* See *Muscles, Table of* (Illus Dict.) **M. epitrochleocubitalis.** See *Flexor carpi ulnaris* in Table (Illus. Dict.) **M. epitrochleopalmaris.** See *Palmaris longus* in Table (Illus. Dict.) **M e[illegible]** onator radii teres. **M , Eustachian,** the laxator tympani. **M. exsertor linguæ,** the geniohyoglossus **M. extensor brevis pollicis, M. e b minor, M., Extensor, First Phalangeal** (of the thumb), **M., Extensor, Second Pollical, M., Extensor, Short** (of the thumb). See *Extensor primi internodii pollicis* in Table (Illus Dict). **M extensor cruris externus,** the vastus externus. **M. extensor cruris internus,** the vastus internus **M., Extensor Digital, M. extensor digitorum communis.** See *Extensor communis digitorum* (Illus Dict) **M. extensor dorsi communis, M extensor trunci,** the erector spinæ. **M., Extensor, First Pollical, M , Extensor, Metacarpal** (of thumb), **M. metacarpi pollicis,** the extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis See *Table of Muscles* (Illus. Dict.). **M., Extensor, Hallucal, M. extensor hallucis longus, M. e. proprius hallucis pedis.** See *Extensor proprius hallucis* in Table (Illus Dict.). **M., Extensor Indicial,** the extensor indicis. **M., Extensor, Long** (of thumb), **M., E., Second Phalangeal, M., E., Third Pollical, M. e. pollicis longus, M. e. p. major.** See *Extensor secundi internodii pollicis* in Table (Illus. Dict). **M. extensor pedis.** See *M., Triceps, Sural.* **M., Extensor Ulnocarpal,** the extensor carpi ulnaris **M.s, External,** the striated muscles **M., Extrarectus.** 1. The pyriform muscle. 2 The external rectus muscle of the eye. **M., Fallopian,** the pyramidalis. **M. fascialis.** See *Tensor vaginæ femoris* in Table (Illus Dict). **M. femoropræphalangeus,** in comparative anatomy the analog of the extensor longus digitorum pedis muscle in man. **Musculi fidicinales,** the lumbricales. **M. flexor cruris biceps, M. f c. externus, M. f. c. fibularis.** See *Biceps femoris* in Table (Illus Dict.). **M., Flexor, Deep Digital, M. flexor perforans.** See *Flexor profundus digitorum* (Illus. Dict) **M. flexor radii,** the biceps **M., Flexor, Superficial Digital, M. flexor perforatus** See *Flexor sublimis digitorum* in Table (Illus Dict). **M , Folius's,** the laxator tympani **M gemellus suræ,** the gastrocnemius **M geminiformis,** Coues' name for the gemellus inferior **M., Geminous, M. geminus, Musculi gemelli,** or gemini, the combined gemellus inferior and gemellus superior **M genioepiglotticus,** an anomalous band of fibers given off by the genioglossus and inserted into the epiglottis Syn , *Retractor glottidis, Levator glottidis* **M genioglossus.** See *Genohyoglossus* in Table (Illus Dict) **M glossopalatinus,** a small muscle constituting the action of the fauces and composing the major part of the anterior pillar **M. glossostaphylinus** See *M [illegible]* **M , Gluteoperineal,** an anomalous [illegible] superficial transverse perineal muscle which originates from the fascia covering the glutæus maximus **M , Gluteus Deep, M** glutæus profundus, **M g internus, M. g externus** See *M iliotrochanterius parvus* **M glutæus primus,** the glutæus maximus **M g. secundus,** the glutæus medius **M g superficialis.** See *M iliotrochanterius magnus* **M g tertius,** the glutæus minimus **M. gnathopharyngeus,** the superior constrictor of the pharynx **M. gracilis anterior,** in comparative anatomy a small muscle not found in man, originating from the ilium and extending in front of the capsule of the hip-joint is attached to the ventral aspect of the femur **M , Great Anterior Straight** (of the head) See *M trachelocapitalis* **M , Great Dorsal** See *Latissimus dorsi* in Table (Illus Dict) **M , Hallucal Transverse.** See *Transversus pedis* in Table (Illus Dict) **M. hippicus,** the tibialis anticus. **M humerocubitalis,** the brachialis **M. humerometacarpeus,** in veterinary anatomy a muscle represented by the carpioradial extensor muscles (long and short) in man **M. humerophalangeus,** in veterinary anatomy the analog of the flexor perforatus in man **M. humeroradiophalangeus,** in veterinary anatomy the analog of the deep digital flexor in man **M., Humeroradial,** in comparative anatomy the analog of the brachialis in man **M. hyobasioglossus,** the basioglossus muscle **M.s, Hypaxial, M.s, Hyposkeletal,** those which pass below the vertebral axis, in man in front of the bodies of the vertebras (Coues) **M. iliacus externus,** the pyriform muscle **M., Ilioabdominal,** in comparative anatomy the analog of the obliquus internus in man. **M. ilioabdominalis,** in comparative anatomy the analog of the obliquus internus abdominis in man. Syn., *Small oblique muscle.* **M., Iliocostal, Accessory.** See *Musculus accessorius ad sacrolumbalem* in Table (Illus. Dict) **M. iliolumbalis,** the quadratus lumborum. **M. ilioprætibialis.** See *Sartorius* in Table (Illus. Dict.). **M., Iliopsoas,** the

iliacus and psoas muscles regarded as one. **M. ilio-sacrofemoralis,** the gluteus maximus. **M., Iliospinal,** in comparative anatomy a muscle representing the longissimus dorsi and transversus colli in man. **M. iliotrochanterius.** See *Iliacus* in Table (Illus Dict.). **M. iliotrochanterius externus** or **medius,** in comparative anatomy the analog of the gluteus maximus in man. **M. iliotrochanterius magnus,** in comparative anatomy the analog of the gluteus medius muscle of man. **M. iliotrochanterius parvus,** in comparative anatomy the analog of the gluteus minimus. **M., Infraoblique.** See *Obliquus capitis inferior* in Table (Illus Dict.). **M. infraserratus,** the serratus inferior posticus. **M.s, Interaccessory,** short lumbar muscles connecting the accessory processes of the vertebras. **M. interarticularis lumborum, M. interobliquus.** See *M.s, Interaccessory.* **M s, Internal,** involuntary muscles. **M. internus auris, M internus mallei,** the tensor tympani. **M. intrarectus,** Coues' name for the rectus oculi internus. **M ischiopoplitibialis.** See *Semimembranosus* in Table (Illus. Dict.). **M. ischiopretibialis.** See *Semitendinosus* in Table (Illus Dict.) **M. ischiotibialis externus.** See *M. vastus longus.* **M. ischiotibialis internus,** in comparative anatomy the representative of the semimembranosus in man. **M. ischiotibialis medius, M. i posticus,** in comparative anatomy the analog of the semitendinosus muscle in man. **M., Isotonic,** a muscle that contracts on stimulation, its tension remaining the same. **M. keratoglossus accessorius,** an inconstant bundle [illegible] the cornua of the hyoid and inserted into the lower part of the styloglossus muscle. **M k. externus,** in veterinary anatomy the styloglossus muscle of Leyh. **M. keratoglossus internus, M. k. parvus,** in the horse, one having origin in the lower end of the styloid bone or from the greater horn of the hyoid and ending near the tip of the tongue. **M. keratohyoideus,** an anomalous muscle originating in the dorsal surface of the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone and inserted into the muscular process of the arytenoid cartilage. **M. keratopharyngeus,** Luschka's name for that part of the middle constrictor of the pharynx that originates from the greater cornu of the hyoid bone. **M keratopharyngeus inferior,** in veterinary anatomy, an anomalous muscle which originates in the lower end of the large branch of the hyoid bone and terminates in the wall of the pharynx. **M. keratopharyngeus major, M. k. minor,** the middle constrictor of the pharynx. **M., Koyter's,** the corrugator supercilii. **M., Krause's.** See *M coracoclavicularis.* **M. levator humeri,** in veterinary anatomy a muscle [illegible] the sternocleido- [illegible] f man taken collectively with the trachelo-acromialis occurring in quadruped mammals. Syn., *Mastoidohumeralis.* **M. levator scapulæ,** the levator anguli scapulæ. **M. linguales longitudinalis superior, M. l. superficialis, M. l. superior,** a band of fibers extending from base to apex of the upper surface of the tongue. **M., Loaded,** a muscle made to work with a weight hanging upon it and with no interval of relaxation. Cf. *M., After-loaded.* **M., Longer Straight,** the rectus capitis posticus major. **M. longissimus femoris,** the sartorius. **M. longitudinalis inferior.** See *Lingualis* (Illus. Dict.). **M. longitudinalis linguæ inferior medius,** Bochdalek's name for an anomalous azygos muscle running backward from the mental spine and disappearing between the genioglossi in the root of the tongue. **M. lumbidorsalis.** See *Spinalis dorsi* in Table (Illus. Dict.). **M. lumboabdominalis,** in comparative anatomy, a muscle of the lower animals corresponding to the transversalis abdominis of man. Syn., *Costoabdominalis internus.* **M. lumbocostalis,** in veterinary anatomy, a muscle corresponding to the serratus posticus of man. Syn., *M. superficialis costarum.* **M. lumbofemoralis,** the psoas magnus. **M. lumboiliacus,** the psoas parvus. **M., Lumbosacral, Accessory.** See *M., Sacrolumbar, Accessory.* **M. malaris,** a part of the orbicularis palpebrarum originating in the inner inferior margin of the orbit and adjacent part of the dorsum of the nose and uniting partly with the zygomaticus major. **M. malleus,** the tensor tympani. **M. marsupialis,** the gemellus muscle. **M. mastoideus anterior, M. mastoideus colli,** the sternocleidomastoid. **M. mastoideus lateralis,** the trachelomastoid. **M. mastoidoconchalis,** the retrahens aurem. **M. mastoidohumeralis.** See *M levator humeri.* **M. maxillolabialis,** the depressor anguli oris. **M. mentalis.** See *Levator labii inferioris* in Table (Illus Dict.). **M., Metacarpophalangeus.** See *Adductor pollicis manus* in Table (Illus Dict.). **M.s, Monomere, M s, Monomeric,** muscles extending between contiguous monomeres. **M.s, Multicaudate,** those ending in more than two divisions. **M s, Multicipital,** those having distinctly more than one origin. **M multifidus,** the multifidus spinæ. **M nasalis,** Douglas' name for the pyramidalis nasi, a part of the levator labii superioris and the outer portion of the depressor alæ nasi. **M. nasotransversalis,** the compressor narium. **M. nauticus,** the tibialis posticus. **M., Oblique, Small.** See *M ilioabdominalis.* **M obliquus capitis minor.** See *Obliquus capitis superioris* in Table (Illus Dict.) **M. occipitalis teres.** See *O. minor* in Table (Illus Dict.) **M omocervicalis.** Same as *Levator anguli scapulæ.* **M. omoclavicularis.** See *Coracoclavicularis.* **M., Omohyoid, M. omohyoideus.** (See Illus. Dict.) 2. The analog of the omohyoid of man which occurs in most quadruped mammals, except the *Carnivora.* **M. omoplatohyoideus,** the omohyoid. **M. opifex circumductionis.** See *Obliquus superior* in Table (Illus Dict.) **M. opisthenar,** the erector spinæ. **M., Palpebral,** the orbicularis palpebrarum. **M. papillæ opticæ,** a muscle consisting of circular longitudinal and radiary fibers observed by G Nicolas at the head of the optic nerve in man and several animals. **M.s, Pectinate,** the serrated muscles. **M., Pedal.** 1. The extensor brevis digitorum pedis. 2. See *M. tarsophalangeus.* **M. pericardiothyroideus,** a band of fibers, supposed to be a separated fasciculus of the sternothyroid muscle, extending from the isthmus of the thyroid gland to the anterior surface of the fibrous layer of the pericardium. **M. pharyngopalatinus.** See *Palatopharyngeus* in Table (Illus Dict.) **M.s, Pilar.** See *Arrectores pili* in Table (Illus. Dict.). **M.s, Polycaudate.** See *M s, Multicaudate.* **M., Polycipital.** See *M., Multicipital.* **M s, Polygastric,** long muscles separated into parts by transverse tendinous septæ. **M., Polymere,** one in which one or more monomeres occur between its origin and insertion. **M., Postauriculum.** See *Retrahens aurem* in Table (Illus. Dict.). **M.s, Postaxial,** muscles on the dorsal aspect of the limbs, which lie at right angles to the spine. **M., Postrectus, Greater.** See *Rectus capitis posticus major* in Table (Illus Dict.). **M , Postrectus, Small.** See *Rectus capitis posticus minor* in Table (Illus. Dict.). **M., Preauricular,** the attrahens aurem. **M.s, Preaxial,** muscles on the ventral aspect of the limbs, which lie at right angles to the spine. **M., Prescapular, M. præscapularis.** See *Supraspinatus* in Table (Illus. Dict.). **M. prodigus,** the supinator longus. **M. pronator inferior, M. pronator minor, M. pronator transversus.**

See *Pronator quadratus* in Table (Illus. Dict.). **M. pronator oblíquus, M. pronator rotundus.** See *P. radii teres* in Table (Illus. Dict.). **M. pronator teres,** the pronator radii teres. **M. proprius auris externæ.** See *Retrahens aurem* in Table (Illus. Dict.). **M. psoas internus,** the psoas magnus. **M. pterygoideus major,** the internal pterygoid muscle. **M. pterygoideus minor,** the external pterygoid muscle. **M. pterygoideus tertius,** an inconstant muscular fascicle having its origin with the external pterygoid and inserted into the interarticular fibrocartilage of the temporomaxillary joint. **M.s, Pterygomaxillary,** the pterygoid muscles **M., Pterygopalatal** or **Pterygopalatine,** the portion of the levator palati passing from the hamular process of the sphenoid bone to the palate bone **M. pterygostaphylinus externus.** Same as *Tensor palati.* **M. pterygostaphylinus internus,** the levator palati. **M.s, Pubovesical,** a bundle of muscular fibers taking origin in the back of the pubes and extending with the anterior true ligament of the bladder to lose itself in the superficial muscular layer of the bladder **M., Pyloric.** See *Sphincter pylorícus.* **M. quadratus dorsi.** Same as *Q. lumborum.* **M. quadratus genæ.** See *Platysma myoides* in Table (Illus. Dict.) **M. quadratus labii inferioris.** See *Depressor labii inferioris* in Table (Illus. Dict.) **M. radialis anterior, M. r. internus,** the flexor carpi radialis. **M. radialis externus brevis.** See *Extensor carpi radialis brevior* in Table (Illus. Dict.). **M. rectus capitis posticus profundus.** See *Rectus c. p. minor* in Table (Illus. Dict.) **M. rectus capitis posticus superficialis** or **inferior,** the rectus capitis posticus major muscle **M.s, Reisseisen's,** the muscular fibers of the bronchi. **M., Rouget's,** the circular bundles of muscular fibers which form part of the ciliary muscle and are situated nearest to the iris. Syn., *Müller's muscle.* **M., Ruysch's Uterine,** the muscular tissue of the fundus uteri, which was believed by Ruysch to act independently of that of the rest of the uterine muscle. **M. sacrococcygeus posticus,** the extensor coccygis. **M., Sacrolumbar Accessory.** See *Musculus accessorius ad sacrolumbalem* in Table (Illus. Dict.). **M. sacrospinalis,** the erector spinæ. **M., Santorini's Circular,** involuntary muscular fibers encircling the urethra beneath the constrictor urethræ. **M. scalenus lateralis,** an anomalous muscle originating in the dorsal tubercles of the transverse processes of the fourth, fifth, and sixth cervical vertebras, and having its point of insertion with the scalenus medius **M. scalenus lumborum,** the quadrate lumbar muscle. **M., Scapulohumeral,** the teres major. **M., Scapuloradial,** the biceps. **M. semispinalis capitis.** See *Complexus* in Table (Illus. Dict.). **M.s, Serrated,** broad muscles with serrate edges by means of which they are inserted. **M. serratus anticus, M. s. a. major,** the serratus magnus. **M. serratus anticus minor,** the pectoralis minor. **M.s, Simple,** those having a single point of origin and one of insertion. **M., Skew,** an oblique muscle. **M., Smiling.** See *Risorius* in Table (Illus Dict.). **M. sphincter antri pylorici,** a band of circular fibers distant from the pyloric orifice of the stomach about 10 cm.; also called the transverse band **M. sphincter pupillæ,** involuntary fibers of the iris arranged circularly around the pupil and having a width of about 0 08 cm. **M. sphincter pylorícus,** the aggregation of the fibers of the circular coat at the pyloric orifice of the stomach. Syn., *Pyloric muscle.* **M. sphincter vesicæ,** the aggregation of the fibers of the circular layer of the muscular coat, about the neck of the bladder and the beginning of the urethra. **M. spinalis.** Same as *Spinalis dorsi.* **M., Square.** See *Quadratus lumborum* in Table (Illus. Dict.). **M., Sternocostal, M. sternocostalis.** See *Triangularis sterni* in Table (Illus. Dict.). **M., Sternohumeral.** See *Pectoralis major* in Table (Illus. Dict.). **M., Sternomastoid.** See *Sternocleidomastoid* in Table (Illus Dict.) **M. subcutaneus colli, M. subcutaneus cervicis.** See *Platysma myoides* in Table (Illus. Dict.). **M. suboccipitalis.** See *Transversus nuchæ* in Table (Illus. Dict.). **M., Subvertebral.** See *M.s, Hyposkeletal.* **M. supraacromio humeralis,** the deltoid muscle. **M , Supraauricular,** the attollens aurem **M., Supraoblique, M , Superior Oblique.** See *Obliquus capitis superioris* (Illus Dict) **M. suprascapularis.** See *Supraspinatus* in Table (Illus. Dict.). **M. suprasemiorbicularis.** See *Orbicularis oris* in Table (Illus Dict). **M supraserratus,** the serratus posticus superiors **M., Sural Triceps.** See *M , Triceps Sural* **M. tarsophalangeus,** in veterinary anatomy a small muscle originating in the tendons of the extensors and attached to the lower end of the os calcis **M., Tensor Fascial, M. tensor fasciæ latæ.** See *Tensor vaginæ femoris* in Table (Illus. Dict). **M.s, Thenar,** the abductor and flexor muscles of the thumb. **M., Thiernesse's,** in veterinary anatomy a head of the epicondylopræphalangeus taking origin from the transverse ligament of the ulna and considered as a distinct muscle **M thyreoadenoideus,** Winslow's name for a fascicle of the inferior constrictor of the pharynx having its point of insertion on the side of the thyroid [illegible] *muscle.* **M. thyreopalatinus.** in Table (Illus Dict) **M.-tonus,** the condition of slight but continued contraction in a muscle which causes the tension peculiar to waking hours **M. trachelocostalis,** in the lower mammals the analog of the sacrolumbar muscle in man **M trachelooccipitalis,** in veterinary anatomy a muscle which flexes the head, corresponding to the rectus capitis anticus major of man. It takes origin from the transverse processes of the third, fourth, and fifth cervical vertebras, and is attached to the body of the sphenoid and the basilar process of the occipital bone **M transversus nasi.** See *Compressor narium* in Table (Illus. Dict) **M., Treitz's** (Wenzel, 1819–1872), the suspensory muscle of the duodenum; a thin, triangular muscle that arises from the left crus of the diaphragm and the connective tissue surrounding the celiac axis, and is inserted into the duodenojejunal flexure **M.s, Triangular,** the scalenus muscles **M., Triceps Sural, M. triceps suræ,** the gastrocnemius and soleus considered as one muscle. **M.s, Tricipital,** muscles having three distinct origins. **M., Trochlear, M. trochlearis,** the superior oblique muscle of the eye. **M. ulnaris externus,** the extensor carpi ulnaris. **M.s of the Ureters, Musculi ureterum,** a bundle of thin fibers from the urinary bladder running between the openings of the ureters. **M., Urethrobulbar,** the accelerator urinæ. **M. Varolii.** See *Stapedius* in Table (Illus. Dict) **M. vastus longus,** in comparative anatomy the analog of the biceps femoris and a portion of the glutæus maximus of man. **M., Vestigial,** one that is rudimentary in man but well developed in the lower animals. **M., Zaglas' Perpendicular External,** the vertical fibers of the tongue, which, decussating with the transverse fibers and the insertions of the geniohyoglossus, curve outward in each half of the tongue.

Muscology (*mus-kol'-o-je*) [*musculus,* moss; λόγος, science]. See *Bryology* (Illus. Dict.).

Musculamin (*mus-ku-la'-min*). A nitrogenous base obtained from muscular tissue by Etard and Vila, 1902.

Muscularity. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. **The** contractile power or tone of a muscle.

Musculin. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 See *Paramyosinogen* (Illus. Dict.).

Musculodermic (*mus-ku-lo durm'-ik*) [μῦς, muscle; δέρμα, skin]. Relating to or supplying both muscles and skin, musculocutaneous.

Musculoelastic (*mus-ku-lo-e-las'-tik*). Muscular and elastic; made up of muscular and elastic tissue.

Musculointestinal (*mus-ku-lo-in-tes'-tin-al*). Relating to the muscles and the intestine

Musculosa (*mus-ku-lo'-sah*). See *Muscularis* (Illus Dict.).

Musculospinal (*mus-ku-lo-spi'-nal*) Relating to or distributed to the muscles and spine

Musculotegumentary (*mus-ku-lo-teg-u-ment'-ar-e*). Affecting both muscles and integument

Musculotonic (*mus-ku-lo ton'-ik*) [μυς, muscle; τόνος, tone] Relating to the tone or contractility of a muscle **M. Center.** See under *Center*

Musculous (*mus'-ku-lus*). Composed of or containing muscular fibers

Musena, Musenna See *Mousseua* (Illus Dict.).

Musennin See *Mousseuin* (Illus. Dict.)

Mushroom. (See Illus Dict.) 2 To flatten out or "upset" upon striking, said of an expansive bullet

Musin (*mu'-sin*) A proprietary cathartic said to be made from tamarinds

Musk (See Illus Dict.) **M., Artificial,** trinitro-ψ-butyltoluene, $(NO_2)_3C_6H\ CH_3\ C(CH_3)_3$, melts at 96–97°, smells intensely like musk Dose, 10 gr. (0 66 gm.) **M., Vegetable,** the seeds of *Hibiscus abelmoschus*, L., used as a stimulant, stomachic, and antispasmodic

Musol (*mu'-sol*). A nostrum recommended as a specific for diabetes, it consists entirely of salol.

Musquash Root (*mus' kwash*). *Cicuta maculata.*

Mustard. (See Illus. Dict.) **M., Flour of,** black and white mustard seeds mixed and pulverized

Mutase (*mu'-tās*). A food preparation rich in proteids said to be made from [illegible] plants. It is used in gastrointestinal [illegible], 1 dessertspoonful (10 c c.) several times daily with food.

Mutation (See Illus Dict.) 2 A sudden variation which oversteps the limits of species and produces new species or sports

Mutism. (See Illus. Dict.) **M., Hysteric,** obstinate and voluntary silence although the vocal organs are uninjured and there is no visible lesion of the cerebral speech-centers.

Muto (*mu'-to*) [L pl *mutones*] The penis.

Myasthenia. (See Illus Dict.) Cf. *Hypotonia* **M., Angiosclerotic Paroxysmal.** Synonym of *Claudication, Charcot's Intermittent* **M gastrica,** atony of the stomach. **M. gravis** [Wilks], **M. g. pseudoparalytica** [Buzzard], **Myasthenic reaction** [Jolly], a singular condition, found after death, clinically resembling bulbar paralysis but without any local lesion. Though there is extreme weakness, there is no muscular atrophy nor fibrillary tremor.

Mycethemia, Mycethæmia (*mi-se-the'-me-ah*). See *Mycohemia* (Illus. Dict.).

Mycetism (*mi'-set izm*) [μύκης, fungus]. Mushroom poisoning. **M., Cerebral,** a form resembling atropin poisoning, with mydriasis, maniacal excitement, cramps in the muscles, and coma, due to ingestion of *Amanita muscaria* and *A. pantherina* **M., Choleriform,** a form marked by cholera nostras and collapse, or by delirium, coma, icterus, and fatty degeneration, due to ingestion of *Amanita phalloides* or a poisonous species of *Helvella.* **M., Intestinal,** the mildest form, occurring as catarrhal enteritis or gastroenteritis, due to ingestion of poisonous species of *Clavaria, Lactarius,* or *Boletus* **M., Muscaric, M. muscarinicus, Muscarinism,** that due to the alkaloid muscarin; it is marked by salivation, increased peristalsis, miosis, and collapse.

Mycetoma. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Fungus foot; Madura foot, Ulus grave, Perikal, Podelcoma, Fish-roe bodies.* **M., Black,** that form of mycetoma in which the fungoid granules are dark-brown or at times quite black. In morphology, color and cultural peculiarities distinguish it at once from the fungus isolated from the white form of the disease. It is not pathologic for animals. The two varieties of fungus do not appear together in the same case. **M., White,** a form of mycetoma in which the granules of the tumors are white or yellowish; they consist of fungoid masses. Vincent describes them as *Mycetue streptothrix.* It grows at body-temperature in nutrient media containing sugar and glycerin, also in vegetable infusions. It is not pathologic to animals.

Mycetophilous (*mi-set-of'-il-us*) [μύκης, fungus; φιλεῖν, to love]. Growing exclusively on fungi. Syn., *Mycophilous.*

Mycinulin. See *Mycoinulin*

Mycoangioneurosis (Vanni) (*mi-ko-an-je-o-nu-ro'-sis*) [μυκος, mucus, ἀγγεῖον, vessel; νεῦρον, nerve]. A neurosis accompanied by a hypersecretion of mucus producing the affection known as mucous colitis.

Mycobacterium (*mi-ko-bak-te'-re-um*) [μύκης, fungus; βακτηρίον, a rod]. A genus of bacteria of the family *Mycobacteriaceæ,* the cells are commonly short, cylindric, sometimes bent and irregularly swollen, clavate or cuneate; y-shaped forms may appear or longer filaments with true branching, or short coccoid elements which may be regarded as gonidia. It includes *Coryneobacterium,* Lehmann and Neumann, and *Sclerothrix,* Metchnikoff. Cf. *Streptothrix.*

Mycocyte (*mi'-ko-sit*). See *Mucocyte.*

Mycodextrin (*mi-ko-deks'-trin*). See *Mycoinulin.*

Mycodomatia (*mi-ko-do-ma'-she-ah*) [μύκης, fungus; δόμος, a chamber]. A name given by A. B. Frank, 1879, to the root-tubercles produced by bacteroids.

Mycofibroma (*mi ko-fi bro'-mah*). See *Mycodesmoid* (Illus. Dict.).

Mycoinulin (*mi-ko-in'-u-lin*) A dextrorotary carbohydrate obtained by Ludwig and Busse from the fungus *Elaphomyces officinalis,* Nees. Syn., *Mycinulin, Mycodextrin; Mykinulin*

Mycomyringitis (*mi-ko mi-rin-ji'-tis*) [μύκης, fungus; μυριγξ, membrane]. Myringitis of mycotic origin, otomycosis

Mycophilous (*mi-kof'-il-us*). See *Mycetophilous.*

Mycopus. See *Mucopus* (Illus Dict.).

Mycosin (*mi'-ko-sin*). See *Chitosan.*

Mycosis. (See Illus. Dict.) **M., Catalytic.** See *Microbiohemia* (Illus Dict.). **M. cutis chronica.** Synonym of *Furunculus orientalis* **M favosa,** favus. **M. mucosina,** a form of mycosis described by Paltauf in man, in which the fungus invaded the body through the intestines and led to abscesses in the lungs, brain, and other organs. **M., Pharyngeal.** See *Pharyngomycosis* (Illus. Dict.). **M. pharyngis leptothricia.** See *Hyperkeratosis lacunaris pharyngis.* **M. trichophytina,** mycosis of the skin due to some species of *Trichophyton.* **M. vaginalis,** intense burning and pruritus of the vagina attended with an acid discharge and blood coloration attributed to the presence of a fungus.

Mycosozin (*mi-ko-so' zin*) See under *Proteids, Defensive* (Illus. Dict.).

Mycoticopeptic (*mi-kot-ik-o-pep'-tik*) [μυκης, fungus; πέψις, digestion]. Mycotic and peptic.

Mycteric (*mik-ter'-ik*) [μυκτηρ, the nose]. Relating to the nasal cavities.

Mycteroxerosis (*mik-ter-o-ze-ro'-sis*) [μυκτηρ, the nose; ξηρός, dry]. Dryness of the nostrils.

Mydriasis. (See Illus. Dict.) **M., Alternating, M., Leaping, M.,** Springing, mydriasis which by normal light and convergence-reaction attacks first one eye and then the other It is due to disorder of the central nervous system.

Mydrin (*mi'-drin*) A combination of the hydrochlorids of ephedrin and homatropin. It is used in 10% solution when evanescent mydriasis is required

Mydrol (*mi'-drol*) Iodomethylpyrazolin, a colorless, bitter powder soluble in water and alcohol. It is used in 5%–10% solution as a mydriatic

Myelen (*mi'-el-en*) An extract of ox-marrow.

Myelinic. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Medullated

Myelinization (*mi-el-in-iz-a'-shun*). The medullation of nerve-fibers.

Myelitis (See Illus. Dict.) **M., Annular, Chronic,** annular sclerosis **M., Anterior Cornual** (Gowers). Synonym of *Paralysis, Acute Atrophic* **M. of the Anterior Horns.** [Seguin.] Acute anterior poliomyelitis **M. atactica,** that marked by motor incoordination and loss of muscle-sense **M., Cavitary,** Joffroy's name for syringomyelitis. **M circumscripta.** See *M., Focal* (Illus. Dict.). **M convulsoria** [A. Hörtel], electric chorea **M. generalis.** See *M., Diffuse* (Illus. Dict.). **M. hyperplastica granulosa.** See *Ostitis fungosa.* **M. segmentalis.** See *M., Transverse* (Illus. Dict.).

Myeloblasts (*mi-el'-o-blasts*) [μυελός, marrow, βλαστος, a germ] Nägeli's term for cells from which myelocytes are formed. They are free from granules, contain no nucleoli, and the chromatin is always present in regular reticular form

Myelocene (*mi-el'-o-sēn*). A preparation of bone-marrow, used as an application in psoriasis, etc

Myelocyst (*mi-el'-o-sist*) [μυελος, marrow; κίστις, bladder]. A cyst springing from the medullary canal.

Myelocytes (See Illus. Dict.) 3. A group of leukocytes derived from bone-marrow, as distinguished from lymphocytes found in the lymphatic glands.

Myelocythemia (*mi-el-o-si-the'-me-ah*) [μυελός, marrow; κυτος, cell, αἷμα, blood]. An excess of myelocytes in the blood.

Myeloganglitis (*mi-el-o-gang-gli'-tis*). A very severe form of cholera believed to be due to ganglitis of the solar plexus and of the hepatic plexus Syn., *Ganglitis medullaris*

Myelolymphangioma (*mi-el-o-lim-fan-je-o'-mah*). Same as *Elephantiasis.*

Myelomenia (*mi-el-o-me'-ne-ah*) [μυελός, marrow; μῆνις, menses] A supposed metastasis of the menstrual blood to the spinal cord.

Myelomeninx (*mi-el-o-me'-ninks*) [μυελός, marrow; μῆνιγξ, membrane]. A spinal membrane.

Myeloneuritis (*mi-el-o-nu-ri'-tis*) Multiple neuritis combined with myelitis

Myelopathia, Myelopathy. (See Illus. Dict.) **M. tropica** [de Meijer], beriberi.

Myelopetal (*mi-el-op'-et-al*) [μυελός, marrow; *petere*, to seek]. Moving toward the myelon; said of nerve-fibers.

Myelopore (*mi'-el-o-pōr*) [μυελός, marrow; πόρος, pore]. An opening into the spinal cord

Myelorrhaphy (*mi-el-or'-af-e*) [μυελός, marrow; ῥαφή, a seam] The suturing of a severed spinal cord.

Myolospasm (*mi'-el-o-spasm*) [μυελός, marrow; σπασμός, spasm]. Spasm of the spinal cord.

Myelosyphilis (*mi-el-o-sif'-il-is*). Syphilis of the spine.

Myelosyphilosis (*mi-el-o-sif-il-o'-sis*). Syringomyelia.

Myelotherapy (*mi-el-o-ther'-ap-e*). The therapeutic use of bone-marrow extracts.

Myelotome (*mi-el'-o-tōm*) [μυελος, marrow; τέμνειν, to cut] An apparatus for making sections of the spinal cord.

Myelotoxic (*mi-el-o-toks'-ik*) [μυελός, marrow; τοξικόν, poison] Characteristic of or pertaining to the substance having toxic action on the cells of bone-marrow

Myelotoxin (*mi-el-o-toks'-in*) A cytotoxin with specific action upon bone-marrow cells.

Myenteron (*mi-en'-ter-on*) [μῦς, muscle; ἔντερον, intestine] The muscular coat of the intestine.

Mygale (*mig'-al-e*) [μυγαλη, the shrew-mouse] A genus of giant spiders belonging to the *Theraphosidæ*, the so-called trap-door, mining, mason, or bird spiders Cf. *Ariana picacaballo* **M. heutzii,** a poisonous species of the southern United States **M. ictera,** Koch, a poisonous species greatly feared in Egypt, where it is called abu-schabat **M. javanica,** a poisonous species of Java **M. klugii,** Koch, a venomous species much dreaded in the dry country of the eastern Andes **M. sumatrensis,** a poisonous species of Sumatra

Mykinulin (*mi-kin'-u-lin*). See *Mycomulin*

Mylabris. (See Illus. Dict.) **M cichorii,** a coleopterous, [illegible] southern Europe, Egypt, Ch[illegible] is called Telifa fly) In China under the name of pan-mao it is the remedy for hydrophobia It has all the properties of cantharis and has been used long in Anglo-Indian practice.

Myocardiograph (*mi-o-kar'-de-o-graf*) [μῦς, muscle; καρδία, heart, γράφειν, to write] An apparatus for recording the movement of the heart muscles

Myocarditis (See Illus. Dict.) **M chronica fibrosa,** atrophy and necrosis of heart muscle due to the obliteration of an artery, usually one of the finer branches of the coronary.

Myocardium (See Illus. Dict.) **M., Fragmentation of,** breaking up of the heart muscle due to abnormal contraction during the death agony It is usually found after sudden death Syn., *Fragmentatio cordis, Myocarditis segmentaria* (Renaut).

Myocellulitis (*mi-o-sel-u-li'-tis*). Simultaneous myositis and cellulitis

Myocephalitis (*mi-o-sef-al-i'-tis*) [μῦς, muscle; κεφαλή, the head] Myositis affecting the muscles of the head.

Myoclonus. (See Illus. Dict.) **M., Disseminated** [Vanlair]. Syn. of *Paramyoclonus multiplex* **M epilepticus,** a malady which, according to Gowers, is most nearly allied to senile chorea, being intermediate between chorea and facial spasm and torticollis. **M fibrillaris multiplex,** Kny's name for myokymia **M. spinalis multiplex** [Lowenfeld]. Syn. of *Paramyoclonus multiplex*

Myocomma. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. One of the mesodermal septa which separate the myotomes from one another Syn., *Myoseptum*

Myoctonin. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. $C_{27}H_{30}N_2O_8 + 5H_2O$. An amorphous alkaloid derived from *Aconite lycoctonum,* Linn. Cf. *Lycaconitin, Lycaconin, Acolytin.*

Myocyte. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 The layer of cytoplasm made up of the myonemes in a protozoon

Myodegeneration (*mi-o-de-jen-ur-a'-shun*). Muscular degeneration

Myoedema, Myoœdema (*mi-o-e-de'-mah*). 1. See *Myoidema* (Illus. Dict.). 2. Edema of the muscles.

Myoepithelial (*mi-o-ep-e-the'-le-al*). 1. Relating to or consisting of muscle and epithelium. 2. Pertaining to myoepithelium.

Myoepithelium (*mi-o-ep-e-the'-le-um*) [μῦς, muscle;

epitheltum]. Muscle-epithelium; **epithelium,** the cells of which possess contractile processes

Myofibrosis (*mi-o fi-bro'-sis*) [μῦς, muscle; *fibrosis*]. Intramuscular fibrosis; an increase of connective tissue not only between the muscle-fasciculi but also between the individual fibrillæ, it is most apt to occur in the ventricles of the heart.

Myogen (*mi'-o-jen*) 1 See *Myosinogen* (Illus. Dict.). 2 A dietetic prepared from blood-serum of cattle.

Myogenous (*mi-oj'-en-us*) [μυς, muscle, γεννάν, to produce] Originating in muscle.

Myogramma (*mi-o gram'-ah*) [μυς, a muscle; γράμμα, a writing]. A mark or tracing upon a muscle. In the pl., *Myogrammata*. See *Inscriptiones tendineæ* (Illus. Dict.).

Myohysterectomy (*mi-o-his-tur-ek'-to-me*) [μυς, muscle, ὑστέρα, uterus, τεμνειν, to cut]. The incomplete removal of the uterus, more or less of the cervix uteri being left and the operation being completed without opening the vagina

Myoideum (*mi-oid'-e-um*) [μυς, muscle, εἶδος, resemblance]. Tissue resembling muscle.

Myoidism (*mi'-oid-izm*) [μυς, muscle; εἶδος, likeness]. Idiomuscular contraction.

Myokymia (*mi-o-ki'-me-ah*) [μῦς, a muscle; κῦμα, a wave] Persistent, widespread, muscular quivering without atrophy or loss of power

Myoma. (See Illus Dict.) **M. lævicellulare,** Ziegler's name for leiomyoma **M. malignum, M. sarcomatodes,** one in which the muscle tissue has been transformed into round and spindle-shaped cells between which there is but a fine connective tissue reticulum **M. striocellulare,** rhabdomyoma. **M. teleangeiectodes,** angiomyoma

Myometrium (*mi-o-me'-tre-um*) [μῦς, muscle; μήτρα, womb]. The uterine muscular structure

Myomohysterectomy (*mi-o-mo-his-ter-ek'-to-me*) [*myoma*, ὑστέρα, uterus; τεμνειν, to cut]. The extirpation of a myomatous uterus

Myoneme (*mi'-o-nēm*) [μῦς, muscle; νῆμα, a thread]. One of the long (1μ), contractile fibrillæ which in the protozoa make up the layer of the cytoplasm called the myocyte. Cf. *Spasmoneme*

Myoneurasthenia (*mi-o-nu-ras-the'-ne-ah*) [μῦς, muscle; νεῦρον, nerve; *a*, priv.; σθένος, strength] Relaxation of the muscles attending neurasthenia.

Myoneure (*mi'-o nūr*) [μῦς, muscle, νεῦρον, nerve]. A motor nerve-cell supplying a muscle.

Myoneuroma (*mi-o-nu-ro'-mah*). Combined myoma and neuroma.

Myopathia, Myopathy. (See Illus Dict.) Syn., *Symptomatic myalgia* 2 A group of disorders characterized by a slow progressive loss of power in muscles, associated with atrophy or hypertrophy of muscles, absence of fibrillar contraction or quantitative electric change (Batten). **M., Duchenne's Early, M., Progressive.** Synonym of *Primary muscular dystrophy.*

Myoperitonitis (*mi-o-per-it-on-i'-tis*). Inflammation of the abdominal muscles combined with peritonitis.

Myophagism (*mi-of'-aj-izm*) [μῦς, muscle; φαγεῖν, to eat]. The wasting away of muscular tissue observed in muscular atrophy.

Myoproteid (*mi-o-pro'-te-id*). A substance found by v Fürth in muscle plasma and differing apparently from the recognized albumins.

Myopsychopathy, Myopsychy (*mi-o-si-kop'-ath-e, mi-o-si'-ke*) [μῦς, muscle; ψυχή, mind; πάθος, disease]. Joffroy's name for myopathies associated with feebleness or defect of mind.

Myopsychoses (*mi-o-si-ko'-sēz*) [μῦς, muscle; ψυχή, mind] Myopathies and neuromuscular affections associated with mental troubles.

Myorrhaphy (*mi-or'-af-e*) [μῦς, muscle; ῥαφή, a seam] The union of the abdominal recti muscles by suture when drawn apart.

Myosalpingitis (*mi-o-sal-pin-ji'-tis*). Hypertrophy of the muscular tissue of the salpinx.

Myosclerosis. (See Illus Dict.) 2 Synonym of *Pseudohypertrophic paralysis.*

Myoserum (*mi-o se'-rum*). Muscle-juice; juice derived from meat submitted to pressure.

Myosinuria (*mi-o-sin u'-re-ah*). The occurrence of myosin in the urine.

Myositis (See Illus Dict.) Cf. *Dermatomyositis.* **M. acuta interstitialis.** See *Monomyositis* **M., Gonorrheal,** inflammation of muscles due to the presence of gonococci; first described by Ware, 1901. **M., Ischemic,** myositis due to prolonged fixation of forearm fractures by any form of bandaging which intercepts circulation through the muscles and nerves of the part; it results in Volkmann's contracture. **M. ossificans progressiva,** a process of ossification attacking one muscle after another. **M ossificans traumatica,** the formation of a mass of bone in a muscle after an injury. **M. rheumatica,** myalgia.

Myospasmia (*mi-o-spaz'-me-ah*) [μυς, muscle; σπασμός, spasm]. Diseases in which spasmodic muscular contraction is a dominant symptom.

Myosuria (*mi-o-su'-re ah*). See *Myosinuria*

Myosynizesis (*mi-o sin-iz-e'-sis*) [μις, muscle; συνίζησις, a falling together] The adhesion of two or more muscles

Myotactic (*mi-o-tak'-tik*) [μις, muscle, *tangere*, to touch]. Relating to the sense of touch in muscles

Myotome. (See Illus Dict.) 3. The muscular tissue of an embryonic metamere.

Myotone (*mi'-o-ton*). See *Myotonia* (Illus Dict.).

Myotonia. (See Illus Dict.) **M. aquisita,** Talma's disease; myotonia developed after injury, overstrain, or as the sequel of disease in one in whom there is absence of heredity.

Myotonic (*mi-o-ton'-ik*). Relating to myotonia. **M. Reaction of Erb.** See under *Reaction.*

Myrcene (*mir' sēn*) $C_{10}H_{16}$ An olefinic terpene occurring in bay oil, boiling at 67°, sp gr 1.4673.

Myricetin (*mi-ris'-et-in*) $C_{15}H_{10}O_8$. A yellow pigment found in the bark of *Myrica nagi*, Thunb; it is probably oxyquercetin.

Myricin. (See Illus Dict.) 2 $C_{16}H_{31}O_2$ $C_{30}H_{61}$, myricyl palmitic ester, a constituent of beeswax 3. Myristicol.

Myricylate (*mi-ris'-il-āt*). A salt of myricyl.

Myringectomy (*mi-rin-jek'-to-me*) See *Myringodectomy* (Illus. Dict.).

Myringitis. (See Illus. Dict.) **M. bullosa,** acute myringitis attended by small, pearly-gray blisters.

Myringodermatitis (*mi-rin-go-dur-mat-i'-tis*) [*myringa*, membrana tympani; δέρμα, the skin]. A form of inflammation in the external layer of the drum membrane with the formation of blebs either below or behind the malleus.

Myringography (*mi-rin-gog'-raf-e*) [*myringa*, drum-membrane; γράφειν, to write]. Registration of the movement of the membrana tympani and of the ossicles.

Myriocarpin (*mi-re o-kar'-pin*). A neutral resinous body obtained from the cucur, *Cucumis myriocarpus*, Naud., of South Africa

Myrmeciasm (*mur-me'-se-azm*) [μύρμηξ, ant]. Formication, myrmeciasis.

Myrmecobious (*mir mek-ob'-e-us*) [μύρμηξ, an ant; βίος, life]. Living on or among ants.

Myrobalanen (*mi-rob-al'-an-en*) See *Myrobalan* (Illus Dict.). Recommended in **diarrhea.** Dose, 15–120 gr. (1–8 gm.) daily.

Myron (*mi'-ron*) [μύρον, any sweet juice exuding from plants]. 1. An unguent. 2. A soft resin.

Myronin (*mi-ro'-nin*). An ointment base said to be a mixture of soap, carnauba wax, and doegling oil.

Myrrholin (*mur'-ol-in*). A solution of equal parts of fatty oil and myrrh used as a vehicle for administration of creasote.

Myrtaceous, Myrtal (*mur-ta'-shus, mir'-tal*). Belonging to or characteristic of the myrtle family.

Myrtiformis (*mur te-form'-is*) [*myrtus*, myrtle; *forma*, form]. See *Depressor alæ nasi* and *Compressor narium* in Table of Muscles (Illus. Dict.)

Myrtillus. (See Illus Dict.) **Extractum Myrtilli Winternitzi.** See under *Vaccinium myrtillus*, L.

Mytilotoxicon (*mit-il-o-toks'-ik-on*) [μυτίλος, mussel; τοξικόν, poison]. A general name for the active agent in mussel-poisoning.

Mytilotoxism (*mit-il-o-toks'-izm*). Mussel-poisoning

Myxasthenia (*miks-as-the'-ne-ah*) [μύξα, mucus; ἀσθένεια, want of strength]. Overend's term for overdryness of the mucosa or impairment of the power to secrete mucus.

Myxochondrofibrosarcoma (*miks-o-kon-dro-fi-bro-sar-ko'-mah*). A myxochondroma containing fibrous and sarcomatous elements.

Myxococcidium stegomyiæ. The provisional name for the hematobious parasite of yellow fever

Myxocystoma (*miks-o-sist-o'-mah*). A cystoma containing mucous elements.

Myxodermia (*miks-o-dur'-me-ah*) [μύξα, mucus; δέρμα, skin]. Softening of the skin.

Myxofibrosarcoma (*miks-o-fi-bro-sar-ko'-mah*). A tumor made up of myxomatous, sarcomatous, and fibromatous elements.

Myxoidedema (*miks-oid-e-de'-mah*). A severe form of influenza, grip.

Myxolipoma. (See Illus. Dict.) **M. teleangeiectodes in capsulatum renis utriusque.** See *Struma lipomatodes aberrata renis* (Illus Dict.).

Myxoma. (See Illus Dict.) Syn, *Collonema*. **M., Cystic, M., Cystoid,** one containing parts so fluid as to resemble cysts. **M., Hyaline,** a translucent form consisting almost wholly of mucous tissue **M. lipomatodes renis, M. renis.** See *Struma lipomatodes aberrata renis* (Grawitz) (Illus Dict.). **M., Medullary,** one containing many cells and presenting a white, opaque, pith-like appearance **M. multiplex chorii,** a hydatid mole. **M. teleangeiectodes, M., Telangiectatic, M., Vascular,** a myxoma characterized by a highly vascular structure.

Myxomycetous (*miks-o-mi-se'-tus*). Relating to the *Myxomycetes* or slime molds

Myxoneurosis (*miks-o-nu-ro'-sis*) [μύξα, mucus; νεῦρον, nerve]. A neurosis which as a functional disturbance causes an abnormal secretion of mucus **M. intestinalis membranacea,** intestinal catarrh combined with secretion of mucus of nervous origin.

Myxopapilloma (*miks o-pap-il-o'-mah*) Papilloma with mucous elements

Myxopod (*miks'-o-pod*) [μύξα, mucus; ποῦς, a foot]. A protozoan furnished with confluent pseudopodia; *e. g., Byomyxa; Gromia.*

N

Nabit (*na'-bit*). Pulverized white sugar

Nabothian (*nah-bo'-the-an*) Described by or named from Martin Naboth, a Saxon anatomist (1675–1721).

Nacra (*na'-krah*) See *Nakra* (Illus. Dict.).

Naftalan (*naf'-tal-an*). An antiseptic, deodorant substance consisting chiefly (97%) of a peculiar naphtha from Russia purified and mixed with 3% of hard soap. It melts at 70° C., is soluble in ether, chloroform, or fats, insoluble in water, alcohol, or glycerin It is used in treatment of skin-diseases, burns, ulcers, and rheumatism.

Nagana, N'gana, Nygana (*nag-ah'-nah*) [African]. Tsetse-fly disease, a form of trypanosomiasis transmitted by *Glossina morsitans*, the zimb or tsetse fly of Africa See *Trypanosomiasis.*

Nag-kassar. The East Indian name for the aromatic flower-buds of *Ochrocarpus longifolius*, Benth and Hook., which are used as an astringent. Syn., *Punnga; Tamra naghe-sur.*

Naja (*na'-jah*) [*nova*, the Ceylon name]. 1. A genus of serpents of the family *Elapidæ*. 2. A homeopathic preparation of cobra venom. **N. tripudians,** the cobra (*q. v.*).

Nandinin (*nan'-din-in*). $C_{15}H_{12}NO_4$. An alkaloid contained in the root-bark of nanten, *Nandina domestica*, Thunb., a berberaceous tree of Japan.

Nannari, Nannary (*nan'-ar-e*). The root of *Hemidesmus indicus*, R. Br., an East Indian asclepiad. It is stomachic and used as a substitute for sarsaparilla.

Nanocephalus (*nan-o-sef'-al-us*) [νᾶνος, dwarf; κεφαλή, head]. A fetus with a dwarfed head.

Nanous (*nan'-us*) [νᾶνος, dwarf]. Dwarfed, stunted.

Napha (*na'-fah*) [L.] Orange blossoms

Naphtha. (See Illus Dict.) **N., Coal-tar,** benzene. **N., Petroleum,** benzin. **N.-salicyn,** a disinfecting solution said to contain salicylic acid, naphthol, and borax. **N., Shale,** ligroin **N. vitrioli,** ethylic ether **N., Wood,** methyl alcohol

Naphthalin, Naphthalinum. (See Illus Dict.) **N. Benzoate,** a mixture of naphthalin and benzoic acid. Syn, *Benzonaphthalin.*

Naphthalol, Naphthosalol (*naf'-thal-ol, naf tho-sa'-lol*) See *Betol* (Illus. Dict.)

Naphthocresol (*naf-tho-kre'-sol*). A brown, tarry, antiseptic liquid, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol; used as creolin.

Naphthoformin (*naf-tho-form'-in*). A condensation-product of α- or β-naphthol, formaldehyd, and ammonia. It is used as an application in skin diseases

Naphthol. (See Illus. Dict.) **N.antipyrin.** See *Naphthopyrin.* **N.-aristol.** See *Diiodobetanaphthol.* **β-N. Benzoate.** See *Benzonaphthol* (Illus Dict.). **N.-bismuth.** See *Bismuth β-naphtholate.* **β-N. Carbonate,** $CO(OC_{10}H_7)_2$, a dinaphthyl ester of carbonic acid obtained by the action of phosgene on β-naphthol sodium. It occurs as shining colorless scales insoluble in water, melting at 176° C. It is used as an intestinal antiseptic. **N. Diiodid.** Same as *Diiodobetanaphthol.* **N.-eucalyptol,** a compound of α- or β-naphthol and eucalyptol; it is used as a surgical antiseptic. **β-N. Lactate,** lactol **N.monosulfonate of calcium.** See *Asaprol* (Illus. Dict.). **β-N.**

Salicylate. See *Betol* (Illus. Dict.). **N.sodium.** See *Microcidin* (Illus. Dict.).

Naphtholate (*naf'-thol-at*). A naphthol compound in which a base replaces the hydrogen atom in the hydroxyl.

Naphtholism (*naf'-thol-izm*). Poisoning from continued external application of naphthol; it is marked by nephritis, hematuria, and eclampsia

Naphtholum (*naf'-thol-um*) β-Naphthol.

Naphthopyrin (*naf-tho-pi'-rin*). A molecular compound obtained by the prolonged trituration of β-naphthol with twice its weight of antipyrin.

Naphthoresorcin (*naf-tho-res-or'-sin*). Transparent crystals, melting at 124° C, obtained by heating dioxynaphthalinsulfonic acid with dilute inorganic acids

Naphthosalol (*naf-tho-sal' lol*) See *Betol* (Illus. Dict.)

Naphthoxol (*naf-thoks'-ol*). An antiseptic fluid said to consist of a mixture of a 3% solution of hydrogen peroxid, 32%–38% alcohol, and 2% naphthol.

Naphthoyl (*naf'-tho-il*) $C_{11}H_7O$ or $C_{10}H_7CO$ The univalent radicle of naphthoic acid

Naphthyl (*naf'-thil*). $C_{10}H_7$. The radicle of naphthalene.

Narcein. (See Illus Dict.) **N. Hydrochlorid,** $C_{23}H_{29}NO_9 . HCl + 2H_2O$, an acid substance forming colorless needles freely soluble in water and alcohol. It is used as a hypnotic in doses of ½–3 gr (0.01–0.2 gm). **N. Meconate,** $C_{28}H_{29}NO_9 . C_7H_4O_7$, yellow crystals soluble in water It is used as a sedative Subcutaneous dose, ⅛–¾ gr. (0.006–0.025 gm) **N. Sodium and Sodium Salicylate.** See *Antispasmin* **N. Valerianate,** $C_{23}H_{29}NO_9 \ C_5H_{10}O_2$, a greenish-white unstable powder soluble in alcohol or hot water; decomposes on exposure. It is used as a sedative in mania, hysteria, etc.

Narcomania. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Insanity from use of narcotics 3 A morbid craving for narcotics.

Narcomaniac (*nar-ko-ma'-ne-ak*). One affected with narcomania

Narcosis. (See Illus Dict) **N, Medullary,** anesthesia by cocainization of the spinal cord. See *Anesthesia, Corning-Bier Method.*

Narcoticoacrid, Narcoticoirrirant (*nar-kot-ik-o-ak'-rid, nar-kot-ik-o-ir'-it-ant*) See *Acronarcotic.*

Narcotize (*nar'-kot-iz*). To bring under the influence of a narcotic.

Nardostachys (*nar-do-stak'-is*) [νάρδος, spikenard; στάχυς, an ear of corn] A genus of plants of the order *Valerianeæ*, consisting of a single species. **N. jatamansi,** D C, found in Nepal and Bengal and supposed to be the nard of the ancients. The rhizome and root, jatamansi root, are antispasmodic and antihysteric, and are also used in making fragrant salves.

Nargol (*nar'-gol*). Silver nucleate; S nucleid, a compound of nucleinic acid and silver oxid containing 10% of the latter; it causes blanching of the conjunctiva.

Naringenin (*nar-in'-jen-in*). $C_{17}H_{14}O_6$ A dissociation product of naringin

Narinjin (*na-rin . . . narinji*, the orange]. $C_{23}H_{26}O_{12} + 4H_2O$, or $C_{23}H_{28}O_{12} + 5H_2O$. A glucosid isolated by de Vrij in 1857 from the blossoms of *Citrus decumana*, L., the grape-fruit or pomelo tree. It occurs in bitter, rhombic, yellow prisms or crystalline masses, soluble in boiling water or hot alcohol, insoluble in ether, chloroform, or benzol.

Narry (*nar'-e*) [Mongolian]. Alcoholic gastritis.

Nasaroff's Phenomenon. The gradually decreasing differences between the rectal temperatures taken before and after cold baths, observed in animals, especially dogs.

Nasoantral (*na-so-an'-tral*). Relating to the nose and the maxillary antrum.

Nasoantritis (*na-so-an-tri'-tis*). Rhinitis combined with inflammation of the antrum of Highmore

Nasoaural (*na-so-aw'-ral*). Relating to the nose and ear.

Nasobuccal (*na-so-buk'-al*). Relating to the nose and cheek

Nasobuccopharyngeal (*na-so-buk-o-far-in'-je-al*). Relating to the nose, cheek, and pharynx.

Nasociliary (*na-so-sil'-e-a-re*). Applied to a nerve distributed to the nose and the ciliary body.

Nasomalar (*na-so-ma'-lar*). Relating to the nose and the malar bone.

Nasomanometer (*na-so-man-om'-et-ur*). A manometer supplied with tubes to introduce liquid into the nostrils in order to test the permeability of the nose.

Nasooccipital (*na-so-ok-sip'-it-al*). Pertaining to the nose and the occiput.

Nasopalpebral (*na-so pal'-pe-bral*). Relating to the nose and the eyelids.

Nasorostral (*na so-ros'-tral*) Relating to the rostrum of the nose.

Nasoscope (*na-zo'-skōp*). A rhinoscope.

Nasoseptitis, Nasosæptitis (*na-so-sep-ti'-tis*) [*nasus*, nose; *sæptum*, septum]. Inflammation of the nasal septa.

Nasoturbinal (*na-so-tur' bin-al*). Relating to the nose and the turbinal bones.

Nasrol (*nas'-rol*). Sodium sulfocaffeate. See *Symphorol.*

Nasute. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 Keen of scent.

Nata, Natta (*na'-tah, nat'-ah*) See *Nasta* (Illus. Dict).

Natrin (*nat'-rin*). An alkaloid isolated from *Solanum tomatillo*, Phil Syn, *Withemingin.*

Natrix (*na'-triks*). The name in Chili for the bitter plants *Solanum crispum*, R et P., *S gayanum*, Phil., and *S. tomatillo*, Phil, which are used in scarlet fever, typhus, measles, etc

Natto (*nat'-o*). A Japanese dish, fermented soja beans

Nauclein (*naw'-kle-in*). See *Catechin* (Illus. Dict.)

Nauheim Treatment. See under *Treatment.*

Nausea. (See Illus Dict) **N., Creatic, N., Kreatic,** morbid aversion to eating animal food.

Nausia, Nausiasis (*naw'-se-ah, naw se-a'-sis*). See *Nausea.*

Nausiosis (*naw-se o' sis*). 1 Nausea. 2. A venous hemorrhage in which the flow is discharged by jets.

Navel. (See Illus. Dict.) **N., Membranous,** in the fetus the borders of the imperfectly united abdominal plates surrounding the umbilical vesicle. **N., Vascular,** a cicatrix in the center of the navel after the cord has fallen off, corresponding to the junction of the three umbilical vessels.

Naviculare (*na-vik-u-la'-re*) [*navicula*, a small vessel]. The scaphoid bone.

Naviculartritis (*na-vik-u-lar-thri'-tis*). In veterinary practice inflammation of the navicular bone and contiguous tissues resulting in incomplete extension of the joint, tumefaction of the hoof, and pain.

Naviculocuboid (*na-vik-u-lo-ku'-boid*). Relating to the scaphoid and the cuboid bones

Naviculocuneiform (*na-vik u-lo-ku-ne'-e-form*). Relating to the scaphoid and cuneiform bones.

Neb [AS.] A horny plate on the bill of young birds for breaking the egg-shell; it also occurs on the embryos of turtles, tortoises, crocodiles, alligators, and monotremes.

Neck. (See Illus. Dict.) **N, Cephalic,** Wilder's name for the constricted, neck-like region lying between the quadrigeminum and the thalami. Syn., *Isthmus prosencephali.* **N., Madelung's,** "Made-

lung's Fetthals." Diffuse lipoma of the neck. **N.-sweetbread,** the thymus of the calf.

Necremia, Necræmia (*nek-re'-me-ah*) [νεκρός, dead; αἷμα, blood]. Death of the blood; a condition marked by loss of vitality in the corpuscles and a tendency not to run together.

Necrocystosis (*nek-ro-sis-to'-sis*) [νεκρός, dead; κύτος, cell]. Death or loss of vitality of the cells.

Necrologist (*nek-rol'-o-jist*) [νεκρός, dead; λόγος, science]. One skilled in necrology.

Necrophilia. (See Illus Dict.) 2. A longing for death.

Necrophilous (*nek-rof'-il-us*) Subsisting on dead matter.

Necrosadism (*nek-ro-sad'-izm*) [νεκρός, dead; *sadism*]. See *Necrophilism* (Illus. Dict.).

Necrosis. (See Illus Dict.) **N., Endoglobular,** of Maragliano and Castellino, the degenerative decoloration of erythrocytes; giving rise to shadow corpuscles, "phantoms," or achromacytes (*q. v.*) **N., Fat,** a type of necrosis following fatty degeneration, reducing the entire structure to a fatty emulsion. **N. infantilis,** cancrum oris. **N., Maragliano's.** See *N., Endoglobular.*

Necrospermia (*nek-ro-spurm'-e-ah*) [νεκρός, dead; σπέρμα, seed]. A form of impotence due to loss of motility in the spermatozoa

Nectandra. (See Illus. Dict.) **N. cymbarum,** N. ab E, Pao sassafras, Orinoca anise, a large tree of Brazil, the root of which is roborant; the balsamic oil from the bark is tonic, antispasmodic, diuretic, emmenagog, and diaphoretic, and is also applied to ulcers. **N. pichury-major,** Nees et Mart., and **N. pichury-minor,** Nees et Mart., species of Brazil. The seeds, great and small pichury beans, are used in diarrhea and dysentery; they contain fat, an ethereal oil, and safrol

Nectareous (*nek-ta'-re-us*) [νέκταρ, nectar]. Agreeable to the taste.

Nectrianin (*nek-tri-an'-in*). A cancer remedy said to be an extractive of the fungus *Nectria ditissima*, Tul., growing upon old trees.

Nedyia (*ned-i'-e-ah*) [νῆδυια] The abdominal viscera.

Nedys (*ned'-is*) [νῆδυς]. 1. The stomach and bowels. 2. The uterus.

Nefrens (*ne'-frenz*) [*ne*, not; *frendere*, to gnash the teeth]. Without teeth; edentate. In the pl., *nefrendes*, toothless people, whether nurslings or aged persons

Negrito Palm (*ne-gre'-to*). See *Phytelephas macrocarpa.*

Nematode. (See Illus Dict.) 2. Altmann's term for the threads formed by a serial arrangement of the granules of protoplasm

Nemesia (*ne-me'-se-ah*) [*Nemesis*, the goddess of justice]. A genus of spiders of the family *Theraphosidæ*, containing the giant trap-door, bird, mason, or mining spiders.

Nemomena (*nem-o-me'-nah*) [νεμεσθαι, to devour, to spread]. Perforating ulcers.

Neoarsycodil (*ne-o-ar-sik'-o-dil*). Sodium methyl arsenite. It is used in tuberculosis Dose, ½–1½ gr. (0.02–0.1 gm.) for 5 days, then stop for 5 days

Neoblast (*ne'-o-blast*). See *Parablast* (Illus Dict.).

Neodermin (*ne-o-dur'-min*). An ointment containing difluordiphenyl; used on burns and ulcerated surfaces.

Neodymium (*ne-o-dim'-e-um*) [νεος, new; διδυμος, a twin]. According to Welsbach, a decomposition product of didymium forming red salts.

Neoformation (*ne-o-form-a'-shun*). See *Neoplasm* (Illus. Dict.)

Neogenesis (*ne-o-jen'-e-sis*) [νέος, new; γεννᾶν, to produce]. Regeneration of tissues. Cf. *Anagennesis* (Illus. Dict.).

Neogenetic (*ne-o-jen-et'-ik*). Relating to neogenesis.

Neogenic (*ne-o-jen'-ik*). Productive of new growth. **N. Zone.** See under *Zone.*

Neologism (*ne-ol'-o-jizm*) [νέος, new; λόγος, science]. The utterance of meaningless words by the insane

Neon (*ne'-on*) [νέος, new] A gaseous element discovered by Ramsay and Travers associated with liquid argon. At. wt. 22.

Neonatal (*ne-o-na'-tal*) [νέος, new; *nasci*, to be born]. Relating to the newborn.

Neossidin (*ne-os'-id-in*). The hyalin obtained from neossin.

Nephelium (*nef-e'-le-um*) [νεφέλη, a cloud]. A genus of *Sapindaceæ.* **N. lappaceum,** L., a species of Malaya and some parts of China. The seeds furnish Rambutan tallow, the solid stearin of which is chiefly the glycerid of arachic acid (arachin); a little olein is also present

Nephremia, Nephræmia (*nef-re'-me-ah*) [νεφρος, kidney; αἷμα, blood] Renal congestion.

Nephridium. (See Illus. Dict.) 3 The suprarenal capsule

Nephrin, Nephrina (*nef'-rin, nef-ri' nah*) [νεφρός, the kidney]. See *Cystin* (Illus. Dict.)

Nephritids, Nephritides (*nef-rit'-ids, nef-rit'-id-ēz*) [pl. of *nephritis*] Morbid conditions of the skin due to disorder of the kidneys

Nephritis. (See Illus Dict.) **N. caseosa.** See *Nephrophthisis* (Illus Dict.). **N., Ether-,** a condition of the kidneys observed in cases of death from inhalation of ether. **N. gravidarum.** See *N., Puerperal* (Illus. Dict.) **N., Lancereaux's Interstitial,** interstitial nephritis due to rheumatism **N., Scarlatinal,** acute nephritis resulting from scarlet fever **N., Suppurative,** circumscribed or more diffuse nephritis with formation of abscess, due to trauma, metastatic emboli, or other causes. **N., Tubal,** inflammation of the renal tubes. **N., Typhoid.** See *Nephrotyphus* (Illus Dict.) **N. uratica,** gouty kidney, partial or more diffuse interstitial nephritis in arthritic subjects due to deposition of urates.

Nephrocystanastomosis (*nef-ro-sist-an-as-to-mo'-sis*) [νεφρος, kidney; κιστις, bladder; ἀναστομωσις, an opening]. The surgical formation of an opening between the kidney and the urinary bladder

Nephroerysipelas (*nef-ro-er-is-ip'-el-as*). Simultaneous erysipelas and nephritis

Nephrogenic (*nef-ro-jen' ik*) [νεφρός, kidney; γεννᾶν, to produce]. Of renal origin; nephrogenous.

Nephrohemia (*nef-ro-he'-me ah*) See *Nephremia.*

Nephrologist (*nef-rol'-o-jist*) [νεφρός, kidney; λόγος, science]. A specialist in renal diseases

Nephrolysin (*nef-rol'-is-in*) [νεφρός, kidney; λύειν, to loose] Lindemann's term for a cytolysin (*q. v.*) produced by inoculation with renal cells

Nephrolytic (*nef-ro-lit'-ik*). Relating to nephrolysin.

Nephromegaly (*nef-ro-meg'-al-e*). See *Nephromegalia* (Illus. Dict.).

Nephrosis (*nef-ro'-sis*) [νεφρός, kidney]. Any renal disease.

Nephrospasis (*nef-ro-spa'-sis*) [νεφρός, kidney; σπᾶν, to draw] Extreme renal mobility in which the organ hangs by its pedicle, thus straining the contained vessels and nerves.

Nephrostome, Nephrostoma (*nef'-ros-tōm, -to'-mah*) [νεφρός, kidney; στόμα, mouth]. The internal mouth of a Wolffian tubule.

Nephrostomy (*nef-ros'-to-me*) [νεφρός, kidney; στόμα, mouth]. The formation of a fistula leading to the pelvis of the kidney.

Nephrotoxin (*nef-ro-toks'-in*) [νεφρός, kidney; τοξικόν, poison]. A cytotoxin found by E Metchnikoff in the kidney. Cf. *Hemotoxin*, *Hepatotoxin*, *Leukotoxin*, *Neurotoxin*, *Spermatoxin*, *Trichotoxin*.

Nephrotuberculosis (*nef-ro-tu-ber-ku-lo'-sis*) See *Nephrophthisis* (Illus Dict.)

Nephroureterectomy (*nef-ro-u-re-tur-ek'-to-me*) [νεφρός, the kidney, οὐρητήρ, ureter, ἐκτομή, excision]. The excision of the kidney and whole ureter at one operation.

Nephrozymase (*nef-ro-zi'-māz*). See *Nephrozymose* (Illus. Dict).

Nephrozymosis (*nef-ro zi-mo'-zis*) [νεφρος, the kidney; ζύμη, leaven] The condition due to or favoring zymotic disease of the kidney

Nephrus (*nef'-rus*) [νεφρος]. The kidney

Nephrydrops, Nephrydrosis (*nef'-rid-rops, nef-rid-ro'-sis*) [νεφρός, the kidney, ὑδωρ, water] See *Hydronephrosis* (Illus Dict.). **N., Subcapsular,** a large collection of urine between the kidney and its capsule

Nephrydrotic (*nef-rid-rot'-ik*) Relating to nephrydrosis.

Neptunea (*nup-tu'-ne-ah*) [*Neptune*, god of the ocean]. A genus of leguminous plants of the tropics **N. oleracea**, Lour , the leaves, which are used as food, are diuretic and stomachic

Nerianthin, Neriantin (*ne re-an'-thin, -tin*) A crystalline glucosid obtained from the leaves of *Nerium oleander*, L

Nerin (*ne'-ri-in*). A glucosid found by Schmiedeberg in leaves of *Nerium oleander*, L., apparently identical with digitalein It is used as a heart stimulant and tonic

Neriodorein (*ne re-o do'-re-in*). Same as *Nerin*

Neriodorin (*ne-re-od'-or-in*) Same as *Oleandrin*

Nerium. (See Illus Dict) **N. oleander**, L , a species of southern Europe and Asia The leaves and bark are used externally on snake-bites and as an insecticide; internally in epilepsy An alcoholic extract of the root is recommended in heart disease. Dose, ¾ gr. (0.05 gm).

Nerolin (*ne'-rol-in*). An artificial compound said to be the ethei ethyl of β naphth [illegible] crystalline powder soluble in [illegible] almost insoluble in water. It is used as a substitute for oil of neroli in soap-making

Neronian (*ne ro'-ne-an*) [*Nero*, an emperor of Rome]. Cruel, brutal; applied to excessive venesection.

Nerve, Nervus. (See Illus Dict) **Nervi accelerantes cordis** See *Fibers, Accelerating* **N , Accessispinal, N. accessorii willisii, N , Accessory** (of Willis). See *Spinal Accessory* in Table (Illus Dict) **N acusticus,** the auditory nerve **N. ambulatorius,** the vagus **Nervi ampullares,** branches of the vestibular nerve distributed to the ampullas of the semicircular canals **N., Andersch's.** See *Tympanic* (*Jacobson's nerve*) in Table (Illus. Dict.). **N., Arnold's Recurrent,** a sensory branch of the ophthalmic division of the trigeminus that anastomoses with the trochlear nerve and is distributed to the tentorium cerebelli and the posterior part of the falx cerebri. **N., Arthral.** See *Articular* in Table (Illus. Dict.) **N. aschianus,** the first cervical nerve. **N. auricularis posterior superficialis.** See *Mastoid* (1) in Table (Illus. Dict) **N. auricularis profundus,** the posterior auricular nerve. **N., Axillary.** See *Circumflex* in Table (Illus Dict). **N., Bell's Respiratory,** the long thoracic nerve. **N. bigeminus, N. biradiatus,** the second sacral nerve. **N.-bulb.** See *End-bud* and *Motorial end-plate* (Illus. Dict.). **N.-b., Terminal.** See *Krause's Corpuscles* (Illus. Dict). **N.s, Bulbous,** amputation neuromata, round growths, which form on the divided extremities of the nerves in the stumps left after amputation. **N. coracobrachialis.** See *Musculocutaneous* (of the arm) in Table (Illus. Dict.). **N. crotaphitocbuccinatorius,** the masticatory nerve. **N. cruralis internus, N. cruralis posterior,** the obturator nerve **N. cubitalis,** the ulnar nerve. **N.-cyclone,** a nervous crisis, as in tabes. **N., Eighth Cranial, N s, Eighth Pair of.** 1. The auditory nerve [Sömmerring] 2 The glossopharyngeal, vagus, and accessory spinal, regarded as one [Willis]. **N.-elements, Doctrine of the Individuality of.** See under *Neuron*. **N.s, Eleventh Pair of** [Sömmerring], **N., Eleventh Cranial.** See *Spinal Accessory* in Table (Illus Dict) **Nervi erigentes,** excitor or vasodilator nerves of the penis, derived from the first and second and sometimes from the third sacral nerves. They have their origin in the sexual center of the spinal cord **N., Esodic,** an afferent or centripetal nerve. **N., Exodic,** an efferent or centrifugal nerve. **N , External Motor** (of the eye) See *Abducens* in Table (Illus Dict) **N facialis tertius,** the inferior maxillary nerve **N., Femorocutaneous,** the external cutaneous nerve of the thigh **N., Femorogenital.** See *Genitocrural* in Table (Illus. Dict). **N., Fifth,** the trigeminal. **N.-force** (of Cullen) See *Force, Animal* **N -force** (of Drake). See *Neurocity* (Illus. Dict.) **N., Fourth,** the trochlear nerve **N., Furcal,** the fourth lumbar nerve. **N., Galen's,** a small branch of the superior laryngeal nerve that passes along the posterior surface of the cricoarytenoideus posticus and anastomoses with the ascending branch of the inferior laryngeal nerve. **N., Ilioscrotal.** See *Ilioinguinal* in Table (Illus. Dict). **N., Infragluteal.** See *Gluteal, Inferior*, in Table (Illus Dict) **N., Infraoccipital.** See *Cervical, First* (anterior division) in Table (Illus Dict) **N., Inhibitory,** any one the stimulation of which lessens the activity of an organ. **N.s, Innominate,** the fifth pair of cranial nerves. **N.s, Intervertebral.** See *N's, Spinal* (Illus Dict) **N., Ischiadic,** the great sciatic nerve **N., Krause's,** the ulnar collateral branch of the musculospiral nerve that descends along with the ulnar nerve and enters the lower short fibers of the inner head of the triceps **N. labialis.** See *Mental* in Table (Illus Dict) **N , Lingual** (of the eighth pair) See *Glossopharyngeal* in Table (Illus Dict) **N., Lingual Median, N., Lingual Motor.** See *Hypoglossal* in Table (Illus. Dict) **N loquens, N. myoglossus,** the hypoglossal nerve. **N. masticatorius, N., Masticatory,** originates chiefly in the motor nucleus in the pons, but receives an accession of fibers from a nucleus lying beneath and lateral to the mesocele It innervates the muscles of mastication **N., Ninth** 1 Of Willis, the hypoglossal nerve. 2 Of Sömmerring, the glossopharyngeal nerve. **N. oaricus externus, N. oaricus superior.** See *Nerve, Dorsal* (of the penis). **N. oaricus inferior, N oaricus internus,** the perineal nerve **N. orbitalis, N orbitarius,** the temporomalar nerve. **N. perforans brachii, N. perforans casserii,** the musculocutaneous nerve of the arm **N., Peroneal,** the external popliteal nerve. **N., Peroneal, Communicating,** a branch of the external popliteal generally uniting with the short saphenous nerve, but at times it extends down the leg to the heel. **N.-principle of Cullen.** See *Force, Animal*. **N.-process,** the axis-cylinder process of a neuron. It is the first outgrowth of the neuroblast. **N., Pudendal, Inferior,** a branch of the lesser sciatic nerve distributed to the front and external part of the scrotum and peri-

neum. **N.-regeneration,** neuranagenesis. **N.s, Renal, branches** of the renal plexus following the distribution of the renal artery. **N., Sappey's,** the mylohyoid nerve. **N., Second,** the optic nerve. **N., Sensory.** Same as *N., Afferent* (Illus. Dict.). **N., Seventh.** See *Facial* in Table (Illus. Dict.). **N., Sixth, N., Sixth Cranial.** See *Abducens* in Table (Illus. Dict.). **N., Sixth Sacral,** the coccygeal nerve. **N., Spiral.** See *Musculospiral* in Table (Illus. Dict.). **N spiralis,** the radial nerve. **N.s, Sternal,** descending cutaneous divisions of the third and fourth cervical nerves. **N., Subclavian,** a branch of the brachial plexus which supplies the infraclavius muscle. **N., Subcostal,** the intercostal nerve **N., Sublingual,** a division of the lingual nerve distributed to the sublingual gland **N., Submaxillary,** the inframaxillary nerve. **N., Suboccipital,** the anterior division of the first cervical nerve **N., Supragluteal,** the superior gluteal muscle. **N., Suprapubic,** the genitocrural nerve. **N., Tenth, N., Tenth Cranial,** the vagus nerve. **N., Third, N, Third Cranial,** the motor oculi. **N.s, Thyroid,** branches of the middle cervical ganglion distributed to the thyroid **N., Tiedemann's,** a plexus of delicate nerve-fibers derived from the ciliary nerves, and surrounding the central artery of the retina. **N.-tree,** a neurodendron. **N., Trisplanchnic,** the system of sympathetic nerves. **N., Twelfth Cranial,** the hypoglossal nerve. **N., Tympanichordal.** See *Chorda tympani* (Illus. Dict.). **N.-unit,** a neuron.

Nervimotility (*nur-vi-mo-til'-it-e*). Capability of nerve motion.

Nervitone (*nur'-vit-ōn*). A proprietary remedy said to be a mixture of iron, phosphorus, asafetida, jumbul, and nux vomica.

Nervosanguine (*nur-vo-san'-gwin*). Applied to temperaments which are nervous and sanguine.

Nervosine (*nur'-vo-sēn*). A remedy for hysteria said to consist of reduced iron 0.025%, with valerian, orange-peel, angelica, and licorice extract

Nervosity (*nur-vos'-it-e*). Excessive nervousness.

Nervotabes, Peripheral. Déjérine's name for a disturbance of a perfectly intact spinal cord presenting clinically the appearance of tabes; due to parenchymatous neuritis of the cutaneous nerves

Nervous. (See Illus. Dict.) **N. Liquor,** a term used by Richard Mead for the luminiferous ether, a universal electric matter

Nervuration (*nur-vu-ra'-shun*) The distribution of the nervures in the wing of an insect.

Nest. (See Illus Dict) **N s, Brunn's Epithelial,** branched or solid groups of flat epithelial cells occurring in all normal ureters.

Net. (See Illus. Dict) **N.-knots.** See *Neurosomes.*

Nettleship's Dots. Minute white dots scattered in considerable numbers between the macula and periphery of the retina; they are associated with pigment changes and night blindness and occur in several members of the [illegible]

Network. (See Illus. Dict) **N., Purkinje's,** that formed by Purkinje's fibers **N. of Terminal Bars,** the reticulum formed by the terminal bars on the free surface of many epithelia.

Neu (*nu*) See *Neurilemma* (Illus Dict).

Neuralgia. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn, *Desmalgia; Desmatalgia.* See *Signs, Seeligmuller's, Trousseau's.* **N., Brachial,** that affecting one or more branches of the brachial plexus. **N., Cervicooccipital,** that of the ascending branches of the cervical plexus, the great occipital or posterior division of the second spinal nerve. **N., Crural,** that of the anterior crural nerve. **N. hypogastrica, enteralgia** confined to the lowest portion of the intestines. **N., Intercostal.** 1. That which precedes, accompanies, or follows an attack of zona. It is acute, unilateral, and follows the course of a nerve. 2. The stitch in the side which often comes on in healthy children after running. **N., Lumboabdominal,** surface pain confined to a very sensitive intercostal region **N., Metatarsal,** that of the metatarsal region, probably due to flat-foot. Also called *Morton's neuralgia* and *plantar neuralgia.* **N., Morton's, N., Plantar.** See *N., Metatarsal.* **N., Sciatic,** that of the great sciatic nerve or some of its branches **N., Supraorbital,** that affecting the supraorbital nerve or its branches. **N., Trifacial, N., Trigeminal,** that affecting the trigeminal nerve

Neuralgin (*nu-ral'-jin*). A proprietary antipyretic said to consist of a mixture of antifebrin, sodium salicylate, and caffein. Dose, 8–45 gr (0 5–3 gm)

Neuralward (*nu'-ral-ward*). See *Neurad* (Illus. Dict).

Neurarteria (*nu-rar-te'-re-ah*) [νεῦρον, nerve; ἀρτηρία, artery] A blending of the smallest nerves and arteries

Neurasthenia. (See Illus Dict) See *Signs, Esbeh's, Stiller's, Rosenbach's* (2). **N., Angioparalytic, N., Angiopathic,** that attended with vascular disturbance **N. cordis,** a neurosis in which the heart symptoms dominate. **N., Genitourinary.** See *N sexualis.* **N. retinæ.** See *Asthenopia* (Illus. Dict). **N, Sexual, N. sexualis,** that due to lesion of the genital tract

Neurataxia, Neurataxy (*nu-rah-tak'-se-ah*) [νεῦρον, nerve; ἀταξία, want of order] 1 Ataxia of cerebrospinal origin 2 Neurasthenia (Huchard)

Neuratrophy (*nu rat'-ro-fe*) See *Neuratrophia* (Illus. Dict)

Neuraxis. (See Illus Dict) Syn, *Encephalomyelonic axis, Encephalospinal axis* 3 An axis-cylinder.

Neuraxon (*nu-raks'-on*) [νεῦρον, nerve; ἄξων, axis] Kolliker's name for the axis-cylinder process or neurite of a nerve-cell

Neure (*nūr*) [νεῦρον, nerve] Baker's term for a nerve cell, including all its appendages

Neurexairesis (*nu-rek-sa-re'-sis*) [νεῦρον, nerve; ἐξαιρεῖν, to take out]. The operation of extracting a nerve for relief of neuralgia

Neurilemma. (See Illus Dict) Syn., *Neurilyme.* 2 See *Perineurium* (Illus Dict.).

Neurimotility See *Nervimotility.*

Neurin. (See Illus Dict.) **N., Gray,** Owen's name for the cinerea of the central nervous system **N., White,** the embryonic alba of the central nervous system.

Neurite (*nu'-rit*) [νεῦρον, nerve]. Fisher and Rauber's name for the axis-cylinder process of a nerve-cell; neuraxon.

Neuritis. (See Illus Dict.) Syn., *Neurophlegmon.* **N., Arsenical,** that accompanying arsenic poisoning It is characterized by cutaneous pigmentation, muscular atrophy, extreme weakness, and is apt to be mistaken for alcoholic neuritis. **N., Atheromatous,** a form in which necrotic, inflammatory processes take place in the parts of the nerves supplied by arteries affected with atheroma, giving rise to symptoms resembling in character those of the toxic form. **N axialis** [Förster], a special form of optic neuritis in which the central fibers of the optic nerve which supply the central part of the retina are diseased. It results in central scotoma. **N., Postocular,** that affecting the portion of the optic nerve behind the eyeball. **N., Proliferative,** Virchow's term for that form in which the overgrowth of the connective tissue is so extensive as to convert the

whole nerve into a sclerotic cord. **F., Radicular,** that in which the nerve-roots rather than the plexus are the seats of inflammation. **N., Segmental, N., Segmentary,** that affecting a segment of a nerve. **N., Toxemic,** that due to some unknown poison or virus in the blood. **N., Toxic,** that due to the presence in the blood of some known substance, as lead, silver, arsenic. **N., Tuberculous,** polyneuritis due to the specific action on the nerves of a poison produced by the tubercle bacilli.

Neuroarthritism (*nu-ro-ar'-thrit-izm*) A combined nervous and gouty diathesis.

Neurochitin (*nu-ro-ki'-tin*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *chitin*]. The substance forming the skeletal support of nerve-fibers.

Neurochorioretinitis (*nu-ro-ko-re-o-ret-in-i'-tis*). Chorioretinitis combined with optic neuritis.

Neurochoroiditis (*nu-ro-ko-roid-i'-tis*) Combined inflammation of the choroid body and optic nerve.

Neurocyte. (See Illus Dict) 3 Fish's name for neuron.

Neurodendrite (*nu-ro-den'-drit*) [*νεῦρον*, a nerve; *δενδρον*, a tree]. A dendritic and protoplasmic extension or process of a nerve-cell, a combined neuron and dendron.

Neurodendron (*nu-ro-den'-dron*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *δενδρον*, tree] 1 Kolliker's name for the neuron or neurocyte. 2. See *Neurodendrite.*

Neurodermatitis (*nu-ro-dur-mat-i'-tis*). Dermatitis of neuropathic origin

Neurodermitis (*nu-ro-dur-mi'-tis*). See *Neurodermatitis*

Neurodin (*nu'-ro-din*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *ὀδύνη*, pain]. $C_{11}H_{17}NO_4$. Acetylparaoxyphenylurethane. A derivative of amidophenol and ethylurethane. It occurs in colorless, modorous crystals, slightly soluble in water; melts at 87° C; antineuralgic and antipyretic. Dose, antineuralgic, 15–24 gr (1–1.5 gm); as antipyretic, 5–10 gr. (0 32–0 65 gm).

Neurodynamis (*nu-ro-di-na'-mis*). See *Neurodynamia* (Illus. Dict)

Neuroelectrotherapeutics (*nu-ro-e-lek-tro-ther-a-pu'-tiks*). The treatment of nervous affections by electricity

Neuroepidermal (*nu-ro-ep-e-dur'-mal*) Relating to the nerves and the skin.

Neuroepithelioma (*nu-ro ep-e-the-le o'-ma*) [*νεῦρον*, a nerve; *ἐπί*, upon; *θηλή*, a nipple] A glioma of the retina. **N. retinæ,** a term proposed by Flexner and Wintersteiner to replace glioma retinæ.

Neurofibril (*nu-ro-fi'-bril*). A conducting fibril of a nerve cell

Neurofibromatosis (*nu-ro fi-bro-mat-o'-sis*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *fiber*, fiber]. A disease characterized by the formation of numerous great and small tumefactions of the nerves; described by Recklinghausen.

Neurofil (*nu'-ro-fil*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *filum*, thread]. A network of protoplasmic processes arising from the commencement of the axis-cylinder and surrounding the cell.

Neuroganglion (*nu-ro-gang'-gle-on*). See *Ganglion* (1) (Illus. Dict.).

Neurogastric (*nu-ro-gas'-trik*) Relating to the nerves and the stomach.

Neurogenetic (*nu-ro-jen-et'-ik*). Relating to neurogenesis.

Neurogenous (*nu-roj'-en-us*). Originating in the nervous system.

Neurogeny (*nu-roj'-en-e*). See *Neurogenesis* (Illus Dict.).

Neurokinet (*nu-ro-kin'-et*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *κινεῖν*, to move]. An apparatus devised by v Üxküll for stimulating the nerves by means of mechanical percussion.

Neurolysin (*nu-rol'-is-in*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *λύειν*, to loose]. A cytolysin having specific action upon nerve-cells.

Neuromast. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A motorial end-plate.

Neuromyology (*nu-ro-mi-ol'-o-je*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *μῦς*, muscle, *λογος*, science]. The classification of muscles with regard to their innervation.

Neuromyositis (*nu-ro-mi-o-si'-tis*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *μῦς*, muscle] Combined neuritis and myositis; it is usually confined to a single limb, generally the arm.

Neuron (See Illus Dict) 3. A nerve-cell including all of its appendages. 4. In arthropods the nervous portion of the eye 5. Used by the ancients indifferently for nerves, tendons, ligaments, and membranes. **N. Doctrine,** that proposed by Waldeyer (1891). According to Bell, the neuron concept of the nervous system may be briefly stated as follows: "The nervous system, aside from its neuroglia, ependymal cells, bloodvessels, and lymphatics, consists of an enormous number of individual elements or neurons, each neuron in its entirety representing a single body or cell The foundation for the neuron doctrine rests upon the following facts: (1) That the nervous system agrees with other parts of the body in being cellular; (2) the proof that in the embryo the nerve-cells exist as independent units, many of which are capable of wandering for a considerable distance from the origin; (3) the fact that the nutrition of the nerve-cells is most easily explained from the standpoint of a doctrine which looks upon the nervous system as made up of units, which are not only anatomic but physiologic **N., Edinger's Law Concerning,** a regular and gradual increase of function of a neuron leads at first to increased growth, but if carried to excess, and especially if irregular and spasmodic, it results in atrophy and degeneration, and ultimately in proliferation of the surrounding tissue. **N., Goldscheider-Marinesco's Law Concerning,** the fewer connections a neuron has, and, consequently, the fewer stimuli it receives, the less is its tendency to degeneration See also *Law, Muller's* (2). **N.-threshold,** the degree of excitation of a neuron which just suffices to produce a sensation in another with which it is in contact

Neuronagenesis (*nu-ron-ah-jen'-e-sis*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *a*, priv; *γεννᾶν*, to produce]. Failure of the development of neurons Cf. *Aneuranagenesis* (Illus Dict.).

Neuronal, Neuronic (*nu'-ron-al, nu-ron'-ik*) Relating to a neuron.

Neuronephric (*nu-ro-nef'-rik*) [*νεῦρον*, a nerve; *νεφρός*, the kidney]. Pertaining to the nervous and renal systems

Neuronephrioblast (*nu-ro-nef'-re-o-blast*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *νεφρός*, kidney; *βλαστός*, a germ] In some invertebrates, cells giving origin to the central nervous system and the renal organs.

Neuronymy (*nu-ron'-im-e*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *ὄνυμα*, a name]. Neurologic nomenclature.

Neurooccipital (*nu-ro-ok-sip'-it al*). Relating to a neural arch and the occiput.

Neurophlegmon (*nu-ro-fleg'-mon*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *φλεγμονή*, inflammation] Neuritis.

Neuropilem, Neuropilema (*nu-ro-pi'-lem, -pi-le'-mah*) [*νεῦρον*, nerve; *πίλος*, felt]. His' term for the dense mat of fibrils formed in some parts by the branching nerve-processes. Syn, *Nerve-felt.*

Neuroplex, Neuroplexus (*nu'-ro pleks, nu-ro-pleks'-us*) A plexus of nerves

Neuropodium. (See Illus. Dict) In the pl., **Neuropodia, Kölliker's** name for dendraxons.

Neurosarcoma (*nu-ro sar-ko'-mah*). A combined neuroma and sarcoma.

Neurosine (*nu'-ro-sēn*) A neurotic, anodyne, and hypnotic remedy said to contain in each fl. dr (3.7 c.c.) bromids of sodium, ammonium, and potassium, 5 gr. (0.32 gm.) each; zinc bromid, ⅛ gr.; ext. belladonna and ext. cannabis indica ¼ gr. (0.008 gm.) each; ext. lupuli, 4 gr. (0.26 gm.); fl. ext. cascara sagrada, 5 ♏ (0.3 c.c.), with aromatics

Neurosis. (See Illus. Dict.) See *Signs, Mann's, Mannkopff's* **Neuroses, Coordinated-business** [Benedikt]. See *Spasms, Fatigue.* **N., Cyclist's,** Brown's name for a painful disorder characterized by hyperesthesia of the skin of the scrotum, perineum, and thighs, that develops after riding the bicycle for long distances at high speed. **N, Traumatic,** any deviation from the normal state of the nervous system caused by violence Cf. *Erichsen's Disease.* **N., Westphal's,** a form of hysteria simulating multiple sclerosis

Neurosolymphatic (*nu-ro-so-lim-fat'-ik*). Both nervous and lymphatic; said of a temperament

Neurosomes (*nu'-ro-sōmz*) [νεῦρον, nerve; σῶμα, body]. Held's term for minute granules, variable in size, observed at the nodal points of the axospongium or meshwork making up the structure of axis-cylinders.

Neurospongium. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. The inner reticular layer of the retina

Neurosuture (*nu-ro su'-chur*). The suture of a cut nerve.

Neurotagma (*nu-ro-tag'-mah*) [νεῦρον, nerve; ταγμα, that which has been arranged]. A linear arrangement of the structural elements of a neuron

Neurotension (*nu-ro-ten'-shun*). See *Neurectasis* (Illus. Dict.)

Neurothelitis, Neurothelitis (*nu-ro-the-le-i'-tis, nu-ro-the-li'-tis*) [νεῦρον, nerve; θήλη, nipple] Inflammation of a nerve papilla

Neurothelion, Neurothelium (*nu-ro-the'-le-on, -um*) [νεῦρον, nerve; θήλη, nipple]. A small nerve papilla

Neurotica (*nu-rot'-ik-ah*) [νεῦρον, nerve] Functional nervous diseases.

Neurotization (*nu-rot-iz-a'-shun*). Vanlair's name for the regeneration of a divided nerve

Neurotome. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. The nerve-tissues of an embryonic metamere; a neural segment or neuromere.

Neurotomy. (See Illus. Dict.) **N. opticociliaris,** division of the optic and ciliary nerves to prevent threatened sympathetic ophthalmia.

Neurotonia, Neurotony (*nu-ro-to'-ne-ah, nu-rot'-on-e*) [νεῦρον, nerve; τόνος, a stretching] See *Nerve-stretching* (Illus. Dict.).

Neurotonic (*nu-ro-ton'-ik*). Having a tonic effect upon the nerves. **N. Reaction,** Remak's term, 1896, for a peculiarly rare form of electric reaction exhibited in a persistent tetanic quivering of the muscles following irritation of the nerve stems. Cf. *Reaction, Myotonic* (Illus. Dict.).

Neurotoxic (*nu-ro-toks'-ik*) [νεῦρον, nerve; τοξικόν, poison]. Having toxic action on neurons.

Neurotoxin (*nu-ro-toks'-in*) A cytotoxin obtained by E Metchnikoff from nerve tissue Cf *Hematoxin; Hepatotoxin; Leukotoxin; Nephrotoxin, Spermatotoxin; Trichotoxin.*

Neurotrophasthenia (*nu-ro-tro-of-as-the'-ne-ah*) [νεῦρον, nerve; τροφή, nourishment, ἀσθένεια, weakness]. Hughes' name for malnutrition of the nerves.

Neurotropism (*nu-rot'-ro-pizm*) [νεῦρον, nerve; τρόπος, a turn] The attraction or repulsion exercised upon regenerating nerve fibers. A substance is said to have positive neurotropism when these regenerating nerve-fibers have a tendency to grow toward and into it; negative, when they avoid it.

Neurotrotous (*nu-rot'-ro-tus*). Suffering with neurotrosis.

Neutrolactis (*nu-tro-lak'-tis*). A galactagog said to be a liquid extract of *Galega officinalis*, L

Neutrophil, Neutrophile. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A leukocyte or histologic element readily stainable with neutral dyes. See under *Color-analysis.*

Nevolipoma (*ne-vo-lip-o'-mah*) A venous nevus combined with lipoma.

Nevus, Nævus. (See Illus. Dict.) **N. cavernosus.** See *N. vascularis tuberosus.* **N cuticularis** See *N., Capillary* (Illus Dict.) **Nævi cystepitheliomatosi disseminati** See *Hydradenomes.* **N. vascularis flammeus, N vascularis simplex, N. vinaceous, N vinosus.** See *N flammeus* (Illus Dict.) **N. vascularis fungosus, N. vascularis tuberosus,** a cavernous angioma marked by formation of red or bluish erectile tumors Syn, *Angioma prominens.*

Newbouldia (*nu-bol'-de-ah*). A genus of the *Bignoniaceæ* **N lævis,** Seem., a species of the African tropics; the bark is styptic, astringent, and emmenagog Dose of fld ext, 20–60 ♏ (1.2–3.7 c.c.)

New-growth (*nu'-groth*) See *Neoplasm* (Illus Dict.)

Nexus (*neks'-us*) [*nectere*, to bind]. A tying or binding together, an interlacing **N. nervorum opticorum,** the chiasm. **N stamineus oculi,** the ciliary body

N'go. A caterpillar from which an arrow poison is extracted by the Bushmen of South Africa.

Nhanda-Guacu. The poisonous bird-spider of Brazil, *Avicularia vestiaria*, de Geer.

Niccolic (*nik-ol'-ik*) [*niccolicus*] Containing nickel.

Niccolum (*nik'-ol-um*) The same as *Nickel*

Nickelic (*nik'-el-ik*). Containing nickel as a quadrivalent radicle.

Nickelous (*nik'-el-us*). Containing nickel as a bivalent radicle.

Nicker-nuts (*nik'-ur*). Bonduc seeds

Nicolicin (*nik-ol'-a-sin*) A drug exploited as a cure for morphinism found by analysis to contain 3% of morphin

Nicolum (*nik'-ol-um*) Nickel.

Nicotianomania (*nik-o-she-an-o ma'-ne-ah*) [*Nicotiana*, a genus of plants named after Jean Nicot, chemist, *mania*] I. [illegible] for tobacco

Nicotin. (See Illus. Dict.) **N. Bitartrate,** white soluble crystals used in tetanus and as antidote in strychnin poisoning. **N. Salicylate,** hexagonal tablets melting at 117.5° C., soluble in water, containing 54% of nicotin, recommended in scabies in 1% lanolin ointment. **N. Tartrate,** $C_{10}H_{14}N_2(C_4H_6O_6) + 2H_2O$, white soluble needles; solution more stable than that of the free alkaloid or the other salts.

Nidamental (*nid-ah-men'-tal*) [*nidus*, nest]. Relating to a nest or to an egg-sac.

Nidulus (*nid'-u-lus*). C. L Herrick's term for the nucleus of origin of a nerve.

Nidus. (See Illus Dict.) **N. avis,** a depression or hollow left on the mesial surface of the cuneate lobule after the removal of a tonsil

Nigranilin (*ni-gran'-al-in*). Anilin black.

Nihil (*ni'-hil*) [L. nothing]. **N. album,** flowers of zinc. **N. græcum,** impure zinc oxid.

Nihilism (*ni'-hil-izm*) [*nihil*, nothing] Pessimism in regard to the efficacy of drugs.

Niin (*ni'-in*) A fatty substance allied to and probably identical with axin.

Nikalgaya (E. Indies, passed away, hopeless). Vernacular for trypanosomiasis (*q. v.*).

Nikiforoff's Method of fixation of blood films consists

in immersion of the dried films in ether, in absolute alcohol, or in a mixture of equal parts of the two.

Ninsi, Ninsin, Ninsing, Ninzi, Ninzin. Japanese names for ginseng.

Niobate (*ni'-ob-āt*) A salt of niobic acid.

Niobic (*ni-o'-bik*) Containing niobium as a pentad radicle.

Niopa [Venezuelan name] A snuff prepared from the seeds of *Piptadenia peregrina*, Benth., which produces an intoxication approaching frenzy Syn, *Nupa*.

Nipple. (See Illus Dict.) **N. Crater.** See *N, Retracted* (Illus Dict)

Nirmali (*nir-mah'-le*). *Strychnos potatorum* (*q. v.*).

Nirvanin (*nir-van'-in*). The hydrochlorate of diethylglycocoll-para-amido-o-oxy-benzoic-methyl-ester, colorless prisms soluble in water and fusing at 185° C. It is a local anesthetic, one-tenth as toxic as cocain, used by Schleich's infiltration method in 0 5%–0 2% solution, in dentistry, in 2%–5% solution

Nissl Bodies. See under *Body*.

Nitragin (*ni-tra'-in*) A nitrifying bacterial ferment obtained from the root tubercles of leguminous plants

Nitricum (*ni'-trik-um*) Berzelius' name for an inanimate body which he supposed united with oxygen to form nitrogen

Nitrifying (*ni-trif-i'-ing*) [*νίτρον*, natron, *facere*, to make]. Applied to bacteria which oxidize ammonia to nitrous and nitric acids

Nitrobenzolism (*ni-tro-ben'-zol-izm*) Poisoning by nitrobenzol through ingestion of some liquor containing it, or through inhalation of its vapor, or through cutaneous absorption, it is characterized by a bluish-green pigmentation of the skin, the odor of bitter almonds on the breath, brown color of the urine; in light cases by headache and vomiting, in severe cases, by coma, dilation of the pupils, anesthesia, irregularity of the pulse, and convulsions

Nitroerythrol (*ni-tro-er'-ith-rol*). $C_4H_6(NO_3)_4$ Butine tetranitrate, obtained by dissolving erythrite in nitric acid, large glistening plates, melt at 61° C It explodes on percussion, used as nitroglycerin

Nitrogen (See Illus Dict) **N. Benzid,** Mitscherlich's name for azobenzene **N.-equilibrium,** the state of an animal in which, during a definite period, the nitrogen of the excreta equals in amount the nitrogen of the food. **N. Monoxid.** See *Nitrous Oxid* (Illus Dict) **N. Pentoxid,** N_2O_5, nitric anhydrid, a white solid, crystallizing in rhombic crystals or six-sided prisms It decomposes with explosive violence, if heated, into nitrogen peroxid and oxygen It possesses powerful oxidizing properties **N Peroxid, N. Tetroxid,** NO_2, a liquid at ordinary temperature obtained by action of nitrosyl chlorid on silver nitrite heated to 40° C. It is antiseptic

Nitroglucose (*ni-tro-glu'-kos*). A substance obtained from glucose by action of nitric and sulfuric acids. It is used as an arterial stimulant. Dose of 5% solution, ¼–1 m (0.016–0 65 c.c.).

Nitroglycerinism (*ni-tro-glis'-ur-in-izm*). Poisoning by nitroglycerin; in light cases marked by dizziness, pulsation of the temporal arteries, and continuous headache; in severe cases by coma, vomiting, dyspnea, delirium, and edema.

Nitrolevulose (*ni-tro-lev'-u-lōz*). Dextrose nitrate. It has properties similar to nitroglycerin.

Nitromonas (*ni-tro-mo'-nas*) [*νίτρον*, natron; *μονάς*, unit] A group of bacteria established by Winogradsky (1892) and referred by Migula to the genus *Pseudomonas*. They occur in the soil and convert ammonium salts into nitrites and nitrites into nitrates. They will not grow in gelatin or other organic media.

Nitropropiol (*ni-tro-pro'-pe-ol*). A preparation of orthonitrophenyl propiolic acid and sodium carbonate. It is used for detecting the presence of sugar in the urine See under *Test*.

Nitrosalol (*ni-tro-sal'-ol*). $C_6H_4(OH)CO_2\ C_6H_4NO_2$ A yellowish powder melting at 148° C, soluble in alcohol or ether, insoluble in water; it is used in making salophen

Nitrosobacter (*ni-tro-so-bak'-tur*). A rod-like form of nitrifying bacteria.

Nitrosobacteria (*ni-tro-so-bak-te'-re-ah*). Nitrifying bacteria See *Nitromonas*

Nitrosococcus (*ni-tro-so-kok'-us*). A coccous form of nitrifying bacteria Cf *Nitromonas*.

Nitrosoconiin (*ni-tro-so-ko'-ni-in*). See *Azoconydrin*.

Nitrosomonas (*ni-tro-so-mo'-nas*). A nitrifying bacterium. Cf *Nitromonas*

Nitrosophenyldimethylpyrazol (*ni-tro-so-fen-il-dimeth-il-pi'-raz-ol*). $C_{11}H_{11}(NO)N_2O$. A substance obtained as a reaction-product of a solution of sodium nitrite with a solution of antipyrin in acidulated water; green needles soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, or alkalis, explodes at 200° C It is antipyretic, analgesic, and diuretic Syn, *Isonitrosoantipyrin*.

Nitrosyl (*ni'-tro-sil*) NO. A univalent or trivalent radicle found in nitrous acid. **N. Chlorid,** NO . Cl, an orange yellow gas **N Sulfate,** $HSNO_5$, a nitrosyl substitution derivative of sulfuric acid; recommended as a disinfectant

Nitroxyl (*ni-trok'-il*) NO_2 A univalent radicle found in nitric acid

Noctiphobia (*nok-te fo'-be-ah*) [*νύξ*, night, *φόβος*, fear] Morbid fear of night and its darkness and silence, at times a distressing accompaniment of neurasthenia

Node. (See Illus. Dict.) **N s, Féréol's.** See *Nodosities, Tréfoil's* **N.s, Haygarth's,** nodosities of the joints in arthritis deformans **N.s, Heberden-Rosenbach's,** Heberden's nodes **N., Hensen's** See *Knot, Hensen's* (Illus Dict) **N, Legendre's.** See *Nodosities, Bouchard's* (Illus. Dict) **N.s, Singer's, N s, Teacher's.** See *Chordities nodosa*

Nodosity. (See Illus Dict) **N s of Féreol,** inconstant subcutaneous nodosities observed in cases of acute articular rheumatism **N of the Joints.** Synonym of *Osteoarthritis* **N., Legendre's** See *N., Bouchard's* (Illus Dict) **N.s, Meynert's,** nodular growths connected with the capsules of joints, tendons, and tendon sheaths, and sometimes seen in cases of rheumatism, especially in children **N s, Piedric,** those characteristic of piedra, a disease of the hair, due to a parasitic fungus

Nodular. (See Illus Dict.) **N. Disease of the Intestines of Sheep and Cattle,** a nodular formation in the small and large intestines caused by young stages of *Oesophagostomum columbianum*

Nodule. (See Illus Dict.) **N., Endolymphangeal,** small nodules formed within lymphatic vessels by localized masses of adenoid tissue **N.s, Katchenko's Cell-,** decidual and syncytial tissue detached from the decidua in the manner of buds **N., Lymph-,** more correct term for lymph follicle **N s, Lymphangeial, N.s, Lymphatic, N s, Lymphoid,** localized masses of adenoid tissue formed in various parts of the body and consisting of branched nucleated corpuscles, holding lymphoid cells in the spaces between them. **N., Perilymphangeal,** small nodules formed around lymphatic vessels by localized masses of lymphoid cells. **N., Pulp.** See *Pulp-nodule*.

Nodus. (See Illus. Dict.) **Nodi digitorum.** [Heberden.] Synonym of *Osteoarthritis*. **N. thalami of Luys.** See *Nucleus, Luys'* (Illus. Dict.). **N. vitalis.** See *Center, Respiratory* (Illus. Dict.).

Noematachograph (*no-em-at-ak'-o-graf*) [*νόημα*, a thought; *ταχύς*, swift, *γράφειν*, to write]. An apparatus consisting of a revolving cylinder with an attached tuning-fork to serve as a time-keeper—used in estimating and recording the duration of a mental act.

Noematachometer (*no-em-at-ak-om'-et-ur*) [*νόημα*, a thought; *ταχυς*, swift; *μετρον*, measure]. An apparatus for estimating the time taken in recording a simple perception

Noma. (See Illus Dict.) It is a parainfectious disease due to the presence of *Bacillus diphtheriticus* (Walsh) **N. pudendi, N. vulvæ**, ulceration of the vulva in children

Nomadic (*no-mad'-ik*) [*νόμας*, roving]. Spreading; said of ulcers.

Nomospore (*no'-mo-spōr*) [*νόμος*, a law; *σπόρος*, seed] E. Ray Lankester's term (1900) for the merozoit of Simond (1897)

Nonadherent (*non-ad-he'-rent*) [*non*, not, *adhærere*, to adhere]. Not connected to an adjacent organ or part.

Nonalbuminoid (*non-al-bu'-min-oid*) A nitrogenous animal or vegetal compound of simpler composition than a proteid; nonproteid, *e. g.*, the nitrogenous extractive of muscular and connective tissue. Cf. *Creatin, Creatinin, Xanthin, Hypoxanthin*, and allied cleavage products of the proteids.

Nonconductor (*non-kon-duk'-tor*) Any substance not transmitting electricity or heat.

Nondeciduate (*non-de-sid'-u-at*) Characterized by the absence of a decidua or part to be shed; having reference to the *Adeciduata*; nondeciduous. Cf *Deciduate.*

Nondeciduous (*non-de-sid'-u-us*). Not liable to be shed; permanent. Cf. *Deciduous*

Nonigravida (*non-e-grav'-id-ah*) [*nonus*, ninth; *gravida*, a pregnant woman] A woman pregnant for the ninth time.

Nonipara (*non-ip'-ar-ah*) [*nonus*, ninth, *parere*, to bring forth]. A woman who has borne nine children

Nonmetal (*non-met'-al*). An element that is not a metal

Nonproteid (*non-pro'-te-id*). See *Nonalbuminoid.*

Nonus (*no'-nus*) [L ninth] The hypoglossal nerve

Nonvalent (*non-va'-lent*). Without chemic valency, incapable of entering into chemic composition.

Nonviable (*non-vi'-ab-l*) Incapable of living.

Nonyl (*non'-il*). C_9H_{19}. The supposititious radicle of the nonyl compounds.

Nordauism (*nor'-dow-izm*) [*Nordau*, a German writer on degeneracy]. Degeneracy.

Nori (*no'-re*). A Japanese gelatin obtained from *Porphyra vulgaris*, employed in cultivating protozoa.

Norma (See Illus Dict.) **N inferior.** See *N. basilaris* (Illus. Dict.). **N. frontalis.** See *N. facialis* (Illus. Dict.). **N. parietalis.** See *N. verticalis* (Illus. Dict.). **N. posterior.** See *N. occipitalis* (Illus. Dict.). **N. sagittalis**, the view of the skull seen in a mesial sagittal section. **N. temporalis.** See *N. lateralis* (Illus. Dict.).

Normocyte (*nor'-mo-sīt*) [*norma*, rule; *κύτος*, cell]. A red blood-corpuscle of normal size (7.5 μ). Cf. *Erythrocyte, Microcyte, Macrocyte*, or *Megalocyte.*

Normotonic (*nor-mo-ton'-ik*) [*norma*, rule; *τόνος*, a stretching]. Relating to normal muscular contraction; to a muscle working under normal physiologic conditions. Cf. *Muscle, After-loaded, M, Loaded.*

Norther (*nor'-thur*). The name given in the southwestern United States to a sudden, bitterly cold wind bringing snow and ice; northers occur from Texas to Montana. As warm weather approaches and vegetation advances rapidly under temperatures of 80° or 90° F., suddenly the north wind blows. In a few hours the most wintry weather is experienced, ice and all the features of a blizzard appearing. [Weber.] Cf. *Foehn, Harmattan, Khamsin, Mistral, Simoon, Sirocco, Solano, Mumuku.*

Nortropinon (*nor-tro'-pin-on*). $C_8H_{11}NO$. A ketone obtained by the oxidation of demethylated tropin with chromic acid; it melts at 70° C.

Nosanthropochemia (*nos-an-thro-po-ke'-me-ah*) [*νόσος*, disease; *ἀνθρωπος*, man, *χημεια*, chemistry] The application of chemistry to disease.

Nose. (See Illus Dict.) **N., Saddle, N., Saddleback, N., Swayback**, one with a depression in the bridge due to the loss of the septum

Nosema. (See Illus Dict.) **N. bombycis.** See *Corpuscle of Cornalia*

Noseresthesia, Noseræsthesia (*nos-ur-es-the'-ze-ah*) [*νοσηρος*, diseased, *αισθησις*, perception] Perverted sensibility.

Noserous (*nos'-e-rus*) [*νοσηρος*, diseased]. Diseased, unhealthy.

Nosocarya (*nos-o-kar'-i-a*) [*νόσος*, disease; *καρυον*, a nut]. Fee's name for ergot of rye

Nosochorologia (*nos-o-ko-ro-lo'-je-ah*) See *Nosochthonography*

Nosochthonography (*nos-ok-thon-og'-raf-e*) [*νοσος*, disease, *χθων*, the earth; *γραφειν*, to write] Geography of endemic diseases, medical geography.

Nosocomial. (See Illus Dict.) 2. Applied to disease caused or aggravated by hospital life.

Nosogeography (*nos-o-ge-og'-raf-e*) See *Nosochthonography*

Nosographer (*nos-og'-raf-ur*) [*νόσος*, disease; *γράφειν*, to write] One who writes descriptions of diseases

Nosohemia, Nosohæmia (*nos-o-he'-me-ah*) [*νοσος*, disease; *αἱμα*, blood]. Disease of the blood

Nosointoxication (*nos-o-in-toks-ik-a'-shun*) [*νόσος*, disease, *intoxication*]. v Jaksch's term for autointoxication caused by pathologic processes which alter the normal course of metabolism in such a way as to produce harmful in place of harmless products [Hemmeter] Cf *Nosotoxicosis.*

Nosoparasites (*nos-o-par'-as-its*) [*νόσος*, disease; *παράσιτος*, a parasite] Liebrich's term for microorganisms found in conjunction with a disease process, but which, while capable of modifying the course of the disease, are not its cause

Nosophen (*nos'-o-fen*). $C_6H_4C_2O_2$ ($C_6H_2I_2OH)_2$ Tetraiodophenolphthalein, a yellowish-gray powder without odor or taste, insoluble in water or acids, slightly soluble in alcohol, more soluble in ether, chloroform, or alkalis It is used externally as a substitute for iodoform, internally for catarrh of the stomach and intestines Dose, 5–8 gr. (0.3–0.5 gm.). Syn., *Iodophen.* Cf. *Antinosin, Eudoxin.*

Nosopoetic (*nos-o-po-et'-ik*). Same as *Nosopoietic* (Illus Dict.).

Nosotoxic (*nos-o-toks'-ik*) Relating to nosotoxin.

Nosotoxicity (*nos-o-toks-is'-it-e*). The quality of being nosotoxic

Nosotoxicosis (*nos-o-toks-ik-o'-sis*) [*νόσος*, disease; *τοξικόν*, poison]. An abnormal condition referable to the presence of toxic basic products formed in the system in disease.

Nosotoxin (*nos-o-toks'-in*) [*νόσος*, disease; *τοξικόν*, poison]. A toxin generated in the body by a pathogenic microorganism.

Nosotrophy (*nos-ot'-ro-fe*). See *Nosotrophe* (Illus. Dict.).

Nostalgy (*nos-tal'-je*). See *Nostalgia* (Illus. Dict.).

Nostosite (*nos'-to-sīt*) [*νόστος*, a return home; *σῖτος*, food]. A parasite situated in or upon its permanent host.

Nostrate (*nos'-trāt*) [*noster*, ours]. **Endemic.**

Nota (*no'-tah*) [*noscere*, to know]. **A mark. N. congenita, N. infantum, N. materna.** See *Nevus;* and *Mark, Birth; Mark, Mother's* (Illus. Dict.). **N. primitiva.** See *Streak, Primitive* (Illus. Dict.).

Notch. (See Illus. Dict.) **N., Clavicular,** a depression at the upper end of the sternum articulating with the clavicle. Syn., *Incisura clavicularis.* **N., Coracoid,** a notch in the upper border of the scapula at the root of the coracoid process. Syn., *Incisura coracoidea, I. semilunaris, Notch, Semilunar.* **N., Frontal.** See *Supraorbital Foramen* (Illus. Dict.). **N., Iliac, Greater, N., Ischiadic, Greater.** See *N., Ischiatic* (Illus. Dict.). **N., Interlobar** (of the liver), the notch in the ventral border of the liver demarcating the right and left lobes. **L., Ischiadic, Lesser.** See *N., Lesser Sciatic* (Illus. Dict.). **N. of the Kidney,** the hilus of the kidney, porta renis. **N., Pterygopalatine,** the pterygopalatine fissure. **N., Sacral, Lower,** a notch in the lower part of the mesal portion of the dorsal surface of the sacrum usually produced by imperfection of the arch of the last sacral vertebra. Syn., *Incisura sacrococcygea.* **N., Sacral, Upper.** See *Hiatus sacralis* (Illus. Dict.). **N., Sacrococcygeal,** the lateral notch at the point of union of the coccyx and sacrum. **N., Scapular,** one at the back of the neck of the scapula through which the supraspinous and infraspinous fossæ communicate. **N., Semilunar.** See *N., Coracoid.* **N., Sibson's,** the inward curve of the upper left border of precordial dulness in acute pericardial effusion. **N., Tympanic.** See *N. of Rivinus* (Illus. Dict.).

Nothnagel's Test. See under *Test.*

Nothrous (*no'-thrus*) [νωθρος, sluggish]. Drowsy, slow, languid, torpid.

Nothus (*noth'-us*) [νόθος, false]. False, spurious.

Notifiable (*no-te-fi'-ah-bl*) [*notificare*, to make known]. Applied to a disease which should be made known to a board of health or other authorities.

Notification (*no-te-fi-ka'-shun*) [*notificare*, to make known]. The act of publishing or giving official notice.

Notogluteus (*no-to-gloo'-te-us*) [νῶτον, the back; γλοῦσα, ... *gualis superficialis* under *Muscles.*

Notophorus (*no-tof'-or-us*) [νῶτον, back; φορος, a carrying]. A monster with a dorsal pouch.

N-rays. See under *Ray.*

Nuciferous (*nu-sif'-ur-us*) [*nux*, a nut; *ferre*, to bear]. Nut-bearing.

Nucin (*nu'-sin*). See *Juglone* (Illus. Dict.).

Nuclear. (See Illus. Dict.) **N. Cap,** a stainable mass in the form of a cone, hollowed out internally like a cap, corresponding to one pole of the nucleus upon which it sits. Ger. *Kernkappen.* **N.-plate.** 1. The equatorial plate, formed by the chromosomes during the prophases of mitosis. 2. The septum which sometimes divides the nucleus in amitotic division. **N. Remains.** See *Ring-bodies.* **N.-sap.** See *Karyenchyma.*

Nuclease (*nu'-kle-āz*). 1. One of the immunizing enzymes found by Emmerich and Löw in cultures of *Bacillus pyocyaneus* and other organisms. 2. A proposed general term to designate any one of the bacteriolytic enzymes because they digest the nucleoproteids of the bacterial cells.

Nucleid (*nu'-kle-id*). A compound of nucleol with an oxid of some metal (iron, copper, silver, mercury, etc.).

Nuclein. (See Illus. Dict.) **N., Ferric.** See *Ferratogen.* **N. Plates,** Lilienfeld's name for blood plates because they consist of a chemic combination between proteid and nuclein. **N.-therapy,** the employment of nuclein from different glands and blood serum in the treatment of disease.

Nucleinate (*nu'-kle-in-āt*). A white soluble powder used as a diagnostic in tuberculosis. Dose, 30–45 gr. (2–3 gm.)

Nucleoalbuminuria (*nu-kle-o-al-bu-min-u're-ah*). The presence in the urine of nucleoalbumin.

Nucleoalbumose (*nu-kle-o-al'-bu-mōz*). A name given by Matthew to a substance found in the urine in a case of osteomalacia and which he believed to be the partly hydrated albumin of nucleoalbumin.

Nucleofugal (*nu-kle-o-fu'-gal*) [*nucleus; fugere*, to flee]. Moving from a nucleus.

Nucleohiston. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. An albuminoid substance obtained from lymph and thymus gland of calves, a white powder soluble in water, alkalis, and mineral acids. It is used as a bactericide.

Nucleoid. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A term used by Arnold to designate the substance in the red corpuscles formed from the original nucleus. It is finely granular or fibrillar and is surrounded by a substance which Arnold calls paraplasm.

Nucleol (*nu'-kle-ol*). Nuclein obtained from yeast.

Nucleoloid (*nu-kle'-ol-oid*). Resembling a nucleolus.

Nucleolulus (*nu-kle-ol'-u-lus*). See *Nucleolinus* (Illus. Dict.).

Nucleon (*nu'-kle-on*). See *Paranucleon.*

Nucleonic (*nu-kle-on'-ik*). Pertaining to the nucleus.

Nucleopetal (*nu-kle-op'-et-al*) [*nucleus, petere*, to seek]. Moving toward the nucleus. Cf. *Nucleofugal.*

Nucleoproteids (*nu-kle-o-pro'-te-ids*). Compound proteids which yield true nucleins on pepsin digestion, and also those which, on being boiled with dilute mineral acids, yield, besides proteids, xanthin bases. They occur chiefly in the cell nuclei and are widely diffused in the animal body, and embrace tissue-fibrinogen (We... ...ger...) and pneglobin (Alex. Schmidt) ... and Lilienfeld).

Nucleoreticulum (*nu-kle-o-re-tik'-u-lum*) [*nucleus; reticulum*, a net]. Any network contained within a nucleus.

Nucleosin (*nu'-kle-o-sin*). A substance, isolated by Miescher from spermatozoa of the salmon, identical with thymin.

Nucleotherapy (*nu-kle-o-ther'-ap-e*). See *Nuclein Therapy.*

Nucleotoxin (*nu-kle-o-toks'-in*) [*nucleus*, τοξικον, poison]. A toxin derived from cell nuclei; any toxin affecting the nuclei of cells.

Nucleus. (See Illus. Dict.) **N. abducens, N. Abducent, N. abducentis,** a gray nucleus giving origin to the abducens and facial nerves, situated within the faciculus teres, behind the trigeminal nucleus, on the floor of the fourth ventricle. Syn., *Nidus abducentis.* **N., Accessoriovagoglossopharyngeal,** a continuous columnar tract of nerve-cells embedded in the gray matter of the cinereous eminence extending from the level of the calamus scriptorius to that of the striæ acusticæ, and from which the accessory, vagus, and glossopharyngeal nerves arise in succession from below upward. **N., Accessory.** See under *N., Accessoriovagoglossopharyngeal.* **N., Acoustic, N. acusticus.** See *N., Auditory.* **N., Acoustic, Anterior** or **Ventral, N. acusticus lateralis, N. acusticus superior.** See *N., Auditory External.* **N., Acoustic Inferior, N., Acoustic Internal.** See *N., Auditory Internal.* **N. angularis.** See *N. of Bechterew* (Illus. Dict.). **Nuclei anterolateralis,** the nuclei of the lateral column. **Nuclei, Auditory,** the nuclei in the oblongata giving rise to the auditory nerves. **N., Auditory, Accessory,** a group of small multi-

polar nerve-cells provided with a nucleated sheath like the nerve-cells of ganglia contained in some cinerea situated between the superior root of the auditory nerve and the restis. **N., Auditory, Chief or Principal.** See *N., Auditory Internal.* **N., Auditory External,** a tract of large nerve-cells lying in the oblongata between the inner portion of the cerebral peduncles and the restis; it is widest at the upper extremity in the superior fovea and tapers down to the auditory striæ Syn., *N., Deiters', N., Laura's, N., Superior Auditory; N., Auditory Great,* or *Lateral* or *Large celled; N., Acoustic Anterior; N., Acoustic Lateral* or *Superior.* **N., Auditory, Great, N., Auditory Large-celled, N., Auditory Lateral.** See *N., Auditory External.* **N., Auditory Internal,** a columnar tract of small multipolar cells embedded in the auditory eminence, being widest where it is crossed by the striæ. **N., Beclard's,** a vascular bony nucleus, of lenticular shape, appearing in the cartilage of the lower epiphysis of the femur during the thirty seventh week of fetal life. **N., Blumenau's,** the lateral nucleus of the cuneate nucleus. **N., Bony,** the center of ossification. **N. bulbi fornicis,** a collection of cinerea in the bulb of the fornix. **N., Burdach's,** a small nucleus of gray matter in the funiculus cuneatus of the oblongata forming the termination of the long fibers of Burdach's column Syn., *N., Cuneate N., Clavate; N. of the funiculus gracilis* **N., Clavate** See *N., Burdach's* **N. centralis,** the dentatum **N. centralis inferior,** a ganglionic mass in the oblongata at the posterior border and near the raphe of the pons **N. centralis superior,** a ganglionic mass in the tegmentum, it is the cephalic continuation of the nucleus reticularis **N cochlearis,** that of the cochlear division of the auditory nerve **N., Conjugation** See *N., Segmentation* (Illus. Dict.) **N., Cuneate, N., Cuneate Internal.** See *N., Burdach's* **N., Cuneate External,** a tract of gray matter contained in the external cuneate funicle. **N., Cuneiform.** See *Ala cinerea* (Illus. Dict.) **N., Darkschewitsch's,** a nucleus situated on each side of the median line in the gray matter near the junction of the sylvian aqueduct with the third ventricle **N., Deiters.'** See *N., Auditory External.* **N., Dorsal, N. dorsalis.** Same as *Clarke's column* or *nucleus* **N., Duval's,** an aggregation of large multipolar ganglion cells lying ventrolaterally to the hypoglossal nucleus **N., Edinger's,** the nucleus of the posterior longitudinal bundle, an aggregation of ganglion cells in the gray matter of the third ventricle at the beginning of the sylvian aqueduct **N., Edinger-Westphal's,** one of the nuclei of the third cranial nerve in the region of the anterior corpora quadrigemina below the sylvian aqueduct It is placed anterolaterally. **N., Egg-,** the nucleus of the egg-cell after formation of the polar bodies and before union with the sperm-nucleus **N., External, N, Extraventricular.** See *Lenticula* (2) (Illus. Dict.) **N., Extramedullary.** See *N., Auditory Accessory* **N., Facial,** one in the reticula at the back of the pons giving origin to the seventh or facial nerve **N., Frontoventral.** See *N., Oculomotor* **N. funiculi gracilis.** See *N., Burdach's* **N., Gelatinous, N., gelatinoso-cartilagineus, N. gelatinosus,** one situated in the substantia gelatinosa of the oblongata. **N. germinativus.** See *Germinal Spot* (Illus. Dict.) **N., Geniculate, Internal,** the cinerea of the postgeniculum continuous with the thalamus. **N. globuliformis, N. glomi.** See *Globulus* (Illus. Dict.). **N., Glossopharyngeal,** the glossopharyngeal portion of the accessoriovagoglossopharyngeal nucleus. **N., Goll's,** a small nucleus in the fasciculus gracilis of the oblongata in which the long fibers of Goll's column terminate **N., Hypoglossal,** a columnar tract of large multipolar nerve-cells embedded in the cinerea of the terete funicle in the inferior triangle of the fourth ventricle and giving origin to the nerve-fibers forming the rootlets of the hypoglossal nerve **N. hypothalamicus,** the subthalamus **N., Insular,** one entirely separated from adjoining masses of cinerea **N intercalatus.** See *N., Stilling's* **N., Intermediolateral.** See *Column, Intermediolateral* **N., Intermedullary, Great,** Spitzka's name for the external and internal auditory nuclei considered as one **N. juxtaolivaris** See *Olive, Accessory* (1). **N., Kaiser's,** longitudinal motor nuclei of considerable size intercalated in the cervical and lumbar enlargements, between the columna medialis and the columna intermediolateralis **N, Large-celled Auditory** See *N., Auditory External* **N, Lateral,** that part of the cornu of the cord a centrad to the oblongata behind the olive. **N., Mesencephalic** (of the trigeminal nerve), Spitzka's name for a group of large nerve-cells in the cinerea surrounding the sylvian aqueduct The fibers taking origin there join the motor root of the fifth nerve **N, Mesoblastic,** a nucleus of a cell belonging to the mesoblast **N., v Monakow's,** the lateral portion of Burdach's nucleus **N, Oculomotor,** the nucleus of the third or oculomotor nerve, large pigmented cells embedded in the cinerea at the side of the floor of the ventricular aqueduct below the quadrigeminum. **N, Olivary, Accessory** See *Olive, Accessory* **N, Olivary, Accessory External, N, Olivary, Accessory Lateral, N., Olivary, Accessory Superior,** a plate of cinerea on the dorsal aspect of the olive **N, Olivary, Accessory Internal, N, Olivary, Accessory Median Internal,** a [illegible] mass on the inner side of the olive at [illegible] dorsad of the anterior pyramid. Syn., *N. of the Pyramid N. pyramidalis, Anterior olive* **N, Olivary, Superior, N. olivaris superior.** 1. A small folded gray lamina in the pons enclosed by the reticula at the fore part of its lateral area Syn., *Upper olive, Nucleus of the trapezium.* 2. The tegmental nucleus **N of the Oosphere.** See *Pronucleus, Female* (Illus. Dict.) **N, Optic.** See *Pregeniculum* (Illus. Dict.) **N., Ossific.** See *N., Bony.* **N., Ovarian** See *N., Egg* **N. of the Ovum,** the female pronucleus **Nuclei, Peripheral.** See *N., Insular.* **N., Perlia's.** See *N., Spitzka's.* **N. pharyngeus** See *N., Glossopharyngeal.* **N., Polymorphic,** a cell nucleus which assumes irregular forms **Nuclei, Pontile, Nuclei pontis,** scattered cinerea included in the intervals in the bundles of fibers of the ventral portion of the pons Syn., *Nidi pontis.* **N., Post-pyramidal,** a gray nucleus in the oblongata giving origin to the posterior pyramid. **N., Respiratory, N. of Respiration,** Clarke's column **N., Rolando's,** the external cuneate nucleus. **N., Roller's.** 1. A nucleus situated near the hilum of the olivary body of the oblongata; it is connected with the fibers of the anterolateral fundamental tract of the spinal cord. 2. An aggregation of small ganglion cells situated anteriorly to the nucleus of the hypoglossal nerve **N, Sacral,** a mass of cinerea in the spinal cord at the level of the origins of the second and third spinal nerves. **N. sæpti pellucidi,** the cinerea of the sæptum lucidum, a thin lamina adjacent to the cavity of the fifth ventricle **N., Sagittal,** Spitzka's name for the middle part of the oculomotor nucleus. **N. salivatorius,** the center for salivary secretion; the

source of cells from which spring all the precellular fibers which end in the submaxillary ganglion. They begin just before the caudal pole of the facial nucleus and terminate at the frontal end of the masseteric nucleus **N., Secondary.** See *Paranucleus* (Illus. Dict.). **N., Siemerling's,** the anteroventral nucleus of the anterior group of oculomotor nuclei in the gray matter below the sylvian aqueduct **N., Spitzka's,** the central nucleus of the oculomotor group in the gray matter below the sylvian aqueduct **N., Staderini's,** the nucleus intercalatus, an aggregation of ganglion cells situated between the dorsal nucleus of the vagus nerve and that of the hypoglossal nerve **N., Stilling's** (See Illus Dict.) 2 The nucleus of the hypoglossal nerve in the fourth ventricle **N., Stilling's Sacral,** an island of ganglion cells in the sacral region of the spinal cord **N., Styloid,** a bony nodule contained in the cartilages which unite the lesser cornua with the body of the hyoid **N. subthalamicus,** the subthalamus **N., Superior** (of the auditory nerve) See *N., Auditory External* **N. tæniæformis** See *Claustrum* (Illus Dict.) **N., Three-grouped, N., Trifacial, N., Trigeminal,** two or three groups of nerve-cells ventrad of the facial nucleus, below the lateral angle of the fourth ventricle **N. of the Trapezium,** the superior olivary nucleus **N., Triple,** the oculomotor nucleus **N., Vagus.** See under *N., Accessorio-vagoglossopharyngeal* **N., Voit's.** See *Olive, Accessory* (1) **N., Yellow** (of the corpus striatum), Luys' name for the terminal expansion of the superior cerebellar peduncle in the striatum **N., Yolk-,** a cytoplasmic body, often made up of concentric layers, found beside the germinal vesicle in the ova of amphibians, arachnoids, and some other animals

Numbness, Waking. Acroparesthesia.

Nummulation (*num-u-la'-shun*) [*nummus*, a coin]. The aggregation of blood-corpuscles into rolls resembling rolls of coin. Cf. *Rouleau*

Nutone (*nu'-tōn*). A nutritive tonic said to consist of cod-liver oil, malt extract, beef juice, and glycerin emulsion, each 25%; calcium hypophosphite, 1 grain; sodium hypophosphite, 1 grain; tincture of nux vomica, 1 drop in each teaspoonful.

Nutrabin (*nu'-trab-in*). A dietetic prepared from proteids of milk and beef, a cocoa-colored powder flavored with vanilla.

Nutrolactis (*nu-tro-lak'-tis*) A proprietary galactagog said to consist of fluid extracts of *Galega officinalis*, L., and *Tephrosia appolinea*, Lk

Nutrose (*nu'-trōz*) Neutral casein sodium, a soluble powder containing 13.8% of nitrogen, used as a food in intestinal disorders

Nyctalgia [νύξ, night; ἄλγος, pain]. Pain which occurs chiefly during the night; *e. g.*, osteocopic pains of syphilis

Nyctalope (*nik'-tal-ōp*). One suffering from nyctalopia

Nycterine (*nik'-ter-in*) [νυκτερινός, nightly] 1. Occurring in the night 2 Obscure

Nycturia (*nik-tu'-re-ah*) [νύξ, night; οὖρον, urine]. Nocturnal urinary incontinence

Nymphectomy (*nim-fek'-to-me*) [νύμφα, nymph; ἐκτομή, excision]. Excision of the nymphæ

Nymphfibulation (*nim-fib-u-la'-shun*) [νύμφα, nymph; *fibula*, a clasp] The puncture and locking together of the labia majora

Nystagmiform (*nis-stag'-me-form*) [νυσταγμός, nodding of the head; *forma*, form] Resembling nystagmus

Nystagmus. (See Illus Dict.) See *Sign, Baird's.* **N., Cheyne's,** a form of nystagmus in which the oscillations of the eyeball have a marked rhythm.

O

Oak. (See Illus. Dict.) **O.-red, Grabowski's.** See *Phlobaphene*, under *Oak-bark* (Illus Dict.) **O.-red, Lowe's, O.-red, Oser's.** See under *Oak-bark* (Illus. Dict.)

Oarialgia (*o-ar-e-al'-je-ah*) See *Ovarialgia* (Illus Dict.)

Oat. (See Illus Dict.) **O.-cure.** See under *Treatment.* **O.-jelly.** See under *Jelly*

Obeliad (*o-bel'-li-ad*). Toward the obelion.

Object (See Illus. Dict.) **O.-glass,** the objective of a microscope

Objectify (*ob-jekt'-e-fi*) [*objicere*, to cast before]. In psychology, to externalize a phantom, to see it as a solid object in the waking world

Oblinition (*ob-lin-ish'-on*) [*oblinere*, to smear]. Inunction

Obliquimeter (*ob-liq-wim'-et-ur*) [*obliquus*, oblique; *metare*, to measure]. An instrument fitted with arms employed to indicate the angle formed by comparing the plane of the pelvic brim with the perpendicular axis of the upright body [Truax].

Obsession. (See Illus. Dict.) **O. dentaire** (Galippe, 1891), topoalgia, pseudoneuralgia, or neurasthenic neuralgia erroneously attributed to the teeth.

Obstetricy (*ob-stet'-ris-e*). Blundell's name for obstetrics.

Obturation (*ob-tu-ra'-shun*) [*obturare*, to stop up]. The stopping-up or closing of an opening or passage

Obturator. (See Illus Dict.) In dentistry, an instrument used to cover openings in the hard or soft palate. When made of flexible material, to follow the movements of the soft palate and to obliterate openings or spaces in it, it is called an artificial velum

Occalcarine (*ok-kal'-kar-in*). See *Occipitocalcarine.*

Occipito. (See Illus. Dict.) **O. anterior,** applied to the position of the fetus which has the occiput directed ventrad **O. atlantal, O. atlantoid.** See *O.-atloidean* (Illus. Dict.). **O. calcarine,** pertaining to the occiput and calcar. **O. central,** relating to the occipital lobe and central gyri. **O. cervical,** relating to the occiput and the neck. **O. lateral.** See *Occipitocotyloid* (Illus. Dict.). **O. meningeal,** relating to the occipital bone and the dura. **O. petrosal,** relating to the occipital bone and the petrosa. **O. temporal,** relating to both the occipital and the temporal bones.

Occluding (*ok-lu'-ding*) [*occludere*, to shut or close up]. Applied to the grinding surfaces of molars and bicuspids.

Occlusal (*ok-lu'-sal*). See *Occluding.*

Occlusion. (See Illus. Dict.) 3. The full meeting or contact in a position of rest of the masticating sur-

faces of the upper and lower teeth; it is erroneously called articulation of the teeth.

Ochronosus (*o-kron'-o-sus*) [ὠχρός, yellow; *νόσος*, disease]. Any disease marked by dark discoloration of the cartilages and allied structures. Cf. *Ochronosis.*

Ochrotyphus (*o kro-ti'-fus*). Yellow fever

Ocotea (*ok-ot'-e-ah*) [native name in Guiana]. A genus of laurinaceous trees **O. cujumary,** Mart., is indigenous to Brazil, the seeds are used in dyspepsia. **O. opifera,** Mart., the Brazilian Canello de Cheiro; the oil from the fruit and the bark are used as an antirheumatic **O. pretiosa,** Benth, a species indigenous to Brazil, is used in neurasthenia

Octad (*ok'-tad*) [ὀκτώ, eight]. An octavalent element.

Octavalent (*ok-tav'-al-ent*) [*octo*, eight; *valere*, to be worth] Having a quantivalence of eight

Octene (*ok'-tēn*). See *Octylene* (Illus Dict).

Octigravida (*ok'te-grav'-id-ah*) [*octo*, eight, *gravida*, a pregnant woman]. A woman pregnant for the eighth time.

Octipara (*ok-tip'-ar-ah*) [*octo*, eight; *parere*, to bring forth]. A woman who has been in labor eight times.

Octivalent. See *Octavalent*

Octoacetate (*ok-to-as'-et-at*) A compound of eight molecules of the radicle of acetic acid with a base

Octoferric (*ok-to fer'-ik*) [*octo*, eight; *ferrum*, iron]. Containing eight atoms of iron in the molecule.

Oculin (*ok'-u-lin*). An organotherapeutic preparation said to be a glycerin extract from the ciliary body of the eyes of oxen.

Oculo-. (See Illus Dict) **O facial,** relating to the eyes and the face. **O.frontal,** relating to the eyes and the forehead. **O.nasal,** relating to the nose and eye

Oculus. (See Illus. Dict) **O. duplex.** See *Binoculus* (Illus Dict.) **O. genu,** the patella **Oculi marmarygoides.** See *Metamorphopsia* (Illus. Dict.) **O. ovi,** cicatricula. **O. purulentus,** hypopyon **O scapulæ,** the glenoid cavity. **O. simplex.** See *Monoculus* (Illus. Dict).

Oculustro (*ok-ul-us'-tro*). A soap said to consist of oleate of potassium, glycerin, and turpentine.

Odallin (*od-al'-in*) A glucosid contained in *Cerbera odollam,* Gärt

Odic (*o'-dik*). Of or pertaining to the theoretic force or influence od **O.-force** See *Od* (Illus Dict.)

Odol (*o'-dol*). A mouth-wash, said to consist of salol, 2 5 parts; oil of peppermint, 0 5 parts; saccharin, 0.004 parts; and alcohol, 97 parts.

Odontalgia. (See Illus. Dict.) **O., Phantom,** pain felt in the space from which a tooth is absent, usually due to cicatricial compression of nerve filaments.

Odonterism (*o-don'-tur-izm*). See *Odontosynerismus* (Illus. Dict).

Odonthemodia, Odonthæmodia (*o-dont-hem-o'-de-ah*) [*ὀδούς*, a tooth; *αἱμωδία*, a having the teeth on edge]. Hemodia, excessive sensibility of the teeth.

Odonthyperesthesis (*o-dont-hi-pur-es-the'-sis*). See *Odonthemodia.*

Odontoatlantal (*o-don-to-at-lan'-til*). Same as *Atlantoaxial.*

Odontodol (*o-don'-to-dol*) A dental anodyne said to contain cocain hydrochlorid, 1 part; oil of cherry laurel, 1 part; tincture of arnica, 10 parts, solution of ammonium acetate, 20 parts.

Odontoneuralgia (*o-don-to-nu-ral'-je-ah*) [*ὀδούς*, tooth; *neuralgia*]. Neuralgia due to diseased teeth.

Odontonoid (*o-don'-ton-oid*) [*ὀδούς*, tooth; *εἶδος*, likeness]. Tooth-like.

Odontonomy (*o-don-ton'-o-me*) [*ὀδούς*, tooth; *νόμος*, law]. The classification of the teeth.

Odorator (*o-dor-a'-tor*) [*odor*, perfume] An atomiser for diffusing liquid perfumes.

Odyl, Odyle (*od'-il*). See *Od* (Illus. Dict.).

Odynacousia, Odynacusis (*o-din ah-ku'-sis*) [*ὀδύνη*, pain; *ἀκούειν*, to hear]. Pain caused by noises. Cf. *Hyperalgesia, Acoustic.*

Odynolysis (*o-din-ol'-is is*) [*ὀδύνη*, pain; *λύειν*, to loose]. Alleviation of pain.

Odynopeic, Odynopœic (*o-din-o-pe'-ik*) [*ὀδύνη*, pain; *ποιεῖν*, to make]. Oxytocic.

Odynophagia (*o-din-o-fa'-je-ah*). See *Odynphagia* (Illus. Dict).

Odynopœia (*o-din-o-pe'-e-ah*). The induction of labor pains

Œdemamyces (*e-de mah-mi'-sez*) [*edema; μύκης*, fungus] The organism which causes edemamycosis or African horse-sickness

Œnanthe (*e-nan' the*) [*οἶνος*, wine; *ἄνθος*, a flower; from the similarity of the fragrance of the blossoms to those of the grape] A genus of umbelliferous plants **Œ. phellandrium,** Lam, of Europe, the fruit is diuretic, carminative, and is recommended as a specific sedative to the bronchial mucosa. Dose of powdered fruit, 1 dr in 24 hours.

Œnanthotoxin. See *Enanthotoxin.*

Œnilism (*e'-nil izm*) [*οἶνος*, wine]. A form of alcoholism produced by abuse of wine.

Œnochemistry (*e no kem'-is tre*) [*οἶνος*, wine; *chemistry*]. The chemistry of wines

Œnoxidase, Œnoxydase (*e noks'-id-āz*) [*οἶνος*, wine, *oxidase*] Cazeneuve's name for the oxidase which causes the browning of wines, the oxidation of the coloring-matter of the wine

Œstrus. See *Estrus.*

Ohmmeter (*ōm'-e-tur*) An apparatus for estimating electric resistance in ohms

Oidial (*o id'-e-al*). Pertaining to or due to a fungus of the genus *Oidium*

Oidiomycosis (*o-id e-o-mi-ko'-sis*) [*ᾠόν*, an egg; *μύκης*, fungus] A disease produced by yeast fungi of the genus *Oidium* **O cutis,** a name proposed by Ricketts for cutaneous disease produced by blastomycetic fungi of the genus *Oidium* See *Dermatitis, Blastomycetic.*

Oikologic (*oi-kol-oj'-ik*) [*οἶκος*, a house; *λόγος*, science] Relating to the condition and improvement of homes

Oikology (*oi-kol'-o-je*) [*οἶκος*, a house; *λογος*, science]. The science of the home

Oikosite (*oi'-ko-sit*) [*οἶκος*, a house; *σιτος*, food]. Van Beneden's term for a parasite fixed to its host. Cf. *Commensal, Symbiont, Parasite*

Oil. (See Illus Dict) **O. of Absinthum.** See *Oil, Wormwood* **O., Acid** [illegible] W et Arn, orde [illegible] rheumatism **O. of Æsculus,** a fixed oil from the horse-chestnut, *Æsculus hippocastanum,* L., used as an application in rheumatism. **O., Ajowan,** an oil distilled from the fruit of *Carum copticum,* Benth. Dose, 1½–3 ♏. **O., Aleurites,** a fixed oil with nutty flavor from the seeds of the candle-nut tree, *Aleurites triloba,* Forst. It is a mild cathartic, acting as castor oil and more promptly. Dose, ½–1 oz Syn., *Artists' oil, Country walnut oil; Kekune oil, Kekui oil; Belgaum walnut oil, Spanish walnut oil.* **O., Allyl Mustard.** See under *Allyl* (Illus. Dict.) **O., Almond, Bitter,** essential oil from the seed of bitter almonds; a refractive, aromatic liquid with bitter acrid taste and containing hydrocyanic acid; soluble in alcohol and ether; used as a sedative and externally to allay itching. Dose, ⅙–½ ♏ (0.01–0 03 c.c.). Antidotes, emetics, ammonia, brandy, iron persulfate. **O., Almond, Bitter, Artificial.** See *Benzaldehyd* (Illus. Dict.). **O., Almond, Sweet,** fixed oil expressed from almond; sp. gr., 0.915–0.920; miscible in ether and chloroform; used as nutrient and as

cathartic to children. Dose, 60–480 ♏. **O. of Aloes,** a pale yellow liquid, with odor and taste of mint, obtained in small amount from aloes. **O., Anemone.** See *Anemonol* (Illus. Dict). **O., Angelica,** ethereal oil from root of *Archangelica officinalis,* Hoffm ; used as a tonic. Dose, 1–3 ♏ (0 06–0.2 c.c.). **O., Anilin,** crude anilin obtained from nitrobenzin by the action of reducing agents. **O., Animal,** an oil obtained from destructive distillation of bones; applied in skin-diseases and used internally in hysteria. Dose, 5–20 ♏ (0 3–1 2 c c). **O., Anise, Star.** See *O. of Illicium.* **O., Anthos,** rosemary oil. **O., Anthracene.** See under *Anthracene* (Illus Dict.). **O. of Ants, Artificial,** furfurol. **O., Apple,** amyl valerianate. **O. of Arachis,** a bland yellow oil expressed from peanuts, the fruit of *Arachis hypogæa,* L ; it is used to adulterate olive oil **O , Arbor vitæ.** See *O., Thuja* **O., Argan,** a fixed oil from the seeds of the sapotaceous argan tree of Morocco, *Argania sideroxylon,* R et S. It is used as a substitute for olive oil **O of Arnica Flowers,** an essential oil from the flowers of *Arnica montana,* L It is diaphoretic, diuretic, and emmenagog **O , Artemisia,** an antiseptic and astringent oil from Roman wormwood, *Artemisia maritima,* L. It is used in skin diseases **O., Artists'.** See *O , Aleurites.* **O , Asarum,** a volatile oil distilled from the rhizomes of *Asarum europæum,* L. ; a viscid liquid with sharp burning taste **O of Asphalt,** a rubefacient, antiseptic oil obtained from destructive distillation of asphalt, it is applied in rheumatism and parasitic skin diseases **O., Aspic** (corruption of *spica*). See *O. of Spike* **O., Bacaba,** oil from various species of *Œnocarpus* indigenous to South America. **O., Badian.** See *O. of Illicium.* **O., Balm, German,** an essential oil from the leaves and tops of *Melissa officinalis,* L ; it is diaphoretic and antispasmodic. Dose, 1–2 ♏ (0 06–0 12 c c) Syn , *O , Melissa. O of Lemon balm* **O., Bancoul, O., Bankul, O., Bankune.** See *O., Aleurites* **O., Barbadoes Nuts.** See *O., Jatropha* (Illus. Dict) **O , Bardane,** a hair oil made by digesting burdock root in olive oil. **O., Basil,** an essential oil from leaves of *Ocimum basilicum,* L. It is antiseptic and stimulant Dose, 1–2 ♏ (0 06–0.12 c c). **O., Bay.** (See Illus Dict.) 2 See *O , Myrcia* **O. of Behen.** See *O. of Ben* (Illus. Dict). **O., Benne.** See *O., Sesame.* **O. of Birch Bark,** volatile oil from the bark of *Betula lenta,* L., containing 99% of methyl salicylate and almost identical with oil of wintergreen. Antirheumatic and antiseptic. Dose, 5–30 ♏ (0 3–1 8 c c.). **O. of Birch Wood,** an antiseptic black liquid with odor of Russia leather obtained by destructive distillation of white birch, *Betula alba,* L. It is used in skin-diseases. Syn., *Empyreumatic birch oil; Oleum Rusci* **O., Bitter,** a bitter, green oil extracted from the seeds of *Calophyllum inophyllum,* L., a guttiferous tree of Asia. Syn , *Laurel-nut oil, Tamanu oil; Nilo oil.* **O s, Blown,** oxidized fixed oils. **O., Blue,** a liquid mercurial ointment prepared with oil. **O. of Boldus,** a volatile oil from *Peumus boldus,* Mol , used in inflammations of the genitourinary tract. **O. of Canada Snakeroot,** an aromatic, antiseptic stimulant oil from the rhizome of *Asarum Canadense,* L. Dose, 1–2 ♏ (0.06–0 12 c c). **O., Candle-fish.** See *O., Eulachon* (Illus Dict). **O., Candle-nut.** See *O., Aleurites.* **O , Canella,** an aromatic oil from the bark of *Canella alba,* Murray. Dose, 1–2 ♏ (0.06–0.12 c.c.). **O., Caoutchouc.** See *Dipentene* (Illus. Dict.). **O., Carap,** a bitter concrete oil obtained from seeds of *Carapa guianensis,* Aub. **O., Carbolized Coal,** a compound of carbolic acid with coal-tar, naphtha, benzene, or some fixed oil. **O. of Cascarilla,** a volatile oil from the bark of *Croton eluteria,* Bennet; it is stimulant and aromatic and used as an adjuvant in bitter tonics. Dose, 1–2 ♏ (0.06–0.12 c c). **O. of Cedar Leaves,** essential oil from the leaves of *Juniperus virginiana,* L. ; sp. gr , 0.885 ; it is antiseptic and emmenagog **O. of Cedar Wood,** volatile oil from the wood of *Juniperus virginiana,* L. **O., Cedrat,** an essential oil from the fruit rind of *Citrus medica,* Risso. It is aromatic, stimulant, and antiseptic. Dose, 1.2 ♏ (0 06–0.12 c c). **O. of Chamomile, German,** an essential oil from *Matricaria chamomilla,* L ; a thick bluish oil solidifying on exposure to cold. It is used in colic, cramps, etc. Dose, 1–5 ♏ (0 06–0 3 c c.). **O. of Chamomile, Roman,** an essential oil from the flowers of *Anthemis nobilis,* L. It is tonic and stomachic. Dose, 1–5 ♏ (0.06–0 3 c c.). **O., Champaca,** a volatile oil used as a perfume from the flowers of *Michelia champaca,* L. **O. of Cherry Laurel,** an essential oil from the leaves of *Prunus laurocerasus,* L. It has the odor and properties of oil of bitter almond; used as a sedative. Dose, ⅛–½ ♏ (0 01–0 03 c.c.) **O., Cina.** See *O. of Wormseed, Levant.* **O., Citron.** See *O., Cedrat.* **O. of Citronella,** an essential oil from various species of the grass *Andropogon.* **O., Cochlearia,** a volatile oil from scurvy grass, *Cochlearia officinalis,* L Its principal constituent is secondary butyl thiocarbamid, $C_4H_9.CSN$ It is stimulant, aperient, and diuretic. Dose, 2–5 ♏ (0 12–0 3 c c) **O. of Cocoanut,** a white semi-solid fat, soluble in alcohol and ether, obtained from the nut of *Cocos nucifera,* L. It is used as an alterant and nutrient, and as ointment base. Dose, 2–4 dr (8–16 c.c.). **O., Cocum-.** See *Cocum-butter.* **O , Cognac,** ethyl enanthate. **O., Colza,** an oil consisting of glycerid of brassic acid obtained from a variety of *Brassica campestris,* L. **O., Coonda** or **Coondi.** See *O , Carap.* **O., Cotton-seed,** a fixed oil from seeds of cotton, *Gossypium herbaceum,* L ; used as olive oil **O., Country Walnut.** See *O., Aleurites.* **O., Crab.** See *O., Carap.* **O. of Crithmum,** a limpid volatile oil from *Crithmum maritimum,* L , it has an acrid aromatic taste; sp gr., 0 98 **O , Cumin,** a volatile carminative oil from the seeds of *Cuminum cyminum,* L. **O. of Cypress,** a volatile, colorless, oily liquid obtained from the fresh leaves and shoots of *Cupressus sempervirens,* L It is antiseptic and antispasmodic and is recommended in whooping cough; used by sprinkling the clothes and room. **O., Damny Mountain.** See *O , Ebony.* **O., Dee.** See *Decimæ oleum* (Illus. Dict). **O., Dill,** a volatile oil from fruit of dill, *Peucedanum graveolens,* Benth. et Hook. fil , consisting chiefly of carvol, $C_{10}H_{14}O$, and limonene, $C_{10}H_{16}$; sp gr., 0.905. It is used as a carminative. Dose, 3–10 ♏ (0.2–0 6 c.c.) **O., Dippel's.** See *O , Animal.* **O.s, Distilled,** volatile oils **O., Doegling,** oil from the Norwegian whale, *Balæna rostrata;* it is used as an ointment base. **O., Dutch.** See *O., Haarlem.* **O., Earth Nut.** See *O , Arachis.* **O., Ebony,** a fatty oil from the seeds of *Bauhinia tomentosa,* L. Syn., *Damny mountain oil* **O., Eel,** the fat of eels. **O., Egg-yolk,** an oil obtained from hard-boiled fresh eggs and used in lotions **O., Eguse,** oil of colocynth seeds imported from Africa. **O.s, Expressed, O.s, Fat.** See *Oil, Fatty* (Illus. Dict.). **O. of Fir Cones,** a volatile oil from the cones of *Picea excelsa,* Lk.; a colorless antiseptic liquid with balsamic odor; used as inhalations in diseases of the respiratory organs. **O. of Fir, Scotch,** an essential antiseptic oil from *Pinus sylvestris,* L., sp. gr., about 0.87 ; used as an application in chronic rheumatism. **O. of Fire-**

weed, an essential oil from *Erechthites prœalta*, Raf., aromatic tonic and stimulant Dose, 2–6 ♏ (0.12–0.4 c.c.). **O., Fir-wood.** See *Oil of Fir.* **O., Flax-seed.** See *O., Linseed* (Illus Dict.). **O., Fleabane.** See *O., Erigeron* (Illus Dict.) **O., Fulmar,** a clear red oil, with a powerful and peculiar odor and properties analogous to cod-liver oil, obtained from the fulmar petrel, *Procellaria glacialis*, L., obtained on the island of St Kilda, off the British coast **O., Fusel,** amylic alcohol. **O of Gaultheria.** See *O. of Wintergreen* (Illus Dict.) **O of Gaultheria, Artificial,** methyl salicylate **O., Gaultheria, from Birch.** See *O. of Birch Bark.* **O., Geranium.** (See Illus. Dict.) 2. See *O., Lemon-grass* **O., Geranium, Turkish.** See *O., Lemon grass* **O., Ginger-grass, O., Vetivert** See *O., Lemon-grass* **O., Gingili,** sesame oil. **O., Goldenrod,** a volatile oil from *Solidago odora*, Aiton, used as a perfume. **O., Gomenol,** a terpinol said to be obtained from a variety of *Melaleuca leucadendron*, L. It is recommended in pertussis Dose, 5–10 c.c of 5% oil injected into the gluteal muscles **O., Ground Nut.** See *O., Arachis.* **O., Gru-Gru,** a violet-scented, light yellow solid from the nut of the macaw palm, *Acrocomia lasiospatha*, Mart., of the West Indies. **O., Guaiac,** tiglic aldehyd. **O, Guaiacum-wood,** an essential oil, semi-solid or crystalline at ordinary temperatures, with intense odor of tea, obtained from wood of *Guaiacum officinale*, L. **O., Gynocardia.** See *O., Chaulmoogra* (Illus Dict.) **O., Haarlem.** See *O., Turpentine, Terebinthinated* **O., Hemlock,** [illegible] the bark of *Tsuga canadensis*, Carr **O., Herring,** a fixed oil from herrings **O of Hops,** a volatile oil from hops, the strobiles of *Humulus lupulus*, L., soluble in alcohol, ether, or chloroform, sedative, tonic, and narcotic Dose, 1–5 ♏ (0.06–0.6 c.c.). **O. of Horsemint,** a volatile oil from *Monarda punctata*, Willd., used as carminative Dose, 1–10 ♏ (0.06–0.6 c.c.). **O, Hungarian,** enanthic ether, used to impart a flavor of French brandy to inferior liquor **O. of Hyoscyamus Leaves,** a green oil prepared by heating a fixed oil with fresh leaves of *Hyoscyamus niger*, L.; used as a sedative in cough of tuberculosis. Dose, 1–5 ♏ (0.06–0.3 c.c.). **O., Hypericum,** a preparation of the tops of *Hypericum perforatum* macerated in olive oil (4 oz in 1 pt.), used as an application for bruises. Syn., *Red oil.* **O., Hyperiodized.** See *Iodopin* and *Lipiodol* **O., Hyssop,** a volatile oil from *Hyssopus officinalis*, L.; sp. gr., about 0.930; used in diarrhea, colic, etc Dose, 1–5 ♏ (0.06–0.3 c.c.) **O., Illicium,** an essential oil from the fruit of *Illicium anisatum*, Bottr., its chief constituent is anethol. **O., Iloopay, O., Ilupai,** the fatty oil expressed from the seeds of *Bassia longifolia*, L.; used in skin-diseases **O of Indian Corn.** See *O., Maize.* **O. of Indian Grass, O., Indian Melissa.** See *O of Lemon-grass.* **O., Infernal,** castor oil **O., Iodoform,** a sterilized solution of iodoform in almond oil (4.5–5% iodoform). **O., Iva,** an essential oil from *Achillea moschata*, Jacq. **O., Joint,** synovia **O., Juniper, Empyreumatic.** See *O., Cade* (Illus Dict.). **O, Juniper Wood,** a volatile oil from fresh wood of *Juniperus communis*, L., distilled with water. It is a turpentine-like liquid with feeble odor of juniper. **O., Karwah Thistle,** a cathartic oil expressed from the seeds of *Argemone mexicana*, L. **O., Kekune, O., Kukui.** See *O., Aleurites.* **O., Krumholz.** See *O., Pinus pumilio.* **O., Kundah, O., Kuridah.** See *O., Carap.* **O., Kurung.** See *O., Pongamia* **O., Lard,** oil from hog's lard; sp. gr., 0.910–0.925 at 14° C; soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform. **O. of Laurel,** a narcotic volatile oil from the fruit of *Laurus nobilis*, L., sp. gr., 0.88. Rarely used internally. Dose, ½–3 ♏ (0.025–0.2. c.c.) **O., Laurel-nut.** See *O., Bitter.* **O. of Lemon Balm.** See *O., Balm* **O, Lemon-grass,** an essential oil from the leaves of *Andropogon schœnanthus*, L. It is used as an application in rheumatism and internally in cholera. Syn., *Indian melissa oil, Oil of verbena* **O. of Limes,** an essential oil from the fruit rind of *Citrus limetta*, Risso, stimulant and tonic and used for flavoring. **O., Limetta** See *O. of Limes* **O. of Linaloe,** an essential fragrant oil distilled from *Bursera graveolens*, Tr. et Pl., a Mexican wood, and from allied species. **O., Linseed, Sulphurated,** an antiseptic oil obtained from linseed oil by action of sulfur dioxid, contains 14% of sulfur, used in scabies, etc **O., Linseed, Sulphurated, Terebinthinated,** an antiseptic oily preparation obtained by mixing sulfurated linseed oil with oil of turpentine (1:3), used internally in lithiasis, externally in skin-diseases Dose, 5–15 ♏ (0.3–1 c.c.) in milk Syn., *Dutch oil, Haarlem oil, Dutch drops.* **O, Macassar,** a preparation of cocoanut oil and the flowers of *Cananga odorata*, Hook (ylang-ylang), used by the natives of the Moluccas to anoint their bodies during prevalence of fevers **O, Madia,** a fatty oil from the seeds of a composite annual, *Madia sativa*, Molina, used as a condiment and in medicine **O, Maize,** a golden oil of peculiar taste and smell obtained from the germs of corn grains, sp. gr., 0.916 at 25° C. It consists of olein, stearin, and palmitin. **O. of Malefern,** a volatile oil from *Dryopteris filix-mas*, Schott, and *D. marginalis*, A. Gray It is used as an anthelmintic Dose, 12–25 ♏ (0.7–1.5 c.c.) **O, Margosa,** a bitter yellow oil with odor of garlic expressed from seeds of *Melia azadirachta*, L. It is used as an anthelmintic and as an application in rheumatism, and in sunstroke **O of Marjoram, Wild,** an essential oil from the tops of *Origanum vulgare*, L.; it is antiseptic, tonic, and emmenagog Dose, 2–10 ♏ (0.12–0.6 c.c.). It is used externally in skin-diseases **O., Massoy,** an aromatic volatile oil from massoy bark **O. of Matico,** a volatile antiseptic oil from *Piper angustifolium*, R. et P., used in diseases of the urinary tract Dose, ½–1 ♏ (0.03–0.06 c.c.) **O., Meadow Sweet,** salicylous acid **O.s, Medicinal,** infusions of 1 part of a dry drug in 10 parts of olive oil, or a preparation made by boiling 1 part of a fresh herb in 2 parts of olive oil **O., Melaleuca.** See *O., Cajeput* (Illus Dict.). **O., Melissa.** See *O., Balm* **O. of Milfoil,** an aromatic carminative and tonic oil from the leaves and flowers of *Achillea millefolium*, L., sp. gr., 0.910–0.920; tonic, astringent, emmenagog Dose, 1–5 ♏ (0.06–0.3 c.c.). Syn., *O., Yarrow* **O. of Mint, Curled,** a volatile oil from the leaves of *Mentha crispa*, L.; used as oil of peppermint **O., Mountain Ash,** parasorbic acid **O, Mountain Pine.** See *O., Pinus pumilio.* **O., Muscatel Sage,** an essential oil from *Salvia sclarea*, L., sp. gr., about 0.928, used as a perfume **O., Muscovite** See *O. of Birch Wood* **O., Mustard, Artificial.** See *Allylthiocyanate* **O., Myrcia,** a volatile oil from the leaves of *Pimenta acris*, Kost., consisting chiefly of eugenol; sp. gr., 0.965–0.990 at 15° C.; soluble in alcohol, ether, or chloroform; used in making bay-rum. Syn., *Oil of bay.* **O. of Nagkassar** or **Nahor,** an oil from the seeds of *Mesua ferrea*, L.; used locally in rheumatism. **O., Ndilo.** See *O., Bitter.* **O., Neem** See *O., Margosa.* **O., Niaouli,** a volatile oil from the leaves of *Melaleuca leucadendron*, L., containing 66% of eucalyptol; a thin, pungent, yellow, aromatic, dextrogyre oil; sp.

gr., 0.922; soluble in alcohol, ether, and benzin; used in tuberculosis. Dose, 4 ♏ (0.25 c.c.) 6 times daily. Inj., 16 5 ♏ (1 c c) in olive oil. **O., Nicker-seed,** the oil from bonduc seeds, used as an embrocation in rheumatism. **O., Niger-seed,** a thin, bland, yellow oil obtained from the seeds of *Guizotia abyssinica*, Cass , a composite annual cultivated in India and Abyssinia for its seeds Syn , *Ram-til oil.* **O., Nutmeg,** a volatile oil distilled from nutmeg, a thin yellow liquid, sp gr , 0 870–0 900. **O., Nutmeg, Fatty,** a fixed oil from nutmeg, a yellowish, soft solid with taste and odor of nutmeg; narcotic and carminative Dose, 2–5 gr. (0 1–0 32 gm). Syn , *Nutmeg butter.* **O , Olive.** (See Illus. Dict) It is a mixture of glyceryl (C_3H_5) with oleic acid ($C_{18}H_{34}O_2$, and palmitic acid ($C_{16}H_{32}O_2$) , it consists of two oils having the formulas $C_3H_5(C_{18}H_{33}O_2)_3$, and $C_3H_5(C_{16}H_{31}O_2)_3$ respectively. **O., Omum.** See *O., Ajowan* **O. of Orange Flowers.** See *O of Neroli* (Illus. Dict) **O. of Orange Flowers, Bigarade,** a volatile oil from the flowers and leaves of *Citrus bigaradia*, Duh **O of Orange Flower, Petals,** a volatile oil from the petals of *Citrus aurantium*, L **O. of Orange Flowers, Petit Grain,** a volatile oil from the leaves and unripe fruit of *Citrus bigaradia*, Duh **O., Orange Peel,** an essential oil from the fresh rind of *Citrus aurantium*, L **O , Origanum.** See *O , Marjoram, Wild*, also the common but erroneous name for oil of thyme **O , Palmarosa.** See *O., Lemon-grass* **O , Paraffin,** chiefly hydrocarbons of the CnH_{2n+2} series, distilled from petroleum; a limpid oil thickening with cold; sp gr , 0 875–0 900, boils at 300° C **O , Pastinaca,** a volatile oil, consisting chiefly of ethyl butyrate, contained in the fruit of parsnip, *Pastinaca sativa*, L ; a yellow liquid with pleasant smell; sp. gr , 87 **O., Patchouli,** a volatile oil from the leaves of *Pogostemon heyneanus*, Benth ; a thick, fragrant, brownish liquid; sp gr , 0 970–0 990. **O., Peach Kernel,** an oil expressed from seed of the peach, *Prunus persica*, Sieb ; Sp gr , 0 915 at 15° C. Soluble in ether, chloroform, or carbon disulfid , used as almond or olive oil. **O., Peanut.** See *O , Arachis* **O., Pear,** amyl acetate **O , Pennyroyal, European.** See *O , Pulegium* **O , Peppermint, Mitcham,** oil from peppermint cultivated at Mitcham, Surrey, England **O. of Pine Needles.** See *O , Fir, Scotch* **O , Pineapple.** See under *Pine* (Illus Dict) **O. of Pinus pumilio,** a very fragrant volatile oil from the leaves of *Pinus pumilio*, Haenke; antiseptic and expectorant, and used also in glandular enlargements and skin-diseases Dose, 5–10 ♏ (0 3–0 6 c.c). **O. of Pinus Sylvestris.** See *O , Fir, Scotch* **O., Poho,** oil of Japanese peppermint **O., Polei, O., Poley.** See *O , Pulegium* **O., Pongamia, O , Poonga,** oil expressed from the seeds of an East Indian tree, *Pongamia glabra*, Vent It is a deep yellow to reddish-brown fluid at 60° F., but below that it is solid It is used by the Hindoos in skin-diseases, and is especially recommended in those due to fungi. **O., Poppy,** oil expressed from the seeds of various species of *Papaver*, used as a substitute for olive and almond oil **O , Porpoise,** fixed oil from the blubber of the porpoise **O., Potato,** fusel oil **O., Ptychotis.** See *O., Ajowan* **O., Pulegium,** the oil from European pennyroyal, *Mentha pulegium*, L ; its chief constituent is pulegiol, $C_{10}H_{16}O$. It smells like peppermint; boils at 227° C. **O., Pumpkin Seed,** oil from the seeds of *Cucurbita pepo*, L., a red oily liquid; sp. gr., 0.928; it is said to be anthelmintic. **O., Quirinus,** a petroleum issuing near the chapel of St. Quirinus at Tegernsee. **O., Ram-til.** See *O., Niger-seed.* **O., Rape,** a brown or greenish-yellow oil expressed from seeds of a variety of *Brassica campestris* **O., Ray.** See *O., Skate.* **O., Red.** See *O , Hypericum.* **O , Rhodium,** a volatile oil from rosewood, *Convolvulus scoparius*, L.; used to adulterate oil of rose. **O., Rose Geranium.** See *O., Geranium* (Illus Dict.) **O., Rosewood.** See *O., Rhodium.* **O., Rusa,** lemon-grass oil. **O., Salad,** olive oil **O , Sandalwood, East Indian, O., Santal.** See *O , Sandalwood* (Illus. Dict.). **O , Savine,** a poisonous, volatile oil from the fresh tops of *Juniperus sabina*, L. It is irritant and emmenagog Dose, ½–2 ♏ (0 03–0.12 c.c) Antidotes, emetics, oil, mucilage, brandy, opium **O , Scurvy Grass.** See *O , Cochlearia* **O., Seneca,** crude petroleum. **O., Sesame,** a fixed oil from the seeds of *Sesamum indicum*, L ; sp. gr , 0.919–0 923 at 15° C ; soluble in ether, chloroform, or carbon disulfid. It is laxative and nutrient Dose, 4–8 dr. (15–30 c.c) Syn., *Benne oil, Tiel oil* **O., Shark,** a pale acrid oil from the liver of the shark, *Squalus carcharias*, sp gr., 0.87–0 88 **O , Shealkanta,** the karvah thistle oil. **O., Simabolee,** a clear oil extracted from curry leaves, *Murraya koenigii*, Spr **O., Skate,** a yellow neutral oil obtained from the liver of the skate, *Raja batis;* it is used as a substitute for cod-liver oil. **O., Soy,** a bland yellow oil expressed from soja beans, the seeds of *Glycine soja*, Sieb **O. of Spike,** a volatile oil from the leaves and tops of *Lavandula spica*, Cav. ; carminative and rubefacient, and used externally in rheumatism **O., Spikenard,** lemon-grass oil **O., Spruce.** See *O , Hemlock.* **O., Storax,** a volatile oil from storax , sp. gr , 0 900. **O , Sumbul,** a volatile oil from the root of *Ferula sumbul*, Hook fil **O , Sunflower,** a fixed oil from the seeds of the sunflower, *Helianthus annuus*, L **O., Sweet Bay.** See *O., Laurel.* **O. of Tagud-nuts,** oil from the seeds of *Phytelephas macrocarpa*, R. et P. **O., Tallicoonah.** See *O , Carap* **O , Tamanu.** See *O , Bitter.* **O., Tambor,** a purgative oil obtained from *Omphalea oleifera*, Hemsl , of Central America It is used as castor oil **O , Tea,** a Chinese fixed oil said to be derived from *Camellia drupifera*, Lour. **O., Teaberry.** See *O., Wintergreen* (Illus Dict) **O., Teel, O., Til.** See *O , Sesame.* **O., Templin,** oil of *Pinus pumilio* **O , Theobroma,** cacao butter **O., Thuja,** an essential oil from the leaves of *Thuja occidentalis*, L ; emmenagog, tonic and antiseptic Syn., *O., Arbor vitæ , O , White cedar* **O., Touloucouna,** carap oil. **O , Tumenol.** See *Tumenol.* **O., of the Tung Tree.** See *O , Aleurites.* **O. of Turpentine,** a volatile oil from the concrete resin of *Pinus palustris* and other species ; chiefly consisting of $C_{10}H_{16}$; sp gr., 0 855–0 870; soluble in ether, slightly so in alcohol; boils at 155°–170° C It is anthelmintic, antiseptic, diuretic, and rubefacient. Dose, 5–120 ♏ (0.3–7.4 c c) **O , Turtle,** oil extracted from turtles' eggs ; said to equal cod-liver oil in value. **O., Ugger,** a perfume distilled from agallochum. **O., Valerian,** a volatile oil from the rhizome and root of *Valeriana officinalis*, L ; sp. gr., 0.95 ; used in nervous diseases. Dose, 4–5 ♏ (0.25–0.3 c c). **O. of Verbena** See *O , Lemon-grass.* **O. of Vitriol,** sulfuric acid. **O , Walnut,** a fixed oil from *Juglans regia* **O. of Wax,** a volatile oil obtained from wax by fractional distillation. **O., White Cedar.** See *O., Thuja.* **O., Wild-seed,** a fixed oil from mignonette, *Reseda luteola*, L. **O., Wine, Heavy,** a final product of the distillation of alcohol with great excess of sulfuric acid, a yellow oily liquid with pungent odor and acrid taste; sp. gr , 1.096–1.129; soluble in alcohol or ether; boils at

280° C. **O., Wittneben's.** See *O , Cajuput* (Illus. Dict). **O., Wood.** 1. Gurjun balsam. 2. See *O., Aleuritес.* **O., Wormseed, American.** See *O., Chenopodium* (Illus. Dict.) **O. of Wormseed, Levant,** a volatile oil from the flowers of *Artemisia cina*, Berg. et Schmidt, consisting chiefly of cineol, $C_{10}H_{18}O$; sp. gr., about 0.930; soluble in alcohol and ether. It is anthelmintic and tonic. Dose, 1–2 ♏ (0.05–0 12 c.c) **O., Wormwood, Common,** a volatile oil from the leaves and tops of *Artemisia absinthium*, L , consisting chiefly of thujone, $C_{10}H_{16}O$; sp. gr., 0 925–0.950; soluble in alcohol or ether; analgesic and tonic. Dose, 1–2 ♏ (0.06–0.12 c.c.). **O. of Wormwood, Roman.** See *O. of Artemisia* **O., Yarrow.** See *O , Milfoil* **O., Ylang Ylang.** See *O., Cananga* (Illus. Dict).

Ointment. (See Illus. Dict.) **O., Blue** See *Hydrargyrum unguent.* (Illus. Dict). **O , Citrine** See *Hydrargyrum nitrat ung.* (Illus Dict.). **C., Lister's,** bone acid, 1 , white wax, 1 ; paraffin, 2 ; almond oil, 2 parts **O., Mercurial, O , Neapolitan.** See *Hydrargyrum unguent* (Illus Dict). **O -muslins,** strips of muslin impregnated with ointment, applied in eczema.

Old Man's Back. Paralytic kyphosis.

Oldenlandia (*ol-den-land'-e-ah*) [*H. B. Oldenland*, Danish botanist]. A genus of rubiaceous plants **O. corymbosa**, L , of the East and West Indies, is antispasmodic and antipyretic. **O. umbellata**, L , Indian madder, a species indigenous to the East Indies and cultivated for the root, Chaya, ghé, or chayavar, which yields a red dye and is used in skin-diseases ; the leaves are expectorant

Oleaceous (*o-le-a'-shus*). Relating to the olive or to the order *Oleaceæ*

Oleandrism (*o-le-an'-drizm*) Poisoning by oleander ; analogous to digitalism.

Olearia (*o-le-a'-re-ah*) [*Adam Olearius*, 1600–1671]. A genus of the *Compositæ*. **O. moschata**, Hook , yields eurybin.

Olease (*o'-le-ās*). An enzyme found by Talomei in olives, which causes precipitation of the coloring-matter of olive oil and rancidity by formation of fatty acids.

Oleaster (*o-le-as' tur*) [L , the wild olive]. 1. The olive tree, *Olea europea*, L. 2. The paradise tree, *Elaeagnus angustifolia*, L

Oleflant (*ol'-e-fi-ant*) [*oleum*, oil; *facere*, to make]. Making oil.

Oleic (*o'-le-ik*) [*oleum*, oil]. *Relating to, containing, or obtained from oil

Oleobalsamic (*o-le-o-bal-sam' ik*). Containing oil and balsam. **O. Mixture**, an alcoholic mixture of volatile oils and balsam of Peru

Oleocreosote (*o-le-o-kre'-o-sōt*). A yellowish oily liquid with a specific gravity 0 950 at 15° C. ; soluble in ether, chloroform, and benzine It is an antiseptic used in catarrh of the respiratory organs, bronchitis, etc. Administered as an emulsion in doses, adults, 40–160 gr. (2 6–10.4 gm.) daily ; children, 8–45 gr. (0 52–3 gm.) daily. Syn., *Creosote-oleic ether ; Creosote oleate ; Oleocreasol.*

Oleoguaiacol (*o-le-o-gwi'-ak-ol*). See *Guaiacol Oleate.*

Oleoinfusion (*o-le-o-in-fu'-shun*) An oily solution of a drug.

Oleosaccharose (*o-le-o-sak'-ar-ōs*) A compound of saccharose with an essential oil.

Oleum. (See Illus. Dict) **O., Alchitri,** oil of Juniper **O. anonæ,** ylang ylang oil. **O nigrum,** a reddish-yellow oil, becoming of the consistency of honey on keeping, obtained in the East Indies from the seeds of *Celastrus paniculatus*, Willd. It is a powerful stimulant and diaphoretic and is used in rheumatism, gout, and various fevers. **O. phosphoratum,** a mixture of phosphorus, 1 gr ; ether, 9 gr.; almond oil, 90 c.c. Each minim contains $\frac{1}{100}$ of a grain of phosphorus ; it is prescribed in rachitis **Olea pinguia,** fixed oils. **O. populeum,** a preparation of 1 part of shredded poplar buds digested in 3 parts of olive oil. **O. provinciale.** See *Oil, Provence* (Illus. Dict). **O. pulegi,** poley oil , oil from European pennyroyal. **O. ricini naphtholatum,** castor oil containing 0.2% each of *a*-naphthol, chloroform, and oil of peppermint. **O. templinum.** 1 See *Oil of Pinus pumilio* 2. A variety of turpentine distilled from the cones of *Abies pectinata*, D C **O unonæ,** ylang ylang oil. **O. vulpium,** a mixture of olive oil and 1% each of dill oil and oil of thyme **O. wittnebianum** See *Oil of Cajuput* (Illus Dict).

Oleyl (*o'-le-il*). $C_{18}H_{33}O$, the radicle of oleic acid

Olfactometry (*ol-fak-tom'-et-re*) [*olfacere*, to smell ; *metare*, to measure]. The science of measuring the acuteness of the sense of smell

Olfactory (See Illus. Dict) **O. Islands.** See *Islands.*

Oligemia (See Illus Dict.) **O serosa.** Same as *Hydremia*

Oligidria (*ol-ig-id'-re-ah*) See *Oligohydria* (Illus. Dict).

Oligocytosis (*ol-ig-o si-to'-sis*) [ὀλίγος, few, κύτος cell] See *Oligocythemia* (Illus Dict)

Oligogalia (*ol ig o-ga'-le-ah*) See *Oligogalactia* (Illus. Dict).

Oligoglobulia (*ol ig-o-glo-bu'-le-ah*) [ὀλίγος, few, *globulus*, a small globe] See *Oligocythemia* (Illus. Dict)

Oligomania. (See Illus Dict) **O , Abulic.** See *Abulomania* (Illus. Dict). **O., Affective.** Same as *Mania sine delirio* **O., Agoraphobic** See *Agoraphobia* (Illus Dict) **O , Claustrophobic.** See *Claustrophobia* (Illus Dict.) **O., Mysophobic** See *Mysophobia* (Illus Dict).

Oligomorphic (*ol-ig-o-mor' fik*) [ὀλίγος, few ; μορφή, form]. Applied to organisms which have but few stages of development.

Oligonitrophil (*ol-ig-o-ni'-tro-fil*) See *Oligonitrophilous*

Oligonitrophilous (*ol-ig-o-nt-trof'-il-us*) [ὀλίγος, scanty; *nitrogen*, φιλία, to love]. Beijerinck's term, 1902, applied to those organisms which, while occurring freely in nature, develop in nutrient media, containing combined nitrogen, or from which combined nitrogen has not been carefully excluded. They have the ability of assimilating and utilizing atmospheric nitrogen.

Oligophosphaturia (*ol-ig-o-fos-fat-u'-re-ah*). A decrease in the amount of phosphates in the urine

Oligophrenia (*ol-ig-o-fre'-ne-ah*) [ὀλίγος, little ; φρήν, mind]. Imbecility.

Oligoplasmia (*ol-ig-o-plaz'-me-ah*) [ὀλίγος, scanty; πλάσμα, a thing molded] A decrease in the amount of blood-plasma.

Oligospermatism (*ol-ig-o-spurm'-at-izm*). See *Oligospermia* (Illus. Dict.).

Oliguresia (*ol-ig-u-re'-se-ah*). See *Oliguria* (Illus. Dict)

Olivary. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 The olivary body.

Olive. (See Illus Dict.) **O., Accessory.** 1. A nucleus composed of two small masses of cinerea, an outer (the external accessory olivary body of Müller) and an inner (the internal accessory olivary body of Müller), within the olive situated above and to the inner side of the dentatum. Syn., *Accessory olivary nucleus; Nucleus juxtaolivaris;* Ger. *Nebenolive ; Olivennebenkern;* Fr. *Noyau olivaire accessoire.* 2. A gray

plate dorsad of the olive. Syn., *External accessory olivary nucleus; Lateral accessory olivary nucleus; Superior accessory olivary nucleus;* Ger. *äussere Nebenolive;* Fr. *Noyau juxta-olivaire postéro-externe.* 3 A similar but smaller gray plate dorsad of the pyramid. Syn., *Internal accessory olivary nucleus; Median internal olivary nucleus, Nucleus of the pyramid; N. pyramidalis; Anterior olive* **O., Anterior.** See *O., Accessory* (3). **O., Inferior,** the olivary body. **O., Superior, O., Upper.** See *Nucleus, Olivary, Superior.* **O., Superior, of Luys,** the tegmental nucleus.

Olivifugal (*ol-iv-if'-u-gal*) [*olive; fugere,* to flee]. Turned or moving from the olive

Olivin (*ol'-iv-in*) A substance obtained by Braconnot from salicin by action of sulfuric acid

Olivipetal (*ol-iv-ip'-et-al*) [*olive, petere,* to seek]. Toward the olive.

Oly (*o'-le*). The scum on molten metal.

Olutkombul. See *Abroma angusta,* L

Omal (*o'-mal*) See *Trichlorphenol* (Illus Dict).

Omateal (*o-mat'-e-al*). Relating to the omentum.

Omentosplenopexy (*o men-to-splen'-o-peks-e*) Omentopexy followed by splenopexy to develop complementary circulation in certain hepaticosplenic lesions

Omentum. (See Illus. Dict) **O., Haller's Colic,** a process of the upper right border of the greater omentum which may become adherent to the testis during fetal life and be included in the sac of an inguinal hernia. **O. osseum** See *Periosteum* (Illus Dict) **O , Pancreaticosplenic,** a fold of peritoneum uniting the tail of the pancreas with the lower part of the inner surface of the spleen.

Omocephalus (*o-mo-sef'-al us*). See *Omacephalus* (Illus. Dict)

Omphalodymia (*om-fal o dim'-e-ah*). See under *Somatodymia*

Omphalotripsy (*om-fal o-trip'-se*) [ὀμφάλος, navel; τριβειν, to rub] Separation of the umbilical cord by a crushing instrument

Onage, Onaye The African name for the arrow-poison obtained from seeds of *Strophanthus hispidus,* D C

Oncography (*ong-kog'-raf-e*) [ὄγκος, a swelling; γραφειν, to write]. The recording of the measurement of tumors by an oncometer.

Oncosis. (See Illus Dict) 3 Tumefaction

Oneiric, Oniric (*o-ni'-rik*) [ὄνειρος, a dream]. Relating to dreams; attended by visions.

Oneirism (*o-ni'-rizm*) [ὄνειρος, a dream] A condition of cerebral automatism analogous to the dream state, as a dream prolonged to the waking period

Oniomania (*o-ne o-mal'-ne-ah*) [ὤνιος, to be bought; μανια, madness] A mania for spending money.

Onkinocele (*onk-kin'-o-sel'*) [ὄγκος, swelling; ἰς, a fiber; κηλη, tumor] Inflammation of the tendon-sheaths attended by swelling

Ononetin (*o-non'-et-in*). $C_{23}H_{22}O_6$. A dissociation-product of onospin

Ononid (*o-no'-nid*) $C_{18}H_{22}O_8$. A neutral principle contained in the root of *Ononis spinosa;* a yellow, slightly bitter powder soluble in water and alcohol Syn , *Ononis glycyrrhizin*

Ononin (*o-no'-nin*) $C_{30}H_{34}O_{13}$, a glucosid isolated by v. Reinsch from the root of *Ononis spinosa,* L.

Ononis (*o-no'-nis*) [ὄνος, an ass] A genus of leguminous plants. **O spinosa,** L , rest-harrow, a shrub of Europe The diuretic root is used in dropsy and gout.

Ononisglycyrrhizin (*o-no-nis-glı-sur-i'-zin*). See *Ononid.*

Onospin (*o-nos'-pin*). $C_{29}H_{34}O_{12}$. A dissociation-product of ononin by action of baryta-water with heat.

Onychexallaxis (*on-ik-eks-al-aks'-is*) [ὄνυξ, nail; ἐξάλλαξις, a degenerating]. Degeneration of the nails.

Onychogram (*on'-ik-o-gram*) [ὄνυξ, nail; γράφειν, to write]. The record of the variations in blood-pressure by an onychograph.

Onychograph (*on'-ik-o-graf*) [ὄνυξ, nail; γράφειν, to write] An instrument devised by Max Herr for recording the variations in blood-pressure in the capillaries of the tips of the fingers. It consists for the most part of the sphygmograph so arranged that the pelotte can be brought against the finger resting upon a hard surface.

Onychography (*on-ik-og'-raf-e*). The tracing of the pulse in the smallest vessels by means of an instrument placed on the nail.

Onychogryphosis (*on-ik-o-gri-fo'-sis*). See *Onychogryposis* (Illus. Dict.)

Onychoma (*on-ik-o'-mah*). A tumor of the nail-bed.

Onychophagist (*on-ik-of'-aj ist*) [ὄνυξ, nail; φαγειν, to eat] One addicted to biting the finger-nails.

Onychophosis (*on-ik-o-fo'-sis*). See *Onychyposis* (Illus. Dict.).

Onychorrhexis (*on-ik or-eks'-is*) [ὄνυξ, nail; ῥῆξις, rupture] The splitting of the nails.

Onychosis (See Illus Dict.) **O gryposis,** onychogryposis **O incrassata,** hyperonychosis **O. lapsus,** onycholysis **O mollities,** softening of the nails. **O. pterygium.** See *Pterygium unguis* (Illus. Dict).

Onyxis. (See Illus Dict) **O., Retroungueal,** onychia originating at the root of the nail.

Oocyan (*o-o-si'-an*) [ὠόν, egg; κιανός, a dark-blue substance]. Of Sorby, the green or blue coloring-matter of eggshells of birds, found to be partly biliverdin and partly a blue derivative of bile-pigments

Oocyst (*o'-o sist*) [ὠόν, egg; κυστις, bladder] Applied by some writers to the cysts in which the vermicules of the malaria parasite encyst themselves. The term is misleading, spore cyst is preferable.

Oocyte (*o'-o-sit*) [ὠόν, egg; κύτος, cell]. The ovarian egg-cell before the formation of the polar bodies; also written ovocyte

Oogonium. (See Illus Dict.) 2. The primordial mother-cell which gives rise to the ovarian egg and its follicle. 3. The descendants of the primordial germ-cell from which ultimately arise the oocytes (Boveri); also written ovogonium.

Ookinete (*o-o-kin'-et*) [ὠόν, egg; κιεῖν, to move]. See *Oocyst.*

Oophoria (*o-o-fo'-e-ah*) [ὠόν, egg; φερειν, to bear]. Barnes' term for hysteria

Oophorin (*o-of'-or-in*). An organotherapeutic preparation made from the ovaries of cows and hogs

Oophoritis. (See Illus. Dict.) **O. serosa,** Olshausen's term for a variety of inflammation mostly described as edema of the ovary. It is said to be produced by gonorrhea and pelvic inflammation or to follow fevers and mumps. The ovaries are enlarged, swollen, smooth, edematous, with no folds or scars They are heavy and likely to become prolapsed. [Roberts.]

Oophorocystosis (*o-o-for-o-sist-o'-sis*) [ὠόν, an egg; φορειν, to bear; κυστις, bladder] The formation of ovarian cysts.

Oophorohysterectomy (*o-o-for-o-his-tur-ek'-to-me*) [ὠόν, egg; ὑστερα, womb; ἐκτομή, excision]. Removal of the uterus and ovaries.

Oophorosalpingotomy (*o o-for-o-sal-pin-got'-o-me*) [ὠόν, egg; σαλπιγξ, tube; τεμνειν, to cut]. The surgical removal of the ovary and tube.

Oophorostomy (*o-o-for-os'-to-me*) [ὠόν, egg; φερειν, to bear; στόμα, mouth]. The establishment of an opening into an ovarian cyst for drainage.

Oorodein (*o-o-ro'-de-in*) [ὠον, egg; ῥόδον, of roses].

A red or reddish-brown pigment giving color to certain bird's eggs; it is perhaps identical with hematoporphyrin.

Ooscope (*ō'-o-skōp*) [ὠον, egg; σκοπεῖν, to view]. An apparatus for observing the developmental changes in a fertilized egg.

Oospora (*o-os'-po-rah*) [ὠον, egg; σπορά, seed). A genus of fungi **O. bovis**, a name proposed for the fungus of actinomycosis by those botanists who regard it as one of the hyphomycetes and as belonging to the *Mucedinæ* **O guiguardi**, causes the deposition of carbonate of lime in connective tissue of the walls of cystic tumors and skeletal nodosities

Oothectomy (*o-o-thek'-to-me*) [ὠόν, egg; θήκη, chest; ἐκτομή, excision] The surgical removal of an ovary; a term preferred to oophorectomy.

Opacification (*o-pas-if-i-ka'-shun*) [*opacus*, shaded]. The act of becoming opaque

Opalisin (*o-pal'is'-in*) Wroblewski's name for a proteid found in considerable quantity in human milk, less in mares' milk, and in very small quantity in cows' milk

Ope (*ōp'-e*) [ὀπή, an opening] Same as *Foramen*.

Opeidoscope (*o-pī'-do-skop*) [ὀψ, a voice; εἶδος, likeness; σκοπεῖν, to view] An instrument for studying the vibrations of the voice

Operant (*op'-e-rant*) [*operans*, to work] 1. Effective, active. 2. An operator

Operation. (See Illus Dict.) **Abbe's Incision for Appendicitis**, a lengthy incision in the lateral wall of the abdomen which separates but does not cut the muscle-fiber. **Albert-Frank-Kocher Method of Gastrotomy.** See *Frank's Method* **O., Asch's**, for deviation of nasal septum, consists in a crucial incision over the deflection, taking up the segments, reduction of the deflection, and insertion of a tube to hold the segments in place. **O., Beyea's**, for gastroptosis, consists in the plication of the gastrohepatic and gastrophrenic ligaments **O., Bier's**, for amputation through the lower portion of the leg, consists in cuneiform osteotomy upon the tibia above the stump, bending forward the stump with the lower fragment of bone to a right angle with the upper fragment The two fragments unite and form a foot. **O., Bissell's**, for uterine retroversion, the excision of a section of both the round and broad ligaments sufficient to hold the uterus in a forward position. **O., Catterino's** (A of Camerino, Italy) See *Hysterokataphraxis*. **O., Equilibrating**, tenotomy on the direct antagonist of a paralyzed ocular muscle. **O., Fehling's**, for uterine prolapse, consists in denuding two long ovals on either side of the median line of the anterior vaginal wall, and uniting their edges with silver wire **Frank's Method of Gastrotomy** consists in forming a valve out of a small cone of the stomach-wall. The oblique incision is made and a cone of the stomach pulled out and its base sutured to the parietal peritoneum. A second incision is then made immediately above the rib-margin, the bridge of the skin is elevated and the cone pulled up beneath it and the apex sutured into the second wound The tube is inserted and the first skin-wound closed **O., Hartley-Krause**, the removal of the entire gasserian ganglion and its roots for relief of facial neuralgia **O., Hegar's**, for the relief of cancer of the rectum. The knife is carried along the sides of the sacrum, making the letter V, and hinges the flap with a chain saw. Gerster claims good drainage by this method, but condemns it because of the impairment of the flap's vitality. (Hupp.) **O., Heinecke's**, for relief of cancer of the rectum: To avoid whatever tendency toward weakening the pelvic floor **Kraske's** method involves, Heinecke devised in 1888 a T-shaped incision in the skin, sawing the skin first vertically and then at the level of the fourth foramen transversely, thus making two folding bone doors. These are afterward united by suture. (Hupp.) **O., Hochenegg's**, for relief of cancer of the rectum: A curved incision is made with its convexity to the right, commencing opposite the third foramen of the sacrum, extending outward, and passing the middle line again below the last button of the coccyx. (Hupp) **O, Ingals'**, for ecrasement of the tonsils. A snare guard is inclosed in a ring which is passed over the tonsil as it is held by the forceps, thus facilitating the use of the loop **O, Jonnesco's**, cystorrhaphy **Kader's Method of Gastrotomy** consists in the production of a funnel which projects into the stomach by suturing two sections on either side of a tube placed vertically into the stomach Each pair of sutures increases the amount of peritoneum about the tube and further depresses its point of entrance **O., Kocher's**, for the relief of cancer of the rectum. A long integumentary incision is made, freely exposing the bone. With a chisel each side of the sacrum is grooved along the inner side of the foramina, [illegible] the segment which he calls [illegible] exposes the sacral canal and makes certain the protection of the nerves (Hupp) **O., Kronlein's**, for relief of facial neuralgia Consists in exposing the third branch of the trigeminus **O, Labioplastic.** See *Cheiloplasty* (Illus Dict) **Laborie's Method of Amputation through the Foot** differs from Chopart's method in the retention of the scaphoid in addition to the calcaneum and astragalus **O, Lange's**, for resection of the rectum, with osteoplastic transplantation of the anal portion (1881) The knife is carried from each tuber ischii across the perineum in front of the sphincters The incisions meet in the raphe and are made deep enough to allow of pushing the whole muscular apparatus of the anus upward, including the anal end of the gut (Hupp) **O, Levy's**, for relief of cancer of the rectum In order to spare the fourth sacral nerve and the levator ani's coccygeal insertion, make an incision shaped like an inverted letter U, bending the osteoplastic arc toward the anus. But because of the limited space which it offers, and the very imperfect drainage, it has seldom been used (Hupp) **O, Longuet's**, the extraserous transplantation of the testicle for the permanent cure of hydrocele and varicocele Cf *Orchidopexy, Phlebopexy, Scrotopexy, Tigmopexy*. **O., Lorenz's**, for congenital dislocation of the hip, consists in reduction of the dislocation and fixation of the head of the femur against the rudimentary acetabulum until a socket is formed **O, Major**, one requiring great surgical skill and efficiency **Marwedel's Method of Gastrotomy.** This resembles Witzel's method in all respects except that the serous and muscular coats are incised for 5 cm (2 inches), the tube passed through the mucosa and buried by closing the incision in the stomach-wall **O., Matas'** (Rudolph), arteriorrhaphy, for the radical cure of aneurysm consists in arrest of the circulation in the sac, opening, evacuating, and cleansing the sac, and closing the openings by [illegible] sutures **O., Maydl's**, the transplantation of the ureters into the rectum in treatment of exstrophy of the bladder **O., Meloplastic**, a plastic operation on the cheek **O., Mikulicz's Two-time**, resection of the intestine in two operations, two days apart. **O., Minor**, one slight in extent and severity. **O., Motet's**, for ptosis: a strip in the superior rectus is cut and pulled through a buttonhole in the tarsal cartilage and sutured to the upper lid. **Olshausen's Method** for vaginal

fixation consists in suturing the round ligaments and a portion of the broad ligaments instead of the uterine fundus **O., Park's,** for spina bifida: After the excision of the sac and the ligated stump is pushed back into the canal, a thin piece of sterilized celluloid, so cut that its edges can be sprung in under the bony margin, is fitted into the opening of the spinal canal **Phelp's Method** for varices of the leg, consists in cutting down over the varices and the application of multiple ligatures **O., Posadas-Bobrow,** the evacuation of echinococcus cysts and closure of the cavity by suture, called echinococcotomy **O., Radical,** an operation for a complete cure of a morbid condition **O, Rehn's,** for relief of cancer of the rectum A V-shaped incision is made, one leg of the V embracing the entire width of the sacrum below the third foramen, while the other passes along the left side of the sacrum and coccyx This osteomuscumental flap when hinged exposes the disease [illegible] in a most satisfactory way (Hupp) **O, Ries-Clarke's,** for carcinoma of the cervix of the uterus The celiotomic removal of the entire uterus with the broad ligaments, uterovesical [illegible] etc, with any involved glands **O, R. [illegible]** for spina bifida, consists in excision of the whole or part of the sac. **O., Ruprecht's,** for removal of carcinomatous inguinal glands The line of incision extends from the pubic spine to the anterior superior iliac spine, the ends being joined by incisions passing below the glands. This flap is entirely removed, if necessary, the vena saphena may be ligatured **O., Rydygier's,** circular pylorectomy when the incision is made in the linea alba and the duodenum is sutured directly to the wound made by resecting the stomach **O, Salzer's,** excision of the whole of the third division of the fifth nerve **O, Salzer's,** for the radical cure of femoral hernia, consists in stitching Poupart's ligaments to the pectineal fascia **O, Schede's,** in chronic empyema, resection of the thorax **O, Schede's,** for varices of the leg, consists in a circular incision around the leg, one cuff rolled up and another down, with the idea of reaching the different venous branches and removing them **Senn's (E J) Method of Gastrotomy** consists in forming an automatic valve from the stomach-wall by constricting a cone near its apex with purse string suture, and after incising the apex inverting it into the stomach and securing it there by Lembert suture **O, Shield's,** for the cure of mastoid disease, consists in raising a flap of skin behind the auricle, removing the diseased bone and caseous areas, and finally pressing down the flap of skin into the cavity **O, Sigault-tean.** Synonym of [illegible] **Ssebanejew-Frank's Method of Gastrotomy** See *Frank's Method* **O., Story's,** for entropion and trichiasis. The insertion of a piece of mucosa which entirely and permanently removes the cilia from contact with the cornea **O., Surmay's,** jejunostomy. **O., Talma's,** suture of the omentum to the abdominal wall for relief of ascites due to cirrhosis of the liver **O, Vitrac's,** See *Ectokelotomy*. **O., Weir's (R. F.),** for the treatment of hallux valgus, consists in a curved incision which admits of the ready exturpation of the bursa and removal of any sesamoid bones, of the dissecting out the dorsal extensor tendon, which is cut near its attachment and secured to the periosteum at the inner side of the base of the first phalanx It leaves a cicatrice not made sensitive by shoes **O., Weir's,** appendicostomy, suturing the tip of the appendix to the abdominal wall, and by opening the appendix at the end gaining access to the cecum for the purpose of irrigating the lower bowel in cases of ulceration of the large intestine. **O., White's,** for reduction of dislocation of humerus: That of applying the foot in the axilla, usually ascribed to Sir Astley Cooper, but properly accredited to Charles White, of Manchester (1768).

Ophryoalveoloauricular (*of-re-o-al-ve-o-lo-aw-rik'-u-lar*). Applied to an angle formed by the ophryon, alveolar point, and auricular point.

Ophryosis (*of-re-o'-sis*) [ὀφρύς, eyebrows] Spasm of the eyebrow.

Ophthalmectomy (*of-thal-mek'-to-me*) [ὀφθαλμός, eye; ἐκτομή, excision] Excision of the eye

Ophthalmemicrania (*of-thal-mem-ik-ra'-ne-ah*). See *Amaurosis, Epileptoid*.

Ophthalmia. (See Illus. Dict) **O. arida,** xerophthalmia **O. bellica.** See *O., Military* (Illus. Dict). **O epiphora,** hygrophthalmia, ophthalmia with excessive lacrimation **O. externa, O. mucosa,** conjunctivitis **O., Jequiritic, O., Jequirity,** purulent conjunctivitis due to the use of a solution of jequirity in treatment of trachoma **O. nodosa,** conjunctivitis induced by caterpillar hairs, characterized by the formation of round gray swellings where the hairs are embedded **O. pyorrhoica,** purulent conjunctivitis

Ophthalmodonesis (*of-thal-mo-do-ne'-sis*) [ὀφθαλμός, eye; δόνησις, a trembling] Voluntary tremulous or oscillatory movement of the eyes

Ophthalmoleukoscope (*of-thal-mo-lu'-ko-skop*) [ὀφθαλμος, eye; λευκός, white, σκοπέω, to view] An instrument for testing color sense by means of polarized light

Ophthalmomyositis (*of-thal-mo-mi-o-si'-tis*) See *Ophthalmomyitis* (Illus. Dict)

Ophthalmopathy (*of-thal-mop'-ath-e*) [ὀφθάλμος, eye; πάθος, disease] Any disease of the eye **O, External,** an affection of the eyelids, cornea, conjunctiva, or muscles of the eye **O., Internal,** that affecting the deeper structures of the eye

Ophthalmophacometer, Ophthalmophakometer (*of-thal-mo-fa-kom'-et-er*) [ὀφθαλμός, eye, φακός, lens; μέτρον, measure] An instrument for measuring the curvature radius of the crystalline lens

Ophthalmophlebotomy (*of-thal-mo-fleb-ot'-o-me*) See *Phlebophthalmotomy* (Illus Dict)

Ophthalmoplegia. (See Illus Dict) **O. externa.** (See Illus Dict.) 2 Of Hutchinson, same as *O., Progressive* (Illus Dict) **O., Graux Féreol Type of,** associated paralysis of the muscles affecting the right internal of one side and the right external of the opposite side **O intima** (Hutchinson) See *O interna* (Illus Dict) **O, Parinaud's,** paralysis of the external rectus of one side and spasm of the internal rectus of the other side, it is of peripheral origin **O., Sauvineau's,** paralysis of the internal rectus muscle of one side and spasm of the external rectus of the opposite side This affection is the reverse of Parinaud's ophthalmoplegia.

Ophthalmorrhea. (See Illus. Dict) **O. externa,** a discharge from the eyelids **O. interna,** a discharge from the eyeball.

Ophthalmospasm (*of-thal-mo-spazm'*) [ὀφθαλμός, the eye; σπασμός, a spasm] Ocular spasm

Ophthalmothermometer (*of-thal-mo-thur-mom'-et-ur*). A device for recording local temperature in eye diseases.

Opifex (*op'-e-fex*) [*opus*, work, *facere*, to make; pl, *Opifices*]. A maker **O. circumductionis.** See *Obliquus superior, Muscles, Table of* (Illus. Dict.).

Opiomania (*o-pe-o-ma'-ne-ah*) [*opium*; μανία, madness] A morbid desire for opium

Opisthiobasial. (*o-pis-thi-o-ba'-se-al*). Relating to or uniting the opisthion and basion

Opisthionasial (*o-pis-thi-o-na'-ze-al*). Uniting the opisthion and nasion.

Opisthozygosis (*o-pis-tho-zi-go'-sis*) [ὄπισθεν, behind; ζυγόν, to join]. The condition of conjoined twins in which the fusion is posterior.

Opium. (See Illus. Dict.) **O., Crude.** See *Affion*
O., Lettuce, German lactucarium from juice of *Lactuca virosa*, L.

Opocerebrin (*o-po-ser'-e-brin*) [ὀπός, juice; *cerebrum*, brain] A proprietary therapeutic preparation from the gray matter of brain; used in nervous diseases, anemia, etc Dose, 0 2–0.4 gm twice daily.

Opohepatoidin (*o-po-hep-at-oid'-in*). A proprietary therapeutic preparation from the liver; it is used in icterus and epistaxis Dose, 8 gr (0 5 gm.) 3 times daily

Opohypophysin (*o-po-hi-pof'-is-in*). A proprietary preparation from the hypophysis It is used in acromegaly Dose, ¼ gr (0.05 gm.).

Opolienin (*o-po-li'-en-in*). A proprietary preparation from the spleen. It is used in hypertrophy of the spleen, malarial cachexia, and leukocythemia. Dose, 20–30 gr (2–6 gm.) twice daily.

Opomammin (*o-po-mam'-in*). A proprietary preparation from the mammary gland; it is used in uterine diseases Dose, 24 gr (5–8 gm.) daily

Opomedullin (*o-po-med-ul'' in*). A proprietary preparation from red bone-marrow, used in anemia, chlorosis, and neurasthenia. Dose, 3–16 gr (0.2–1 0 gm) daily.

Opoorchidin (*o-po-or'-kid-in*) A proprietary preparation from the testicles, it is used in spinal and other nervous diseases. Dose, 8–12 gr (0.5–08 gm) 3 times daily. Cf. *Orchidin*, *Orchitin*.

Opoossiin (*o-po-os'-e-in*). A proprietary preparation from yellow bone-marrow; used in rhachitis and osteomalacia Dose, 3–16 gr (0.2–1 0 gm.) up to 6 gm. (℥ 1½) daily.

Opoovarin (*o-po-ov-ar'-e-in*). A proprietary preparation from the ovaries; it is used in chlorosis, hysteria, and in climacteric symptoms Dose, 3–12 gr. (0 2–0.8 gm.) 3 times daily

Opopancreatin (*o-po-pan-kre'-at in*). A proprietary preparation from the pancreas, used in diabetes mellitus Dose, 3–12 gr. (0 2–0.8 gm.) Daily dose, 32 gr.–2 dr. (2–8 gm).

Opoprostatin (*o-po-pros'-tat-in*). A proprietary preparation from the prostate; it is used in hypertrophy of the prostate. Dose, 3 gr. (0 2 gm) 4 times daily.

Oporenin (*o-po-ren'-e-in*). A proprietary preparation from the kidneys; used in uremia, chronic nephritis, and albuminuria. Dose, 8–12 gr (0.5–0.8 gm.) 3 or 4 times daily

Oposuprarenelin (*o-po-su-pra-ren'-el-in*) A proprietary preparation from the suprarenal capsule; used in diabetes insipidus, Addison's disease, and neurasthenia. Dose, 3–6½ gr (0 2–0.4 gm) twice daily

Opotherapy (*o-po-ther'-a-pe*) [ὀπός, juice; θεραπεία, therapy]. See *Organotherapy* (Illus Dict.)

Opothymin (*o-po-thi'-me-in*). A proprietary preparation from the thymus; it is used in Graves' disease, chlorosis, anemia, etc. Dose, 3–8 gr. (0.2–05 gm.). Daily dose, 10–48 gr. (0 6–3 gm)

Opothyroidin (*o-po-thi-roid'-in*). A preparation from the thyroid gland; it is used in myxedema, cretinism, obesity, etc. Dose, 1–2 gr. 3 times daily.

Opsonin (*op'-so-nin*) [ὀψωνέω, to provide food]. Wright's term for that quality of a serum which makes a microbe more susceptible to phagocytosis.

Opticopupillary (*op-tik-o-pu'-pil a-re*). Pertaining to the pupil and the optic nerve.

Optodynamometer (*op-to-di-nam-om'-et-ur*). See *Optomyometer*.

Optograph. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 Kühne's name for a photograph of an optogram.

Optomyometer (*op-to-mi-om'-et-ur*) [ὀπτός, seen; μῦς, muscle; μέτρον, measure] An instrument for measuring the strength of the muscles of the eye.

Orbiculare (*or-bik-u-la'-re*). The orbicular bone.

Orbiculostapedial (*or-bik-u-lo-sta-pe'-de al*). Relating to the orbicular process of the incus and to the stapes.

Orchectomy, Orchiectomy (*or-kek' to-me, or-ki-ek'-to-me*). See *Orchidectomy* (Illus Dict)

Orchichorea. (See Illus. Dict) **O. alternans,** orchichorea affecting the testicles successively **O. complete,** that affecting both testicles **O. simplex,** that affecting only one testicle.

Orchidencephaloma (*or-kid-en sef-al-o'-mah*). Same as *Orchidomyeloma* (Illus. Dict.)

Orchidin (*or'-kid-in*). A proprietary fluid from the testicle, used as a nervine.

Orchidopexy. (See Illus Dict) 3 Longuet's term for the preservation of the testicle which results from its extra-serous transplantation in cases of varicocele. Cf. *Scrotopexy*, *Vaginopexy*, *Operation, Longuet's*.

Orchidotherapy (*or kid-o-ther' ap-e*) The therapeutic use of testicular extracts

Orchidotuberculum (*or-kid-o tu-bur'-ku-lum*) See *Orchidospongioma* (Illus Dict.)

Orchitin (*or'-kit-in*) A sterilized testicular extract Syn, *Sequardin* Cf *Opoorchidin*

Oreoselin (*o-re o-sel'' in*) $C_{14}H_{12}O_4$ A crystalline substance obtained from athamantin by action of alkalis with heat

Oreoselinum (*o-re-o-sel-i'-num*) See *Peucedanum oreoselinum*, Moench

Oreoselon (*o-re o-sel'-on*) ($C_{14}H_{10}O_3$) A colorless cauliflower like mass without taste or smell obtained from athamantin by heating with sulfuric acid

Orexin (See Illus Dict) **O., Tannate,** a whitish-yellow, odorless, tasteless powder, insoluble in water, freely soluble in dilute acids, used as an appetizer and stomachic Dose, 4–8 gr (0 25–0 5 gm)

Orexoids (*o-rek'-oids*) Meick's name for 5-grain orexin tannate tablets

Organ. (See Illus Dict) **O , End-.** See under *End* (Illus Dict). **O.s, Foamy,** viscera containing frothy fluid due to the presence of the gas bacillus (*B aerogenes capsulatus*, Welch). Ger, *Schaumorgane* Cf *Emphysematous gangrene, Gaseous abscesses, Fibropurulent meningitis, Gas sepsis, Physometra* **O., Gall's,** of finmess: the leg center controlling movements of the legs **O., Terminal** (of Ruffini). See *End-organ, Ruffini's* **O s, Uropoietic,** the kidneys. **O., Vomeronasal** See *O , Jacobson's* (Illus Dict). **O., Weber's,** the sinus pocularis of the male urethra.

Organacidia (*or-gan-as-id'-e-ah*). The presence of organic acids **O. gastrica,** the presence of large quantities of organic acids in the gastric contents

Organoferric (*or-gan-o fer'-ik*). Consisting of iron and some organic substance

Organology (See Illus. Dict.) 2 A term proposed by Gerdy in 1844 as a common name under which to consider the phenomena of organic nature now covered by the term biology. Cf *Organonomy*, *Somiology*

Organoma (*or-gan-o'-mah*) [ὄργανον, organ; pl, *organomata, organomata*]. A tumor in which can be recognized distinct organs or parts of organs, which, however, are not arranged so as to form a body or part of a body (White)

Organometallic (*or-gan-o-met-al'' ik*). Applied to a combination of an alcoholic radicle with a metal or metalloid

Organomy. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A term proposed by Omalius d'Halloy in 1838 as a common name under which to consider the phenomena of organic nature now covered by the term biology. Cf. *Organology; Somiology*.

Organopexia, Organopexy (*or-gan-o-peks'-e-ah, or-gan-o-peks'-e*) [ὄργανον, organ; πῆξις, a fixing in]. The surgical fixation of a misplaced organ.

Organosol (*or-gan'-o-sol*) A proprietary preparation of colloidal silver with an organic solvent; used in gonorrhea.

Orizabin (*o-riz'-ab-in*). See *Jalapin* (Illus. Dict.)

Ormosin (*or'-mo-zin*). A crystalline alkaloid from the seeds of *Ormosia dasycarpa*, Jacks., a leguminous tree of South America; soluble in alcohol and chloroform, melts at 80° C It is hypnotic, sedative, and narcotic The hydrochlorid is also used

Ornamentum (*or-na-men'-tum*) [*ornare*, to adorn]. An ornament. **O. foliaceum** See *Morsus diaboli* (Illus. Dict).

Orotherapy (See Illus. Dict) 2. See *Ornithotherapy*

Oroxylin (*o-roks'-il-in*) A yellow crystals isolated l the bark of *Oroxylon indicum.*

Oroxylon (*o-roks'-il-on*) [ὄρος, mountain, ξύλον, wood]. A genus of the *Bignoniaceæ* **O. indicum**, Vent, indigenous to tropical Asia The root bark is tonic and astringent and a powerful sudorific The leaves are applied to ulcers It contains catalpin and oroxylin

Orphol (*or'-fol*) See *Bismuth β-naphtholate*

Orpiment. (See Illus. Dict) **O., Red.** See *Arsenic Disulfid.*

Orrhodermatosis (*or o dur-mat o'-sis*). See *Serodermatosis* (Illus Dict)

Orrhodermitis (*or-o-dur-mit'-tis*). See *Serodermitis* (Illus Dict)

Orrhotherapy (*or o ther'-a-pe*) [ὀρρός, serum, θεραπεία, therapy] 1 The treatment of diseases by the injection of sterilized blood-serum from immune animals; serum therapy 2 See *Ornithotherapy* (Illus, Dict)

Orthobromophenol (*or tho bro mo-fe'-nol*) See *Bromophenol.*

Orthochlorphenol (*or-tho-klor' fe-nol*). See *Chlorphenol* (Illus Dict)

Orthocresalol. See *Cresalol* (Illus. Dict)

Orthodiagram (*or-tho-di'-ah-gram*). The record made by an orthodiagraph

Orthodiagraph (*or-tho-di'-ah-graf*) [ὀρθός, straight, διά, through; γραφειν, to write] A radiographic apparatus devised by Moritz of Munich which records accurately and quickly the dimension, form, and position of internal organs of the body or the location of foreign bodies.

Orthodiography (*or tho-di-og'-raf-e*) The mode of determining by the aid of the Röntgen rays the exact dimensions of an internal organ by the shadow which it throws upon the fluorescent screen.

Orthoform (*or'-tho-form*) $C_6H_3(OH)(NH_2)$-$COOH_1$ A white, crystalline, odorless, tasteless powder, slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol or ether; used as a local anesthetic and antiseptic and internally in cancer of the stomach Dose, 7½–15 gr. (0.5–1 gm.). Syn, *Methylparaamido-metaoxybenzoate.* **O. Emulsion**, orthoform, 25 parts, in olive oil, 100 parts It is recommended in subcutaneous injection in laryngeal tuberculosis **O., New**, meta-amido-para-oxy benzoic-methyl ester—a cheaper product used as the original orthoform.

Orthogenesis (*or-tho-jen'-e-sis*) [ὀρθός, straight; γεννᾶν, to produce]. A term proposed by Eimer for definite variations

Orthomonobromphenol (*or tho-mon-o-brom-fe'-nol*). See *Bromphenol.*

Orthomonochlorphenol (*or-tho-mon-o-klor'-fe-nol*). See *Monochlorphenol* (Illus. Dict.).

Orthophoria. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 Normal balance of the eye muscles.

Orthoplasy (*or'-tho-plas-e*) [ὀρθός, straight; πλάσις, a forming, moulding]. The directive or determining influence of organic selection in evolution.

Orthorachic, Orthorrhachic (*or-tho-rak'-ik*) [ὀρθός, straight; ῥαχις, the spine]. Having a straight backbone. Cf. *Kyphorrhachic, Koilorrhachic, Enrhachic.*

Orthosiphonin (*or-tho-si'-fon-in*). A crystalline glucosid found by Van Itallie in *Orthosiphon stamineus*, Benth

Orthotolylacetamid (*or-tho-tol-il-as-et'-am-id*). See *Acetorthotoluid*

Os. (See Illus Dict.) **O. acetabuli.** See *Bone, Coxoid* **O. acromiale**, the acromion when not united to the scapula **O alæforme**, the sphenoid bone. **O. alare, O. alatum**, the sphenoid bone and alisphenoid bone **O ballistæ**, the astragalus. **O. brachii**, the humerus **Ossa bregmatis**, the parietal bones **O calamo simile**, the styloid process of the temporal bone **O. calcis**, the heel-bone; calcaneum. **O. calvæ** See *Calvaria* (Illus Dict) **O. carpale primum**, the trapezium **O. carpale quartum**, the unciform bone. **O. carpale secundum**, the trapezoid bone. **O. carpale tertium, O. carpi magnum.** See *O. magnum* in *Table of Bones* (Illus. Dict). **O. carpi centrale**, an anomalous roundish or triangular ossicle lying between the scaphoid bone, the trapezoid bone, and the os magnum. **O carpi intermedium**, the semilunar bone **O clunium**, the sacrum. **O. coliforme**, the ethmoid bone **O. cordis**, heart bone, an ossification found at the base of the heart in the ox, camel, pig, giraffe, sheep, horse, and deer. In folk-medicine great therapeutic properties were attributed to that obtained from the stag **O. coronale**, the frontal bone **Ossa Cortesii.** See *Ossicles, Riolan's* **O. crotaphiticum**, the temporal bone. **O cubitale**, the cuneiform bone of the wrist **O. epactale proprium** See *Bone of the Incas.* **Ossa epactalia**, the Wormian bones. **O. furcatorium, O. furcatum, O furculare**, the clavicle. **O. hamatum**, the unciform bone. **O. Incæ.** See *Bone of the Incas* **Ossa intercalaria**, the Wormian bones **O. japonicum**, the divided malar bone, a racial characteristic of the Japanese **O jugale, O. jugamentum**, the malar bone **O. juguli**, the clavicle. **O. lentiforme.** See *Bone, Pisiform* (Illus. Dict). **O. multangulum majus**, the trapezium **O. multangulum minus**, the trapezoid bone **O. multiforme**, the sphenoid bone. **O naviculare**, the scaphoid bone **O orbiculare.** 1 The orbicular bone. 2. The pisiform bone. 3 The lenticular process of the incus **O orbiculare Sylvii**, the lenticular process of the incus **O. orbitale**, the upper of two portions into which the malar bone is sometimes divided by a horizontal suture **O. paxillare**, the sphenoid bone. **O. pectinis**, the os pubis. **O. pectoris**, the sternum **O. pedis.** See *Bone, Pedal.* **O. penis.** See *Bone, Penial* **O præmaxillare**, the intermaxillary bone. **O. priapi.** See *Bone, Penial* **Ossa Riolani.** See *Ossicles, Riolan's.* **O. rotundum**, the pisiform bone. **O. scutiform**, the patella. **O. sedentarium**, the seat bone; the ischium. **Ossa supraesternalia.** See *Cartilages, Brecht's.* **Ossa suturarum**, the Wormian bones. **O. tetragonum**, the parietal bone. **O. triangulare**, the cuneiform bone of the wrist. **O. trigonum**, an ossicle due to the separation of the external tubercle of the posterior surface of the astragalus and ossification from a distinct center. **O. triquetrum**, the cuneiform bone of the wrist. **O. unguis.** See *Bone, Lachrymal* (Illus Dict). **O. vespiforme**, the sphenoid bone **O. ypsiloides**, the hyoid bone. **O. zygomaticum**, the malar bone.

Os. A mouth. (See Illus. Dict.) **O. internum,**

Braune's. See *Bandl, Ring of* (Illus. Dict.). **O. leporinum,** harelip **Ora serrata,** the irregular wavy margin of the retina at its end near the ciliary body.

Oscedo (*os-e'-do*) [L.] Yawning.

Oscheoma (*os-ke-o'-mah*) [ὀσχεον, scrotum]. A scrotal tumor

Oscillator (*os'-il-a-tor*) [*oscillare*, to swing]. An apparatus for application of mechanical therapeutics

Oscillatoria malariæ (*os-il-a-to're-ah*). The name given by Richard, 1882, to the pigmented ameboid bodies and flagellate organisms observed in the blood-discs in cases of ague.

Osler's Disease. See under *Polycythæmia*

Osmometer (See Illus. Dict.) An apparatus for measuring the osmotic power of different fluids

Ossagen (*os'-aj-en*) A proprietary remedy used in rickets, said to be the calcium salt of the fatty acids of red bone-marrow. Dose, 2–4 gm. twice daily.

Ossalin (*os'-al-in*) A hygroscopic ointment base prepared from bone marrow. It occurs as a grayish fat with the odor of tallow Syn., *Adeps ossium*

Ossalinate (*os-al'-in-at*) A proprietary substitute for cod-liver oil said to be the sodium compound of the acid of ox marrow

Osseoalbumoid (*os-e-o-al' bu-moid*). A proteid substance resembling elastin, and with properties similar to those of [illegible], obtained from bone after hydration of the collagen.

Osseoaponeurotic (*os-e-o-ap-on-u-rot' ik*). Relating to bone and the aponeurosis of a muscle

Osseomucoid (*os-e-o-mu'-koid*). A mucin discovered in bone by Wm. J. Gies (1901). It has the elementary composition $C_{47.07}H_{6.6}N_{11.98}S_{2.41}O_{31.85}$. Cf. *Chondromucoid; Tendomucoid*

Ossicle. (See Illus. Dict.) **O., Andernach's,** the wormian bones **O., Kerking's,** a point of ossification in the occipital bone, immediately behind the foramen magnum **O., Prenasal.** See *Bone, Prenasal* **O.s, Riolan's,** small bones sometimes found in the suture between the inferior border of the occipital bone and the mastoid portion of the temporal bone

Ossiculectomy (*os-ik-u lek'-to-me*) [*ossiculum*, a small bone, ἐκτομή, excision]. The excision of an ossicle or of the auditory ossicles

Ossiculotomy (*os-ik-u lot'-o-me*) [*ossiculum*, ossicle; τεμνειν, to cut] Surgical incision of the ossicles of the ear

Ossiculum. (See Illus. Dict.) **Ossicula calcoidea,** the cuneiform bones of the foot **Ossicula epactalia,** the wormian bones. **O. hamuli,** a horny nodule in the trochlea near the ventral border of the lacrimal groove **O. jugulare,** one of frequent occurrence in the posterior lacerated foramen. **O. lenticulare Sylvii, O. ovale (de Valsalva), O. quarlum.** See *Os lenticulare* **Ossicula rhaphogemmantia,** the wormian bones. **O. semilunare** (Teichmeyer), **O. squamosum, O. Sylvii.** See *Os lenticulare* **O. tegmenti tympani cuneiforme,** one separated from the cuneiform process of the tegmen tympani **Ossicula triticea,** the lesser cornua of the hyoid bone.

Ostalgitis (*os-tal-jit'-tis*) [ὀστεον, bone; ἀλγος, pain]. Inflammation of a bone attended by pain.

Ostarthritis (*os-tar-thrit'-tis*). See *Osteoarthritis* (Illus. Dict.).

Ostectomy (*os-tek'-to-me*). See *Osteectomy* (Illus. Dict.).

Osteitis. (See Illus. Dict.) **O. fungosa,** a simple inflammatory hyperplasia of the medulla and of the compact substance of bone characterized by fungoid granulations and leading to new ossification or destructive chronic inflammation. Syn., *Myelitis hyperplastica granulosa.* **O., Hypertrophic Pneumic.** See *Osteoarthropathy, Hypertrophic Pulmonary* (Illus. Dict.) **O. interna,** a form of osteitis occurring deep in the bone. Syn., *Caries centralis.*

Osteoarthropathy (See Illus. Dict.) **O., Hypertrophic Pneumic, O., Pulmonary.** Same as *O., Hypertrophic Pulmonary* (Illus. Dict.).

Osteocachexia (*os-te-o-kak eks'-e-ah*). Cachexia due to disease of the bones

Osteochondritis. (See Illus. Dict.) **O., Syphilitic,** Wegner's term for a peculiar condition of the bones in congenital syphilis. It forms a thick layer, dense and homogeneous but friable, white, and opaque, like [illegible] at the meeting-lines between the shafts of the long bones and their epiphyseal cartilages The lower end of the femur is the favorite seat.

Osteochondrophyte (*os-te-o-kon'-dro-fit*) A bone tumor in which the proportions of bone and cartilage are nearly equal Syn., *Enchondroma, Osteoid.*

Osteochondrosarcoma (*os-te-o-kon-dro-sar-ko'-mah*). An osteochondroma with sarcomatous features

Osteocranium (*os-te-o-kra'-ne um*) [ὀστεον, bone; κρανιον, cranium] The ossified cranium as distinguished from the chondrocranium

Osteocystoid. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 See *Osteocyst* (Illus. Dict.)

Osteofibrolipoma (*os-te-o-fi bro-lip-o'-mah*). A tumor made up of bony, fibrous, and fatty elements

Osteofibroma (*os-te-o-fi bro'-mah*) A combined osteoma and fibroma

Osteogenesis (See Illus. Dict.) **O. imperfecta,** a condition characterized by shortness of the extremities with well developed head and trunk There is incomplete development of the bone-centers of the head and face and imperfect ossification of the long bones. Cf. *Chondrodystrophy*

Osteoid. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 An osteoma

Osteolipochondroma (*os-te-o-lip-o kon-dro'-mah*) [ὀστεον, bone, λιπος, fat, χονδρος, cartilage] A chondroma with osseous and fatty elements

Osteolysis (*os-te ol'-is-is*) [ὀστεον, bone, λυειν, to loose] Bone degeneration

Osteoma (See Illus. Dict.) **O., Cavalryman's,** one occurring at the insertion of the adductor muscle of the thigh

Osteopathia, Osteopathy (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A system of healing devised by A. T. Still, based on the idea that all disease is due to misplacement of bones, pressing upon nerves, muscles, etc. **O., Bamberger's Type of Hypertrophic Pulmonary,** a form in which painful thickenings of the long bones, especially of the forearm and leg, are a prominent symptom. **O. hemorrhagica infantum.** See *Disease, Barlow's.*

Osteostixis (*os-te-o-stiks'-is*) [ὀστεον, bone; στιξις, a pricking] Surgical puncturing of a bone

Osteosuture (*os-te-o-su'-chur*) See *Osteorrhaphy* (Illus. Dict.)

Osteosynovitis (*os-te-o si-no-vit'-tis*). Synovitis complicated with osteitis of adjacent bones.

Osteotabes (*os-te-o-ta'-bez*) [ὀστεον, bone; *tabes*]. Bone degeneration of infants beginning with the destruction of the cells of the lymphoid or splenoid bone marrow, which disappears completely in parts and is replaced by soft gelatinous tissue; later the spongy bone diminishes, and lastly the compact bone Cf *Disease, Barlow's*

Osteotympanic (*os-te-o-timˊ-pan-ik*). See *Craniotympanic.*

Ostiary (*os-te-a'-re*) [*ostium*, a mouth]. Relating to an opening or orifice; ostial.

Ostoembryon (*os-to-emˊ-bre on*). See *Lithopedion* (Illus. Dict.).

Ostoid (*os'-toid*). See *Osteoid* (Illus. Dict.).

Ostreotoxism (*os-tre-o-toks'-izm*) [ὄστρεον, oyster; τοξικόν, poison]. See *Mytilotoxism*.

Othil (*o-thil'*) See *Acetyl*

Otitic (*o-tit'-ik*). Relating to otitis.

Otitis. (See Illus. Dict.) **O. intima.** See *O. labyrinthica* (Illus Dict.). **O media.** (See Illus. Dict) **Gull-Toynbee's Law:** In otitis media the cerebellum and lateral sinus are likely to become involved by mastoid disease, while the cerebrum is threatened by caries of the roof of the tympanum. See *Sign, Politzer's* **O. m. mucosa,** a chronic inflammation of the tympanic mucosa attended by mucous discharge into the cavity of the tympanum **O m. purulenta tuberculosa,** purulent otitis media with rapid destruction of the tympanic membrane due to *Bacillus tuberculosis*

Otogenous (*o tog'-en-us*) [οὖς, the ear; γεννᾶν, to produce]. Originating in the ear

Otohemineurasthenia (*o-to-hem-i-nu-ras-the'-ne-ah*) [οὖς, the ear, ἥμι, half, νεῦρον, nerve, ἀσθένια, weakness] A condition in which hearing is limited exclusively to one ear, without the evidence of any material lesion of the auditory apparatus

Otohysteroneurasthenia (*o to his-tur-o nu-ras-the'-ne-ah*) The complex of auricular neurasthenia combined with auricular hysteria

Otomassage (*o-to-mas-sahzh'*) Massage of the ear.

Otomyasthenia (*o-to-mi-as-the' ne ah*) [οὖς, ear, μῦς, muscle, ἀσθένια, weakness]. 1. Weakness of the muscles of the ear 2 Defective hearing due to a paretic condition of the tensor tympani and stapedius muscles.

Otonecrectomy (*o-to ne-krek'-to me*) See *Otonecronectomy* (Illus. Dict)

Otoneurasthenia (*o-to-nu-ras-the'-ne-ah*) [οὖς, the ear; νεῦρον, nerve, ἀσθένια, weakness] A condition of deficient tone of the auditory apparatus

Otopolypus (*o-to-pol' ip-us*) A polypus occurring in the ear

Otor (*o'-tor*) [οὖς, ear]. Aural

Otorhinolaryngology (*o to-ri-no-lar-in-gol'-o-je*) [οὖς, ear; ῥίς, nose, λάρυγξ, larynx]. The anatomy, physiology and pathology of the ear, nose and throat

Otoscope. (See Illus Dict) **O., Electric,** a device similar to the electric laryngoscope used for examination of the external meatus.

Ototraumatoneurasthenia (*o-to-trau-mat-o-nu-ras-the' ne ah*). Otoneurasthenia due to trauma.

Oturia, Oturу (*o-tu'-re-ah, o-tu'-re*) [οὖς, ear; οὖρον, urine] A supposed urinary discharge from the ear

Ouabaïn. (See Illus Dict) $C_{30}H_{46}O_{12}$. A glucosid closely resembling strophanthin. It is obtained from the wood of *Acokanthera venenata*, G. Don, and from the wood of *Carissa schimperi*, RBr Introduced into the stomach it is non-poisonous, but taken into the blood directly it is extremely virulent; $\frac{1}{15}$ of a grain (0 00101 gm) being a lethal dose to man. It acts upon the heart and respiratory centers. As a local anesthetic it has 10 times the power of cocain It has been recommended for whooping-cough in doses of $\frac{1}{1000}$ gr (0 000065 gm), repeated with caution. Cf. *Acoantherin*.

Oudeterospore (*oo-de'-ter-o-spōr*) [οὐδέτερος, neither of the two; σπόρος, spore] E R Lankester's term (1900) for schizont (*q. v.*)

Outpatient (*out pa'-shent*). A hospital patient treated without the walls.

Ovadin (*o'-vad-in*). A proprietary preparation of the ovaries of animals containing iodin

Ovalbumin (*o-val'-bu-min*) The albumin, or more correctly the mixture of albumins, of the white of egg; its composition is not definitely established.

Ovaraden (*o-var-ad'-en*). An organo-therapeutic preparation from the ovaries of animals; used as a nervine. Dose, 3 to 6 gm. daily.

Ovarin (*o-var'-e in*). An organo-therapeutic preparation made from the ovaries of cows; used in ovarian disorders. Dose, 1–1.5 gm 3 times daily in pills

Ovarine (*o-var ēn'*). The sterilized extract of the ovaries of the pig; used in diseases of women, sterility, etc

Ovarioepilepsy (*o-va-re-o-ep-il-ep-se*). See *Hystero-epilepsy* (Illus Dict)

Ovariosalpingectomy. See *Oophorosalpingectomy.*

Ovariostomy (*o-va-re-os'-to-me*) See *Oophorostomy*

Ovaserum (*o-va-se'-rum*). The serum of an animal which has acquired specific precipitating action by the inoculation of egg-albumin and may be used as a test for egg-albumin. Cf *Lactoserum*

Over. (See Illus Dict) **O.bite,** lack of coaptation of upper and lower teeth **O.extension,** extension of a joint beyond the normal limit.

Ovidia (*o-vid'-e-ah*) A genus of plants of the order *Thymelaceæ* **O. pillo-pillo,** Meissn, a shrub native of Chili, where it is used as an emetic and purgative. Its use is attended with danger. In regular practice it is used as a substitute for mezereon and sometimes improperly referred to as *Daphne pillu*

Oviprotogen (*o-vi-pro' to-jen*). A proprietary dietetic, said to be a methylene compound of albumin, given in milk to infants, and used hypodermically also

Ovocenter (*o-vo-sent'-ter*) [ωον, egg, κέντρον, center] The centrosome of the ovarian egg during fertilization.

Ovocyte (*o'-vo-sit*) The same as *Oocyte*

Ovoglobulin (*o-vo-glob' u-lin*) [ovum, egg; *globulin*] The globulin of white of egg, according to Corin and Berard, there are two in albumen, one coagulating at 57 5° C. and the other at 67° C

Ovogonium. See *Oogonium.*

Ovolecithin (*o-vo-les'-ith-in*) See *Lecithin* (Illus. Dict.).

Ovomucin (*o-vo mu'-sin*) A glycoproteid described by Osborne and Campbell as composing about 7% of the proteid matter of egg white. Cf *Ovalbumin, Ovomucoid, Conalbumin.*

Ovomucoid (*o-vo-mu'-koid*) A glycoproteid obtained by Osborne and Campbell from egg white, after all the proteids coagulable by heat had been separated, being precipitated by ammonium sulfate solution Cf *Ovalbumin, Ovomucin, Conalbumin.*

Ovos (*o'-vos*) A proprietary substitute for meat extract prepared from yeast.

Ovovitellin (*o vo vit'-el-in*) A proteid, probably a nucleoalbumin, contained in the yolk of egg; a white granular substance soluble in dilute acids, alkalis, and a 10% solution of common salt

Oxalism (*oks'-al-izm*) Poisoning by oxalic acid or potassium binoxalate It is characterized by gastro-enteritis with nephritis, collapse, cyanosis, mydriasis, labored breathing and dyspnea.

Oxalium (*oks-a' le-um*) Potassium binoxalate.

Oxamethane (*oks-am-eth' ān*) $C_4H_7NO_2$ The ethyl ether of oxamic acid, obtained from oxalic ether by action of ammonia; soluble in alcohol; melts at 115° C. Syn. *Acetyloxymethane*

Oxaphor (*oks'-a-for*). A 50% alcoholic solution of oxycamphor; used in dyspnea Dose, 15 ♏ (1.0 gm.) 2 or 3 times daily.

Oxatyl (*oks'-at-il*). See *Carboxyl* (Illus. Dict.).

Oxid. (See Illus Dict) **O., Acid,** an oxid which produces an acid when combined with water; an anhydrid.

Oxidase (*oks'-id āz*). A name given by Lillie to the inherent substance of the living cell-nucleus that pos-

sesses the power of setting free active oxygen. Columnar epithelium and glandular tissue are rich in oxidase. Syn., *Oydase ; Oxidation Ferment.*

Oxims (*oks'-imz*). A series of chemical compounds for the most part the product of the action of hydroxylamin upon aldehyds and ketons.

Oxols (*oks'-ols*). A collective name for antiseptic fluid mixtures of a 3% solution of hydrogen dioxid, 32%–38% alcohol, and 1% naphthol, menthol, or other substance. Cf. *Naphthoxol; Menthoxol; Camphoroxol.*

Oxyaceton (*oks-e-as'-et-on*). See *Acetylacetonol.*

Oxyalizarin (*oks-e al-iz-a'-rin*). See *Purpurin* (Illus. Dict.).

Oxyammonia (*oks-e-am-o'-ne-ah*). See *Hydroxylamin* (Illus Dict.).

Oxyanthracene (*oks-e-an'-thras-ēn*). See *Anthrol* (Illus Dict.).

Oxybromid (*oks-e-bro'-mid*). A compound of an element or radicle with oxygen and bromin Syn., *Acibromid.*

Oxycamphor (*oks-e-kam'-for*) $C_{10}H_{15}O$ (OH). An oxidation product of camphor, a white, crystalline, soluble powder which melts at 203°–205° C. It is used in dyspnea. Dose, 8–16 gr (0 5–1 gm.) 2 or 3 times daily

Oxychlorid (*oks-e-klo'-rid*) A compound of an element or radicle with oxygen and chlorin. Syn., *Acichlorid.*

Oxychromatin (*oks-e-kro'-mat-in*). The lanthanin of Heidenhain. See *Linin* (2) (Illus. Dict.)

Oxyconin (*oks-e-ko'-ne-in*). See *Conhydrin* (Illus. Dict.).

Oxycymol (*oks-e-si'-mol*) See *Carvacrol* (Illus. Dict)

Oxydases (*oks-e-da'-zes*). See *Ferments, Oxidation* and *Oxidase.*

Oxydimethylchinizin (*oks-e-di-meth-il-kin'-iz in*). See *Antipyrin* (Illus. Dict.).

Oxydine (*oks'-e-dēn*). An active substance resembling laccase found by Boutroux in brown bread

Oxydol (*oks'-ed-ol*). A solution of hydrogen dioxid.

Oxygen. (See Illus Dict.) **O -carrier,** a catalytic substance capable of absorbing molecules of oxygen and in turn of splitting these to give off atomic oxygen; the nucleo-proteids are the oxygen-carriers of living matter.

Oxyhematoporphyrin (*oks-e-hem-at-o-por'-fir-in*). Harris' name for a peculiar substance found in the urine and closely allied to urohematoporphyrin, but producing a red instead of an orange color.

Oxymethylene (*oks-e-meth'-il-ēn*) Formic aldehyd.

Oxyphenylethylamin (*oks-e-fen-il-eth il-am'-in*). A product of pancreatic digestion (Emerson).

Oxypodia (*oks-e-po'-de-ah*) [ὀξύς, acid; πούς, foot]. See *Talipes equinus* (Illus Dict.).

Oxypropylenediisoamylamin (*oks-e-pro-pil ēn-di-īs-o-am-il-am'-in*) A synthetic alkaloid occurring as a clear fluid, soluble in alcohol, ether, or oils, insoluble in water, with action similar to atropin

Oxyquinaseptol (*oks-e-kwin-ah-sep'-tol*). Same as *Diaphtherin.*

Oxysepsin (*oks-e-sep' sin*) An oxidized toxin prepared from cultures of *Bacillus tuberculosis*

Oxyspartein. (See Illus Dict.) **O. Hydrochlorate,** $C_{15}H_{24}N_2O$ 2HCl, broad transparent needles, soluble in water or alcohol, melt at 48°–50° C It is used hypodermically in heart-disease Dose, ¾–1½ gr. (0 05–0.1 gm).

Oxyspore (*oks'-e-spor*) See *Exotospore.*

Oxytoxin (*oks-e toks' in*) An oxidized toxin.

Oxytuberculin (*oks-e-tu-bur'-ku-lin*). An oxidized tuberculin. Dose, 20 c c daily.

Oxyvaselin (*oks-e-vas'-el-in*) Vasogen

Oxyzymol (*oks-e-zi'-mol*) See *Carvacrol* (Illus Dict.)

Ozalin (*o'-za-lin*) A proprietary disinfectant, said to consist of a mixture of sulfates of calcium, magnesium, and iron with caustic soda and magnesia.

Ozocrotia (*o-zo kro' she-ah*) [ὄζειν, stench, χρώς, skin]. An offensive odor of the skin.

Ozonatin (*o zo'-nat in*) A proprietary disinfectant containing oil of turpentine and other oils.

Ozonator (*o' zo-na-tor*) An apparatus for generating ozone

Ozonoform (*o-zo'-no-form*) A proprietary disinfectant said to consist of ozone and a distillate of the fir tree

Ozonometry (*o zo-nom'-et-re*) [ὄζειν, to smell; μέτρον, measure]. The estimation of the amount of ozone in the atmosphere.

Ozonoscope (*o-zo'-no skōp*) [ὄζειν, to smell; σκοπεῖν, to view] A test paper saturated with starch and iodin used in determining the amount of ozone in the air.

P

Pachometer (*pak-om'-et-ur*) [παχίς, thick; μέτρον, a measure]. An instrument made in various forms for measuring the thickness of a body

Pachycephalous (*pak e-sef'-al-us*) [παχίς, thick; κεφαλή, head]. One having a thick skull from union of the parietal and occipital bones

Pachycnemous (*pak-e-ne'-mus*) [παχίς, thick; κνήμη, the leg] Having thick legs

Pachydactilia (*pak-e-dak-til'-e-ah*) [παχίς, thick; δάκτυλος, a finger]. A condition characterized by great thickness of the fingers

Pachydermatosis (*pak-e-dur m-at-o'-sis*) [παχίς, thick; δέρμα, the skin; νόσος, disease]. Hypertrophic rosacea.

Pachygastrous (*pak-e-gas'-trus*) [παχίς, thick; γαστήρ, the belly]. Having a large abdomen.

Pachyhemia (*pak-e-he'-me-ah*) See *Pachyemia* (Illus. Dict.).

Pachyhymenia (*pak-e-hi-me'-ne-ah*). See *Pachymenia* (Illus Dict.).

Pachyleptomeningitis (*pak-e-lep-to-men-in-ji'-tis*) [παχίς, thick; λεπτός, thin; μῆνιγξ, membrane]. Combined inflammation of the pia and dura

Pachymeningitis. (See Illus. Dict.) **P., Cerebral,** P. cerebralis, inflammation of the dura of the brain. **P. cervicalis hypertrophica** (Charcot), a form of primary inflammation of the spinal dura producing pain and partial paralysis of one or the other arm. **P. externa,** inflammation of the external layers of the dura. **P. interna,** that affecting the internal layer of the dura. **P. spinalis externa.** See *Pachymeningitis* (Illus. Dict.). **P., Syphilitic,** that due to syphilis.

Pachymose (*pak'-e-mōs*) [παχίς, thick]. A heptahydric alcohol discovered by Champollion in the truffle,

Pachyma cocos, Fr. (the tuckahoe or Indian loaf), a fungus growing in the Carolina fir forests

Pachyotous (*pak-e-o'-tus*) [παχις, thick; οὖς, the ear]. Having thick ears

Pachypelviperitonitis (*pak-e-pel-ve-per-it-on-i'-tis*) [παχις, thick; *pelvis; peritonitis*]. Pelvic peritonitis with a fibrous deposit over the uterus.

Pachypodous, Pachypous (*pak-ip'-o-dus, pak'-ip-us*) [παχις, thick; πους, a foot] Having very thick feet.

Pachyrrhizid (*pak-i-ri'-zid*) [παχις, thick, ῥίζα, root]. A non-nitrogenous principle isolated by Greshof from the seed of *Pachyrrhizus angulatus*, Rich, a leguminous plant of the Philippines and Antilles; it is used to poison fish

Pachysalpingitis (*pak-e-sal-pin-ji'-tis*) Chronic parenchymatous salpingitis.

Pachysalpingoovaritis (*pak-e-sal-ping-o-o-var-i'-tis*). Inflammation of the ovary and oviduct with thickening of the parts

Pachysomia (*pak-e-so' me-ah*) [παχύς, thick; σῶμα, body] Abnormal growth in thickness of the soft parts of the body, especially as in akromegaly

Pachytic (*pak-it'-ik*) [παχυτης, thickness] Fat, thick, obese, also having the power of thickening the fluids of the body

Pachytrichous (*pak-it'-rik-us*) [παχύς, thick, θριξ, the hair] Furnished with thick hair.

Pachyvaginalitis (*pak-e-vaj-in-al-i'-tis*) [παχυς, thick, *vagina*] Hemorrhagic inflammation of the tunica vaginalis of the testicle, leading to hematocele.

Packing. (See Illus Dict) 2. The material employed for filling a cavity. 3 Treatment with the pack

Paidology (*pa idol'-o-je*) See *Pedology* (Illus Dict).

Pain. (See Illus Dict) **P., After-,** pain following labor, due to contraction of the uterus **P., Brodie's,** the pain caused by lifting a fold of the skin in the neighborhood of a joint in articular neuralgia **P., Charcot's,** hysteric pain in the ovarian region **P.s, Hypophrenic,** those which have their origin beneath the diaphragm and may or may not radiate in different directions **P s, Niggling,** the first labor pains **P., Terebrating, P., Terebrant,** boring pain.

Painless (*pain'-les*) Without pain **P. Tic.** See under *Tic*

Paku Kidang. See *Cibotium* and *Penghawar djambi*

Palaceus (*pal-a'-she us*) [*pala*, a spade] Shovel-like, applied to structures which have the margins decurrent on the support.

Palamotheca (*pal-am-o-the'-ka*) [παλάμη, the palm of the hand, θήκη, a case]. Illiger's term for the epidermis of the interdigital membrane of some mammals, and of web-footed birds

Palategraph (*pal'-at-i-graf*) See *Palate Myograph* (Illus Dict)

Palatine. (See Illus. Dict) 2 The palate bone.

Palatograph (*pal-at'-o-graf*) See *Palate Myograph* (Illus. Dict.).

Palatosalpingeus (*pal-at-o-sal-pin'-je us*) [*palatum*, palate; σάλπιγξ, a war trumpet] The tensor palati muscle.

Palatouvularis (*pal-at-o-u-vu-la'-ris*) [*palatum*, the palate; *uvula*]. See *Azygos uvulæ, Table of Muscles* (Illus. Dict.).

Palicourin (*pal-ik-oo'-rin*). A crystalline alkaloid isolated from *Palicourea riguta*, H B. K., and other species, and from *Psychotria verticillata*, Müll, of the order *Rubinaceæ*.

Palimbolous (*pal-im'-bo-lus*) [πάλιν, backward; βάλλειν to cast]. Changing often; applied to diseases with very inconstant symptoms

Palinodia (*pal-in-o'-de-ah*) [πάλιν, again; ὁδός, a way]. A recurrence or relapse of a disease.

Palladic (*pal-ad'-ik*). Containing palladium as a quadrivalent radicle.

Palladious (*pal-ad-e-us*). Containing palladium as a bivalent radicle.

Palladium. (See Illus Dict) **P. Chlorid,** used in treatment of tuberculosis. Dose, 10 drops of a 3% solution

Pallium. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Of the brain, the fissured portion of each cerebral hemisphere, exclusive of the caudatum and the rhinencephal; in most of the lower mammals it is relatively much smaller.

Palm Butter. See *Palm oil* (Illus. Dict.).

Palmarosa (*pal-mah-ro'-zah*). See *Oil, Palmarosa*.

Palmelol (*pal'-mel-ol*) A proprietary preparation said to be obtained from the saw palmetto, *Serenoa serrulata*, Hook

Palmiacol (*pal-me'-ak-ol*). $C_{23}H_{40}O_3$. A proprietary remedy for tuberculosis, asthma, etc., said to be a derivative of guaiacol Dose, 3 ♏, 3 or 4 times daily.

Palmitate (*pal'-mit at*) [*palma*, a palm-tree]. A salt of palmitic acid

Palmitic (*pal-mit'-ik*) 1 Relating to or derived from palm oil 2. Relating to palmitin.

Palmityl (*pal'-mit-il*) [*palm*, the palm tree; ὕλη, the stuff of which a thing is made] The radicle, $C_{16}H_{33}O$, of palmitic acid

Palmula (*pal'-mu-lah*) [dim of *palma*, the palm of the hand] In biology a small palmate organ.

Palmulate (*pal'-mu-lat*) [*palma*, the palm of the hand] Furnished with a palmula.

Palmule (*pal'-mūl*) See *Palmula*.

Palpate. (See Illus Dict) 2. Furnished with tactile organs

Palpation. (See Illus. Dict.) **P, Mediate,** a method of physical examination performed by placing the phonendoscope on the chest after removing the tubes and resting the palmar surface of the hand upon the instrument, thus intensifying the vibrations

Palpatometer (*pal-pat om'-et-ur*) [*palpare*, to stroke; μέτρον, a measure]. An instrument for measuring arterial tension

Palpatopercussion (*pal-pat-o-pur-kush'-on*). Combined palpation and percussion.

Palpebrate (*pal'-pe-brat*) [*palpebrare*, to wink frequently]. 1. Furnished with eyelids. 2. To wink.

Palpebration (*pal-pe-bra'-shun*) [*palpebrare*, to blink, to wink frequently]. The act of winking; nictitation.

Palpebrin (*pal'-peb-rin*). A proprietary remedy used externally in eye-diseases; it is said to consist of boric acid, mercuric chlorid, zinc sulfate, and glycerin.

Palpebrofrontal (*pal-pe-bro-frunt' al*). Relating to the eyelid and the brow

Palsy (See Illus Dict) **P., Caisson, P., Diver's.** See *Caisson Disease* (Illus Dict). **P., Crossed.** See *Hemiplegia, Crossed* **P., Glossolabiolaryngeal.** See *Paralysis, Bulbar* (Illus Dict). **P., Hammer,** a curious variety of fatigue spasm seen in pen, blade, and file forgers. Spasms of the flexors and pronators of the forearm appear, then gradual weakness of the whole triad, and finally muscular atrophy (Fagge and Pye-Smith). Syn., *Hammer spasm; Hephestic hemiplegia; Hammer cramp, Hammerman's cramp; Smith's cramp.* **P., Histrionic.** See *Paralysis, Histrionic.* **P., Hysteric.** See *Paralysis, Hysteric* (Illus. Dict.) **P., Lead.** See *Paralysis, Lead* (Illus. Dict.).

P., Local, progressive muscular atrophy. **P., Mercurial, P., Mercurial Shaking.** See *Tremor, Mercurial,* and *Mercurial Palsy* (Illus. Dict.). **P., Metallic.** 1. Lead paralysis 2. Mercurial tremor. **P., Mimic Facial.** See *Paralysis, Bell's* (Illus. Dict.). **P., Night,** acroparesthesia. **P., Ocular, Féréol-Graux's Type,** associated paralysis

of the internal rectus muscle of one side and of the external rectus of the other; it is of nuclear origin **P., Painter's,** lead paralysis. **P., Partial,** progressive muscular atrophy. **P., Psychic.** See *Paralysis, Hysteric* (Illus Dict). **P., Salaam.** See *Eclampsia nutans* (Illus Dict.). **P., Scribe,** writer's cramp. **P , Seamstress'.** See *Cramp, Seamstresses'* (Illus Dict) **P. of the Serratus,** paralysis of the serratus magnus, due to a lesion of the posterior thoracic nerve **P , Shaking, Mercurial.** See *Tremor, Mercurial* (Illus Dict) **P , Transverse.** See *Hemiplegia, Crossed*

Paludein (*pal-u'-de-in*) [*Paludina*, a genus of freshwater snails] The mucus of the snail *Paludina vivipara*, L., which has been used to make a pectoral syrup.

Palus. (See Illus Dict.) 2 The penis **P. sanctus,** guaiacum wood.

Panacea (See Illus Dict) **P. anglica,** a mixture of magnesium carbonate and calcium carbonate

Panama Bark. See *Quillaia Bark* (Illus Dict.)

Panaris. (See Illus. Dict) **P , Quinquaud's,** an affection of neuropathic origin differing from Morvan's disease inasmuch as it is painful and never accompanies paretic phenomena, and ordinarily does not entail necrosis of the phalanges

Panaritium, Panarium (*pan-ar-ish' e-um, pan-a'-re-um*). Same as *Paronychia.* **P. cutaneum,** onychia

Panarthritis (See Illus Dict) **P. urica.** See *Arthritis urica*

Panbioma (*pan-bi-o'-ma*) [πᾶς, all, βίος, life]. The general principle of life Cf. *Bionergy*

Panblastic (*pan blast'-tik*) [πᾶς, all, βλαστός, a shoot] Connected with all the layers of the blastoderm.

Pancarditis (*pan kar-di'-tis*) [πᾶν, all, καρδία, the heart] General inflammation of the heart

Panchrestous (*pan-kres'-tus*) [πᾶς, all, χρηστός, useful] Useful for everything, relating to a panacea.

Pancolpohysterectomy (*pan kol po-his ter ek'-to-me*) See *Panhysterokolpectomy*

Pancreaden (*pan kre'-ad-en*) The direct extract of pancreas attenuated with calcium carbon, used in pancreatic diabetes Dose, 4–6 dr (10–15 gm) daily

Pancreas. (See Illus Dict) **P. aberrans, P accessorium, P. succenturiatum.** See *P , Accessory* (Illus. Dict) **P. divisum, P. parvum.** See *P , Lesser* (Illus Dict) **P. glomeruli,** Kühne and Lea's name for the islands of Langerhans **P., Head of,** the enlarged right extremity of the pancreas **P., Tail of,** the narrower, left extremity of the pancreas.

Pancreatolipase (*pan-kre-at-o-lip'-āz*) Lipase as found in the pancreatic juice.

Pancreatolith (*pan-kre at'-o-lith*) [*pancreas*, λίθος, stone] A calculus of the pancreas

Pancreon, Pankreon (*pan'-kre-on*). A preparation obtained by the action of tannic acid on pancreatin. It is a grayish, odorless powder having a strong tryptolytic power. Dose, 7½ gr. (0 5 gm) 3 times daily

Panduroid (*pan-du'-roid*) See *Pandurate* (Illus. Dict.).

Pane, Fulminating. See *Plate, Franklin.*

Panelectroscope (*pan-el-ek'-tro-skōp*) [πᾶς, all; ἤλεκτρον, amber; σκοπεῖν, to view] An inspection apparatus for use in proctoscopy, esophagoscopy, urethrascopy, etc It throws concentrated light through the whole tube, thus illuminating the spot that is to be inspected.

Panesthesia. (See Illus Dict) 2 The undifferentiated sensory capacity of the supposed primal germ (F. W. H. Myers).

Pangaduine (*pan-gad'-u-in*) A crystalline solid prepared by Bouillot (1894), soluble in alcohol and in a mixture of water and glycerin; it is said to contain the basic principles of cod-liver oil; indicated in all affections due to faulty elimination

Panglossia (*pan-glos'-e-ah*) [πᾶν) γλῶσσα, wordiness]. Excessive or insane garrulity

Panhidrosis (*pan hi dro'-sis*) [πᾶς, all; ἱδρώς, sweating] See *Panidrosis* (Illus. Dict.)

Panhydrometer (*pan-hi-drom'-et-er*) [πᾶς, all, ὕδωρ, water; μετρον a measure] An instrument for determining the specific gravity of any liquid

Panhygrous (*pan-hi' grus*) [πᾶς, all, ὑγρός, moist]. Damp as to the entire surface

Panhyperemia (*pan-hi-per e'-me-ah*) [πᾶς, all, ὑπέρ, above; αἷμα, blood] Plethora.

Panhysterokolpectomy (*pan-his-ter-o-kol-pek'-to-me*) [πᾶς, all, ὑστέρα, womb, κολπος, vagina, ἐκτομή, excision] G M Edebohls' name for complete removal of the uterus and vagina in prolapse of uterus

Pani-ghao (native word, Assam) See *Ikh, Cobe*

Panivorous (*pan iv'-or-us*) [*panis*, bread, *vorare*, to devour] Subsisting on bread

Panmeristic (*pan-mer-is'-tik*) [πᾶν, all, μερος, a part] Relating to an ultimate protoplasmic structure composed of independent vital units

Panmnesia (*pan n'-se-ah*) [πᾶν, all, μνῆσις, remembrance] A potential remembrance of all impressions.

Panneuritis (See Illus Dict) **P epidemica,** beriberi

Panniculus. (See Illus Dict) **P carnosus.** See *P. adiposus* (Illus Dict) **P cordis,** the pericardium. **P. hymenius, P virginis,** the hymen.

Panniform (*pan'-ni-form*) [*pannus*, a piece of cloth; *forma*, shape] In biology, having the appearance of cloth, as some lichens

Pannosity (*pan nos'-it-e*) [*pannus*, a piece of cloth] Softness of the skin

Pannus. (See Illus Dict) 2 Chloasma **P. caratus.** See *Carate* (Illus Dict) **P. hepaticus,** chloasma **P , Phlyctenular,** the vascularized and cloudy condition of the cornea induced by phlyctenular inflammation **P tenuis,** slight pannus Cf *P crassus*

Panodic (*pan od'-ik*) [πᾶς, all, ὁδός, a way] See *Panthodic* (Illus Dict)

Panopeptone (*pan-o pep'-ton*) A dietetic said to consist of bread and beef, cooked, peptonized, sterilized, concentrated, and preserved in sherry Dose, 1 table spoonful

Panophobia (See Illus Dict) 2. Sudden fear, panic.

Panophthalmia, Panophthalmitis (See Illus. Dict.) **P. bovina carcinomatosa,** cancer of the entire eyeball in cattle of Argentina [Voges] **P. purulenta,** severe panophthalmitis with great protrusion of the eyeball and formation of pus, which usually breaks through the sclera or cornea and destroys the sight. Syn , *Abscessus oculi*

Pansinusitis (*pan-si-nus-i'-tis*) [πᾶς, all; *sinus*]. Inflammation attacking all the sinuses of a part or region.

Pansymmetry (*pan-sim'-et-re*) Entire symmetry.

Pantachromatic (*pan-tak-kro-mat'-ik*) [πας, all; *a*, priv ; χρῶμα, colored] Colorless throughout.

Pantherapist (*pan-ther'-ap-ist*) [πᾶς, all, θεραπεία, therapy] See *Eclectic* (Illus. Dict)

Pantogen (*pan'-to-jen*) [πᾶς, all ; γενιᾶν, to produce] Hinrichs' term for a hypothetic primordial world-stuff from which all elements are derived. Cf *Protyl.*

Pantomorphia (*pan-to-mor'-fe-ah*) [πᾶς, all; μορφή, form] General or complete symmetry. Cf. *Pantamorphia.*

Pantopelagian (*pan-to-pel-a'-je-an*) [πᾶς, all ; πέλαγος, the sea] Frequenting all seas, or the whole sea, as the albatross and stormy petrel

Panus (*pa'-nus*) [L., a swelling] An inflamed non-

suppurating lymphatic gland. **P. faucium**, an inflamed gland in the throat. **P. inguinalis**, a bubo.

Paopereira Bark. See *Pereira* (Illus. Dict.).

Papagayos. Violent winds which prevail during a great part of the year along the shores of Colombia and Chili. Cf. *Foehn*, *Khamsin*, *Mistral*, *Mumuku*, *Norther*, *Simoon*, *Sirocco*

Papain. (See Illus Dict.) **P.-proteolysis**, the conversion of proteids into true peptones by action of papain.

Papilla. (See Illus. Dict.) **P., Acoustic, P. acoustica basilaris, P. basilaris**, in comparative anatomy a small rounded eminence on the wall of the cochlea, in man lengthened out to the organ of Corti **Papillæ arcuatæ.** Same as *P., Filiform* (Illus. Dict.) **Papillæ calyciformes, Papillæ capitatæ, Papillæ coralliformes** See *P's, Circumvallate* (Illus. Dict.). **Papillæ corii, Papillæ cutis, P s, Cutaneous.** See *P's of the Skin* (Illus. Dict.). **P, Engorged**, papillitis. **P s, Gustatory, Papillæ gustus**, those papillas of the tongue which are furnished with taste-buds. **P s, Lenticular, Papillæ linguæ majores, Papillæ linguæ obtusæ, Papillæ maximæ, Papillæ mucosæ**, the circumvallate papillas **Papillæ mediæ**, the fungiform papillas. **Papillæ minimæ, Papillæ minores**, the filiform papillas **P.s, Pyramidal, Papillæ pyramidales**, the circumvallate papillas **P. salivalis buccalis, P. s. superior**, one marking in the mouth, the orifice of Stenson's duct **P salivalis inferior.** See *Caruncula sublingualis* **Papillæ semilenticulares**, the fungiform papillas. **Papillæ vallatæ, Papillæ volutatæ**, the circumvallate papillas. **P s, Vascular**, papillas of the skin containing capillary loops **Papillæ villosæ.** See *P., Filiform* (Illus Dict.)

Papillar (*pap'-il-ar*) Relating to papillas, bearing papillas, papillary, papillose.

Papillectomy (*pap-il-ek'-to-me*) [*papilla*; ἐκτομή, excision]. Surgical removal of papillas.

Papilloadenocystoma (*pap-il-o-ad-en-o-sist-o'-ma*). Papilloma combined with adenoma and cystoma

Papilloma. (See Illus. Dict.) **P. areoelevatum**, mycosis fungoides **P. corneum, P. durum.** See *P., Hard* (Illus Dict.). **P. diffusum**, multiple papillomas occurring on the legs and buttock **P. neuroticum**, a painless, mostly congenital affection characterized by warty or papillomatous growth occurring on one side of the body along the course of a nerve. Syn, *Nævus unius lateris* **P. piæ matris**, a soft round cerebral tumor developed from papillomatous growth of the pia.

Papine (*pap'-ēn*) A proprietary anodyne said to contain the pain relieving principle of opium.

Paprica, Paprika (*pap-re'-kah*) The dried and pulverized capsules of *Capsicum annuum*, L. Syn., *Spanish pepper; Turkish pepper.*

Papulation (*pap-u-lā'-shun*) [*papula*, a pimple] The stage, in certain eruptive diseases, marked by the formation of papules

Papulosquamous (*pap-u-lo-skwa'-mus*). Characterized both by papules and scales.

Papyriferous (*pap-i-rif'-ur-us*) [*papyrus*, paper; *ferre*, to bear]. Bearing paper, or something resembling it in appearance, as the bark of the birch, *Betula papyracea*, Ait.

Papyrine (*pap-i'-rēn*) [*papyrus*, paper]. 1. Resembling paper. 2. A modification of cellulose obtained by the action of sulfuric acid

Paraacetophenolethyl-carbonate (*par-ah-as-et-o-fe-nol-eth-il-kar'-bon-āt*). A crystalline powder without color or taste used as an analgesic and hypnotic. Dose, 8 gr. (0.5 gm.).

Para-amidoacetanilid (*par-ah-am-id-o-as-et-an'-il-id*). See *Paraphenylendiamin.*

Para-amidoazobenzene (*par-ah-am-id-o-az-o-ben'-zēn*). $C_{12}H_{11}N_3$, yellow crystals or orange prisms derived from anilin and anilin hydrochlorate by treating with alkali, soluble in alcohol and ether; melts at 126° C.; boils above 360° C. **P. Hydrochlorate**, $C_{12}H_{11}N_3HCl$, steel-blue needles or scales

Para-appendicitis (*par-ah-ap-en-dis-i'-tis*). Suppurative inflammation of the connective tissue adjacent to that part of the appendix not covered with the perito neum.

Parablasta (*par-ah-blas'-tah*) [παρά, beside; βλαστός, a germ] Eisenmann's term for a disease in which anatomic changes occur in the tissues.

Parabolanus (*par-ah bol-a' nus*) [παράβολος, venturesome]. In the fourth and fifth centuries, a layman who devoted himself to the care of the sick in times of plague and epidemics.

Parabolong [Bicol dial. Philippine Islands]. The medicine man or native doctor of the island of Luzon.

Paracasein (*par-ah-ka'-se-in*) A substance closely resembling casein in composition and split off from it during the coagulation of milk Syn, *Curd.*

Paracelsian (*par-as-el'-se-an*) 1 Relating to the Swiss physician and alchemist, [illegible] Theophrastus Bombastus Paracelsus ab Hohenheim, 1493–1541. 2. A follower of Paracelsus.

Paracelsist (*par-as-el'-sist*) See *Paracelsian* (2)

Paracetanisidin (*par-as-et-an-is'-id-in*) Methacetin.

Parachlorphenol (*par-ah-klor-fe'-nol*) [illegible] A substitution product of phenol; a [illegible] melting at 37° C., boils at 217° C It is an antiseptic and disinfectant and is also employed in a 2%–3% ointment in treatment of erysipelas. **P., Paste**, a paste said to consist of equal parts of lanolin, vaselin, starch, and parachlorphenol; it is used in lupus

Parachlorsalol (*par-ah-klor-sal'-lol*) Parachlorphenol salicylate; a crystalline substance, soluble in alcohol or ether and insoluble in water It is used as an internal and external antiseptic like salol. Dose, 60–90 gr. (4–6 gm.) daily.

Paracholia. (See Illus Dict.) 2 Pick's term for the prodrome of disturbed liver-cell activity in consequence of which the bile pours over the bloodvessels and lymphvessels. **P.-autointoxication**, jaundice occasioned by intestinal toxins, *e g*, icterus neonatorum. [Pick.] **P.-infection**, a disease *sui generis* which is localized in the intestine from which the toxins causing the jaundice are carried to the liver [Pick.] **P., Nervous**, that due to a reflex from the sensitive nerves of the gall-bladder to the secretory nerves of the liver; emotional jaundice. [Pick.] **P., Toxic**, a jaundice occasioned by phosphorus, chloroform or animal poisons. [Pick].

Parachromophoric, Parachromophorous (*par-ah-kro-mof'-or-ik, -us*) [παρά, beside, χρῶμα, color; φορός, bearing]. Possessing color which remains within the cell as a passive metabolic product, as in some bacteria.

Parachroous (*par-ak'-ro-us*) [παράχροος, faded]. Faded; having an altered color

Parachymosin (*par-ah-ki'-mo-sin*) [παρά, beside; χυμός, juice]. The chymosin or rennin found in the human stomach and in that of the pig.

Paracolletic (*par-ah-kol-el'-ik*) [παρά, beside; κολλᾶν, to glue]. Having the capacity of sticking together; agglutinant.

Paracolpitis. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Perivaginitis.* **P. dissecans** [Matthews Duncan], a form of vaginitis in which the cellular tissue is deeply affected, as in erysipelatous or phlegmonous perivaginitis. **P. phleg-**

monosa dissecans (Markonett, 1864), **severe vaginitis with sloughing of part of the vaginal wall and of the vaginal portion of the cervix.**

Paracolpium (*par-ah-kol'-pe-um*) [παρά, beside; κόλπος, the womb]. The connective tissue lying around the vagina.

Paraconule (*par-ah-kon'-ūl*) [παρά, beside; κῶνος, cone]. An upper extra cusp of a human molar.

Paracresol (*par-ah kre'-sol*) C_7H_8O White prisms with odor of phenol obtained by fusing cresol-sulfonate with potassium hydrate; soluble in alcohol, ether, or chloroform; melts at 36° C.; boils at 198° C. It is a disinfectant. Syn., *Paracresylic acid*, *Paraoxytoluene*, *Paramethylphenol*

Paracresotate (*par-ah-kres'-o-tāt*). $C_6H_3(OH)(CH_3)CO_2Na$ A crystalline powder obtained by heating creosol sodium with carbonic acid; recommended in acute articular rheumatism. Dose, 45–90 gr (3–6 gm.) daily.

Paracresotinic-phenyl-ester (*par ah-kres-o-tin-ik-fen-il-es'-ter*). Methyl salol

Paracrises (*par-ak'-ris ēz*) [παρά, beside; κρινεῖν, to secrete]. Disorders of the secretory function.

Paracusis. (See Illus. Dict.) **P., Willis',** increased hearing power in the presence of a strong noise.

Paracyclesis (*par-ah-si-kle'-sis*) [παρά, beside; κύκλησις, a revolution]. A disturbance of the circulation.

Paracystium (*par-ah-sis'-te-um*) [παρά, beside; κύστις, a bladder]. The connective tissue which surrounds the bladder.

Paradichlorobenzol (*par-ah-di-klor-o-ben' zol*). $C_6H_4Cl_2$, monoclinic transparent plates obtained from benzene by action of chloral; it is soluble in alcohol and ether; melts at 56.4° C; boils at 173.2° C

Paradioxybenzol (*par-ah-di-oks-e ben'-zol*). Hydroquinon.

Paradiphenol (*par-ah-di-fe'-nol*). Hydroquinon.

Paradox. See *Paradoxia* (Illus. Dict.). **P., Weber's,** a muscle when so loaded as to be unable to contract, may elongate.

Paraechinococcic (*par-ah-ek-i-no-kok'-sik*). A term applied by Devé to the lesser developmental cycle of echinococci in which the metamorphoses accomplished within a single host are susceptible of reproducing themselves indefinitely, with the peculiarity that at the end of each scolex stage the parasites may, if circumstances permit, return to the natural evolutive cycle.

Paraethoxyphenylurethane (*par-ah-eth-oks-e-fen-il-u'-reth-ān*). Thermodin.

Paraform, Paraformaldehyd (*par'-ah-form, par-ah-form-al'-de-hid*). See *Formaldehyd, Para-*.

Paraganglin (*par-ah-gan'-glin*). A proprietary extract of the myelinic part of the suprarenal gland of the ox. Dose, 40–60 drops daily.

Paraglin (*par-ag'-lin*). See *Smilacin* (2).

Paraglycogen (*par-ah-gli'-ko-jen*) [παρά, beside; γλυκύς, sweet; γεννᾶν, to produce]. A substance found in the granules of *Gregarinæ* by Frenzel Cf. *Alveolin*; *Paralveolin*; *Morulin*; *Paramorulin*; *Antizenzyme*; *Zooamylon*.

Paragonimiasis (*par-ah-go-ne-mi'-a-sis*). See *Hemoptysis*, *Parasitic*

Parahemoglobin (*par-ah-hem-o-glo'-bin*). 1. Nencki's name for a polymeric modification of oxyhemoglobin. 2. A proprietary preparation of blood containing 5% of iron

Parainfectious (*par-ah-in-fek'-shus*) Pertaining to or characteristic of pathologic states attributable to infection, which occur as accessory or by-conditions to some already existing disease.

Paralactate (*par-ah-lak'-tāt*). A salt of paralactic acid.

Paralexia (*par-al-eks'-e-ah*) [παρα, beside; *alexia*]. A kind of alexia characterized by substitution of other words than those in the text, in reading.

Parallage (*par-al'-aj-e*). See *Parallaxis* (Illus. Dict.).

Parallagma (*par-al-ag'-ma*) [παράλλαγμα, alternation]. See *Parallaxis* (Illus. Dict.).

Parallax. (See Illus. Dict.) **P., Stereoscopic.** See *P., Binocular* (Illus. Dict.) **P. Test,** a method of locating opacities in the cornea, lens, and vitreous. It is used with the plane mirror at 10 to 12 inches. A body situated anterior to the plane of the pupil will move in the direction taken by the eye, while one posterior to the plane of the lens will move against the direction taken by the eye Bodies lying about the same plane as the pupil will show little if any movement. **P., Vertical,** the apparent shifting of an object upward or downward.

Parallelic (*par-al-el'-ik*). Relating to parallelism

Parallelism. (See Illus. Dict.) **P. of Disease,** the tendency in diseases to simulate others

Paralveolin (*par-al-ve'-o-lin*) [παρα, beside, *alveolus*, a small hollow]. Frenzel's name for a substance found by him with alveolin in the deutomerites of *Gregarinæ* Cf. *Alveolin*, *Paraglycogen*, *Morulin*, *Paramorulin*, *Antizenzyme*

Paralysin (*par-al'-is in*) See *Agglutinin*

Paralysis. (See Illus. Dict.) See *Signs, Bell's, Charcot's, Kevilhod's* **P, Acute Amyotrophic Spinal** Synonym of *P., Acute Atrophy* **P., Amyotrophic,** that occurring as the sequel of some acute disease and attended by atrophy of certain muscles **P., Anesthetic,** that observed after surgical operations and accredited to the effect of the anesthetic or to conditions attending the anesthesia See *P., Narcosis* **P., Angio-,** vasomotor paralysis **P., Asthenic-bulbar** See *Myasthenia gravis pseudoparalytica* **P., Atrophic Bulbar.** Synonym of *P., Bulbar* **P., Atrophic Muscular** See *P., Amyotrophy* **P., Atrophospastic** See *Sclerosis, Amyotrophic Lateral* (Illus. Dict.) **P., Bifacial,** paralysis of both sides of the face **P, Birth.** See *Birth-palsy*, and *Paraplegia, Infantile Spasmodic* (Illus. Dict.) **P, Bulbar, Acute.** See under *Bulbar* (Illus. Dict.). **P. cum tremore.** Synonym of *Paralysis agitans.* **P., Ehret's,** a traumatic neurosis, following injury to the inner side of the foot or ankle, consisting of spasmodic contracture of the muscles which raise the inner border of the foot, and functional paralysis of the peroneal muscles **P., Enzootic Bulbar,** a disease in horses possibly due to a vegetal toxin which affects chiefly the oblongata **P., v. Heine's Infantile,** spastic spinal paralysis of infancy. **P., Histrionic,** a name for Bell's facial palsy, because it destroys the power of facial expression **P. insanorum** Same as *P., General* (of the insane). **P., Intermittent, Arteriosclerotic Muscular.** See *Claudication, Intermittent.* **P., Kussmaul-Landry's.** See *P., Acute Ascending* (Illus. Dict.). **P., Labial,** paralysis of the lips. **P., Labioglossopharyngeal.** See *P., Bulbar* (Illus. Dict.). **P., Masked.** See *P., Pseudohypertrophic* (Illus. Dict.). **P., Mercurial.** See under *Mercurial* (Illus. Dict.). **P., Metadiphtheritic.** See *P., Diphtheric* (Illus. Dict.). **P. metallica,** lead palsy **P., Mimetic Facial** See *P., Facial* (Illus. Dict.). **P., Myosclerotic.** See *P., Pseudohypertrophic* (Illus. Dict.). **P., Narcosis,** combined paralysis in the region of the brachial plexus due to prolonged narcosis during which the arm is elevated with the head resting upon it, or it is pressed against the edge of the table. **P., Nonne's Pseudospastic,** a form of hysteria or hypochondriasis, marked by striking stiffness of the spine from muscular tension. **P., Nothnägel Type**

of. See *Sign, Nothnägel's.* **P., Oculomotor,** that affecting the oculomotor nerve. **P., Panama,** beriberi. **P., Peripheral Anesthesia.** See *P., Narcosis.* **P., Peripheric.** 1. Progressive muscular atrophy. 2 See *P., Peripheral* (Illus. Dict.). **P., Postdiphtheric,** that following diphtheria; it involves the pharynx and sometimes the esophagus. **P., Progressive, Fatty Muscular.** See *P., Pseudohypertrophic* (Illus. Dict.). **P., Psychic,** that due to psychic defect and not to disease of the motor tract or to motor areas of the cortex. **P., Puttee,** paralysis of the feet and toes of soldiers in the South African war, it was due to wearing puttees which pressed upon certain nerves during long marches **P., Remak's Type,** paralysis affecting the muscles of the arm—the deltoid, biceps, brachialis anticus, and supinator longus. **P., Saturday Night, P., Sunday Morning,** musculospiral paralysis of workmen who have fallen asleep after a debauch on Saturday night Cf *P., Narcosis* **P. scorbutica,** pellagra **P. spinalis,** paraplegia **P., Struempell's Type of Spastic,** the familial form of spastic spinal paralysis. **P., Subacute Atrophic Spinal,** a rare form of progressive muscular atrophy, described by Duchenne in 1849–1853 as *paralysie générale spinale antérieure subaiguë* Erb gave it the name *poliomyelitis anterior subacuta et chronica.* **P., Telephone,** partial vocal paralysis from excessive use of the telephone. **P., Touch.** See *Astereognosis* and *Aphasia, Tactile.* **P. tremula.** See *P. agitans* (Illus Dict.). **P., Zenker's,** paresis and disturbance of sensation in the lower extremities, the external popliteal nerve being most involved, it is caused by frequent and prolonged kneeling or squatting

Paramargarin (*par-ah-mar'-jar-in*). Hydromargaric acid

Paramecium (See Illus. Dict.) 2. See *Parasites, Table of* (Illus Dict.)

Parameria (*par am é'-re-ah*). A genus of apocynaceous shrubs **P. vulneraria,** Radlk., of Malaya, is used as a vulnerary Cf *Balsam, Tagulaway.*

Paramesial (*par-ah-me'-se-al*) [*παρά*, beside; *μέσος*, middle] Located near the mesial line.

Parametrism (*par-ah-met'-rizm*) [*παρα*, beside; *μήτρα*, the womb] Spasmodic action of the smooth muscular fibers of the [illegible] accompanied by pain; it has been obs [illegible] cellulitis.

Parametritis. [illegible] **P., Anterior,** "a rare form, the cellulitis being limited to the loose vesicouterine cellular tissue or that between the symphysis and the bladder. The swelling is anterior, and the pus generally tracks into the bladder, vagina or inguinal region. It is likely to be mistaken for an ovarian cyst." [Roberts] **P. chronica atrophicans** (Freund), inflammatory hypertrophy of the connective tissue of the pelvis progressing to cicatricial atrophy. **P. chronica posterior** (B. S. Schultze), chronic inflammatory processes in Douglas' folds, causing fixation of the uterus at the level of the internal os and anteflexion by shortening of the folds and torsion of the uterus when only one fold is shortened. **P., Remote,** parametritis marked by formation of abscesses in places more or less remote from the focus of the disease.

Paramonochlorphenol (*par-ah-mon-o-klor'-fe-nol*) $C_6H_4(Cl).OH(1:4)$. A crystalline body obtained by the chlorination of phenol; melts at 40° C., boils at 217° C.; soluble in alkalis, but sparingly in water. It is antiseptic and employed in erysipelas, tuberculous diseases of throat, etc., in 5%–20% solution in glycerin.

Paramorulin (*par-ah-mor'-u-lin*) [*παρά*, beside; *morulin*, the "nucleolus" of *Gregarinæ*]. In biology, the name given by Frenzel to the substance composing the nuclear network of *Gregarinæ.* Cf *Morulin; Alveolin; Paralveolin; Paraglycogen; Antienzym.*

Paramucin (*par-ah-mu'-sin*). A colloid isolated by Mitjukoff from an ovarian cyst; it differed from mucin and pseudomucin by reducing Fehling's solution before boiling with acid

Paranesthesia (*par-an-es-the'-ze-ah*). See *Paraanesthesia* (Illus Dict.).

Paranoia. (See Illus. Dict.) **P., Sander's Type** of, paranoia appearing in youth; paranoia originaria. **P., Séglas' Type of,** psychomotor type of paranoia.

Paranomia (*par-ah-no'-me ah*) [*παρά*, beside; *ὄνομα*, a name]. See *Aphasia, Optic,* and *A., Tactile.*

Paranuclein (*par-ah-nu'-kle-in*) [*παρά*, beside; *nucleus*, nucleus] 1. Kossel's name for the phosphorized product, according to Liebermann a combination of albumin with metaphosphoric acid, which is split off from the nucleo-albumins by action of pepsin hydrochloric acid; it occurs as an insoluble residue Syn., *Pseudonuclein.* 2. See *Pyrenin* (Illus. Dict.).

Paranucleon (*par-ah-nu'-kle-on*) Siegfried's name for phosphocarnic acid, a complex body supposed by him to constitute the source of energy of muscle, in which it occurs in 0.1%. It gives rise to lactic acid and CO_2 on hydrolysis.

Paranucleoproteids (*par-ah nu-kle-o pro'-te-ids*). A synonym of *Nucleoalbumins.*

Paraoxyethylacetanilid (*par-ah-oks-e-eth-il-as-et an'-il-id*) Phenacetin

Paraoxyethylformanilid (*par-ah-oks-e eth-il-form-an'-il-id*). See *Formylphenetidin.*

Paraoxymethylacetanilid (*par-ah-oks-e-meth-il-as-et-an-il-id*). Methacetin.

Paraphenetidinvanillinethylcarbonate (*par-ah-fe-net-id-in-va-nil in-eth-il-kar'-bon-āt*) Eupyrin.

Paraphenetolcarbamid (*par-ah-fe-net-ol-kar-bam'-id*). Sucrol.

Paraphenylendiamin. (See Illus Dict.) $C_6H_8N_2$. A crystalline substance obtained by the nitration of acetanilid and reduction with tin and hydrochloric acid; soluble in water, alcohol, and ether; melts at 140° C, boils at 297° C. It is used in the manufacture of certain hair dyes and gives rise to eczema of the scalp and eyelids, or poisoning marked by vomiting, diarrhea, etc. Syn., *Paradiamidobenzene; Paraamidoacetanilid.*

Paraplasm. (See Illus. Dict.) 3. See *Exoplasm* (Illus. Dict.). 4. See under *Nucleoid.*

Paraplast (*par'-ah-plast*). The proprietary name for a plaster mass, said to consist of caoutchouc, lanolin, resin, and gum dammar, variously medicated and spread on fine, thick cotton web.

Paraplastic. (See Illus. Dict.) **P. Formations,** the contractile substance of the muscular fibrillas, the nervous fibers, and the red blood-corpuscles.

Paraplegia. (See Illus Dict.) **P., Choreic,** a weakness of muscles; a paresis of movement often observed in limbs affected with chorea. **P. diabetica,** Charcot's name for a peripheral paralysis of the extensor muscles of the feet in diabetic subjects. It differs from tabes in absence of disturbance of coordination and sensibility. Syn., *Diabetic Pseudotabes.* **P., Ideal,** reflex paraplegia due to emotion **P., Mephitic,** beriberi. **P. rheumatica,** mucous colitis. **P. simplex senilis,** that dependent upon disturbed nutrition of the cortex causing, in advanced age, paralysis of the legs without muscular atrophy. **P. spastica congenitalis.** See *Paralysis, Cerebral Infantile* (Illus. Dict.). **P. spastica primaria,** lateral sclerosis. **P., Syphilitic, paralysis** of the lower limbs as a remote effect of syphilis.

Paraplegiform (*par-ah-pleĭ'-e-form*). Resembling paraplegia.

Parapleuritis (*par-ah-plu-rit'-tis*) [παρά, beside; πλεύρον, the side]. 1. Pleurodynia. 2. A slight degree of pleuritis

Parapsis. (See Illus Dict) **P. expers,** anesthesia. **P. illusoria,** disturbed sensations causing illusions. **P. pruritus,** itching.

Parapyknomorphous (*par-ah-pik-no-mor'-fus*) [παρα, beside, πυκνος, thick, μορφη, form]. A term applied by Nissl to nerve cells in which the arrangement of the stainable portion of the cell-body is intermediate between that of pyknomorphous and apyknomorphous cells

Pararthria. (See Illus Dict.) **P. centralis,** that due to cerebral disturbance **P. literalis paretica,** stammering. **P. syllabaris paretica,** imperfect articulation of syllables due to paralysis or paresis.

Parasacral (*par-ah-sa'-kral*). Beside or near the sacrum

Parasite. (See Illus Dict.) **P., Commensal.** See *Commensal* (Illus Dict) **P., External.** See *Ectoparasite* (Illus. Dict.). Cf. *Ectozoan, Parazoan* **P., Facultative.** See under *Facultative* (Illus Dict) **P., False.** See *Pseudoparasite* (Illus. Dict.). **P., Obligatory,** one that cannot exist removed from its host.

Parasitifer (*par-as-it'-if-er*) [παράσιτος, a parasite; φέρειν, to bear]. The host of a parasite.

Parasitogenetic (*par-as-it-o-jen'-et-ik*) [παράσιτος, a parasite; γενεσις, genesis]. Originating from the presence and activity of parasites

Parasyphilis, Parasyphilosis (*par-ah-sif'-il-is, sif-il-o'-sis*). Parasyphilitic affections (Fournier); a series of morbid manifestations not having the anatomopathologic characteristics of syphilis, but apparently of syphilitic origin; *e. g.*, tabes, general paralysis, etc.

Parathyroid. (See Illus. Dict) 2. See *Glands, Parathyroid.*

Parathyroidectomy (*par-ah-thi-roid-ek'-to-me*) [παρά, beside; *thyroid*, εκτομη, an excision]. Excision of a parathyroid gland.

Paratolyldimethylpyrazolon (*par-ah-tol il-di-meth-il-pi-raz'-zol-on*). Tolypyrin.

Paratyphoid (*par-ah-ti'-foid*). Meltzer's name for an affection first described by Gwyn (1898) and produced by *Bacillus paracolon*, Gwyn. It presents all the characteristic symptoms of typhoid, but the Widal reaction is negative; the sera, however, react promptly to other bacteria belonging to the colon-typhus group, which may be isolated from the blood or from the excrement

Paratyphus (*par-ah-ti'-fus*). Schottenmüller's name for paratyphoid.

Paratypic, Paratypicus (*par-ah-tip'-ik, -us*). Irregular, not typical in character.

Paraurethral (*par-ah-u-re'-thral*). Beside the urethra.

Paraxon (*par-aks'-on*) [παρά, beside; *axon*] v. Lenhossék's term for a lateral branch of the axis-cylinder process of a nerve-cell; a collateral fiber

Parazoon (*par-ah-zo'-on*) [παρα, beside; ζῶον, an animal]. An ectoparasite. Cf. *Ectozoan.*

Parelectronomic (*par-e-lek-tro-nom'-ik*) [παρά, beside; ἠλεκτρον, amber; νόμος, law]. Unresponsive to electromotive stimulus

Parencephalia (*par-en-sef-a'-le-ah*) [παρά, beside; ἐγκέφαλος, brain]. Congenital malformation of the brain.

Parerethism (*par-er'-eth-izm*). See *Parerethisis* (Illus. Dict.).

Parergon, Parergy (*par-ur'-gon, -je*) [παρά, beside; ἔργον, work; pl. *parerga*]. 1. An appendage. 2. By-work; work undertaken as a recreation from severer labors. Ger. *Nebenwerk.*

Paresifying (*par-es'-e-fi-ing*). Causing paresis.

Paresthesia. (See Illus. Dict.) **P., Berger's,** paresthesia in youthful subjects, of one or both lower extremities without objective symptoms, accompanied by weakness. **P., Bernhardt's,** abnormal sensation, especially of numbness, with hypesthesia and pain on exertion, in the region supplied by the external cutaneous nerve of the thigh **P. olfactoria,** parosmia. **P. of Pharynx.** See *Globus hystericus* (Illus Dict.).

Parfocal (*par-fo'-kal*) A term used to designate microscopic oculars and objectives which are so constructed or so mounted that in changing from one to another the image will remain in focus.

Parica. See under *Piptadenia peregrina.*

Parietalia (*par-i-et-a'-le-ah*) [*parietes*, wall] The bones that collectively form the vault of the cranium.

Parietaria (*par-i-et-a'-re-ah*) [*parietes*, a wall] A genus of plants of the order *Urticaceæ* **P. officinalis,** L., pellitory, a species of southern Europe, is used as a diuretic and vulnerary.

Parietin (*par-i'-et-in*) Same as *Chrysophanic Acid.*

Parietosquamosal (*par-i-et-o-skwa-mo'-sal*). Relating to the parietal bone and the squamosa

Pariglin (*par'-ig-lin*) See *Smilacin* (2).

Paristhmitis. (See Illus Dict) 2 A term used by Greek writers to designate ordinary throat diseases.

Parithelioma (*par-ith-e-le-o'-mah*) [παρα, beside; θηλή, the nipple] A tumor located near the nipple.

Parkesin (*park'-es-in*) A mixture of linseed oil and chlorin sulfid in a solution of collodium in nitrobenzol. It is used as a substitute for caoutchouc

Parodontitis (*par-o-don-ti'-tis*) [παρα, beside, ὀδους tooth] Inflammation of the tissues tooth

Parodynia (*par-o-din'-e-ah*). See *Parodinia* (Illus. Dict).

Parolive (*par-ol'-iv*) An accessory olive.

Paronymy (*pa-on'-im-e*) [παρά, beside, ὄνυμα, name]. 1. The relation of a word in one language to its antecedent in another 2 The principle of using in modern languages paronyms or derivations of Latin or Greek words rather than heteronyms that have no common antecedent Cf *Peculonymy*

Parophthalmoncus (*par-of-thal-mon'-kus*) [παρά, beside; ὀφθαλμος, the eye; ὄγκος, a tumor]. A tumor near the eye

Paroplexia (*par-o-pleks'-e-ah*) [παρά, beside; πλήσσειν, to strike] Paraplegia.

Paroptic (*par-op'-tik*) [πάρα, beside; ὠψις, vision] Applied to colors produced by the diffraction of light rays.

Parovariotomy (*par-o-va-re-ot'-o-me*) [παρά, beside; ὠόν, egg, τεμνειν, to cut] Excision of a parovarian cyst.

Parovaritis (*par-o-var-i'-tis*). Inflammation of a parovarium.

Paroxia (*par-oks'-e-ah*). See *Pica* (Illus. Dict.).

Paroxyntic (*par-oks-in'-tik*) [παροξύνειν, to excite]. Same as *Paroxysmal.*

Parrot. (See Illus. Dict.) **P. Disease.** See *Psittacosis.*

Pars. (See Illus. Dict.) **P. anterior.** See *Preinsula* (Illus. Dict). **P. centralis.** See *Cella* (Illus. Dict.). **P. frontale.** See *Preoperculum* (c) (Illus. Dict.). **P. inferior fossæ rhomboideæ.** See *Calamus* (Illus. Dict) **P. intermedia of Wrisberg,** a small nerve which joins the facial in the auditory canal after passing between the fifth and eighth cranial nerves. **P. lateralis foraminis interventricularis.** See *Porta* (Illus. Dict). **P. marginalis.** See *Paratela* (Illus. Dict.).

P. medialis foraminis interventricularis. See *Aula* (1) (Illus. Dict.) **P. metencephalica ventriculi quarti.** See *Epicela* (2) (Illus. Dict.). **P. posterior.** See *Postinsula* (Illus Dict.). **P. sphincteria inferior,** the lowest portion of the esophagus. **P. temporale.** See *Postoperculum* (Illus. Dict.).

Parturition. (See Illus Dict.) **McClintock's Rule,** a pulse of 100 or more beats a minute, after parturition, indicates impending postpartum hemorrhage.

Partus. (See Illus. Dict.) **P. agrippinus** [*aeger partus*, difficult labor], labor with breech presentation

Parurocystis (*par-u-ro-sis'-tis*) [παρα, beside; οὖρον, urine; κύστις, the bladder]. See *Bladder, Supplementary*

Paschachurda (*pas-kah-koor'-dah*) [Persian]. An endemic disease among the inhabitants of Tashkent characterized by thick, stratified granulomas in the corium; it differs from lupus in that it is diffused over the whole skin and never attacks the mucosa. Syn., *Tashkent ulcer, Jaman Dschagan*

Passavant's Cushion See under *Cushion*

Passiflora (See Illus Dict.) **P. incarnata,** L., of North America, is used as a narcotic and anodyne. Dose of fld. ext., 2–5 ♏ (0.13–0.9 c.c.) **P. quadrangularis,** L., a species of the West Indies, the root causes vomiting, tetanus, convulsions, and paralysis, but has been prescribed as an anthelmintic

Passiflorin (*pas-if-lor'-in*) An alkaloid isolated from the root of *Passiflora quadrangularis*, L.

Paste. (See Illus Dict.) **P., Fruit,** inspissated fruit juice. **P., Piffard's,** copper sulfate, 1 part, tartarated soda, 5 parts, caustic soda, 2 parts. It is used as a test for sugar in urine. **P., Serum,** a sterilized mixture of serum from ox blood with 25% of zinc oxid, used as a film on abrasions or diseased surfaces **P., Sulfuric Acid,** a caustic mixture of equal parts of sulfuric acid and powdered saffron

Pasteur's Exhaustion Theory. See under *Immunity*

Pasteurella (*pas-tur-el'-ah*). A group of polymorphic cocco-bacilli destitute of spores or cilia. They do not take Gram's stain, do not liquefy gelatin, do not coagulate milk, give no visible growth on acid potato, do not cause indol in pancreatic bouillon, do not redden the jelly of Wurtz, are aerobic, facultative, anaerobic

Pasteurellose (*pas-tur-el'-oz*) Ligniere's (1901) term for hemorrhagic septicemia in animals

Pasture-evil. See *Milk-sickness* (Illus Dict.)

Patch. (See Illus Dict.) **P., Hutchinson** See under *Signs* (Illus. Dict.). **P., Moth,** chloasma **P., White,** a circumscribed opacity in the fibrous investment of the spleen or in the pericardium over the apex of the left ventricle, caused by attrition against a rib-nodule in rachitis

Patchoulin (*patch-oo'-lin*) $C_{15}H_{26}O$. A crystalline substance, homologous with borneol, melting at 59° C., boiling at 296° C., contained in oil of patchouli; by action of hydrochloric acid it is decomposed into water and patchoulen. Syn., *Patchouli camphor.*

Patefying (*pat-e-fi'-ing*) [*patere*, to stand open]. The act of rendering patent

Patelloid, Patelloidean (*pat-el'-oid, pat-el-oid'-e-an*). Disc-like, shaped like a knee-pan; patelliform.

Pathemate (*path'-em-āt*) [παθημα, a suffering]. Pertaining to emotional excitement.

Pathoamins (*path-o-am'-ins*) Selmi's term for the basic substances found in disease

Pathogenicity (*path-o-jen-is'-it-e*) The condition of being pathogenic.

Pathology. (See Illus. Dict.) **P., Solidistic, P., Solid.** See *Solidism* (Illus. Dict.).

Paulocardia (*paw-lo-kar'-de-ah*) [παῦλα, pause; καρδία, heart]. **A subjective sensation** of intermission or momentary stopping of the heart-beat sometimes observed in cases of gastric neurasthenia.

Paulowilhelmia (*paw-lo-wil-helm'-e-ah*) A genus of acanthaceous plants. **P. speciosa,** Hochst., an African species, under the name of adubin or aquapim, the wood is used as a fish poison on the Gold Coast.

Pavilion. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. In anatomy a tent-shaped structure 3 A small building dependent upon but separate from the main structure.

Pawpaw. See *Carica papaya.*

Payta-bark. A variety of cinchona obtained from Payta, a seaport of Peru

Pea (*pe*). The common name for the genus *Pisum* and its fruits. **P., Issue.** See under *Issue* (Illus. Dict.).

Pearl. (See Illus Dict.) **P ash,** crude potassium carbonate. **P s, Epstein's,** small, slightly elevated, yellowish-white masses on each side of the median line of the hard palate at birth. **P.s, Laënnec's.** See under *Signs* (Illus. Dict.). **P.-white,** bismuth oxychlorid.

Peciloblast, Pecilocyte, Pecilocythemia, Pecilocytosis, Pecilothermal. See *Poikiloblast; Poikilocyte,* etc (Illus Dict.)

Pecilonymy, Pœcilonymy (*pe-sil-on'-im-e*) [ποικίλος, various, ὄνυμα, name] The use in one and the same publication of different names for the same part; terminologic inconsistency; *e. g.*, hippocampus, hippocampus major, cornu ammonis. Syn., *Poikilonymy.*

Pectate (*pek'-tāt*) A salt of pectic acid.

Pectinase (*pek'-tin-āz*). The enzyme capable of transforming pectin

Pectineal. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Belonging to the os pubis

Pectoriloquy. (See Illus. Dict.) **P, Aphonic.** 1. Laënnec's name for the sound heard in auscultating a lung in which there is a cavity. 2. The sound heard in auscultation of one having a pleuritic effusion when he speaks in a low tone.

Pectosate (*pek'-to-sāt*). A salt of pectosic acid.

Pedal. (See Illus Dict.) 2. Pertaining to the pes or crusta of the crus cerebri and pons.

Pederast, Pederist (*ped'-er-ast, -ist*). One who practises pederasty

Pedetic (*ped-et'-ik*) Exhibiting or pertaining to pedesis.

Pedication (*ped-i-ka'-shun*) [παιδικα, a darling]. Sodomy with a boy

Pedicle. (See Illus. Dict.) **P., Vitelline,** the pedicle uniting the umbilical vesicle to the embryo

Pedicterus, Pædicterus (*ped-ik'-tur-us*) [παῖς, a child; ἴκτερος, the jaundice] Icterus neonatorum

Pedicular. (See Illus. Dict.) Lousy, belonging to the genus *Pediculus.*

Pediculate, Pediculated (*ped-ik'-u-lāt*) [*pediculus*, a little foot]. Furnished with a footstalk.

Pediculin (*ped-ik'-u-lin*) [*pediculus*, a louse] A proprietary insecticide said to consist of limestone, 65%; and crude naphthalin, 35%

Pediculofrontal (*ped-ik-u-lo-frunt'-al*). Relating to the pedicles of the frontal gyri

Pediculoparietal (*ped-ik-u-lo par-i'-et al*) Relating to the pedicles of the cerebral gyri and the parietal region.

Pedimeter, Pediometer. See *Pedometer* (Illus. Dict.).

Pedion. (See Illus Dict.) 2 The surfaces of the metatarsus (Galen). 3. The metatarsus (Casp. Hofmann). 4. The tarsus (Bartholin)

Pedioneuralgia (*pe-de-o-nu-ral'-je-ah*). See *Pedialgia* (Illus. Dict.).

Pediopathy, Pædiopathy (*pe-de-op'-ath-e*). See *Pedopathy* (Illus. Dict.).

Pediotrophy, Pædiotrophy (*pe-de-ot'-ro-fe*). See *Pedotrophy* (Illus. Dict.).

Pedobaromacrometer, Pædobaromacrometer (*pe-do-bar-o-mak-rom'-et-ur*). See *Baromacrometer* (Illus. Dict.).

Pedobarometer, Pædobarometer (*pe-do-bar-om'-et-ur*) [παῖς, a child; βάρος, weight; μέτρον, a measure]. An instrument for determining the weight of a child. Cf. *Baromacrometer*

Pedopea, Pædopæa (*pe-do'-pe-ah*) [παιδοποιεῖν, to beget children] The procreation of children.

Pedostathmion, Pædostathmion (*pe-do-stath'-me-on*) [παῖς, a child; σταθμιον, a standard weight]. See *Pedobarometer*

Peganum (*peg'-an-um*) [πήγανον, rue] A genus of rutaceous plants. **P. harmala,** L., wild rue, a species of southern Europe and of Asia, is diaphoretic, emmenagog, anthelmintic, and contains the alkaloids harmalin and harmin.

Pegmatic (*peg-mat'-ik*) [πῆγμα, a concrement]. Pertaining to or producing coagulation.

Pegmin (*peg'-min*). See *Buffy Coat* (Illus. Dict.).

Pejorate (*pe'-jor-at*) [*pejor*, comparative of *malus*, bad]. To grow worse.

Pekelharing's Theory of Blood-coagulation. See under *Blood.*

Pelade. (See Illus Dict.) 2 A disease resembling pellagra due to eating maize infected by the fungus *Scleorotium zeinum*, Roulin. Syn, *Pelatina.*

Pelagin (*pel'-aj-in*). A proprietary remedy for sea-sickness, said to consist of a solution of antipyrin, caffein, and cocain.

Pelatina (*pel-at e'-nah*). See *Pelade*

Pelicochirometresis (*pel-ik-o-ki-ro-met-re'-sis*) [πελίκη, a wooden bowl; χειρ, the hand; μετρον, a measure]. Digital pelvimetry.

Pellagrazein, Pellagrocein, Pellagrozein. See *Pellagracein* (Illus. Dict.)

Pellentia (*pel-en'-she-ah*) [*pellere*, to drive] Abortifacient drugs

Pelletierin. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Punicin.* **P. Hydrobromid,** occurs in brown deliquescent masses soluble in water and alcohol. It is used in paralysis of the eye muscles Dose, 4–6 gr. (0.25–0.4 gm.). **P. Hydrochlorate,** used as a tenifuge. Dose, 4½–8 gr. (0.3–0.5 gm.). **P. Sulfate,** a brown syrup soluble in water and alcohol; used as an anthelmintic. Dose, 6 gr. (0.4 gm.) with 8 gr. (0.52 gm.) of tannin in 1 fl. oz. (30 c.c.) of water, followed by cathartic **P. Tannate,** a grayish-brown tasteless powder soluble in dilute acids; a prompt anthelmintic. Dose, 8–24 gr. (0.52–1.6 gm.) in 1 oz of water followed by purgative.

Pellotin (*pel'-ot-in*). $C_{13}H_{19}NO_3$. An alkaloid isolated by Heffter from the Mexican cactus, *Anhalonium williamsi*, Lem. It is a hypnotic; the hydrochlorate, occurring in colorless, bitter crystals, soluble in water, is preferred. Dose, 0.05–0.08 gm.; subcutaneous dose, 0.02–0.04 gm.

Pelmatic (*pel-mat'-ik*) [πέλμα, sole] Relating to the sole of the foot.

Pelohemia, Pelohæmia (*pe-lo-he'-me-ah*) [πηλός, mud; *alma*, blood] Excessive thickness of the blood.

Pelopathist (*pe-lop'-ath-ist*) [πηλός, mud; πάθος, disease]. One who practises pelopathy.

Pelopathy (*pe-lop'-ath-e*). The treatment of diseases by the application of mud. Cf. *Fangotherapy.*

Pelotherapy (*pe-lo-ther'-ap-e*) See *Pelopathy.*

Peltation (*pel-ta'-shun*) [πέλτη, a shield]. The protection afforded by inoculation with a serum.

Pelvifixation (*pel-ve-fiks-a'-shun*). Surgical fixation of a misplaced pelvic organ.

Pelvioscopy (*pel-ve-os'-ko-pe*). See *Pelveoscopy* (Illus. Dict.).

Pelvirectal (*pel-ve-rek'-tal*). Relating to the pelvis and the rectum.

Pelvis. (See Illus. Dict.) **P., Caoutchouc, P., India Rubber, P., Rubber,** an osteomalacic pelvis in which the curved, shortened, and compressed bones may be stretched without breaking. **P., Cuneiform,** a pelvis with a cuneiform inlet. **P., Halesteretic.** See *P., Kilian's* (Illus. Dict.). **P., Hauder's,** one with a brim narrowed by exostoses. **P. obtecta, P., Prague, P., Rokitanski's, P.,** Roofed in, **P., Spondylolisthetic,** the pelvic deformity due to spondylolisthesis. **P., Thorny.** See *P. spinosa* (Illus. Dict.). **P. vera.** See *P., True* (Illus. Dict.). **P., Wedge-shaped.** See *P., Cuneiform.*

Pelvisacrum (*pel-ve-sa'-krum*). The pelvis and sacrum taken conjointly

Pelvitrochanterian (*pel-ve-tro-kan-te'-re-an*). Relating to the pelvis and the great trochanter of the femur.

Pengawar or Penghawar Djambi. The long soft hairs obtained from rhizomes of various ferns from Sumatra and Java, particularly from the genus *Cibotium.* It is used as a mechanical styptic and was employed extensively in the Franco-Prussian war Syn., *Paku kidang* See under *Cibotium.*

Penicilliger (*pen-is-il'-ij-ur*) [*penicillum*, a painter's brush]. Bearing a tuft of hairs.

Penis. (See Illus Dict.) Syn., *Palus; Mutinus; Muto, Membrum genitale virorum; M. seminale; M. virile, Menta, Mentula, Priapus; Psole, Phallus; Pater omnium viventium; Peculium; Peos.* **P.-bone.** See *Bone, Penial.* **P. captivatus,** one held in the vagina during copulation by spasm of the perineal muscles of the female **P. cerebri,** the pineal gland **P., Clubbed,** a deformity of the penis consisting of a permanent flexure toward the scrotum. **P., Crura of,** the corpora cavernosi. **P. factitious, P. succedaneus,** an artificial penis Syn., *Fascinum, Dildoe* **P. hipodermus.** See *Paraphimosis* (Illus. Dict.) **P palmatus, P., Webbed,** one enclosed by the skin of the scrotum

Penjavar yambi See *Penghawar Djambi.*

Pennalism (*pen'-al-izm*). Barbarity as practised by higher classmen upon junior students in the universities of the seventeenth century

Pennyroyal (See Illus Dict.) **P., European,** the plant *Mentha pulegium*, L., which contains an essential oil

Penological (*pe-no-loj'-ik-al*) Pertaining to penology

Penologist (*pe-nol'-o-jist*) One who makes a study of crime and its cause and prevention.

Penology, Pœnology (*pe nol'-o-je*) [ποινή, penalty; λόγος, science] In anthropology, the science treating of crime, its punishment and prevention; the study of the management of prisons, etc.

Pentacrinin (*pen-tak'-rin-in*) See *Pigments, Conspectus of* (Illus Dict.)

Pentene (*pen' ten*). Amylene.

Pentosan (*pen'-to-san*). A complex carbohydrate capable of forming a pentose by hydrolysis.

Pentosazon (*pen-to saz'-on*). A body described by Salkowski as occurring in urine, which possesses marked reducing qualities, but is incapable of fermentation. Its phenylhydrazin derivative crystallizes in orange-yellow needles, melting at 159°. It is soluble in hot water, insoluble in cold. It represents an abnormality in the total metabolism of the body

Pentosuria (*pen-tos-u'-re-ah*) [*pentose; οὖρον*, urine]. A rare disease characterized by the presence of pentose in the urine. It is easily confounded with glycosuria and diabetes. The patient can consume sugar as well

as a healthy person, and polarization is necessary to determine that it is a five-atom sugar (pentose) in the urine rather than one containing six atoms of carbon, as glucose.

Pentyl (*pen'-til*) [πέντε, five; ὕλη, matter]. C_5H_{11}. A univalent hydrocarbon **P.-hydrid.** See *Amyl-hydrid.*

Pentylene (*pen'-til-ēn*) See *Amyl hydrid.*

Pentylic (*pen-til'-ik*). Relating to or containing pentyl or amyl.

Pentylidene (*pen-til'-id-ēn*). See *Amylidene.*

Peos (*pē'-os*) [πεος]. The penis

Pepantic (*pep-an'-tik*). See *Pepastic* (Illus. Dict.).

Peporesin (*pe-po-res'-in*). A hard substance discovered by Haeckel in the husk of the seed of *Cucurbita pepo*, it is a vermicide

Pepper. (See Illus. Dict.) **P., Black,** the unripe fruit of *Piper nigrum*, dried and pulverized. **P., Cayenne.** See *Capsicum* (Illus. Dict.) **P., Long,** the fruit of *Piper longum*, L. **P., Oleoresin,** ethereal extract of fruit of *Piper nigrum*, L.; it is carminative and stimulant Dose, ¼–1 m. (0.015–0.06 c.c.) **P., White,** the dried and pulverized ripe fruit of *Piper nigrum* after it has been freed from pulpy matter and the dark outer pericarp.

Peppermint Cartridge. See *Dram-tester, Hudson's.*

Pepsin. (See Illus. Dict.) **P., Plant, P., Vegetable.** See *Papain* (Illus. Dict.)

Pepsiniferous (*pep-sin-if'-er-us*) [*pepsin, ferre*, to bear] Producing pepsin.

Pepsinogenous (*pep-sin-oj'-en-us*). See *Pepsiniferous*

Peptinotoxin (*pep'tin o-toks'-in*). See *Peptotoxin* (Illus. Dict.)

Peptomangan (*pep'to-man'-gan*). A proprietary compound used in tuberculosis, etc., said to consist of iron, manganese, and peptone

Peptone (See Illus. Dict.) **P., Albumen,** a light yellow powder used as a nutrient obtained from white of egg by action of pepsin with a little hydrochloric acid **P. Anhydrid** See *Albuminate* (Illus. Dict.). **P., Beef,** true peptone from beef used as a nutrient in dyspepsia, a light brown powder soluble in water **P., Bismuthated.** See *Bismuth, Peptonized* **P., Casein,** peptonized casein from milk; a yellow hygroscopic powder used as a nutrient. **P., Mercuric.** See *Mercury Peptonate.* **P., Milk** See *P., Casein* **P., Para-.** See *Syntonin* (Illus. Dict.) **P. Powder,** a nutrient containing 91% of peptone

Peptosin (*pep'-to-sin*). A proprietary preparation of pepsin.

Peptothyroid (*pep-to-thi'-roid*). A proprietary peptonized preparation of thyroid extract.

Peracidity (*pur-as-id'-it-e*) [*per*, thoroughly; *acidus*, acid]. Excessive acidity.

Perarticulation (*pur-ar-tik-u-la'-shun*) [*per*, thoroughly, *articulus*, a joint]. Synonym of *Diarthrosis* (Illus. Dict.).

Perchlorhydria (*pur-klor-hi'-dre-ah*) See *Hyperchlorhydria* (Illus. Dict.).

Percipient. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 In psychology, the recipient and transmitter of a motor, sensory, or telepathic impression

Percussion. (See Illus. Dict.) **P., Direct.** See *P., Immediate* (Illus. Dict.) **P., Hammer,** that in which a hammer is used **P.-noises,** sounds elicited in percussion which are devoid of tone

Perdynamin (*pur-di-nam'-in*). A proprietary preparation of iron.

Perencephalia, Perencephaly (*pur-en-sef-a'-le-ah, pur-en-sef'-al-e*) [πήρα, a pouch; ἐγκέφαλος, brain] A condition marked by multiple cystic brain tumors.

Perezia (*pa-ra-the'-ah*). A genus of composite herbs indigenous to Mexico and South America. Several species yield pipitzahuac or pipitzahoic acid.

Perezon (*pur-ē'-zon*). See *Acid, Pipitzahoic.*

Perfection Chain of Liebnitz (the échelle of Bonnet). The theory that existing forms of life constitute a scale of ascent from polyps to man. The conception of the gradual rise of higher forms of life by descent and modification from lower forms still existing.

Perforatus. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A muscle the tendon of which is perforated by another.

Periacinous (*per-e-as'-in-us*) [περί, around, *acinus*, a grape] Lying around an acinus.

Perialgia (*per-e-al'-je-ah*) [περι, very; ἄλγος, pain]. Marked by excruciating pain.

Perialienitis, P. cirrhosa (*per-e-āl-yen-i'-tis*) [περί, around, *alientas*, causes of disease extraneous to the body]. Noninfectious inflammation due to the presence of a foreign body

Periappendicitis (*per-e ap-en-dis-i'-tis*). Inflammation of the tissue around the vermiform appendix

Periaxillary (*per-e-aks-il-a'-re*). Around the axilla.

Periaxonal (*per-e-aks'-on-al*) [περι, around; ἄξων, axis]. Around an axon.

Peribronchiolitis (*per-e-brong-ke-o-li'-tis*). Inflammation around the bronchioles

Pericardiocentesis, Pericardiocentesis (*per-e kar-di-sen-te'-sis, per-e-kar-de-o-sen-te'-sis*) [περι, around; καρδία, the heart; κέντησις, a pricking]. Puncture of the pericardium

Pericardiopleural (*per-e-kar-de-o-plu'-ral*). Relating to the pleurae and the pericardium

Pericarditis. (See Illus. Dict.) See *Signs, Broadbent's, Paul's, Josserand's, Warthin's, Oppolzer's* **P. exsudatoria sanguinolenta.** See *Hemopericardium* (Illus. Dict.) **P., Moist,** that attended by an effusion **P., Typhoid,** that in which there is high fever and typhoid symptoms

Pericardium. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Membrana cor circumplexa, External membrane* (of the heart); *Panniculus cordis, Indumentum cordis; Involucrum cordis* **P., Adherent.** See *Signs, Fisher's, Friedreich's, Kreyssig's, Kussmaul's.* **P. externum,** the ectal fibrous coat of the pericardium. **P. internum,** the serous layer of the pericardium. **P. parietale.** See *P. externum.* **P., Visceral.** See *P. internum*

Pericardosis (*per-e kar-do'-sis*) Microbic infection of the pericardium.

Pericementitis (*per-e-sem-ent-i'-tis*) [περί, around, *cementum*, cement] Fauchard's disease; progressive necrosis of the dental alveoli

Pericementum (*per-e-sem-ent'-um*) [περι, around; *cementum*] The peridental membrane, a dense fibrous tissue covering the cementum of a tooth

Pericholangitis (*per-e-ko-lan-ji'-tis*). See *Periangiocholitis* (Illus. Dict.).

Perichondral (*per-e-kon'-dral*). Relating to the perichondrium.

Pericolitis. (See Illus. Dict.) **P. sinistra,** membranous colitis.

Periconchitis (*per-e-kon-ki'-tis*) [περί, around; κόγχη, the socket of the eye]. Inflammation of the periosteum or lining membrane of the orbit

Pericoxitis (*per-e-koks-i'-tis*) Coxitis extending to the adjacent tissues

Pericranium. (See Illus. Dict.) **P. internum.** See *Endocranium* (Illus. Dict.)

Pericystium (*per-e-sis'-te-um*) [περί, around; κύστις, cyst]. The vascular wall of a cyst.

Pericytial (*per-e-sit'-e-al*) [περι, around; κύτος, cell]. Surrounding a cell.

Peridendritic (*per-e-den-drit'-ik*). Surrounding a dendrite.

Periencephalomeningitis (*per-e-en-sef-al-o-men-in-ji'-tis*). See *Periencephalitis* (Illus. Dict.)

Periendothelioma (*per-e-en-do-the-le-o'-mah*). Borrmann's name for a tumor originating in the endothelium of the lymphatics and the perithelium of the blood-vessels

Periepithelioma (*per-e-ep-e-the-le-o'-mah*). A tumor originating in the vascular epithelium; *i. e.*, the endothelium lining the bloodvessels or lymphatics.

Perifistular (*per-e-fis'-tu-lar*) Around a fistula.

Perifolliculitis. (See Illus. Dict.) **P. abscedens.** See *Furunculosis* (Illus Dict) **P., Necrotic,** a disease of the skin follicles, characterized by a primary nodular induration, followed by ulceration, the ulcers being deep with the edges irregularly sinuous, indurated and steep.

Periglandulitis (*per-e-gland-u-li'-tis*). Inflammation of the tissues about a small gland

Perihernary, Perihernious (*per-e-hur'-ne-a-re, -ne-us*). Applied to tissue immediately about a hernia.

Perihysteric (*per-e-his-ter'-ik*) [περι, around; ὑστερα, the womb] Around the uterus; perinterine.

Perikaryon (*per'e-kar'-e-on*) [περι, around; κάρυον, a nut]. The cytoplasm of a neuron

Perikaryoplasm (*per-e-kar'-e-o-plazm*) [μερί, around; καρυον, nut; πλασμα, anything formed] A term applied by Chamberlain (1898) to a giant [illegible] rise to kinoplastic fibers in the pollen [illegible] *Cobea scandens*, Cav.

Perimadarous (*per-e-mad'-ar-us*) [περί, around; μαδαρός, bald] Applied to a [illegible] with the epiderm peeling off before its advance.

Perimastitis (*per-e-mast-i'-tis*). Inflammation of the connective tissue surrounding the mammary gland.

Perimetrosalpingitis (*per-e-met-ro-sal-pin-ji'-tis*). Pozzi's collective name for perinterine inflammation, including perimetritis, parametritis, pelveo-peritonitis, etc

Perimyoendocarditis (*per-e-mi-o-en-do-kar-di'-tis*). Combined pericarditis, myocarditis, and endocarditis

Perimysium. (See Illus Dict) **P. externum,** the epimysium. **P. internum,** the endomysium

Perineocolporectomyomectomy (*per-in-e-o-kol-po-rek-to-mi-o mek'-to-me*). Excision of a myoma by incision of the perineum, vagina, and rectum

Perineoscrotal (*per-in-e-o-skro'-tal*). Relating to the perineum and scrotum

Perineovaginal (*per in e-o-vaj'-in-al*). Relating to the perineum and vagina.

Perineovaginorectal (*per-in-e-o-vaj-in-o-rek'-tal*). Relating to the perineum, vagina, and rectum.

Perinephros (*per-e-nef'-ros*) [περι, around; νεφρός, kidney] See *Perinephrium* (Illus Dict.).

Perineurium. (See Illus Dict) Syn., *Indumentum nervorum; Involucrum nervorum; Membranula nervorum.* **P. internum.** See *Neurogha* (Illus. Dict.).

Periodate (*pur-i'-o-dāt*). A salt of periodic acid.

Periodocasein (*pur-i-o-do-ka'-se-in*). A proprietary compound of iodin and casein, used in myxedema.

Periodology (*pe-re-od-ol'-o-je*) [περιοδος, period; λόγος, science] The sum of what is known concerning the tendency of certain diseases and morbid phenomena to recur at stated periods

Periomphacous (*per-e-om'-fak-us*) [περί, around; ὀμφακώδης, like unripe grapes] Immature, unripe; applied to abscesses

Perion (*per'-e on*) [περί, around, ὠον, egg]. The decidua.

Perionychium (*per-e-on-ik'-e-um*) [περί, around; ὄνυξ, nail]. The border of epiderm at the root of the nail.

Perioophoric (*per-e-o-of'-or-ik*) [περι, around; ὠοφόρος, bearing eggs]. Periuterine.

Perioophorosalpingitis (*per-e-o-of-or-o sal-pin-ji'-tis*) [περι, around; ὠοφόρος, bearing eggs; σαλπιγξ, tube] Inflammation of the tissues surrounding the ovary and oviduct

Periophthalmic (*per e-of-thal'-mik*). Around the eye

Periople (*per-e-op'-le*) [περι, around; ὀπλη, a hoof]. The bands of horny matter which run obliquely inward from the heel of a horse's foot, including the frog between them. Syn., *Bar; Coronary frog band; Periople band.*

Perioplic (*per e-op'-lik*) Relating to the periople **P. Bands.** See *Periople.*

Periorchitis. (See Illus Dict) **P. prolifera,** Kocher's name for periorchitis associated with proliferation of the connective-tissue elements of the tunica albuginea

Periost (*per'-e-ost*) Same as *Periosteum*

Periosteomedullitis, Periostomedullitis. See *Periosteo-osteomyelitis* (Illus Dict)

Periosteosis. (See Illus Dict) 2 See *Periosteoma* (Illus Dict.). 3 The formation of a tumor of the periosteum.

Periosteotome (*per-e-os-te'-o tōm*) [περί, around; ὀστέον, bone; τέμνειν, to cut] An instrument for dividing and lifting the periosteum from a bone.

Periostostetitis, Periostitis (*per-e-ost-os-te-i'-tis, per-e-ost-i'tis*). Simultaneous periostitis and osteitis.

Periovaritis (*per e-o-var-i'-tis*) See *Perioophoritis.*

Peripheraphose (*per-if-ur-ah'-fos*) See under *Phose*

Peripherocentral (*per-if-ur-o-sen'-tral*) Relating to the center and also to the periphery.

Peripherophose (*per-if'-ur-o-fos*). See under *Phose*

Periplast. (See Illus Dict) 3 The attraction-sphere **P., Daughter,** the centrosome

Periploca (*per-ip'-lo-ka*) [περι, around; πλέκειν, to twine] A genus of plants of the order *Asclepiadaceæ* **P. græca,** L., milk vine or silk vine, a European species naturalized in western New York. The leaves are used as an emollient, the milky juice has been used to poison animals, the bark contains a glucosid, periplocin

Periplocin (*per-ip'-lo-sin*) $C_{60}H_{96}O_{32}$ A crystalline glucosid obtained from the bark of *Periploca græca*, L., melts at 205° C., soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether It is a powerful cardiac poison; used subcutaneously in heart-disease Max. daily dose, $\frac{1}{64}$ gr.

Peripneumonia (See Illus Dict) Until the time of Bichat, 1771–1802, pleurisy, pneumonia, and bronchitis were confounded under this term. 2 Pleuropneumonia.

Peripsoitis (*per-e-so-i'-tis*). See *Psoitis* (Illus Dict.).

Perirectitis (*per-e-rek-ti'-tis*). See *Periproctitis* (Illus. Dict).

Perirrigation (*per-ir-e-ga'-shun*). See *Perrigation* (Illus Dict)

Perisalpingoovaritis (*per-e-sal-pin-go-o-va-ri'-tis*). See *Perioophorosalpingitis.*

Periscelis (*per-is'-kel-is*) [περί, around; σκέλος, leg] Herpes occurring around the leg where the garter binds it.

Periscleritis (*per-e skle-ri'-tis*) See *Episcleritis* (Illus. Dict.).

Perisinal, Perisinous, Perisinuous (*per-e-si'-nal, -nus, per-e-sin'-u-us*). Surrounding a sinus.

Perisinuitis, Perisinusitis (*per-e-si-nu-i'-tis, -si'-tis*). Inflammation of the tissue about a sinus

Perispondylitis (*per-e-spon-dil-i'-tis*) [περί, around; σπόνδυλος, a vertebra]. Inflammation of the tissues around a vertebra. **P., Gibney's,** a painful condition of the muscles of the spine.

Perissarteria (*per-is-ar-te'-re-ah*). See *Arterioperissia.*

Peristaphylitis (*per-e-staf-al-i'-tis*) [περι, around; σταφυλή, the uvula]. Inflammation of the tissues surrounding the uvula.

Peristerna (*per e-stur'-nah*) [περι, around; *sternum*]. A name for the lateral portions of the chest.

Peritendineum. (See Illus. Dict.) **P. externum,** that surrounding the entire tendon. **P. internum,** the extension of the external tendon-sheath among and around the bundles which compose the tendon

Peritenonium (*per-e-ten-o'-ne-um*) See *Peritendineum* (Illus. Dict.)

Perithelial (*per-e the' le-al*) Relating to the perithelium

Perithelioma (*per-e-the-le-o'-mah*) A tumor originating in the perithelium of a vessel.

Peritome (*per-it'-om-e*) [περι, around, τομη, a cutting]. Circumcision

Peritoneopexy (*per-it-on-e-o-peks'-e*) [*peritoneum*, πῆξις, a fixing in] Gottschalk's operation of fixation of the uterus by the vaginal route in the treatment of retroflexions of this organ

Peritonism (*per'-it-on-izm*). 1 A false peritonitis soon yielding to treatment 2. A complex of serious phenomena complicating peritonitis or diseases of those parts covered by peritoneum

Peritonitis (See Illus Dict) **P., Gonorrheal,** that due to extension of gonococci by way of the fallopian tubes **P., Hepatica,** see **P. hypochondriaca.** See *P., Diaphragmatic* (Illus Dict) **P., Metastatic,** that arising from infectious processes not connected with the peritoneum, it may develop during the existence of an acute infectious disease **P. omentalis.** See *Epiploitis* (Illus Dict) **P., Parietal,** inflammation of the serous lining of the peritoneal cavity **P., Permeation,** that produced by the penetration of the healthy intestinal wall by bacteria **P., Pneumococcous,** that due to invasion of pneumococci **P., Serous, P. serosa,** that accompanied by liquid exudation **P., Subdiaphragmatic,** subphrenic abscess. **P., Traumatic,** that due to some injury having established a communication between the peritoneal cavity and the surface of the body or some of the hollow organs, through which channel pyogenic cocci enter **P., Visceral,** inflammation of the peritoneal coat of any of the abdominal or pelvic organs.

Peritrochanteric (*per-e-tro-kan ter'-ik*). Situated about a trochanter

Periumbilical (*per-e-um-bil'-ik-al*) Surrounding the umbilicus

Periureteric (*per-e-u-re-ter'-ik*) [περι, around; *ουρητηρ*, ureter] Surrounding the ureters

Periureteritis (*per-e u-re-tur-i'-tis*) Inflammation of the tissues around a ureter

Perivaginitis. (See Illus. Dict) **P., Dissecting Phlegmonous.** See *Paracolpitis phlegmonosa dissecans.*

Perixenitis (*per-e-zen i'-tis*) [περι, around; ξενος, a stranger]. Inflammation around a foreign body embedded in the tissues Cf *Peritalentitis*

Perle (*purl*) [Fr. and Ger a pearl; pl. *perles*]. A capsule for administration of medicine

Perlsucht [Ger] See *Tuberculosis, Bovine.*

Permixion (*pur-mik'-shun*) [*permiscere*, to mingle]. A perfect chemical mixture.

Pernambuco Wood. The wood of *Cæsalpinia echinata*, Lam. (*q. v.*). It is used as an astringent and roborant and contains the dye brazilin.

Peromoplasty (*pe-rom-o-plas'-te*) [πήρωμα, a maiming; πλάσσειν, to form]. The formation of a new stump after an operation in which the stump projects.

Peronin (*pur-o'-nin*). $C_{24}H_{28}NO_5$. CHl Benzylmorphin hydrochlorate; a synthetic substitution product of morphin possessing feeble narcotic properties, but useful as a somnifacient and in allaying cough. It is a white powder soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol, chloroform, or ether. Dose, ⅔–1½ gr. Max daily dose, 6 gr.

Peronospora. (See Illus Dict.) **P. lutea,** Carmona (1885), a name given by Carmona to micrococci which he mistook for zoospores

Perosmic (*pur-os'-mik*) Containing osmium as an octavalent radicle **P. Anhydrid.** See *Acid, Osmic,* and *Osmic Acid* (Illus. Dict.). It is used internally in muscular rheumatism. Dose, $\frac{1}{64}$ gr. (0.001 gm.). Antidote, sulfureted hydrogen. Syn., *Osmium tetroxid; Perosmic acid*

Peroxidate, Peroxidize (*pur-oks'-id-āt, pur-oks'-id-īz*) [*per*, thoroughly; ὀξις, sharp]. To oxidize completely.

Peroxol (*pur-oks'-ol*) A combination of 3% solution of hydrogen peroxid with camphor (camphoroxol), menthol (menthoxol), or naphthol (naphthoxol).

Peroxydase (*pur-oks'-e dās*) Loew's term for an enzyme found by him in tobacco; it is capable of producing all the phenomena of fermentation. Cf. *Oxydase*

Perpœna (*pur-pe' nah*) A proprietary analgesic said to be a coal-tar derivative Dose, 5–8 gr. (0.3–0.6 gm.)

Perseveration (*pur-sev-ur-a'-shun*) [*perseverare*, to persist]. Neisser's term for a senseless repetition of plainly spoken words or of imperfect speech; it is attributed by Pick to cerebral fatigue originating partly in cerebral lesion, partly in functional or exhaustion psychosis

Persistence-time. The period succeeding the contraction of the ventricle of the heart but prior to the occurrence of relaxation At this point the aortic orifice is wide open and the semilunar valves in readiness to close. Ger., *Verharrungszeit.*

Persodine (*pur'-so-dēn*). The proprietary name for a solution of 2 parts of sodium persulfate in 300 parts of water. It is used as an appetizer Dose, 1 teaspoonful to a tablespoonful (5 c c –15 c c) before meals.

Person. (See Illus Dict) 2 The bodily form of a human being

Persona (*pur-so'-nah*) [L] A person; a single individual

Personality (*pur-son-al'-it e*) [*persona*, a person]. That which characterizes a person **P., Alternation of** See *P., Disintegration of.* **P., Disintegration of,** a term used in psychology for a condition in which the sense of personality is not continuous, but is broken by the intervention of a secondary personality, with distinct trains of memory for each state. **P., Secondary,** an alteration of memory and character, the result of shock and disease; it disappears after a time or alternates with the original or primary personality.

Personation (*pur-son-a'-shun*) Assumption of the character or attributes of another with intent to defraud.

Perspiration. (See Illus Dict) 2 Wrongly applied to the liquid excreted from the skin, sweat

Perstriction (*pur-strik'-shun*) [*per*, through; *stringere*, to bind] The arrest of hemorrhage by ligating the bleeding vessel.

Persulfate (*pur-sul'-fāt*) The sulfate which contains a greater proportion of the sulfuric acid radicle than the other sulfates of the same radicle.

Persulfid (*pur-sul'-fid*). The compound of sulfur with an element or radicle which contains more sulfur than the other compounds of sulfur with the same element or radicle.

Pertussin (*pur-tus'-in*). A proprietary remedy for whooping-cough said to consist of the fluid extract of thyme mixed with syrup to procure an infusion in the strength of 1 ; 7.

Perucognac (*pe-ru-kon'-yak*). A preparation employed in tuberculosis said to consist of the active principle of balsam of Peru, 25 gr ; cinnamic acid, 10%, in a liter of cognac.

Peruiferous (*pe-ru-if'-ur-us*). Yielding balsam of Peru.

Peruol (*pe'-ru-ol*). A mixture of peruscabin and castor oil. It is used in scabies.

Peruscabin (*pe-ru-ska'-bin*). Synthetic benzoic-acid benzyl ester It is used in scabies.

Pes. (See Illus Dict.) **P. anserinus.** See *P. anserinus major* **P. anserinus fasciæ latæ**, the four or five flat radiating fibers of the fascia lata immediately below the internal condyle of the femur. **P. anserinus major**, the radiation formed by the three primary branches of the facial nerve after its emergence from the stylomastoid foramen **P. anserinus minor.** See *P., Infraorbital.* **P. anserinus nervi mediani.** See *Plexus anserinus nervi mediani.* **P. arcuatus**, talipes cavus. **P. calcaneovalgus**, talipes calcaneovalgus. **P. calcaneus**, talipes. **P. cavus**, **P. excavatus**, talipes cavus **P. corvinus**, crow's foot, the wrinkles radiating from the outer canthus of the eye. **P. febricitans**, elephantiasis. **P. gigas**, macropodia **P., Infraorbital**, the radiating rami of the infraorbital nerve after it emerges from the infraorbital canal. **P. olfactorius**, the inner root of the olfactory lobe [Wilder] **P. pedunculi**, the crusta of the crus cerebri. **P. staticus adultorium**, **P. valgus adolescentium**, flat foot

Pessary. (See Illus Dict) 2. A vaginal suppository

Pest. (See Illus Dict.) **P., Endemic Miasmatic.** See *Pestis minor.* **P., Justinenne.** See *Plague, Justinian.*

Pestilence. (See Illus. Dict) **P., Aborted.** See *Pestis minor.* **P., Choleric**, Asiatic cholera **P. glandula**, the plague. **P., Hemogastric**, yellow fever. **P., Hip.** See *Quebrabunda* **P., Lesser, P., Masked.** See *Pestis minor.* **P., Septic**, the plague.

Pestis. (See Illus Dict) **P. minor**, an oriental disease resembling the plague but not necessarily fatal. It is believed to have been a mild or modified form of bubonic plague. Syn , *Endemic miasmatic pest ; Aborted pestilence ; Lesser pestilence ; Masked pestilence ;* Fr., *Peste fruste.* **Peste fruste** [Fr] See *Pestis minor.*

Petalobacteria (*pet-al-o-bak-te'-re-ah*) [πέταλον, leaf ; *Bacterium*]. Bacteria in the zooglea stage.

Petanelle (*pet'-an-el*). A patented preparation of fibrous peat used as an absorbent

Petiolus. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. The manubrium of the malleus. **P. glandulæ pinealis.** See *Peduncle of the Pineal Gland* (Illus Dict.).

Petit-grain (*pe'-e-grān*) [Fr] Orange berries ; small, unripe, bitter oranges.

Petroleum. (See Illus. Dict.) **P. Ether, Light**, canadol. **P.-jelly**, petrolatum

Petrolization (*pet-rol-i-za'-shun*) [*petra*, rock ; *oleum*, oil]. The act or process of treating waters with kerosene for the extermination of mosquitos

Petrolize (*pet'-rol-iz*). To treat waters with kerosene.

Petrooccipital (*pet-ro-ok'-sip'-it-al*) Relating to the petrosa and the occipital bone

Petrosapol (*pet-ro-sa'-pol*). A proprietary combination said to consist of soap and certain constituents of petroleum residue. It is used in the treatment of diseases of the scalp.

Petrosulfol (*pet-ro-sul'-fol*). A proprietary product closely resembling ichthyol, but with less disagreeable odor ; used as ichthyol.

Petrous. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Relating to the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

Petrox (*pet'-roks*). A mixture of paraffin oil, 100 parts; oleic acid, 50 parts ; and alcoholic ammonia solution, 25 parts , a substitute for vasogen.

Pettenkofer's Soil-water or Ground-water Theory, is that cholera never prevails epidemically where the soil is impermeable to water, or where the level of the soil water is not liable to fluctuations.

Petuning (*pet-u'-ning*) A process of sprinkling tobacco with some special preparation to aid in the fermentation and flavoring

Peucedanum. (See Illus Dict) **P. cambyi**, Coulter, chuklusa of North America, is used as food by the Indians P. oreoselinum, Mönch., indigenous to middle and southern Europe. The root, leaves, and fruit are used in jaundice and as an antipyretic , it contains athamantin. **P. palustre**, Mönch , the root is used in epilepsy and in whooping-cough Dose, 20–30 gr (1 29–1 94 gm) 3 times daily and rapidly increased to 4 times that amount

Peucine (*pu'-sēn*) [πεύκη, the fir]. Resin ; pitch.

Peucinous (*pu'-sin us*) [πεύκη, the fir]. Relating to or like the fir-tree, resinous.

Pexin (*pek'-sin*) [πῆξις, a curdling] Rennin.

Pexinogen (*pek-in'-o-jen*)[πῆξις, a curdling ; γεννᾶν, to produce] See *Kenninogen* (Illus Dict.).

Peyote (*pa'-o-ta*) See *Mescal.*

Pfeiffer's Phenomenon, P.'s Reaction. See *Bacteriolysis* and *Reaction, P's*

Phace, Phacea (*fa'-se, fa-se'-ah*) [φακός, a lentil]. The crystalline lens

Phacicous (*fa'-sik-us*) [φακός, a lentil]. Belonging to the crystalline lens Lentil-shaped.

Phacocele (*fa'-ko-sēl*) See *Phacentocele* (Illus. Dict.)

Phacoidemis (*fa-koid-i'-tis*). See *Phacitis* (Illus Dict).

Phacolysis, Phakolysis (*fa-kol'-is-is*) [φακός, lens ; λύειν, to loose] 1 Dissolution or disintegration of the crystalline lens 2. An operation for relief of high myopia consisting in discission of the crystalline lens followed by extraction

Phacoplanesis (*fa-ko-plan-e'-sis*) [φακός, a lentil ; πλανησις, a making to wander]. Displacement of the lens of the eye from the posterior to the anterior chamber and back again

Phacoscopy, Phakoscopy (*fa-kos'-co-pe*) [φακός, a lens ; σκοπεῖν, to view] The observation and estimation of the changes in the lens of the eye caused by accommodative influences.

Phacotherapy, Phakotherapy (*fa-ko-ther' ap-e*)[φακός, lens ; θεραπεια, therapy]. Heliotherapy

Phacozymase (*fa-ko-zi'-māz*) [φακός, lens; ζύμη, a ferment] Béchamp's name for an albuminous body found with crystalbumin in the watery extract of the crystalline lens, which coagulates at 55° C and contains a diastatic enzyme

Phænakistoscope. See *Phenakistoscope.*

Phænology. See *Phenology* (Illus. Dict.).

Phæoretin (*fe-or-et'-in*)[φαιός, dusky ; ῥητίνη, resin]. $C_{14}H_8O_7$ A resinous extract from rhubarb-root, various species of the genus *Rheum.* It occurs as a yellowish-brown powder soluble in alcohol and alkalis.

Phagedenism, Phagedænism (*faj'-ed-en-izm*). Rapidly progressive ulcerative processes of the soft parts, difficult to control and frequently complicated with chancroid bubos.

Phagedenoma, Phagedænoma (*faj-ed-en-o'-mah*). A phagedenic ulcer.

Phagolysis (*fag-ol'-is-is*) [φαγεῖν, to eat; λύειν, to loose]. Destruction or dissolution of phagocytes.

Phagotherapy (*fag-o-ther'-ap-e*) [φαγεῖν, to eat; θεραπεία, therapy]. Treatment by superalimentation.

Phalacromatic, Phalacromatous (*fal-ak-ro-mat'-ik, -us*). Relating to phalacrosis, bald.

Phalacrotic, Phalacrous (*fal-ak-rot'-ik, fal-ak'-rus*) [φαλακρός]. Bald

Phalanges. (See Illus. Dict.) **P., Deiters',** the phalangeal process of Deiters' cells in the organ of Corti

Phalangiasis (*fal-an-ji-a'-sis*). See *Phalangosis* (Illus Dict.)

Phalangitis. (See Illus Dict.) **P. syphilitica.** See under *Dactylitis syphilitica*

Phallin (*fal'-in*) A toxalbumin contained in the death cup fungus, *Amanita phalloides*, Fr.

Phantasm. (See Illus Dict) **P., Verbal,** a delirious conception of new words and of new meanings of old words.

Phantasmatics (*fan-taz-mat'-iks*) [φαντάζειν, to render visible]. The study or exposition of the cause of the appearance of phantoms.

Phantasmatology (*fan taz-mat-ol'-o-je*). See *Phantasmology* (Illus Dict)

Phantom. (See Illus Dict.) **P., Imitative,** a phantom tumor in a neurotic individual showing a tendency to mimic diseases or deformity of others. [Bennett] **P., Occupation,** a phantom tumor resulting from the prolonged or continuous strain of muscles which become hard and enlarged, and may remain so for a time, even after the occupation of the individual has been discontinued [Bennett]

Phantoscopy (*fan-tos'-ko-pe*). See *Retinoscopy* (Illus. Dict.).

Pharbitin, Pharbitisin (*far-bit'-in, far-bit'-is-in*). The kalandana of the Indian pharmacy, a resinous substance isomeric with convolvulin contained in *Ipomœa hederacea*, Jacq It is used as a cathartic. Dose, 7–10 gr. (0 45–0 64 gm.)

Pharcidous (*far' sid-us*) [φαρκις, a wrinkle] Wrinkled, rugose, full of wrinkles

Pharmachemics (*far-mah-kem'-iks*). A subdivision of materia medica which includes solubilities and incompatibilities (Potter)

Pharmacooryctology (*far-mak-o-or-ik-tol'-o-je*) [φαρμακον, drug; ὀρυκτός, dug out, quarried; λογος, science]. The science of mineral drugs.

Pharmacopolist. (See Illus Dict) They came in about 400 A. D. as a class of citizens in Rome to whom was delegated the duty of preparing drugs ordered by physicians.

Pharmacotaxis (*far-mak-o-taks'-is*) [φάρμακον, drug; τάξις, an arranging]. The preparation of drugs.

Pharyngitis. (See Illus. Dict) **P. lateralis,** the type marked by special involvement of the lateral walls of the pharynx. **P., Lithemic,** a sense of fullness in the throat with a feeling of rigidity associated with heat and dryness; due to gouty diathesis **P., Pultaceous.** See *Angina, Pultaceous*

Pharyngomaxillary (*far-in-go-maks'-il-a-re*). Relating to the pharynx and the jaw

Pharyngopalatine (*far-in-go-pal'-at-in*). Relating to the pharynx and the palate

Pharyngoparalysis (*far-in-go-par-al'-is-is*). See *Pharyngoplegia* (Illus. Dict.).

Pharyngoplasty (*far-in-go-plas'-te*) [φάρυγξ, pharynx; πλάσσειν, to form]. Plastic surgery of the pharynx

Pharyngopleural (*far-in-go-plu'-ral*). Relating to the pharynx and to the pleuræ.

Pharyngoscleroma (*far-in-go-skle-ro'-mah*). Laryngeal scleroma

Pharyngospasmodic (*far-in-go-spas-mod'-ik*). Relating to spasmodic contraction of the pharyngeal muscles.

Pharyngostenous (*far-in-go-ste'-nus*) [φάρυγξ, pharynx; στενός, narrow]. Relating to stricture of the pharynx.

Pharyngotherapy (*far-in-go-ther'-a-pe*) [φάρυγξ, pharynx; θεραπεία, therapy]. The treatment of diseases of the pharynx by direct applications or irrigations.

Pharyngotyphoid (*far-in-go-ti'-foid*). See *Pharyngotyphus* (Illus. Dict.).

Pharyngoxerosis (*far-in-go-ser-o'-sis*) [φάρυγξ, pharynx; ξερός, dry]. Dryness of the pharynx.

Phaselin (*fa'-sel-in*) A proprietary digestant said to be a constituent of a wild bean of Mexico.

Phaseolin (*fa-se'-ol-in*). A globulin obtained from beans.

Phaseolunatin (*fa se-o lu'-nat-in*). A cyanogenetic glucosid contained in *Phaseolus lunatus*, L.

Phaseolus (*fa-se'-ol-us*) [φασηολος, the kidney bean]. A genus of leguminous herbs many species and varieties of which are cultivated for their edible seeds and pods. **P. lunatus,** L., Lima-bean, indigenous to the East Indies, cultivated in America for the edible seeds **P. mungo,** L., indigenous to the East Indies and Asia, is employed as a remedy for beri-beri. **P. semierectus,** L., of the West Indies. The seeds are used to poison fish **P. trilobus,** Ait., of East India and China; the leaves are used as a tonic; the root, rich in amylon, is used in China under the name of koh as an emetic, diaphoretic, and antiphlogistic

Phaseomannite (*fa-se-o-man'-it*). See *Inosite* (Illus. Dict)

Phasotrophy (*fa-sot'-ro-fe*) [φάσις, appearance; τρόπος, a turn] Brühl's name for the phenomenon presented by those chemical bodies which, according to their method of formation, appear in two modifications belonging to the same class, yet showing themselves to be identical Syn, *Virtual tautomerism* (v. Pechmann).

Phecine (*fe'-sin*). $C_6H_4(OH)_2SO_4$. Sulfometadihydroxybenzene, a sulfate of the double hydrate of benzene, it is said to be a non-irritant antiseptic and prophylactic, and is indicated in diseases of the skin.

Phenduretin (*fe-du-u-re'-tin*). See *Phenduretin* (Illus. Dict)

Phellandrene (*fel-an'-dren*) $C_{10}H_{16}$. A terpene present in the ethereal oil of *Œnanthe phellandrium*, Lam; boils at 171°–172° C

Phenacethydrazin (*fe-nas-et-hi-dra'-zin*). See *Hydracetin* (Illus. Dict.).

Phenacylidin (*fe-nas il'-id-in*). $C_6H_4(OC_2H_5)NH.CH_2CO\ C_6H_5$. An antipyretic substance obtained by the condensation of bromoacetophenone and paraphenetidin, forming a powder insoluble in water, recommended in veterinary practice

Phenacylphenetedin (*fe-nas-il-fe-net'-id-in*) A non-toxic phenacetin preparation, easily soluble in alcohol and glycerin and insoluble in water.

Phenakistoscope, Phænakistoscope (*fe-nak-is'-to-skop*) [φενακιστής, an imposter; σκοπεῖν, to view]. That form of stroboscope in which the figures and slits revolve in the same direction Syn., *Direct stroboscope; Zoetrope*

Phenalgene (*fe-nal'-jen*). A proprietary analgesic said to contain acetanilid, sodium bicarbonate, etc.

Phenalgin (*fe-nal'-jin*). A proprietary antipyretic and analgesic said to be an ammoniated combination of phenyl and acetamid Dose, 3–10 gr. (0.1–0.64 gm.). Syn., *Ammoniophenylacetamid.*

Phenanthraquinon. See *Phenanthrenequinon.*

Phenanthrenequinone (*fe-nan-thren-kwin'-on*). $C_{14}H_8O_2$. An oxidation product of phenanthrene, forming orange-colored needles or prisms, soluble in etherbenzene, acetic acid, or hot alcohol, melting at 202° C It gives a dark green coloration with concentrated sulfuric acid.

Phenatol (*fe'-nat-ol*). A proprietary antipyretic and anodyne said to be a combination of the carbonate, bicarbonate, sulfate, and chlorid of soda with acetanilid and caffein

Phenazon (*fe'-naz-on*). Antipyrin.

Phene (*fen*). Benzene.

Phenedin (*fe'-ned-in*). Phenacetin.

Phenegol (*fe'-ne-gol*). $C_6H_5 \cdot O \cdot NO_2 \cdot SO_3K$. Mercury potassium nitro-paraphenol sulfonate. It is antiseptic and bactericide.

Phenesol. See *Phenosal*

Phenethyl (*fe-neth'-il*). See *Phenetol* (Illus Dict)

Phenethylene (*fe-neth'-il-en*). See *Styrol* (Illus Dict.).

Phenetidin. (See Illus. Dict.) **P. Acetosalicylate.** See *Phenosal.* **P. Citrate,** a condensation product of para-amidophenetol with citric acid, sedative and antipyretic **P.-methylglycollate,** kryohn

Phenetidinuria (*fe-net-id-in-u'-re-ah*). A condition marked by the presence of phenetidin in the urine

Phenetol. (See Illus. Dict) **P.-carbamid.** See *Dulcitol* (Illus. Dict.).

Phenicate (*fe'-nik-at*). To charge with phenol or phenic acid.

Phenidin, Phenin (*fe'-nid-in, fe' nin*). Phenacetin

Phenigmus, Phœnigmus. (See Illus. Dict) **P. Petechial.** See *Purpura simplex* (Illus Dict)

Phenocoll, Phenocollum. (See Illus. Dict) Syn , *Amidoacetophenetidin.* **P. Acetate,** bulky, acicular crystals, readily soluble in water and adapted for subcutaneous injections. **P Carbonate,** a colorless crystalline powder, quite insoluble in water, used as the hydrochlorid **P. Salicylate.** See *Salocoll* (Illus. Dict.).

Phenocreosote (*fe-no kre'-o-sōt*). A preparation of creasote and carbolic acid

Phenol. (See Illus Dict.) Syn , *Ovanilin.* **P.-anytol,** a combination of anytol and phenol used as a bactericide. **P. Benzoate.** See *Phenyl Benzoate* **P.-bismuth,** bismuth carbonate **P. Camphor** See under *Camphor.* **P. Celluloid,** a protective varnish for wounds, prepared from pyroxylin, carbolic acid, and camphor. **P., Cymic,** carvacrol. **P diiodid,** a precipitate from a combination of solutions of sodium, phenol, and iodopotassium iodid, forming a violet red odorless powder, insoluble in water and recommended as a wound antiseptic Syn , *Diiodophenolhodid* **P. Mercury,** mercury carbolate. **P., Natrosulforicinic.** See *P. and Sodium Sulforicinate.* **P. Orthomonobromo,** C_6H_5BrO, an oily violet-colored liquid with strong odor, soluble in ether, chloroform, or 100 parts of water; boils at 195° C. It is used as a wound antiseptic and in erysipelas, 1%–2% in petrolatum, twice daily. **P. Orthomonochlor,** C_6H_5ClO, a colorless antiseptic liquid, soluble in alcohol or ether, melting at 7° C., used with petrolatum in skin diseases, etc. **P. Paramonochloro,** $C_6H_4Cl\ OH(4:1)$, a crystalline antiseptic substance, soluble in alkalis, slightly in water, melting at 37° C , boils at 217° C. It is used in syphilitic diseases of the eyes and in tuberculosis of the throat in 5%–20% solution in glycerin. **P.phthalein.** (See Illus. Dict) It is recommended as a purgative. Dose, 1½–4 gr (0 1–0.2 gm.). Syn., *Purgo; Purgen.* **P. and Sodium Sulforicinate,** a yellow liquid consisting of synthetic carbolic acid, 20%, and sodium sulforicinate, 80%. It is used in 20% aqueous solutions in skin-diseases and in painting false diphtheric membranes, etc. **P. Sulforicinate,** a solution of phenol in sulforicinic acid, used in 20% solution in tuberculosis of the throat **P. Trichlorid.** See *Trichlorphenol* (Illus Dict).

Phenolid (*fe'-nol-id*). A proprietary preparation said to be a mixture of acetanilid and sodium salicylate or sodium bicarbonate. Dose, 5–10 gr (0 3–0 6 gm.)

Phenolin (*fe'-nol-in*). See *Cresin*

Phenomenism (*fe nom'-en-izm*) [φαινόμενον, that which is seen] A belief in phenomena and a rejection of the idea of relation between cause and effect

Phenomenist (*fe nom'-en-ist*). One who advocates phenomenism

Phenomenology (*fe nom-en-ol'-o-je*) The science of phenomena

Phenomenon. (See Illus Dict.) **P., Aubert's,** an optical illusion by which, when the head is inclined to one side, a vertical line is made to appear oblique toward the opposite side **P , Babinski's** See *Reflex, Babinski's.* **P., Bell's.** See under *Signs and Symptoms.* **P., Bordet's** See *Reaction, Pfeiffer's,* from which it differs only in the use of a small quantity of normal serum instead of fresh peritoneal fluid **P., Brown's.** See *Pulsus* (Illus Dict). **P., Diaphragm.** See *Sign, Litten's* **P , Erben's.** See under *Signs.* **P , Face** See *Sign, Chvostek's* **P., Great Toe** See *Reflex, Babinski's* **P , Kuhne's Muscular** See *P., Poncet's* (Illus Dict). **P , Litten's.** See *Sign, Litten's* **P., Osler's,** the agglutination of the blood-platelets observed in blood immediately after its withdrawal from the body. **P., Pfeiffer's.** See *Reaction, Pfeiffer's,* and *Bacteriolysis* **P , Phrenic,** isolated, regular spasms of the left half of the diaphragm in tetanus, described as a pathognomonic sign by Soloviet, 1902 **Phenomena of Raynaud.** See *Asphyxia* (Illus Dict) **P , Ritter-Rollet's,** flexion of the foot following the application of a mild galvanic current, and extension following that of a strong current. **P., Traube's.** See under *Signs*

Phenophthalein (*fe-no thal'-le-in*) See *Phenolphthalein* (Illus Dict)

Phenopyrin (*fe no pi'-rin*) See *Antipyrin Carbolate*

Phenosal (*fe'-no-sal*) Phenetidin acetosalicylate, an antipyretic compound of 57% of phenacetin and 43% of salicylic acid, forming a white crystalline powder It is indicated in acute articular rheumatism Dose, 8 gr (0 5 gm) 2 to 6 times daily. Syn , *Paraphenetidin salicylacetic acid*

Phenosalyl (*fe no-sal'-il*) A thick syrupy liquid said to consist of carbolic acid, 8 gm ; salicylic acid, 1 gm ; lactic acid, 2 gm ; menthol, 0.1 gm , mixed with heat It is an external antiseptic used in conjunctivitis in 0 2%–0.4% solution; in eczema, in 1% solution.

Phenosuccin (*fe-no-suk'-sin*). $C_6H_4(OC_2H_5)N(CO\text{-}CH_2)_2$. Colorless needles derived from para-amidophenol by action of succinic acid, insoluble in cold water, melting at 155° C., antipyretic and antineuralgic. Dose, 15–45 gr. (1–3 gm.) daily. Syn., *Pyramtin.*

Phenosuccinate (*fe-no-suk'-sin-at*). The sodium salt of phenosuccin, forming a white soluble powder. It is preferred to phenosuccin; dose, 7½–46 gr. (0.5–3 gm.).

Phenoxin (*fe-noks'-in*). A trade name for carbon tetrachlorid

Phenoxycaffein (*fe-noks-e-kaf'-e-in*). $C_8H_9(OC_6H_5)\text{-}N_4O_2$. A white crystalline powder, soluble in alcohol; melts at 142° C. It is anesthetic and narcotic; used subcutaneously in sciatica. Dose, 4 gr. (0.26 gm.).

Phenyl. (See Illus. Dict.) **P.acetamid.** See *Acetanilid* (Illus. Dict.). **P.acetylchlorid,** C_8H_7OCl, a colorless, fuming liquid. **P.alanin,** phenylamidopropionic acid, $C_8H_{11}NO_2$(?), a product of the putrefaction of proteids and, according to Nencki, a constituent of the proteid molecule. **P -anilin.** See *Diphenylamin* (Illus. Dict.). **P Benzamid.** See *Benzanilid* (Illus. Dict.). **P. Benzene.** See *Diphenyl* (Illus. Dict.). **P. Benzoate,** $C_6H_5OC_7H_7$, prismatic crystals soluble in alcohol and ether, boils at 314° C. Syn., *Benzophenid, Phenol benzoate, Benzoarbolic acid.* **P.-benzoyl-carbinol** See *Benzoin* (2). **P.-chinaldin.** See *P.-quinaldin* **P -chinolin.** See *P.-quinolin.* **P. Chlorid.** See *Benzene, Monochlorated* **P. Chloroform,** $C_6H_5.CCl_3$, a liquid with penetrating odor **P.-cocain,** a local anesthetic, used in dentistry, prepared by heating a mixture of carbolic acid, 1 part, and cocain, 2 parts **P Cyanid** See *Benzonitrile* (Illus. Dict.). **P.-dihydrochinazolin.** See *Orexin* (Illus. Dict.). **P.-dihydronaphthalene.** See *Atronol* **P dimethylpyrazolon,** antipyrin **P -diphenylcarbinol** See *Benzaurin.* **P.ethylamin,** $C_8H_{11}N$, a base obtained by decomposition of phenyl-*a*-amido-propionic acid **P ethylcarbamate.** See *Euphorin* or *P. Urethane* (Illus. Dict.). **P.-formamid.** See *Formanilid* (Illus. Dict.) **P. Glycolate.** See *Antipyrin Mendelate.* **P.-glycolphenetidin, P.-glycolylphenetidin** See *Amygdophenin.* **P. Hydrate,** carbolic acid **P hydrazinacetylethyl.** See *Acetyl ethylphenylhydrazin* **P hydroxylamin,** C_6H_5NHOH, a product of nitrobenzol by reduction with tin, a very active blood-poison **P -hydroxypropylmethylamin.** See *Ephedrin, Pseudo-.* **P methyl.** See *Benzyl* (Illus. Dict.). **P.methylacetone.** See *Acetophenone* (Illus. Dict.). **P.methylketon.** See *Acetophenone* (Illus. Dict.). **P methylpyrazol,** $C_{10}H_{10}NO_2$, obtained from phenylhydrazin by action of acetoacetic ether forming white crystalline powder or prisms soluble in alcohol or hot water, melts at 127° C **P.-quinaldin,** $C_9H_5(C_6H_5)N$, an antiperiodic said to be prepared by the action of hydrochloric acid on a mixture of anilin, acetophenone, and aldehyd Dose, 1½–3 gr (0.1–0.2 gm.) It is used externally as a local irritant **P quinolin,** a derivative of quinolin by the entrance of the phenyl groups into its pyridin molecule It is more active than quinin. **P sulfocarbamid, P.thiocarbamid, P.thiourea,** $C_7H_8N_2S$, obtained from phenyl mustard oil by action of ammonia forming colorless needles with bitter taste, soluble in alcohol, melts at 54° C **P. Sulfochlorid.** See *Benzene-sulfo-chlorid*

Phenylate (*fe'-nil-at*). A carbolate.

Phenylon (*fe'-nil-on*). Antipyrin.

Phera [bursting of abscess] East Indian vernacular for trypanosomiasis (*q. v.*).

Phesin (*fe'-sin*) $C_6H_3.O.C_2H_5SO_3Na.NH.CO.CH_3$. A proprietary sulfo-derivative of phenacetin; an odorless, amorphous, grayish-red powder with slightly saline taste, soluble in water It is antipyretic. Dose, 8–15 gr (0.5–1 gm.)

Pheta [E. Ind. fatal]. Vernacular for trypanosomiasis (*q. v.*).

Phetra [abscess]. East Indian vernacular for trypanosomiasis (*q. v.*)

Phidippus (*fi-dip'-us*) [Φειδιππίδης, an Athenian courier]. A genus of [illegible] the family *Attidæ.* **P. morsitans,** Walckenaer, a European species to which venomous properties are attributed.

Phillyrea (*fil-ir'-e-ah*) [φιλύρα, the linden tree, from the similarity of the leaves]. A genus of the *Oleaceæ.* **P. latifolia,** L., the stone linden of southern Europe; the leaves are diuretic and emmenagog and are used in ulcerations of the mouth It contains phyllirin.

Phillyrin (*fil'-i-rin*). $C_{21}H_{34}O_{11}+H_2O$ A crystalline glucosid found in the bark and leaves of the stone lindens, *Phillyrea latifolia,* L., *P. angustifolia,* L., and *P. media,* L., by Carboncini (1836). It has a slightly bitter taste and is soluble in hot water and alcohol On heating with dilute hydrochloric acid it splits into glucose and phillygenin, $C_{21}H_{24}O_6$ It is antimalarial.

Philocytase (*fil-o-si'-taz*) [φιλεῖν, to love; κυτος, a cell] Metchnikoff's name for the intermediary body of Ehrlich

Philoprogenitiveness (*fil-o-pro-jen'-it-iv-nes*) [φιλεῖν, to love; πρό, before; γεννᾶν, to produce]. Spurzheim's term for love of progeny; the instinctive love of young.

Philosaprotic (*fil-o-sap-rot'-ik*). See *Saprophytic* (Illus. Dict.)

Philothion (*fil-o-thi'-on*) [φιλεῖν, to love; θεῖον, sulfur]. A body isolated by de Ray-Pailhade from yeast and from animal tissue, apparently a combination of hydrogen with a hypothetic radicle and having the property of developing sulfureted hydrogen from finely divided sulfur

Philozoist (*fil-o zo'-ist*) [φιλεῖν, to love; ζῶον, animal]. A person specially fond of animals; an antivivisectionist

Philyrin (*fil'-i-rin*) See *Phillyrin.*

Phimosiotomy (*fi-mo-se-ot'-o-me*). See *Phimosientomy* (Illus. Dict.)

Phimosis. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Ligatura glandis* **P. adnata, P puerilis,** congenital phimosis. **P. circumligata.** See *Paraphimosis* (Illus. Dict.). **P. œdematodes,** phimosis with edema of the prepuce. Syn., *Hydrophimosis*

Phimotic (*fi-mot'-ik*) Relating to phimosis.

Phisiotherapy (*fiz-e-o-ther'-ap-e*) [φύσις, nature; θεραπεία, therapy] The application of natural remedies, air, water [illegible], in the treatment of disease.

Phitgaya [illegible] East Indian vernacular for trypanosomiasis.

Phlebitis. (See Illus. Dict.) **P. nodularis necrotisans,** a form marked by inflammatory spots on the skin becoming necrotic in the center and forming ulcers which spread peripherally **P. umbilicalis,** inflammation of the umbilical vein in a new-born child, due to sepsis

Phlebopexy (*fleb'-o-peks-e*) [φλέψ, a vein; πῆξις, a fixing in]. Longuet's term for the preservation of the venous reticulum which results from the extraserous transplantation of the testicle in cases of varicocele. Cf. *Orchidopexy; Scrotopexy; Vaginopexy; Operation, Longuet's.*

Phlebotomy. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Dissection of the veins

Phlegmasia. (See Illus. Dict.) **P. adenosa.** See *Adenitis* (Illus. Dict.). **P. cellularis,** cellulitis. **P. glandulosa,** adenitis. **P. lactea.** See *P. alba dolens* (Illus. Dict.). **P. membranæ mucosæ gastropulmonalis.** See *Aphthæ tropicæ.* **P. myoica,** myositis.

Phlegmatopyra (*fleg-mat-o-pi'-rah*) See *Fever, Adenomeningeal.*

Phlegmon. (See Illus. Dict.) **P., Dupuytren's,** unilateral phlegmonous suppuration occupying the anterolateral portion of the neck. **P., Gas,** a phlegmon in which more or less offensive gas is formed with the pus and escapes on incision **P., Ileac** [Mayor, 1893], sigmoiditis with extension of the inflammation to the peritoneum and the adjacent pericolic cellular tissue. **P. ligneux,** a peculiar form of chronic inflammation of

the skin and subcutaneous tissue **marked by a slow clinical course** and a wooden consistency. It occurs most frequently on the neck. Ger., *Holzphlegmon.* **P., Parametric,** acute parametritis with well-defined swelling. **P., Perihernious,** Nicoladoni's term (1875) for inflammation of the subserous cell-tissue of a hernial sac. **P., Perinephritic,** perinephritis. **P., Peri-uterine,** an acute perimetritis with well-defined swelling. **P., Simple,** that in which the inflammation is not of a malignant type and is circumscribed. **P., Sublingual,** Ludwig's angina.

Phlegmonodœa (*fleg-mon-o-de'-ah*) [φλεγμονή, inflammation] A division of idiopathic enteritis according to Cullen (1820). The term is applicable to peritonitis alone. Cf. *Erythematica.*

Phlogogen, Phlogogon (*flo'-go-jen, flo'-go-gon*) [φλόγωσις, inflammation; γεννᾶν, to produce]. Any substance having the property of exciting inflammation in a tissue with which it comes in contact; an irritant

Phlogogenetic (*flo-go-jen-et'-ik*) See *Phlogogen*

Phlogoid (*flo'-goid*). Inflammatory in appearance.

Phlogosed (*flo'-gōsd*) Inflamed.

Phlogozelotism. (See Illus Dict) 2. See *Phlebotomania* (Illus Dict.).

Phlogourgia (*flo-go-ur'-je-ah*). See *Phlogochymia* (Illus Dict.)

Phloroglucinol. (See Illus. Dict) 2. A solution consisting of 2 grams of phloroglucin dissolved in 25 c c spirits of wine and having 5 c.c. of hydrochloric acid added to it; it is used in testing for cellulose, which is colored immediately magenta red when moistened by it.

Phloxol (*floks'-ol*) A hydrocarbon found by Trimble in the root of *Phlox ovata,* L

Phobia (*fo'-be-ah*) [φόβος, fear] Any obsession of fear characteristic of insanity Cf. *Claustrophobia, Aichmophobia,* etc.

Phobiferous (*fo-bif'-ur-us*) [φόβη, a lock of hair, φέρειν, to bear]. Furnished with a mane or with thick hairs on the dorsal surface of the thorax

Phœnicein (*fe-nis'-e-in*) [φοίνιξ, purple-red]. A coloring-matter found in *Copaifera bracteata,* Benth., a leguminous plant of South America.

Phœnix (*fe'-niks*) [φοίνιξ, the palm] A genus of palms, *Palmæ.* **P. dactylifera,** the date palm of Arabia and Africa and widely cultivated elsewhere The leaf buds, fruit, and seeds are eaten, the sap furnishes palm wine, the unripe fruit is used as an astringent and galactafuge, and the fruit juice made into a syrup as an expectorant. **P. reclinata,** Jacq., of South Africa, furnishes sago. **P. silvestris,** Roxb, the wild date tree, an Asiatic species, furnishes date sugar and a gum, kharjura. The clusters of male flowers are used for the fertilization (palmification) of the cultivated dates.

Phœnixin (*fe-niks'-in*). Carbon tetrachlorid.

Phœnixis. See *Phenixis* (Illus Dict.)

Pholidote (*fol'-id-ōt*) [φολιδωτός, clad with scales]. Scaly, covered with scales

Phonendoscope (*fo-nen'-do-skōp*) [φωνή, a sound; ἔνδον, within; σκοπεῖν, to view] A variety of stethoscope invented by Bianchi that intensifies the auscultatory sounds.

Phonendoscopy (*fo-nen-dos'-ko pe*). Examination by means of a phonendoscope.

Phonomassage (*fo-no-mas-ahzh'*) [φωνή, a sound; *massage*]. Action upon the tympanum by sound vibrations conducted into the auditory canal.

Phononeumomassage (*fo-no-nu-mo-mas-ahzh'*) [φώνη, sound; πνεῦμα, air; *massage*]. The exercise of the muscles, ligaments, and articulating surfaces of the inner ear by means of an electric apparatus.

Phonoscope (*fo'-no-skōp*) [φωνή, a sound; σκοπεῖν, to examine]. A form of stethoscope invented by Ladendorf and Stein for intensifying the tone in auscultation. Cf. *Phonendoscope.*

Phoria (*fo'-re-ah*) [φορός, tending] A colloquialism used to represent one or more of the terms, orthophoria, heterophoria, exophoria, esophoria, hyperphoria, etc.

Phorometria, Phorometry (*for-o-met'-re-ah, for-om'-et-re*) [φορά, motion; μέτρον, measure] The measurement of motion

Phorooptometer (*for-o-op-tom'-et-ur*) [φορά, motion; ὀπτός, visible; μέτρον, measure] An apparatus devised by J F. Herbert and C A Oliver for optical testing of muscular defects It consists of a trial-frame, Stevens photometer, Risley rotating prism, and Maddox multiple rod with red glass, the whole mounted on an adjustable swinging arm

Phorotone (*for'-o-tōn*) [φορά, motion, τόνος, strength]. An apparatus for exercising the eye muscles

Phose (*fos*) [φῶς, light] A subjective sensation of light or color, *e. g.,* scotoma scintillans **Aphose,** a subjective sensation of shadow or darkness, *e. g.,* muscæ volitantes **Centraphose,** an aphose originating in the optic centers. **Centrophose,** a phose originating in the optic centers **Chromophose,** a subjective sensation of color **Peripheraphose,** a peripheral aphose **Peripherophose,** a phose originating in the peripheral organs of vision (the optic nerve or eyeball) **P s, Bowditch's,** when the eye is turned toward a surface brightly illuminated, as the sky, a sheet of white paper on which the sun shines, etc., the field of vision is filled with bright moving bodies, due to reflections from the corpuscles of the retinal capillaries and varying in appearance according to illumination, method of observation, etc. Syn., *Norton's aphoses*

Phosgenic (*fos-jen'-ik*). See *Photogenic* (Illus. Dict.).

Phosis (*fo'-sis*) The formation of a phose.

Phosote (*fo'-sōt*) A syrupy liquid, almost without odor or taste, consisting of creasote, 80%, and phosphoric anhydrid, 20% Dose, 2 c.c daily.

Phosphatol (*fos'-fat-ol*). A thick reddish-yellow liquid obtained by action of phosphorous trichlorid on creasote in an alcoholic solution of soda It has a burning taste, boils at 140° C., contains 90% of creasote, and is soluble in alcohol and oils; used in tuberculosis.

Phosphatoptosis (*fos-fāt-o-to'-sis*) [*phosphate; πτῶσις,* a fall]. Spontaneous precipitation of phosphates in the urine

Phosphergot (*fos-fur'-got*). A mixture of sodium phosphate and ergot of which there are various modifications It is indicated in general debility.

Phospherrin (*fos-fer'-in*) A mixture said to consist of ferric chlorid, phosphoric acid, and glycerin.

Phosphogenic (*fos-fo-jen'-ik*). See *Phosphorogenic* (Illus Dict).

Phosphoglycoproteids (*fos-fo-gli-ko-pro'-te-ids*). The same as *Nucleoalbumins.*

Phosphoguaicol (*fos-fo-gwi'-ak-ol*). See *Guaiacol Phosphite*

Phosphology (*fos-fol'-o-je*) [*phosphorus;* λόγος, science] The science of phosphorus and its compounds, the effect upon the animal economy, etc.

Phosphonecrosis, Phosphornecrosis (*fos-fo-ne-kro'-sis, fos-for-ne-kro'-sis*) See under *Phosphorus* (Illus. Dict.)

Phosphoric. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Containing phosphorus as a quinquivalent body.

Phosphoroscope (*fos-for'-o-skōp*) [φωσφόρος, bringing light; σκοπεῖν, to examine]. Becquerel's instrument

for comparative estimation of the degree of phosphorescence in solids, liquids, and gases.

Phosphorous (*fos'-for-us*). Containing phosphorus as a trivalent radicle

Phosphotal (*fos'-fōt-al*). Creasote phosphite. See *Phosphatol.*

Phosphovinate (*fos-fo'-vin-āt*) A salt of phosphovinic acid.

Phossy Mouth. See *Jaw, Phossy.*

Photе (*fōt*) [φῶς, light]. The unit of photochemic energy employed in connection with determination of the solidity of colors to average solar light at noon.

Photic (*fo'-tik*) [φῶς, light] Relating to light

Photobacterium (*fo-to-bak-te're-um*) See *Bacteria, Table of* (Illus Dict).

Photochromoscope (*fo-to-kro'-mo-skōp*) [φῶς, light; χρῶμα, color; σκοπεῖν, to view]. An apparatus for exhibiting photographs reproducing the natural colors of the objects Cf. *Kromskop*

Photoelectricity (*fo-to-e-lek-tris'-it-e*). Electricity produced by the decomposition of the element of a galvanic battery by action of light

Photoelement (*fo-to-el'-e-ment*) The element of a galvanic battery which by decomposition gives photoelectricity.

Photofluoroscope (*fo-to-flu'-o-ro-skōp*) See *Fluoroscope.*

Photogenesis (*fo-to jen'-e-sis*) [φῶς, light; γεννᾶν, to produce]. The production of light or of phosphorescence.

Photogenic (*fo-to-jen'-ik*) [φῶς, light; γεννᾶν, producing]. Light-producing, applied to phosphorescent organisms

Photographometer (*fo-to-graf-om'-et-ur*). A device used with a camera to estimate the amount of a deformity. Cf *Scoliosometer; Goniometer.*

Photography. (See Illus. Dict.) **P., New, P., X-ray.** See *Skiagraphy*

Photolyte (*fō'-to-līt*) [φῶς, light; λύειν, to loose]. Any substance which decomposes by action of light

Photomechanical (*fo-to-me-kan'-ik al*) Mechanical and due to the action of light.

Photometry (*fo-tom'-et-re*) [φῶς, light; μέτρον, measure]. The measurement of the intensity of light.

Photopathy (*fo top'-ath-e*) [φῶς, light; πάθος, a passive state] A term proposed by Holmes (1901) as the antonym of phototaxis.

Photophilic (*fo-to-fil'-ik*) [φῶς, light; φιλεῖν, to love] Seeking or loving light.

Photophylia (*fo-to-fil'-e-ah*) [φῶς, light; φίλια, love]. Fondness of light.

Photoptic (*fo top'-tik*) [φῶς, light; ὀπτικός, pertaining to sight]. Relating to photopsia.

Photoscope (*fo-to-skōp*) [φῶς, light; σκοπεῖν, to view]. 1. A fluoroscope. 2. An instrument used in inspecting the antrum of Highmore as regards the translucency of its walls

Photo-shootur. The native Indian name for a disease similar to vaccinia, affecting the udder of the camel. It is communicated to those milking the camels.

Photoskioptic (*fo-to-ski-op'-tik*) [φῶς, light; σκία, shadow; ὀπτικός, pertaining to sight]. Skiagraphic.

Photosyntax (*fo-to sin'-taks*) [φῶς, light; συντάσσειν, to arrange]. See *Phytosyntax.*

Photosynthesis (*fo-to-sin'-the-sis*) [φῶς, light; σύνθεσις, putting together]. The building up of an organic compound by the action of light through the agency of chlorophyll, considered to be due to a soluble ferment, the chlorophyll acting simply as a chemical screen or sensibilizer.

Phototachometer (*fo-to-tak-om'-et-ur*) [φῶς, light; τάχος, speed; μέτρον, measure]. An apparatus for determining the velocity of light rays.

Phototherapy (*fo-to-ther'-ap-e*) [φῶς, light; θεραπεία, therapy]. 1. See *Phototherapeutics* (Illus. Dict.). 2. The application of the concentrated chemic rays of light (violet and ultra-violet rays) in the treatment of skin-diseases; introduced by Finsen. Syn., *Actinotherapy; Leucotherapy; Leukotherapy.* 3. The treatment of smallpox by red light. Cf. *Radiotherapy*

Photra (*fo'-trah*) [abscess]. East Indian vernacular for trypanosomiasis.

Phoxocheilous (*foks-o-ki' lus*) [φοξός, pointed; χεῖλος, a lip]. Having pointed lips.

Phragmatic (*frag-mat'-ik*) [φραγμός, a fence]. Inclosed, shut in; applied to cattle subject to colic.

Phragmidiothrix (*frag-mid'-i-o-thriks*) [φραγμός, a fence; θρίξ, hair]. A genus of bacteria belonging to the *Chlamidobacteriaceæ;* filaments unbranched; divisions in three directions; sheath scarcely visible. Cf. *Leptothrix; Cladothrix; Crenothrix.*

Phragmos, Phragmus (*frag'-mos, -mus*) [φραγμός, a fence] The entire dentition encircling the mouth as with a fence.

Phren [pl *phrenes*]. (See Illus Dict.) 3 The epigastrium. **Phrenes.** 1 The præcordia. 2. The diaphragm.

Phrenalgia. (See Illus. Dict) 3. Neuralgia of the diaphragm **P. sine delirio** See *Hypomelancholia* and *Melancholia, Simple* (Illus Dict.).

Phrenasthenic (*fren-as-then'-ik*) [φρήν, mind; *asthenia*]. 1. Relating to phrenasthenia; idiotic, imbecile 2. A feeble-minded person.

Phrenauxe (*fren-awks'-e*) [φρήν, mind; αὔξη, enlargement] Hypertrophy of the substance of the brain.

Phrenetiasis (*fren-e-ti-a'-sis*). See *Phrenitis* (Illus. Dict.).

Phrenitic (See Illus Dict.) 2. Relating to the mind.

Phrenohepatic (*fren-o-hep-at'-ik*) [φρήν, diaphragm; ἧπαρ, liver] Pertaining to the diaphragm and the liver.

Phrenoparalysis (*fren-o-par-al'-e-sis*). See *Phrenoplegia*

Phrenopathy (*fren-op'-ath-e*) [φρήν, mind; πάθος disease]. Metaphysical healing.

Phrenoplegia. (See Illus Dict.) 2. Paralysis of the diaphragm.

Phrenopneumonitis (*fren-o-nu-mon-i'-tis*). A. Hester's name for pneumonia associated with meningitis.

Phrenorthosis (*fren-or-tho'-sis*). See *Orthophrenia* (Illus. Dict.).

Phrynolysin (*frin-ol'-is-in*) [φρύνη, a toad; λύειν, to loose] A substance extracted by Prōscher from the skins of toads by action of salt solution; it has the action of a toxin, is hemolytic for the blood of various animals, and is destroyed by digestive ferments, by alkalis or by heating to 50° C. Cf *Bufonin; Bufotalin; Bufotenin.*

Phthalic (*thal'-ik*). Pertaining to or derived from naphthalene

Phthinoid (*thi'-noid*) [φθίνειν, to waste; εἶδος, likeness]. Having a tuberculous character, *e. g.*, phthinoid bronchitis.

Phthiriasis. (See Illus. Dict) **P. ciliorum, an affection** of the margin of the eyelid due to the presence of *Pediculus pubis* in the lashes. Syn , *Blepharitis pediculosa.*

Phthiriophagous (*thi-ri-of'-a gus*) [φθείρ, a louse; φαγεῖν, to devour]. Subsisting on lice.

Phthisicotherapy (*tiz-ik-o-ther'-ap-e*). See *Phthisiotherapy.*

Phthisin (*tiz'-in*). A proprietary preparation of the bronchial glands of animals; used in diseases of the lungs.

Phthisiotherapy (*tiz-e-o-ther'-ap-e*) [φθιακός, consumptive; θεραπεια, therapy]. Therapeutic measures for the cure of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Phyllobiology (*fil-o-bi-ol'-o-je*) [φίλλον, a leaf; *biology*]. The science of biologic phenomena associated with leaves of deciduous plants.

Phyllyrin. See *Phillyrin*

Physaliphorous (*fis-al-if' or us*) [φυσαλλις, a bladder; φέρειν to bear]. Furnished with vesicles or bladders; relating to or containing physaliphores.

Physalis alkekengi. (See Illus. Dict.) The fruit is aperient, diuretic, and febrifugal. Dose, 6-12 berries or 1 oz. of expressed juice.

Physicist. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. One versed in physics.

Physiergic (*fiz-e-ur'-jik*) [φυσις, nature; ἐργον, work]. Relating to, due to, or acted upon by the forces of nature

Physiobathmism (*fiz-e-o-bath'-mizm*) [φυσις, nature, βαθμος, a threshold]. E. D. Cope's word for inherited growth energy which has been interfered with by physical energy.

Physiocratia (*fiz-e-o-kra'-she-ah*). See *Physiautocracy* (Illus. Dict.)

Physiopathology (*fiz-e-o-path-ol'-o-je*) The study of function as affected by disease

Physiotherapy (*fiz-e-o-ther'-ap-e*) See *Physiautotherapia* (Illus. Dict.).

Physis (*fiz'-is*) [φυσις, nature] One of the names applied to the *vis vitæ* or vital principle. Cf. *Psyche, Pneuma, Thermon*

Physopathists (*fis-op'-ath-ists*) [φύσις, nature; πάθος, disease] A designation adopted by the botanic physicians of New England about 1852

Physostigminism (*fi-sos-tig'-min-izm*) Poisoning by physostigmin; marked by gastralgia, vertigo, myasthenia, disordered vision with miosis, and in severe cases with a condition resembling paralysis. Syn., *Eserism.*

Phytanatomy (*fi-tan-at'-o-me*) [φυτον, a plant; *anatomy*]. Vegetable anatomy.

Phytelephas (*fi-tel'-e-fas*) [φυτόν, plant; ἐλεφας, elephant] A genus of palms. **P. macrocarpa**, R. et P., a South American species, the negrito palm. The unripe seeds and the fruit are used in making liquors, the leaf buds are eaten and the ripe seeds, Tagud nuts, constitute vegetable ivory, introduced into commerce about 1826.

Phytiphagous (*fi-tif'-ag-us*). See *Phytophagous* (Illus. Dict.).

Phytogenous (*fi-toj'-en-us*) [φυτόν, plant; γεννᾶν, to produce]. Of vegetable origin

Phytolacca. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A genus of plants of the order *Phytolaccaceæ*. **P. acinosa**, Roxb., an Asiatic species, has been used long in Japan as a diuretic.

Phytolaccotoxin (*fi-to-lak-o-toks'-in*). An amorphous resin, acting as a spinal convulsant, found in *Phytolacca acinosa*, Roxb.

Phytolin (*fi'-tol-in*). A proprietary liquid said to be prepared from berries of *Phytolacca decandra*, L.; used in obesity. Dose, 10 drops one half-hour before and one hour after meals.

Phytomelin (*fi-tom'-el-in*). See *Rutin* (Illus. Dict.).

Phytopathogenic (*fi-to-path-o-jen' ik*) [φυτόν, plant; πάθος, disease; γεννᾶν, to produce] Causing disease in plants.

Phytopsyche (*fi-to-si'-ke*) [φυτόν, plant; ψυχή, soul]. The plant soul; according to Haeckel, it is the summary of the entire psychic activity of the tissue-forming multicellular plant.

Phytosyntax (*fi-to-sin'-taks*) [φυτόν, plant; συντάσσειν, to put together] A term introduced by Barnes to designate the process of formation of complex carbon compounds out of simple ones under the influence of light. Cf. *Photosynthesis.*

Pian-bois. A disease common to the forest regions of Guiana. It is characterized by circumscribed tumefactions of the skin, particularly of the legs, they give rise to crateriform ulcers; there is severe pain in the legs and enlargement of the inguinal glands. The disease is distinct from pian proper or frambesia

Piazza's Fluid. Sodium chlorid and ferric chlorid each 1 gm., water 4 c.c. It is used as a means of coagulating blood.

Picardy-sweat. See *Fever, Miliary* (Illus. Dict.)

Picein (*pi'-se-in*) [*picea*, the pitch pine] $C_{14}H_{18}O_7 \cdot H_2O$. A glucosid isolated by Tanret from the leaves of the Norway spruce, *Picea excelsa*, Link

Piceol (*pi'-se-ol*) A decomposition product of picein, by action of emulsin

Pichurim Beans (*pe-chu'-rim*). The seeds of *Nectandra pichury-major* and *N. pichury minor* (*q. v.*). **P. Camphor.** See under *Camphor*. **P. Fat**, the fatty oil from pichurim beans

Pickeridge (*pik'-ur-idj*) See *Warbles* (Illus. Dict.)

Pick's Preserving Fluid See under *Stains, Pick's Method*

Picnometer. See *Pycnometer* (Illus. Dict.)

Picote (*pe-kot'*) [Fr.] Smallpox

Picræna (*pik-re'-nah*) [πικρος, bitter] A genus of the *Simarubeæ* indigenous to the West Indies. **P. excelsa**, bitter ash, Jamaica quassia, picræna wood, furnishes Jamaica quassia. **P. vellozii**, Engl., quina quassia, a Brazilian species, the bark is used in dyspepsia and in intermittent fever. It or a nearly allied species furnishes cascara amarga and contains the alkaloid picrasmin

Picramin (*pik'-ram-in*) Berzelius' name for amarin (*q. v.*)

Picramnia (*pik-ram'-ne-ah*) [πικρός, bitter]. A genus of the *Simarubeæ*. **P. pentandra**, Sw., a West Indian species called macary bitter, majo bitter tree, is a bitter tonic. The bark of the root and stem (Honduras bark) is used in colic, syphilis, and cholera.

Picrasma (*pik-raz'-mah*) [πικρός, bitter] A genus of the *Simarubeæ*. The bark of **P. javanica**, Bl., of Java, and of **P. quassoides**, Benn., of India, is used as an antipyretic, the wood as a substitute for quassia, the last contains quassim

Picrasmin (*pik-raz'-min*) $C_{45}H_{48}O_{10}$. A crystalline alkaloid contained in *Picræna vellozii*, Eng.

Picratol (*pik'-rat-ol*). See *Silver trinitrophenolate.*

Picroadonidin (*pik-ro-ad-on'-id-in*). A name given by Podwyssotski to the active principle of *Adonis vernalis*, L., described by him as an intensely bitter, amorphous glucosid and powerful cardiac poison.

Picroanilin (*pik-ro-an'-il-in*) A histologic stain consisting of a mixture of saturated solutions of picric acid and aniln blue

Picrocrocin (*pik-ro-kro'-sin*) $C_{38}H_{56}O_{19}$. A bitter glucosid extracted by Kayser from saffron (the stigmas of *Crocus sativa*, L.), forming colorless prisms soluble in water and alcohol, melting at 75° C. By action of dilute acids or baryta water it splits into crocose and a terpene.

Picroformal (*pik-ro-form'-al*). A fixing agent consisting of a mixture of a saturated solution of picric acid and a 6% aqueous solution of formal.

Picrol (*pik'-rol*). $C_6HI_2(OH)_2SO_3K$. A white, odorless, crystalline powder containing 52% of iodin; soluble in alcohol and ether; used as a wound antiseptic. Syn., *Potassium diiodoresorcinmonosulfate*

Picronigrosin (*pik-ro-ni'-gro-sin*). A stain consisting of picric acid and nigrosin in alcohol.

Picropyrin (*pik-ro-pi'-rin*). A derivative of picric

acid and antipyrin occurring in yellow inflammable needles.

Picrorhiza (*pik-ro ri'-zah*) [πικρός, bitter; ῥίζα, root]. A genus of the *Scrophularineæ*. **P. kurroa**, Royle, indigenous to northern India, is called there kutki, kurroe, kali-kutki, and kutaki The bitter root is in high repute as a tonic and antiperiodic, and contains cathartic acid and picrorhizin.

Picrotoxinism (*pik ro-toks'-in-izm*). Poisoning by picrotoxin; characterized by spasms of an epileptiform nature or resembling tetanus, followed by loss of consciousness and coma

Picryl (*pik' ril*) The radicle of picric acid.

Piesimeter, Piesmeter. See *Piesometer*

Piesometer (See Illus Dict) 2 An apparatus for testing the sensitiveness of the skin to pressure. Syn, *Piesmeter, Piesimeter*

Pigment. (See Illus Dict) **Acid Fuchsin**, produced by the action of sulfuric acid at 120° C upon rosanilin. Syn, *Rosanilin sulfonic acid Fuchsin S* **Aldehyd-blue**, a blue pigment obtained by action of aldehyd on a solution of rosanilin in sulfuric acid **Alizarin-blue Green**, a product of alizarin-blue and sulfuric acid **Alizarin-bordeaux**, $C_{14}H_4O_2$-1, 2, 5, 8, $^4(OH)_4$, obtained by heating oxyanthraquinon with fuming sulfuric acid Syn, *Quinalizarin* **Alizarin-green**, a pigment obtained from alizarin blue by action of sulfuric acid **Alizarin-indigo Blue**, a pigment obtained from alizarin blue by treating with sulfuric acid **Alizarin-yellow A**, a dyestuff prepared from benzoic acid and pyrogallol, it melts at 140° C **Amethyst**, a violet dyestuff obtained from phenosafranin **Anilin Blue-black**, a preparation of the oxy azo series (azoschwarz) It is employed as a histologic stain **Azo-black**, any black dye resulting from union of azonaphthalenediazosulfonic acid with naphtholmonosulfonic acid, *e. g., naphthol black* **Bitter Almond-oil Green** See *Malachite Green* in *Conspectus of Pigments* (Illus Dict) **Blue-black, B.** See *Anilin Blue-black* **Catechin-red**, a red substance obtained with catechin as a deposit from a solution of catechu in boiling water **Cholera-blue**, a color base obtained from cholera red by dissolving it in concentrated sulfuric acid and then neutralizing with caustic soda. **Cholera-red**, a color base found in cultures of cholera bacilli which give upon addition of mineral acids a beautiful violet color On rendering the solution alkaline and shaking it with benzol, the cholera red is obtained in brownish red lamellæ Distillation of cholera-red with zinc dust gives indol **Friesland-green.** See *Brunswick Green* in *Conspectus of Pigments* (Illus Dict) **Morin blanc** (Chevreul) See *Morin* (Illus Dict.) **Morin jaune** (Chevreul). See *Maclurin* (Illus Dict) **Thénard's Blue**, a pigment consisting of alumina colored with an oxid or phosphate of cobalt Syn., *Cobalt ultramarine.* **Victoria-blue**, $C_{33}H_{11}N_3HCl$, a blue coloring-matter occurring in crystalline grains of a shining bronze color soluble in hot water and alcohol. Syn., *Night blue, Phenyltriamethyl triamido-a-naphtyl-diphenylcarbinol hydrochlorate*

Pigmentodermia (*pig-ment-o dur'-me-ah*). See *Chromodermatosis* (Illus Dict)

Pigmentophage (*pig-ment'-o-faj*) [*pigment, φάγειν*, to eat]. Metchnikoff's name for a phagocyte which destroys the pigment of hairs and thus produces grayness.

Pikrocrocin. See *Picrocrocin.*

Pila (*pi'-lah*) [L.]. A ball **Pilæ damarum** [*dama*, a fallow deer]. See *Exagroptilus* (Illus Dict.).

Pilaf, Pilau, Pilaw (*pi'-laf, pi'-law*) [N. Gr. πιλάφι; Ital, *risotto*). A dish consisting of rice stewed with meat, variously flavored; the favorite national dish of Turkey and used throughout the Orient.

Pilation (*pi-la'-shun*). See *Fracture, Capillary* (Illus. Dict.).

Pile. (See Illus. Dict) **P., Prostatic**, a condition of enlarged prostate in which hemorrhage results. **P., Thermoelectric**, a battery in which an electric current is generated on heating the bars of two kinds of metal soldered together, of which the pile consists. An index registering the exact degree of heat is moved by the current

Pileum. (See Illus Dict) 2. A lobe of the cerebellum lying between the vermis and the paraflocculus. Its relation to the peduncle is like that of a cap. [Stroud.]

Pilgrim's Diarrhea. See under *Diarrhea*

Piliganin (*pi-lig'-an-in*). $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O(?)$. An alkaloid obtained by Adrian from piligan, *Lycopodium saussurus*, Lam, occurring as a yellow, transparent mass soluble in water, alcohol, or chloroform. It is emetic, cathartic, drastic, anthelmintic, antispasmic. Dose, $^1/_6$-^{1} gr (0 01–0 02 gm). The hydrochlorate is used in the same way

Pilin (*pi'-lin*). A proprietary cosmetic said to be 60% alcohol, perfumed and colored and containing benzoic acid

Pillar. (See Illus Dict.) **P s, Muscular**, the muscle columns **P s, Uskow's**, in the embryo, two folds or ridges which grow from the dorsolateral region of the body-wall and unite with the septum transversum to form the diaphragm. **P.s of velum pendulum palati**, the pillars of the fauces.

Pilocarpidin (*pil-o-kar'-pid-in*). An alkaloid from jaborandi similar in physiologic effect to pilocarpin but weaker.

Pilocarpin, Pilocarpina. (See Illus Dict) **P. Borate**, $(C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2)_2B_2O_3$, white lumps, soluble in water and alcohol; diaphoretic, myotic, and sialagog Dose, $^1/_4$-$^1/_2$ gr (0 008–0.02 gm.). **P. Hydrobromate**, $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2$ HBr, white crystals soluble in water, alcohol, or chloroform Dose, $^1/_8$-$^1/_4$ gr (0 008–0 16 gm) in water **P. physostigmin** See *Eserinpilocarpin* **P. Tannate**, a grayish-white powder used as a sialagog, myotic, and diaphoretic Dose, $^1/_8$-$^1/_4$ gr. (0 008–0 016 gm.) **P. Valerianate**, white crystals soluble in water used as sialagog, myotic, and diuretic. Dose, $^1/_6$-$^1/_4$ gr.

Pimpinellin (*pim-pin-el'-in*) A bitter crystallizable substance isolated from the root of *Pimpinella saxifraga*. Melts at 97° C.

Pimple. (See Illus. Dict.) **P., Amboyna**, frambesia. **P.s, Goose.** See *Goose-skin* (Illus Dict.).

Pinapin (*pin'-ap-in*) A fermented pineapple juice, recommended in treatment of catarrh of the stomach; also as a spray in nasal catarrh

Pinckneya (*pink'-ne-ah*) [named for *C C Pinckney*]. A genus of the *Rubiaceæ* **P. pubens**, Michx., bitter-bark tree, Florida-bark tree, Georgia-bark tree, a small tree of the Southern States The bark is astringent and tonic and is used in intermittent fevers. Dose of infusion, 2 drams.

Pinckneyin (*pink'-ne-in*). A glucosid found in bark of *Pinckneya pubens*, Michx.

Pinel's System [Philippe Pinel, French alienist, 1745–1826] In the treatment of the insane, suppression of all forceful proceedings.

Pineoline (*pin'-e-o-len*). A proprietary extract of the needles of *Pinus pumilio*, Haenke, combined with vaselin and lanolin; it is used as an application in skin-diseases.

Ping-pong Ankle. See under *Tenosynovitis.*

Pin-head (*pin'-hed*). Terminating in a knob. The

word is used to describe certain microbes; *e. g., Bacillus tetani.*

Pinnaculum (*pin-ak'-u-lum*) [*pinna*, a peak] Wedelius' name for the uvula.

Pinnate. (See Illus Dict.) **P., Abruptly,** ending without a terminal leaflet or tendril.

Pinocytosis (*pin o-si-to'-sis*) [πίνειν, to drink; κύτος, a cell]. Gabritschewsky's (1894) term for the property exhibited by phagocytes of imbibing and absorbing liquid substances.

Pinol (*pi'-nol*). The commercial name for the oil distilled from the needles of *Pinus pumilio*, Hänke. It is recommended in tuberculosis, rheumatism, etc, and can be used externally and internally.

Pinus (*pi'-nus*) [L. a pine or fir tree] 1. A genus of coniferous trees 2. The pineal gland. **P. cembra,** L., Russian cedar, stone pine, the πεύκη of the ancients, growing in the Alps and northern Asia, has edible seeds which contain 50% of a fatty oil used in pulmonary complaints. It furnishes Hungarian or Carpathian turpentine **P. longifolia,** Roxb., indigenous to Asia It furnishes the turpentine gandabiroja. The oleoresin exuding from the bark and the resin are extensively used in India as an application for ulcers and abscesses, as a basis for plasters and an ingredient in ointments, and internally in gonorrhea; the tar is used in bronchitis and tuberculosis and on skin-diseases **P. palustris,** Mil., swamp pine, pitch pine, hard pine, long-life pine, southern pine, of the Southern States, furnishes turpentine and tar **P. pinaster,** Sol., cluster pine, seaside pine, star pine, of southern France, furnishes French or Bordeaux turpentine, levorotary pinene, and Burgundy pitch **P. pumilio,** Hänke, mountain or knee pine, growing on the Alps, yields a turpentine and an oil used in medicine. It contains pinene, phellandrene, silvestrene, cadinene, and bornyl acetate **P. strobus,** L., Weymouth pine, white pine of the northern United States; the bark is astringent and antiseptic, used in diarrhea and dysentery. Dose of fld. ext., 30–60 ♏ (1·8–3.7 c.c.). **P. sylvestris,** L., Scotch pine or fir, abundant in Europe and Asia, furnishes tar-pitch and turpentine; an oil distilled from the leaves is used in medicine; the young pine cones are used as a diuretic. An extract from the leaves is used as a diuretic and antiseptic Dose, 3–6 gr. (0.2–0.4 gm).

Pioepithelium (*pi-o-ep-e-the'-le-um*) [πίων, fat; *epithelium*] Epithelium containing fat.

Pion (*pi'-on*) [πίων, fat]. Fat.

Pionemia, Pionæmia (*pi on-e'-me-ah*) [πίων, fat; αἷμα, blood]. See *Lipemia* (Illus. Dict.)

Piorkowski's Culture Medium. See under *Medium.*

Pioxemia, Pioxæmia (*pi-oks-e'-me-ah*) See *Lipemia* (Illus Dict.).

Piper. (See Illus. Dict.) A genus of plants of the order *Piperaceæ.* **P. angustifolium,** R. et P., of South America, the leaves are used as a styptic; this property was discovered by a soldier, Matico, so it is called yerba del soldato; they are also used in gonorrhea and as betel. **P. jaborandi,** Vell., is a Brazilian species; the root, jaborandi do mate, is diaphoretic, stimulant, and antiperiodic Dose, of fld. ext., 10–30 ♏ (0.6–1.8 c.c.) **P. mollicomum,** Kth., jaborandi mano, of Brazil; the leaves are used as jaborandi and in baths in treatment of rheumatism, the root as a sudorific and the fruit in gonorrhea. **P. ovatum,** Vahl., a species of the West Indies The leaves are used in hydrophobia; it contains the alkaloid piperovatin.

Piperazidin (*pi-per-az'-id-in*). See *Piperazin* (Illus. Dict.).

Piperazin. (See Illus Dict.) Syn., *Diethylenediamin; Ethylenimin; Dispermin; Piperazidan.* **P. Quinate,** a white amorphous powder, very soluble in water; used in gout. Dose, 75–120 gr (5–8 gm.) daily in broken doses Syn, *Sidonal.* **P. Water,** a combination of equal parts of piperazin and phenocoll Used in gout.

Piperidin. (See Illus Dict) **P. Bitartrate,** colorless crystals having a pleasant taste and freely soluble in water. It is recommended in uratic diathesis Dose, 10–16 gr. 3 times daily **P. guaiacolate,** $C_5H_{11}N \cdot (C_7H_8O_2)_2$, needles or flakes, slightly soluble in water, melting at 80° C It is used in tuberculosis. Dose, 10 gr twice daily. Syn., *Guaiapeol*

Piperism (*pi' pur-izm*) Poisoning by pepper, marked by acute gastritis.

Piperovatin (*pi-pur-o'-va-tin*) $(C_{16}H_{21}NO)_2$ A crystalline alkaloid isolated from *Piper ovatum*, Vahl; soluble in alcohol, slightly soluble in water, dilute alkalis, and acids It is a heart poison and depressant of the motor and sensory nerves, and acts as strychnin.

Pipi (*pe'-pe*) The Brazilian name for the root of the grass *Veltheria tetrandra*, Gom, used in rheumatism and paralysis

Pipitzahoac, Pipitzahoic, Pipitzahuac (*pip-it za-ho'-ak, -ik, -hu' ak*) The Mexican name for the root of *Trixis pipitzahuac*, Schulz Bip (*Perezia turbinata*, Lex). It is used as a purgative Dose, 45–75 gr (3–5 gm) **P. Acid.** See under *Acid.*

Piptadenia (*pip tad-e'-me-ah*) [πίπτειν, to fall, ἀδήν, a gland] A genus of leguminous plants **P. peregrina,** a species growing in South America, where the powdered seeds are smoked instead of tobacco by the Orinoco Indians, and the pods, mixed with flour of cassava and lime, form an intoxicating snuff called niopa or nupa in Venezuela and parica in Brazil

Pirogoff's Formula for treatment of favus Sublimed sulfur, ½ oz, potassium carbonate, 1 oz, distilled water, ½ oz, tincture of iodin, 1 oz, lard, 3 oz

Piroplasma (*pi-ro-plaz'-mah*) [πῦρ, fire, πλάσσειν, to mold] A genus of hematozoa **P. bigeminum,** Nocard and Motas, parasitic in the red blood-corpuscles of dogs and cattle

Piroplasmosis (*pi-ro-plaz-mo'-sis*) An affection of cattle and sheep due to infection with the protozoon, *Piroplasma bigeminum*

Pistacia (See Illus Dict) **P. terebinthus,** L., growing in the countries around the Mediterranean, furnishes Chian turpentine, the fruit (kokonetza) is edible, the oil (schoinocladon) is used in rheumatism and gout, the bark and leaves in dysentery and albuminuria; the leaves punctured by insects furnish a gall (carobe di guida) Cf *Alk*

Pistia (*pis'-te-ah*) [πιστός, drinking]. A genus of the *Aroideæ.* **P stratiotes,** L, tropic duck-weed, growing in the water of warm countries The leaves are used internally in diabetes and dysentery, externally on hemorrhoids and abscesses.

Pit. (See Illus. Dict.) **P., Auditory,** the embryonic depression preceding the labyrinth **P., Basilar,** the depression upon the palatal surfaces of the upper incisor teeth, at the base of the cingulums

Pitaya Bark (*pit-a'-ah*). The bark of *Cinchona pitayensis*, Wedd.

Pitayamin (*pit-a-am'-in*). An alkaloid found by Hesse in pitaya bark.

Pitayin (*pit-a'-in*). See *Quinidina* (Illus. Dict.).

Pitchiri, Pitchery. See *Puturi.*

Pith. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. To transect the oblongata, with or without the subsequent destruction or removal of the brain or spinal cord or both. With birds or

mammals the respiratory center is injured so as to cause immediate death; hence this method is sometimes used in slaughtering.

Pithecanthropus. Sing of *Pithecanthropi* (See Illus. Dict.) **P. erectus**, a fossil ape-man of Java discovered by a Dutch military surgeon, Eugene Dubois, in 1894.

Pithecoid (*pith'-e-koid*) [πίθηκος, an ape; εἶδος, likeness]. Resembling an ape **P. Theory**, the theory of man's descent from the ape.

Pituita. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 Colorless, transparent, stringy sputum, frothy at the top, and which when the froth has been removed, resembles water stirred up with white of egg (Laënnec) **P alba**, anasarca.

Pituital (*pit-u'-it-al*) Relating to pituita

Pituri (*pit-u'-ri*). The dried and powdered tops and leaves of *Duboisia hopwoodii*, F. v. Müll., the masticatory of the aborigines of Central Australia, corresponding to the betel nut (*Areca catechu*) of the Eastern Archipelago or the taezi kaat (*Catha edulis*) of Arabia In small quantities it is a powerful stimulant, assuaging hunger and enabling long journeys to be made without fatigue It was introduced into medicine in 1873 Syn., *Pitchiri*, *Pitchery*, *Bedgery*, *Pedgery*.

Piturin (*pit-u'-rin*) A brown, liquid acrid alkaloid isolated from pichuri by Lavinsidge, 1880

Pityriasis. (See Illus. Dict.) **P. furfuracea**, seborrhœa sicca. **P., Gibert's, P., Hebra's.** See *P. rosea* (Illus. Dict.) **P. indica.** See *P. nigra* (Illus. Dict.) **P. linguæ**, leukoplakia **P. versicolor.** (See Illus. Dict.) C. W. Allen's iodin test is of value [illegible] of suspected areas, it consists in the [illegible] iodin solution, preferably Lugol's (iodi, 5; potass. iodidi, 10; aquæ, 100) The diseased portion will stain deep brown or mahogany color, in contrast to the light yellow coloration of healthy tissue

Piuri (*pi-u'-ri*) Indian yellow, a coloring matter used in water-colors, made in India from the urine of cows fed on mango leaves

Pivot. (See Illus. Dict.) **P., Clack, P., Clacking,** a means devised by Magiola for attaching an artificial crown to the root of a natural tooth

Pixine (*pik'-sin*) A surgical dressing said to consist of Burgundy pitch with a wool fat base.

Pixol (*piks'-ol*) A solution of wood tar in soap

Place, Kiesselbach's. The point at which the nasal septum, owing to its thinness, is especially liable to perforation

Placenta. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Deuteron*. See *Law, Leopold's* **P., Accessory** See *P. succenturiata* (Illus. Dict.). **P. biloba, P. bipartita.** See *P., Dimidiate* **P. circumvallata**, a thickening or fungiform enlargement of the placenta at the point at which the decidua vera and the decidua reflexa would have united in cases in which such union has been thwarted by hypersecretion of the former or by endometritic processes. **P., Dimidiate**, one with two lobes **P., Duncan's Position of**, the marginal position generally assumed by the placenta on presenting itself at the os uteri for expulsion **P. inclusa.** See *P. incarcerata* (Illus. Dict.) **P. oblata, P. obvia**, placenta prævia **P., Reflexal**, one formed by development of chorionic villi on the decidua reflexa **P., Schultze's Position of**, the position assumed by the placenta when its central portion bulges downward and is expelled in advance of the periphery. **P., Stone**, one containing calcareous deposits. **P., Student's**, a retained placenta due to improper manipulation. **P. triquetra, P. unilobata**, an intermediate form between the usual placenta and the placenta succenturiata, in which there is marked projection of a portion of the border, as if a lobe were about to be detached **P. uteri, P., Uterine, P. uterina**, the maternal placenta. **P. zonaria, P., Zonary.** See *P., Annular* (Illus. Dict.)

Placentoma (*pla-sen-to'-mah*). A neoplasm springing from a retained portion of a placenta

Placentophagy (*pla-sen-tof'-aj-e*) [*placenta*, φαγεῖν, to eat] The eating of the placenta by certain mammals, and, as recorded by Carreri in 1719, a custom among the Yakouts, where the father and his friends used to eat the placenta ceremonially. According to Raynaud, of Algiers (1902), it is practised among the Soudanese

Placentotherapy (*pla-sen-to-ther'-ap-e*) [πλακούς, a flat cake; θεραπεία, therapy]. The remedial use of preparations or the placenta of animals in cases of absent or defective lactation. Syn., *Placental opotherapy*

Placido's Disc. See under *Disc.*

Plagiocephalism. See *Plagiocephaly* (Illus. Dict.).

Plague (See Illus. Dict.) **P., Justinian**, the first epidemic of the bubonic plague in Europe of which there is any precise record, beginning in the reign of the emperor Justinian, 542 A. D., and lasting fifty years. **P. Loodiana** [India] Local name for anthrax. **P., Oriental.** See *Plague* (Illus. Dict.) **P., Siberian Cattle.** Synonym of *Anthrax*

Planation (*pla-na'-shun*). Harrison Allen's term for those movements of the hand taking place in the plane of the flexor surface of the forearm

Plancus (*plang'-kus*) [*planca*, a board]. 1. A person with flat feet 2 Flat-footed

Plane. (See Illus. Dict.) **P., Hodge's**, a plane parallel to that of the pelvic inlet, passing through the upper border of the os pubis and the middle of the second sacral vertebra **P., Infraorbital**, that part of the orbital surface of the superior maxillary bone ectad of the infraorbital canal **P., Listing's**, the vertical transverse plane perpendicular to the anteroposterior axis of the eyeball, which passes through the center of motion of the eyes and in which lie the vertical and transverse axes of normal voluntary rotation. **P.s, Principal.** See *P., Focal* (Illus. Dict.).

Planiceps (*pla'-ne seps*) [*planus*, flat, *caput*, a head]. Flat-headed

Planidens (*pla'-ne-dens*) [*planus*, flat; *dens*, a tooth]. Having flat teeth.

Planipes (*pla'-ne-pez*) [*planus*, flat; *pes*, a foot]. Having flat feet

Planimeter (*pla nim'-et-er*). 1. See *Perimeter*. 2. An instrument which measures a plane by tracing the periphery

Planiventer (*pla-ne-vent' er*) [*planus*, flat; *venter*, the belly]. Having a flat abdomen.

Planktonocrit (*plank-ton'-o-krit*) [πλαγκτός, wandering; κριτός, estimated] An apparatus invented by Charles S. [illegible] quantitative estimation of plankton.

Planococcus (*plan-o-kok'-us*) [πλάνη, a wandering; κοκκυς, a berry]. A genus of eubacteria of the family *Coccaceæ* having cell division in one, two, or three directions; cells separate, flagellated

Planocompressed (*pla-no-kom-prest'*) So compressed that the opposite sides are flat.

Planoconcave (*pla-no-kon-kāv'*) Concave on one surface and flat on the opposite side

Planoconical (*pla-no-kon' ik-al*) Having one side flat and the other conical

Planoconvex (*pla-no-kon-veks'*). Plane on one side and convex on the other

Planocyte (*plan'-o-sit*) [πλανη, a wandering; κύτος, cell]. A wandering cell.

Planoorbicular (*pla-no-or bik'-u-lar*). Having one plane surface and one orbicular.

Planorheumatism (*plan-o-ru'-mat-izm*) [πλανη, a wandering; *rheumatism*]. Wandering or metastatic rheumatism.

Planosarcina (*plan-o-sar'-sin ah*) [πλάνη, a wandering; *sarcina*, a bundle]. A genus of eubacteria, of the family *Coccaceæ*, having cell division in three directions, cells united in packets of eight; flagellated.

Planospiral. See *Planispiral* (Illus Dict).

Planosubulate (*pla-no sub'-u-lāt*) [*planus*, flat; *subula*, an awl] Flat and smooth and resembling an awl.

Planta (*plan'-tah*) [L.]. The sole

Plantose (*plan'-tōz*). A pale yellow dietetic powder prepared from the oil-cake of rape seed, containing 12% of nitrogen. Dose, 30–90 gr. (1–3 oz.) daily.

Planury (*plan' u-re*) Same as *Planuria* or *Cytoplania* (Illus. Dict)

Plaque. (See Illus Dict) **P., Charcot's,** hyperesthetic spots observed most frequently in the cervical and sacral regions of neurasthenics **P.s, Opaline,** scattered white spots, like those caused by nitrate of silver, seen on the fauces, hard palate, cheeks, and lips; an early affection in syphilis. **P.s, Peyer's,** the agminated glands of the ileum.

Plasma. (See Illus Dict) **P.-current, P.-layer, P.-stream, P.-zone.** See *Poiseuille's Space* (Illus Dict.)

Plasmacules (*plaz'-ma-kūls*) See *Hemokonia.*

Plasmain (*plaz' mah-in*) [πλασμα, plasma] $C_{38}H_{15}N$. A leukomain isolated from blood by Wurz (1889)

Plasmarhexis, Plasmatorhexis. See *Plasmorhexis*

Plasmatosis (*plaz-mat-o' sis*) [πλάσμα, plasma] The liquefaction of cell substance as seen in the cells of the secreting milk gland and in the cells of secreting glands of the cervix uteri.

Plasmexhidrosis (*plaz-meks-hi-dro'-sis*) [πλασμα, plasma, *ἐξ*, out of, *ἱδρωσις*, sweat]. The exudation of plasma from the bloodvessels.

Plasmocinesis (*plaz-mo-sin-e'-sis*). See *Plasmokinesis* (Illus Dict).

Plasmocyte (*plaz'-mo-sit*) [πλάσμα, something molded; *κύτος*, a cell] Any cell, other than blood corpuscles, free in the blood-plasma

Plasmodiophora (*plaz-mo-di-of'-o-rah*) [πλάσμα, a thing formed; *εἶδος*, likeness; *φερειν*, to bear] A genus of fungi. **P. brassicæ,** Woronin, a fungus parasitic upon cabbages. The close resemblance of the bodies found in cancer cells to certain stages in the growth of this fungus has been pointed out by Navaschine and others

Plasmogony. (See Illus. Dict.) **2.** The differentiation of individual primitive organisms out of the simplest protoplasmic compounds in the form of monera. (Haeckel.) Cf. *Autogony.*

Plasmolysis. (See Illus. Dict.) 3 The escape of the soluble substances of the blood corpuscle.

Plasmon (*plaz'-mon*) [πλασμα, plasma]. The unaltered proteid of milk. **P.-butter,** a mixture of the unaltered proteid of milk (6 58%) with butter (51.50%), water 41.20%, salt 0.72%. It resembles clotted cream in appearance and taste and serves as a substitute for cod-liver oil.

Plasmophagous (*plaz-mof'-ag-us*) [πλάσμα, **plasma**; *φαγειν*, to eat]. Living upon protoplasm; applied to organisms causing decomposition of organic matter.

Plasmoptysis (*plaz-mo-ti'-sis*) [πλασμα, plasma; *πτύσις*, a splitting]. A. Fischer's term for plasmoschisis (2).

Plasmorrhexis (*plaz-mor-eks'-is*) [πλάσμα, **plasma**; *ῥῆξις*, a bursting]. The rupture of a cell and the escape or loss of the plasma Syn., *Erythrocytorrhexis.*

Plasmoschisis. (See Illus. Dict.) **2.** The splitting of a cell, as the formation of disciform bodies by red blood-corpuscles. Syn., *Plasmoptysis* See *Erythrocytoschisis.*

Plasmosome (*plaz'-mo-sōm*) [πλασμα, plasm; *σῶμα*, body]. Arnold's term for one of the granular structural elements of cells.

Plasmotropic (*plaz-mo-trop'-ik*) [πλάσμα, plasma; *τροπη*, a change]. Producing protoplasmic degeneration; applied to hemolytic action which leaves the red corpuscles intact in the circulation, but through the influence of poisons on the liver, spleen, and bone-marrow, causes excessive destruction of them in these organs.

Plasom (*plaz' om*) A proprietary preparation from milk.

Plastogamy (*plas-tog'-am e*) [πλασμα, plasma; *γαμος*, marriage] Permanent conjugation of cells which is limited to the cytoplasm Cf *Karyogamy.*

Plate. (See Illus Dict) **P., Bone.** See *P., Approximation* (Illus Dict). **P.-bone,** the scapula **P., Collecting.** See *P., Negative,* of a voltaic cell (Illus. Dict) **P., Cytoplasmic,** the part of the cell-plate contained within the cell body **P., Deck,** in the embryonic medullary cord a thin zone of plate connecting the dorsal zone of Ilis (*q. v.*) Ger, *Deckplatte.* **P, End-.** (See Illus Dict) **2** The achromatic masses at the poles of the spindle in the mitosis of *Protozoa*, probably equivalent to the attraction-spheres Syn., *Pole plate* **P., Epiphysial** See *Disc, Epiphysial* **P, Franklin,** a glass plate partially covered on both sides with tinfoil, used as a condenser in frictional electricity When rolled up, it constitutes a Leyden or Kleist jar Syn., *Fulminating pane* **P., Generating.** See *P, Positive* (Illus. Dict) **P, Horn** (Ger, *Hornplatte*), Haeckel's term for the *Lamella cornea* (Illus Dict) **P., Infraspinous,** the postscapula. **P., Internasal.** See *P., Frontonasal* (Illus Dict) **Ps., Intervertebral,** the intervertebral discs **P, Kidney, Primitive.** See *Lamella renalis* (Illus Dict) **P., Leather.** See *Lamella cornea* (Illus Dict) **P., Loral,** in herpetology, the plate between the eye and the mouth. **P.s, Mansford's** (John G.), an apparatus for applying electricity, consisting of two small metal plates of opposite electric value which are placed over two blistered areas on the skin at some distance apart and the plates connected with a wire. **P., Marrow.** Ger., *Markplatte* See *Lamella medullaris* (Illus. Dict). **P, Mucous.** See *Lamella mucosa* (Illus. Dict). **P., Neural.** See *P, Dorsal* (Illus. Dict.). **P., Nucleus.** Ger, *Kernplatte.* See *P, Equatorial* (Illus Dict). **P., Pole.** See *P., End-.* **P., Prescapular,** the prescapula **P., Primitive Kidney.** See *Lamella renalis* (Illus. Dict.). **P., Principal,** *Hauptplatte* of Waldeyer, the main plate of plate-like connective-tissue cells which contains the nucleus and has two or more secondary plates extending at right angles to it. **P, Regulation,** a plate worn in the mouth to correct irregularities in the position of the teeth **P., Retention,** a plate worn in the mouth to keep in position teeth which have been straightened from abnormal positions by a regulation plate **P., Secondary.** See under *P., Principal.* **P.s, Senn's.** See *P.s, Approximation* (Illus Dict.). **P., Spiral.** See *Lamina spiralis* (Illus Dict.). **P., Tarsal,** a tarsal cartilage. **P., Terminal.** See *P, End-.* **P., Top-,** the cuticular formation, sometimes homogeneous, sometimes striated, on the free surface of many columnar cells.

Platelet. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 A microscopic plate or plaque-like body. **P., Yolk.** See under *Yolk.*

Platiculture (*pla-te-kul'-chur*) The cultivation of bacteria on plates.

Plating (*plat'-ing*) See *Platiculture.*

Platinibromid (*plat-in-e-bro'-mid*). A salt of bromoplatinic acid.

Platinode (*plat'-tin-ōd*) See *Plate, Negative,* of a voltaic cell (Illus. Dict.)

Platinoid (*plat'-in oid*) [*platinum,* εἰδος, likeness] 1. Resembling platinum, applied to those metals which are found associated with platinum

Plattnerite (*plat'-nur-it*) [*K. F. Plattner,* a German chemist, 1800–1858.] PbO_2. A native plumbic peroxid

Platt's Chlorides. A clear disinfectant liquid said to be a solution of chlorids of magnesium, potassium, sodium, zinc, and alum.

Platycrania (*plat-e-kra'-ne-ah*) [πλατύς, broad, κρανιον, skull] The flattened condition of the skull produced artificially among savage tribes

Platylobus (*plat-il'-o-bus*) [πλατυς, broad; *lobus,* lobe]. Having broad lobes

Platymesaticephalic See *Platymesocephalic*

Platymesocephalic (*plat-e-mes-o-sef-al'-ik*) [πλατύς, broad, μέσος, middle, κεφαλη, head] Applied to a skull exhibiting both platycephaly and mesocephaly

Platymorphia (*plat-e-mor'-fe-ah*) [πλατύς, wide; μορφή, form] A flatness in the formation of the eye and shortening of the anteroposterior diameter, resulting in hyperopia

Platymyoid (*plat-e-mi'-oid*) [πλατύς, flat, μῦς, muscle; εἰδος, likeness] Applied to muscle-cells in which the contractile layer presents an even surface

Platyrrhinian (*plat ir in'-e-an*) 1 See *Platyrrhinic* (Illus. Dict.) 2 An individual having a broad flat nose

Platysma. (See Illus. Dict.) **P., Uterine,** Champney's term for the muscular fibers of the peritoneum covering the ovary, observed in cases of cysts of the broad ligament

Platystencephalia, Platystencephaly (*plat-is-ten-sef-al'-le-ah, plat-is-ten-sef'-al-e*) [πλατυστατος, widest; ἐγκεφαλος, brain] The condition of a skull very wide at the occiput and with prominent jaws

Platystencephalic (*plat is-ten-sef-al'-ik*) Applied to skulls marked by great width in the occipital region and with prominent jaws

Platystencephalism (*plat-is-ten-sef'-al-izm*). See *Platystencephaly*

Platytrope (*plat'-e-trōp*). See *Platetrope* (Illus. Dict.).

Pleochroic (*ple-o-kro'-ik*). See *Pleochromatic* (Illus. Dict.)

Plesiomorphic (*ples-e-o-mor'-fik*) [πλησιος, near, μορφή, form]. Almost identical in form

Plesiomorphism (*ples-e-o mor'-fizm*) The condition of crystals which are almost alike in form but not identical.

Plessesthesia, Plessæsthesia (*ples-es-the'-ze-ah*) [πλήσσειν, to strike; αἰσθησις, perception by the senses]. A form of palpatory percussion performed by placing the left middle finger firmly against the body surface and percussing with the index finger of the right hand, allowing it to remain in contact with the left finger for a few seconds.

Plessigraph (*ples'-e-graph*) [πλήσσειν, to strike; γράφειν, to write]. Of Peter, a form of plessimeter which permits close distinctions to be made in the quality of the sounds elicited and by means of a crayon attached to the stem, organs or dull areas may be mapped on the surface of the skin.

Plessimetry. See *Pleximetry.*

Plethora (See Illus. Dict.) **P., Cellular, P. sanguinea.** See *Polycythemia* (Illus. Dict.).

Pleurectomy (*pleu-rek'-to-me*) [πλευρα, pleura; εκτομή, a cutting out]. Excision of a part of the pleura.

Pleuresia, Pleuresis (*plu-re'-zhe-ah, plu-re'-sis*). See *Pleurisy* (Illus. Dict.).

Pleurisy. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Morbus lateralis; M. lateum.* See *Signs, Andral's, de Mussey's, Przewalski's.* Cf *Levaschoff's Method,* under *Treatment* **P., Bastard.** See *Bronchitis, Capillary* (Illus. Dict.) **P., False,** pleurodynia. **P., Fetid.** See *P., Ichorous* (Illus. Dict.). **P., Humid, P., Moist,** that accompanied by expectoration. **P., Loculated.** See *P., Encysted* (Illus. Dict.). **P., Metapneumonic,** pleurisy following pneumonia **P., Plastic,** that marked by a deposit of a layer of semisolid exudate. **P., Rheumatic, P., Rheumatismal,** pleurodynia **P., Sclerocalcareous.** See *P., Calcareous* (Illus. Dict.). **P., Serofibrinous,** a form marked by fluid exudate containing flocculi and the deposit of some fibrin. **P., Typhoid,** that marked by symptoms of typhoid. **P. with Effusion,** pleurisy with effusion into the pleural sac.

Pleuritis (See Illus. Dict.) See *Sign, Beatty-Bright's.* **P ventosa,** Sauvages' name for a pain over the lower ribs believed to be due to the presence of gas in the approximate intestines

Pleuritogenous (*plu-rit-oj'-en-us*) [*pleuritis;* γεννᾶν, to produce] Causing pleuritis

Pleurocentesis (*plu-ro-sen-te' sis*) [πλευρά, pleura; κέντησις, a pricking] Surgical puncture of the pleura

Pleurocholecystitis (*plu-ro-ko-le-sist'-tis*) [πλευρά, pleura, χολη, bile, κυστις, bladder]. Simultaneous inflammation of the pleura and the gallbladder.

Pleurodynia. (See Illus. Dict.) **P. ventosa.** See *Pleuritis ventosa*

Pleurolith (*plu'-ro lith*) [*pleura,* λιθος, a stone]. A calculus occurring in the pleura.

Pleuroma (*plu ro'-mah*) [pl. *pleuromata*] See *Pleuron* (Illus. Dict.)

Pleurophorous (*plu-rof'-or-us*) [πλευρα, the pleura, φορέιν, to bear] Furnished with a membrane

Pleuropneumonitis (*plu-ro-nu-mon-i'-tis*). See *Pleuropneumonia* (Illus. Dict.).

Pleurorrhea. (See Illus. Dict.) **P. chylosa,** chylothorax. **P. lymphatica,** hydrothorax. **P. purulenta,** empyema **P. sanguinea,** hemorrhagic pleurisy **P serosa,** hydrothorax

Pleurosomia (*plu-ro-so'-me-ah*) [πλευρά, side; σῶμα, body] A form of monstrosity characterized by an eventration in the side of the abdomen and thorax, covered only by a membrane.

Pleurosomus (*plu-ro-so'-mus*). A monster exhibiting pleurosomia.

Pleurosternite (*plu-ro-stur'-nit*) [πλευρόν, a rib; στέρνιτης, of the breast]. Beecher's term for the membrane beneath each pleuron or pleurotergite in *Trilobites.*

Pleurotergite (*plu-ro-tur'-jit*) [πλευρόν, rib; *tergum,* the back]. Jaekel's term for the pleuron of *Trilobites.*

Pleurotetanus (*plu-ro-tet'-an us*) See *Pleurothotonus* (Illus. Dict.).

Pleurotyphoid (*plu-ro-ti'-foid*) Typhoid fever with involvement of the pleura

Pleximetry (*pleks-im'-et-re*). Percussion by means of a plexímeter.

Plexus. (See Illus. Dict.) **P., Accessory.** See *P., Ranvier's.* **P. alveolaris.** See *Veins, Alveolar.* **P. anserinus.** See *Pes anserinus.* **P. anserinus major, P. anserinus nervi facialis.** See *Pes anserinus major.* **P. anserinus nervi mediani,** the roots

of origin of the median nerve given off by the eighth cervical nerve Syn , *Pes anserinus nervi mediani.* **P., Arnold's Ground,** a plexus formed by the axis-cylinders of nonmedullated nerve-fibers in smooth muscular tissue. **P., Basilar, P. basilaris,** of Virchow, the transverse sinus **P., Bulbocavernous, P. bulbocavernosus,** branches of the pudendal plexus located in the region of the urethra **P. capitis,** one formed over the epicranium by the junction of branches of the trigeminal nerve and upper cervical nerves **P., Cardiac Superior.** See *P., Cardiac Posterior* (Illus. Dict.). **P. cardiacus inferior.** See *P., Cardiac Anterior* (Illus Dict.) **P., Carotid, P. caroticus,** the internal carotid plexus. **P., Carotid Common, P. caroticus communis,** one formed of sympathetic fibers about the common carotid artery **P. cervicobrachialis,** the cervical and brachial plexus regarded as one. **P. chorioideus foraminis interventricularis.** See *Aulıplexus* or *Portiplex* (Illus. Dict.) **P. chorioideus impar** See *P., Choroid* (Illus Dict.) **P. chorioideus interpositus,** a fold of the pia lying between the choroid plexuses of the lateral ventricles. **P. chorioideus lateralis,** the paraplexus **P. chorioideus medius,** the diaplex **P., Choroid, Inferior, P. chorioides cerebelli.** See *Metaplexus* (Illus Dict.) **P , Choroid Lateral, P. chorioidei laterales.** See *Paraplexus* (Illus Dict.) **P., Choroid Median,** the diaplex. **P. chorioides cerebri.** See *Diaplex* (Illus Dict.). **P. chorioideus ventriculi lateralis** See *Paraplexus* (Illus. Dict.). **P. chorioideus ventriculi quarti.** See *Metaplex* (Illus. Dict.) **P chorioideus ventriculi tertii.** See *Diaplex* (Illus Dict.) **P. chorioideus telencephali.** See *Prosoplexus* (Illus Dict.) **P. circularis foraminis magni,** that part of the occipital sinus extending around the edge of the foramen magnum to the jugular foramen Syn , *Marginal sinus.* **P s, Colic,** the divisions of the mesenteric plexuses which accompany the colic arteries **P. coronarius dexter** See *P., Coronary Anterior* (Illus Dict.). **P. coronarius sinister.** See *P., Coronary Posterior* (Illus Dict.) **P., Cruveilhier's.** (See Illus Dict.) 2. The plexus of varicose veins constituting one of the varieties of angioma **P , Deep** See *Cardiac, Great* (Illus Dict.). **P., Deferential, P. deferentialis,** the extension of the vesical plexus supplying the vas deferens, the seminal vesicle, and half of the prostate **P., Dorsispinal,** the dorsispinal veins and their intercommunications **P. enterıcus.** See *P., Meissner's* (Illus. Dict.) **P., Exner's,** a layer of nerve-plexuses, probably formed by the junction of sensory and motor fibers, in the cerebral cortex, near the surface. **P., Extraspinal,** the network formed by the dorsispinal veins **P., Facial,** one around a portion of the facial artery. **P., Femoral,** the lumbar plexus **P., Femoral, Inferior.** See *P., Sacral* (Illus. Dict.). **P., Gangliform Semilunar,** the celiac plexus **P., Gerlach's.** See *Gerlach's Network* (Illus. Dict.). **P., Great.** See *P , Deep.* **P. gustatoriosensorius,** one in the tongue made up of branches from the glossopharyngeal and gustatory nerves **P., Guttural.** See *P., Pharyngeal* (Illus. Dict.) **P., Haller's Laryngeal,** the network formed by branches of the external laryngeal and sympathetic nerves on the outer surface of the inferior constrictor pharyngis **P. hederaceus.** See *P., Pampiniform* (Illus Dict.) **P., Heller's,** the network of arteries in the deeper layer of the intestinal submucosa. **P., Hovius'.** See *P., Leber's.* **P., Ileocolic,** the division of the superior mesenteric plexus which accompanies the ileocolic artery. **P., Inframaxillary.** See *P., Dental, Inferior* (Illus. Dict.). **P., Infrathyroideal,** Cloquet's name for the one formed ventrad of the trachea by the anastomosis between the branches of the right and left inferior thyroid veins **P., Interepithelial,** the network of nerves between the cells of the corneal epithelium **P. intermeseraicus.** See *P., Aortic* (abdominal) (Illus. Dict.). **P., Interpterygoid,** that portion of the pterygoid plexus lying between the external and internal pterygoid muscles. **P., Intraepithelial,** the network formed by the ultimate fibrils of the subepithelial plexus distributed among the epithelial cells of the cornea **P., Intraspinal,** the venous network surrounding the spinal canal and opening into the lumbar, vertebral, intercostal, and lateral sacral veins **P., Jugular,** a reticulum of lymphatics and glands on the lateral aspect of the neck **P., Jugular, Deep,** a lymphatic plexus below the base of the skull lying upon the internal jugular vein **P., Jugular, Superficial,** a name for the lymphatics coming from the ear, temple, and occiput, opening into the vessel that accompanies the internal jugular vein **P., Laryngeal,** a network of the branches of the sympathetic and external laryngeal nerves situated on the outer aspect of the inferior constrictor of the larynx **P , Leber's,** a plexus of venules in front of Schlemm's canal, with which it communicates **P , Lumbosacral,** the lumbar, sacral, and coccygeal plexuses taken as one. **P. magnus profundus,** Scarpa's name for the deep cardiac plexus **P., Mammary, Internal, P. mammarius internus,** the sympathetic plexus surrounding the internal mammary artery. **P., Median,** the celiac plexus **P , Meissner- Billroth's.** See *P., Meissner's* (Illus Dict.) **P , Meningeal, P. meningeus medius,** the sympathetic plexus on the middle meningeal artery, it is a continuation of that on the external carotid **P , Molecular,** the reticulum of myelonic and amvelonic nerve-fibers in the outermost layer of the cerebral cortex **P., Musculointestinal, P , Myenteric, External, P myentericus externus.** See *P., Auerbach's* (Illus Dict.) **P , Myenteric, Internal, P myentericus internus.** See *P., Meissner's* (Illus Dict.) **P nervi vagi,** the lateral part of the metaplexus **P., Omental,** the gastroepiploic plexus. **P., Opisthogastric,** the solar plexus **P., Ovarian, Inferior,** a nerve plexus lying between the folds of the broad ligament and giving off branches to the ovary and round ligament **P.s, Panizza's,** two lymphatic plexuses lying in the lateral fossa of the preputial frenum; they are formed by the deeper lymphatic vessels of the integument of the glans penis. **P.s, Pneumogastric,** the anterior and posterior pulmonary plexus and the esophageal plexus **P , Polymorphic,** a nerve plexus in the fourth layer of the cortex **P , Popliteal, P popliteus,** a sort of plexus around the popliteal artery formed by the small branches of the anterior crural nerve **P.s, Preaortic,** a comprehensive term for the plexuses of the sympathetic lying near to and ventrad of the aorta, *e. g.*, the pharyngeal plexus, solar plexus, posterior pulmonary plexus **P.s, Prevertebral.** See *P., Solar, P , Cardiac,* and *P , Hypogastric* (Illus Dict.). **P., Prostaticovesical,** the pudendal plexus of veins. **P., Pterygoid, External,** the superficial part of the pterygoid plexus of veins; it receives the buccal and masseteric veins. **P., Pterygoid, Internal,** the dorsal part of the pterygoid plexus of veins. **P. pubicus impar,** the pudendal plexus of veins **P. pubicus par,** veins passing on each side of the pudendal plexus to the plexus bulbo-cavernosus. **P., Pudendocaudal,** the pudendal and coccygeal considered as one. **P. pudendohæmorrhoidalis, P. pudendovesicalis, P. pudendus,** the pudendal plexus of veins. **P., Ramiform, P. ramiformis,** a plexus formed by the fibers

of two or more nerve trunks. **P., Ranvier's.** See *P., Stromal, Superficial.* **P., Ranvier's Accessory,** the superficial stroma plexus of the cornea. **P., Reticular.** 1. The choroid plexus. 2. The bulb of the vestibule. **P. retiformis,** the bulb of the vestibule. **P., Sacral, Anterior.** See *P., Sacral* (Illus. Dict.). 2. The venous plexus on the ventral aspect of the sacrum. **P., Sacral, Lymphatic,** a plexus of lymphatic vessels in the hollow of the sacrum. **P., Sacral, Posterior.** 1 One formed by the sacral veins on the dorsal aspect of the sacrum. 2 One formed by the posterior branches of the two lower lumbar and sacral nerves dorsad of the sacroiliac articulation **P. sacrococcygeus,** the coccygeal plexus. **P., Sacrolumbar.** See *P., Lumbosacral.* **P., Sciatic.** See *P., Sacral* (Illus Dict.). **P. simplicissimus,** an anastomosis between two nerve trunks, in which only one gives out fibers. **P., Stenon's,** a venous plexus encircling Stenon's duct. **P., Stroma,** the plexus of axis-cylinders formed by the nerves of the cornea. **P, Stroma, Deep,** that formed by the deeper series of nerves entering the cornea from the sclerotic and distributed between the lamnas of the mesocornea **P., Stroma, Superficial,** that formed by the superficial series of nerves entering the cornea from the sclerotica and proceeding to the ectocornea, where they form the subepithelial plexus Syn, *Ranvier's plexus.* **P., Subarachnoid,** one formed occasionally over the pia by the union of small inconstant branches of spinal nerve roots **P., Subcutaneous, of the Abdomen,** the venous ramifications on the ventral abdominal wall **P., Subepithelial,** the reticulum formed by the terminal filaments of the ciliary nerves beneath the corneal epithelium **P., Sublingual,** the reticulum formed by the interlacing of the branches of the lingual nerve supplying the sublingual gland **P., Submolecular,** one in the small pyramidal-cell layer of the cortex. **P., Submucous, P. submucosus,** Meissner's plexus. **P., Subpleural Mediastinal,** one situated beneath the pleura made up of branches of the internal mammary artery and those from the superior phrenic, bronchial, and intercostal arteries. **P., Supraclavicular,** a plexus of lymphatics near the subclavian vessels **P, Temporal, Superficial,** a plexus derived from the external carotid plexus attending the branches of the external carotid artery to the eyelids and the external ear **P., Testicular, P. testicularis,** the spermatic plexus **P. thyroideus impar,** a venous reticulum formed by the inferior thyroid veins ventrad of the trachea **P., Transverse Anterior,** a plexus formed by small transverse veins in the vertebral canal lying between the posterior common ligament and the dorsal surface of the bodies of the vertebras **P., Triangular,** a network formed by the sensory root of the trigeminal nerve on the gasserian ganglion. **P., Uterine, Anterior,** a network formed by branches from the inferior hypogastric plexus distributed to the cervix and the ventral surface of the uterus **P., Uterine, Common, P. uterinus communis,** the hypogastric plexus. **P., Uterine, Great, P. uterinus magnus.** 1 The hypogastic plexus in the female. 2 The lower part of the hypogastric plexus. **P., Uterine, Posterior,** a plexus of nerves derived from the hypogastric plexuses and distributed to the lateral and dorsal surfaces of the uterus. **P., Uterine, Superior,** the pelvic plexus. **P. uterinus lateralis inferior, P., Uterine, Inferior.** See *P., Uterine, Anterior* **P. uterinus lateralis superior.** See *P., Uterine, Posterior.* **P. uterinus venosus,** the uterine plexus of veins. **P. vasis deferentis.** See *P. deferentialis.* **P. venæ portæ, P. venæ portarum,** a network on the portal vein formed by the branches of the hepatic plexus. **P. venosus,** any plexus of veins. **P. vesicæ felleæ,** the cystic plexus. **P., Vesicovaginal,** a reticulum formed by the filaments of the pelvic plexus supplying the inferior part and side of the bladder and the adjacent part of the vagina. **P. vesiculæ seminalis.** See *P. deferentialis.* **P., Walther's Arteriosonervous,** the cavernous plexus.

Pli (*plē*) [Fr.] 1. A gyrus or convolution. 2. A fold 3 Plica.

Plica. (See Illus Dict.) 4. The same as *P. polonica.* 5 A ridge **P. triangularis,** a triangular-shaped membrane which has been termed the capsule or operculum of the tonsil; first described by His in 1885. It arises from the anterior pillar and becomes visible at the fifth month of fetal life, and in a typical case extends from the upper posterior portion of the pillar backward and downward until it is finally lost in the tissues at the base of the tongue. **P. ureterica.** See *Bas, Mercier's.* **P. Vateri, P. verticalis duodeni.** See *Ampulla of Vater* (Illus. Dict.)

Plicadentin (*plī-kah-dent'-in*). See *Plicidentine* (Illus Dict).

Plomb (*plum*) [Fr *plomber*, to plug a tooth] A filling for a cavity. **P., Iodoform** (of Mosetig-Moorhof), an antibacillary agent used for filling bone cavities after operations for tuberculosis or osteomyelitis. It consists of iodoform, 40 parts; spermaceti and oil of sesame, each 30 parts The menstruum is sterilized thoroughly by boiling; the finely powdered and sterilized iodoform is added slowly to the mixture and agitated constantly until it cools off, to insure a uniform dissemination of the iodoform throughout the mass, which solidifies at an ordinary temperature. After the cavity is prepared the mixture is heated and in a fluid state is poured into it, when it again becomes firm and fills the cavity like dentists' amalgam in a carious tooth (N. Senn)

Ploration (*plo-ra'-shun*) [*plorare*, to weep]. Lacrimation

Plug. (See Illus Dict.) **P.s, Fungoid, P.s, Traube's.** See *P.s, Dittrich's* (Illus Dict). **P., Imlach's Fat.** See under *Imlach.*

Plugger (*plug'-ur*) [D *plug*, a bung] An instrument for the insertion and impacture of filling materials in cavities in teeth **P., Electric,** an instrument in which an interrupted current magnetizes electromagnets, the armature of which delivers a blow upon the head of dental plugging mallets used to impact gold foil in prepared cavities of teeth.

Plumbagin (*plum-baj'-in*) A peculiar crystallizable principle found in *Plumbago europæa*, L., *P. rosea*, L., and *P., zeylanica*, L.

Plumbago (*plum-bā'-go*) [*plumbum*, lead] A genus of the *Plumbaginæ*, leadwort **P. europæa, la,** is indigenous to Europe The root (radix dentariæ) and acrid juice are vesicant. It is used in toothache, as an application in skin-diseases, and internally as an emetic. It contains ophioxylon and plumbagin. **P. zeylanica,** L., chitrak, chita, of the old-word tropics. The poisonous root is used in China as a sudorific, sialagog, antiperiodic, and vesicant under the name of yen-lai-hung.

Plumbite (*plum'-bīt*). A general term for any compound formed by union of lead oxid with a base.

Plumula. (See Illus Dict) 2 Arnold's name for minute transverse furrows on the roof of the aqueduct of Sylvius.

Pluricordonal (*plu-re-kord'-on-al*) [*plus*, more; *chorda*, a string] Having several processes.

Plurifetation (*plu-re-fe-tā'-shun*) [*plus*, more; *fœtus*, fetus]. The conception of twins, triplets, etc.

Plurimammate (*plu-re-mam'-āt*) [*plus*, more; *mamma*, a breast]. 1. Having several breasts, polymastic. 2. A person or animal having several breasts.

Plurinucleate (*plu-re-nu'-kle-āt*). Polynucleate.

Pluriserial (*plu-re-se'-re-al*). Made up of several series, multiserial.

Plurisy (*plu'-re-se*). Same as *Plethora*.

Plurivalent (*plu-re'-al-ent*). See *Multivalent* (Illus. Dict.).

Pluviograph (*plu'-ve-o-graf*) [*pluvia*, rain; γράφειν, to write] A self-registering rain-gage.

Pluviometer (*plu-ve-om'-et-ur*) [*pluvia*, rain; *metare*, to measure]. A rain-gage.

Pluviometric (*plu-ve o-met'-rik*). Relating to the measurement of rainfalls

Pluviometry (*plu-ve-om'-et-re*). The measurement of rainfall.

Pluvioscope (*plu'-ve-o-skōp*). See *Pluviometer*

Pneumascope (*nu'-mah-skōp*). See *Pneumatoscope*.

Pneumathorax. See *Pneumothorax* (Illus. Dict.)

Pneumatinuria (*nu-mat-in-u'-re-ah*). See *Pneumaturia* (Illus. Dict.).

Pneumatocele (*nu-mat'-o sēl*). 1. See *Aerocele*. 2. See *Pneumonocele* (Illus. Dict.). **P. capitis, P. cranii**. See *Physocephalus* (Illus. Dict.). **P. vaginalis**, one of the tunica vaginalis testes

Pneumatochemic (*nu-mat-o-kem'-ik*). 1. Relating to the chemistry of gases 2. Relating to treatment of pulmonary disease by inhalation of medicated vapors. **P. Apparatus of Priestley**. See *Pneumatic Trough* (Illus. Dict.).

Pneumatogeny (*nu-mat of'-en-e*) [πνεῦμα, breath; γεννᾶν, to produce]. Artificial respiration.

Pneumatograph. See *Pneumograph* (Illus. Dict.).

Pneumatopericardium. See *Pneumopericardium* (Illus. Dict.)

Pneumatoscope (*nu-mat'-o-skōp*) [πνεῦμα, air; σκοπεῖν, to examine] 1 Wintrich's apparatus for measuring the gas in expired air. 2 Gabritschewsky's instrument for internal auscultation of the thorax. 3 An instrument for determining the presence of foreign bodies in the mastoid sinuses. 4 See *Pneumograph* (Illus. Dict.).

Pneumatosis. (See Illus. Dict.) **P. abdominis**, tympanites **P. enterica**, flatulent colic. **P. pericardii**, pneumopericardium.

Pneumin (*nu'-min*). See *Methylene Creosote*.

Pneumoarctia (*nu-mo-ark'-te-ah*) [πνεύμων, lung; *arctare*, to contract]. Contraction of the lungs, pneumonostenosis.

Pneumobacillin (*nu-mo-bas-il'-in*). A toxic extract of pneumobacilli.

Pneumobulbous (*nu-mo-bul'-bus*). Relating to the lung and the oblongata or bulb; applied to asthma.

Pneumochemic. See *Pneumatochemic*.

Pneumochirurgia (*nu-mo-ki-rur'-ge-ah*) [πνεύμων, lung; χειρουργία, surgery]. Surgery of the lungs.

Pneumocholosis. See *Pneumonocholosis* (Illus. Dict.).

Pneumococcergia (*nu-mo-kok-ser'-me-ah*) [*pneumococcus*; αἷμα, blood]. The presence of pneumococci in the blood.

Pneumococcia (*nu-mo-kok'-se-ah*). Generalized infection by pneumococci.

Pneumoectasia. See *Pneumonectasis* (Illus Dict.).

Pneumoedema. See *Pneumonedema* (Illus Dict.).

Pneumoerysipelas (*nu-mo-er-e-sip'-el-as*). Pneumonia associated with erysipelas.

Pneumogalactocele (*nu-mo-gal-ak'-to-sēl*) [πνεῦμα, air; γάλα, milk; κήλη, tumor]. A galactocele containing gas. **P. mastitis aerogenes**, a purulent tumor of the breast giving a tympanic note upon percussion owing to the presence of gas

Pneumohematothorax. See *Pneumohemothorax* (Illus. Dict.).

Pneumohydrometra (*nu-mo-hi-dro-me'-tra*) [πνεῦμα, air; *hydrometra*]. Hydrometra associated with the generation of gas in the uterus from the decomposition of fluid.

Pneumolithiasis. See *Pneumonolithiasis* (Illus. Dict.).

Pneumomassage (*nu-mo-mas-ahzh'*) [πνεῦμα, air; μασσειν, to knead]. A form of double massage for the treatment of chronic catarrhal otitis media, consisting of inflation of air into the drum cavity, by means of a catheter at the same moment that the membrana tympani is drawn outward by rarefaction of the air in the external auditory canal, by an arrangement of rubber ball and tubing worked by the hand.

Pneumomelanosis. See *Pneumonomelanosis* (Illus. Dict.)

Pneumomycosis. (See Illus. Dict.) **P. aspergillina, P., Aspergillar**, a form of pneumomycosis due to the presence of the fungus *Aspergillus fumigatus* **P. mucorina**, that ascribed to species of *Mucor* growing in cavities of the lungs or in the tracheal mucosa

Pneumonia. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn, *Inflammato pectoris acuta, Pleumonia Pulmonia, Pulmonitis*. **P. anginosa**, lobar pneumonia **P, Appendicular**, a form of croupous pneumonia which in its onset closely resembles appendicitis. **P, Asthenic**. See *P., Adynamic* (Illus. Dict.) **P, Buhl's Desquamative**, caseous pneumonia, in which the exudate consists principally of desquamated alveolar epithelium **P, Cotton**, a form of pneumonia occurring among workmen in cotton mills; due to mechanical irritation Cf *Byssinosis*. **P., Desnos'**, "pneumonie pseudopleurétique" See *Disease, Grancher's*. **P., Disseminated**, bronchopneumonia. **P, Edematous**, a form associated with edema in the base of the lungs **P, Ephemeral**, congestion of the lungs **P errans**, that slowly diffusing until the whole lung is involved **P, Ether**, pneumonia following operations in which ether has been employed as an anesthetic. **P. exquisita, P. legitima**, lobar pneumonia **P, Indurative**. See *P., Desquamative*. **P., Inhalation**. See *P., Aspiration* (Illus Dict) **P, Injection**. See *Turbid Pneumonia* (Illus Dict) **P., Intercurrent**, pneumonia complicating other diseases **P., Metastatic**, suppurative pneumonia due to metastasis in pyemia. **P. morbillosa**, pneumonia associated with measles. **P., Nervous**, that in which nervous prostration is a dominant symptom **P. pestifera**, typhoid pneumonia of a virulent type **P., Patchy**, bronchopneumonia. **P., Pleuritic**. See *P., Pleurogenous* (Illus Dict.). **P., Pseudopleuritic**. See *P., Desnos'* **P, Putrid**. See *P., Bilhaut* (Illus Dict.). **P., Ship**, a form of pneumonia which attacks horses on board ships It is regarded as true gangrene of the lungs **P., Sthenic**, that sometimes occurring in persons of robust constitution, characterized by a full pulse. **P., Stoll's**, "bilious pneumonia"; a variety of pneumonia with gastrohepatic symptoms **P., Superficial**, inflammation involving only the part of the lung adjacent to the pleura. **P., Suppurative**. See *P., Purulent* (Illus Dict.). **P., Turbid** See *Turbid Pneumonia* (Illus Dict.). **P. vera**, lobar pneumonia not complicated with other diseases or forms **P., Vesicular**, bronchopneumonia.

Pneumonology. See *Pneumology* (Illus Dict.)

Pneumonopexy (*nu-mon-o-peks'-e*) [πνεύμων, lung; πῆξις, a fixing in]. Fixation of a stump of lung tissue to the thoracic wall in connection with pneumonectomy for gangrene, hernia, or other pulmonary lesion.

Pneumonopleuresis (*nu-mon-o-plu-re'-sis*). See *Pneumonopleuritis* (Illus. Dict.).

Pneumonorrhaphy (*nu-mon-or'-af-e*) [πνεύμων, lung; ῥαφή, a seam]. Suture of lacerations of the lung

Pneumonotyphus. See *Pneumotyphus* (Illus. Dict.).

Pneumopaludism (*nu-mo-pal'-u dism*) [πνεῦμα, breath; *palus*, a marsh] A manifestation of malaria characterized by the impairment of the percussion resonance at one apex, bronchial respiratory murmurs, bronchophony, without râles, friction, or expectoration; the cough occurs only in paroxysms.

Pneumoparalysis. See *Pneumonoparalysis* (Illus Dict.)

Pneumoperitoneum (*nu-mo per-it-on-e' um*) [πνεῦμα, air; *peritoneum*]. The presence of gas in the peritoneal cavity

Pneumophlebitis. See *Pneumonophlebitis* (Illus Dict.)

Pneumoprotein (*nu-mo pro'-te-in*) A protein elaborated by pneumococci.

Pneumoptysis (*nu mo-ti'-sis*) Same as *Pneumonoptysis* and *Hemoptysis* (Illus Dict.)

Pneumopyra (*nu-mo-pi'-rah*) [πνεύμων, lung, πῦρ, fire] Malignant bronchitis.

Pneumorachis, Pneumorrhachis. See *Pneumatorrhachis* (Illus Dict.)

Pneumorrhagia. See *Pneumonorrhagia* (Illus. Dict.).

Pneumothermomassage (*nu-mo-thur mo-mas-ahzh'*) [πνεῦμα, air, θερμη, heat, μασσειν, to knead] The application to the surface of the body of currents of air under varying degrees of pressure and of temperatures, and variously medicated or not

Pneumothorax (See Illus Dict.) See *Sign, Pfuhl's; Wintrich's* (Illus Dict.); *Leyden's* **P., Closed.** See *P. by Occlusion* (Illus Dict.) **P., Loculated,** a rare form in which the air and fluid, if present, are confined by pleural adhesions to a limited space. **P., Open** See *P., Patent* (Illus Dict.)

Pneumotyposis (*nu mo ti-po'-sis*) [πνεύμων, lung; τυπος, type] See *Pneumonia, Bilious* (Illus Dict.).

Pneumouria (*nu mo-u'-re-ah*) See *Pneumaturia* (Illus Dict.)

Pneusimeter (*nu sim'-et-ur*) [πνεῦσις, a breathing; μέτρον, a measure] An apparatus used as a spirometer to measure the vital capacity of the chest in respiration

Pock. (See Illus Dict.) **P.-sowing,** a form of inoculation against smallpox practised by the Chinese as early as 1000 years B C, by introducing into the nasal cavities of young children pledgets of cotton saturated with variolous pus [Park]

Pocket (See Illus Dict.) **P., Anal,** a saccular fold of the rectal mucosa Syn, *Horner's Saccule, Physick's Pocket* **P., Physick's.** See *P., Anal.* **P., Rathke's.** See *Pouch, R's* (Illus. Dict.) **P., Seesel's.** See *Pouch, Seesel's* (Illus Dict.).

Poculent (*po'-ku-lent*) [*poculentus*]. Drinkable, potable.

Podex. (See Illus Dict.) 2. The fundament, anus.

Podocone (*pod'-o-kōn*) [ποῦς, a foot; κῶνος, a cone] The prolongation of the operculum into the interior of the capsule of monophyian rhizopods

Pododynamometer (*pod-o-di-nam-om'-et-ur*) [ποῦς, a foot, *dynamometer*]. An apparatus for testing the strength of the muscles of the feet

Podometer See *Pedometer* (Illus. Dict.).

Podophyllin. (See Illus Dict.) 2. A glucosid contained in the resin of *Podophyllum peltatum*, L

Podophylloresin (*pod-o-fil-o-rez'-in*). See *Podophyllin* (Illus. Dict.).

Podophyllotoxin. (See Illus Dict.) $C_{35}H_{34}O_9 + 2H_2O$, bitter, whitish-yellow lumps or powder; used as a purgative in severe constipation. Dose, ¼–⅛ gr. (0.0054-0.008 gm.)

Pœcilonomy. See *Pecilonomy.*

Pœlé-bark. See *Polé-bark.*

Pœonin (*pe'-o-nin*). See *Corallin* (Illus Dict.).

Poi (*po'-i*) [Hawaiian]. A favorite food in the Sandwich Islands made by pounding the corms of the taro, *Colocasia antiquorum*, Schott, to an adhesive mass and allowing it to ferment.

Poikilonomy. See *Pecilonomy.*

Point. (See Illus. Dict.) **P., Archimedean,** the point in consciousness at which there is first recognition of one's own existence, the supposed point or fulcrum on which to rear the whole structure of philosophy **P., Barker's,** a point on the skull located 1¼ inches above and behind the auricular point. It is the point of election for trephining in cases of abscess of the temporosphenoidal lobe **P.s, Beard-Valleix's.** See *P's, Valleix's* (Illus Dict.) **P., Broca's,** the auricular point, the center of the external auditory meatus **P., Covering,** a name for the corresponding retinal points **P. of Direct Vision,** that place in the monocular field at which forms can be most accurately distinguished. **P., Follicular** (of J Renaut). See *Islands, Langerhans'.* **P., Guéneau-de Mussey's.** See *P., de Mussey's,* under *Signs* **P., Méglin's Palatine,** the point of emergence of the large palatine nerve from the palatomaxillary canal; it constitutes at times one of the painful points in neuralgia of the superior maxillary branch of the trigeminus. **P., Mental.** See under *Craniometric* (Illus Dict.) **P., Monro's,** the point sometimes selected in paracentesis abdominis midway on Monro's line. **P., de Mussey's.** See under *Signs* **P., Nasofrontal,** the nasion **P., Premaxillary.** See *P., Alveolar* (Illus. Dict.). **P., Pressure,** any area on the surface of the body marked by hyperesthesia **P., Scapular,** a pressure-point at the lower angle of the scapula usually observed in cases of neuralgia of the brachial plexus. **P., Spasmogenic.** See *Zone, Hysterogenic* (Illus Dict.) **P., Spinous,** a sensitive point over a spinous process. **P., Subtemporal,** Topinard's name for the point at which the sphenotemporal suture is crossed by the infratemporal crest **P. of Sylvius,** a point on the equatorial ophryon inion line located $\frac{1}{10}$ posterior to the ophryon Syn, *Punctum sylvii* **P., Temporal,** a painful point in neuralgia over the auriculotemporal nerve **P., Vogt's,** the point selected by Vogt for trephining in cases of traumatic meningeal hemorrhage It is found at the intersection of a horizontal line two fingers' breadths above the zygomatic arch, and of a vertical line a thumb's breadth behind the ascending sphenofrontal process of the zygoma **P., Voillemier's,** a point on the linea alba 6 to 7 cm below a line drawn between the two anterior superior spines of the ilium, suprapubic puncture of the bladder is made at this point in fat or edematous subjects **P.s, Ziemssen's Motor,** points of election in electrization of muscles; they correspond to the places of entrance of the motor nerves into the muscles **P., Zygomaxillary,** v. Török's name for the lowest point on the zygomaxillary suture **P., Zygoorbital,** the highest point on the zygomaxillary suture

Poison. (See Illus. Dict.) **P., Acrid.** See *P., Irritant* (Illus. Dict.) **P., Acronarcotic,** one that is irritating to the part to which it is applied but acts on the brain or myelon or both **P.s, Cellular,** cytotoxins. **P., Putrescent, P., Septic,** a venom or virus. **P., Sausage.** See *Allantotoxicon* (Illus. Dict.) and *Botulismotoxin.* **P., Vascular,** one which acts by augmenting or decreasing the blood-pressure in the vessels.

Poisoning. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. The condition brought about by a poison. **P., Crowd.** See *Ochlesis* (Illus. Dict.).

Poke (*pōk*). 1. See *Phytolacca.* 2. **Scrofula.** 3. The

swimming bladder of fish. **P., Indian,** *Veratrum viride.*

Polariscopist (*po-lar-is'-ko-pist*). An adept in the use of the polariscope.

Polé-bark. The bark of *Alstonia spectabilis*, R Br., used as a stomachic

Poleozone (*po le'-o-zon*) A bactericide said to be obtained from potassium chlorate by action of sulfuric acid.

Poliomyelitis. (See Illus Dict.) **P. anterior progressiva longissima.** Synonym of *Atrophy, Progressive Muscular.* **P. anterior subacuta et chronica** [Erb] See *Paralysis, Subacute Atrophic Spinal*

Poliosis. (See Illus. Dict) Syn , *Achromatosis congenitalis* **P. circumscripta,** vitiligo, or partial albinism

Politobiotherapy (*pol-it-o-bi-o-ther'-ap-e*) [πολιτης, citizen, βιος, life; θεραπεια, therapy] The medical and sanitary supervision of citizens

Politzer's Luminous Cone. A brightly illuminated area in the shape of an isosceles triangle which has its base near the lower circumference and its apex at the umbo of the membrana tympani **P.'s Test.** See under *Signs*

Pollicar (*pol' ik-ar*) [*pollex*, the thumb]. Relating to the thumb, pollical.

Pollodic (*pol-od'-ik*) [πολλοι, many; οδος, a way]. Panodic, applied by Marshall Hall to nervous force proceeding from one point to any other point of the spinal nervous system.

Polonium (*pol-o'-ne-um*) [*Poland*, country of the discoverers]. A radioactive element isolated by M. and Mme. Curie from pitchblende in 1898

Poltfoot (*polt'-fut*). Club foot

Polus (*po'-lus*) See *Pole* (Illus Dict) 2. The **patella. P. temporalis,** Thane's term for the starting-point of the boundary-line of the temporal lobe of the brain, 20 mm. above the arcus zygomaticus and 15 mm. behind the processus marginalis (the external angular process).

Polyacid (*pol-e-as'-id*) [πολυς, many, *acid*]. Applied to a base or basic radicle capable of saturating several molecules of the acid radicle.

Polyadenitis. (See Illus Dict) **P., Malignant,** bubonic plague

Polyalcoholism *pol-e-al'-ko-hol-izm*). Poisoning by a mixture of alcohols

Polyanemia (*pol-e-an-e' me-ah*) [πολυς, much; ανεμια, want of blood]. Excessive anemia.

Polyarthritis. (See Illus Dict.) **P. anginosa,** articular rheumatism with angina. **P. deformans.** See *Arthritis deformans* (Illus Dict) **P. scarlatinosa,** that occurring in the desquamative stage of scarlet fever and of short duration. Syn., *Synovitis scarlatinosa.* **P., Vertebral,** inflammation of the intervertebral discs without caries of the bones of the vertebras.

Polyatomicity (*pol-e-at om-is'-it-e*). The capacity to combine with more than two atoms of a univalent element Syn., *Multivalency*

Polyaxon. (See Illus Dict.) 2. A neuron having more than two axons.

Polybaphia (*pol-e-baf'-fe-ah*) [πολυς, many; βαφη, dye]. The condition of being many colored. Cf. *Pleiochromia*

Polycardia (*pol-e-kar'-de ah*). See *Tachycardia* (Illus. Dict.).

Polychroma (*pol-e-kro'-mah*) [πολυς, many; χρωμα, color]. See *Esculin* (Illus Dict).

Polychromatophil, Polychromatophile (*pol-e-kromat'-o-fil, -fil*) [πολυς, many; χρωμα, color; φιλειν, to love]. 1 An erythrocyte which has lost its affinity for acid stain and which with mixtures of acid and basic dyes is stained atypically by either or both elements. 2. See *Polychromatophilia.*

Polychromatophilia (*pol-e-kro-mat-o-fil'-e-ah*). The presence in the blood of polychromatophils.

Polychromatophilic (*pol-e-kro-mat-o-fil'-ik*). Exhibiting no special affinity for acid or basic dyes.

Polychromemia, Polychromæmia (*pol e-kro-me'-me-ah*) [πολυς, many; χρωμα, color; αιμα, blood] The increase in coloring-matter in the blood as a sequel of polycythemia.

Polychromin (*pol e-kro'-min*) [πολυς, many, χρωμα, color] See *Aureolin.*

Polychylic (*pol-e-ki'-lik*) [πολυς, much; χυλος, juice]. Relating to an excess of chyle

Polyclonia (*pol-e-klo'-ne-ah*) [πολυς, many, κλονος, commotion] An affection said to be distinct from tic and chorea but marked by clonic spasms

Polycrotism (*pol-e-kro'-tizm*) [πολυς, many, κροτος, pulse] Condition of a pulse having more than one secondary rhythm to each heart beat.

Polycythemia (See Illus Dict) **P. cyanotica,** Osler's disease, polycythemia associated with chronic cyanosis, [illegible] of the spleen, and constipation without [illegible] of the heart, lungs, or kidneys and with no emphysema

Polydactylia (*pol e-dak'-til'-e ah*) See *Polydactylism* (Illus. Dict)

Polyestrous, Polyæstrus (*pol e-es'-trus*) [πολυς, many, οιστρος, the gad-fly, hence vehement desire] Heape's term for such females as have a continuous series of short periods of sexual rest The human female exhibits a series of oestrous cycles—proestrum, estrus, metestrum, and diestrum—in succession

Polyformin (*pol-e-for'-min*) An antiseptic compound obtained by [illegible] in aqueous formic aldehyd and adding an excess of ammonia; it is an insoluble, odorless, amorphous, yellow-brown powder used as iodoform **P, Soluble,** $(C_6H_4(OH_2)_2—(CH_2)_6N_4$, diresorcin hexamethylenetetramin, a combination of two molecules of resorcin with one molecule of hexamethylenetetramin (urotropin), white crystals, very soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether, benzol, and oils It is used internally as an antiferment; externally in skin diseases

Polygonia (*pol-e-go'-ne ah*) [πολυς, many; γωνια, an angle] The condition of having many angles

Polyhedral (*pol-e-he'-dral*) [πολυς, many; εδρα, a seat, a base] Having many surfaces

Polyhidria (*pol-e-hi'-dre ah*) See *Polyhidrosis* (Illus. Dict.)

Polyhygroma (*pol-e-hi-gro'-mah*) See *Polygroma* (Illus. Dict.)

Polyhyperemia, Polyhyperæmia (*pol e-hi-pur-e'-me-ah*). See *Polycythemia* or *Plethora* (Illus Dict).

Polylalia (*pol-e-la' le-ah*) [πολυς, many; λαλειν, to speak] Mimicking

Polyleptic (*pol-e-lep' tik*) [πολυς, many; λαμβανειν, to seize] Characterized by numerous remissions and exacerbations

Polymenia (*pol-e-me' ne-ah*) [πολυς, much, μηνες, months] Menorrhagia.

Polymeria. (See Illus. Dict) **P. promiscua translativa,** transposition of viscera.

Polymeric. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Applied to muscles which are derived from two or more myotomes.

Polymerismic (*pol-e-mer-is'-mik*). Relating to polymerism.

Polymorphonuclear (*pol-e-mor-fo-nu'-kle-ar*). Applied to polynuclear leukocytes which have nuclei exceedingly irregular in form, being twisted or knotted or presenting the appearance of being divided into dis-

tinct portions, though in reality a thin lamina of nuclear substance unites them.

Polymyoclonus (*pol-e-mi-o-klo'-nus*) [πολύς many; μῦς, muscle · κλόνος, commotion]. See *Paramyoclonus* (Illus. Dict.).

Polynesic (*pol-e-ne'-sik*) [πολυς, many; νῆσος, island]. Occurring in several foci; *e. g.*, polynesic sclerosis.

Polyneurotic (*pol-e-nu-rot'-ik*) [πολυς, many; νεῦρον, nerve]. See *Polyneuric* (Illus. Dict.).

Polynuclearneutrophilic (*pol-e-nu-kle-ar-nu-tro-fil'-ik*). Relating to polynuclear leukocytes which are readily stainable with neutral dyes

Polynucleosis (*pol-e-nu-kle-o'-sis*) [πολύς, many; *nucleus*] The condition of having many polynuclear cells in the blood or in a pathologic exudate

Polynychia (*pol-e-nik'-e-ah*) See *Polyonychia* (Illus. Dict.)

Polyops (*pol'-e-ops*) [πολυς many, ὄψ, the eye] A monster with two bodies and a head furnished with two pairs of eyes (Geoffroy Sainte Hilaire)

Polyp. (See Illus Dict.) **P, Hoffmann's**, papillary hypertrophy of the nasal mucous membrane presenting the appearance of a papilloma

Polyplasmia (*pol-e-plaz'-me-ah*) [πολυς, much; πλασμα, plasm]. Extreme fluidity of the blood

Polypodium (*pol-e-po'-de-um*) [πολυς, many, ποῦς, foot] A genus of ferns several species of which are asserted to have medical properties **P. aureum** is a species of the West Indies, the rhizome is used as a styptic **P. calaguala**, Lechl (**P sporadolepis**, Kze.), the true calaguala, a species of Mexico and Peru, has a high reputation as a solvent and diaphoretic See under *Calaguala* **P. quercifolium**, L., is indigenous to the East Indies, where the juice of the rhizome is used in inflammation of the eyes and in gonorrhea. The rhizome is used in malaria and as a tonic **P. vulgare**, L., common on the rocks in both Europe and America, has been used as an expectorant in chronic catarrh and asthma Dose, 1–8 drams

Polyporus. (See Illus Dict.) **P. fomentarius**, L., a European species found growing on trees, especially on the beech The soft spore-bearing tissue serves as tinder and for arresting hemorrhage Syn., *Astringent agaric, Surgeon's agaric, Fungus · · · cus chirurgorum* **P. igniarius**, . , species found growing on trees, especially upon the willow and oak It affords tinder and is used in arresting hemorrhage. Syn, *Astringent agaric, Surgeon's agaric, Fungus igniarius, Agaricus chirurgorum* **P officina**is, Vill, a variable and irregular species, growing on the larch, particularly upon *Larix sibirica*, Led of northern Russia and Siberia, and also found in Idaho and Montana. It is used in night sweats of tuberculosis. Dose fld ext, 1–15 ♏ (0 06–0 9 c c.) It yields agaricin, laricin, and fungin. Syn., *Larch agaric, Purging agaric, White agaric.*

Polyposis. (See Illus Dict.) **2.** The condition of being affected with polypi **P. ventriculi**, a phicate, warty condition of the gastric mucosa associated with hypertrophy and catarrh. Fr., *Etat mamelonné.*

Polypragmasia (*pol-e-prag-ma'-se-ah*) [πολυπραγμονεῖν, to be a busybody] Meddlesomeness in practice.

Polyprotodont (*pol-e-pro'-to-dont*) [πολυς, many; πρῶτος, first; ὀδούς, tooth] Applied to animals having more than six incisors in the upper jaw.

Polypsychism (*pol-e-si'-kizm*) [πολύς, many; ψυχή, mind] The psychic aspect of polyzoism.

Polyptrite. See *Polypotrite* (Illus Dict.).

Polyradicular (*pol-e rad-ik'-u-lar*) [πολύς, many; *radix*, a root]. Applied to teeth having more than two roots.

Polysarcia. (See Illus. Dict.) **P. adultorum**, excessive development of soft tissues in adults. Syn., *Acmeopolysarcia.*

Polyserositis (*pol-e-se-ro-si'-tis*). See *Polyorrhomenitis* (Illus. Dict.).

Polysinuitis, Polysinusitis (*pol-e-sin-u i' tis, si'-tis*). Simultaneous inflammation of several sinuses

Polysolvol (*pol-e-sol'-vol*). A thick, clear, yellow liquid which has the property of dissolving large quantities of phenol, menthol, salicylic acid, etc. It is obtained by treating castor oil successively with strong sulfuric acid and sodium chlorid and neutralizing the sulforicinic acid obtained with sodium hydrate. Syn, *Solvin sodium* or *Ammonium sulforicinate.*

Polysomus (*pol-e-so'-mus*) [πολύς, many; σῶμα, body]. A monster fetus having one head and several bodies.

Polysthenic (*pol-e-sthen'-ik*) [πολυς, much; σθένος, strength] Excessively strong

Polystichalbin (*pol-e-stik-al'-bin*). $C_{72}H_{76}O_9$. A body extracted by Poulsson from the rhizome of *Aspidium spinulosum*, Sw., insoluble in water, freely soluble in hot alcohol Syn, *White polystichic acid.*

Polystichin (*pol-e'-stik-in*) [πολυς, many; στιχος, a row]. $C_{72}H_{74}O_9$. A body extracted by Poulsson from the rhizome of the fern *Aspidium* (*Polystichum*) *spinulosum*, Sw It is insoluble in water, freely soluble in hot alcohol

Polystichinin (*pol-e stik'-in-in*). $C_{18}H_{22}O_8$. A body isolated from the rhizome of *Aspidium spinulosum*, Sw., by Poulsson, insoluble in water, more or less readily soluble in ether, chloroform, and acetone

Polystichocitrin (*pol e-stik o-sit'-rin*) $C_{15}H_{22}O_9$ A constituent of the rhizome of *Aspidium spinulosum*, Sw., found by Poulsson; insoluble in water, freely soluble in hot alcohol.

Polystichoflavin (*pol-e-stik-o-fla'-vin*) $C_{14}H_{30}O_{11}$ A constituent of the rhizome of *Aspidium spinulosum*, Sw, found by Poulsson. It is insoluble in water, freely soluble in hot alcohol Syn., *Yellow polystichic acid*

Polytrichum (*pol-it'-rik um*) [πολύς, many; θρίξ, hair] A genus of mosses, hair moss **P. juniperinum**, Hedw., hair-cap moss, a species indigenous to the United States and Europe, is a powerful diuretic Dose fld ext, 20–60 ♏ (1 2–3 7 c.c.).

Polyuria. (See Illus Dict.) **P. spastica**, intermittent polyuria with hysteric symptoms accompanying convulsions

Polyzoism (*pol e-zo' izm*) [πολύς, many; ζῶον, animal] The property in a complex organism of being composed of minor and quasi-independent organisms (like the *Polyzoa*). Syn., *Colonial ·stitu · ·, Polypsychism*

Pomelo (*pom'-el-o*) [East Indian]. The grape fruit

Pommelfoot (*pum'-el-fut*). Club-foot

Pommel-joint (*pum'-el joint*). Condyloid joint.

Ponfick's Shadows or Shadow Corpuscles. See *Achromacyte.*

Ponogene (*pon'-o-jen*) [πόνος, work; γενᾶν, to produce] Waste-matter of the nervous system

Ponogenic (*pon-o-jen'-ik*) Relating to ponogene.

P. Toxins. See under *Toxin*

Ponograph (*pon'-o-graf*) [πονος, pain; γράφειν, to write] An apparatus for determining and registering sensitiveness to pain.

Pons (See Illus Dict.) **2** The pons varolii., **P. basilaris**, the basilar process of the occipital bone **P. sylvii**, the quadrigeminum **P. zygomaticus**, the zygoma.

Ponticinerea (*pon-te-sin-e'-re-ah*) The cinerea of the pons; the pontile nuclei.

Ponticulus. (See Illus Dict.) Syn., *Propons.* **P. promontorii**, a faint bony ridge on the inner wall of

the tympanic cavity extending from the pyramid to the promontory and below the foramen ovale.

Pontirhaphe (*pon-te-raf'-e*) [*pons*, a bridge; *ῥάφη*, a seam]. Wilder's name for the mesial basal groove of the pons.

Populus. (See Illus Dict.) A genus of shrubs and trees of the order *Salicineæ*. **P. monilifera**, Ait, cotton-wood, of the United States, is said to be a powerful antiperiodic, the wood and the bark of the root are used

Porcelain (See Illus Dict.) **P, Réaumur's**, devitrified glass, made by heating glass, containing little alkaline silicate, to fusing point and then cooling slowly. It is partially crystallized and may be made transparent by refusion.

Porcellaneous, Porcellanous (*por-sel-a'-ne-us, por-sel'-an-us*). Relating to or having the appearance of porcelain, applied to a condition of the skin in fever

Porcosan (*por'ko-san*) A remedy for hog erysipelas prepared from weakened cultures of *Bacillus erysipelatos suis*, Koch.

Porencephalitis (*por-en-sef-al-i'-tis*) [*πόρος*, pore; *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain]. Encephalitis with a tendency to the formation of cavities.

Pornotherapy (*por-no-ther'-ap-e*) [*πόρνη*, a prostitute; *θεραπεια*, therapy]. The medical supervision of prostitutes as related to public hygiene.

Porogamy (*po-rog'-am-e*) [*πορος*, a pore; *γάμος*, a marriage] A term proposed by Treub for the usual process of pollination in which the pollen tube reaches the embryo-sac by the usual route of the micropyl. Cf. *Chalazogomy*; *Mesogomy*.

Porphyreus (*por-fir'-e-us*) [*πορφύρα*, purple] In biology showing spots of purple upon a ground of another hue

Porphyrin. (See Illus Dict.) $C_{21}H_{25}N_3O_2$ (Hesse) A white substance, giving a blue fluorescence in acid solutions melting at 97° C, obtained from *Alstonia constricta*, F v. Mul It is antipyretic.

Porphyuria (*por-fe-u'-re-ah*). See *Porphyruria* (Illus Dict)

Porriginous (*por-ij'-in-us*) Relating to porrigo, scurfy.

Posadas-Bobrow's Operation. See under *Operation*.

Posadas, Protozoic Disease of. See *Dermatitis Blastomycetic*.

Position. (See Illus. Dict.) **P., Bonnet's**, the position assumed by the thigh in coxitis; flexion, abduction, and outward rotation. **P, Duncan's** See under *Placenta* **P., Fowler's**, that obtained by elevating the foot of the bed 24 to 30 inches **P., High Pelvic.** See *Posture, Trendelenburg's* (Illus. Dict) **P., Schultze's.** See under *Placenta*. **P., Walcher's**, a dorsal posture with the hips at the edge of the table and lower extremities hanging.

Positivity (*poz-it-iv'-it-e*) The condition of a body which exhibits positive electricity

Positor (*poz'-it-or*) [*ponere*, to place] See *Repositor* (Illus. Dict *f*).

Posologic. (See Illus. Dict.) **P., Table**, a dosage table.

Postaccessual (*post-ak-sesh'-u-al*) [*post*, after; *accesso*, a paroxysm]. Occurring after a paroxysm.

Postdiphtheric (*post-dif-ther'-ik*) Following an attack of diphtheria

Posteroexternal (*post-e-ro-eks-tur'-nal*). Ectad of a posterior aspect.

Posterointernal (*post-e-ro-in-tur'-nal*). Entad of a posterior aspect

Posteromedian (*post-e-ro-me'-de-an*). Located in the middle of a posterior aspect.

Posthoplasty. See *Posthoplasty* (Illus. Dict.).

Posthypnotic (*post-hip-not'-ik*) Applied to a suggestion given during a hypnotic trance but intended to operate after the trance has ceased

Postischial (*post-is'-ke-al*) Dorsad of the ischium

Postotic (*post-o'-tik*) [*post*, after, *οὖς*, ear] Behind the auditory vesicle

Postpneumonic (*post-nu-mon'-ik*) Following pneumonia

Postponent (*post-po'-nent*) [*post*, after, *ponere*, to place] Delayed in recurrence

Postpyramids (*post-pir'-am-ids*) The posterior pyramids.

Postscarlatinal (*post-skar-lat-i'-nal*) Occurring after scarlatina.

Posttarsal (*post-tar'-sal*) Located behind the tarsus

Posttyphoid (*post-ti'-foid*). Following typhoid

Postulate (*pos'-tu-lat*) [*postulare*, to demand] A self-evident proposition **P s, Koch's.** See *Law, Koch's*

Postvaccinal (*post-vak'-sin-nal*) Following vaccination.

Postvelum (*post-ve'-lum*) [*post*, after, *velum*, a veil]. See *Velos*

Potain's Method for indicating the size of the heart The greatest height of the cardiac area is multiplied by the greatest breadth, and the product by an empiric coefficient, 0 83, the result in square centimeters is approximate if the figure obtained does not deviate far from the usual outlines

Potamophobia (*pot-am-of-o'-be-ah*) [*ποταμός*, river, *φόβος*, fear] The morbid fear of rivers, lakes, and other large sheets of water

Potash (See Illus Dict) **P, Alum**, aluminium and potassium sulfate **P, Aqueous, P., Solution of.** See *Potassæ liquor* (Illus Dict) **P -blue.** See *Potassium blue* (Illus Dict) **P., Caustic**, potassium hydrate or potassium hydroxid **P., Red Prussiate of** See *Potassium Ferricyanid* (Illus Dict) **P., Yellow Prussiate of.** See *Potassium Ferrocyanid* (Illus Dict)

Potassa (See Illus Dict) **P, Sulfurated**, a hard, brittle, brown substance with alkaline, bitter taste obtained by fusing together potassium carbonate and sublimated sulfur. It is alterative and emetic. Used internally in gout and scrofula Dose, 2–10 gr. (0 13–0 65 gm) Externally in parasitic skin diseases.

Potassioantimonic (*po-tas-e-o an-ti-mon'-nik*). Containing potassium and antimony

Potassiobarytic (*po-tas-e-o bar-it'-ik*) Containing potassium and barium

Potassiocupric (*po-tas-e-o ku'-prik*). Containing copper and potassium

Potassium (See Illus Dict) **P. and Aluminium Salicylate**, a crystalline reaction-product of aluminium salicylate and potassium acetate; soluble in water and used as an antiseptic and in rheumatism **P. and Ammonium Tartrate**, $NH_4 . KC_4H_4O_6$, transparent crystals, soluble in water, obtained from cream of tartar with ammonium carbonate. It is used as a cathartic **P.-amylxanthogenate**, $K(C_5H_{11})CS_2O$, yellow scales, soluble in water, used as an antiparasitic. **P. Antimonate**, $K_2H_2Sb_2O_7 + 6H_2O$, small crystalline granules soluble in water. Syn., *White oxid of antimony, Diaphoretic antimony.* **P. Arsenate**, K_2HAsO_4, extremely poisonous crystals, soluble in water; used as an antiperiodic and alterative. Dose, $\frac{1}{30}$–$\frac{1}{10}$ gr (0.003–0.006 gm.). Max. dose, $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. (0 006 gm.) single; ½ gr (0 022 gm) daily. **P. Aurobromid**, $AuBr_3KBr + 2H_2O$, purple crystals soluble in water or alcohol, with a red-brown color; antiseptic. Subcutaneous dose, 0.008–0 012 gm. **P. Benzoate**, $KC_7H_5O_2 + 3H_2O$, white crystalline effer-

vescent masses, soluble in water and alcohol. Dose, 5–20 gr. (0.32–1.3 gm.). **P. Bicarbonate.** (See Illus. Dict.) It is highly recommended in influenza and to abort colds. Dose, 30 gr every 4 hours. **P. Binoxalate,** $KHC_2O_4 + H_2O$, white prisms, soluble in water. In dilute solution used as a drink. Dose, ⅛–1½ gr. (0.008–0.1 gm.). Syn., *Acid potassium oxalate, Sal acetosella, Salt of sorrel, Essential salt of lemons, Oxalium.* **P. Bisulfate,** $KHSO_4$, colorless plates soluble in water, aperient and tonic. Dose, 60–120 gr. (4–8 gm.). Syn., *Acid potassium sulfate, Potassium hydrogen sulfate.* **P. Bisulfite,** $KHSO_3$, white acicular crystals, soluble in water; antiseptic. Dose, 5–30 gr. (0.32–2 gm.). Syn., *P. hydrogen sulfite.* **P. Borosulfate,** $SO_2 \cdot OBO \cdot OK$, colorless, odorless, vitreous masses of faint, harsh, acidulous taste, soluble in water, an internal and external antiseptic. Dose, 0.3–0.6 gm., 5 or 6 times daily. Syn., *Boreol.* **P. Camphorate,** $K_2C_{10}H_{14}O_4$, white, antiseptic crystals, soluble in water, used in night-sweats of tuberculosis, [illegible]. Dose, 10–30 gr. (0.65–2 gm.). **P. Chromate,** $K_2(_{10}H_{12}O_5 + 2H_2O$, white powder or crystals, soluble in water, used subcutaneously in attenuated solution in tuberculosis. **P. Carbolate,** C_6H_5OK, white, antiseptic crystals, soluble in water, used in diarrhea and dysentery. Dose, 1–5 gr. (0.065–0.32 gm.). **P. Citrate, Effervescent,** a white powder, soluble in water with effervescence, consisting of a mixture of citric acid, potassium bicarbonate, and sugar, used as a refrigerant and diaphoretic. Dose, 30–90 gr. (2–6 gm.). **P. Creosote Sulfonate,** it is used in tuberculosis. Dose, 5 to 20 gr. **P.-diiodoparaphenol-sulfonate.** See *P. Sozoiodolate.* **P.-diiodoresorcinmonosulfate.** See *Picrol.* **P. Dithiocarbonate,** K_2COS_2, an orange-red, crystalline powder, soluble in water, used externally on skin-diseases, eczema, 5%–10% ointment, psoriasis, 20% ointment. **P. Dithionate.** See *P. Hyposulfate.* **P.-ethyldithiocarbonate, P.-ethylxanthogenate.** See *P. Xanthogenate.* **P. Fluoresceinate,** $K_2C_{20}H_{10}O_5$, the potassium salt of fluorescein, a yellowish red powder soluble in water. It is used to detect corneal ulcerations. **P.-glycerino-phosphate,** $K_2PO_4C_3H_5(OH) + H_2O$, a white, vitreous mass, very soluble in water, a nerve tonic. Inj., 3–4 gr. (0.2–0.25 gm.) daily in water containing sodium chlorid. **P.-guaiacol Sulfonate,** a fine, white powder, soluble in water, containing 60% of guaiacol. Dose, 5–15 gr. (0.97 to 0.32 gm.). Syn., *Thiocol.* **P. Hydroxid.** See *P. hydras.* (Illus. Dict.). **P. Hypophosphite,** KPH_2O_2, white, granular powder or opaque crystals, soluble in water or alcohol, it explodes with violence on trituration or on heating with any oxidizer, used as a nerve stimulant. Dose, 10–30 gr. (0.65–2 gm.). **P.-indigodisulfonate,** $K_2C_{16}H_8N_2O_2(SO_3)_2$, dark-blue powder soluble in water. Syn., *P. Sulfindigotate, P. Indigosulfate.* **P. Iodid.** (See Illus. Dict.) Recommended in lobar pneumonia. Dose, 10–15 gr. increased by 5 or 10 gr. every 2 or 3 hours. **P. and Magnesium Chlorid,** a milk-white or pink-colored mineral found in Stassfurt, Prussia; it is a double magnesium and potassium chlorid associated with rock salt. It is very extensively employed in the preparation of potassium salts. **P. Nitrate with P. Sulfate,** a mixture of 80% of potassium nitrate with 20% of potassium sulfate, soluble in water; antiseptic and diuretic. **P. Nitrite,** KNO_2, white, amorphous sticks soluble in water; used in asthma, epilepsy, etc. Dose, ¼–2 gr. (0.016–0.13 gm.) several times daily. **P. Nitroprussiate,** $K_3F_2 \cdot NO \cdot (CN)_5 + 2H_2O$, garnet-red crystals, soluble in water and alcohol, used as a test for albumin in urine. **P. Oleate,** a detergent and emollient containing $KC_{18}H_{33}O_2$. **P. Osmate.** See *P. Perosmate.* **P. Oxalate,** $K_2C_2O_4 + H_2O$, colorless crystals, soluble in water, used in the treatment of phlegmonous inflammations in injections of 1% aqueous solution into the tissues surrounding the focus of the disease. **P.-oxyquinolin Sulfate.** See *Chinosol.* **P. Percarbonate,** $K_2C_2O_6$, first obtained by A. v. Hansen by the electrolysis of potash solutions. It is a colorless powder which slowly decomposes under the action of water. It is recommended as a substitute for hydrogen peroxid in analytic chemistry for demonstrating vanadium, titanium, etc., and for the oxidation of ferrous into ferric salts. Syn., *Antihypo.* **P. Perchlorate,** $KClO_4$, white crystals, slightly soluble in water; used as an antipyretic, antiperiodic, sedative, and diuretic. Dose, 5–15 gr. (0.32–1 gm.). Syn., *Hyperchlorate of Potassium.* **P. Permanganate.** (See Illus. Dict.) It is highly recommended in saturated solution for burns. **P. Perosmate,** $K_2OsO_4 + 2H_2O$, violet crystals used as an alterative and sedative in epilepsy, goiter, etc. Dose, ⅛–¼ gr. (0.004–0.16 gm.). Syn., *Potassium osmate.* **P. Persulfate,** used for removing traces of the thiosulfate from photographic plates. **P. Phosphate, Dibasic,** K_2HPO_4, an amorphous, white powder, soluble in water, used as an alterative. Dose, 10–30 gr. (0.65–1.2 gm.). Syn., *Dipotassium orthophosphate.* **P. Rhodanid.** See *P. Sulfocyanate.* **P. Salicylate,** $KC_7H_5O_3$, a white powder, soluble in water or alcohol; antipyretic, analgesic, antirheumatic. Dose, 6–15 gr. (0.4–1 gm.). **P. Salicylite,** $KC_7H_5O_2 + H_2O$, yellow powder, soluble in water or alcohol, antirheumatic. Dose, 3–15 gr. (0.2–1 gm.). Syn., *Potassium-salicylaldehyd.* **P. Silicate,** K_2SiO_3 (approximately), used in making fixed dressings for fractures. Syn., *Soluble glass, Water-glass.* **P. Silicate, Liquid.** See under *Solution.* **P. and Sodium Borotartrate,** white, deliquescent powder or granules, soluble in water, consisting of 71.5% of potassium bitartrate and 28.5% of borax. It is used as a cathartic and antiseptic. Dose, 60–240 gr. (15–30 gm.). **P. Sozoiodolate,** $KHC_6H_2I_2OSO_3$, a white crystalline powder obtained from phenolparasulfonic acid in an aqueous hydrochloric acid solution by action of a solution of potassium iodid and potassium iodate. It contains 58.8% of iodin, 20% of phenol, and 7% of sulfur, soluble in hot water, melts at 120° C. It is bactericidal and is used externally in 3% ointment. Syn., *P.-diiodoparaphenol-sulfonate, P. sozoiodol.* **P. Succinate.** (See Illus. Dict.) $K_2C_4H_4O_4$; used in delirium tremens. Dose, 5–10 gr. (0.32–0.65 gm.). **P. Sulfindigotate.** See *P. Indigodisulfonate.* **P. Sulfite,** $K_2SO_3 + 2H_2O$, white, opaque crystals or white powder slightly soluble in water or alcohol; it is antiseptic and laxative and used in acid fermentation of the stomach. Dose, 15–60 gr. (1–4 gm.). **P. Sulfobenzoate,** $KC_7H_5SO_5 + 5H_2O$, clear crystals, soluble in water or alcohol, used as a wash, 4%–5% solution on skin-diseases. **P. Sulfocarbolate,** $KC_6H_5SO_4 + H_2O$, white crystals, soluble in water or alcohol, melts at 400° C. It is antiparasitic, germicidal, and antiseptic. **P. Sulfocarbonate,** K_2CS_3, yellow crystals, soluble in water, used in baths for skin-diseases. **P. Sulfocyanate,** KCNS, colorless needles, soluble in water or alcohol; sedative, antispasmodic, and anodyne. Dose, ¾–3 gr. (0.05–0.2 gm.). **Max. dose, 4½ gr. (0.3 gm.) single; 24 gr. (1.5 gm.) daily.** Syn., *P. rhodanid; P. sulfocyanid; P. thiocyanate.* **P. Sulfophenate.** See *P. Sulfocarbolate.* **P. Valerianate,** $KC_5H_9O_2$, an amorphous mass, soluble in water, used as a stimulant in low fevers, hysteria, etc. Dose, 2–5 gr. (0.13–0.32 gm.) several times

daily. **P. Xanthate, P. Xanthogenate,** $KC_3H_5S_2O$, light-yellow crystals, soluble in water or alcohol, obtained from carbon disulfid by action of an alcoholic solution of potassium hydrate. It is used as an insecticide. Syn, *P. ethyldithiocarbonate; P. ethylxanthogenate*

Potentia (*po-ten'-she-ah*) [L.] Power, potency, ability, faculty **P. coeundi,** capacity for copulation. **P. generandi,** procreance **P. irritans,** a stimulus **P. sexualis,** it resides in the lumbar center of the spinal cord [Hollander.]

Potentiation. See *Potentization.*

Potentization (*po-tent-i-za'-shun*) In homeopathy, the rendering of drugs potent by attenuation, dynamization, etc.

Potentize (*po'-tent-iz*) [*posse,* to be able] To render potent, in homeopathy, applied to drugs

Potentor (*po-ten'-tor*) [*potentia,* power] A device for the mechanical treatment of male impotence due to lack of penile erectility

Potex (*po'-teks*) [L.] The anus, podex.

Potocytosis (*po-to-si-to'-sis*) [πίνειν, to drink, κύτος, cell]. S. J. Meltzer's term for the ability of cells to drink solutions.

Pott's Puffy Swelling or **Tumor.** See under *Tumor* (Illus Dict.).

Pouch. (See Illus Dict.) **P., Broca's,** a pear-shaped sac lying in the tissues of the labia majora; it is analogous in structure to the dartos, but contains no muscular fibers **P., Pressure,** a bulge in the wall of the esophagus due to a weakened condition **P., Prussak's.** See *Prussak's Space* (Illus Dict.). **P.s, Tracheal,** a rare condition described by Virchow, arising from the posterior wall of the trachea and extending latterly and upward, may present above the clavicle and reach below and behind the thyroid, thus resembling goiter. **P., Vitelline,** the umbilical vesicle. **P., Weber's,** the prostatic vesicle. **P., Winslow's,** the lesser omentum

Pounce (*powns'*) 1 The pulverized resin of *Juniperus communis.* 2 Pumice stone.

Pourd Milk. Colostrum

Pousse (*pus*) [Fr.]. See *Asthma of Solipeds*

Poussée (*pus'-a*) [Fr.]. A peculiar cutaneous reaction, at times an actual dermatitis, which often results about the tenth day after beginning the baths of Loëche-les-Bains.

Poverty. (See Illus. Dict.) **P.-line,** the minimum of physical existence with no allowance for a single item except the primitive animal demands for food, shelter, heat, light, and clothing

Powder. (See Illus. Dict.) **P., Arsenical, of Côme.** See *Frère Côme, Arsenical Paste of* (Illus Dict.). **P., Arsenical, of Justamond,** a caustic consisting of antimony sulfid, 16 parts; arsenous acid, 1 part, fused and powdered when cold and mixed with 5 parts of opium. **P., Cancer.** See *P., Martin's.* **P., Carthusian,** kermes mineral. **P. of Cornacchino,** a powder consisting of cream tartar, 2 parts; scammony, 4 parts; antimonium diaphoreticum lotum, 3 parts. Syn., *Pulvis cornachinus, P. Cornachini, P. trium diabolorum; Earl of Warwick's powder.* **P., Countess',** cinchona. **P., Cyprus,** ambrette, the seeds of *Hibiscus abelmoschus,* L. **P., Darby's Condition,** sodium sulfate, 8 parts, sulfur, 4 parts; fenugreek, 4 parts; gentian, 2 parts, black antimony, 2 parts. **P., Divine,** an aperient mixture given in the Egyptian pharmacopœia consisting of the carbonates of magnesium, iron, ammonium, and sodium with ginger and licorice. **P., Dupuytren's,** a caustic powder consisting of arsenious acid, 1 part, calomel, 200 parts. **P. of Faynard,** charcoal used as a styptic. **P., Gascoigne's,** a mixture of bezoar with an absorbent powder. **P., Gascoin's,** a compound powder much used in the middle ages in cases of measles, smallpox, and all spotted fevers. It contained, in addition to bezoar and crab's eyes, red coral, white amber, harts' horn philosophically prepared, and jelly of English viper's skins **P., Gout** (of Duke of Portland) See *P., Portland* **P., Gregory's,** compound powder of rhubarb, consisting of rhubarb 2 oz., light magnesia 6 oz., ginger, 1 oz **P., Lemon-Scented Effervescing Antiseptic,** it consists of equal parts of carbonate of magnesia, iodoform, powdered benzoin, and powdered gray cinchona **P., Martin's Cancer,** one consisting of arsenic oxid and the root of beech drops, *Epifagus americanus,* Nutt **P., Plummer's,** one containing equal parts of mercury and sulfurated antimony **P., Portland,** a noted remedy for gout consisting of equal parts of the tops and leaves of *Teucrium chamædrys,* L., and *Erythræa centaurium,* Pers., the leaves of *Ajuga chamæpitys,* Schreb., and the roots of *Gentiana lutea,* L., and *Aristolochia rotunda,* L. Dose, 1 dr. daily before breakfast for 3 months; 2 scruples for 3 months, ½ dr for 6 months, and finally ½ dr every other day for a year **P., Putty** See *Putty-powder* **P. of the Three Sanders,** a mixture of yellow, red, and white sandal-wood, each 95 parts; roses, 1010 parts, violets, 150 parts, rhubarb, 70 parts, calcined ivory, portulaca seeds, and licorice juice, each 70 parts, starch, gum arabic, and tragacanth, each 50 parts. Syn., *Diarrhœa santalorum* **P., Taplin's,** a mixture of powdered sulfur, 8 parts, potassium bitartrate, 2 parts, potassium nitrate, 1 part, gentian, 2 parts; fenugreek, 4 parts, aniseed, 1 part, black antimony, 2 parts **P., Tyree's Antiseptic,** a proprietary preparation said to contain alum, biborate of sodium, eucalyptus, carbolic acid, thymol, wintergreen, and pepper mint

Power. (See Illus Dict.) **P., Inherent,** irritability **P., Nervous,** the activity of the nervous system **P., Rotatory,** in polariscopy that exhibited by an optically active substance which rotates the plane of polarization **P., Saturating,** the power possessed by acids and bases of combining with other bodies until all the combining capacity of the atoms of the molecule of the acid or base is satisfied **P., Tonic,** irritability. **P., Transmitting.** See under *Transmitting*

Pox. (See Illus Dict.) **P., Black,** smallpox. **P., Sheep** See *Sheep-pox* (Illus Dict.) **P., Swine.** See *Swine-pox* (Illus. Dict.) **P., Water.** See *Itch, Coobe*

Practicum (*prak'-ti-kum*) [Ger *Praktikum,* from πρακτικός, practical] Applied to a class-exercise in natural history at which specimens are examined, dissected, or experimented upon; commonly less advanced and individual than laboratory work.

Practise (*prak'-tis*) [*practicare,* to practise] To perform a physician's duty Cf. *Practice.*

Præparator (*pre-par'-a-tor*) Gruber's name for amboceptor.

Prasoid (*pra'-soid*) 1. A solution of globularin and globularetin; used in acute gout and rheumatism. Dose, 15–20 drops 3 times daily. 2 [πράσον, the leek, εἶδος, likeness] The color of a leek, leek-green

Pratique (*prah'-teek*) [Fr.]. The bill-of-health given to vessels by a health officer

Praxagorean (*praks-ah-go'-re-an*). A follower of the medical doctrines of Praxagoras, a successor of Hippocrates, and, like him, a native of Cos.

Praxinoscope (*praks-in'-o-skop*) [πρᾶξις, a doing; σκοπεῖν, to examine]. A modification of the zoetrope adapted to the purposes of laryngologic instruction

Preataxic (*pre-ah-tak'-tik*). See *Prataxic* (Illus. Dict).

Precartilage (*pre-kar'-til-aj*). See *Prochondrium* (Illus. Dict)

Precipitate. (See Illus. Dict) 2 Headlong; applied to labor. 3 To cause precipitation **P., Fusible, White.** See *Mercury-ammonium Chlorid, Fusible.* **P., Infusible, White, P , Lemery's,** ammoniated mercury **P., Yellow,** yellow oxid of mercury.

Precipitin (*pre-sip'-it-in*) Any one of many absolutely specific precipitating bodies, which, according to the Ehrlich lateral chain theory, are uniceptors, composed of a haptophore group and a coagulative complex.

Preclavicular (*pre-kla-vik'-u-lar*). Ventrad of the clavicle.

Precognition (*pre-kog-nish'-un*) [*præ*, before, *cognoscere*, to know]. A knowledge of impending events supernormally acquired

Preconvulsant (*pre-kon-vul'-sant*) Relating to the stadium of a disease preceding convulsions

Precuneate (*pre-ku'-ne-at*). See *Precuneal* (Illus. Dict).

Preepiglottic (*pre-ep-e-glot'-ik*). Ventrad of the epiglottis.

Preeruptive (*pre-e-rupt' tiv*) Preceding eruption

Prefrontal. (See Illus Dict) 2. The middle part of the ethmoid bone (Owen).

Pregnancy (See Illus. Dict) Cf *Gestation, Table of* (Illus Dict.) See *Sign, Ahlfeld's; Jacquemier's, Kennedy's; Mayor's, Ostander's, Pinard's, Rasch's, Reusner's, Kinmann's, Schaefer's* **P., Fallopian.** See *P , Tubal* (Illus. Dict). **P., Intramural,** interstitial pregnancy **P , Mesenteric,** tuboligamentary pregnancy **P., Parietal,** interstitial pregnancy **P , Sarcofetal,** that in which both a fetus and a mole are present **P , Sarcohysteric,** spurious pregnancy due to a mole. **P , Tuboligamentary,** that in which there is secondary invasion of the broad ligament and subperitoneal tissues. **P., Uteroabdominal,** that in which there is one fetus in the uterus and another in the abdominal cavity **P., Uteroovarian,** that in which there is one fetus in the uterus and another in the ovary **P , Uterotubal,** that in which one fetus is in the uterus, another in the oviduct

Preleukemic (*pre-lu-ke'-mik*) The stadium in a disease preceding the development of leukemia Syn , *Aleukemic*

Prelimbic (*pre-lim' bik*) [*præ*, before, *limbus*, a border, a band] Lying in front of a border or band

Premorphism (*pre-mor'-fizm*) [*præ*, before, *μορφή*, form] The formative potentiality of a primitive cell as determined by its "physiological units" or "determinants." Cf *Id , Idant, Idiosome, Biophore, Morphoplasm , Plasome*

Premycosic, Premycotic (*pre-mi-ko'-sik, pre mi-kot' ik*) [*præ*, before; *μύκης*, fungus]. Before the maturity of the fungal element in a mycotic disease.

Preoblongata, Præoblongata (*pre-ob-lon-ga'-tah*) [*præ*, before; *oblongata*]. The cephalic portion of the oblongata; situated mainly between the pons and the fourth ventricle

Preovarian (*pre-o-va'-re-an*) Ventrad of the ovary

Preperitoneal. See *Properitoneal* (Illus Dict.).

Prepotent (*pre-po'-tent*) [*præ*, before; *posse*, to be able]. Having a marked tendency to transmit individual characters to offspring.

Prepuberal (*pre-pu'-bur-al*). Prior to puberty.

Presbytic (*pres-bit'-ik*). Suffering from presbyopia.

Presbytism (*pres'-bit-izm*) Presbyopia.

Presenile (*pre-se'-nil*) [*præ*, before; *senilis*, age]. Prematurely old.

Presenility (*pre-se-nil'-it-e*). Premature old age See *Progeria.*

Presentation. (See Illus. Dict.) **P., Oblique, P , Trunk.** See *P., Transverse* (Illus Dict)

Press of Herophilus. See *Torcular* (Illus Dict).

Pressor (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A substance found by Schäffer and Vincent in the infundibular part of the hypophysis producing a rise in blood-pressure. Cf *Depressor.* **P , Nerves,** nerves which under stimulation cause the vasomotor centers to react.

Pressure (See Illus Dict) **P., Bipolar,** pressure on the two ends of a bone. It is used in the diagnosis of fractures from contusions, producing pain in the case of the former. **P.-effects, P.-signs,** symptoms manifested in the course of disease due to pressure upon certain organs

Pretarsal (*pre-tar'-sal*). Located anterior to a tarsus.

Preversion (*pre-vur'-shun*) [*præ*, before; *vertere*, to turn]. A tendency to characteristics assumed to lie at a further point of the evolutionary progress of a species than has yet been reached Cf *Reversion*

Prevertiginous (*pre-vur-tij'-in-us*) [*præ*, before; *vertere*, to turn] Dizzy with a tendency to fall prone.

Primisternal, Primisternalis (*pri-mis-tur'-nal, primis tur-nal'-lis*) Relating to the manubrium of the sternum.

Primula (See Illus Dict) **P. obconica,** Hance, produces a troublesome erythema of the skin among gardeners. Cf *Dermatitis, Primal*

Primulin (*prim'-u-lin*) See *Cyclamin*

Prismatoid (*priz'-mat-oid*) See *Prismoid* (Illus Dict.)

Prismosphere (*priz'-mo-sfer.*) A combination of a prism and a globular lens

Probion (*pro-bi'-on*) [*πρό*, before; *βίος*, life]. A primary organism produced from unorganized potentially organic substance [Nägeli] Merely a drop of homogeneous structureless plasm, devoid of any form and composed of albuminates associated only with the compounds necessary for nutrition.

Procerity (*pro-ser'-it-e*) [*procerus*, chief]. The propagation of an able bodied race by careful selection and breeding Cf *Mental-athletic eugenics*

Process, Process . i t) **P , Accessory,** of the first and second lumbar vertebræ. See *Anapophysis* (Illus. Dict) **P., Anconeal,** the olecranon **P., Arciform.** See *Fibers, Arciform* **P s, Articular.** See *Zygopophyses* (Illus Dict) **P.s, Articular, Anterior or Superior** See *Prezygapophyses* (Illus Dict). **P.s, Articular, Inferior or Posterior.** See *Postzygopophyses* (Illus Dict) **P. azygos,** rostrum sphenoidale **P., Basipterygoid,** one of the spurs that grow out from the base of the skull to catch the pterygoid bones in lizards and running birds **P., Belenoid,** the styloid process **P., Blumenbachs,** the uncinate process of the ethmoid bone **P. caudatus.** 1. The caudate lobe of the liver 2 The lower end of one of the divisions of the antihelix of the external ear **P , Conical,** the odontoid process. **P , Corner Base** See *P., Lateral base* (Illus. Dict) **P., Cricoid,** a slight projection on the lower border of the thyroid cartilage **P , Cruciate,** the cross-shaped appearance of the tentorium, falx cerebelli, and falx cerebri near the internal occipital eminence **P., Cubital,** the lower and articular end of the humerus. **P., Cuneiform.** 1. The uncinate process of the ethmoid 2 The basal process of the occipital bone **P., Dendritic,** the branched process of a nerve-cell. **P., Dentate,** the odontoid process **P., Ectopterygoid,** the external pterygoid process of the sphenoid. **P., Endopterygoid,** the internal pterygoid process of the sphenoid. **P. falciformis major,**

the falx cerebri. P. falciformis minor, the falx cerebelli. P., Floccular, the flocculus **P., Foliaceous,** a process of the ethmoid bone projecting into the frontal cells **P, Gottstein's Basal,** the attenuated process of an outer hair-cell connecting the latter with the basilar membrane of Corti's organ **P., Gowers' Intermediate,** the lateral horn, a projection of the intermediate gray substance in the dorsal region of the spinal cord. **P. of the Incus.** See *P., Long* (of incus), and *P., Short* (of incus). **P., Inframalleolar,** a ridge on the exterior of the calcaneum between the grooves for the reception of the peroneal muscles **P., Infrapineal,** the posterior peduncle of the epiphysis. **P., Infundibuliform.** See *Processus infundibuli* (Illus. Dict.). **P., Innominate.** See *P., Jugular* (Illus. Dict.) **P., Intermediate,** the intermediolateral tract. **P, Intrajugular,** a small spinous process of the petrosa which crosses the jugular foramen. **P, Jugal** 1 The zygoma 2 The external angular process 3 The malar process of the superior maxillary **P., Jugular, Accessory,** Weber's name for an inconstant eminence on the occipital bone bounding the jugular notch ventrally. **P, Jugular, Anterior.** See *P., Jugular Accessory* **P, Jugular, Middle.** See *P., Intrajugular.* **P., Lemurian, P. lemurianicus,** a muscular process at the angle of the mandible. Syn, *Lemurian tubercle, Processus Sandifortii* **P. marginalis.** See *Process, External Angular* (Illus. Dict.). **P., Metacromial,** the superior branch of a bifurcated acromion. **P.s, Oblique.** See *Zygopophyses* (Illus. Dict.). **P., Pineal,** the epiphysis. **P., Preclinoid,** the anterior clinoid process **P. pyramidalis.** See *Pyramid of the Thyroid Gland* **P., Riedel's.** See *Lobe, Riedel's* **P, Sandifort's.** See *P., Lemurian* **P, Sömmerring's,** the external angular process **P. spelæus,** a process of the ethmoid bone projecting into the sphenoidal sinus **P., Sphenomaxillary,** an inconstant downward prolongation of the greater wing of the sphenoid **P of Spix.** See *Lemuria, Processus* (Illus. Dict.) **P., Sulcate,** an [illegible] the palate bone connecting the orbital process with the sphenoid process. **P., Supracondyloid, Lateral** (of the femur), an occasional projection above the external condyle of the femur **P., Supracondyloid, Middle** (of the femur), the projection above the internal condyle of the femur attaching the inner hea[illegible] **P., Sustentacular** (of the [illegible] *tacularium tali* (Illus. Dict.) **P s, Tactile,** nerve papillas. **P, Todd's Ascending.** See *Scarpa's Fascia* (Illus. Dict.). **P., Trochlear,** Hyrtl's name for a groove in a bone for the reception of a tendon **P., Trochlear** (of the calcaneum), the peroneal spine. **P. tuberositatis navicularis,** an inconstant process attached to the tuberosity of the scaphoid bone of the foot.

Prochoresis (*pro-ko-re'-sis*) [προχώρησις, a going on or advancing]. The motor activity of the stomach.

Prochromatin (*pro-kro'-mat-in*) See *Pyrenin* (Illus. Dict.).

Prockia (*prok'-e-ah*) A genus of the *Tiliaceæ*. **P. theaformis,** Willd., a Madagascar species; the bark is emetic.

Procrisis. See *Proëcrisis* (Illus. Dict.).

Proctitis. (See Illus. Dict.) **P, Gonorrheal, P. gonorrhoica, P pyorrhoica,** inflammation of the rectum due to gonococci Syn, *Gonorrheal rectal ulcer.*

Proctococcypexy, Proctococcypexia (*prok-to-kok-se-peks'-e, -ah*) [πρωκτός, anus; *coccyx*; πῆξις, a fixing in]. Suturing of the rectum to the coccyx.

Proctocolonoscopy (*prok-to-ko-lon-os'-ko-pe*) [πρωκτός, anus; κόλον, colon; σκοπεῖν, to examine]. Inspection of the interior of the rectum and colon.

Proctocystotome (*prok-to-sist'-o-tom*) [πρωκτός, anus; κύστις, bladder; τομή, a cutting]. An instrument designed expressly for use in proctocystotomy.

Proctocystotomia (*prok-to-sist-o-to'-me-ah*). Rectal cystotomy, proctocystotomy.

Proctology (*prok-tol'-o-je*) [πρωκτός, anus; λόγος, science] The science of the anatomy, functions, and diseases of the rectum.

Proctopexy, Proctopexia (*prok-to-peks'-e, -ah*) [πρωκτος, anus, πῆξις, a fixing in] The fixation of the rectum to another part by sutures

Proctoplasty. (See Illus. Dict.) **P., Verneuil's.** See *Proctotomy, Linear*

Proctoscope (*prok'* [illegible] σκοπεῖν, to examine]. An [illegible] of the rectum

Proctoscopy (*prok-tos'-ko-pe*). Ocular inspection of the rectum with the aid of special instruments

Proctosigmoidectomy (*prok-to-sig-moid-ek'-to-me*). Excision of the anus and sigmoid flexure

Proctostomy (*prok-tos'-to-me*) [πρωκτος, anus; στομα, a mouth]. The establishment of an opening into the rectum

Proctotomy. (See Illus. Dict.) **P., External,** the operation of dividing the rectum and the anus and the tissue lying between the anus and the tip of the coccyx. **P., Internal,** division of the parts as in external proctotomy, but without cutting the sphincters. **P., Linear,** an incision of the dorsal rectal wall and of all the tissues lying between the anus and a subcutaneous opening made in front of the coccyx

Procursive (*pro-kur'-siv*) [*pro*, forward; *currere*, to run] Having a tendency to go forward, *e. g.*, pre[illegible]

Procurvation (*pro-kur-va'-shun*) [*procurvare*, to bend forward] A forward inclination of the body.

Prodiagnosis (*pro-di-ag-no'-sis*) [πρό, before; *diagnosis*] A prediction of the onset of a disease

Product (*prod'-ukt*) [*producere*, to produce] Effect, result **P, Addition,** a com[illegible] direct union of two bodies

Proeminent (*pro-em in'-ent*) [*pro*, in front of; *eminens*, prominent] Projecting **P. Vertebra,** the seventh cervical vertebra, so called because its spinous process projects beyond the others.

Proenzyme (*pro-en'-zim*). See *Zymogen* (Illus. Dict.).

Proestrous (*pro es' trus*) Pertaining to the proestrum or initial stage of the sexual season of females.

Proestrum, Procestrum (*pro es'-trum*) [πρό, before; οἶστρος, a gad fly] Heape's term for the "coming in season" or initial stage of the sexual season in females. The proestrum (so-called "heat") of lower mammals is homologically the menstruation of the primates. Cf. *Estrus, Metestrum, Anestrum; Diestrum, Monestrum, Polyestrum.*

Proferment (*pro-fur'-ment*). See *Zymogen* (Illus. Dict.)

Profundus. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 A deep-seated muscle or nerve; in the feminine *profunda*, a deep-seated artery or vein

Progastor (*pro-gas' tor*) [πρό, before; γαστήρ, belly]. One who has a pendulous abdomen.

Progeria (*pro-je'-re-ah*) [πρόγερος, premature old age]. A form of senilism, observed in two instances, of rapid onset, with retention of intelligence and without any perceptible cause; marked by falling off of the hair, shriveling of the nails, and emaciation due to atrophy or imperfect development of some of the connective tissues, especially the fat, and more particularly the subcutaneous fat. Cf. *Atelectosis.*

Proiotia, Proiotes (*pro-i-o'-she-ah, pro-i-o'-tēz*) [πρωϊότης, earliness]. Sexual precocity.

Prolapse. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Delapsus.* **P., Frank,** uterine displacement in which "the inverted vagina forms a bag hanging from the vulva, at the bottom of which lies the uterus, generally retroverted, otherwise unaltered; it is unchanged, unstretched; and is completely and frankly prolapsed" [Roberts.] **P. of Funis.** See *P. of the Cord* (Illus Dict.). **P., Morgagni's,** chronic hyperplastic inflammation of the mucosa and submucosa of Morgagni's ventricle. It is not a true prolapse. **P. of the Ovary,** downward displacement of the ovary **P. of the Tongue.** See *Glossocele* and *Paraglossa* (Illus. Dict.)

Proleptic. (See Illus Dict.) 3. Anticipatory; assuming a knowledge of a fact not yet communicated.

Proletaneous (*pro-le-ta'-ne-us*) [*proles*, offspring]. Prolific, fecund

Proleukemic. See *Preleukemic*

Proloal. The Chilian name for *Lomatia obliqua*, R. Br

Promnesia (*pro-ne'-se-ah*) [πρό, before, μνήμις, remembrance] The paradoxic sensation of recollecting a scene or event which is now occurring for the first time (Myers)

Promontory. (See Illus Dict.) **P., Double, P., False, of Sacrum.** See *Prominence, Double* (Illus Dict.) **P., Sacrovertebral.** See *Promontory of the Sacrum* (Illus Dict.)

Promorphism, Promorphosis (*pro-mor'-fizm, pro-mor-fo'-sis*) [πρό, forwards, μορφή, form] The evolution of an organism, organ, or tissue into higher differentiation Cf *Peromorphism*

Pronæus (*pro-ne'-us*) [πρόναος, the first room of a temple] The vagina; also the vestibule of the vagina.

Pronate (*pro'-nāt*) [*pronare*, to bend forward]. To place in a prone position.

Pronatoflexor (*pro-na-to-fleks'-or*) Relating to the pronator and flexor muscles. **P. Mass.** See under *Mass*

Proovarium. See *Paroöarium*

Propago (*pro-pa'-go*) [L a slip or shoot, pl *propagines*] An offset; applied to the smaller branches of vessels or nerves

Propanal (*pro'-pan-al*) Propionic aldehyd

Propanenitril (*pro-pān-ni'-tril*) See *Ethyl Cyanid*

Propanolon (*pro-pan'-ol-on*) See *Acetylcarbinol;* and *Aldehyd, Propionacemic.*

Propanon (*pro'-pan-on*). See *Acetone* (Illus. Dict.).

Propenylate (*pro-pen'-il-āt*). A compound of an ether or metal with glyceryl.

Prophase (*pro'-fāz*) [πρό, before; φαίνειν, to show] The first stage of karyokinesis or indirect cell division Cf *Anaphase, Metaphase*

Prophetin (*prof'-et-in*) $C_{28}H_{26}O_7$. An amorphous, resin-like, bitter glucosid, found by Walz in the fruit of *Cucumis prophetarum*, L., and of *Momordica elaterium*, L; easily soluble in alcohol and ether, slightly soluble in water On boiling with dilute hydrochloric acid it splits into grape-sugar and prophoretin, ($C_{26}H_{30}O_4$), an amorphous resinous body

Prophylactol (*pro-fil-ak'-tol*). A proprietary liquid said to consist of 20% of protocol and glycerin with the addition of corrosive sublimate in the proportion of one part to 2000. It is used by injection in diseases of the urinary tract

Propine (*pro'-pēn*) See *Allylene.*

Propinyl (*pro'-pin-il*). C_3H_3. A radicle.

Propional (*pro-pe-on'-al*). Propionic aldehyd.

Propionate (*pro-pe'-on-āt*). A salt of propionic acid.

Propione. (See Illus. Dict.) Dose, as hypnotic, 8–45 gr. (0.5–3 gm.); as sedative, 8 gr. (0 5 gm.).

Propionitril (*pro-pe-o-ni'-tril*). See *Ethyl Cyanid.*

Proplacental (*pro-pla-sent'-tal*). See *Preplacental* (Illus. Dict.).

Proplex (*pro'-pleks*). See *Proplexus* (Illus. Dict.).

Propylamin. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A misnomer for an aqueous solution of trimethylamin, a colorless, caustic, antiseptic liquid.

Prorennin (*pro-ren'-in*) [πρῶτος, first; *rennin*]. The mother-substance, zymogen or preliminary material of rennin or chymosin. Syn., *Chymosinogen; Pexinogen* See *Renninogen* (Illus. Dict.).

Prorrhaphy (*pro'-af-e*). See *Advancement* (Illus. Dict.)

Prosecretin (*pro-se-kre'-tin*) [πρῶτος, first; *secretin*] The precursor of secretin (*q. v.*).

Prosencephal. (See Illus Dict.) 2. Of Wilder, includes only the cerebral hemispheres, excluding the olfactory bulbs and rhinencephalon.

Prosopic (*pros-o'-pik*) [πρόσωπον, the face]. Relating to the face, facial.

Prosopis (*pros-o'-pis*) [πρόσωπον, the face] A genus of leguminous trees and shrubs. **P. juliflora,** D. C., honey mesquite, algaroba, a tree of the West Indies, Texas, and Central America, yields mesquite gum. From the fruit the Indians prepare an intoxicating drink (alole, vino mesquite). **P. strombulifera,** Benth., mastuerzo, a species of South America, used in diarrhea and gonorrhea

Prosopolepsy (*pros-o-po-lep'-se*) [πρόσωπον, face, λαμβάνειν, to detect] Character reading from the face.

Prosphysectomy (*pros-fiz-ek'-to-me*) [προσφυσις, a growing to, an appendage, ἐκτομη, excision]. Appendicectomy

Prosphysis (See Illus Dict.) In the plural, *prosphytes*, very slender filaments mingled with the spores in the urns of mosses and the spore-cases of *Hepaticæ*

Prostaden (*pros'-tad-en*) [προστάτης, prostate; ἀδήν, gland]. An extract of prostate gland used in prostatic hypertrophy Dose, 30 gr (2 gm.) daily.

Prostatism (*pros'-tat-izm*) A morbid nervous condition due to prostatic disease.

Prostatocystotomy (*pros-tat-o-sist-ot'-o-me*) [προστατης, prostate; κυστις, bladder; τέμνειν, to cut]. Surgical incision of the prostate and bladder

Prostatomegaly (*pros-tat-o-meg'-al-e*) [προστάτης, prostate; μεγάλη, great]. Prostatic hypertrophy.

Prostatomyomectomy (*pros-tat-o-mi-o-mek'-to-me*) [προστατης, prostate; μῦς, muscle; ἐκτομη, excision]. Removal of a prostatic myoma.

Prostatovesiculitis (*pros-tat-o-ves-ik-u-li'-tis*). Inflammation of the seminal vesicles combined with prostatitis.

Prostetic (*pros-tet'-ik*) [πρός, at the side of; τιθέναι, to bear] Applied by Kossel (1891) to combinations of a proteid nucleus with a side-chain

Prostheon. See *Prosthion* (Illus. Dict.).

Prosthesis. (See Illus. Dict.) **P., Gersuny's Paraffin,** the replacement of the cartilaginous portion of the nasal septum by paraffin.

Prostholytic (*pros-tho-lit'-ik*) [πρόσθεν, before; λύειν, to loose]. Progressive change Cf. *Catalytic, Dialytic, Hemilytic.*

Prostitute. (See Illus Dict.) **P.'s Colic.** See *Colica scortorum* (Illus. Dict.).

Protal (*pro'-tal*) [πρῶτος, first] First, primary, initial, hereditary

Protalbin-silver. See under *Silver.*

Protargol (*pro-tar'-gol*). A silver albumose occurring as a yellow powder containing 8% of silver; freely soluble in water. It is recommended in gonorrhea in ¼%–1% solutions.

Protease (*pro'-te-āz*). A name given by Malfitano to a diastase produced by *Aspergillus niger.* It resembles

in its properties papayin and the proteolytic enzyme of malt. It acts upon gelatin, nucleoalbumins, globulin, and albuminates, but not upon albumin, whereby it is distinguished from pepsin

Protectin (*pro-tek'tin*) Tissue paper with coating of adhesive rubber mixture on one side.

Proteic (*pro-te'-ik*) Relating to protein. **P. Substances,** proteids

Proteids. (See Illus. Dict.) **P.s, Compound,** a class of bodies more complex than simple proteids which yields as nearest splitting products, simple proteids on one side and nonproteid bodies, such as coloring-matters, carbohydrates, xanthin bases, etc , on the other. They are divided into three groups—the hemoglobins, glycoproteids, and nucleoproteids (Hammarsten). **P., Immune.** See under *Immune.*

Protein. (See Illus. Dict.) **P., Pyocyaneous,** a preparation made from cultures of *Bacillus pyocyaneus* by means of potash solutions. It is recommended in the treatment of suppurating ulcers.

Proteosoma (*pro-te-o-so'-mah*) [πρωτέυς, a sea god, capable of assuming many forms; σῶμα, a body]. A genus of parasitic coccidia which infest the blood discs of birds. See *Parasites, Table of Animal.*

Proteosuria (*pro-te-o-su'-re-ah*) [*proteose*, οὖρον, urine]. The presence of proteoses in the urine.

Proteuria (*pro-te-u'-re-ah*). The presence of proteids in the urine

Proteuric (*pro-te u'-rik*). Relating to proteuria

Prothrombin (*pro-throm'-bin*) [πρῶτος, first; *thrombin*]. A nucleoproteid enzyme of the blood-plasma which brings about coagulation by changing fibrinogen into fibrin by combining with soluble lime salt, and thus forming fibrin ferment or thrombin.

Prothymia (*pro-thi'-me-ah*) [προθυμια, zeal, readiness]. Intellectual alertness

Protium (*pro'-te-um*). A genus of the order *Burseraceæ.* **A. altissimum,** March., a species of South America, yields a resin similar to tacamahac and elemi. The bark and the wood (white cedar) are recommended in intermittent fever and urinary diseases. **P. aracouchini,** March , a species of Guiana, yields a balsam, black frankincense, aracouxiin, alouchi or acouchi balsam, used as a vulnerary and antiseptic **P. guianense,** March , yields a very aromatic resin occurring in commerce as elemi or balsamo, real, yellow tacamahac, tacamahac incolore or frankincense of Cayenne. **P. heptaphyllum,** March., of Columbia, yields Mauritius tacamahac. **P. icicariba,** March , a species of tropic America, yields the West Indian elemi or anime.

Protogen (*pro'-to-jen*) [πρῶτος, first; γενναν, to produce]. 1. Any albuminoid compound which does not coagulate when heated in aqueous solution. 2. A dietetic obtained by action of formic aldehyd on egg-albumin.

Protometer (*pro-tom'-et-ur*) [πρῶτος, first; μέτρον, measure]. An instrument for measuring the forward projection of the eyeball. It consists of a rule with one straight and one curved edge with parallel lines on the upper surface, along which the observer sights.

Protomorphic. (See Illus. Dict.) **P. Races,** the remnants of the primitive people; aborigines, people still in a state of nature Ger *Naturvölker.*

Proton. (See Illus Dict.) 2 Kossel's name for any one of a group of substances closely allied to protamins but differing from them in the solubility of their sulfates. They occur as intermediate products during the hydrolytic decomposition of protamins into hexon bases. 3. A food prepared from milk casein.

Protonephros. See *Protonephron* (Illus. Dict.).

Protoneuron (*pro-to-nu'-ron*) [πρῶτος, first; νεῦρον, nerve]. One of a peculiar type of bipolar neurocytes or ganglion cells of the cerebrospinal system, characterized by the entrance of the axis-cylinder of an afferent nerve fibril through one of its prolongations, terminating in its endoplasm. It constitutes a primary, autonomous centripetal end-organ. Syn , *Centripetal protoneuron; Sensitive protoneuron, First neuron of the sensitive chain; Peripheral sensitive neuron.*

Protonitrate (*pro-to-ni'-trāt*). One of a series of salts which contains the smallest proportion of the nitric acid radicle in combination

Protonuclein (*pro-to-nu'-kle-in*) [πρῶτος, first; *nuclein*]. $C_{29}H_{49}N_{10}P_5O_{32}$ A preparation from the lymphoid tissues of animals with the addition of milk sugar and gum benzoin It is used as an invigorator. Dose, 3–10 gr. several times daily. Applied also in substance to cancerous wounds.

Protophyllin (*pro-to-fil'-in*) [πρῶτος, first; φύλλον, a leaf] A name given by Gautier and Tumirazeff to a colorless hydrid of chlorophyll, capable of reducing carbon dioxid with liberation of oxygen and restitution of chlorophyll; it turns green on exposure to air or in an atmosphere of carbon dioxid under influence of sunlight Its existence has been determined in etiolated plants

Protopia, Protopin. (See Illus Dict.) It is hypnotic and analgesic. Dose, 40–150 gr. (2.5–10 gm).

Protoplasm. (See Illus Dict) 2. According to E. Kupffer, the internal or endoplastic portions of the cell-body—that is, those adjacent to the nucleus, or the primary and active portion of the cell as distinguished from the paraplasm or secondary and passive portion Cf. *Cytoplasm*

Protoplastin (*pro-to-plast'-in*) [πρῶτος, first; πλαστός, formed] Hanstein's term for the basal substance of protoplasm

Protoprotein (*pro-to-pro'-te-in*). Loeb's term for "that material which by being converted into organized nucleoproteids forms living matter"

Prototh rombin. See *Prothrombin.*

Prototoxins (*pro-to-toks'-ins*) [πρῶτος, first; *toxins*]. Dissociation products of toxins differing from deuterotoxins and tritotoxins in having a stronger affinity than either for the antitoxins

Prototoxoid (*pro-to-toks'-oid*) [πρῶτος, first; *toxoid*]. A transformation product of prototoxin in which the toxicity of the prototoxin is lost, but the combining power retained. See under *Toxoids*

Prototroch (*pro'-to-trok*) [πρῶτος, first; τροχός, a wheel] The embryonic precursor of the orbit

Prototrophic (*pro-to-tro'-fik*) [πρῶτος, first; τροφή, nourishment]. Applied by A Fischer to organisms which do not require organic matter or have not the faculty of decomposing proteid stuff. Cf. *Metatrophic; Paratrophic*

Protoxoid. Same as *Prototoxoid.*

Protropin. See *Protopin* (Illus Dict.)

Protrypsin (*pro-trip'-sin*). See *Trypsinogen* (Illus. Dict).

Protylin (*pro'-til-in*). A synthetic product containing 2.7% of phosphorus; a white powder insoluble in water, used in neurasthenia. Dose, 2–4 coffee-spoonfuls.

Provence Cane. See *Arundo donax.*

Prox. luc. Abbreviation of *proxima luce,* the day before

Prozonal (*pro-zo'-nal*) [*pro*, before; *zona*, a zone]. Applied by Fürbringer to nerve-trunks lying in front of a sclerozone.

Prual (*pru'-al*). A virulent toxic substance said to be obtained from the root of *Coptosapelta flavescens,* Korth , a rubiaceous plant of Malaya.

Pruinate (*pru'-in-āt*) [*pruina*, hoar frost]. Appearing as if covered with hoar frost; covered with a bloom.

Prurigo. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Cnesmos, Scabies sicca papulosa.* **P. secandi,** a mania for performing operations. **P. simplex. P. vulgaris,** the mild type with isolated papules. **P., Winter.** See *Pruritus hiemalis* (Illus. Dict.).

Pruritus. (See Illus. Dict.) **P., Bath,** Stelwagon's term for a burning sensation varying from a slight pricking to an intense itching experienced by some persons after a bath. It is usually confined to the lower extremities, but is sometimes on the arms and occasionally general, the attack lasting from a few minutes to half an hour or more **P., Duhring's, P., Duncan's.** See *P. hiemalis* (Illus. Dict.). **P., Senile, of the Tongue,** a form of glossitis described by Baumgarten, characterized by itching and burning of the tongue. **P. vulvæ,** hyperesthesia of the nerves of the vulva accompanied by intense itching (Balloch) See *Lutaud's Lotion.*

Psamma (*sam'-ah*) [ψάμμη, sand]. Sand occurring as a urinary deposit. Syn., *Psammus; Psammodes, Arenula.*

Psellismus. (See Illus. Dict.) **P. mercurialis,** the unintelligible, hurried, jerking speech accompanying mercurial tremor. **P. nasitas,** rhinophonia. **P. rhotacismus.** See *Rhotacism* (Illus Dict.).

Pseudalbuminuria. See *Pseudo-albuminuria* (Illus. Dict.)

Pseudephedrin (*su-def-ed'-rin*). See *Ephedrin, Pseudo-.*

Pseudiphtheric (*su-dif'-ther-ik*). Simulating diphtheria

Pseudleukemia See *Pseudoleukemia* (Illus Dict.).

Pseudoacromegaly (*su-do-ak-ro-meg'-al-e*) [ψευδής, false; ἄκρος, extremity; μεγάλη, large] See *Osteoarthropathy, Hypertrophic Pulmonary* (Illus. Dict.).

Pseudoagraphia (*su-do-ah-gra-f'-e-ah*). The form of agraphia in which meaningless or disconnected words can be written.

Pseudoalveolar (*su-do-al-ve'-o-lar*). Simulating alveolar tissue.

Pseudoanorexia (*su-do-an-or-eks'-e-ah*) [ψευδής, false; *a*, priv; ὄρεξις, appetite]. Rejection of food because of gastric distress.

Pseodoappendicitis (*su-do-ap-en-dis-i'-tis*). A condition simulating appendicitis but without any lesion of the appendix.

Pseudoappendix (*su-do-ap-en'-diks*). Condamin and Voron's name for a condition simulating appendicitis occurring in hysteric subjects or associated with secondary syphilis. Cf. *Typhosis, Syphilatic.*

Pseudoataxia (*su-do-ah-taks'-e-ah*). See *Pseudotabes* (Illus. Dict.).

Pseudobacillus. (See Illus. Dict.) **Pseudobacilli** (of Hayem), very minute, pedetic, rod-shaped products of corpuscular fragmentation observed in poikilocytosis.

Pseudocarcinoma. (See Illus. Dict.) **P. labii,** cancrum oris.

Pseudocartilaginous (*su-do-kar-til-aj'-in-us*). Simulating cartilage in structure.

Pseudoceliotomy (*su-do-se-le-ot'-o-me*) [ψευδής, false; κοιλία, belly; τομή, a cutting]. The pretended performance of abdominal section.

Pseudochalazion (*su-do-kal-a'-ze-on*). A malignant lesion of the conjunctiva resembling chalazion.

Pseudochancre (*su-do-shang'-ker*). An indurated sore simulating chancre.

Pseudochlorosis (*su-do-klo-ro'-sis*). Leache's term for a form of chlorosis in which there was no diminution of the number of erythrocytes.

Pseudochromatin (*su-do-kro'-mat-in*). See *Pyrenin* (Illus. Dict.).

Pseudocirrhosis (*su-do-sir-o'-sis*). A condition marked by ascites, dyspnea, and cyanosis, believed to be due to combined cirrhosis and peritoneal disease.

Pseudoclump (*su'-do-klump*). A clump of bacteria in broth typhoid cultures, which simulates closely the clumps formed by specific typhoid agglutinins.

Pseudocodein (*su-do-ko'-de-in*) $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3$. A derivative of codein obtained by Merck; in physiologic action analogous to codein but weaker, and differing from codein in a higher melting-point, 182° C., and in being precipitated instantly by ammonia in fine needles.

Pseudocyesis. (See Illus. Dict.) **P. molaris,** molar pregnancy.

Pseudocylindroid (*su-do-sil' in-droid*). A band of mucus or any substance in the urine simulating a renal cast

Pseudodiascope (*su-do-di'-ah-skop*) [ψευδής, false; διασκοπεῖν, to look through]. An instrument invented by Ward to demonstrate the persistence of visual impressions made upon the retina.

Pseudodiastolic (*su-do-di-as-tol'-ik*). Apparently diastolic.

Pseudodyspepsia (*su-do-dis-pep'-se-ah*). Nervous dyspepsia or gastric neurasthenia.

Pseudoedema (*su-do-e-de'-mah*). A condition simulating edema

Pseudoendometritis (*su-do-en-do-met-ri'-tis*). A condition resembling endometritis marked by changes in the bloodvessels, hyperplasia of the glands, and atrophy

Pseudoephedrin (*su-do-ef-ed'-rin*). See *Ephedrin, Pseudo-.*

Pseudoepilepsy (*su-do-ep-e-lep'-se*). Disorders simulating epilepsy, wholly or partially of rachitic origin.

Pseudoepithelioma (*su-do-ep-ith-e-le-o'-mah*). An affection of the skin simulating epithelioma. **P. with Blastomyces.** Synonym of *Blastomycetic dermatitis.*

Pseudoesthesia (*su-do-es-the'-ze-ah*). See *Pseudesthesia* (Illus Dict.)

Pseudofluctuation (*su-do-fluk-tu-a'-shun*). A tremor simulating fluctuation, sometimes observed on tapping lipomas.

Pseudoform (*su'-do-form*). In chemistry an unstable form of a derivative.

Pseudofracture (*su-do-frak'-chur*). A spontaneous fracture

Pseudogelatin (*su-do-jel'-at-in*). Any gelatinous substance obtained from vegetable tissues.

Pseudogeusesthesia (*su-do-gus-es-the'-ze-ah*) [ψευδής, false; γεῦσις, taste; αἴσθησις, sensation]. Color-gustation; a state in which gustatory impressions also occasion color perceptions.

Pseudohelminth (*su-do-hel'-minth*). See *Pseudelminth* (Illus. Dict.).

Pseudohematocele (*su-do-hem-at'-o-sel*). Hematocele occurring outside of the peritoneal cavity.

Pseudohemoglobin (*su-do-hem-o-glo'-bin*). Ludwig and Siegfried's name for a loose combination of hemoglobin and oxygen believed to be an intermediate step between hemoglobin and oxyhemoglobin, on the reduction of the latter.

Pseudohernia (*su-do-hur'-ne-ah*). An empty hernia sac resembling strangulated hernia when inflamed.

Pseudoheterotopia (*su do het-ur-o-to'-pe-ah*) [ψευδής, false; ἕτερος, other; τόπος, place]. Misplacement of cerebral alba or cinerea by unskilful manipulation in an autopsy.

Pseudohydrarthrosis (*su-do-hi-dr-ar-thro'-sis*). Of Dubrenil, an apparent dropsy of the knee-joint from effusion into the ligament between the patella and the tuberosity of the tibia, and especially into the fat tissue of the synovial bursa.

Pseudohyoscyamin. See *Hyoscyamin, Pseudo-*.

Pseudohypertrophia, Pseudohypertrophy. (See Illus. Dict.) **P., Muscular, P. musculorum.** See *Pseudohypertrophic Paralysis* (Illus. Dict.).

Pseudoileus (*su-do il'-e-us*). Reflex ileus due to constriction of the mesentery, or of a diverticulum or from traction of a pedicled ovarian tumor, contusion of the testicle or abdomen, or from movable kidney.

Pseudoinfluenza (*su-do-in-flu-en'-za*). A disease simulating influenza but not due to *Bacillus influenzæ*.

Pseudoisochromatic (*su do-is-o-kro-mat'-ik*) [ψευδής, false; ἴσος, equal, χρῶμα, color]. Of different colors, yet apparently of the same color. Cf. *Anisochromatic*.

Pseudoisopyrin (*su do-is-o-pi'-rin*). An alkaloid found by Harsten with isopyrin in the root of *Isopyrum thalictoides*, L, a ranunculaceous plant of southern Europe

Pseudojaundice (*su-do-jawn'-dis*). Hematogenous jaundice without hepatic disease.

Pseudoleukemia. (See Illus Dict.) Syn, *Anemia splenica; Cachexia splenica; C. lymphatica, Adenia.* **P., Infantile.** See *Disease, v Jaksch's* (Illus Dict.) **P., Tuberculous,** that due to tubercle bacilli Syn., *Sternberg's disease*

Pseudolien (*su-do-li'-en*) [ψευδής, false; *lien*, the spleen]. See *Spleen, Accessory* (Illus Dict.)

Pseudologia, Pseudology (*su-do-lo'-je-ah, su-dol'-oje*) [ψευδής, false; λόγος, science]. The science of lying. **P. phantastica,** Anton Delbrück's term for the pathologic lying disposition of the imbecile.

Pseudolupus (*su-do-lu'-pus*). A disease simulating lupus vulgaris produced by a species of oïdium. **P. vulgaris.** See *Dermatitis, Blastomycetic*.

Pseudomalaria (*su-do-mal-a'-re-ah*). A disease simulating malaria, but due to toxemia

Pseudomamma (*su-do-mam'-ah*) A mamma-like structure sometimes occurring in dermoid cysts.

Pseudomelanotic (*su-do-mel-an-ot'-ik*) Relating to pseudomelanosis.

Pseudomeninx (*su-do-men'-inks*) [ψευδής, false; μῆνιγξ, membrane]. A false membrane.

Pseudomeric (*su-do-mer'-ik*). Relating to the phenomenon in which one and the same carbon compound can react in accordance with different structural formulas (Richter). Syn, *Tautomeric; Desmotropic; Merotropic.*

Pseudomerism (*su-do-mer'-izm*) [ψευδής, false; μέρος, a part] See *Tautomerism* (2) (Illus. Dict.).

Pseudomodification (*su-do-mod-if-ik-a'-shun*). See *Pseudoform*.

Pseudomola (*su-do-mo'-la*). A spurious mole.

Pseudomonas (*su-do-mo'-nas*) [ψευδής, false; μόνας, monad]. A genus of the family *Bacteriaceæ*, consisting of straight, cylindric cells, occasionally short filaments; motile, flagella monotrichous or amphitrichous; endospores known in only a few species They are often pigmented Several species are known to cause diseases of plants, *e. g., P. campestris*, cabbage brown rot; *P. destruĉans*, white rot of turnips; *P hyacinthi*, yellows of hyacinths; *P. phaseoli*, blight of beans; *P. stewarti*, bacteriosis of sweet corn.

Pseudomorphia (*su-do-mor'-fe-ah*) See *Pseudomorphin* (Illus. Dict.).

Pseudomyxoma (*su-do-mix-o'-mah*). A tumor containing colloid matter derived from a ruptured mucous cyst. **P. peritonei,** Werth's name for peritonitis due to contact with colloid material from ovarian tumors.

Pseudoneuroma (*su-do-nu-ro'-mah*) A new-growth, such as a fibroma, myxoma, etc., growing from a nerve and simulating a neuroma.

Pseudonuclein (*su-do-nu'-kle-in*). See *Paranuclein*.

Pseudoparalysis. (See Illus. Dict.) **P. agitans.** See *Dystaxia agitans.* **P. myasthenica,** Jolly's name for bulbar paralysis without apparent anatomic lesion.

Pseudopellagra (*su-do-pel-ag'-rah*). An affection regarded by some authorities as quite distinct from pellagra, but presenting skin symptoms similar to pellagra.

Pseudoperipneumonia (*su-do-per-e-nu-mo'-ne-ah*). See *Peripneumonia notha* (Illus. Dict.)

Pseudophlegmon (*su-do-fleg'-mon*). A simulated furuncle due to trophic nerve lesion

Pseudophlogosis (*su-do-flo-go'-sis*) [ψευδής, false, φλόγωσις, inflammation]. Spurious or seeming inflammation. **P. ventriculi resolutiva et colliquitiva,** gastromalacia (*q. v.*)

Pseudophysostigmin (*su-do-fi-sos tig'-min*). $C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_3$ (?) An alkaloid from Calabar nuts, or false Calabar bean, seeds of a species of *Mucuna* or *Dolichos*, of tropic America. It is a white crystalline powder, soluble in alcohol or ether

Pseudopraxia (*so-do praks'-e-ah*) [ψευδής, false, πρᾶξις, a doing]. See *Apraxia* (Illus Dict.).

Pseudopsora (*su-do-so'-rah*). False psora, psydracium

Pseudoptosis (*su-do to'-sis*) A condition resembling ptosis caused by a fold of skin and fat depending below the edge of the eyelid

Pseudopurpurin (*su do-pur'-pu-rin*). An orange coloring-matter found in madder

Pseudorabies (*su-do ra'-be-ēz*). See *Lyssophobia* (Illus Dict)

Pseudoreaction (*su-do-re-ak'-shun*) Agglutination not due to typhoid bacilli Cf *Pseudoclump.*

Pseudorraphe (*su dos-raf'-e*) [ψευδής, false; ῥαφή, seam] A false suture

Pseudosarcocele (*su-do-sar'-ko-sēl*). See *Andrum* (Illus Dict)

Pseudoscheocele (*su-do-ske'-o-sēl*) [ψευδής, false, *oscheocele*] False scrotal hernia

Pseudosolution (*su-do-sol-u'-shun*). See *Solution, Colloidal.*

Pseudosphincter (*su-do-sfink'-tur*) [ψευδής, false; σφιγκτήρ, that which is bound tightly]. An imperfect sphincter

Pseudospleen, Pseudosplen (*su do-splen, -splen*). See *Spleen, Accessory* (Illus Dict.).

Pseudosteogenesis (*su-dos-te-o-jen'-e-sis*) [ψευδής, false; ὀστέον, bone; γεννᾶν, to produce]. Abnormal bone-formation.

Pseudosteoma (*su-dos-te-o'-mah*) [ψευδής, false; *osteoma*] An abnormal bony formation

Pseudosteum (*su-dos'-te-um*). An abnormal bony growth

Pseudostome. (See Illus. Dict.) 3 The surface bordered by the adoral zone in infusoria.

Pseudostosis (*su-dos-to'-sis*) [ψευδής, false; ὀστέον, bone] The formation of an abnormal bony growth.

Pseudotabes. (See Illus. Dict.) **2** Gowers' term for the ataxic form of alcoholic multiple neuritis **P. potentorum.** Synonym of *Alcoholic Paraplegia.*

Pseudoterpene (*su-do-tur'-pēn*). An isomeric hydrocarbon of the group $C_{10}H_{16}$.

Pseudotetanus (*su-do-tet'-an-us*). A rare type of tetany in which the masseters and dorsal muscles are principally involved. Syn., *Escherich's symptom complex.*

Pseudothyroid (*su-do-thi'-roid*). The structure of the frog which originates in the region occupied in the tadpole by a portion of the basihyobranchialis muscle and which is supplied by a branch of the external carotid artery, the ramus musculoglandularis. Ger. *Kiemenrest.*

Pseudotoxin (*su-do-toks'-in*). A name given to extract of belladonna containing other substances.

Pseudotrichogenesis (*su-do-trik-o-jen'-e-sis*). See *Pseudotrichosis*

Pseudotrichosis (*su-do-tri-k-o'-sis*) [ψευδής, false; θριξ, hair]. The growth of hair in an abnormal location

Pseudotuberculosis (*su-do-tu-bur-ku-lo'-sis*) [ψευδής, false; *tuberculum*, a tubercle]. A condition simulating tuberculosis, but due to other infection than that of *Bacillus tuberculosis*. See *Paratuberculosis*

Pseudoturbinal (*su-do-tur'-bin-al*). In comparative anatomy an osseous eminence accessory to the turbinal bone

Pseudotympany (*su-do-tim'-pan-e*). See *Abdomen, Accordeon*.

Pseudovacuoles (*su-do-vak'-u-ōlz*). Transparent bodies containing pigment found by Laveran in blood of malarial patients.

Pseudovermicule (*su-do-vur'-mik-ūl*) [ψευδής, false; *vermes*, worm] The motile stage in the development history of certain plasmodia, as that produced from the fertilized macrogamete in the case of the malarial parasite and allied organisms Cf. *Microgamete, Gametc*

Pseudoxanthoma, P. elastica (*su do-zan-thō'-mah*). Darier's name for a rare chronic disease of the skin characterized by an eruption of yellowish plaques, slightly elevated, with an especial predilection for certain parts of the skin, *e. g.*, lower abdomen, axilla, sides of neck, etc., in which it differs from true xanthoma, which affects by preference the flexures of fingers, the extensor surfaces of elbows and knees, etc. It differs histologically from true xanthoma in being a degeneration of the elastic tissue of the skin.

Pseudulcus (*sūd-ul'-kus*). A false ulcer **P. ventriculi**, a sensory neurosis of the stomach closely resembling gastric ulcer

Pseudydrops (*sūd-i'-drops*) [ψευδής, false; ὑδρωψ, dropsy]. False dropsy.

Psida (*si'-da*). Pomegranate-bark

Psilosis. (See Illus Dict.) 2. See *Aphthæ tropicæ*. 3 See *Ptilosis* (Illus. Dict).

Psilothin, Psilothinum (*si-lo'-thin, si-lo-thi'-num*) A depilatory cerate containing elemi, 40%; benzoin, 10%; rosin, 8%, yellow wax, 10%; and diachylon plaster, 30%, applied warm, and then cool, remove with the hair adhering

Psilothric (*si-lō'-thrik*) [ψιλωθρον, a depilatory]. Depilatory.

Psilotic (*si-lo'-tik*). Relating to depilation or to sprue

Psittacism (*sit'-as-izm*) [ψίττακος, a parrot]. The acquisition of ability to produce sounds by mere parrot-like imitation.

Psittacosis (*sit-ak-o' sis*) [ψίττακος, a parrot] A disease of birds, especially parrots, introduced into Paris, in 1891, by some parrots from South America, and marked by diarrhea, depression, and loss of feathers. It is transmissible to man, in whom it runs the course of a violent typhoid fever without abdominal symptoms but with pulmonary disorders resembling severe infectious pneumonia. The period of incubation is from 7 to 12 days and the duration about 30 days. It is due to *Bacillus psittacosis*, Widal and Sicard.

Psoadotomia (*so-ad o-to'-me-ah*) [ψοαι, the loin muscles; τομή, a cutting] Incision of the psoas muscle.

Psole (*so'-le*) [ψωλή]. The penis.

Psophometer (*sof-om'-et-er*) [ψόφος, a noise; μέτρον, measure]. A stethoscope.

Psoralea (*so-ral-e'-ah*) [ψωραλέος, mangy]. A genus of leguminous plants. **P. bituminosa**, L., Harzklee, a species of southern Europe, is antispasmodic, antipyretic, and emmenagog. It is the trisphyllon of Nicander, the triphyllon of Hippocrates and Galen. **P. corylifolia**, L., a species of Arabia, East India, and China The seeds are used as a stomachic in leprosy and skin-diseases and the fruit in spermatorrhea. **P. esculenta**, Pursh., prairie turnip of the northwestern United States, is used as food by the Indians. **P. glandulosa**, L., a species of Chili; the root is emetic; the leaf, chulen or culen, is used as a stomachic, an helminitic, and vulnerary. The root of **P. melilotoides**, Michx., Congo root, Bob's root, Samson's snake root, of Virginia, is recommended as an aromatic bitter tonic. **P. pentaphylla**, L., of Mexico; the root is used as a substitute for contrayerva. It contains psoralin

Psoralin (*so'-ral-in*). An alkaloid discovered by Lozano, 1893, in *Psoralea pentaphylla*, L. Its action is antiperiodic.

Psorenteritis (*so-ren ter-i'-tis*) [ψώρα, scabies; ἔντερον, intestine]. The intestinal condition in Asiatic cholera.

Psoriasic (*so ri-a'-sik*). Relating to psoriasis.

Psoriasiform (*so-ri-as'-e-form*). Resembling psoriasis.

Psoriasis. (See Illus Dict.) Syn., *Scabby leprosy; Willan's leprosy, Lepidosis psoriasis* (Willan); *Lepra albaras; L. alphosis; L crustacea; L. crustosa; L. Graecorum; L of Willan.* **P. abdominalis**, a form affecting the trunk See *P. inveterata* (Illus. Dict.). **P. asturiensis** 1. Pellagra. 2 Leprosy **P. capillitii**, a dry psoriasis of the scalp **P. composita**, psoriasis combined with some other skin-disease. **P. linguæ, P. Lingual.** See *Leukoplakia buccalis* (Illus. Dict) **P. lotricum**, a form attacking the hands and arms particularly of washwomen. Syn., *Washwoman's itch, Eczema lotricum.* **P. membranæ mucosæ oris.** See *Leukoplakia buccalis* (Illus Dict.) **P. osteacea**, psoriasis associated with affections of joints. **P. pistorum**, baker's itch

Psoroneurilymitis (*so-ro-nu-ril-im-i'-tis*) [ψώρα, the itch; νεῦρον, nerve; λῦμα, a thing to be removed]. F. W Sieber's term for neurilemmitis induced by the irritation of scabies

Psoroneurymenitis (*so-ro-nu-re-men-i'-tis*). See *Psoroneurilymitis.*

Psorophora (*so-rof'-or-ah*) [ψώρα, itch; φορά, a bringing forth] A genus of large mosquitos established by Desvoidy, of which but one species inhabits the United States. **P. howardii**, Coquillett, a species discovered by Cohen in South Carolina.

Psorospermosis. (See Illus. Dict) **P. follicularis cutis, P. follicularis vegetans.** See *Keratosis follicularis* and *Darier's Disease* (Illus Dict).

Psychal. See *Psychic* (Illus. Dict)

Psychalia (*si-ka'-le-ah*) [ψυχή, mind]. A morbid condition attended by hallucinations.

Psychasthenia (*si-kas-the'-ne-ah*) [ψυχή, mind; ἀσθένεια, weakness]. Mental fatigue.

Psyche. (See Illus Dict) 2. One of the names applied to the vis vitæ or vital principle. Cf. *Physis, Pneuma, Thermon*

Psycheism (*si'-ke-izm*) Hypnotism

Psychiatrics (*si-ke-at'-riks*). See *Psychiatry* (Illus. Dict).

Psychoalgalia (*si-ko-al-ga'-le-ah*) [ψυχή, mind; ἄλγος, pain]. Mind-pain, intense mental distress and melancholy associated with such hallucinations as lead to utter despair. Syn., *Algopsychalia.*

Psychocortical (*si-ko-kor'-tik-al*). Relating to the portion of the cortex controlling mental operations.

Psychology. (See Illus. Dict.) **P., Abnormal,** the study of all irregular or unusual mental phenomena, as illusions, hallucinations, trance, hypnotism, automatism, intoxication and psychic effects of drugs, telepathy, in-

sanity, etc. Cf. *Psychopathology; Psychiatry.* **P., Experimental.** See *Psychophysics* (Illus. Dict.). **P., Physiologic.** See *Psychometry, Physiologic* (Illus. Dict.).

Psychoneurosis. (See Illus Dict.) **P. maidica, pellagra.**

Psychopathia, Psychopathy. (See Illus. Dict.) **P. chirurgicalis,** Pryor's term for a mania for being operated upon **P. sexualis,** combined mental and sexual disorders

Psychoplegic (*si-ko-ple'-jik*) [ψυχή, mind; πλῆγή, a blow] A drug which acts by an elective affinity for the gray matter of the brain, lessening its excitability and suppressing its receptivity.

Psychoragia, Psychorrhagia (*si-ko-ray'-e ah*) [ψυχορραγία]. The death agony.

Psychosexual (*si-ko-seks'-u-al*). Relating to combined mental and sexual diseases.

Psychosis. (See Illus. Dict) **Psychoses, Inanition,** those "due partly to transitory inhibition and excitation of larger or smaller areas of the cortex." (Flechsig.) **P., Korsakow's,** a peculiar form of mental aberration marked by rapid psychic exhaustion, inability to comprehend and elaborate external impressions, grave disturbance of memory, and illusions; observed in cases of polyneuritis.

Psychotic (*si-kot'-ik*). 1. Pertaining to psychosis. 2. Analeptic.

Psychotria (*si-ko'-tre-ah*) [ψυχή, mind; τρίφειν, to nourish]. A genus of the *Rubiaceæ.* **P. emetica,** Mut., a small tree indigenous to Colombia and Peru, furnishes in its root a substitute for true ipecacuanha **P. ipecacuanha,** Stokes, furnishes ipecacuanha It contains the alkaloids emetin, cephælin, and psychotrin

Psychotrin (*si-ko'-trin*). An alkaloid sparingly soluble in ether, present in relatively small proportions in ipecac, *Psychotria ipecacuanha,* Stokes.

Psychovisual (*si-ko-viz'-u-al*). Relating to subjective vision or to vision unaccompanied by stimulation of the retina. **P. Sensations.** See under *Sensations*

Psychralgia. See *Psychroalgia.*

Psychroalgia (*si-kro-al'-je-ah*) [ψυγρός, cold; ἄλγος, pain]. A morbid condition characterized by a painful subjective sense of cold.

Psychroesthesia (*si-kro-es-the'-ze-ah*) [ψυχρός, cold; *αἰσθησις*; sensation]. Subjective sensation of cold

Psychrophilic (*si-kro-fil'-ik*) [ψυγρος, cold, φιλεῖν, to love]. Applied to microorganisms which develop best at room-temperature, 15°–20° C. Cf. *Mesophilic; Thermophilic.*

Psychrophose (*si'-kro-fōz*) [ψυχρός, cold; φῶς, light]. Michael's apparatus for transillumination; it is filled with phosphorescent substance and illuminated by means of an electric current.

Psychrotherapy (*si-kro-ther'-ap-e*). See *Cymotherapy.*

Psycopathy. See *Psychopathy* (Illus. Dict.).

Ptelein (*te'-le-in*). An alcoholic extract from the root bark of *Ptelea trifoliata,* L., soluble in alcohol; used as a tonic and in dyspepsia. Dose, 1–3 gr (0 065–0.2 gm.).

Ptenium, Ptenum (*te'-ne-um, te'-num*) [πτηνός, winged]. A name given to osmium because of its volatility.

Pteric (*ter' ik*). Pertaining to the pterion.

Pterocarpin (*ter-o-kar'-pin*) [πτερόν, wing; καρπός, fruit]. An alkaloid contained in red sandal-wood, *Pterocarpus santalodus,* Roxb.

Pteroid (*ter'-oid*) [πτερόν, a wing]. Wing-like. **P. Bone,** a third bone of the forearm found in the skeletons of fossil reptiles (ornithosaurs), the homolog of a similar bone in the existing *Chrysochloris capensis,* the golden mole.

Pterygoid. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Pertaining to the pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone. 3. The pterygoid bone. 4. The internal pterygoid plate

Pterygoin, Pterygium. (See Illus. Dict.) 4. Celsus' name for the growth of the epidermis over the nails. 5. In biology a term applied to wing-shaped appendages. **P. digiti,** paronychia **P., Fleshy.** See *P. carnosum* (Illus. Dict.). **P. lardaceum, P. pingue, pinguecula.**

Pterygoma. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 The lobe of the ear

Ptomain (*to'-mah-in*) [πτῶμα, corpse]. A basic nitrogenous compound, resembling the alkaloids, produced by the action of bacteria on organic matter As they are usually formed in putrefactive processes, ptomains have also been termed putrefactive alkaloids. Some are poisonous, many are not

Ptomatin (*to'-mat-in*). Kobert's name for ptomain

Ptomatinuria (*to-mat-in-u'-re-ah*) [*ptomain, οὖρον,* urine] The presence of ptomains in the urine.

Ptomatropism (*to-mat'-ro-pizm*) See *Zootrophotoxism tropeinicus*

Ptosis. (See Illus. Dict) Syn., *Dnaptosis.* **P., Abdominal,** enteroptosis See *Disease, Glénard's* (Illus. Dict.). **P. adiposa** See *Pseudoptosis* **P diplopia.** Same as *Synechia, Posterior.* **P., Horner's** See *P. sympathica* (Illus Dict) **P. iridis,** prolapse of the iris.

Ptyalocele. (See Illus. Dict) **P., Sublingual.** See *Ranula* (Illus Dict)

Ptyalolith. See *Ptyalith* (Illus. Dict.).

Ptyaluria (*ti-al-u'-re-ah*) [πτύαλον, saliva; οὖρον, urine]. The supposed discharge of urine by a salivary duct Cf *Rhyostamaturia* (Illus Dict)

Puber (*pu'-bur*) [L., an adult] One who has arrived at the age of puberty

Puberic (*pu'-bur-ik*) Relating to puberty; puberal.

Pubertas (*pu bur'-tas*) [L] Puberty **P plena,** complete puberty **P. præcox,** puberty at a very early age

Puccinia (*puk-sin'-e-ah*) [*Thomas Puccini,* Prof. of Anatomy at Florence] A genus of fungi **P. graminis** and **P. rubigovera** cause colic in cattle if straw is infected with them.

Puchury, Puchyry (*pu-chu'-re, pu-chi'-re*). Pichurim beans. See under *Nectandria.*

Puericulture (*pu er-e-kul' chur*) [*puer,* a child; *cultura,* culture] That branch of hygiene which deals with the rearing of children and with the care of women during pregnancy that they may bring forth healthy offspring

Puerperalism (*pu-ur' pur-al-izm*). A comprehensive term for all the pathologic conditions incident to the puerperal state **P., Infantile,** any pathologic condition incident to the newborn child. **P., Infectious,** puerperal disease due to infection.

Puerperant (*pu-ur'-pur ant*) [*puer,* a boy; *parere,* to bear]. A puerperal woman.

Puerperism (*pu ur'-pur-izm*) See *Puerperalism.*

Puerperium. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. The newborn child

Pug. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Abbreviation of *pugillus.*

Pugnus (*pug'-nus*) [L., a fist]. 1. A handful. 2. The appendicular lobe. A special development of the mediflocculus inclosed in a cell in the petrous bone, in rodents, some carnivora, *Chiromys,* monkeys, and some other mammals. [Stroud.]

Pulassari Bark (*pu-las-ar'-e*) [Javanese]. The bark of *Alyxia stellata,* R. et Sch. (*q. v.*).

Pulegiol (*pu-le'-je-ol*). See *Pulegone.*

Pulegium (*pu-le'-je-um*) [*pulex,* a flea; *fugere,* to flee]. 1. The pharmaceutic name for *Mentha pule-*

gium, L., European pennyroyal. 2. **A genus of the** *Labiatæ* now referred to *Mentha*.

Pulegone (*pu'-leg-ōn*). $C_{10}H_{16}O$ A ketone isomeric with camphor and the active constituent of the ethereal oil of *Mentha pulegium*, L.; it has an odor of peppermint and boils at 227° C

Pulicaris (*pu lik-a'-ris*) [*pulex*, a flea] Marked with little spots like flea bites. **P. morbus**, a name for typhus, applied because of the petechiæ which occur in that disease.

Pulmoform (*pul'-mo-form*). See *Methylene diguaiacol*.

Pulmonia (*pul-mō'-ne ah*) [*pulmo*, a lung]. See *Pneumonia* (Illus. Dict.)

Pulmonin (*pul'-mon-in*) An organotherapeutic preparation made from calves' lungs, and used in pulmonary affections

Pulp. (See Illus Dict.) **P. Canal**, that portion of the pulp cavity of the roots of teeth extending from the apical foramina to the bottom of the pulp chamber. **P. Cavity**, that part of the interior of a tooth occupied by the body of the pulp **P., Cerebral**, the substance of the brain. **P. Chamber**, the central portion of the crown of a tooth, containing the body of the pulp **P. Elements**, the cells composing the parenchyma of an organ **P.-nodule**, a nodular mass of secondary dentine occupying some portions of the dental pulp. **P.-stone**, a pulp-nodule **P.-tissue**, the elemental substances composing the dental pulp

Pulpation (*pulp-a' shun*). See *Pulpefaction* (Illus Dict).

Pulsation. (See Illus Dict) **P., Aortic.** 1 The normal pulsation of the aorta. 2. See *Pulsating Aorta* (Illus Dict) **P., Endopleural.** See *Pulse, Endopleural* (Illus. Dict). **P., Exopleural.** See *Pulse, Exopleural* (Illus. Dict).

Pulse, Pulsus [pl. *pulses, pulsus*]. (See Illus. Dict.) See *Law, Marey's* **P., Abnormal.** See *P., Irregular* (Illus. Dict.). **P. acriticus.** See *Pulse of Irritation*. **P., Alternating**, a variety in which a large pulsation alternates with a small one **P., Anatricrotic**, a pulse-wave with three breaks on the rise. **P. annuens et circumnuens.** See *Pulse, Deficient*. **P., Ardent**, one with a quick, full wave which seems to strike the finger at a single point. **P. bicroticus, P. biferiens** See *P., Dicrotic* (Illus Dict) **P., Bigeminal**, one in which the beats occur in pairs, so that the longer pause follows every two beats. **P. bis pulsans.** See *Pulse, Dicrotic* (Illus. Dict.). **P.-breath**, a peculiar audible pulsation of the breath issuing from the mouth and corresponding to the heart beats, observed in cases of dry cavities of the lungs, with thick walls not separated from the heart by permeable lung tissue **P., Caprizant**, goat-leap pulse. **P., Catadicrotic**, a pulse with three beats, two expansions being seen in the line of descent in the sphygmographic tracing. **P., Catatricrotic**, one which shows three expansions in the line of descent in the sphygmographic tracing. **P. celer tricrotus.** See *P., Tricrotic* (Illus. Dict.). **P., Complex**, one alternating continuously from hard and rapid to soft and slow **P., Contracted**, a small pulse, with high tension. **P. coturnisans** [*coturnix*, a partridge], a pulse doubly or trebly compound, like the drumming of a partridge. **P. creber**, a frequent pulse. **P., Critical.** See *Pulsus incudus* (Illus. Dict.). **P., Deep**, one which cannot be perceived without firm pressure. **P., Deficient**, a flickering pulse. **P., Depressed**, a pulse both deep and weak. **P. dorcadisans** [*dorcas*, a gazelle]. See *Pulsus caprizans* (Illus. Dict.). **P. duriusculus.** See *P., High-tension* (Illus. Dict.). **P., Equal.** See *P. æqualis* (Illus. Dict.)., **P., Febrile**, the pulse characteristic of fever; full, soft, and frequent, and exhibiting a well marked dicrotism. **P. fibrans.** See *Pulse, Jerking* (Illus Dict.). **P., Flickering**, one so weak that some of the beats are imperceptible. **P. fluctuosus, P. fluens.** See *Pulse, Undulating* (Illus. Dict.). **P., Formicant**, a small, feeble pulse likened to the movements of ants. **P., Frequent, P. frequens**, a pulse which recurs with frequency or at short intervals and differing from a quick pulse in which the pulse-wave has a quick rise. **P., Funic**, the arterial tide in the umbilical cord. **P. fusalis, P. gazellans.** See *P. caprizans* (Illus. Dict.). **P., Hectic.** See *P., Febrile*. **P. humilis.** See *P., Low*. **P. incidens solani.** See *Pulse, Undulating* (Illus. Dict.). **P., Incident.** See *Pulsus incidens* (Illus. Dict.) **P. inspiratione intermittens** See *Pulse, Paradoxic* (Illus. Dict.). **P., Intricate**, an irregular, small, infrequent pulse. **P. of Irritation**, a hard, contracted, frequent pulse **P., Jarring** See *P., Vibrating*. **P., Kussmaul's.** See *P., Paradoxic* (Illus. Dict.). **P., Languid**, a weak, infrequent pulse. **P., Large**, one with an ample pulse-wave. **P., Long**, one with a long pulse-wave **P., Low**, a pulse so small as to be almost imperceptible **P. mallearis.** See *P., Dicrotic* (Illus Dict). **P.-measurer**, a pulsimeter. **P., Monneret's**, the soft, full, and slow pulse of icterus. **P., Mouse-tail.** See *Pulsus myurus* (Illus. Dict.). **P., Nail**, the pulsation of the blood under the nails **P. nervinus.** See *P of Irritation* **P., Organic**, a pulse occurring in disease and believed to indicate by its character the organ affected **P. privatio**, absence of pulse, syncope. **P., Quincke's**, rhythmic reddening [illegible] of the finger-nails, dependent upon [illegible] the capillaries which are propagated into the capillaries; it is found in aortic insufficiency **P. quinquigeminus**, one with a longer interval after every fifth beat **P., Radial**, the pulsation of the radial artery. **P. remittens.** See *Pulse, Intermittent* (Illus. Dict.). **P. resiliens.** See *P., Dicrotic* (Illus. Dict). **P., Resisting.** See *P., Hard* (Illus. Dict.). **P retardus**, a delayed pulse. **P., Retrosternal**, a venous pulse believed to be due to the pulsation of the left innominate vein, perceived on depressing the integument of the suprasternal notch. **P., Running**, a very weak, frequent pulse with low tension in the arteries, one pulse wave running into the next with no apparent interval; it is observed after hemorrhage. **P., Senile**, one characteristic of old age The secondary waves on the descending line of the sphygmogram are prominent and the first descending wave relatively large **P serratus, P. serrinus**, a full, hard, strong pulse. **P., Shabby**, an ill-defined pulse due to weak heart and relaxed arteries **P., Sharp.** Same as *P., Quick* (Illus Dict.). **P., Sharp-tailed.** See *Pulsus myurus* (Illus. Dict.) **P., Shuttle**, one observed by E. P. Hughes in rheumatic endocarditis, in which the wave passed under the finger as if floating something solid with a fluid. **P., Small**, one with a wave of small scope. **P., Stokes'.** See *P., Corrigan's* (Illus. Dict.) **P., Strong**, one with a strong wave demonstrating a powerfully contracting left ventricle. **P., Subungual Capillary**, one observed beneath the nail by raising its tip; believed to be due to a serous reflux synchronous with the cardiac systole **P., Supple**, a soft, full pulse. **P., Supradicrotic**, a dicrotic pulse in which the dicrotic wave resembles the cardiac beat **P., Throbbing.** See *P., Corrigan's* (Illus. Dict.). **P., Uterine**, one supposed to indicate the menstrual flow. **P. vacillans.** See *P., Intermittent* (Illus. Dict.). **P. varius**, a changeable pulse. **P. venarum.** See *Pulse, Venous* (Illus. Dict.). **P. vibrans, P.,**

Vibrating, a tense pulse with a wave arising quickly, giving the impression under the finger of the vibrations of a piece of tense catgut.

Pulseless (*puls'-les*). Devoid of pulse or pulsation.

Pulsific (*pul-sif'-ik*) [*pulsare*, to beat; *facere*, to make]. Causing pulsation.

Pulverulence (*pul-ver'-u-lenz*) [*pulver*, powder]. The condition of being reduced to powder.

Pulvillus. (See Illus Dict.) 2 An olive-shaped pad of lint used in plugging deep wounds.

Pulvinar. (See Illus Dict) **P. epiglottidus.** See *Cushion of the Epiglottis.* **P. humuli**, a hop pillow. **P. medicatum**, a medicated pillow. **P. ventriculi**, the pancreas.

Pumacuchu [Peruvian, lion's mane] The rhatany growing in the province of Tarma, Peru.

Pumex (*pu'-meks*) [*spumex*, foam]. See *Pumice* (Illus. Dict.).

Pumiciform (*pu-mis'-e-form*). Having the appearance of pumice stone.

Pumilin (*pu'-mil-in*). The oil from the young branches of *Pinus pumilio*, Häncke

Pumilio (*pu mil'-e-o*) [L.]. A dwarf, a pigmy, as *Pinus pumilio*, Häncke.

Pummel-foot (*pum'-el*). Club-foot.

Pump. (See Illus. Dict.) **P., Alvegniat's**, a mercurial air-pump used in estimating the gaseous constituents of the blood.

Puncticulum (*punk-tik'-u-lum*) [dim. of *punctum*, a point; pl. *puncticula*]. A small point; petechia.

Punctum. (See Illus. Dict.) **P. adhæsionis.** See *P. fixum* (Illus. Dict.). **P. alæ vomeris**, the point upon the rostrum of the sphenoid where it is included between the alæ vomeris. **P. bregmatis.** See *Bregma* (Illus. Dict.). **Puncta ciliaria**, the perforations through which the eyelashes emerge **P. congelationis**, the freezing-point **P. foraminis magni posterius.** See *Opisthion* (Illus Dict.). **P. lambdoideum**, a point constructed by Chipault on the median mionasal line $\frac{9.9}{100}$ from the nasion A line connecting this with the processus marginalis of the zygoma corresponds to the sulcus temporalis primus. **P. mobile, P. mobile musculare.** See *P. insertionis* (Illus. Dict.). **P. occipitale.** See *Pole, Occipital* (Illus. Dict.). **P. ossificationis.** See *Center of Ossification.* **P. præiniale**, a point constructed by Chipault on the median mionasal line $\frac{9.5}{100}$ from the nasion. A line connecting this with the processus marginalis of the zygoma corresponds with the transverse portion of the sinus lateralis **P. prælambdoideum**, a point constructed by Chipault on the median mionasal line $\frac{7.0}{100}$ from the nasion. A line connecting this with the processus marginalis of the zygoma corresponds with the sylvian fissure. **P. prærolandicum**, according to Chipault, a point on the median mionasal line $\frac{10.5}{100}$ from the nasion. A line connecting this point with the point representing the union of the second and third tenths of the sylvian line reckoned from the processus marginalis of the zygoma corresponds with the ramus anterior ascendens fissuræ Sylvii. **P. protuberantiæ occipitalis.** Same as *Inion.* **P. rolandicum**, a point constructed by Chipault on the median mionasal line $\frac{8.0}{100}$ from the nasion. A line connecting this point with a point representing the union of the third and fourth tenths of the sylvian line, reckoned from the processus marginalis of the zygoma, corresponds to the sulcus cerebralis

Puncture. (See Illus Dict.) 2. To make a small deep wound with a pointed instrument. **P.-doctors**, physicians enthusiastic for acupuncture. **P., Exploratory**, the puncture of a cyst or cavity for removal of a portion of its contents for examination. **P., Lumbar, P., Quincke's Spinal**, the puncture of the spinal canal for the withdrawal of cerebrospinal fluid in hydrocephalus.

Punctus (*punk'-tus*). See *Punctum* (Illus. Dict.). **P. ruber saliens.** See *Punctum saliens* (Illus. Dict.).

Puniceous (*pu-nish'-us*) [*puniceus*, red]. Bright-carmin color.

Punktograph (*punk'-to-graf*) [*punctum*, point; γράφειν, to record]. A radiographic instrument for the surgical localization of foreign bodies, as bullets embedded in the tissues.

Pupil, Pupilla. (See Illus. Dict.) **P. factitia.** See *Pupil, Artificial* (Illus. Dict.). **P., Multiple**, the presence of bands dividing the pupil into several portions due to persistence of portions of the fetal pupillary membrane **Pupillæ velum**, the curtain of the pupil. See *Membrane, Pupillary* (Illus Dict.)

Pupillate. (See Illus Dict.) 2 In biology, resembling the pupil of the eye.

Pupilloscopy (*pu-pil-os'-ko-pe*). See *Retinoscopy* (Illus. Dict.)

Puppis (*pup'-is*) [L. stern of a vessel]. The forehead. **P. os**, the frontal bone

Pupula (*pu'-pul-ah*) See *Pupilla* (Illus. Dict.). **Pupulæ**, the tips or pulps of the fingers

Pural (*pu'-ral*) A disinfecting agent consisting of powdered wood charcoal, saturated with a mixture of menthol, carbolic and benzoic acids, and compressed into cylinders, which are ignited for disinfection.

Purana (*pu-ran'-ah*) East Indian vernacular for surra or trypanosomiasis (*q. v.*)

Purgatin, Purgatol (*pur'-ga-tin, -ol*). See *Anthrapurpurin diacetate*

Purgen (*pur'-jen*) See *Phenolphthalein.*

Purgerine (*pur'-jer-in*) A proprietary syrup of senna; laxative

Purging. (See Illus. Dict.) **P.-berries**, the fruit of *Rhamnus cathartica*, L **P. Root**, the root of *Euphorbia colloata*, Eng **P., White.** See *Diarrhea, Chronic Tropical* (Illus Dict.).

Purgo (*pur'-go*) See *Phenolphthalein.*

Purin (*pu'-rin*) The name given by E Fisher to a carbon-nitrogen nucleus occurring in many products of tissue changes **P.-bases, P.-bodies**, those derived from purin by simple substitution of the various hydrogen atoms by hydroxyl, amid, or alkyl groups; *e. g.*, adenin, hypoxanthin, guanin, xanthin, and the methyl xanthins, theobromin, caffein, etc, together with uric acid [Raymond.] **P.s, Endogenous**, those originating from nuclein cleavage during metabolic processes **P.s, Exogenous**, those derived from the purin bodies of food stuffs

Purinometer (*pu-rin-om'-et-ur*) [*purin*, μέτρον, measure] An apparatus consisting of a graduated separator with a uniform bore for the clinical estimation of urinary purins.

Puro (*pu'-ro*). A meat juice, made by expression of the meat. It contains 21% of unchanged albumin.

Puroform (*pu'-ro-form*). An antiseptic and disinfectant said to consist of a combination of zinc and formic aldehyd, thymol, menthol, and eucalyptol.

Puronal (*pu' ron-al*. A proprietary antiseptic compound said to contain acetanilid, 97.22%, and bismuth oxyiodid, 2.35%.

Purple. (See Illus. Dict.) **P., Retinal.** See *P., Visual* (Illus Dict.).

Purples. (See Illus. Dict.) 3. Swine fever.

Purpura. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Purple. **P. alba, P. alba benigna et maligna, miliaria. P.s, Henoch's**, a variety of purpura with gastrointestinal symptoms occurring chiefly in young subjects; also a rapidly

fatal form of purpura (purpura fulminans). **P., Landouzy's,** a form of purpura with grave systemic symptoms. **P. maculosa,** purpura characterized by acneiform papular eruption Syn., *Acne scorbutica.* **P. mineralis Cassii.** See *Purple of Cassius.* **P. nervosa.** See *P., Henoch's.* **P. rubra,** a form of miliaria marked with red pustules **P., Saline,** that due to changes in the saline constituents of the blood. **P. symptomatica,** that complicating other diseases. **P., Toxic, P. toxica,** that due to the introduction of toxic substances into the system **P. urticata, P. vibicea,** the same as *P. urticans,* which is now regarded as a variety of erythema multiforms

Purpurein (*pur-pu'-re-in*) $C_{33}H_{20}N_2O_{10}$ (Stenhouse). A body analogous to orcein obtained from purpurin by action of sulfuric acid; it crystallizes in fine carmin needles, showing green in reflected light, easily soluble in alcohol and alkaline solutions

Purpuriferous (*pur-pu-rif'-ur-us*) [*purpura,* purple; *ferre,* to bear]. Producing purple

Purpuriuuria (*pur-pu-rin-u'-re-ah*) See *Porphyruria* (Illus. Dict.)

Purpurissum (*pur-pu-ris'-um*). See *Hydrargyri sulph. rub.* (Illus Dict.)

Purpurolein (*pur-pu-ro'-le-in*). A red principle produced from the juice of *Sorghum vulgare,* Pers, after fermentation or treatment with sulfuric acid; also called *carmin de sorgho* Cf. *Purpurein, Xantholein*

Purr (*pur*) A low murmur

Pursianin (*pur-si-a'-nin*). A laxative fluid said to be obtained from *Rhamnus purshiana,* D C

Pursiness (*pur' se-nes*) [ME. *pursynes,* shortness of breath] See *Asthma of Solipeds.*

Pus. (See Illus Dict.) **P. æquale, P. benignum, P. bonum.** See *P., Laudable* (Illus Dict.). **P., Orange,** pus colored by the presence of hematoidin crystals **P.-tube,** pyosalpinx

Pustuloderma (*pus-tu-lo-der' mah*) [*pustula,* pustule; *δερμα,* the skin] Any skin-disease characterized by the formation of pustules.

Putaminous (*pu-tam-in'-e-us*) Putaminous, relating to the putamen.

Putrefactionist (*pu-tre-fak'-shun-ist*) [*putridus,* rotten; *facere,* to make] An advocate of the theory of a putrefactive origin of disease

Putrescentia (*pu-tres en'-she-ah*). See *Putrescence* (Illus Dict.). **P. uteri,** the severest form of puerperal endometritis with sanious ulceration of the wall of the uterus extending to the peritoneum.

Putrescibility (*pu tres-e-bil'-it-e*) [*putrescere,* to grow rotten] Capacity for undergoing putrefaction

Putrilaginous (*pu-tril-aj'-in-us*) [*putris,* rotten]. Gangrenous.

Putrivorous (*pu-triv'-or-us*) [*putris,* rotten; *vorare,* to devour] Subsisting upon putrid matter.

Putromain (*pu-tro ma'-in*). A ptomain developed in putrefactive processes

Putty. (See Illus Dict) **P.-powder,** a compound of lead and tin employed in polishing glass; it is the cause of plumbism among glass-polishers.

Pycnatoms, Pyknatoms (*pik-nat'-oms*) [πυκνός, compact]. Haeckel's term for the centers of condensation or primitive minute parts of the hypothetic universal substance.

Pycnomorphous, Pyknomorphous (*pik-no-morf'-us*) [πυκνός, compact; μορφή, form]. A term applied by Nissl to nerve-cells in which the stained parts of the cell-body are compactly arranged.

Pycnosphygmia, Pyknosphygmia (*pik-no-sfig'-me-ah*). See *Tachycardia* (Illus. Dict.).

Pyelocystostomosis (*pi-e-lo-sist-o-sto-mo'-sis*) [πύελος, a trough, the pelvis of the kidney; κύστις, bladder; *στόμα,* mouth]. **The establishment of direct communication between the kidney and the bladder.**

Pyelonephritis. (See Illus. Dict.) **P., Suppurative,** of cattle, due to *Bacillus renalis bovis,* Künnemann, and *B. pyelonephritidis boum,* Künnemann. **P., Tuberculous,** that due to the tubercle bacillus.

Pyemia, Pyæmia. (See Illus Dict) Syn., *Purulent Absorption* **P., Metastatic, P., Multiplex,** the condition of multiple abscess due to infected thrombi of pyemic origin. **P., Otitic,** that resulting from middle-ear disease. **P., Otogenic, P., Otogenous,** pyemia originating in the ear.

Pygalgia (*pi gal'-je-ah*) [πυγή, rump; ἄλγος, pain]. Pain in the buttocks.

Pygalopubic (*pi-gal-o-pu'-bik*) [πυγή, rump; ***pubes,*** pubes]. Relating to the buttocks and the pubes.

Pyknatoms. See *Pycnatoms.*

Pyknometer. See *Pycnometer* (Illus. Dict.).

Pyknomorphous. See *Pycnomorphous.*

Pyknosis. See *Pycnosis* (Illus. Dict.).

Pylar (*pi'-lar*) Relating to the pyla.

Pyle (*pi'-le*) [πύλη, a gate]. The portal vein.

Pylema, Pylæma. See *Pylemia* (Illus. Dict).

Pylethrombophlebitis (*pi-le-throm-bo fleb-i'-tis*) [πύλη, gate; θρόμβωσις, thrombosis; φλέψ, vein]. Inflammation and thrombosis of the portal vein

Pyloralgia (*pi-lor-al'-je-ah*) [πυλωρός, pylorus; ἄλγος, pain]. Pain in the region of the pylorus

Pylorocolic (*pi-lor-o-kol'-ik*). Pertaining to or connecting the pyloric end of the stomach with a transverse colon.

Pylorodiosis (*pi lor-o-di-o'-sis*) [πυλωρός, pylorus; *διωσις,* a pushing through]. Loreto's operation, digital divulsion of the pyloric orifice following gastrotomy.

Pylorospasm (*pi-lor'-o-spazm*). Spasm of the pylorus.

Pylorus. (See Illus. Dict.) **P., Antrum of,** the portion of the stomach between the pyloric orifice and the sphincter antri pylorici or transverse band. Syn., *Antrum pylori.* **P. proprius,** the pyloric valve.

Pyocyanase (*pi-o-si'-an-āz*) [πύον, pus; κυανός, blue]. The specific bacteriolytic enzyme of *Bacillus pyocyaneus.* It digests the bacilli of typhoid, diphtheria, and cholera, and also fibrin. It is a yellowish-green, alkaline, amorphous substance, soluble in water, to which it imparts a greenish tint. Cf *Cholerase, Typhase*

Pyocyanigenic, Pyocyanogenic (*pi-o-si-an-i-jen'-ik, pi-o-si-an-o-jen'-ik*) [πύον, pus; κυανος, blue; γεννᾶν, to produce]. Producing pyocyanin, as does *Bacillus pyocyaneus.*

Pyocyanolysin (*pi-o-si-an-ol'-is-in*) [πύον, pus; κύανος, blue; λύειν, to loose] A hemolysin produced in broth cultures by *Bacillus pyocyaneus*

Pyodermia (*pi-o-dur'-me-ah*) [πύον, pus, *δερμα,* skin]. Any cutaneous lesion of the skin due to staphylococci.

Pyodermitis. (See Illus Dict.) **P. vegetante.** See *Dermatitis, Vegetative.*

Pyoemesis (*pi-o-em-e'-sis*) See *Pyemesis* (Illus. Dict.).

Pyogenin (*pi-oj'-en-in*) $C_{63}H_{132}N_2O_{10}$. A substance obtained from the cell-body of pus-cells.

Pyoktanin. (See Illus. Dict.) **P., Blue,** $C_{31}H_{38}N_6Cl$, a nontoxic, violet, crystalline powder, soluble in 12 parts of 90% alcohol, 50 parts of glycerin, 20 parts of boiling water, 75 parts of cold water; used as an antiseptic, disinfectant, and analgesic. Dose, 1–5 gr. (0.065–0.32 gm.); max. dose 10 gr. (0.65 gm.) single, 20 gr. (1.3 gm.) daily. **Dusting-powder, 1 : 1000–1 : 100;** aqueous solution, 1–4 : 10,000. Syn., *Methyl violet; Dahlia violet; Paris violet; Penta and hexamethylpararosanilin hydrochlorate.* **P.-mer-**

cury, a compound of pyoktanin and **mercury.** Applied in 1 : 200 solution or with equal parts of starch. **P., Yellow,** $C_{17}H_{14}N_3ClO$, a yellow powder soluble in water and alcohol; an antiseptic and disinfectant, but weaker than blue pyoktanin Dose, 1–8 gr. (0.065–0.52 gm.); max. dose, 15 gr. (1 gm) daily; aqueous solution, 1–4 : 10,000, dusting-powder, 1–2%; ointment, 2%–10% Syn., *Paurean, Apyonin; C. P. Auramin. Imidotetramethyldiamidodiphenyl methane hydrochlorate*

Pyootorrhea (*pi-o-o-tor-e'-ah*) [πύον, pus; οὖς, ear; ῥεῖν, to flow] See *Otopyorrhea* (Illus. Dict.).

Pyoovarium (*pi-o-o-va'-re-um*) [πύον, pus; *ovarium*, ovary]. Ovarian abscess.

Pyopericarditis (*pi-o-per-e-kar-di'-tis*) [πύον, pus; περί, around; καρδία, the heart]. Suppurative pericarditis.

Pyophthalmia. (See Illus. Dict.) **P. neonatorum.** See *Ophthalmia neonatorum* (Illus. Dict.).

Pyophysometra (*pi-o-fi-so-me'-tra*) [πύον, pus; φῦσα, wind; μήτρα, womb] The presence of pus and gas in the uterus.

Pyopneumopericarditis (*pi-o-nu-mo-per-e-kar-di'-tis*) [πύον, pus, πνεῦμα, air; *pericarditis*] Pericarditis complicated by the presence of pus and gas in the pericardium

Pyopneumothorax. (See Illus Dict) See *Sign, Pfuhl Jaffé's.* **P., Subphrenic,** Leyden's name for a collection of air and pus beneath the diaphragm.

Pyopoietic (*pi-o-poi-et'-ik*) [πύον, pus; ποιεῖν, to make]. Secreting pus, suppurative.

Pyosalpingooophoritis (*pi-o-sal-ping-o-o-of-or-i'-tis*) [πύον, pus; σαλπιγξ, a tube, ὠον, an egg; φορεῖν, to bear] Combined suppurative inflammation of the ovary and oviduct.

Pyosin (*pi'-o-sin*). $C_{51}H_{110}N_4O_{15}$ A substance obtained from the body plasma of pus cells. Cf. *Pyogenin.*

Pyostatic (*pi-o-stat'-ik*) [πύον, pus; στατικος, causing to stand]. 1. Preventing the formation of pus. 2. An agent arresting the secretion of pus.

Pyothorax. (See Illus. Dict.) **P., Subphrenic,** an abscess beneath the diaphragm.

Pyoturia (*pi-o-tu'-re-ah*). See *Pyuria* (Illus. Dict.).

Pyoureter (*pi-o-u'-re-ter*) An accumulation of pus in a ureter.

Pyracid (*pi-ras'-id*). See *Pyroacid* (Illus Dict.).

Pyraloxin (*pi-ral-oks'-in*). See *Pyrogallol, Oxidized*

Pyramid. (See Illus. Dict.) **P.s, Decussation of.** See under *Decussation.* **P., Lalouette's.** See *P., Thyroid.* **P., Malacarne's,** a crucial projection formed by the union of the vermis inferior of the cerebellum, at the junction of its posterior and middle thirds, with two transverse prolongations which pass into the corresponding hemispheres **P.s, Renal.** See *P.s, Malpighian* and *P.s of Ferrein* (Illus. Dict.). **P., Temporal,** the petrosa. **P., Thyroid, P. of the Thyroid Gland,** an inconstant pyramidal process of variable length, ascending from the thyroid isthmus or contiguous parts of the lobes, generally the left one, and attached to the body of the hyoid by a band of loose connective tissue Syn., *Lalouette's pyramid; Processus pyramidalis; Middle lobe of the thyroid; Third lobe of the thyroid.* **P. of the Tympanum,** a hollow conical process situated on the inner wall of the tympanum; the stapedius muscle passes through an aperture at its apex **P. of the Vestibule.** See *Crista vestibuli.* **P.s, Wistar's,** the cornua of the sphenoid.

Pyramidon (*pi-ram'-id-on*). Dimethylamidophenyldimethylpyrazolon, a yellowish-white, crystalline, almost tasteless powder, recommended as an antipyretic in doses of 5–8 gr. (0.32–0.51 gm.) every 2 hours. **P. Camphorate,** it is used in the treatment of tuberculosis Dose, 0.75 to 1 gm. **P. Salicylate,** it is used in pulmonary tuberculosis. Dose, 0.75 gm.

Pyramis. (See Illus Dict.) [pl. *pyramides.*] 2 The modiolus 3. The pyramid of the thyroid 4. The petrosa. 5. The anterior pyramid of the oblongata. 6 The penis. **P. cochleæ,** the modiolus. **P laminosa.** See *Pyramid of the Cerebellum* (Illus. Dict.) **P. ossis temporis, P. trigona,** the petrosa **P. vermis,** the pyramid of the cerebellum. **P vestibuli.** See *Crista vestibuli.*

Pyrantimonate (*pi-ran'-ti-mon-āt*) A salt of pyrantimonic acid.

Pyrantin (*pi-ran'-tin*) See *Phenosuccin.* **P., Soluble,** sodium salt of paraethoxylphenylsuccinamic acid. A useful antipyretic. Dose, 1 to 3 gm daily

Pyranum (*pi-ra'-num*) The sodium salt of a combination of benzoic acid, thymol, and salicylic acid, used as an antirheumatic and analgesic Dose, 7–30 gr. (0.45–1.94 gm.) 2 or 3 times daily

Pyrazin (*pi-raz'-in*) Antipyrin **P. Hexahydrid,** piperazin

Pyrazol. (See Illus Dict.) It is used as a diuretic Dose, 15–30 gr (1–2 gm) Syn., *Phenylmethylpyrazol carbonic acid*

Pyretin (*pi-re'-tin*) An antipyretic said to consist of acetamid 58.7 parts, caffein, 6.74 parts, sodium bicarbonate, 19.5 parts; and calcium carbonate, 13.5 parts Dose, 3–8 gr. (0.194–0.518 gm.).

Pyretologist (*pi-re-tol'-o-jist*) [πυρετός, fever, λόγος, science] A specialist in fevers.

Pyretometer (*pi-re-tom'-et-er*) [πυρετός, fever, μέτρον, measure] A clinical thermometer.

Pyretotyposis (*pi-re-to-ti-po'-sis*) [πυρετός, fever; τύπωσις, a forming] Intermittent fever.

Pyrigenous (*pi-rij'-en-us*). See *Pyrogenous* and *Empyreumatic* (Illus Dict.).

Pyrisol See *Pyrosal.*

Pyroamarin (*pi-ro-am-a'-rin*) A substance derived from amarin by dry distillation.

Pyroantimonate (*pi-ro-an'-te-mon-āt*). Potassium antimonate

Pyroborate (*pi-ro-bo'-rāt*). A salt of pyroboric acid. Syn., *Biborate.*

Pyrocatechinuria (*pi-ro-kat-e-kin-u'-re-ah*) [*pyrocatechin*, οὖρον, urine] The presence of pyrocatechin in the urine

Pyroelectric (*pi-ro-e-lek'-trik*). Applied to the phenomenon of electric polarity developed in certain crystalline bodies by action of heat

Pyrofistine (*pi-ro-fis'-ten*) An antiphlogistic said to consist of glycerin, oil of eucalyptus, magnesium, gaultheria, alumina, silica, iron carbonate, sodium, and peppermint.

Pyroform (*pi'-ro-form*). Bismuth oxyiodid pyrogallol; used in skin diseases and said to be less toxic than pyrogallol

Pyrogallol. (See Illus Dict.) **P.-bismuth,** a dark-green powder containing 50% of bismuth and 50% of pyrogallol, used as an intestinal disinfectant and wound antiseptic **P., Oxidized,** a stable brown or black powder, slightly soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol or ether, used as a substitute for pyrogallol as less irritating and only slightly toxic. Dose, 0.05–1 gm. daily Ointment on skin-diseases, 5 gm. to 25 gm each of adeps lanæ and vaselin.

Pyrogallolism (*pi-ro-gal'-ol-izm*) Poisoning by pyrogallic acid through external use in psoriasis; marked by rigor, diarrhea, hemoglobinuria, and by longer continuance, with icterus.

Pyrogallopyrine (*pi-ro-gal-o-pi'-rin*). A reaction-product of pyrogallol and antipyrin

Pyrokinate (*pi-ro-ki'-nat*). A salt of pyrokinic acid.

Pyrolignite (*pi-ro-lig'-nit*). A salt of pyroligneous acid.

Pyromalate (*pi-ro-mal'-at*). A salt of pyromalic acid.

Pyromania. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 The quality of being readily ignited

Pyromellitic (*[illegible]*) Obtained by combustion or distillation from a mellitic compound

Pyromucate (*pi-ro-mu'-kat*). A salt of pyromucic acid

Pyronyxis (*pi-ro-niks'-is*) [πῦρ, fire; νύξις, a pricking]. Ignipuncture.

Pyrophoric (*pi-rof'-or-ik*) [πῦρ, fire, φορέιν, to bear]. Burning spontaneously, said of finely divided iron.

Pyroplasmosis. See *Piroplasmosis* P. hominis. See *Fever, Spotted* (2).

Pyrosal (*pi'-ro-sal*) Antipyrin salicylacetate, $C_9H_8O_3C_{11}H_{12}N_2O$; a white crystalline powder containing 50% of antipyrin; sparingly soluble in water, alcohol, or ether, and fuses at 146°–150° C; antipyretic and antineuralgic. Dose, 8 gr (0 5 gm) 2 to 6 times daily.

Pyrosoma. See *Pirosoma*

Pyroxylon See *Pyroxylin* (Illus Dict)

Pyrozol (*pi'-ro zol*) A proprietary antiseptic said to be a coal-tar derivative.

Pyrozone (*pi'-ro-zon*). A 3% aqueous solution of absolute hydrogen peroxid, H_2O_2. An internal and external antiseptic. It is also used externally in a 5% and a 25% ethereal solution.

Pyrrhonian (*pir-o'-ne-an*) [*Pyrrho* of Elis, 360–270 B. C.] Of or pertaining to the school or doctrines of Pyrrhonism, which taught skepticism on the ground that the senses and consciousness are untrustworthy sources of knowledge.

Pyrrhopin (*pir'-o-pin*). Polex's name for sanguinarin.

Pyrrol. (See Illus Dict.) **P., Tetraiodated.** See *Iodol* (Illus. Dict).

Pyryle (*pir'-il*) [πῦρ, fire; ὕλη, matter]. The name given by Fosse to the radicle derived from pyrane by the loss of an atom of hydrogen.

Pythogenetic, Pythogenous (*pi-tho-jen-et'-ik, pi-thoj'-en-us*). 1. See *Pythogenic* (Illus Dict.). 2. Giving rise to putrefaction

Pyuria (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Pyorrhœa urinalis; Pyoturia.* **P. chylosa, P. lactea,** chyluria. **P., Miliary,** a form in which miliary bodies, consisting of pus-cells, epithelial cells, and blood-corpuscles, are discharged with the urine. **P. mucosa, P. serosa,** cystirrhea. **P. renalis,** that in which the pus takes origin in the kidney. **P. urethralis,** pyuria in which the pus is discharged from the urethral mucosa **P. vesicalis,** that in which the pus is discharged from the bladder. **P. viscida,** cystirrhea.

Q

Quadriforous (*kwod-rif'-or-us*) [*quattuor*, four; *forus*, a passage]. Provided with four openings

Quadrigeminum (*kwod-rij-em'-in-um*) [*quadrigeminus*, fourfold]. The corpus quadrigeminum

Quadriguttate (*kwod-re-gut'-at*) [*quattuor*, four; *gutta*, a drop]. Marked with four spots or drops

Quadrille (*kwod-ril'*) [Fr.] An embryologic term introduced by Fol to designate that complex movement undergone by the dividing centrosomes previous to the formation of the cleavage centrosomes **Q. of Centers, Q. of Centrosomes** See *Centrosomes, Quadrille of.*

Quadriparity (*kwod re-par'-it-e*) [*quattuor*, four; *parere*, to bear] The state of having borne four children Cf. *Quartiparous.*

Quadripunctate (*kwod-re-punk'-tat*) [*quattuor*, four; *punctum*, a point]. Having four points or spots.

Quadristrigate (*kwod-re-str'-gat*) [*quattuor*, four; *stria*, a streak] Marked with four bands or zones

Quantum (*kwon'-tum*) [L.]. As much as. **Q., Normal,** a constant quantity or standard.

Quartiparous (*kwor-tip'-ar-us*) [*quartus*, fourth; *parere*, to bring forth]. Having borne four children. Cf. *Quadriparity*

Quartisternum (*kwor-te-stur'-num*) [*quartus*, fourth; *sternum*]. A part of the sternum having a special center of ossification corresponding with the fourth intercostal space.

Quasipercept (*kwas-e-pur'-sept*) [*quasi*, as it were; *percipere*, to perceive] In psychology the more or less objectified phantasm which the percipient does in a sense perceive.

Quass (*kwos*). A Russian distilled or fermented beverage.

Quassia. (See Illus. Dict.) **Q., Jamaica,** *Picræna excelsa*, Lindley. **Q., Surinam,** *Quassia amara*, L. fil.

Quassiin (*kwos'-e-in*). See *Quassin* (Illus. Dict).

Quassin. (See Illus. Dict.) $C_{20}H_{26}O_6$(?), very bitter, white crystals soluble in alcohol and chloroform; used as a tonic. Dose, ½–1½ gr (0.002–0 02 gm.).

Quebrabunda (*ka-brah-bun'-dah*) [Port.] A disease said to be similar to beriberi which attacks horses and pigs in the island of Marajó, Brazil. Syn., *Straddling disease; Hip plexilence.*

Quebrachamin (*ka-brah'-kam-in*). $C_{21}H_{26}N_2O_3$. One of six alkaloids found by Hesse in bark of *Aspidosperma quebracho-blanco*, Schlecht; white, bitter scales, slightly soluble in alcohol, ether, or chloroform; melts at 142° C.

Quebrachin. (See Illus. Dict.) $C_{21}H_{26}N_2O_3$ Pale acicular crystals, slightly soluble in alcohol and ether. It is used internally and hypodermically in dyspnea. Dose, ⅛–1½ gr. (0.05–0.1 gm.). **Q. Hydrochlorate,** $C_{21}H_{26}N_2O_3$. HCl, white crystals soluble in water or alcohol. Dose, ¾–1½ gr (0 05–0.1 gm.). **Q. Hypo,** $C_{21}H_{26}N_2O_3$, a yellow amorphous powder, soluble in alcohol, ether, or chloroform; melts at 80° C; obtained by Hesse from the bark of *Aspidosperma quebracho-blanco*, Schlecht.

Quebracho. (See Illus Dict.) **Q. colorado, Q., Red,** the wood of *Quebrachia lorentzii*, Griseb., a tree of Argentine; it has been used as a substitute for quebracho **Q. Gum,** the dried juice or watery extract of *Quebrachia lorentzii* **Q., White.** See *Quebracho* (Illus. Dict.).

Quebrachol (*ka-brah'-kol*). $C_{30}H_{54}O$. A levorotary, crystalline substance found by Hesse in the bark of

Aspidosperma quebracho-blanco, Schlecht. Syn., *Quebrachyl alcohol*

Quef [Icelandic] Grip.

Queræscitrin (*kwur es-sit'-rin*). See *Quercitrin* (Illus. Dict.).

Quercetin (*kwur'-se-tin*). $C_{24}H_{16}O_{11} + 3H_2O$. A dissociation product of quercitrin, rutin, sophorin, or robinin. It is a citron yellow, crystalline powder, soluble in alkalis and in alcohol. It is used as a dye

Quercicolous (*kwur-sik'-ol-us*) [*quercus*, the oak; *colere*, to inhabit] Parasitic upon oak trees

Quercimelin (*kwur-sim'-el-in*). See *Quercitrin* (Illus. Dict.).

Quercitannin (*kwur sit-an'-in*). See *Quercitannic Acid* (Illus. Dict.).

Quercitol (*kwur'-sit-ol*). See *Quercite* (Illus. Dict.).

Quercuron Bark (*kwur'-ku-ron*). The bark of *Quercus discolor*, Ait. (*Q. tinctoria*, Bart.).

Quercynol (*kwur'-sin-ol*). A proprietary remedy said to consist of extract of *Quercus alba* with cyanol and extract of *Hyoscyamus* It is used in vaginal wafers.

Quick. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A sensitive, vital, tender part, the flesh under a nail

Quillaga. See *Quillaia* (Illus. Dict.).

Quillayin (*kwil-a'-in*). See *Saponin* (Illus. Dict.)

Quina (*kwin'-ah*). Same as *Cinchona*. **Q. blanca**, the bark of *Croton niveus*, Jacq. **Q. calisaya**, yellow cinchona bark **Q. colorada**, red cinchona bark. **Q. morada**, the bark of *Pogonopus febrifugus*, Benth., a South American tree. Syn., *Cascarilla verdadera*

Quinacetin Sulfate (*kwin ah'-et in*). $(C_{37}H_{31}NO_{13})_2 \cdot H_2SO_4H_2O$. An antipyretic and anodyne. Dose, 5–15 gr. (0.32–0.97 gm.).

Quinaldin. (See Illus Dict.) Syn., *Chinaldin a-methyl-quinolin*. **Q. Sulfate**, $C_{10}H_9N \cdot H_2SO_4$, colorless prisms, melting at 211°–213° C.

Quinalgen (*kwin-al'-jen*). See *Analgen* (Illus Dict)

Quinaphenin (*kwin-af'-en-in*). A white, tasteless powder analogous to aristoquinin, obtained by action of quinin on the hydrochlorate of eloxyphenylcarbamic acid; slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, benzene, chloroform, or acids. In whooping-cough, dose, for young children, 1–2½ gr. daily; older children, 3–5 gr.

Quinaphthol (*kwin-af'-thol*). See *Chinophthol*.

Quinaquina (*kwin-ah-kwin'-ah*). Cinchona.

Quinaseptol (*kwin-ah-sep'-tol*). See *Diaphthol* **Q., Argentic**, an odorless harmless antiseptic and hemostatic which promotes granulation.

Quinate (*kwin'-at*). A salt of quinic acid

Quince. (See Illus. Dict.) **Q., Bengal.** See *Bela* (Illus. Dict.).

Quincoca (*kwin-ko'-kah*). A tonic said to be a combination of quinin, coca leaves, gentian, wild cherry, orange peel, and aromatics exhausted with port wine.

Quinhydrone (*kwin-hi' dron*). $C_6H_6O_2 \cdot C_6H_4O_2$. A reaction-product of an aqueous solution of quinone and hydroquinone; green prisms with pungent taste, soluble in hot water, alcohol, ether, or ammonium.

Quinic. (See Illus. Dict) **Q. Anhydrid.** See *Quinid*.

Quinid (*kwin'-id*) $C_7H_{10}O_6$. A vitreous mass obtained from quinic acid by prolonged heating

Quinidamin (*kwin-id'-am-in*) $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_2$. An alkaloid obtained from *Cinchona rosulenta*, How., and *C. succirubra*, Pav. Syn., *Conchinamin*.

Quinidin. (See Illus. Dict.) **Q. Bisulfate**, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot H_2SO_4 + 4H_2O$, bitter colorless fluorescent crystals soluble in water. Dose, 5–60 gr. (0.32–4 gm.). **Q. Citrate**, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot C_6H_8O_7$, white crystals soluble in alcohol. Dose, 1½–12 gr. (0.1–0.8 gm.). **Q. Dihydrobromate**, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot 2HBr$, white crystals soluble in water. Dose as tonic, ½–3 gr. (0.032–0.2 gm.) 3 times daily, antiperiodic 20–60 gr.; for a cold, 5–10 gr. **Q. Glycyrrhizate**, a combination of quinidin sulfate, ammonium carbonate, and extract of licorice root; a yellowish powder insoluble in water **Q. Tannate**, a yellowish-white powder used in diarrhea, nephritis, and malaria Dose, 0.1–0.8 gm, twice daily.

Quinimetry (*kwin-im'-et-re*) [*quinia*, *μετρον*, measure]. The determination of the amount of alkaloids contained in samples of cinchona bark. Syn., *Quinimetry*.

Quinin. (See Illus Dict.) **Q. Acetate**, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot C_2H_4O_2$, fine acicular crystals, soluble in alcohol and hot water Dose, 1–15 gr (0.065–1 gm.). **Q. Albuminate**, white or yellowish scales, soluble in dilute hydrochloric acid Dose, 1–15 gr (0.065–1 gm.). **Q. and Ammonium Citrate**, a combination of 66⅔% of quinin citrate and 33⅓% of ammonium citrate, a bulky powder. Dose, 1–40 gr (0.066–2.5 gm.). **Q. Anisate**, $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2C_{20}H_{22}O + 2H_2O$, shining crystals, soluble in ether or hot alcohol. Dose, 1–40 gr (0.066–2.5 gm.) Syn., *Anetholquinin*. **Q. Arsenate**, $2(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2) \cdot H_3AsO_4 + 8H_2O$, white poisonous crystals soluble in hot water Antiperiodic. Dose, ⅛–⅜ gr (0.004–0.008 gm) Max. single dose, ½ gr (0.008 gm) Antidotes, emetics, hot milk and water with mustard, followed by milk with magnesia, dialyzed iron. **Q. Arsenite**, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot H_3AsO_3 + 2H_2O$, a white powder, soluble in hot water; antiperiodic. Dose, ⅛–½ gr (0.005–0.03 gm.) **Q. Benzoate**, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot C_7H_6O_2$, a crystalline powder Dose, 2–20 gr (0.13–1.3 gm.) **Q. Borate**, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot H_3BO_3$ (?), white crystals, soluble in alcohol and water Dose, 1–30 gr (0.065–2 gm) **Q. Bromate**, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot HBrO_3$, white crystals, soluble in water Antiseptic and antipyretic Dose, 1–30 gr **Q. Camphorate**, $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_3 \cdot C_{10}H_{16}O_4$, white powder, soluble in alcohol, antiseptic and antipyretic Dose, 1–30 gr (0.06–1.94 gm) **Q. Carbolate**, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot C_6H_6O$, white powder, soluble in alcohol, 80 parts, or in water, 400 parts. Antiseptic and antipyretic Dose, 1–30 gr (0.06–1.94 gm) Syn., *Q. Phenolate*, *Phenolquinin* **Q. Caseinate**, a compound of quinin and casein **Q. Chlorate**, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot HClO_3 + 1¾H_2O$, explosive white crystals, soluble in water and alcohol, used in fevers with symptoms of angina. **Q. Chlorophosphate**, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot HCl \cdot 2PO_4H_3 + 3H_2O$, colorless crystals, soluble in 2 parts of water and containing about 50% of the alkaloid It has proved efficient in obstinate cases of malaria **Q. Cinnamate**, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot C_9H_8O_2$, small yellowish crystals, soluble in alcohol; antipyretic and antiseptic. Dose, 1–30 gr. (0.066 2 gm.) **Q. Citrate**, $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_3 \cdot C_6H_8O_7 + 7H_2O$, small, white crystals, soluble in alcohol or hot water. Dose, 2–20 gr. (0.13–1.3 gm.) **Q. Citrate with Iron Pyrophosphate**, yellowish scales, used in malaria associated with anemia **Q. Citrohydrochlorate**, a white powder used as the sulfate. Dose, 1–30 gr. (0.06–1.94 gm) **Q. Citrosalicylate**, a white powder, soluble in alcohol, used in malarial neuralgia. **Q. Dihydrobromate**, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot 2HBr + 3H_2O$, yellow powder, soluble in 6 parts of water or in alcohol. Dose, 2–20 gr (0.13–1.3 gm.). Syn., *Q. bihydrobromate*; *Acid hydrobromate*. **Q. Dihydrochlorate**, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot 2HCl + 2H_2O$, white crystals, soluble in water or alcohol, rendering it suitable for hypodermic uses. **Q. Dihydroiodate**, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot HI + 5H_2O$, yellowish crystals, soluble in water and alcohol, used as antipyretic. Dose, 1–30 gr. **Q.-ethyl Carbonate, Q. Ethyl Carbonic Ester.** See

Euquinin. **Q. Ethylsulfate,** $C_{22}H_{20}N_2O_6$, obtained from a hot alcoholic solution of sodium sulfovinate and quinin sulfate; white crystals, containing 71% of quinin, soluble in water. It is recommended for subcutaneous use. Dose, 3–8 gr. (0.19–0.52 gm.). Syn., *Q. sulfovinate; Q. sulfoethylate.* **Q. Ferrichlorid.** See *Iron and Quinin Chlorid, Ferric.* **Q. Ferroarsenate.** See *Iron and Quinin Arsenate.* **Q. Ferroarsenite.** See *Iron and Quinin Arsenite.* **Q. Ferrocyanid,** $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 . H_4Fe(CN)6 + 3H_2O$, orange crystals or a yellowish amorphous powder, soluble in alcohol; used in night sweats of tuberculosis Dose, 5–10 gr. (0 32–0 65 gm). **Q Ferrohypophosphite** See *Iron and Quinin Hypophosphite* **Q Ferrovalerianate.** See *Iron and Quinin Valerianate* **Q. Formate,** $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 . CH_2O_2$, white crystals, soluble in water, used as quinin sulfate. **Q. Glycerophosphate,** $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2 . C_3H_9O_4 . PO_4$, colorless needles, soluble in hot water and alcohol, used in malaria, neuralgia, etc Dose, 0 1 gm Syn., *Kineurin* **Q. Guaiacolbisulfonate.** See *Guaiaquin* **Q Hydrochlorophosphate.** See *Q Phosphohydrochlorid.* **Q. Hydrochlorosulfate,** $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 . HCl . H_2SO_4 + 3H_2O$, acicular crystals, soluble in water, recommended for hypodermic use as causing less pain than any other salt of quinin Syn., *Q Sulfomuriate* **Q. Hydroiodate,** $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 . HI$, yellowish powder, used as a nervous sedative and in neuralgia internally or subcutaneously. Dose, 1–1½ gr. (0 06 0 1 gm). **Q. Hydroquinone-Hydrochlorid,** fine soluble acicular crystals, recommended as a febrifuge. **Q Ichthyolsulfonate.** See *Q Sulfoichthyolate* **Q. and Iron Tannate,** yellowish powder. Dose, 2–10 gr (0.13–0.65 gm) **Q. Iodohydroiodate,** $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 . I - HI$, brown powder, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol Dose, 1–5 gr (0.005–0.32 gm.). **Q Iodosulfate.** See *Herapathite* (Illus Dict). **Q. Lygosinate,** a combination of quinin and lygosin (diorthocumarketone), a fine orange-yellow powder, soluble in alcohol, chloroform, and benzine It is bactericide and antiseptic and used as a dusting-powder. **Q. Methylhydrazin Perchlorate,** a compound made by the fusion of quinin hydrochlorate, caffein, and antipyrin **Q. Muriate.** See *Q Hydrochlorate* (Illus. Dict.). **Q., Neutral Carbonic Ester of,** aristochin, a tasteless white powder, insoluble in water, containing 96.1% of quinin. **Q. Nitrate,** $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 . HNO_3 + H_2O$, bitter colorless crystals, soluble in water, antiperiodic Dose, 1–30 gr **Q. Oleate,** a mixture of exsiccated quinin, 1 part, and oleic acid, 3 parts; soluble in alcohol, ether, and oleic acid. It is used in the administration of quinin by inunction **Q. Peptonate,** a brown powder containing 80% of peptone and 20% of quinin; nutrient and tonic. Dose, 5–60 gr. (0.32–4 gm.). **Q Phenate, Q. Phenolate.** See *Q Carbolate.* **Q. Phosphate,** $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_3H_3PO_4 + 8H_2O$, fine white needles, soluble in alcohol; antiperiodic. Dose, 1–30 gr. **Q. Phosphohydrochlorid,** $C_{20}H_{24} . N_2O_2 . HCl . 2H_3PO_4 . 3H_2O$, a compound of quinin hydrochlorid, phosphoric acid, and hydrochloric acid. It is used in nervous headache and malaria **Q. Phthalate,** $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2C_8H_6O_4$, light translucent scales, melting at 70° C.; used as the sulfate. Dose, 1–30 gr **Q. Quinate,** $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 . C_7H_{12}O_6 + 2H_2O$, white crystals, soluble in water or alcohol; used subcutaneously Dose, as the sulfate. **Q. Quinovate,** $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 . C_{24}H_{38}O_4$ (?), yellowish powder, soluble in alcohol; antiperiodic. Dose, 1–30 gr. **Q. Saccharate, Q. Saccharinate,** $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 . C_6H_{10}O_5$, antipyretic and antiseptic. Dose, 1–30 gr. **Q., Salicylic Ester of.** See *Saloquinin.* **Q. Silicofluorid,** small crystals, soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol; used as an antipyretic and antiseptic. **Q. Stearate,** $C_{20}H_{22}N_2O_2 . C_{18}H_{36}O_2$, bitter crystals, soluble in alcohol, used as the sulfate by inunction. **Q. Sulfocarbolate,** $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2C_6H_6OSO_3 + 2H_2O$, white crystals, soluble in alcohol. Dose, 1–8 gr. (0.065–0.52 gm) Syn., *Q. Phenolsulfonate.* **Q. Sulfochlorhydrate,** used by injection in carcinoma. Dose, 0.50–0 60 cg every other day. **Q. Sulfocresotate,** an intestinal antiseptic **Q. Sulfoethylate.** See *Q. Ethylsulfate* **Q Sulfoichthyolate,** a combination of quinin sulfate and ichthyol, given in pills **Q. Sulfomuriate.** See *Q. Hydrochlorosulfate* **Q. Sulfotartrate,** a compound of quinin sulfate and tartaric acid; white powder, soluble in hot water, antipyretic, antiseptic. Dose, 1–30 gr. **Q. Sulfovinate.** See *Q. Ethylsulfate.* **Q. Thymate,** a white powder, soluble in alcohol, used as the sulfate. Dose, 1–30 gr. **Q.-urethane,** a nonirritant compound of quinin and urethane made by heating 3 parts of quinin hydrochlorate with 15 parts of urethane and 3 parts of water; used for intravenous injection of quinin

Quiniometry (*kwin-e-om'-et-re*) See *Quinimetry.*

Quinism (*kwin'-izm*) See *Cinchonism* or *Quininism* (Illus Dict)

Quinochloral (*kwin-o-klo'-ral*) See *Chinoral*

Quinochromin (*kwin-o-kro'-min*). $C_{20}H_{22}O_2$. A decomposition product of quinovic acid, it resembles anthraquinone, crystallizes in yellow needles, is easily soluble in chloroform or hot acetic acid, and with difficulty in alcohol; it melts at 252° C. and distils at higher temperatures

Quinoform (*kwin'-o-form*). See *Chinoform.*

Quinoidin (See Illus Dict.) **Q. Borate,** yellowish scales, soluble in water and alcohol, used as quinoidin Dose, 8–15 gr. (0 52–1 gm.). **Q. Citrate,** reddish scales, soluble in water and alcohol. Dose, 5–25 gr. (0.32–1.6 gm.) **Q. Tannate,** yellow or brown powder, slightly soluble in alcohol, antipyretic, astringent, and tonic Dose, 2–12 gr (0.13–0 8 gm.); veterinary practice in hog cholera, 24 gr (1 5 gm.) 3 times daily

Quinol (*kwin'-ol*). See *Hydroquinone* (Illus. Dict)

Quinolein (*kwin'-o-le-in*) Same as *Quinolin.*

Quinolin. (See Illus Dict) **Q.-bismuth Sulfocyanate,** $(CHN\ HSCN)_3Bi(SCN)_3$, a granular, orange-red powder, insoluble in water, alcohol, or ether; melts at 76° C. It is used in treatment of gonorrhea, skin-diseases, and ulcers in 0 5%–1% solution. Syn., *Cruvin, Chinolinbismuth rhodanate; Bismuth quinolin sulfocyanate* **Q.-blue** See *Cyanin* (2) (Illus Dict.) **Q.-resorcin,** a gray powder used as an antipyretic and antiseptic **Q. Salicylate,** $C_9H_7N . C_7H_6O_3$, white crystalline powder, soluble in alcohol, ether and oils; antiseptic and antirheumatic. Dose, 8–15 gr (0 5–1 gm). Application, 0 7% aqueous solution. **Q. Sulfate,** $C_9H_7N . H_2SO_4$, white powder, soluble in water; melts at 164° C. Antiseptic and used as quinolin. **Q. Tartrate,** $(C_9H_7N)_2(C_4H_6O_6)_4$, white crystals with sharp taste, soluble in 80 parts of water or 150 parts of alcohol, melt at 125° C.; antipyretic and antiseptic Dose, 5–15 gr. (0.32–1 gm.). Max. dose, 30 gr. (2 gm) single, 90 gr. (6 gm.) daily. Injection in gonorrhea, 0 7% aqueous solution.

Quinologist (*kwin-ol'-o-jist*) [*quinin, λόγος,* **science**]. An adept in quinology.

Quinone. (See Illus. Dict.) 3 A phenol derivative found in the soil and due to the action of a soil fungus, *Streptothrix chromagena.*

Quinopyrin (*kwin-o-pi'-rin*) A concentrated aqueous solution of quinin hydrochlorid, 50%, and antipyrin, 33⅓%; used subcutaneously in malaria. **Syn.,** *Chinopyrin.*

Quinoral. See *Chinoral*

Quinosol (*kwin'-o-sol*). 1. Potassium oxyquinolin sulfate. See *Chinosol*. 2. The proprietary name for a neutral combination of tricresyl sulfonate and quinolin, 33%, with tricresol, 17%. It is not caustic and is soluble in water to the extent of 1 in 25. A disinfectant for surgical instruments, and bactericide. Application, 0.1–2% solutions. Syn., *Cresochin; Kresochin.*

Quinoterpene (*kwin-o-tur'-pēn*) $C_{20}H_{46}$. A decomposition product occurring in the distillation of quinovic acid, brenzquinovic acid, and novic acid. Syn., *Chinoterpene*

Quinotoxin (*kwin-o-toks'-in*). See *Chinotoxin.*

Quinotropin (*kwin-o-tro'-pin*). Urotropin quinate.

Quinova. (See Illus. Dict.) **Q.-bitter,** same as quinova. **Q.-sugar,** $C_6H_{12}O_6$, a substance resembling mannitan obtained from quinovin.

Quinovate (*kwin'-o-vāt*). A salt of quinovic acid.

Quinovit (*kwin' o-vit*). $C_6H_{12}O_4$. A decomposition product of quinovin; it is a dextrorotary, uncrystallizable, unfermentable bitter substance. Syn., *Chinovit.*

Quinquina (*kwin'-kwin-ah*). Cinchona.

Quinquivalent, Quinquevalent (*kwin-kwiv'-a-lent, kwin-kwev'-a-lent*) [*quinque*, five; *valere*, to be worth]. In chemistry, having an atomicity of five; capable of being combined with or of replacing five hydrogen atoms in a compound.

Quinsy. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Acute parenchymatous tonsillitis; Tonsillar abscess, Phlegmonous abscess* **Q., Lingual,** a rare form originating in the tonsillar tissues and progressing to acute purulent glossitis. **Q., Membranous,** membranous angina.

Quintane (*kwin'-tān*). C_5H_{12}. Amyl hydrid.

Quintipara (*kwin-tip'-ar-ah*) [*quintus*, fifth; *parere*, to bring forth]. A woman who has been in labor five times.

Quintisternum (*kwin te-stur'-num*) [*quintus*, five; *sternum*]. A part of the sternum having a special center of ossification, corresponding with the fifth intercostal space.

Quionin (*kwi'-o-nin*). "Tasteless quinin." A mixture of cinchona alkaloids, principally cinchonidin, occurring in granular masses coated with resin.

Quirica (*ke-re'-ka*) [Sp.] See *Carate* (1) (Illus. Dict.)

Quotient. (See Illus. Dict.) **Q., Blood,** the result obtained by dividing the quantity of hemoglobin in the blood by the number of erythrocytes, expressed in each case as a percentage of the normal amount. **Q., Flesh,** Argutinsky's name for the relationship of the carbon to nitrogen in flesh; on an average, 3.24 : 1 **Q., Proteid,** the result of dividing the amount of globulin in the blood plasma by the amount of albumin in it.

R

Rabbeting (*rab'-et-ing*) [O.F. *rabouter*, to push back]. The interlocking of the broken serrated edges of a fractured bone.

Rabdoidal (*rab-doid'-al*). See *Rhabdoidal* (Illus. Dict.).

Rabelaisin (*rab-el a'-is-in*). A glucosid isolated by Plugge from the bark of *Lunasia amara*, Blanco, a rutaceous tree of the Philippine Islands; the bark is used in inflammation of the eye and as an arrow-poison by the Negritos. It causes vomiting and cramps.

Rabiate (*ra'-be-at*) [*rabies*, rage]. Rabid.

Rabies. (See Illus. Dict.) **R., Street,** Pasteur's term for the rabies of dogs infected naturally. Fr. *Rage des rues.*

Rabitor (*ra'-be-tor*). An individual affected with rabies

Rachicocainization (*ra-ke-ko-ka-in-i-za'-shun*) [ῥαχις, spine; *cocainization*]. The induction of anesthesia by the injection of a solution of cocain hydrochlorate into the subarachnoid space by means of a lumbar puncture.

Rachilysis (*ra-kil'-is-is*) [ῥαχις, spine; λύειν, to loose]. Forcible correction of spinal curvature by combined mechanical traction and pressure.

Rachitism (*ra'-kit-izm*). Rachitis. **R. of Adults.** See *Osteomalacia* (Illus. Dict.).

Rachitol (*ra'-kit-ol*). An extract of suprarenal glands; used in the treatment of rachitis.

Rachitropacocainization (*ra-ke-tro-pa-ko-ka-in-i-za'-shun*). Subarachnoid cocainization by means of tropacocain. Cf *Rachicocainization.*

Radal (*ra'-dal*). A 20% solution of protargol; used as a prophylactic in gonorrhea.

Radesyge. (See Illus. Dict.) **R. canadensis.** *See *Syphiloid, Canadian* (Illus. Dict.).

Radiant (*ra'-de ant*) [*radius*, ray]. Emitting rays.

Radiatio, Radiation. (See Illus. Dict.) **R., Callosal, R. caudicea, R. caudicis, R. centralis, R corporis callosi, R. medullaris cerebri.** See *Corona radiata* (Illus Dict.). **R., Occipitothalamic.** See *R., Optic, of Gratiolet* (Illus. Dict.) **R, Polar,** the astral rays of the mitotic figure. **R., Striothalmic,** Edinger's name for an extensive fiber system connecting the striatum with the nuclei of the thalamus and with the subthalamic region **R., Tegmental,** a tract in the region ventrad of the thalamus, its fibers passing from the cortex of the superior parieta . . . tributed into the capsula, into the spinal cord below the thalamus and part sink into the lenticular nucleus. **R. thalami optici.** See *R., Thalamic* (Illus. Dict.).

Radicle. (See Illus. Dict.) **R., Acid,** a group of nonmetallic atoms, especially one containing carbon, which may in many reactions remain unaltered and pass from one compound to another **R., Alkali,** a radicle which produces an alkali when substituted for an atom of hydrogen in water. **R., Vascular,** vessels uniting to form a larger vessel. **R.s, Venous,** the capillaries forming the smallest veins. Syn., *Capillaries, Venous.*

Radiculalgia (*rad-ik-u-lal'-je-ah*) [*radicula*, a little root; ἄλγος, pain]. Neuralgia affecting the nerve-roots.

Radioactive (*ra-de-o-ak' tiv*) [*radiare*, to emit rays; *actitare*, to act]. Exhibiting radiant energy.

Radioactivity (*ra-de-o-ak-tiv'-it-e*). The property of exhibiting radiant energy.

Radiochronometer (*ra-de-o-kro-nom'-et-ur*) [*radius*, a ray; χρονος, time; μέτρον, measure]. An instrument for testing the character of Röntgen tubes.

Radiode (*ra'-de-ōd*) [*radius*, a ray; ὁδός, a way]. An electric attachment for application of radium.

Radiodermatitis (*ra-de-o dur-mat-i'-tis*). See *Actinodermatitis*.

Radiodiagnosis (*ra-de-o-di-ag-nō'-sis*) [*radius*, a ray; διά, apart; γνῶσις, knowledge]. The diagnosis of a lesion by means of radiography or radioscopy.

Radiograph (*ra'-de-o-graf*) [*radius*, ray; γράφειν, to write]. The picture obtained by action of radiant energy upon a sensitive plate Cf. *Skiagraph*.

Radiographer (*ra-de-og'-raf-ur*). One skilled in radiography.

Radiography (*ra-de-og'-ra-fe*) [*radius*, a ray; γραφειν, to write] The securing of a picture by the action of radiant energy upon a sensitive plate. Syn., *Skiagraphy*. **R., Stereoscopic.** See *Radiostereoscopy*.

Radiology (*ra-de-ol'-o-je*) [*radius*, a ray; λογος, science]. The science of radiant energy.

Radiometer (*ra-de-om'-et-ur*) [*radius*, ray; *metare*, to measure] An instrument for testing the penetration in radiography, a skiameter

Radiopraxis (*ra-de o-praks'-is*) [*radius*, ray; πρᾶξις, action, practice] The art of applying radiant energy either in therapeutics or for other purposes.

Radioscopy (*ra-de-os'-ko-pe*) [*radius*, a ray; σκοπειν, to view]. The process of securing an image of an object upon a fluorescent screen by means of radiant energy. **R, Stereoscopic.** See *Radiostereoscopy*.

Radiostereoscopy (*ra-de-o-ster-e-os'-ko-pe*) [*radius*, ray; στερεός, solid; σκοπειν, to view] The application of the principle of the stereoscope, obtaining a viewpoint for the left eye and one for the right by lateral displacement of the tube along the plane of the plate, determining this displacement by the formula of Marie and Ribault for the purpose of demonstrating the different planes in which various objects shown by radioscopy are situated.

Radiotherapeutic (*ra-de-o-ther-ap-u'-tik*) [*radius*, a ray; θεραπεία, therapy]. Having reference to the therapeutic use of radiant energy.

Radiotherapeutics (*ra-de-o-ther-ap-u'-tiks*) See *Radiotherapy*.

Radiotherapy (*ra-de-o ther'-ap-e*) The treatment of disease by means of radiant energy Cf. *Phototherapy*

Radium (*ra' de-um*) [*radiare*, to emit rays]. An elementary body discovered in 1899 by Madame Curie in pitchblende, characterized by the phenomenon (radioactivity) which Henri Becquerel had described for uranium It is obtained by the fractional reprecipitation or recrystallization of the barium chlorid prepared from the pitchblende Radioactivity appears to be a manifestation of [illegible] the atom of radium being in a state [illegible] gives off a gaseous emanation, which has the spectrum of helium Other radioactive substances are uranium, thorium, polonium, and actinium. It appears that radioactive elements are undergoing spontaneous transmutation into other elements.

Raffinase (*raf'-in-āz*). The enzyme which decomposes raffinose; it is found in the seed of the cotton plant, in the root of the sugar beet, in certain yeasts, and in barley and wheat during germination

Railway Sickness. See *Car-sickness* (Illus Dict).

Raise (*rāz*) [ME. *raisen*, to raise] To expectorate.

Rale. (See Illus. Dict) **R, Hirtz's**, a moist, subcrepitant rale, of a somewhat metallic character, pathognomonic of tuberculous softening **R., Laënnec's**, a modified subcrepitant rale due to mucus in the bronchioles; it is noted in pulmonary emphysema. **R., Metallic, R., Metallic Tinkling.** See *Metallic Tinkling* (Illus. Dict.). **R., Piping.** See *R., Sibilant* (Illus. Dict.). **R.s, Skoda's Consonating.** See *R., Consonating* (Illus. Dict.).

Ramaninjana (*ram-an-in-yah'-nah*). A nervous disease of Madagascar.

Rape Seed. The seed of wild turnip, a variety of *Brassica campestris*, L.

Raphe, Rhaphe. (See Illus. Dict.) **R. of the Ampulla**, a longitudinal ridge on the roof of the ampulla of the semicircular canal. **R. of the Pons**, the intersection of the fibers at the meson as seen in transection. **R., Stilling's**, a narrow band connecting the pyramids of the oblongata.

Raphidiospore (*ra-fid'-e-o-spōr*) See *Exotiospore*.

Rash. (See Illus. Dict) **R, Amygdalotomy**, that which generally appears on the second or third day after the operation, on the neck, chest, or abdomen; it may be papular, roseolar, or erythematous in type; and lasts from two to five days It may occur at any age, being noticed twice as often in females as in males. **R, Crimson**, measles. **R, Doctor's**, a neurotic erythema occurring during a medical examination **R., Purple**, purpura. **R., Red**, erythema. **R., Summer**, lichen tropicus **R., Tonsillotomy.** See *R., Amygdalotomy*.

Rasion (*ra'-zhun*) [*radere*, to scrape]. The scraping of drugs with a file

Ration. (See Illus. Dict.) **R., Emergency**, one with high force-value and with sufficient available nitrogen for the needs of hard labor, prepared in compact form and designed for occasions when the use of the regular ration is impracticable.

UNITED STATES ARMY EMERGENCY RATION.

	Quantity (in ounces)	Protein (grams)	Fats (grams)	Carbohydrates (grams)	Full Value (calories)
Hard Bread,	16	70 76	5 80	332 94	1 712
Bacon,	10	24 94	218 14		2 030
Pea Meal,	4	24 94	2 25	59 84	368
Coffee, roasted and ground, with four grains of saccharin,	2				
Or tea, with four grains of saccharin,	5				
Salt,	64				
Pepper,	04				
Tobacco,	5				
	33 68	126 64	226 28	392 78	4 110

(*Munson*)

Raw, Rawed (*rah, rahd*) [AS. *hreaw*, raw]. Excoriated or abraded.

Rawp. Hoarseness.

Ray. (See Illus. Dict) 3. A skate, a fish allied to the shark. **R.s, Actinic.** See *R.s, Ultraviolet*. **R.s, Alpha**, rays discovered in 1899 by Rutherford, emanating from uranium, thorium, and radium, and differing from cathode rays in having much less penetrating power and in not being deviated ordinarily either by a magnet or by an electrically charged body. **R.s, Becquerel**, invisible radiations consisting of electrified material, particles or ions projected from radioactive bodies, such as uranium, radium, polonium, or their salts, without evident cause, and persisting over long periods. Syn., *Uranium rays*. **R.s, Beta**, Rutherford's name for the cathode rays emitted by radioactive substances. They differ from the *a*-rays in greater penetrating power, weaker electric power, and in carry-

ing a negative charge. **R.s, Cathode,** or **Kathode,** the stream of negatively electrified particles first observed by Plücker emanating from the cathode of a Crookes tube and passing in straight lines regardless of the anode. They are capable of deflection with a magnet and produce fluorescence and heat wherever they impinge. **R.s, Diacathodic,** bluish rays obtained by directing the ordinary cathode rays upon a piece of wire gauze or upon a spiral of wire which is itself negatively electrified. They are not directly affected by a magnet, they can produce fluorescence of the glass where they meet the walls of the tube and can cast shadows of intervening objects; but the fluorescence is of a different kind, for ordinary soda glass gives a dark orange fluorescence instead of its usual golden-green tint. (S. P. Thompson.) **R.s, Gamma,** a type of Becquerel rays more highly penetrating than the α-rays and β-rays, but insignificant in energy compared with them. **R.s, Goldstein,** cathode rays which have been altered by being passed [illegible] metallic plate. Syn., *Positive rays; Canal Rays.* **R.s, Goodspeed** (Arthur W.), reported rays which emanate from the human body and are strong enough to make a photograph; probably identical with the n-rays of Blondlot. **R.s, Hard,** Röntgen rays coming from a tube the exhaustion of which is sufficient to cause a considerable difference in the potential between the cathode and the anode and in the velocity of the cathode rays. They have high penetrating powers. Cf. *R.s, Soft.* **R.s, Hertzian,** radiant energy having the greatest wave length of any yet discovered in the spectrum, supposed to be several miles in length. These rays have the peculiar property of converting poor electric contacts into good ones when they fall upon them. **R.s, Heterocentric.** See *Heterocentric.* **R.s, Homocentric.** See under *Homocentric* (Illus. Dict.). **R.s, Lenard,** cathode rays outside the vacuum tube as described by Philipp Lenard (1894) and secured by him by means of an aluminium window. **R.s, Light,** rectilinear transverse vibrations of ether, propagated at the speed of 186,400 miles per second. They may be refracted, reflected, and polarized. See *Light* (Illus. Dict.). **R.s, N,** a form of ether waves discovered by Blondlot (1903) and named after the initial letter of Nancy, in the university of which his researches were conducted. They increase the brightness of an electric spark or the luminosity of phosphorescent bodies; they are emitted by the x-ray tube, by an Auer-Welsbach incandescent gas mantle, by the ordinary gas flame, but not by a Bunsen burner, the sun emits these in abundance, as does the Nernst lamp. Compression, torsion, and strain of many solids will cause the emission of the rays, living bodies, plants, and animals emit them. Cf. *R.s, Goodspeed's.* **R.s, Niewenglowski's,** certain luminous rays emitted from phosphorescent substances which may pass through opaque screens and affect sensitive plates. Niewenglowski was probably the first to establish the existence of such rays. **R.s, Paracathodic,** rays closely resembling cathode rays, produced when ordinary cathode rays strike upon an anticathode, as in the focus tubes. If the vacuum is low, they are emitted from the anticathode in nearly equal intensity in all directions. They can be deflected electrostatically and magnetically and can cast shadows of all objects on the glass walls. (S. P. Thompson.) **R.s, Photographic.** See *R.s, Ultra-violet.* **R.s, Polar,** the astral rays of the mitotic figure. **R.s, Positive.** See *R.s, Goldstein's.* **R.s, Rontgen,** that form of radiant energy discovered by the German physician Wilhelm Konrad Röntgen, 1895, and called by him *x*-ray. **R.s, S. of Sagnac,** secondary rays emanating from metals on which Röntgen rays fall and distinguished from the primary rays irregularly refracted by difference in character, not being nearly so penetrating; the lighter the metal struck by the primary rays, the more penetrating the secondary rays. **R.s, Soft,** rays coming from a tube the pressure in which is fairly low; they are readily absorbed. Cf. *R.s, Hard.* **R., Spiracular,** the small cartilage which supports the operculum of the blowhole, between the eye and the ear of the shark. **R.s, Ultraviolet,** waves of the luminiferous ether which do not affect the retina. They can be reflected, refracted, and polarized, they will not traverse many bodies that are pervious to the rays of the visible spectrum, they produce photographic and photochemic effects, they rapidly destroy the vitality of bacteria; they will discharge an electroscope if electrified negatively, but not if electrified positively; they excite bright green luminescence in willemite and blue luminescence in polysulfid of calcium. Syn., *Actinic rays; Photographic rays.* **R.s, Uranium.** See *R.s, Becquerel.* **R.s, X-,** rectilinear longitudinal vibrations of the ether detected by Rontgen (1895). They are incapable of being refracted, are not deflected by magnetic or electric forces, but may be reflected to a slight extent, though the greater part of the effect produced by the incidence of the primary rays of high penetrating power is the emission of secondary rays of small penetrating power. They affect a photographic plate and the retina; they penetrate and traverse many bodies that are opaque to luminous rays; they readily traverse living tissues and influence the nutrition of the deeper ones, they have no appreciable effect on the vitality of bacteria; they will discharge an electroscope either positively or negatively electrified, they will excite bright green luminescence in willemite and white luminescence in calcium polysulfid; rock salt is opaque to x-rays.

Reaction. (See Illus. Dict.) **R., Addition,** the direct union of two or more molecules to form a new molecule. **R., Bareggi's,** twenty or thirty drops of blood collected in a small test-tube and allowed to stand for 24 hours will show a nonretracted clot and a small amount of serum if the blood has been taken from a typhoid patient. In tuberculosis, on the other hand, the clot will retract considerably and an abundance of serum will be formed. **R., Bechterew's,** the minimum strength of the electric current necessary to provoke muscular contraction requires a gradual diminution at every interruption of the current or change in density, to prevent tetanic contraction which will occur if the initial strength is maintained. It is observed in tetany. **R., Bremer's.** See under *Tests.* **R., Chameleon,** the peculiar change of color observed in cultures of *Pseudomonas pyocyanea,* from green to brown and back to original brown. **R., Clump,** the agglutination of bacteria or of leukocytes as the result of the action of certain enzymes, lysins, or toxins. **R., Consensual,** reaction which is independent of the will. **R., Ehrlich's Diazo.** See under *Diazo* (Illus. Dict.). **R., Electric,** response to electric stimulus. **R., Franklinic, of Degeneration,** a rare form of reaction of degeneration produced by static electricity and similar to that obtained by the faradic current. **R., Gerhardt's Bordeaux.** See under *Tests.* **R., Gruber's,** the addition of some of the cultures of *Spirillum cholerae asiaticae* to the serum of an animal rendered immune to cholera causes these organisms to become nonmotile and to agglutinate. The reaction does not occur with other species. **R., Gruber-Widal's.** See *R., Widal's.* **R., Iodin,** iodophilia. See *Iodin-reaction.* **R., Jolly's Electric,** when the contractility of a muscle is exhausted by the faradic current, it can still be excited by the influence of the will, and, in-

versely, when voluntary movements are impossible, the muscle can contract itself by faradization. This phenomenon is observed in certain amyotrophies. **R., Mixed,** a reaction normal in the nerve and altered in the muscle. It is called by Erb the middle form of degenerative reaction **R., Myasthenic,** that in which the normal tetanic contraction of a muscle under faradic stimulation becomes less intense and of shorter duration with every consecutive stimulus and finally ceases, the muscle being exhausted. Syn., *Faradic exhaustibility.* **R., Myotonic, of Erb,** contractions caused by either the faradic or galvanic current and characterized by attaining their maximum slowly and relaxing slowly The vermicular, wave-like contractions pass from the cathode to the anode **R., Neurotonic,** in electrotherapy, a tonic persistence of contraction, after the current has been broken, upon galvanic and faradic stimulation of the nerve alone, in contradistinction to the myotonic persistency that follows faradic stimulation of the muscle. [Jacoby] **R., Pietrowski's,** the biuret reaction. See *Tests, Table of* (Illus. Dict.) **R., Pfeiffer's,** the addition of some of the peritoneal effusion provoked in a guinea-pig by inoculating it with a mixture of blood-serum of an animal immune to cholera, and of bouillon to which a small portion of a culture of the *Spirillum choleræ asiaticæ* has been added, causes these organisms to become nonmotile and to agglutinate. The absence of this phenomenon proves that the spirillum under investigation is of a different species. **R., Strauss',** the injection of material containing the bacillus of glanders into the abdominal cavity of a male guinea-pig is followed in a few days by a characteristic, generally purulent, inflammation of the testes **R., Thread,** a peculiar reaction, consisting in the formation of long interlacing threads, produced in certain bacteria, *Bacillus coli communis, B. proteus,* etc., when brought in contact with blood-serum, especially that blood-serum obtained from the body of the individual whence the bacteria were obtained. Syn., *Filamentation, Thread-formation.* Ger., *Fadenbildung* **R., Wernicke's.** See under *Signs* (Illus. Dict.) **R., Widal's,** the addition of a few drops of a culture of *Bacillus typhi abdominalis* to the serum of a typhoid fever patient causes an agglutination and loss of movement of the bacilli

Reader's Cramp. A spasm of the ocular muscles following prolonged reading

Reamputation (*re-am-pu ta'-shun*) A second amputation of a part

Reaumur's Porcelain. See under *Porcelain.*

Receptacle. (See Illus. Dict.) **R., Tympanic Tensor,** one lying close to the hiatus of Fallopius in the anterior wall of the tympanum. The conic eminence formed by its tympanic end, prolonged backward into the tympanum, transmits, through an aperture at its apex, the tendon of the tensor tympani. Syn., *Canalis tensor tympani; C tensor tympani; Fossa cochleariformis*

Receptor (*re-sep'-tor*) [*recipere,* to receive] A name given by Ehrlich to the atomic lateral chain or haptophorous group, which, existing in each cell in addition to its nucleus, combines with the intermediary body **R. of the First Order,** one that unites with a toxin **R. of the Second Order,** one that has two haptophore groups, one of which unites with a nutritional substance (immune body) and the other with a fermentative substance (complement). (Gay.)

Recess, Recessus. (See Illus. Dict.) **R., Ampullar,** the ampulla of the semicircular canal of the inner ear **R., Auditory,** a depression of the ectoderm on each side of the cephalic extremity of the embryo, constituting the first foreshadowing of the internal ear. It is the precursor of the auditory vesicle. **R. aulæ.** See *R., Aulic.* **R., Aulic,** Bergmann's name for a triangular recess between the columns of the fornix immediately dorsad of the anterior commissure. Syn., *R., Triangular; Recessus aulæ, Foveola triangularis serrata* **R., Duodenojejunal,** a pouch of the mesentery on the right side of the jejunum and near its union with the duodenum. Syn., *Duodenojejunal fossa.* **R., Epiphyseal,** the preferred name for pineal recess. **R., Epitympanic.** Synonym of *Attic.* **R., Hepaticorenal,** that formed by the hepaticocolic ligament. **R., Ileocecal,** the ileocecal fossa **R., Incisive,** a depression on the nasal septum immediately above the anterior palatine canal. **R., Infrapineal.** See *Recessus conarii* (Illus. Dict.) **R., Infundibuloform.** See *Fossa of Rosenmüller* (Illus. Dict.). **R., Jugular.** See *Fossa, Jugular* (Illus. Dict.). **R., Laryngopharyngeal,** the lower pyramidal part of the pharynx from which the esophagus and larynx open **R. opticus,** the conic depression at the beginning of each optic nerve where it leaves the chiasma, the remnant of the cavity of the stalk of the optic vesicle (Wilder). **R., Palatal.** See *Fossa, Supratonsillar.* **R., Pineal.** See *Recessus conarii* (Illus. Dict.) **R sacci lachrymalis,** an inconstant anterior pouch of the lacrimal sac. **R., Salpingopharyngeal,** an inconstant pharyngeal diverticulum adjacent to the pharyngeal opening of the eustachian tube. **R., Stensonian.** See *R., Incisive* **R., Subcecal.** See *Pouch, Subcecal* (Illus. Dict.) **R, Subsigmoid,** the pouch made in the peritoneum by the mesentericomesocolic ligament. **R., Sulciform.** See *Fossa, Sulciform.* **R., Triangular.** See *R., Aulic.* **R. utriculi,** a recess at the upper part of the utricle of the inner ear. **R. venosus.** See *Fossa, Landzert's.* **R. vesicæ urinariæ,** the lower portion of the urinary bladder.

Recession (*re-sesh'-un*) [*recedere,* to recede] The gradual withdrawal of a part from its normal position, as the recession of the gums from the necks of the teeth.

Recessive (*re-ses'-iv*) See under *Law, Mendel's*

Reciprocal (*re-sip'-ro-kal*) [*recipere,* to receive] In psychology, applied to those instances in which there is both agency and perception at each end of the telepathic chain **R., Reception,** a mode of articulation in which the articular surface is convex on one side and concave on the other

Reclination (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A voluntary movement of the muscles

Recomposition (*re-kom-po-sish'-un*) [*recomponere,* to reunite]. Reunion of parts or constituents after temporary dissolution.

Rectectomy (*rek-tek'-to-me*). See *Proctectomy* (Illus. Dict.).

Rectoabdominal (*rek-to-ab dom'-in-al*). Relating to the abdomen and the rectum.

Rectocolitis (*rek-to-kol-i'-tis*) Combined inflammation of the mucosa of the rectum and colon.

Rectocystotomy (*rek-to-sist-ot'-o-me*) [*rectum,* rectum; κύστις, a bladder; τομή, a cutting] Incision of the bladder through the rectum.

Rectolabial (*rek-to-la'-be-al*) Relating to the rectum and the labia pudendi

Rectostomy (*rek-tos'-to-me*) [*rectum; στόμα,* mouth]. The surgical formation of an artificial anus in the rectum above a stricture

Rectum. (See Illus. Dict.) **R, Physick's Encysted,** hypertrophic dilation of the rectal pouches See *Diseases, Table of* (Illus. Dict.).

Red Water. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Synonym of *Texas fever.*

Rédressement. (See Illus. Dict.) **R. forcé,** the forcible correction of a deformity or restoration of a displaced part.

Reducin (*re-dū'-sin*). See *Leukomains, Table of* (Illus. Dict.)

Reduction. (See Illus Dict) Syn., *Diaplacis.* **R. en bloc.** See *R. en masse* (Illus. Dict.) **Allis' Method** in dorsal dislocations of the right femur: The surgeon kneeling by the side of the supine subject grasps the ankle with his right hand and places the bent elbow of his left arm beneath the popliteal space. He now turns the bent leg outward by means of the ankle and lifts it skyward; next he turns the bent leg inward and brings the femur down in extension **Kocher's Method** in dislocation of arm: The elbow is carried firmly to the side with the forearm at a right angle to the arm. The arm is then forcibly rotated outward until the forearm points away from the body, next the arm is carried up from the body until it is in the horizontal plane, running through the glenoid cavity The scapula is fixed and [illegible] is made during these movements When the arm comes to the level of the shoulder, it is gradually rotated inward and is again brought to the side with the forearm across the body. The head slips into place with the inward rotation **K.'s Method** in dorsal dislocation: The luxated thigh is rotated inward and fixed to a right angle, bringing the head to the acetabulum It is then lifted upward, the thigh rotated outward and straightened as it is brought down parallel with the other thigh. **K.'s Method** in forward suprapubic dislocations: Hyperextension followed by flexion with simultaneous pressure upon the head of the thigh, and at last inward rotation **McBurney's Method** in fracture of the humerus consists in cutting down upon the fracture and exercising traction and reduction by means of a hook passed through a hole drilled in the upper fragment **Middledorpf's Method** of reducing dorsal dislocation consists in strong flexion, abduction, and outward rotation of the extremity.

Reevolution (*re-ev-ol-ū'-shun*) Hughlings Jackson's term for a symptom following an epileptic attack, which consists of three stages. (1) Suspension of power to understand speech (word-deafness), (2) perception of words and echolalia without comprehension; (3) return to conscious perception of speech with continued lack of comprehension.

Reflex. (See Illus. Dict.) See *Law, Lasègue's,* and *L., Pflüger's.* **Achilles-jerk,** Babinski's reflex. **R.-action.** See under *Action* (Illus. Dict). **R., Anal,** a contraction of the sphincter ani on anal irritation. See *A., Rectal* **R., Babinski's,** "phénomène des orteils." Extension instead of flexion of the toes on exciting the sole of the foot; it is connected with a lesion of the pyramidal tract and is found in organic, but not in hysteric, hemiplegia. Cf. *R., Schäfer's.* **R., Bone,** a reflex muscular contraction evoked by blows over a bone **R., Choking.** See *R., Pharyngeal* (Illus. Dict). **R., Corneomandibular,** F v Sölder describes it as manifested by a side movement of the lower jaw toward the side opposite the eye tested when the cornea is lightly touched and the mouth is slightly open The reflex center, he thinks, lies in the fifth motor nucleus, and the arc is constituted by the sensory and motor branches of the trigeminus. **R., Cranial,** any brain reflex **R., Fascial,** a reflex induced by a sudden tap over a fascia. **R., Faucial,** irritation of the fauces producing vomiting. **R., Femoral,** a reflex movement produced in certain spinal diseases, as in some cases of transverse myelitis, by irritation of the skin on the upper anterior aspect of the thigh. It consists in plantar flexion of the first three toes and of the foot, and extension of the knee-joint. **R., Frontal,** a true cutaneous reflex described by McCarthy in which all the branches of the ophthalmic nerve are concerned in its production. See *R., Supraorbital.* **R.-function,** a function due to reflex action. **R., Geigel's,** the inguinal reflex in the female, corresponding to the cremasteric reflex in the male. **R., Genital,** reflex irritation due to abnormality of the genitals. **R., Gifford's,** contraction of the pupil occurring when a strong effort is made to close the lids which are kept apart. The phenomenon is noted in a certain portion of normal eyes, but more frequently in cases of reflex and accommodative indoplegia, especially in dementia paralytica, tabes, partial or total blindness from diseases of the optic nerve or retina, etc. **R., Guttural,** a reflex observed in cases of diseased genitalia in women, in which the patient is very desirous of spitting but cannot. **R., Haab's Pupil,** if a bright object already present in the visual field be looked at, the pupils contract, while there is no appreciable change during convergence or accommodation. This points to a cortical lesion. **Knee-jerk** (see Illus Dict), **Rosenberg's Method** of inducing: By causing the patient to read aloud a difficult passage, the production of the knee-jerk is facilitated **R., Muscle, R., Muscular.** See *R', Tendon* (Illus Dict.) **R., Ophthalmic.** See *R', Supraorbital.* **R.s, Organic,** reflex movements associated with organic life. **R.s, Pathic,** movements resulting from stimulation of a sensory nerve. **R., Penile,** retraction of the penis when percussed on the under surface near the root R., **Piltz's,** alteration of the size of the pupil when the attention is suddenly fixed **R., Rectal,** the reflex by which the aggregation of feces in the rectum induces defecation **R., Rennie Palm,** a reflex described by George F. Rennie, consisting in a contraction of the digital flexors induced by tickling of the palm **R., Schäfer's,** pinching of the tendo Achillis at its middle or upper third causes slight flexion of the foot and toes in normal persons, but extension of the foot and toes in cases of organic hemi[illegible] nificance of this reflex is the same as [illegible] toe phenomenon. **R -spasm, Saltatorial** [Bamberger, 1859] Synonym of *Spasm, saltatorial* **R., Supraorbital,** a slight but distinct contraction of the orbicularis palpebrarum on striking the supraorbital nerve or one of its branches with a slight blow **R., Triceps,** extension of the forearm on tapping the elbow-tendon. **R., Visceral,** one of a group of reflexes: as, *Blinking,* from touching the cornea; *Penile,* erection on slight contact or produced by passing a catheter; *Rectal,* constriction of the bowel following introduction of a foreign body, as a suppository, *Sneezing,* that produced by a draft of cold air or a brilliant light; *Swallowing,* that due to stimulation of the center situated in the bulb; *Vesicle,* contraction of the bladder following irritation of the urethral orifice, *e. g.,* incontinence of urine in children, by reason of a long prepuce; *Vomiting,* from tickling the fauces. **R., Weiss',** a curvilinear reflex on the nasal side of the optic disc, regarded as a prodromal sign of myopia. **R., Westphal-Piltz's.** See *R., Gifford's.*

Reflex-multiplicator (*re-fleks-mul-te-pli-kā'-tor*) [*reflexus,* thrown back; *multiplicare,* to multiply]. An apparatus constructed by Sommer for the registration of tendon reflexes, especially the knee-phenomenon

Reflexograph (*re-fleks'-o-graf*) [*reflectere,* to bend back; γράφειν, to write]. An instrument devised by Bechterew for measuring, timing, and charting automatically knee-jerks and other tendon reflexes.

Reflexophil (*re-fleks'-o-fil*) [*reflex*; φιλεῖν, to love]. Attended by reflex activity.

Refract (*re-frakt'*) [*refrangere*, to break back]. 1. To bend back. 2. To estimate the degree of ametropia in the eye.

Refraction. (See Illus Dict) Syn, *Diaclasia*, *Diaclasis*. See *Law of Sines*, *L.*, *Snell's* 2. The act or process of correcting errors of ocular refraction. **R.-equivalent, R., Specific.** See *Refractive Power*, *Specific* (Illus. Dict).

Refractoscopy (*re-frakt-os'-ko-pe*). See *Retinoscopy* (Illus. Dict).

Refringent (*re-frin'-jent*) [*refringere*, to break]. See *Refractive* (Illus. Dict.).

Regard (*re-gard'*) [OF. *regarder*]. View. **R., Field of.** See under *Field*. **R., Line of.** See under *Line*. **R., Plane of.** See under *Plane* (Illus Dict) **R., Point of.** See under *Point* (Illus Dict.).

Regianin (*re-ji a'-nin*) [*regius*, kingly] A principle, probably identical with nucin, obtained by Phipson from English walnut, the nut of *Juglans regia*, L

Regio, Region. (See Illus Dict) **R, Motor.** See *Area, Motor*. **R., Parotid.** See *R., Retromaxillary*. **R., Pelvitrochanterian,** the space lying posteriorly between the great trochanter and the pelvis. **R., Perisinal,** the area around a sinus. **R., Prefrontal,** the part of the frontal lobe anterior to the precentral fissure; it is also called prefrontal lobe **R, Prevertebral,** the ventral surface of the vertebral column **R., Pulmovascular,** the part of the thorax in which the lung overlaps the origins of the large vessels **R., Retromaxillary,** the area dorsad of the superior maxilla Syn, *R., Parotid* **R., Sacrococcygeal,** that part of the dorsal wall of the pelvis corresponding to the ventral surface of the sacrum and coccyx. **R., Sciatic,** the region of the sacrosciatic foramina. **R, Sensory.** See *Sensorium* (Illus Dict.). **R., Sternal, Inferior,** the part of the sternal region lying below the margins of the third costal cartilages. **R., Sternal, Superior,** that portion of the sternal region lying above the lower margins of the third costal cartilages **R., Subclavicular.** See *R., Infraclavicular* (Illus. Dict). **R., Submammary.** Same as *R., Inframammary* (Illus. Dict.). **R., Subscapular.** See *R., Infrascapular* (Illus. Dict.). **R., Suprainguinal,** that bounded by the rectus abdominis muscle, Poupart's ligament, and a line through the iliac crest **R., Tegmental,** the tegmentum and corresponding parts of the pons and oblongata to the decussation of the pyramids **R., Thyrohyoid,** the region around the thyroid cartilage and the hyoid bone

Reglementation (*reg-le-men-ta'-shun*) [Fr *réglé*, regulated] The legal restriction of prostitution.

Reguline (*reg'-u-len*) Metallic.

Regulum (*reg'-u-lum*) [*regulus*, a prince]. A pure uncombined metal

Regulus (*reg'-u-lus*). A metal reduced from its ore to the metallic state.

Regurgitation. (See Illus. Dict.) **R., Aortic,** that of the blood-serum through the aorta from incompetence of the valves. **R., Functional,** a form of mitral regurgitation due to contraction of the chordæ tendineæ and papillary muscles. **R., Mitral.** See under *Mitral* (Illus. Dict.)

Reindeer Tendon. See under *Tendon*.

Relief (*re-lef'*) [OF. *relef*, a raising] 1. The partial removal of anything distressing, alleviation. 2. Projection. **R., Binocular,** a binocular combination of pictures, which differ according to certain laws, whereby the points seem to correspond perfectly and the picture is no longer flat but in relief. [Scripture.]

Remarcol (*re-mark'-ol*). Sodium fluorid.

Remission. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Abatement; Ablation*. **R.s, Legroux's,** Trèves de Legroux. Lengthy remissions which sometimes occur in the course of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Remulus (*rem'-u-lus*) [L. a small oar]. The narrow dorsal portion of a rib.

Renaden (*ren'-ad en*) A proprietary preparation from kidneys; used in chronic nephritis. Dose, 1½–2 dr. (6–8 gm.).

Renipuncture (*ren-e-punkt'-chur*) [*ren*, kidney; *pungere*, to prick]. Puncture of the capsule of the kidney.

Rennogen (*ren'-o-jen*). See *Renninogen* (Illus. Dict.).

Renocutaneous (*ren-o-ku-ta'-ne-us*) [*ren*, kidney; *cutis*, skin]. Relating to the kidneys and the skin.

Renogastric (*ren-o-gas'-trik*) [*ren*, kidney; γαστήρ, stomach]. Relating to the kidney and the stomach.

Renointestinal (*ren-o-in-tes'-tin-al*). Relating to the kidney and the intestines

Renopulmonary (*ren-o-pul'-mon-a-re*). Relating to the kidney and the lungs.

Reorganization (*re-or-gan-iz-a'-shun*) [*re*, again; *organization*]. Healing by the development of tissue elements similar to those lost through some morbid process Cf. *Regeneration; Intention*.

Repercussive (*re-pur-kus'-iv*) [*repercutere*, to drive back]. 1. Repellant. 2. A repellant drug.

Reposing (*re-po'-zing*) [*reponere*, to replace]. Returning an abnormally placed part to its proper position. **R. the Features,** in dentistry, a term including everything necessary to bring each and all of the visible parts of the face and mouth into harmony of relation to each other; this necessarily includes the teeth, the relation of the lower to the upper jaw, the lips, cheeks, and soft parts of the face that have assumed a wrong position by reason of the loss of the natural organs.

Resacetin (*res-as'-et-in*). A salt of oxyphenyl-acetic acid

Resaldol (*res-al'-dol*). An acetyl derivative of saloform and resorcin, an intestinal astringent and antiseptic. Dose, 30–75 gm. daily.

Resalgin (*res al'-jin*). See *Resorcylalgin*.

Resinate (*rez'-in-at*) Berzelius' term for a compound of a resin with a base.

Resineon (*rez-in'-e-on*). A volatile oil distilled from rosin with potash and freed from carbolic acid. It is used as a wound antiseptic and in treatment of skin-diseases

Resinol (*rez'-in-ol*) See *Retinol* (Illus Dict.).

Resistance. (See Illus Dict.) **R., Animal.** See *Immunity* and *Phagocytosis* (Illus. Dict). **R -coil.** See under *Coil* **R, Issaeff's Period of,** a temporary power of resistance to inoculation by virulent cultures of bacteria conferred by the injection of various substances, such as salt solution, urine, serum, etc **R., Vital.** See *Immunity* and *Phagocytosis*.

Resistivity (*re-sis-tiv'-it-e*) [*resistare*, to withstand]. The amount or character of electric resistance exhibited by a body.

Resol (*rez'-ol*). A disinfectant mixture of saponified wood-tar and methyl alcohol.

Resonance. (See Illus. Dict) **R., Chamber.** See under *Chamber*. **R., Hydatid,** a peculiar sound heard in combined auscultation and percussion of hydatid cysts. It is not heard in other cystic conditions.

Resopyrin. (See Illus. Dict.) It is used in any condition where antipyrin and resorcin are indicated. Dose, 5–10 gr. (0.32–0.65 gm.).

Resorbent (*re-sorb'-ent*) [*resorbere*, to draw to itself]. 1. Favoring resorption. 2. A drug which aids in the process of resorption.

Resorbin (*re-sorb'-in*). A very penetrating ointment base consisting of an emulsion of sweet almond oil, a small quantity of wax, and a dilute aqueous solution of gelatin or soap

Resorcin. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Resorcinol; Metadioxybenzene, Metadihydroxybenzene.* **R. Camphor.** See *Camphor* **R.-eucalyptol,** a white crystalline powder, soluble in alcohol, used as a wound antiseptic and on skin diseases in ointment or alcoholic solution Syn., *Eucalyptol resorcin* **R.-mercury Acetate.** See *Mercury Resorcin Acetate.* **R. Monacetate** See *Euresol* **R.-phthalein.** See *Fluorescein.* **R.-salol,** an antiseptic substance obtained from resorcin by action of phenyl salicylate; used in intestinal inflammation, etc Dose, 3–9 gr. (0.2–0.6 gm)

Resorcinol (*re-zor'-sin-ol*) 1. Same as *Resorcin.* 2 A combination of equal parts of resorcin and iodoform fused together; an amorphous brown powder with odor of iodin and taste of iodoform. It is used as a surgical dusting powder 20%–50% with starch, or 7%–15% ointment.

Resorcinopyrin (*re-zor-sin-o-pi'-rin*). See *Resopyrin* (Illus. Dict.).

Resorcylalgin (*re-zor-sil-al'-jin*). A crystalline derivative of β-resorcylic acid and antipyrin, soluble in alcohol, ether, or chloroform, or 150 parts of water; melts at 115° C. It is antipyretic and anodyne. Syn, *Resalgin*

Resorption. (See Illus Dict.) 2. T[illegible] which the roots of temporary teet[illegible] casionally the roots of permanent teeth suffer resorption. **R., Cutaneous.** See *Absorption, Cutaneous* (Illus Dict.). **R.-infection,** a mode of infection marked by the development of bacteria at a distance from the point of introduction.

Respirable (*res'-pi-ab-l*) [*respirare,* to breathe] Suitable or adapted for breathing.

Respiration. (See Illus. Dict.) **R, Absent,** suppression of respiratory sounds **R., Accelerated,** when exceeding 25 respirations a minute. **R., Corrigan's,** "nervous or cerebral respiration." Frequent shallow and blowing breathing in low fevers—*e. g.*, in typhus **R., Kussmaul's,** the deep, labored respiration of diabetic coma. **R., Postural, R., Prone.** See *Artificial Respiration, Hall's Method* (Illus. Dict.). **R., Vesiculocavernous,** respiration that is both vesicular and cavernous

Respiratory. (See Illus. Dict.) **R. Bundle or Column.** See *Solitary Bundle* (Illus Dict.). **R. Excursion,** the entire movement of the chest during the complete act of respiration.

Rest. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A mass of embryonic cells, which, having been misplaced during organic differentiation, remain quiescent and fail to reach their normal evolution They at times act as foci of new-growths or of other pathologic phenomena. **R., Adrenal, R., Suprarenal,** masses of aberrant adrenal tissue occasionally met with beneath the capsule of the kidney. See *Strumæ lipomatodes aberratæ renis* (Grawitz).

Resuscitation. (See Illus Dict.) **R., Marshall Hall's Method.** See under *Artificial Respiration* (Illus. Dict.). **R. of the New-born, Ogata's Shaking Method,** the feet are grasped by one hand and the shoulders held by the other; the trunk is gradually raised, and the head brought near the feet, the body being strongly flexed at the hip-joint while the chest is pressed with the hand The head is then raised, the trunk gradually extended, and the child thus returned to its former extended position. Should a repetition of this procedure prove unavailing, after a moment's pause in the second position the hand on the back is suddenly removed, the upper part of the child's body being thus thrown down and shaken. This should be done eight to ten times a minute, and a warm bath given after each eight or ten shakings **R., Stroke,** for asphyxia (Ogata's method): A light stroke over the anteroinferior margin of the chest with the palmar side of the extended fingers, repeated 10 to 15 times a minute The respiration is stimulated, the heart's action excited, and the circulation accelerated.

Resuscitator. (See Illus Dict.) **R, Intragastric,** an apparatus devised by Fenton B Turck for the purpose of reducing surgical shock and collapse It consists simply of a double stomach-tube, at one end of which is attached a soft-rubber bag By this means heat is applied in a uniform and diffuse manner, up to 135° F

Retainer (*re-ta'-ner*) [*retinere,* to keep back]. A dental appliance for holding in position teeth which have been moved.

Retamin (*ret am'-in*) [*retama,* the Spanish name for genista] $C_{15}H_{16}N_2O$ An alkaloid from the bark of *Genista sphærocarpa,* Lam

Rete. (See Illus Dict.) **R arteriosum capitis,** a network over the upper part of the cranium formed by the anastomosis of the frontal, temporal, and occipital arteries **R. arteriosum faciei,** a network formed by the terminal branches of the facial, infraorbital, ophthalmic, and internal maxillary arteries **R articulare genu,** one formed by the anastomosis of the arteries over the anterior and lateral surfaces of the knee. **R. cubitale.** See *R. articulare cubiti* (Illus Dict.) **R. dorsalis pedis,** an arterial network on the dorsum of the foot formed by branches of the tarsal and metatarsal arteries joined by perforating plantar branches **R. majus,** the great omentum **R mirabile of Malpighi,** the network formed by the ultimate ramifications of the pulmonary artery **R. mirabile unipolar.** See *R., Unipolar* (Illus Dict.) **R venosum volare manus,** a palmar network of the hand

Retentio, Retention. (See Illus Dict.) **R.-hypothesis** (of Chauveau) See *Retention Theory* under *Immunity* **R. mensium,** a condition in which menstruation occurs but its products are retained in consequence of atresia of the genital canal [Roberts.]

Reticula (*re-tik'-u-lah*) [pl of *reticulum,* a network] The preferred name for formatio reticularis

Reticulin (*re-tik'-u-lin*) A body found by Siegfried in the fibers of reticular tissue with a percentage composition: C, 52.88; H, 6.97; N, 15.63; S, 1.88; P, 0.34; ash, 2.27; but believed by other authorities to be simply collagen coagulated by reagents combined with proteid and nuclein residues of cells

Retina. (See Illus. Dict.) **R., Physiologic, Middle Point of.** See *Fovea centralis* (Illus Dict.). **R., Watered-silk Appearance of.** See *Reflex, Watered-silk* (Illus. Dict).

Retinaculum. (See Illus. Dict.) **R. musculare tendinis subscapularis majoris,** a name for the inconstant brachio-capsularis muscle originating in the shaft of the humerus and inserted into the capsular ligament of the shoulder joint. **R. tendinum,** one formed by the ligamentous bands which hold the peroneal tendons in place at the outer side of the ankle. **Retinacula, Weitbrecht's,** flat bands lying on the neck of the femur and formed by the deeper fibers of the capsular ligament, which are reflected upward along the neck to be attached near the head

Retinitis. (See Illus. Dict.) See *Spots, Roth's* **R. apoplectica,** retinal apoplexy. **R., Central Recurrent,** a rare form of syphilitic retinitis characterized by a central dark scotoma which disappears in a few days to return in a few weeks; the attacks becoming more frequent. **R., Jacobson's,** a diffuse syphilitic retinitis.

Retinophotoscopy (*ret-in-o-fo-tos'-ko-pe*). See *Retinoscopy* (Illus. Dict.).

Retinoskioscopy (*ret-in-o-ski-os'-ko-pe*). See *Retinoscopy* (Illus. Dict.)

Retroanteroamnesia (*re-tro-an-ter-o-am-ne'-ze-ah*). See *Retroanterograde Amnesia* (Illus Dict.).

Retroauricular (*re-tro-aw-rik'-u-lar*). Dorsad of the auricle of the ear or of the heart.

Retrocecal (*re-tro-se'-kal*). Pertaining to the back of the cecum.

Retrocognition (*re-tro-kog-nish'-un*) [*retro*, back; *cognoscere*, to know]. Knowledge of the past supernormally acquired

Retrocolic (*re-tro-kol'-ik*) Behind the colon.

Retrocollis (*re-tro-kol'-is*) [*retro*, back, *collis*, the nape of the neck] Fortcollis.

Retrojector (*re-tro-jek'-tor*) [*retro*, back, *jacere*, to throw]. An instrument for washing out the uterus.

Retromastoid (*re-tro-mas'-toid*). Behind the mastoid

Retropharynx (*re-tro-far'-inks*). The posterior portion of the pharynx.

Retroplacental (*re-tro-pla-sent'-al*). Dorsad of the placenta.

Retroversioflexion (*re-tro-vur-se-o-flek' shun*). Combined retroversion and retroflexion.

Retroversion (*re-tro-vur'-shun*) [*retro*, back; *vertere*, to turn] A turning backward of a part or organ.

Reunient (*re-un'-yent*) [*re*, again, *unire*, to unite] Uniting divided parts

Réuniol (*re-un'-e-ol*) [*Réunion*, an island in the Indian Ocean; *oleum*, oil] A proprietary substitute for attar of rose, said to be derived from Algerine, French and Ré[illegible] oil It resists oxidation and has the [illegible] rose It is soluble in alcohol, fats, and fixed oils

Revellent (*re-vel'-ent*) [*re*, again, *vellere*, to pluck, to pull] See *Revulsive* (Illus Dict.).

Reversion. (See Illus Dict.) 4 The chemical action opposed to inversion (the hydrolytic cleavage of compound sugars into monosaccharids) whereby monosaccharids are condensed into complicated carbohydrates **R., Neogenetic,** the anomalous adult development of an embryonic rudiment. **R., Paleogenetic,** reversion to an atavus so remote that the rudiment is not even represented in the embryo

Rhagoid (*rag'-oid*) [*βαξ*, a grape, *εἶδος*, likeness] Resembling a grape

Rhamnase (*ram'-nāz*) An enzyme found in the seeds of *Rhamnus infectoria*, L It acts upon xanthorhamnin, producing rhamnetin and isodulcite

Rhamnin. (See Illus Dict.) 2. A fluid extract of cascara sagrada, it is recommended in the treatment of obstinate constipation

Rhatany (See Illus Dict.) **R.-red,** $C_{20}H_{18}O_9$, a pigment obtained by Grabowsky, 1867, from *Krameria triandra*, R. et P

Rhax (*raks*) [*βαξ*, a grape] A genus of spider-like arachnoids of the family *Solpugidæ*. **R. furiosa,** Ehren, a poisonous species of Arabia. **R. melana,** a poisonous species of Egypt

Rheostat. (See Illus Dict.) **R., Carbon.** See *R., Graphite.* **R., Fluid.** See *R., Water* (Illus Dict.) **R., Graphite,** an electric resistance apparatus in which graphite or carbonaceous material is used so as to admit of gradual or extensive variations of current, *e. g.*, the Rudisch graphite pencil rheostat, or the Velter carbon rheostat. **R., Velter.** See under *R., Graphite.* **R., Wire,** a resistance coil.

Rheotachygraphy (*re-o-tak-ig'-raf-e*) [*ῥέον*, current; *ταχύς*, swift; *γράφειν*, to write]. The registration of the curve of variation in electromotive action of muscles.

Rheotome. (See Illus. Dict.) **R., Differential,** one for indicating the negative variation in muscle currents.

Rhestocythemia, Rhæstocythæmia (*re-sto-si-the'-me-ah*) [*ῥαιστος*, destroyed; *κύτος*, cell; *αἷμα*, blood] The presence of broken-down erythrocytes in the blood.

Rheumacilate (*ru-mas'-il-at*). Synthetic methyl salicylate.

Rheumagon (*ru'-ma-gon*) [*ῥεῦμα*, a flux; *ἀγειν*, to carry off] A proprietary analgesic used in gout and syphilis, said to be a fluid preparation of sodium iodid and sodium phosphate. Dose, ½ dram, 3 times daily.

Rheumatin (*ru' mat-in*). See *Salaquinin salicylate.*

Rheumatisant (*ru-mat'-is-ant*). One affected with rehumatism.

Rheumatism, Rheumatismus. (See Illus. Dict.) **R. abdominis,** rheumatism of the muscles of the abdomen, celiorrheuma. **R., Besnier's,** simple chronic circular rheumatism, chronic arthrosynovitis. **R. brachii,** rheumatism of the arm. **R. cancrosus,** face-ache, prosopalgia **R, Capsular.** See *R., McLeod's* **R., Chronic, R., Crippling,** osteoarthritis. **R. cruris,** rheumatism of the leg **R., Deltoid,** muscular rheumatism limited to the deltoid muscle. **R. extremitatum,** rheumatism affecting the hands and feet **R. faciei,** rheumatism of the face. **R. febrilis,** dengue **R., Fibrous,** chronic rheumatism affecting chiefly the fibrous structures around the joints. **R. frigidus, R. habitualis, R. inveteratus, R. longus,** chronic rheumatism. **R., Inflammatory,** acute articular rheumatism See *Rheumatism* (Illus. Dict.). **R. larvatus,** marked rheumatism. **R., Lead, R., Metallic,** the rheumatic pains incident to lead poisoning **R, McLeod's Capsular,** rheumatoid arthritis attended with considerable effusion into the synovial sacs, sheaths, and bursas **R. partialis,** local rheumatism. **R. phlegmonodes.** See *R., Musculan* (Illus. Dict.). **R. spurius nervosus,** neuralgia. **R., Synovial,** a rheumatic disorder of the synovial membranes with serous accumulation **R. universalis febrilis,** acute rheumatism.

Rheumatismoid (*ru-mat iz'-moid*). See *Rheumatoid* (Illus Dict.).

Rheumatosis (*ru-mat-o' sis*) [*ῥεῦμα*, flux]. The condition due to the action of poisons in the blood affecting the articular and endocardial parts

Rheumatospasm (*ru-mat'-o spazm*) [*ῥεῦμα*, flux; *σπασμός*, spasm] Spasms due to rheumatism.

Rheumodontalgia (*ru-mo-don-tal'-je-ah*) [*ῥεῦμα*, flux; *ὀδούς*, tooth, *ἄλγος*, pain] Toothache of rheumatic origin.

Rheumorchitis (*ru-mor-kit'-tis*). Orchitis of rheumatic origin

Rheumotorrhea (*ru-mo-tor-e'-ah*) [*ῥεῦμα*, flux; *ὁορrhea*] Rheumatic otorrhea.

Rhinalgin (*ri-nal'-jin*) A nasal suppository, recommended in coryza, said to contain cacao butter, 1 gm.; alumnol, 0.01 gm.; menthol, 0 025 gm; and oil of valerian, 0.025 gm

Rhinanthin (*ri-nan'-thin*). $C_{29}H_{38}O_{19}$(?) A glucosid found by Ludwig in the seeds of *Rhinanthus major*, Ehrb.

Rhinanthogenin (*ri-nan-thoj' en-in*) $C_{12}H_{10}O_4$. A dissociation product of rhinanthin.

Rhinanthus (*ri-nan'-thus*) [*ῥις*, the nose; *ἀνθός*, flower]. A genus of the *Scrophulariaceæ*. **R. major,** Ehrb., a species of Europe, has poisonous seeds used as an insecticide; they contain rhinanthin.

Rhinedema, Rhinœdema (*ri ne de'-mah*) [*ῥις*, nose; *edema*]. Edema affecting the nose.

Rhinenchysis (*ri-nen'-ki-sis*) [*ῥις*, nose; *ἐγχεῖν*, to

pour in]. The injection of liquid into the nasal cavities.

Rhinhematoma (*rin-hem-at-o'-mah*) [ῥίς, nose; *hematoma*]. An effusion of blood into the nasal cartilage.

Rhinocanthectomy (*ri-no-kan-thek'-to-me*). See *Rhinommectomy.*

Rhinocheiloplasty (*ri-no-ki-lo-plast'-te*) [ῥίς, nose; χεῖλος, lip; πλάσσειν, to form]. Plastic surgery of the nose and lip.

Rhinolite (*ri'-no-lit*). See *Rhinolith* (Illus. Dict.)

Rhinomiosis (*ri-no-mi-o'-sis*) [ῥίς, nose; μείωσις, a lessening]. Operative shortening of the length of the nose.

Rhinommectomy (*ri-nom-ek'-to-me*). See *Rhinommectome* (Illus Dict.).

Rhinopharyngolith (*ri-no-far-ing'-go-lith*) [ῥίς, nose; φάρυγξ, pharynx; λίθος, stone]. A nasopharyngeal calculus

Rhinorrhea. (See Illus. Dict.) **R., Cerebrospinal,** the escape of cerebr[illegible] the nose.

Rhinosalpingitis [illegible] [ῥίς, nose; σάλπιγξ, tube]. Simultaneous inflammation of the nasal mucosa and the eustachian tube.

Rhinosclerin (*ri no-skle'-rin*) [ῥίς, nose; σκλήρός, hard] A preparation from cultures of *Bacillus rhinoscleromatis;* used in the treatment of rhinoscleroma.

Rhipicephalus (*ri-pis-ef'-al-us*) [ῥιπίς, a fan; κεφαλή, head]. A genus of ticks **R. shipleyi,** the brown tick of South Africa, the agent of transmission of Rhodesian cattle disease

Rhizology (*ri-zol'-o-je*) [ῥίζα, root; λόγος, science]. The scientific study of roots.

Rhizomelic (*ri-zo'-mel-ik*) [ῥίζα, root; μέλος, a limb] Affecting or relating to the roots of members.

Rhizoneure (*ri'-zon-ūr*) [ῥίζα, root; νεῦρον, nerve]. One of those cells that form nerve roots.

Rhizoneuron (*ri-zo-nu'-ron*) [ῥίζα, roots; νεῦρον, nerve]. A neuron, the nerve processes of which leave the spinal cord through the anterior horn; a motor nerve-cell.

Rhodallin. See *Thiocnamin* (Illus Dict.).

Rhodanate (*ro'-dan-āt*) A sulfocyanate.

Rhodanid (*ro'-dan-id*). A salt of sulfocyanic acid.

Rhodeose (*ro'-de-oz*) [ῥόδον, a rose] $C_6H_{12}O_5$ A methylpentose derived from convolvulin: best obtained from methylphenyl hydrazon by means of benzaldehyd. It forms colorless, sweet-smelling, anhydrous needles, readily soluble in water, with difficulty in alcohol.

Rhodesian Cattle Disease. An African disease of cattle transmitted by the brown tick, *Rhipicephalus shipleyi.* Syn., *African coast fever, Rhodesian tick fever; Rhodesian red water; Virulent red water.*

Rhodinol (*ro'-din-ol*) [ῥόδον, a rose]. $C_{10}H_{20}O$ An olefinic terpene alcohol found with geraniol in oils of rose, pelargonium, and geranium; it boils at 113°–114° C. Syn., *Elæoptene of attar of rose.*

Rhodogenesis (*ro-do jen'-es-is*) [ῥόδον, a rose; γεννᾶν, to produce]. The regeneration of visual purple which has been bleached by light.

Rhodophylaxis (*ro-do-fil-ak'-sis*) [ῥόδον, rose; φύλαξις, a guarding] The property possessed by the retinal epithelium of producing rhodogenesis.

Rhox (*roks*) [ῥάξ]. A name given by Nicander and other writers to a poisonous spider, *Latrodectus tredecimguttatus.*

Rhynchocœl (*rin'-ko-sel*) [ῥύγχος, a snout; κοιλία, a cavity] A spacious cavity containing the proboscis in Nemertian worms. It is filled with fluid in which float long narrow cells, the rhynchocœl corpuscles.

Rhythmophone (*rith'-mo-fon*) [ῥυθμός, rhythm; φωνή, sound]. A form of microphone for studying the heart-beat and pulse-beat.

Rib. (See Illus. Dict.) **R.s, Abdominal.** 1. The floating ribs. 2. Ossifications of the inscriptiones tendinæ. **R.s, Asternal,** the false ribs See under *Rib* (Illus Dict.). **R.s, Cervical,** rib-like processes extending ventrally from the cervical vertebras **R.s, Sacral,** the separate points of ossification of the lateral parts of the sternum **R.s, Short,** those that do not articulate with the sternum, the false ribs. **R s, Sternal,** the true ribs. **R.s, Vertebrochondral,** the highest three false ribs of man on each side. They are united in front by their costal cartilages **R.s, Zahn's,** the whitish transverse markings often formed on the surface of a thrombus by the extremities of the columns of blood platelets and leukocytes

Ribbert's Theory of the Origin of Cancer, according to which the connective-tissue cells increase to such an extent that they invade the epithelial layer and nip off epithelial cells or groups of cells, such isolated epithelium being capable of producing cancer

Ribose (*ri'-bōz*). $C_5H_5(OH)_4CHO$ A pentose obtained by reduction of the lactone of ribonic acid.

Richardson's Method of Auscultation. The introduction into the esophagus of an elastic bougie or tube connected with the ear pieces of a stethoscope

Richardsonia (*rich-ard-so'-ne-ah*) [*Louis Claude Marie Richard,* French botanist, 1754–1821] A genus of plants of the order *Rubiaceæ* R pilosa, H. B et K., a species of the American tropics, the root, poaya alba, white or undulated ipecacuanha, Mexican cocoa, is used as a substitute for true ipecac

Ricinate (*ris'-in-āt*) A salt of ricinic acid

Ricinism (*ris'-in-izm*) Poisoning from seeds of *Ricinus communis,* L., used as an abortifacient, it is marked by hemorrhagic gastroenteritis and icterus

Ricinoleate (*ris-in-o'-le-āt*) A salt of ricinoleic acid.

Ricinolein (*ris-in-o'-le-in*). $C_{57}H_{104}O_9$ Glyceryl ricinoleate, one of the constituents of castor oil.

Rickets. (See Illus Dict.) **R, Fatal** See *Achondroplasia* and *Achondroplasy* (Illus Dict.)

Rider's Leg. A strain of the adductor muscles of the thigh

Ridge. (See Illus Dict.) **R.s, Marginal,** the ridges of enamel on the outer edges of the occlusal surface of the bicuspids and molars **R., Oblique,** the ridge extending across the occlusal surface of upper molars, from the mesiolingual tubercle to the distalbuccal. **R s, Palatine,** the central ridge together with the lateral corrugations of the mucosa of the hard palate; they are especially noticeable in the human fetus **R., Pterygoid.** See *Crest, Infratemporal.* **R., Transverse,** a ridge running across the crown of a superior molar **R., Triangular,** the ridge extending from the point of a cusp of tubercle toward the center of the crown of a tooth **R., Villous** (of chorion), ridge-like radiating villi occurring on the exterior aspect of the chorion during the formation of placenta diffusa.

Riga Balsam. See under *Balsam*

Right. (See Illus. Dict.) **R.-eyedness,** dextrocularity, the condition of using the right eye with more expertness and correctness than the left

Rigid (*rij'-id*) [*rigidus,* stiff]. Stiff, hard. **R. Os.** See *Rigidity, Anatomic* (Illus. Dict.).

Rigor. (See Illus. Dict.) **R., Acid,** muscular rigidity produced by an acid Syn., *Acid stiffening.* **R., Heat,** momentary stiffness of muscles produced by warming, in the case of frogs to 40° C.; in mammalia, to 48°–50° C; in birds, to 53° C. **R., Water,** muscular rigidity produced by distilled water.

Rima. (See Illus. Dict.) **R. cartilaginosa.** See *Respiratory Glottis* (Illus. Dict.). **R. glottidis cartilagineæ,** the opening of the respiratory glottis. **R. glottidis membranaceæ,** the opening of the vocal

glottis. R. hyperglottica, R. ligamentosa. See *R. glottudis* (Illus. Dict.).

Rind. (See Illus Dict.) **R. Disease,** a disease of sugar-cane in the West Indies, said to be identical with the red smut disease of Java, due to the fungus *Calletotrichum falcatum.*

Ring. (See Illus Dict) **R., Arnold's Tendinous,** the mass of fibrous tissue from which the fibers of the median layer of the tympanic membrane originate; it is arranged around the periphery of the tympanitic membrane, which it unites with the inner edge of the external auditory canal. **R , Arthritic** See *Zone, Sclerotic* **R.-bodies,** peculiar ring-shaped bodies of great variety found by R. C. Cabot by means of Wright's stain in the erythrocytes in pernicious anemia, leukemia, and lead poisoning **R.s, Böttcher's,** the first row of meshes in the reticular membrane of the cochlear canal, extending outward from the union of the inner and outer pillars **R.s, Bronchial,** the bronchial cartilages **R.s, Donders',** rainbow-colored rings seen in cases of glaucoma and by normal and cataractous eyes when the pupil is dilated They are attributed to the diffraction of light by the cortex of the crystalline lens **R.s, Festooned, R.s, Fibrocartilaginous, R s, Fibrous** (of heart), fibrous rings surrounding the auriculoventricular and arterial orifices of [illegible] **R , Mascagni's,** [illegible] e small capillary branches of the blood-vessels near the zonule of Zinn. Syn , *Circulus Mascagnii* **R s, Meyer's, R s, Meyer-Wöhler's,** the faint rings seen to surround a candle flame or a similar source of light against a dark background; they appear more distinct, as Wöhler has shown, when the eyes are exposed for a short time to the fumes of osmic acid The phenomenon is due to the diffraction of light by cellular elements on the surface of the cornea **R., Navel,** the constriction existing between the umbilicus and the umbilical cord **R., Schroder's Contraction.** See *R , Bandl's* (Illus. Dict). **R., Vieussens',** the annulus ovalis of the right auricle **R., Waldeyer's Tonsillar,** the ring formed by the two faucial tonsils, the pharyngeal tonsil, and smaller groups of adenoid follicles at the base of the tongue and behind the posterior pillars of the fauces **R.s, Wohler's.** See *R's, Meyer's.* **R , Zinn's,** the circular fibrous sheath formed by the common tendon of the internal, external, and inferior rectus muscles.

Ringworm. (See Illus Dict) **R., Bowditch Island, R., Indian, R., Solomon's Island, R , Tokelau.** See *Tinea imbricata* (Illus Dict) **R., Ulcerative.** See *Herpes exedens* **R , Vesicular.** See *Herpes progenitalis* (Illus Dict).

Ripples (*rip'-els*). Scotch vernacular term for locomotor ataxia.

Rivalry (*ri' val-re*) [*rivales,* near neighbors who used the same brook]. A struggle for supremacy. **R. of Colors,** a rivalry of the visual fields of the two eyes, a different color being presented to each. **R. of Contours,** a rivalry of the contours of two objects, one of which is presented to each eye, when they overlap in the binocular field of vision **R., Retinal.** See *R., Strife.* **R., Strife,** the alternate mastery of one or the other sensation, color, contour, etc , in the eyes when the fields of vision of the two eyes are incapable of being combined into one image. **R. of Visual Fields.** See *R., Strife.*

Riverius' Draft. A solution of sodium citrate.

Riviera (*re-ve-a'-rah*) [It coast], **R., Eastern, R., Liburnian.** The Austrian Adriatic coast. It has a higher relative humidity and is rather colder than the Western Riviera; the climate is more changeable and subject to disagreeable winds, especially the "bora," worst in winter and early spring. Abbazia is the best-known health resort. [Weber.] **R , Western, or Riviera di Ponente,** the narrow strip of coast land between Toulon and Genoa; extending from 43° to 44.5° latitude north, from one to four miles in width, and is open to the Mediterranean on the south and southeast. It has a dry soil,—chiefly of chalk,—and is sheltered more or less by mountain ridges on the northeast and northwest The chief characteristics of the Riviera climate are its winter warmth, its relative dryness and small number of rainy days, and its brightness —qualities that render it cheering to the mind and stimulating to the body During the six winter months one hundred days or more may be expected to be fine enough for most invalids to be in the open air for several hours. [Weber]

Rixolin (*rik'-ol-in*). A mixture of petroleum and light oil of camphor.

Robin (*ro'-bin*) A toxic albuminoid obtained from the bark of the locust tree, *Robinia pseudacacia,* L., a powder partly soluble in water, with action similar to abrin and ricin

Robiquet's Soluble Ferric Pyrophosphate. See *Ammonium Citrate*

Roborant. (See Illus. Dict) 2. A tonic or strengthening remedy.

Roborat (*ro' bor-at*) [*robor,* strength] An albuminous dietetic prepared from maize, containing lecithin and glycerin phosphoric acid.

Roborin (*ro'-bor-in*) A grayish-green powder or brown mass, obtained from blood and said to consist of water 7 6%, calcium carbonate 10.23%, common salt 1 7%, iron oxid 0 40%, other mineral substances 1.28%, albuminoids 78 63%, the last are principally calcic albuminates

Rod. (See Illus Dict) **R -bipolars,** bipolar cells of the inner nuclear layer of the retina, connected externally with the rods of the retina and internally with the rods of the ganglionic layer **R.s, Corti's,** the pillars of the arch of the organ of Corti. **R.-fibers,** one of the fibers of the retinal rods **R.-granules,** cells of the outer nuclear layer of the retina; they are characterized by transverse striations and give off processes connected with the rods of the ninth layer Cf *Cone-granules.* **R. Wax** See under *Wax.*

Rodagen (*rod'-ah-jen*) A proprietary preparation of goats' milk said to contain 50% of milk-sugar. It is used in treatment of exophthalmic goiter. Daily dose, 75–150 gr (5–10 gm)

Roeschlaub's "Excitement" Theory of Life. See under *Life*

Rohun Bark (*ro'-un*). The bark of *Soymida febrifuga,* Juss

Rokusho [Japanese]. A form of verdigris produced by the action of plum juice vinegar on plates of copper containing impurities; employed by Japanese artists for artificially bronzing copper medals

Rolandic (*ro-land' ik*) Relating to or named in honor of Louis Rolando an Italian anatomist, 1773–1831.

Rolandometer (*ro land om'-et-er*). A device of Köhler for locating on the head the place of the fissure of Roland It consists of a flexible steel band which is laid close to the skull over the median line from the lambda to the nasion; another perpendicular band passes through the preauricular point to the median band; a third posterior band begins at the base of the processus mastoideus and passes perpendicularly to the median band; both of these bands are movable on the median band. The anterior band is marked into three equal divisions; the middle third is divided If now a fourth band is passed from the point of union of the posterior band with the median band to the lower half

of the middle third of the anterior band, it will locate the lower end of the fissure of Roland.

Rolfinked (*rol-finkd'*) Dissected, term used in 1629 by the peasants of Jena and neighborhood in their terror at the possibility of having the corpses dug up and dissected—as the result of the public dissections made by the anatomist Rolfink. Cf. *Burking.*

Rollet, Stroma of. See under *Stroma.*

Rongeur (*ron-zher*) A gouge forceps.

Röntgenism (*rent'-gen izm*) [*Wilhelm Konrad Röntgen,* a German physician] The application of the *x*-rays in therapeutics

Röntograph (*rent'-o graf*). Synonym of *Skiagram*

Röntography (*rent-og'-ra-fe*). Synonym of *Skiagraphy.*

Rophetic (*ro-fet'-ik*) [*ῥοφητικός,* given to supping up]. A mechanic absorbent agent, as a dusting-powder, sponge, etc

Rosa. (See Illus. Dict.) Synonym of *Erysipelas.* **R. asturica, R. asturiensis,** pellagra. **R. saltans,** urticaria.

Rosacea. (See Illus Dict.) **R. pustulosa,** erythema accompanied by the formation of pustules Syn., *Acne pustulosa.*

Rosaginin (*ro saj'-in-in*) [*rosago,* the oleander]. A glucosid contained in *Nerium oleander,* L.

Rosalia (*ro-sal'-le-ah*). 1. Scarlatina 2 Measles. 3. Erythema.

Rosanilin. (See Illus. Dict.) **R. Acetate, R. Hydrochlorate,** $C_{19}H_{26}N_3ClO_4 + C_{20}H_{28}N_3ClO_4$, medicinal fuchsin prepared without arsenic See *Fuchsin* (Illus. Dict.).

Rosaurin (*ro saw'-rin*). See *Acid, Rosolic*

Rose Spots. See under *Spot*

Rosein (*ro'-se-in*) See *Fuchsin* (Illus Dict.).

Rosella (*ro-sel'-ah*). See *Rubeola* (Illus. Dict.).

Roseola. (See Illus. Dict.) Fr. *roséole, rosace, feu rouge* Ger. *Feuermasern, Wiebeln.* **R. acnosa,** acne rosacea **R., Iodic,** the form of iodin rash which is red in color **R. ficosa** See *Sycosis* (Illus Dict.) **R. punctata,** a variety characterized by minute red spots. **R., Trousseau's,** rubeola; rötheln **R. variolosa,** Rayer's name for a rash sometimes observed on the face in the prodromic stage of smallpox, appearing first as clear red spots from the size of a lentil to that of the finger-nail. Syn., *Erythema variolosa.*

Roséoles à verre bleu. Faint syphilides discovered by means of cobalt glasses worn close to the eyes before they are revealed to the naked eye

Roset, Rosette. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 A congery of cells from the neuroepithelial layer of the retina described by Winterstemer as a characteristic of glioma of the retina They correspond to the external limiting membrane of the retina, with rudimentary rods and cones projecting into the central cavity.

Rosolio (See Illus. Dict.) **R. fersa,** measles.

Rostrum. (See Illus. Dict.) **R. externum, R. posterius,** the olecranon. **R. lacerti** [hzard's-beak, so called on account of its shape], a surgical instrument of the sixteenth century used to extract balls which had been flattened or embedded in bone **R. olecrani,** the beak-like end of the olecranon **R. porcinum,** the acromion **R. sphenoidale,** the median keel-like ridge on the inferior aspect of the body of the sphenoid which is received in the upper grooved border of the vomer. Syn., *Processus azygos; Beak of the sphenoid.*

Rot. (See Illus. Dict.) **R., Black,** of grapes, a disease of grapes due to the pyrenomycetic fungus, *Læstadia bidwellii,* Ellis. **R., Brown,** a disease of potatoes, tomatoes, and egg-plant characterized by wilting and turning brown, caused by *Bacillus solanacearum,* E. F. Smith. **R., White, of Carrots,** a white rot attacking the crown of the carrot and penetrating to the root. It is caused by *Bacillus carotovorus,* Jones.

Rotacism. See *Rhotacism* (Illus. Dict.).

Rotation. (See Illus Dict.) 3 In dentistry, the operation by which a tooth is turned or twisted into its normal position **R., Wheel,** of Helmholtz, the tilting of the vertical meridians of the eye Syn., *Dechnation* (Stevens); *Torsion.* Ger *Raddrehung.*

Rotatory Power. See under *Power*

Rotoin (*ro'-to-in*) [*roto,* the Japanese name for *Scopolia japonica*] The base or mixture (?) of bases, from *Scopolia japonica,* Maxim.

Rottlerin (*rot'-ler-in*) $C_{12}H_{20}O_6$ A bitter principle from kamala, *Mallotus philippinensis,* Müll., a reddish-brown crystalline powder, soluble in ether, boiling alcohol, acetic acid, or alkaline solutions, melts at 200° C It is used as an anthelmintic Syn., *Kamalin; Mallotoxin*

Rotulian (*ro-tul'-le-an*). See *Rotular* (Illus Dict.).

Rouge. (See Illus Dict.) **R. badois,** a red pigment obtained from the stem of *Sorghum vulgare,* Pers., used as a dye for wool

Rouget's Motorial End-plates See *Motorial End-plate* (Illus Dict.)

Rough-on-Rats. A proprietary rat poison, a mixture of arsenious oxid with barium carbonate

Rouleau (*ru lo*) [Fr a roll, pl *rouleaux*] Applied to the arrangement of the red blood-corpuscles when drawn from the system, forming cylindric rolls like piles of coin

Roup. (See Illus Dict.) It is due to *Bacillus cacosmus,* Harrison and Street **R., Diphtheric,** a contagious disease of fowls which first affects the mucosa of the nasal passages, the eyes, the mouth and pharynx, and which may extend to the trachea, bronchi and the intestines The disease is characterized by a grayish-yellow fibrinous exudate (false membrane) which forms on the mucosa of the parts mentioned

Routinist (*roo-tē'nist*) [Of *routine,* dim of *route,* a beaten path] A physician who does not deviate in his treatment from an unvarying routine

Rubeola (See Illus Dict.) **R. germanica, R. spuria.** See *Rubella* (Illus Dict.)

Rubeolin (*ru be'-o-lin*) [*rubeus,* red]. Farr's name for the specific toxin of measles

Rubiadin, Rubiadipin, Rubiafin, Rubiagin, Rubian, Rubianin, Rubiretin. See *Pigments, Conspectus of* (Illus. Dict.).

Rubian (*ru'-be-an*) See *Xanthin,* in *Pigments, Conspectus of* (vegetable) (Illus Dict.)

Rubidium (See Illus Dict.) **R. Chlorate,** $RbClO_3$, small crystals, soluble in water, used as a heart stimulant Dose, 5 gr (0.32 gm.) **R. Iodid,** RbI, white cubic crystals, soluble in water; used as an alterative. It has action identical with that of potassium iodid, but does not derange the stomach Dose, 1–5 gr. (0.065–0.32 gm.) **R. Sulfate,** Rb_2SO_4, rhombic crystals soluble in water and used as a cathartic **R. Tartrate,** $RbC_4H_5O_6$, colorless crystals, soluble in water, used as a sedative and antiepileptic. Dose, 3–5 gr. (0.2–0.32 gm.)

Rubinat (*rub'-in-at*) A natural bitter water found in Spain containing sodium sulfate with small amounts of sulfates of potassium, calcium, and magnesium, sodium chlorid, and silicates of iron and aluminium.

Rubitin (*rub'-it-in*) A proprietary preparation said to consist of menthol, ether, camphor, soap, laurel oil, and oil of rosemary. It is applied by friction.

Rubor. (See Illus. Dict.) **R., Regional,** isolated spots which become red, with elevation of temperature, observed after local cyanosis.

Rubrescin (*ru-bres'-in*). Rosenfeld and Silber's name

for a compound of resorcin, 50 gm., and chloral hydrate, 25 gm. It is used in 1% solution as an indicator for alkalimetry and acidimetry.

Rubrin (*ru'-brin*) [*ruber*, red]. See *Hematin* (Illus. Dict.).

Rubrol. A solution used by injection in gonorrhea and said to consist of boric acid, thymol, and a coal-tar derivative in water.

Rubrum (*ru'-brum*) [*ruber*, red]. The preferred name for the nucleus ruber.

Rubwunga The vernacular name for the bubonic plague in the region of Kissiba in Central Africa.

Ruffini's End-organs. See under *End.*

Rufin (*ru'-fin*) $C_{21}H_{20}O_8$. Mulder's name for a derivative of phloridzin obtained by heating to 200°–235° C. It occurs as a resinous mass of a beautiful red color, soluble in alkalis Syn., *Caramel of phloridzin* (Schiff).

Ruga. (See Illus Dict.) **Rugæ, Palatal,** the elevations upon the mucous covering of the hard palate; they assist in speech and deglutition

Rumenotomy (*ru-men-ot'-o-me*) [*rumen*, the gullet; *τεμνειν*, to cut]. **Incision of the rumen or paunch of an animal.**

Rumicin (*ru'-mis-in*). Chrysophanic acid

Rusty. (See Illus Dict.) **R.-spot,** a bacterial trouble of Cheddar cheese due to *Bacillus rudensis*, Cornell, and characterized by reddish-yellow discoloration scattered in points and blotches throughout the mass; the cheese is not poisonous nor is the flavor impaired

Rut (*rut*) [OF a roaring] 1. The state of concomitant menstruation and ovulation in the lower animals. Syn., *Œstrus, Estrus* 2 The condition of a male animal in which it is capable of inseminating. Some animals have a localized time (rutting season), as, for example, the stag; others are sexually capable the year round, and therefore do not rut. According to some writers, the term rutting season should not be employed in speaking of the sexual season of female animals.

Rutabulum (*ru-tab'-u-lum*) [L.]. The penis.

Rutidoma, Rytidosis (*ru-tid-o'-mah, ri-tid-o'-sis*). See *Rutidosis* (Illus. Dict.).

S

Sabadin (*sab'-ad-in*). $C_{29}H_{51}NO_8$ (Merck). An alkaloid from the seeds of *Schœnocaulon officinale*, A. Gray, occurring in white acicular crystals, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, melts at 240° C It is sternutatory

Sabadinin (*sab-ad'-in-in*) $C_{27}H_{45}NO_8$ An alkaloid found (1890) in seeds of *Schœnocaulon officinale*, A Gray; acicular crystals, soluble in water, alcohol, or ether

Sabatilla (*sab-at-il'-ah*). See *Cebadilla* (Illus. Dict.)

Sabattin (*sab-at'-in*). A glucosid obtained from *Sabattia elliottii*, Steud, quinin flower; it is antiperiodic and antipyretic.

Sabinism (*sab'-in-izm*) [*sabina*, juniper] Poisoning by *Juniperus virginiana* and *J sabina*, L., which contain an ethereal oil and the young tops of which are used as an abortefacient It is marked by acute gastroenteritis, with peritonitis and hemorrhagic nephritis, metrorrhagia, and abortion, and later dyspnea and stercorous breathing, coma, general anesthesia, and asphyxia

Sabulum (*sab'-u-lum*) [L.]. Fine gravel **S. conarii.** See *Acervulus* and *Brain-sand* (Illus Dict.)

Saburra. (See Illus Dict.) **S. verminosa,** helminthiasis.

Sac. (See Illus Dict.) **S., Conjunctival,** that formed by the reflection of the palpebral conjunctiva **S., Dorsal,** a recess between the epiphysis and the roof of the third ventricle Syn., *Suprapineal recess.* **S., Endolymphatic,** a sac of the dura included in the aqueduct of the vestibule. See under *Duct, Endolymphatic* (Illus Dict.) **S. of the Epididymis,** the visceral layer of the tunica vaginalis covering the epididymis. **S., Epiploic** See *S., Omental* (Illus. Dict.). **S., Hilton's.** See *Ventricle of Morgagni* (Illus. Dict.). **S., Lacteal.** See *Receptaculum chyli* (Illus. Dict.). **S. of the Pulmonary Veins,** the left auricle of the heart. **S., Serous,** the closed cavity formed by any serous membrane. **S., Tubotympanic,** the diverticulum of the primitive gut forming the tympanic cavity and the eustachian tube. **S., Umbilical,** the umbilical vesicle **S. of the Venæ Cavæ,** the right auricle of the heart

Saccharoscope (*sak ar'-o-skop*) [*σακχαρον*, sugar; *σκοπειν*, to view] An instrument for determining and registering the amount of sugar in the urine.

Saccharin. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Benz[illegible]imid; [illegible]hydria, [illegible] cusima [illegible] Saccharinose, Zuckerin* **S.-sodium,** a soluble powder containing 90% of saccharin; used as an intestinal antiseptic. Dose, 15 gr (1 gm) once or twice daily

Saccharinol, Saccharinose (*sak-ar'-in ol, -oz*). Saccharin.

Saccharobacillus (*sak-ar-o-bas-il'-us*). See *Bacillus pasteurianus*, in *Table of Bacteria* (Illus Dict.)

Saccharolactate (*sak-ar-o-lak'-tat*) See *Saccholactate*

Saccharomyces. (See Illus Dict.) **S farciminosus,** causes epizootic lymphangitis **S. granulomatosus,** Sanfelice, 1898, obtained from granulomatous nodule of a pig. Inoculated in swine, it produced similar lesions, but was not pathogenic to other animals **S. lithogenes,** Sanfelice (1895), from a carcinomatous metastasis in an ox, the primary tumor occurring in the liver It killed white mice in eight days after subcutaneous inoculation **S neoformans,** Sanfelice (1895), isolated from fermenting grape juice. It produced nodules in all organs of guineapigs, except brain, heart, and suprarenals, death occurred in 20 to 30 days after inoculation He emphasized the similarity of the organisms to the so called coccidia of cancers. **S. niger,** Maffucci and Sirleo (1894), isolated from the tissues of a guineapig which died of marasmus It produced enlargement of lymph glands and suppuration at the point of inoculation in guineapigs, rabbits, chickens, and dogs. **S. ruber,** Demme, 1891, a red, budding fungus found in milk, which produced gastroenteritis in children. Shown by Casagrandi (1897) to be pathogenic for guineapigs, dogs, and mice when inoculated subcutaneously or into the abdomen **S. septicus,** de Galtano, found in urinary sediment. **An exceptionally virulent species producing fatal fibrinous**

peritonitis and septicemia in guineapigs in 12 hours. **S. theobromæ**, Preyer, the yeast causing the fermentation in the curing of cacao. **S. tumefaciens albus**, Foulerton, isolated from patients in cases of pharyngitis.

Saccharomycosis (*sak-ar-o-mi-ko'-sis*). A pathological condition due to yeasts or *Saccharomyces* **S. hominis**, name given by Busse (1894) to pyemia produced by a pathogenic yeast. Syn., *Saccharomycosis subcutaneus tumefaciens*, Curtis. Fr. *Saccharomycose humaine* (Curtis, 1896)

Saccharosuria (*sak-ar-o-su'-re-ah*) [*saccharose*; οὖρον, urine]. The presence of saccharose in the urine.

Sacchlactate (*sak-klak'-tāt*). See *Saccholactate*.

Saccholactate (*sak-o-lak'-tāt*). A salt of saccholactic acid.

Sacchorrhea (*sak-or-e'-ah*) [σάκχαρον, sugar; ῥεῖν, to flow]. Glycosuria.

Saccocystis (*sak-o-sist'-is*) [σάκκος, a sac; κίστις, a bladder] See *Bladder, Supplementary*.

Saccule, Sacculus. (See Illus Dict.) **S cæcalis.** See *S. laryngis* (Illus. Dict.). **Sacculi chalicophori**, the lacunæ of bone **S. chylifer.** See *Receptaculum chyli* (Illus Dict.). **S cordis**, the pericardium **S. ellipticus, S. hemiellipticus.** See *Utricle* (2) (Illus Dict.) **S., Horner's** See *Pocket, Anal.* **S. labyrinthi, S. proprius, S. rotundus, S. sphæricus.** See *S. of the Vestibule* (Illus. Dict.). **S. rorifer**, the receptaculum chyli.

Sacculocochlear (*sak-u-lo-kok'-le-ar*). Relating to the saccule of the vestibule and the cochlea

Saccurocystis (*sak-u-ro-sist'-is*). See *Bladder, Supplementary*.

Sacrache (*sak'-rak*) [*sacrum, ache*]. A word employed by Matthews Duncan for sacral pain in the gravid woman

Sacrectomy (*sa-krek'-to-me*) [*sacrum*, ἐκτομή, excision] Excison of part of the sacrum See *Operation, Kraske's* (1) (Illus Dict.)

Sacroanterior (*sa-kro an-te'-re-or*) Applied to a fetus having the sacrum directed forward.

Sacrodynia (*sa-kro-din'-e-ah*) [*sacrum*, ὀδύνη, pain]. Pain referred to the region of the os sacrum in cases of hysteria or neurasthenia

Sacroposterior (*sa-kro-pos-te'-re-or*) Applied to a fetus having the sacrum directed backward.

Sacrotomy (*sa-krot'-o-me*) [*sacrum*; τέμνειν, to cut]. Excision of the lower portion of the sacrum

Sacrouterine (*sa-kro-u'-tur-ēn*) Pertaining to the sacrum and the uterus

Sactosalpinx (*sak-to-sal'-pinks*) [σακτός, crammed; σαλπιγξ, tube]. The obstruction of a fallopian tube and consequent distention from retained secretion. **S. hæmorrhagica.** See *Hematosalpinx* (Illus. Dict.)

Saddle. (See Illus. Dict.) **S.-arch**, that form of dental vault the section of which represents the shape of a saddle. **S.-back**, lordosis. **S.-head.** See *Clinocephalus*. **S., Turkish.** See *Sella turcica* (Illus. Dict.).

Saga (*sa'-gah*) [L., a wise woman] A midwife.

Sagapin (*sag'-ap-in*). See *Sagapenum* (Illus Dict.).

Sagotia (*sa-go'-she ah*). A genus of plants of the order *Euphorbiaceæ* **S. racemosa**, Baill., Aratacio, a South American species used as a tonic and aphrodisiac.

Sagradin (*sag-rah'-din*). The proprietary name for a 20% solution of bitterless extract of cascara sagrada with spirit of peppermint.

St. Gothard's Disease. Anemia due to *Uncinaria duodenalis*. Cf. *Uncinariasis*. **St. Roch's Disease**, bubo. **St. Sement's Disease**, syphilis. **St. Vitus' Dance.** (See Illus. Dict.) So named because in the epidemic of chorea in Strasburg in 1488 those who were afflicted were sent on a pilgrimage to the chapel of St Vitus at Zabern, a town in Alsace-Lorraine. **St. Vitus' Dance of the Voice**, stammering.

Sakee, Saki. See *Saké* (Illus Dict.).

Sal. (See Illus. Dict.) **S. acetosella**, potassium binoxalate. **S. carolin factit.** See under *Stains, Puck's Method*. **S. enixum**, potassium bisulfate. **S. prunellæ, S. prunelle.** 1. A fused mixture of potassium nitrate, 128 parts, and sulfur, 1 part. 2. Fused potassium nitrate **S. rupium**, rock salt.

Salactol (*sal-ak'-tol*). A combination of the sodium salts of salicylic and lactic acids dissolved in a 1% solution of hydrogen peroxid; it is recommended in diphtheria The solution is applied as a spray or with a brush and given internally in doses of a tablespoonful (15 c.c.)

Salamid (*sal'-am-id*). An amidogen derivative of salicylic acid, which it closely resembles in therapeutic properties, but acts more promptly and in smaller doses.

Salantol (*sal-an'-tol*) See *Salacetol* (Illus. Dict.).

Salazolon (*sal-az'-o-lon*) See *Salipyrin* (Illus Dict.).

Salboral (*sal-bor'-al*) A compound of salol and boric acid, used in rheumatism

Saldanin (*sal'-dan-in*) A local anesthetic said to be prepared from *Datura arborea*, L.

Salhypnone (*sal-hip'-non*) $C_6H_4O(COC_6H_3)COOC\text{-}H_3$ A benzoylmethylsalicylic ester, long colorless needles, insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 113-114 It is used as an antiseptic.

Salicamar (*sal-ik'-am-ar*) $CH_2OH.CHOH.CH_2\text{-}O.C_6H_4CO.CH_2.CHOH.CH_2OH$. A glycerin ether of glycerol salicylic acid, recommended as a stomachic and antirheumatic

Salicin. (See Illus Dict.) Dose, 5-30 gr. (0.333-2 gm.) Max dose, 150 gr (10 gm.) daily.

Salicol (*sal'-ik-ol*). A proprietary solution said to consist of methyl alcohol, salicylic acid, and oil of wintergreen in water, used as antiseptic and cosmetic

Salicule (*sal'-ik-ūl*) See *Salicyl* (Illus Dict.)

Salicyl. (See Illus Dict.) **S Acetate**, $C_6H_3O.C_2H_3O_2O$, aceto-salicylic anhydrid **S.acetol.** See *Salacetol* (Illus Dict.). **S.-anilid.** See *Salitebrin*. **S.-anilidbromacetanilid, S.-bromanilid.** See *Antinervin* (Illus Dict.). **S.-creasote**, a paste prescribed by Unna in skin-diseases, consisting of a mixture of salicylic acid, creasote, wax, and cerate. **S.-p-phenetidin** See *Malakin* (Illus Dict.) **S.-quinin** Salicylate. See *Saloquinin Salicylate*. **S.-resorcin**, $C_{13}H_{10}O_4$, obtained from salicylic acid and resorcin with heat It occurs in plates slightly soluble in water, melts at 133° C It is antiseptic, antipyretic, and analgesic, and used in typhoid, diarrhea, etc Dose, 5-15 gr (0.32-1 gm.). Max dose, 15 gr single, 60 gr daily. **S.urate, a** salt of salicyluric acid

Salicylated (*sal'-is-il-a-ted*). Impregnated with salicylic acid

Salicylic (See Illus. Dict.) **S. Acid Glycerin-ester**, recommended as a valuable antirheumatic remedy. **S.-alcohol.** See *Saligenin* (Illus Dict.). **S. Aldehyd**, salicylous acid; used as an internal antiseptic Dose, 0.1-0.5 gm. daily. **S.-amid.** See *Salicylamid* (Illus. Dict.). **S.-amylester.** See *Amyl Salicylate*. **S. Anhydrid.** See *Aldehyd, Salicylic* (Illus. Dict.). **S. Cream**, an antiseptic mixture of powdered salicylic acid, 2 dr.; carbolic acid, 1 dr., glycerin, 10 dr. **S. Naphthylic Ester.** See *Betol* (Illus. Dict.). **S.-phenyl-ester.** See *Salol* (Illus. Dict.). **S. Silk**, a dressing made of silk

waste impregnated with 10% salicylic acid and a little glycerin. **S. Suet**, one part of salicylic acid in 49 parts of mutton suet; used as a dressing for sores. **S.-thymol-ester**, thymol acetate. **S. Wool**, cotton impregnated with 4%–10% of salicylic acid and an equal amount of glycerin.

Salicylid (*sal-is'-il-id*). An anhydrid of salicylic acid. **S.-phenetidin.** See *Malakin* (Illus Dict.)

Salicylize (*sal'-is-il-iz*). To treat with salicylic acid.

Salicylol (*sal'-is-il-ol*). See *Aldehyd, Salicylic* (Illus. Dict.).

Salifebrin (*sal e-feb'-rin*). Salicylanilid; $C_{13}H_{11}NO_2$, a white permanent powder, insoluble in water, freely soluble in alcohol, recommended as an antipyretic and antineuralgic It colors blue litmus paper red

Saliferous (*sal-if'-ur-us*) [*sal*, salt, *ferre*, to bear]. Producing salt

Saliformin (*sal-e-form'-in*) $(CH_2)_6N_4.C_6H_4(OH)CO-OH$ A white, crystalline powder, of sour taste, soluble in water and alcohol It is an antiseptic and uric acid solvent Dose, 1–2 gm. Syn, *Formin salicylate; Hexamethyleneteraminsalicylate, Urotropin salicylate*

Saligallol (*sal-e-gal'-ol*) Pyrogallol disalicylate, a resinous solid, soluble in acetone or chloroform Used as vehicle for dermic applications and as a varnish.

Salinigrin (*sal in-ig'-rin*) A substance said to be a [illegible] k of *Salix nigra*, Marsch.

Salipyren (*sal'-i-pen*, *sal i-pe' rin*) See *Malakin* (Illus Dict.)

Salipyrazolon (*sal-e-pi-raz'-ol-on*). See *Salipyrin* (Illus. Dict.).

Salisbury Method. See under *Treatment* (Illus Dict.).

Salitannol (*sal e-tan'-ol*) $C_{14}H_{16}O_7$ A condensation product of salicylic and gallic acids by action of phosphorous oxychlorid, a white amorphous powder, soluble in solutions of caustic alkalis, slightly soluble in alcohol Recommended as a surgical antiseptic

Salithymol (*sal-e-thi'-mol*) Thymol salicylate (*q. v.*)

Salivation (See Illus. Dict.) **S., Psychic.** See *Aptyalia* (2)

Salivator (*sal'-iv-a tor*) [*saliva*] An agent causing salivation

Salivatory (*sal-iv-a'-to-re*) Salivant; stimulating the secretion of saliva.

Sallenders (*sal'-en-durz*) See *Mallenders* (Illus Dict.)

Salmiac (*sal'-me-ak*) Ammonium chlorid

Salmin (*sal'-min*) $C_{30}H_{51}N_{17}O_6 + 4H_2O$. A protamin from salmon, identical or isomeric with clupein

Salochinin. See *Saloquinon*

Salol. (See Illus. Dict.) **S, Camphorated,** a mixture of 75% of salol with 25% of camphor; an oily liquid, soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform or oils; a local anesthetic, antiseptic, and analgesic Dose, 3–10 gr (0 2–0 65 gm.). Syn, *Camphor salol* **S., Tribromid,** C_6H_2 [illegible] $OH.COO\ C_6H_2Br_3$, a white, odorless, tasteless powder, freely soluble in chloroform and glacial acetic acid, insoluble in ether or alcohol. It is a combined hypnotic and hemostatic Dose, 32 gr (2 gm.) Syn, *Cordol.*

Salolism (*sa-lol'-izm*) Poisoning by salol, a mixture of salicylism and carbolism in which the symptoms of the latter predominate

Salop. See *Salep* (Illus. Dict).

Saloquinin (*sal o-kwin'-in*) $C_6H_4.OH\ CO.O\ C_{20}H_{23}N_2O$. The quinin ester of salicylic acid; a crystalline, absolutely tasteless substance, insoluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol or ether, melts at 130° C. It is used as quinin. Dose, 10–30 gr. (0.65–2 gm.), several times daily. **S. Salicylate,** C_6H_4 [illegible] $OH.COO.C_{20}H_{23}N_2O.C_6H_4.OH.COOH$, crystallizes in white needles, soluble with difficulty in water, melts at 179° C. It is tasteless and recommended in rheumatism. Dose, 15 gr. (1 gm.) 3 times daily. Syn., *Rheumatin.*

Salosantal (*sal-o-san'-tal*). A 33% solution of salol in sandal-wood oil with the addition of a little oil of peppermint. It is indicated in cystitis, prostatitis, etc. Dose, 10–20 drops 3 times daily after meals.

Salpingion (*sal-pin'-je-on*). The point at the inferior surface of the apex of the petrosa.

Salpingitis. (See Illus. Dict.) **S., Chronic Parenchymatous,** pachysalpingitis, chronic interstitial inflammation and thickening of the muscular coat of the fallopian tube. **S., Chronic Vegetating,** excessive hypertrophy of the mucosa of the fallopian tube. **S., Gonorrheal,** that due to infection with gonococci. **S., Hemorrhagic,** hematosalpinx. **S., Interstitial,** that marked with excessive formation of connective tissue. **S, Isthmic Nodular,** follicular inflammation of the small constricted portion (isthmus) of the oviduct with formation of small nodules of muscular and connective tissue. **S., Mural.** See *S., Chronic Parenchymatous.* **S., Nodular,** a form marked by formation of solid nodules Cf. *S., Tuberculous.* **S., Parenchymatous.** See *S., Chronic Parenchymatous* **S., Pneumococcous,** that due to infection with pneumococci. **S., Pseudofollicular,** adenomyoma originating in the tubal epithelium. **S., Purulent,** salpingitis with secretion of pus instead of mucus or serum. **S., Tuberculous,** that marked by the infiltration of the lining membrane and walls of the tube with tuberculous nodules

Salpingocatheterism (*sal-ping-go-kath'-e tur-izm*). Catheterization of the eustachian tube.

Salpingocele (*sal-ping'-go-sel*) [σαλπιξ, tube; κηλη, a tumor]. Hernia of the oviduct

Salpingooperitonitis (*sal-ping-go-o-o-per-it-on-it'-tis*) Inflammation of the peritoneum lining the oviduct

Salpingooophorocele (*sal-ping-go-o-of'-or-o-sel*) [*salpingocele oophorocele*]. Hernial protrusion of the ovary and oviduct

Salpingoovariotomy (*sal-ping-go-o-va ri-ot'-o-me*). [illegible] (Illus. Dict.).

Salpingoovaritis (*sal-ping-go-o-va-ri'-tis*). See *Salpingo oophoritis* (Illus Dict).

Salpingoscope (*sal-ping'-go-skop*) [σαλπιξ, tube; σκοπειν, to look]. A modified cystoscope provided with an electric lamp of low voltage for exploration of the nasopharynx

Salpyrin (*sal-pi' rin*) See *Salipyrin* (Illus Dict).

Salseparin (*sal-sep' par-in*). See *Smilacin* (2)

Salt. (See Illus. Dict) **S., Alkaline.** See *S., Basic* (Illus Dict.). **S., Aperient, of Frederick,** sodium sulfate **S. of Barilla,** sodium carbonate **S. of Bones,** ammonium carbonate **S., Carlsbad,** a salt prepared from one of the springs at Carlsbad or made in imitation of it. Each spring contains in varying degrees carbonates of magnesia, [illegible] calcium, strontium, lithium, and [illegible] of sodium and potassium, sodium chlorid, sodium fluorid, sodium borate, and calcium phosphate. **S. of Colcothar,** sulfate of iron **S, Crab Orchard,** a mild saline purgative produced from the evaporated water of springs at Crab Orchard, Kentucky. It contains magnesium, sodium, and potassium sulfates and a little iron and lithium. **S of Lemons,** potassium binoxalate. **S.s, Preston's** See *Smelling Salts, English* (Illus Dict) **S., Purging, Tasteless,** sodium phosphate **S.s, Secondary.** Same as *S., Neutral* (Illus Dict). **S.-sickness.** See under *Sickness.* **S. of Soda,** sodium carbonate. **S. of Sorrel,** potassium binoxalate derived from

species of *Oxalis* and *Rumex*. **S.s, Spirit of,** hydrochloric acid. **S.-starvation** See *Hypochlorization*. **S. of Tartar,** pure carbonate of potash. **S. of Urine,** ammonium carbonate. **S. of Vitriol,** zinc sulfate. **S. of Wisdom,** sal alembroth **S. of Wormwood,** potash prepared from wormwood

Saltans (*sal'-tanz*) [L.]. Dancing. **S. rosa,** urticaria.

Salted (*solt'-ed*) A term applied to animals that have recovered from South African horse-sickness.

Saltus. (See Illus. Dict.) **S. tendinum.** See *Subsaltus tendinum* (Illus. Dict.)

Salubrin (*sal'u'-brin*) [*salubritas*, healthfulness]. A compound said to contain 2% of anhydrous acetic acid, 25% of acetic ether, 50% of alcohol, and the remainder distilled water. It is antiseptic, astringent, and hemostatic, and is used diluted with water, as a gargle and on compresses.

Salubrol (*sal-u'-brol*) Tetrabromomethylenediantipyrin An inodorous, antiseptic powder used like iodoform.

Salumin, S., Insoluble. (See Illus. Dict.) **S., Soluble.** See *Aluminum Salicylate, Ammoniated*

Samandarin (*sa-man'-dar-in*). $C_{34}H_{60}N_2O_5$. A toxic albuminoid peculiar to *Salamandra*, isolated by Zalewsky, 1866.

Sambucin (*sam-bu'-sin*) [*Sambucus*, the elder] An alcoholic fluid extract of the bark of *Sambucus nigra*, Linn. It is a diuretic.

Sanatogen (*san-at'-o-jen*). A dietetic containing 90% of casein and 5% of sodium phosphoglycerid Dose, 1 teaspoonful (5 c c.) added to soup, cocoa, etc

Sanatolyn (*san-at'-ol-in*). A disinfectant said to consist of carbolic and sulfuric acid with percentage of ferrous sulfate.

Sand. (See Illus. Dict.) **S., Auditory,** otoliths. **S.blind.** See *Metamorphopsia* (Illus. Dict.) **S., Intestinal,** gritty material passed with the stools. **S., Pineal.** See *Acervulus* and *Brain Sand* (Illus. Dict.). **S.-tumor.** See *Psammoma* (Illus. Dict.)

Sandarac. (See Illus. Dict.) **S. Varnish,** in dentistry a solution of gum sandarac in alcohol used as a separating medium in making plaster casts

Sandaracin (*san-dar'-as-in*) Giese's name for sandarac which has been exposed to action of alcohol It is a mixture of two of the three resins of which sandarac is said to be composed

Sanders, S.-wood (*san'-durz*). Sandal-wood See *Santalum* (Illus. Dict.).

S.-angle. See *Angle, Sigma* (Illus. Dict.).

Sangostol (*sang'-go-stol*). See *Liquor calcii iodoferratis*.

Sanguimotion (*sang-gwi-mo'-shun*) [*sanguis*, blood; *movere*, to move] The circulation of the blood.

Sanguimotory (*sang-gwi-mo'-tor-e*). Relating to the circulation of the blood.

Sanguinal (*sang'-gwin-al*). See *Sanguinol* (Illus. Dict.).

Sanguinarin. (See Illus. Dict. [1]) Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$–$\frac{3}{4}$ gr. (0.005–0.011 gm.) in solution Small doses expectorant, large doses emetic **S. Nitrate,** $C_{17}H_{15}NO_4 . HNO_3$, a red crystalline powder, soluble in water and alcohol Dosage and uses as alkaloid. **S. Sulfate,** $(C_{17}H_{15}NO_4)_2 H_2SO_4$, red crystalline powder, soluble in water and alcohol. Dosage and uses as the alkaloid.

Sanguino (*sang'-gwin-o*). A proprietary preparation said to contain all iron salts, albumins, fats, and carbohydrates formed in the animal organism.

Sanguinoform (*sang-gwin'-o-form*). A therapeutic preparation of blood said to be obtained from the embryonic blood-forming organs of animals.

Sanitary. (See Illus. Dict.) **S. Cordon,** a line of guards to control ingress or egress to an infected locality **S. Police.** See *Police* (Illus. Dict.).

Sanitorium. (See Illus. Dict.) **S., Ocean,** a ship so constructed as to be specially adapted to the requirements of invalids or convalescents and to making long cruises.

Sanmethyl (*san-meth'-il*) A proprietary preparation said to consist of methylene-blue, copaiba, salol, oils of sandal-wood and cinnamon, and the oleoresins of cubebs and matico. It is used in gonorrhea Dose, in capsules, 10 m (0.666 c c)

Sanmetra (*san-met'-rah*) [*sanus*, healthy, *μήτρα*, womb] A combination of zinc sulfate, 1 gr, antipyrin, 2 gr.; ichthyol, 5 gr, fluid hydrastis, 5 gr, creasote, 1–2 gr; extract of hyoscyamus, 1–2 gr, menthol and thymol each, 1–25 gr, oil of eucalyptus, 1 gr It is indicated in vaginal, uterine, and pelvic diseases and used in suppositories

Sanmetto (*san'-met-o*) A proprietary preparation recommended in genitourinary diseases and said to consist of sandal-wood and saw palmetto Dose, 1 teaspoonful (5 c c.) 4 times daily.

Sano (*san'-o*) A dietetic said to consist of dextrinated barley flour with a high percentage of proteids; according to analysis, it consists of water, 13.7%; proteids, 12.5%, fat, 1.6%, mineral matter, 1.85%; soluble carbohydrates, 4.1%, cellulose, 1.4%; and starch, 64.9%.

Sanoderma (*san-o-dur'-mah*) A sterilized muslin bandage saturated with bismuth subnitrate

Sanoform (*san'-o-form*) $C_6H_2I_2OHCOOCH_3$ The methyl ether of diiodosalicylic acid It is a white, tasteless, odorless, permanent powder, containing 62.7% iodin, melts at 110° C.; soluble in alcohol, ether, or vaselin It is used as a surgical dressing in powder or 10% ointment

Sanose (*san'-oz*) A proprietary dietetic said to contain 80% of casein and 20% of albumose, a white, odorless, tasteless powder forming an emulsion when stirred with water or milk Dose, 20–50 gm in a pint of milk

Sanosin (*san'-o-sin*) A mixture of sulfur, charcoal, and eucalyptus leaves The fumes of this when ignited are used by inhalation in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis

Santal (*san' tal*) Santalum, white sandal wood

Santalal (*san' tal-al*) $C_{15}H_{24}O$ A constituent of santal oil found by Chapoteaut, boils at 300° C.

Santalol (*san'-tal-ol*) $C_{15}H_{26}O$ A constituent of oil of santal found by Chapoteaut; it boils at 310° C

Santa Lucia Bark. The bark of *Exostemma floribundum*, R. et Sch., a rubiaceous tree of the Antilles.

Santalum. (See Illus. Dict.) **Diatrion santalorum** [*διὰ τριῶν σανταλῶν*] See *Powder of the Three Sanders*

Santan (*san'-tan*) Bismutan.

Santol (*san'-tol*). $C_8H_8O_2$. A crystalline substance isomeric with piperonal found by H. Weidel (1870) in white sandal-wood.

Santolina (*san-to-li'-na*) [*santalum*, sandal-wood, because of the similarity of odor]. A genus of composite plants **S. chamæcyparissus,** L., of Europe; the herb and fruit are anthelmintic, antispasmodic, and stomachic. As anthelmintic, dose for adults—of decoction, 5 oz for 4 successive mornings, then followed by cathartic.

Santoninoxim (*san-ton-in-oks'-im*). $C_{15}H_{18}O_2(NOH)$. A derivative of santonin by action of an alcoholic solution of hydroxylamin hydrochlorate with soda; a white crystalline powder, less toxic than santonin and used as a vermicide. Dose for adults, 5 gr. (0.32

gm.) divided into 2 doses and taken at intervals of one to two hours followed by cathartic. Repeat for 2 or 3 days.

Santonism (*san'-ton-izm*). Poisoning from overdosage of santonin.

Saphism. See *Sapphism* (Illus. Dict.).

Sapidity (*sap-id'-it e*) [*sapere*, to taste] The property or quality of a substance which gives it taste.

Sapodermin (*sap-o-dur'-min*) An antiseptic soap, containing albuminate of mercury, used in the treatment of parasitic and fungoid diseases.

Sapogenin (*sap oj'-en-in*). $C_{34}H_{54}O_8$ (Hesse). A derivative of saponin by action of dilute acids with heat. It occurs in needles grouped in stars, soluble in alcohol or ether Syn, *Saporetin*

Sapolan (*sap' ol-an*). A compound said to consist of a naphtha product, 2 5 parts; soap, 3%–4%; lanolin, 1 5 parts, it is used in skin-diseases

Saponal (*sap'-o nal*) A cleansing compound said to consist of soap, 20%; sodium carbonate, 60%, sodium chlorid, 2 2%; and water, 11%.

Saponaria (*sap-o-na'-re-ah*) [*sapo*, soap] A genus of plants of the order *Caryophyllaceæ* **S. officinalis**, L, soapwort, bouncing bet. A species growing wild abundantly in the United States and Europe in the vicinity of houses The root, rhizome, and stolons are used in gout, syphilis, and as an expectorant It contains saponin, sapotoxin, saporetin, etc.

Saponarius (*sap o na'-re-us*). Of a soapy character

Saponetin (*sap-on-et'-in*). A microcrystalline body, $C_{40}H_{66}O_{15}$, obtained by heating saponin with dilute acids

Saponiform (*sap-on'-e-form*). Soap-like in appearance and consistency

Saponin. (See Illus. Dict.)· **S., Coal-tar.** See *Liquor carbonis detergens.*

Saponinism (*sap-o'-nin-izm*). See *Githagism.*

Saponule, Saponulus (*sap'-on-ûl, sap-on'-u-lus*) Imperfect soaps formed by combination of essential oils with bases

Saporetin, Saporrhetin (*sap or-et'-in*). See *Sapogenin*

Saporosity (*sap-or-os'-it-e*) [*sapor*, taste]. Sapidity.

Sapotin (*sap'-o-tin*) A glucosid, $C_{32}H_{52}O_{20}$, extracted from the seed of the sapodilla plum, the fruit of *Achras sapota*, L, occurring in minute crystals, which melt at 240° C It is readily soluble in water, less so in alcohol, and insoluble in ether, benzin, or chloroform

Sapotiretin (*sap-o-tir et'-in*). $C_{17}H_{32}O_{10}$ A product obtained from sapotin by boiling it with dilute sulfuric acid, insoluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol.

Sappan-wood (*sap-an'-wood*). The wood of *Cesalpina sappan*, L, used as a dye as a substitute for hematoxylon

Sapremia, Sapræmia [*σαπρός*, putrid; *αἷμα*, blood]. The intoxication produced by absorption of the results of putrefaction of a contained material within a more or less shut containing cavity whose walls are capable of absorption of noxious products as they form; so long as the putrefaction is limited to the contained mass it is sapremia; when the process spreads from the containing tissue, it becomes septicemia (Roswell Park).

Saprolegnia (*sap-ro-leg'-ne-ah*) [*σαπρός*, putrid; *λέγνον*, an edge] Fly-fungus. A genus of oomycetous fungi of the order *Saprolegnieæ*. Four species are known, *S. monoica*, Pringsh.; *S. dioeca*, Pringsh.; *S. asterophora*, DBy.; and *S ferax*, N. *ab* E. They are all saprophytes on dead plants and animals, especially flies, in water with the exception of the last named species, which is both saphrophyte and facultative parasite. It is the cause of fish or salmon disease.

Saprophagous (*sap-rof'-a-gus*) [*σαπρός*, putrid; *φαγειν*, to eat] Subsisting on decaying matter.

Saprostomous (*sap-ros'-to-mus*) [*σαπρός*, putrid, *στόμα*, mouth] Having offensive breath

Sâr [E Ind. rotten]. Vernacular for trypanosomiasis (surra) (*q. v.*).

Sara [E Ind rotten fowl]. Vernacular for surra or trypanosomiasis (*q. v.*).

Sarc (*sark*) [*σαρξ*, flesh] Proposed by B. G. Wilder for the belly, body, or fleshy portions of a muscle

Sarcinuria (*sar-sin-u'-re ah*) [*sarcina*; *οὐρον*, urine]. The discharge of sarcin with the urine

Sarcoblast (*sar'-ko-blast*). (See Illus. Dict.) **2.** Marchesini's term for *Sarcoplast* (1) (Illus. Dict.).

Sarcocarcinoma (*sar-ko-kar-sin-o'-mah*). A tumor composed of malignant growth of both carcinomatous and sarcomatous types Syn, *Hemangiosarcoma.*

Sarcocele (*sar'-ko-sel*) (See Illus. Dict.) **S. malleosa**, that due to *Bacillus malleï*, Löffler. **S. Syphilitic**, syphilitic orchitis.

Sarcocephalus (*sar-ko sef'-al us*) [*σάρξ*, flesh; *κεφαλή*, head]. A genus of the *Rubiaceæ* **S esculentus**, Sab, a shrub of western Africa, the Guinea or Sierra Leone peach, yields an astringent antipyretic bark, doundaké or doundaki (*q. v.*); it is the quinquina africane or kina du Rio Nuñez of the French The wood, called njmo, is tonic and astringent. It contains the alkaloid doundakin

Sarcocyte (*sar'-ko-sit*) [*σαρξ*, flesh; *κύτος*, cell]. See *Ectoplasm* (Illus. Dict.)

Sarcoenchondroma (*sar-ko-en-kon-dro'-mah*). A combined sarcoma and enchondroma.

Sarcoepiplomphalus (*sar-ko-ep-e-plom'-fal-us*) [*σάρξ*, flesh, *ἐπιπλοον*, caul; *ὀμφαλος*, navel; *κήλη*, hernia]. An umbilical hernia forming a fleshy mass from great thickening of the omentum.

Sarcoma (See Illus Dict.) **S. of Abernethy.** See *S, Adipose* **S., Adipose**, one containing fatty elements **S., Angioplastic**, a tumor of the testicle first described by Malazzez and Monod as composed of a protoplasmic network with irregular spaces and trabeculas, the latter made up of anastomosing giant cells. The name *Epithelioma syncytiomatodes testiculi* is proposed for it **S. carcinomatodes**, a scirrhous cancer **S. deciduocellulare** (Sänger) See *Deciduoma malignum* (Illus Dict). **S. epulis.** See *Epulis* (Illus. Dict) **S., Glandular**, Hodgkin's disease **S, Granulation.** See *S, Round-celled, Small* (Illus Dict) **S. lipomatodes, S, Lipomatous**, one characterized by infiltration of fat. **S. lymphadenoides.** See *Lymphosarcoma* (Illus. Dict) **S., Mastoid**, a sarcoma of the mammary gland. **S. molle.** See *Lymphosarcoma* (Illus Dict.). **S. molluscum**, multiple connective-tissue tumors of the skin containing few spindle cells **S., Mucous.** See *S, Myxo-* (Illus. Dict.). **S., Müller's**, "sarcoma phyllodes"; adenofibroma of the breast. **S. myxomatodes**, a myxosarcoma. **S. scroti**, a sarcocele.

Sarcoplasmic (*sar-ko-plaz'-mik*) Containing sarcoplasm.

Sarcoplastic (*sar-ko-plas'-tik*) [*σαρξ*, flesh; *πλάσσειν*, to form]. Forming flesh.

Sarcosporidiasis (*sar-ko-spo-rid-i-a'-sis*) [*Sarcosporidia*, a genus of psorosperms] A disease produced by sporozoa of the order *Sarcosporideæ.*

Sarcostosis. (See Illus Dict.) **2** See *Osteosarcoma* (Illus Dict).

Sarcotripsy (*sar-ko trip'-se*) [*σάρξ*, flesh; *τρίβειν*, to rub]. See *Ecrasement* (Illus Dict.)

Sarcotriptor (*sar-ko-trip'-tor*). See *Écraseur* (Illus. Dict.).

Sardinian Laugh. See *Risus sardonicus* (Illus. Dict.).

Sardinin (*sar'-din-in*). A ptomain found by Griffiths in sardines which had undergone putrefaction.

Sarkin. See *Sarcin* (Illus Dict.).

Sarsaparilla. (See Illus Dict.) **S., American,** the roots of Mexican and South American species of *Smilax*, notably those of *S cordata-ovata*, Rich., *S. cumanensis*, H et B., *S febrifuga*, Kth., *S. fluminensis*, Steud., *S japicanga*, Griseb., *S. ornata*, Lem., *S virginiana*, Mill., *S. papyracea*, Duham, *S.* [illegible] H B Kth. **S. de Rios,** the root of *Smi[illegible]* Sprg Syn., *China japicanga*. **S., Jamaica.** See *S., Red.* **S., Red,** the root of *Bromelia pinguin*, L., of tropical America. **S., Texas,** the root of *Menispermum canadense*, L.

Sarsaparillin (*sar-sa-par-il'-in*). See *Smilacin* (2).

Sarsasaponin (*sar-sah sap'-on-in*). $12(C_{24}H_{36}O_{10}) + 2H_2O$. A glucosid found by Kobert (1892) in sarsaparilla It is the most poisonous of its constituents.

Sassafras. (See Illus. Dict.) **S. goesianum.** See *Massoia aromatica*. **S. Nuts,** pichurim beans. **S., Swamp** [illegible] *nuca*

Sassa...l [illegible] A peculiar principle of *Sas-* [illegible] Nees, isolated by Reinach

Sassafaro. See *Safrol* (Illus Dict.).

Sassolite [illegible] cid extracted from the deposits in lagoons of Tuscany.

Satamuli. The native name in India for *Asparagus racemosus*, Willd It is used as a diuretic and as a sedative in nervous pain

Satellites. (See Illus. Dict) Lord Kelvin's term for the separate units of electricity, the electrons of Coney.

Satellitism (*sat'-el-it-izm*) Mutualism; symbiosis

Sathe, Sathon (*sa'-the, sa'-thon*) [*σαθη*] The penis.

Saturnine. (See Illus. Dict) **S. Breath,** the peculiar sweet breath characteristic of lead poisoning.

Satyria (*sat-i'-re-ah*). A genitourinary tonic said to consist of saw palmetto (*Serenoa serrulata*, Hook fil), false bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*, L.), muira-puama (*Liriosoma ovata*, Miers.), couch grass (*Agropyron repens*, Beauv), and phosphorus, administered in an aromatic vehicle. Dose, 1 teaspoonful (5 c.c.) 4 times daily after meals

Satyriasis. (See Illus. Dict) Syn., *Erotic insanity*. 2. See *Priapism* (Illus. Dict.).

Saucy Bark. See *Casca Bark* (Illus Dict.).

Sausarism (*sauz'-sar-izm*) [*σαυσαρισμός*]. 1. Paralysis of the tongue. 2. Dryness of the tongue.

Savakin Gum. See *Gum, Suakim.*

Saxoline (*saks'-ol-ēn*). A proprietary soft petrolatum.

Scabbard (*skab'-ard*) [ME. *scaubeard*, a sheath]. A veterinary term for the prepuce of the horse

Scabies. (See Illus. Dict.) **S. agria,** lichen. **S., Boeck's,** scabies crustosa; Norwegian itch. **S. capitis,** a disease of the hairy scalp marked by exudation and formation of crusts. Syn., *Achores capitis*. **S. capitis favosa,** favus. **S. crustosa.** See *Itch, Norway* (Illus Dict.). Cf. *Radesyges*. **S. fera.** See *Ecthyma* (Illus. Dict.). **S. ferina,** mange. **S. humida, S. miliaris,** eczema. **S. lymphatica,** that accompanied by vesicular eruption Syn., *Watery itch*. **S. papuliformis, S. papulosa,** a form marked by papular efflorescence. Syn., *Rank itch* **S. pecorina,** a form affecting sheep. Syn., *Sheep itch*. **S. purulenta, S. pustulosa,** that in which there is formation of large pustules resembling those of smallpox, occurring on the wrists of children. Syn., *Rocky itch*.

Scala. (See Illus. Dict.) **S. anterior cochleæ, S. externa cochleæ.** See *S. vestibuli* (Illus. Dict.). **S. clausa, S. inferior cochleæ, S. interna cochleæ.** See *S. tympani* (Illus. Dict). **S. rhythmica.** See *Nucleus, Hypoglossal*.

Scaling. (See Illus Dict.) 2. A pharmaceutic method consisting of drying concentrated solutions of drugs on glass plates.

Scallard (*skal'-ard*). Porrigo.

Scaly. (See Illus. Dict.) **S.-skin** [illegible] ease common in the Louisiade, [illegible] groups of South Sea Islands. It is an eruption of small, dry, horny scales giving the sufferers a repulsive appearance. It is probably mycetogenic in origin

Scamma (*skam'-ah*) [*σκάμμα*, a trench]. Same as *Fossa*.

Scaphion. (See Illus Dict) 2 The capsule of a poppy.

Scaphohydrocephaly (*skaf-o-hi-dro-sef'-al-e*) [*σκάφη*, a boat; *ὑδωρ*, water, *κεφαλή*, head]. Scaphocephalism due to hydrocephaly

Scaphoidoastragalan (*skaf-oid-o-as-trag'-al-an*). Relating to the scaphoid bone and the astragalus.

Scaphoidocuboid (*skaf-oid-o-ku'-boid*) Relating to the scaphoid and cuboid bones

Scaphoidocunean (*skaf-oid-o-ku-ne'-an*). See *Cuneoscaphoid*.

Scapula. (See Illus. Dict) **Scapulæ alatæ,** of Galen and Aristotle, a wing-like appearance of the shoulder-blade in thin persons of weak musculature, especially in paralysis of the serratus anticus major.

Scapulectomy (*skap-u-lek'-to-me*) [*scapula; ἐκτομή*, excision] Surgical removal of the scapula.

Scarlatinoid (See Illus Dict.) 2 A disease simulating scarlatina **S., Puerperal,** Littre's name for a rash resembling scarlatina sometimes followed by vesication and pustulation of the affected parts, but without fever, observed in puerperants Syn., *Erythema diffusum* (Braun), *Porphyra* (Retzius)

Scarlatinosis (*skar-lat-in-o'-sis*). The toxic state due to the specific toxin of scarlatina.

Scarlievo See *Schierlievo*

Scat (*skat*) A hermaphrodite

Scatemia, Scatæmia (*skat-e'-me-ah*) [*σκατός*, dung; *αἷμα*, blood] Autointoxication from retained fecal matter

Scatiatria (*skat-i-at'-ri-ah*) [*σκώτός*, dung; *ἰατρεία*, a healing] Medical treatment directed to the condition of the feces.

Scatocolica (*skat-o-k* [illegible] dung; *κωλικός*, having the colic]

Scatocyanin (*skat-o-si'-an-in*) [*σκατός*, dung, *κύανος*, dark-blue] A derivative of chlorophyll, resembling but not identical with phyllocyanin, discovered by E. Schunck (1901) It crystallizes in rhombic plates, pale-brown by [illegible] purplish-blue with brilliant metallic luster by reflected light, decomposed by heat, insoluble in ether, alcohol, or benzol soluble in chloroform.

Scatodiarrhea (*skat-o-di-ar-e'-ah*). Stercoraceous diarrhea.

Scatophagous (*skat-of'-ag-us*) [*σκατός*, dung; *φαγειν*, to eat] Coprophagous; excrement eating.

Scatosin (*skat'-o-sin*) [*σκατός*, dung]. $C_{10}H_{16}N_2O_2$. A base isolated by F. Baum, 1893, from the products of pancreatic autodigestion; it is probably related to scatol.

Scatt (*skat*) See *Anthrax* (2) (Illus. Dict.).

Scatulation (*skat-u-la'-shun*) [ML *scatula*, a box]. The state or condition of incasement **S.-theory.** See *Incasement, Theory of* (Illus. Dict.).

Scelotyrbe. (See Illus. Dict.) **S. agitans, S. festi-**

nans (Sauvages), paralysis agitans **S. fibrilis** See *Subsultus tendinum* (Illus Dict.). **S. spastica**, chronic spasms affecting the lower limbs and causing lameness. **S. tarantismus**, chorea.

Schemograph (*skē'-mo-graf*) [σχῆμα, form; γράφειν, to write]. An apparatus for tracing the outline of the field of vision; the measurement of the field is made with the perimeter

Schenck Method. The determination of sex of infants by regulation of the mother's diet before and during pregnancy

Scherlievo, Scherljevo (*shar-ya-vo*) [*Scherlievo*, a village in Fiume] A contagious disease, now regarded as a virulent form of syphilis, which appeared toward the close of the eighteenth century on the coast of the Gulf of Quarnero in Croatia, and Istria, introduced by sailors returned from a Turkish campaign Syn., *Morbus croatus, M. fiumensis, M. illyricus, Mal de Fiume, Maladie de Fiume.*

Schindalesis. See *Schindylesis* (Illus. Dict.).

Schistocyte (*skist'-to-sīt*) [σχιστος, cleft; κυτος, cell]. 1 A blood-corpuscle in process of segmentation. 2. Ehrlich's name for a poikilocyte

Schistocytosis (*skis-to-si-to'-sis*) [σχιστος, cleft; κυτος, cell] 1 An aggregation of schistocytes in the blood. 2. The splitting process of blood-corpuscles

Schistometer (*skis-tom'-et-er*) [σχιστος, cleft; μετρον, measure] A device for measuring the distance between the vocal cords.

Schistoprosopia (*skis-to-pro-so'-pe-ah*) [σχιστος, cleft; πρόσωπον, face]. Congenital fissure of the face.

Schizatrichia. See *Schizotrichia* (Illus Dict)

Schizaxon (*skiz-aks'-on*) [σχιζειν, to divide; ἄξων, axis] An axon which divides in its course into equal or nearly equal branches

Schizocyte. See *Schistocyte.*

Schizocytosis. See *Schistocytosis*

Schizogonic (*skiz-o-gon'-ik*). Relating to schizogony

Schizogony. (See Illus Dict) 2. A form of multiple division in which the contents of the oocyst eventually split up into swarm spores Cf *Sporogony.*

Schizont (*skiz'-ont*) [σχιζειν, to divide] Schaudinn's term for the mother cell in coccidia which by multiple division gives rise to merozoites. Syn., *Oudetrospore* (E R Lankester, 1900), *Sporocyte* (Ron, 1899). Cf *Sporont*

Schleich Method for producing anesthesia. See under *Anesthetic.*

Schmidt's Blood-coagulation Theory See under *Blood* S.'s (Ad) **Method for Demonstrating Disturbances in the Functions of the Intestines** It is formed upon the amount of the fermentation of the feces. The patient is given daily 1560 gm milk, four eggs, three pieces (100 gm) of zwieback, a plate of oatmeal-soup (40 gm), with 10 gm of sugar, a plate of flour soup made with 25 gm of wheat flour and 10 gm. of sugar, and one cup of bouillon; 120 gm. of potatoes are also given A small amount (0 3 gm) of carmin is given to color and designate the first stool to be examined A small portion of the stool is dried to constant weight and weighed. It is then mixed with water and placed in a fermentation tube and kept at 37° C Fermentation with the evolution of gases sets in and is divided into an early and a late fermentation. Early fermentation occurs during the first 24 or 48 hours. Later fermentation begins slowly on the second or third day. In the early fermentation it is the starch that is acted upon, while in the late it is the albuminous cellulose materials. Early fermentation can be considered as present only when in the first 24 hours an evident amount of gas is formed. Normally after the diet described there should be no such fermentation. Its occurrence indicates faulty starch digestion and an abnormal condition of the bowels, especially of the small intestines.

Schoen's Theory of Accommodation. See under *Accommodation.*

School of Medicine, Dogmatic. See under *Medicine*

Schott's Method. See *Treatment, Schott's* (Illus Dict).

Schreiber's Maneuver. Friction of the skin of the thigh and leg to reinforce the patellar and Achilles tendon reflexes.

Sciagraphy. See *Skiagraphy.*

Sciameter See *Skiameter*

Sciascopia, Sciascopy (*ski-as-kō'-pe-ah, ski-as'-ko-pe*). See *Retinoscopy* (Illus Dict).

Science Illus Dict.) **S., Hermetic** (with reference to Hermes Trismegistus, the author of alchemy and the occult sciences), alchemy. Syn., *Philosophia hermetica*

Scillain (*sil'-a-in*) See *Scillitoxin* (Illus Dict.).

Scillipicrin. (See Illus Dict.) It is used as diuretic in doses of 8–45 gr (0 5–3 gm.) daily.

Scillism (*sil'-izm*) [*scilla*, squill]. Poisoning from extracts or tinctures of squill due to the contained glucosid, scillitoxin It is marked by vomiting, retarded pulse, and stupor

Scillitic (*sil-it'-ik*). Pertaining to or containing squills.

Scillitoxin (See Illus Dict) It is used as a diuretic in doses of $\frac{1}{60}$–$\frac{1}{30}$ gr (0 001–0 002 gm.) several times daily Max. daily dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. (0 05 gm).

Scissile (*sis'-il*) [*scindere*, to divide]. Capable of being divided

Scissiparous (*sis-ip'-ar-us*) See *Fissiparous* (Illus. Dict).

Scleracne (*skle-rak'-ne*) [σκληρός, hard, *acne*] Acne indurata

Scleradenitis (*skle rad en-i'-tis*) [σκληρός, hard; ἀδήν, a gland] See *Adenosclerosis* (Illus Dict)

Sclerangia (*skle-ran'-je-ah*) [σκληρός, hard, ἀγγεῖον, a vessel] 1. A sense of hardness yielded by a vessel. 2 See *Angiosclerosis.*

Scleredema (*skle-re-de'-mah*). See *Sclerema neonatorum* (Illus. Dict.).

Sclerema. (See Illus Dict) **S. adiposum**, a grave form of sclerema neonatorum marked by extreme hardness of the skin, atrophy, and adherence to the subcutaneous tissues **S. adultorum.** See *Keloid of Addison* (Illus Dict) **S. cutis**, scleroderma. **S. œdematosum**, a generally fatal form of sclerema neonatorum marked by edema of the skin with induration, impairment of muscular action, and subnormal temperature Syn., *Compact edema of infants* **S., Partial**, Schwimmer's name for scleroderma occurring in limited areas. Fr *Sclérème en placards* **S. universale**, Schwimmer's name for scleroderma affecting at once the whole surface of the body, or from single areas of sclerosis of the skin diffusing itself over the entire body. Syn., *Cutis rubeus* (Alibert); *Cutis tensa chronica* (Fuchs), *Elephantiasis sclerosa* (Rasmussen); *Sclerosis cutis* (Wilson)

Scleremia, Scleremus (*skle-re'-me-ah, -mus*). Same as *Sclerema.*

Scleroconjunctivitis (*skle-ro-kon-junk-ti-vi'-tis*). Simultaneous conjunctivitis and scleritis

Sclerocornea (*skle-ro-kor'-ne-ah*) The sclera and cornea regarded as one.

Sclerocyclotomy (*skle-ro-si-klot'-o-me*) [σκληρός, hard; κυκλος, a circle; τομή, a cutting] Hancock's operation of division of the ciliary muscle

Scleroedema (*skle-ro e-de'-mah*). See *Sclerema neonatorum* (Illus. Dict.).

Sclerogeny (*skle-roj'-en-e*) [σκληρός, hard; γεννᾶν, to produce]. The formation of sclerous tissue.

Sclerokeratoiritis (*skle-ro-ker-at-o-i-rit'-tis*). Combined inflammation of the sclera, cornea, and iris.

Scleromatocystis (*skle-ro mat-o sist'-tis*) [σκληρός, hard; κυστις, bladder] Induration of a cyst, but especially of the gall-bladder or urinary bladder.

Sclerometer (*skle-rom'-et-er*) [σκληρός, hard; μέτρον, measure] An apparatus for determining the hardness of substances

Sclerosis. (See Illus Dict) **S of Middle Ear,** v. Tröltsch's name for otitis media hypertrophica **S., Multiple Cerebral,** multiple sclerosis affecting only the brain. **S, Multiple Cerebrospinal,** multiple sclerosis affecting both the brain and spinal cord **S., Neural,** sclerosis attended by chronic neuritis. **S. telæ cellularis et adiposæ,** scleroderma **S. testis,** sarcocele. **S., Tuberous,** a form marked by hypertrophy and increased density of the involved areas **S., Ulcerating** [Bäumler], the primary lesion of syphilis; Hunterian or indurated chancre **S., Vascular,** sclerosis of the walls of bloodvessels, arterio-sclerosis.

Sclerothrix. (See Illus Dict) 2. Of Metchnikoff, a genus of *Mycobacteriaceæ* included in *Mycobacterium,* Lehmann and Neumann

Sclerotic. (See Illus Dict) 3 See *Sclera* (Illus Dict)

Sclerotica (*skle-rot' ik-ah*). See *Sclera* (Illus. Dict.).

Sclerotidectomy (*skle-rot id ek'-to-me*). See *Scleroticonyxis* (Illus. Dict)

Sclerotome (See Illus Dict) 3 The skeletal tissue of an embryonic metamere

Sclerozone (*skle'-ro-zon*) [σκληρός, hard, ζωνη, zone] That portion of the surface of a bone giving attachment to the muscle derived from a given myotome

Sclopetarius (*sklo-pet-a'-re-us*) [L.] Relating to a gun. **Sclopetaria vulnera,** gunshot wounds. Syn, *Sclopetica vulnera*

Scobinate (*sko'-bin at*) [*scobus,* a file] Having a rough surface

Scolecitis (*sko-le-si'-tis*) [σκωληξ, a worm]. Appendicitis.

Scolecoiditis (*sko le-koid-i'-tis*) [σκώληξ, a worm; εἶδος, likeness]. Appendicitis.

Scolectomy (*sko-lek'-to-me*). Appendicectomy.

Scoliasis. See *Scoliosis* (Illus Dict).

Scoliocoiditis (*sko-le-koid-i'-tis*). Gerster's name for appendicitis.

Scoliocoiditis (*sko-le-o-koid-i'-tis*). Nothnägel's term for appendicitis

Scoliolordosis (*sko le-o-lor-do'-sis*). Combined scoliosis and lordosis.

Scoliosiometry (*sko-le-o-si om'-et-re*) [σκολιος, curved; μετρον, a measure] The estimation of the degree of deformity in scoliosis.

Scoliosometry. See *Scoliosiometry.*

Scoliotome (*sko'-le-o-tōm*) [σκολιος, curved; τόνος, a stretching]. An apparatus for elongating the spine and lessening the rotation in lateral curvature

Scombrin (*skom'-brin*) [*Scomber,* a genus of fishes]. A protamin obtained from mature spermatozoa of mackerel.

Scombron (*skom' bron*). Bang's name for a histon obtained from immature spermatozoa of mackerel.

Scopolamin (*sko-pol-am'-in*). The active principle of *Scopolia carniolica,* Jacq., $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$, an alkaloid, apparently identical with hyoscin, used with morphin in producing anesthesia by Schneiderlin's and Korff's method. **S. Hydrobromid,** $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4HBr$, hygroscopic crystals, used as a mydriatic and sedative. Externally in ophthalmology, $\frac{1}{10}$-$\frac{1}{2}$% solution; subcutaneously for insane, $\frac{1}{250}$-$\frac{1}{64}$ gr.

Scopophobia (*sko-po-fo'-be-ah*) [σκοπεῖν, to **examine;** φοβος, fear]. A morbid dread of being seen.

Scoracrasia (*skor-ak-ra'-she-ah*). See *Scoracratia* (Illus. Dict).

Scorbutus. (See Illus Dict.) **S. oris.** See *Cancrum oris* (Illus. Dict.).

Scoretemia, Scoretæmia (*skor-e-te'-me-ah*) See *Scatemia*

Scotogram (*sko'-to-gram*) [σκοτος, darkness; γραφειν, to write] See *Skiagram*

Scotography (*sko-tog'-raf-e*). Skiagraphy.

Scotoma (See Illus Dict) **S., Annular.** See *S., Ring* (Illus. Dict.)

Scotometer. (See Illus. Dict) 2 An instrument used in the detection of central scotomas

Scotommeter, Scotomometer (*sko-tom'-et-er, sko-to-tom'-et-er*) See *Scotometer* (Illus Dict).

Scotosis (*sko-to'-sis*) See *Scotoma* (Illus Dict.).

Scototherapy (*sko-to-ther'-ap-e*) [σκοτος, darkness; θεραπεια, therapy]. The treatment of malaria and other diseases by keeping the patient in a dark room and in the intervals between the attacks of the disease clothing him in garments impenetrable by light

Scrattage (*skrat-ahj'*) [Fr] Ophthalmoxysis, the oldest method of mechanical treatment of trachoma, the scratching out of the granules, revived in 1890. Syn, *Brassage*

Scrofulotuberculosis (*skrof u-lo-tu-bur-ku-lo'-sis*). Attenuated tuberculosis

Scroll. (See Illus Dict) **S.-bone,** a turbinate bone

Scrophularin (*skrof-u-la'-rin*) A principle obtained by Walz from *Scrophularia nodosa,* L

Scrotopexy (*skro-to-pek'-se*) [σκοτον, πῆξις, a fixing in] Longuet's term for the preservation of the scrotum which results from the extraserous transplantation of the testicle in cases of varicocele Cf *Orchidopexy, Phlebopexy, Vaginopexy, Operation, Longuet's*

Scrumpox (*skrum'-poks*) A name used in England among school children for impetigo contagiosa

Sculcopin (*skul' ko-pin*). The proprietary name for a preparation of hydrastis and skullcap, used as a local astringent

Scutellarin. (See Illus Dict) 2 $C_{10}H_8O_8$. A non-toxic principle derived from the root of *Scutellaria lateriflora,* L., forming flat yellow needles, soluble in alcohol, ether, or alkalis, melting at 199° C. It is used as a tonic and sedative in nervous diseases. Dose, $\frac{3}{4}$-4 gr (0 05 c 26 gm)

Scutulate (*skut'-tu lat*) [*scutulum,* a little shield]. Shaped like a lozenge

Scymnol (*sim' nol*) [*Scymnus,* a genus of sharks] $C_{32}H_{54}O_3$ or $C_{32}H_{54}O_6$. An organic base obtained by Hammarsten from the bile of sharks.

Scyphoid (*si'-foid, skif'-foid*) [σκίφος, a drinking cup]. Cup shaped

Scythian Lamb. See *Cibotium barometz*

Scytoblasta (*si-to-blas'-tah*). See *Scytoblastema* (Illus. Dict).

Scytodephic, Scytodepsic (*si-to-def'-ik, si-to-dep'-sik*) [σκύτος, a hide, δέφειν, to soften]. Relating to tannin, tannic.

Sebaceofollicular (*se-ba-se-o-fol-ik'-u-lar*). Relating to a sebaceous follicle.

Sebileau's Sublingual Hollow. A pyramidal area with its base upward, extending along beneath the tongue, and formed by the oral mucosa and the sublingual glands, the apex below at the point where the mylohyoid muscle covers the geniohyoid.

Seborrhea, Seborrhœa. (See Illus. Dict.) **S. flavescens.** See *S. nasi* (Illus. Dict.) **S. ichthyosis,** a variety characterized by the formation of large plate-

like crusts. **S. pityriasiformis.** See *S. furfuracea* (Illus. Dict.).

Seborrheic, Seborrhoic (*seb-or-e'-ik, seb-or-o'-ik*). 1. Affected with seborrhea. 2. One suffering with seborrhea.

Secalia (*sek-a'-le-ah*). See *Trimethylamin* (Illus. Dict.).

Secalose (*sek'-al-os*) A carbohydrate from green rye, soluble in water

Secretin (*se-kre'-tin*) [*secernere*, to separate] A body produced in the epithelial cells of the duodenum by the contact of acid It is absorbed from the cells by the blood and excites the pancreas to secretion.

Secretogog (*se-kre'-to-gog*) [*secretion* ἀγωγός, a leading] 1 Stimulating the secretory function 2 An agent which stimulates secretion

Secretory (See Illus Dict) **S. Capillaries,** minute canaliculi into which gland cells discharge their secretion; they are simple or branched, sometimes anastomose, forming a network enveloping the gland-cell, and open individually or united in a single trunk into the lumen of the gland They occur in the fundus glands of the stomach, where the capillary networks envelop the parietal cells, in the liver, and in other glands

Sectile (*sek'-til*) [*secare*, to cut] Capable of being cut

Sectio, Section. (See Illus Dict.) **S -cutter,** a microtome **S. mariana.** See *S mediana* (Illus. Dict) **S nympharum,** nymphotomy **S, Occipital,** a transverse section through the middle of the occipital lobe. **S., Parietal,** a transverse vertical section through the ascending parietal convolution. **S, Perineal,** external urethrotomy without a guide **S.s, Pitres',** a series of sections through the brain for post-mortem examination

Secundagravida (*se-kun-dah-grav'-id ah*) [*secundus*, second; *gravidus*, pregnant]. A woman pregnant the second time

Secundipara (*se-kun-dip'-ar-ah*) [*secundus*, second, *parere*, to bring forth]. A woman who has borne two children

Secundiparity (*se-kun-dip-ar'-it-e*) The state of being a secundipara

Secundiparous (*se-kun-dip'-ar-us*). Having borne two children.

Sedatin (*sed'-at-in*). 1 Antipyrin. 2 See *Valeryl phenetidin*

Sedimentator (*sed-i-ment'-at-or*) A centrifugal apparatus for producing a rapid deposit of the sediment of urine

Seebeck-Holmgren's Test. See *Holmgren's Test* (Illus. Dict.)

Seehear (*se'-hēr*) Of W Rollins, a stethoscope fitted with a sound chamber and fluorescent screen by means of which the heart and lungs are rendered both visible and audible

Segment. (See Illus. Dict) **S, Vertebral** 1. See *Somatome* (Illus Dict). 2. The cusps of the heart-valves

Segregator (*seg'-re-ga-tor*) [*segregare*, to separate]. An instrument by means of which urine from each kidney may be secured without danger of admixture

Seisesthesia (*si-zes-the'-ze-ah*) [*σεισμός*, a concussion; *αἴσθησις*, sensation] [illegible]

Seismic (*siz'-mik*) [*σεισμός*, an earthquake]. Relating to earthquakes.

Seismotherapy (*siz-mo-ther' ap-e*) [*σεισμός*, a shaking; *θεραπεία* therapy] The therapeutic use of mechanic vibration, vibrotherapeutics Cf *Shaking cure.*

Sejunction (*se-junk'-shun*) [*sejungere*, to disunite]. In psychology the interruption of the continuity of association-complexes, tending to break up personality.

Selector (*se-lek'-tor*) [*seligere*, to choose]. **A device** for selecting or separating. **S., Cell,** an appliance for regulating the current strength in galvanic electricity. A good selector must admit of an increase or a decrease of electromotive force through the introduction of one cell at a time; it must permit of such increase or decrease without producing any interruption in the flow of the current All selectors are constructed upon one of three principles: the crank, the rider, or the plug system (Jacoby).

Seleniate (*sel-en'-e at*). A salt of selenic acid

Seleniferous (*sel-en-if'-ur-us*) [*selenium*, *ferre*, to bear]. Containing selenium

Selenin B. (*sel-en'-in*) [*σελήνη*, the moon] The active toxic element in cultures of *Diplococcus semilunaris*, Klebs

Selenitic (*sel-en-it' ik*). Containing selenite.

Selenogamia (*sel-en-o-gam'-e-ah*) [*σελήνη*, the moon; *γάμος*, marriage]. Somnambulism.

Selenopyrin (*sel-en o-pi'-rin*). A reaction product of potassium selinid with a so-called antipyrin chlorid

Sella. (See Illus. Dict) **E. equina, S. sphenoidalis.** See *S turcica* (Illus Dict.).

Semantics (*sem-an' tiks*) [*σεμαντικός*, significant]. The science of significations

Semenuria. See *Seminuria* (Illus Dict)

Semicanal, Semicanalis (*sem-e-kan-al', is*) [*semi*, half, *canalis*, a canal] A canal open on one side; a sulcus or groove **S. humeri.** See *Groove, Bicipital* (Illus Dict) **S. nervi vidiani,** the groove on the temporal bone for the passage of the vidian nerve. **S. tensor tympani** See *Receptacle, Tympanic Tensor* **S. tubæ eustachii.** See *Sulcus tubæ eustachii* **S. tympanicus.** See *Canal, Tympanic* (Illus Dict.)

Semicordate (*sem-e-kor'-dat*) [*semi*, half, *cor*, the heart] Shaped like the half of a heart that has been divided longitudinally.

Semicretinism (*sem-e-kre'-tin-izm*) The condition of being a semicretin (*q. v.*)

Semidecussation (*sem-e-de-kus-a'-shun*) Partial decussation.

Semiglutin (*sem-e-glu'-tin*). $C_{51}H_{78}N_{17}O_{22}$. A derivative of gelatin resembling a peptone

Seminalism (*sem' in-al-izm*) [*seminalis*, relating to seed, primary]. A vitalistic theory proposed by Bouchet, of Paris, which teaches that the vital forces of man and beasts are totally distinct and that beasts have an intelligence of instinct and man one of abstraction. [Park.]

Seminex (*sem'-e-neks*) [*semi*, half; *nex*, death]. Half dead

Seminist (*sem'-in-ist*). See *Spermist* (Illus. Dict).

Seminormal (*sem-e-nor'-mal*) Of one half the normal strength.

Semiography. See *Semeiography* (Illus Dict.).

Semisomnis (*sem-e-som'-nis*) [*semi*, half; *somnus*, sleep] Coma.

Semisomnous (*sem-e-som'-nus*) Relating to a comatose condition

Semisoporus (*sem-e-so'-por-us*) [*semi*, half; *sopor*, sleep] Coma

Semivalent (*sem-vi'-al-ent*) [*semi*, half; *valere*, to be able]. Of one-half the normal valency.

Sempiternal (*sem-pi-tur'-nal*) [*sempiternus*, everlasting]. Applied to an indivisible specific totality bringing back the past to the present, in opposition throughout all time to the remainder of transitory nature (Montgomery).

Senalbin (*sen al'-bin*). $C_{30}H_{44}N_2S_2O_{16}$. A glucosid found in white mustard, *Brassica alba*, Hook.

Senecin. (See Illus. Dict) 2 An alkaloid found in 1895 in *Senecio vulgaris*, L.

Senecio. (See Illus. Dict.) **S. canicida,** Moc., yerba del Puebla, a Mexican species, is diuretic and is recommended in treatment of epilepsy. **S. cineraria,** D. C., a species of South America; the fresh juice of the leaves, stems, and flowers is recommended in treatment of capsular and lenticular cataracts and other diseases of the eye

Senegal Gum. See under *Gum.*

Senegin. (See Illus. Dict.) $C_{32}H_{52}O_{17}$ (Hesse), a yellowish powder, soluble in water, used as an expectorant and diuretic Dose, ½–2 gr. (0.032–0.13 gm.)

Seng. A proprietary digestant said to be derived from ginseng, *Aralia quinquefolia,* Decne.

Senilism (*sen'-il-izm*) [*senex,* an old man] A condition of prematurity. See *Progeria.* Cf. *Infantilism, Atelerosis.*

Seniocin (*sen-i'-o-sin*). An alkaloid obtained from *Senecio vulgaris,* L., and *S. jacobæa,* L.

Senki. A disease resembling lepra and associated with colic, described by Kompfer in 1713 as peculiar to Japan

Senna. (See Illus. Dict.) **S., Deresinate,** that from which the resin has been removed by maceration in alcohol to prevent griping

Sennaar Gum. See *Gum, Senegal.*

Sennite (*sen'-it*). $C_{21}H_{44}N_{10}$ A nonfermentable sugar found in senna occurring in soluble warty crystals. Syn., *Cathartomannit.*

Sensation. (See Illus. Dict.) **S., Correlative,** stimulation of the cerebrum by a sensation carried by a single sensory nerve. **S., Cutaneous,** a sensation produced through the medium of the skin. **S., Eccentric,** the conception of locality. **S., External,** a sensation transmitted from a peripheral sense-organ. **S., General.** Same as *S., Subjective.* **S., Girdle.** See *Girdle-pain* (Illus. Dict.). **S., Internal.** See *S., Subjective.* **S., Objective,** an external sensation due to some objective agency. **S.s, Psychovisual,** sensations of sight without the stimulation of the retina; visions. **S., Radiating.** See *S., Secondary* (1). **S., Secondary.** 1. Müller's name for the excitement of one sensation by another or the extension of morbid sensations in disease to unaffected parts 2. A sensation of one type attending a sensation of another type. Cf. *Audition colorée* (Illus. Dict.) **S., Special,** any sensation produced by the special senses. **S., Subjective.** See under *Subjective* (Illus. Dict.). **S., Tactile,** one produced through the sense of touch. **S., Transference of.** See *Clairvoyance* (Illus. Dict.).

Sensibility. (See Illus. Dict.) **S., Recurrent,** Longet's and Magendie's term for the sensibility observed in the anterior roots of the spinal nerves, which appeared to be dependent on the posterior root, and not inherent like the sensibility of the posterior root itself The existence of recurrent sensibility was denied by Longet.

Sensibilizer (*sen-sib'-il-i-zur*) [*sensibilis,* perceptible by the senses]. A substance which, acting as a chemic screen, conduces to synthesis or other chemic processes.

Sensitive. (See Illus. Dict.) **S Soul** of Stahl, the immortal principle.

Sensitized (*sen'-sit-izd*). Rendered sensitive.

Sensitizer. Bordet's name (1899) for the intermediary body of Ehrlich. Syn., *Substance sensibilisatrice.*

Sensitometer (*sen-si-om'-et-ur*) [*sentire,* to perceive; *metare,* to measure]. An instrument devised by G. W. Hough for ascertaining the sensitiveness of photographic plates.

Sensomobile (*sen-so-mob'-il*) [*sensus,* feeling; *mobilis,* movable]. Moving in response to stimulation.

Sensomobility (*sen-so-mob-il'-it-e*). The capacity for movement in response to a sensory stimulus.

Sensoriglandular (*sen-so-re-gland'-u-lar*) Causing glandular action by stimulation of the sensory nerves.

Sensorimetabolism (*sen-so-re-met-ab'-ol-izm*) Metabolism resulting from stimulation of the sensory nerves

Sensorimuscular (*sen-so-re-mus'-ku-lar*) Producing muscular action in response to stimulation of the sensory nerves.

Sensory. (See Illus. Dict.) **S. Crossway.** See *Crossway*

Sentina (*sen-ti'-nah*) [L., the hold of a ship]. The epiphysis.

Sentinal (*sen'-tin-al*) [*sentina,* the dirty bilge water in the hold of a ship, the hold of a ship, a cesspool] **S.-pile,** the thickened wall of the anal pocket at the lower end of an anal fissure

Sepedogenesis (*se-ped-o-jen'-e-sis*) [σήπειν, to be rotten, γενᾶν, to produce] Putrescence

Sepedon (*se'-ped-on*) [σήπειν, to be rotten]. Putridity

Seplasia (*se-plah'-ze-ah*) A quarter in the city of Capua inhabited by druggists and perfumers. **Seplasiæ,** the [illegible] the seplasia

Sepsis [illegible] **S, Gas,** a septic condition due the gas bacillus, *B. aerogenes capsulatus.*

Sepsometer (*sep som'-et-ur*) See *Septometer* (2) (Illus. Dict.)

Septentrionalin (*sep-ten-tri-o-nal'-in*) An alkaloid found by Rosenthal in *Aconitum septentrionale,* L. Its physiologic action resembles that of curare, it is used as an antidote to strychnin and in treatment of tetanus and hydrophobia

Septhemia, Septhæmia (*sep-the'-me-ah*) Synonym of *Septicæmia*

Septic. (See Illus. Dict.) **S.-tank,** in sewage treatment a large closed chamber through which the sewage is allowed to pass slowly Cf. *Contact-bed*

Septicemia. (See Illus. Dict.) **S., Bacillar, of Chickens,** a disease of chickens described by Fuhrmann as due to a specific bacillus belonging to the colon group **S., Goose,** a rapidly fatal disease of geese due to a specific microbe The infection takes place by way of the mucosa of the head.

Septicogenic (*sep-tik-o-jen'-ik*) [illegible] to produce] Applied to a [illegible] established by Cohn producing [illegible] distinguished from that which produces disease. Cf. *Pathogenic.*

Septicophlebitis (*sep-tik-o-fleb-i'-tis*) Phlebitis due to toxemia

Septimetritis (*sep-te-met-ri'-tis*). Metritis due to septic poisoning.

Septipara (*sep-tip'-ar-ah*) [*septum,* seven; *parere,* to bear] A woman who has been in labor for the seventh time

Septoforma (*sep-to-for'-mah*) A condensation product of formic aldehyd dissolved in an alcoholic solution of linseed oil-potassium soap. It is used as an antiseptic and antiparasitic in veterinary practice.

Septomarginal (*sep-to mar'-jin-al*). Relating to the margin of a septum

Septopyemia, Septopyæmia (*sep-to-pi-e'-me-ah*). See *Septicopyemia* (Illus. Dict.).

Septulum. (See Illus. Dict.) **Septula fibrosa,** fibrous trabeculas extending from the deep fascia of the penis into the corpus cavernosus. **Septula interalveolaria,** the septa dividing the alveoli of the lungs. **Septula medullaria,** processes radiating from the periphery of the gray substance of the spinal cord into the white substance. **Septula renum.** See *Columna bertini* (Illus. Dict.).

Septum, Sæptum. (See Illus. Dict.) **S. atrium,** the auricular septum of the heart. **S., Bigelow's,** the calcar femorale, a nearly vertical spur of compact tissue in the neck of the femur, a little in front of the lesser trochanter **S., Douglas',** in the fetus the septum formed by the union of Rathke's folds transforming the rectum into a complete canal. **S. pellucidum.** See *S. lucidum* (Illus. Dict.). **S. of the Pons,** the median raphe of the pons formed by the decussation of nerve-fibers **S. scalæ.** See *Lamina spiralis* (Illus. Dict.). **S. thoracis.** See *Mediastinum* (Illus. Dict.) **S., Triangular Medullary.** See *S. lucidum* (Illus. Dict.). **S., Ventricular.** 1. Same as *S. lucidum* 2. Same as *S. ventriculorum* (Illus. Dict.).

Sèquardin (*sa-kvar'-din*) A sterilized testicular extract (Brown-Séquard)

Sereh Disease. A disease of sugar-cane of West Indies and South America due to *Hypocrea vacchari*

Serenoa (*se-re-no'-ah*) [*Sereno Watson,* American botanist] A genus of palms of one species, **S serrulata,** Hook., the saw palmetto of North and South America The fruit is diuretic and sedative and used in diseases of the genitourinary tract Dose of extract, 0 52–1 3 gm ; fld. ext , 3.7–7 4 c c

Seribèle (*sa-re bal'*) A teniafuge said to consist of the seeds and root bark of *Connarus guianensis,* Lamb Dose, 60 gm in decoction

Serochrome (*se'-ro-krom*) [*serum, χρῶμα,* color]. Gilbert's name for the pigments (lipochrome, lutein) which serve to give color to normal serum

Serocolitis (*se-ro-co-li'-tis*). Inflammation of the serous covering of the colon.

Serocyst (*se'-ro-sist*). A tumor containing cysts filled with serum

Serodiagnosis (*se-ro-di-ag-no'-sis*) Diagnosis based upon the reaction of blood-serum of typhoid fever patients upon cultures of *Bacillus typhi abdominalis,* Eberth, which are immobilized, agglutinated, and split up Cf *Reaction, Widal.*

Seroenteritis (*se-ro-en-ter-i'-tis*). Inflammation of the serous covering of the small intestine

Seroformalin (*se-ro-form'-al-in*) A preparation of dried coagulated blood serum and formalin, used as an antiseptic dusting-powder

Seroglobulin (*se-ro-glob'-u-lin*). See *Paraglobulin* (Illus. Dict.)

Serohepatitis (*se-ro-hep-at-i'-tis*) [*serum; ἡπαρ,* liver]. Inflammation of the hepatic peritoneum

Seroid (*se'-roid*) [*serum; εἶδος,* likeness]. Resembling a serous membrane

Serolemma (*se-ro-lem'-ah*) [*serum; λέμμα,* a husk, a peel] The embryonic external layer of the amnion.

Serolipase (*se-ro-lip'-az*). Lipase as found in blood-serum

Seromembranous (*se-ro-mem'-bran-us*). Serous and membranous.

Serosine See *Bromanilin.*

Serositis (*se-ro-si'-tis*). Inflammation of a serous membrane.

Serotaxis (*se-ro-taks'-is*) [*serum; τάξις,* arrangement]. In diagnosis the determination of the blood to the skin by application of a solution of caustic potash.

Serotherapy. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Whey cure.

Serpedo (*sur-pe'-do*) [*serpere,* to creep]. Same as *Psoriasis.*

Serpes (*sur'-pēz*) [*serpere,* to creep]. Herpes.

Serpeta (*sur-pe'-tah*). A disease of orange trees, discovered in Castellon, Spain, appearing in the form of a mildew on the branches, causing the leaves to turn yellow and decay.

Serrago (*ser-a'-go*) [L.]. Sawdust.

Serum. (See Illus. Dict.) **S., Adamkiewicz's.** See *Cancroin* (Illus. Dict.). **S., Anticancerous,** a serum provided by the inoculation of an ass previously infected with the filtered juice of a neoplastic tumor (Ch. Richet and Héricourt, 1895.) **S., Antidiphtheric,** one prepared by (1) the production of diphtheric toxin by means of bouillon cultures, (2) the immunization of horses, and (3) the collection and separation of the blood-serum from the immunized animals. If 1 c.c of this serum suffices to protect perfectly a guineapig against a fatal dose of the toxin, and without even the occurrence of a localized reaction at the site of the injection, the serum is said to contain one immunizing unit in the cubic centimeter; if 0.1 c.c. suffices, it has 10 units; if 0 01 c.c., it has 100 units per cubic centimeter In Germany the least allowed by law is 100 units **S., Antiepitheliomatous,** one obtained from animals by inoculation with cultures of pathogenic yeasts isolated from cancerous tumors. Syn., *S. of Hoffmann, Villiers and Wlaeff* **S., Antimorphin,** a resistance substance conferring immunity to the action of morphin poison obtained by L. Hirschlaff from animals treated with increasing doses of morphin. **S., Antiscarlatinal** See *S., v Leyden's,* and *S., Moser's.* **S., Antistaphylococcic** or **Antistaphylococcous,** a serum produced in the goat by Pröscher that will immunize rabbits against from 5 to 7 times the lethal dose of culture of staphylococcus when used in doses of 1–5 c c. **S., Antistreptococcic** or **Antistreptococcous.** 1. A specific serum obtained by Piorkowski against the streptococcus which causes the disease called "Pferdedruse," a contagious, catarrhal affection of the nasal and pharyngeal membranes of horses. The serum has protective and curative properties It agglutinates the specific streptococcus in dilutions of 1 : 100, the streptococcus of angina but slightly or not at all, and other pathogenic species in dilutions of less than 1 : 25. Piorkowski concludes that there are specific races of streptococci and that success in the use of an antistreptococcous serum will be obtained only where an antiserum for the specific organism found in the particular group of cases is used 2. See *S., Moser's* **S., Antitoxic,** that which acts upon the bacterial toxins and is not bactericidal **S., Antityphoid,** a sterilized culture of typhoid bacilli used by vaccination as a prophylaxis against typhoid. Cf *Jez's antityphoid extract.* **S., Antivenomous.** See *Antivenin* **S., Bactericidal,** that which destroys bacteria but has no effect upon toxins. **S., Bardel's:** sodium chlorid, 1 gm., carbolic acid, 0 50 gm.; sodium phosphate, 3 gm ; sodium sulfate, 2 gm.; water, to 100 c c. **S., Behring's, S. of Behring-Roux.** See *S., Antidiphtheric.* **S., Bichloruretted,** of Chéron, mercuric chlorid, 0.5 cg ; sodium chlorid, 2 gm.; distilled water, 200 c.c.; crystallized phenic acid added when the serum is quite cold, 2 gm. Dose, 20 gm. injected into the gluteal region every 8 days for syphilis. **S., Calmette's.** See *Antivenin* **S., Cancer.** 1. Cancer-juice. 2. See *Cancroin* (Illus Dict.). **S., Cantani's:** sodium chlorid, 4 gm , sodium carbonate, 3 gm.; water, 1000 c c **S.-casein,** Panum's name for paraglobulin **S., Cerebrospinal,** cerebrospinal fluid. **S., Chéron's:** carbolic acid, 1 gm.; sodium chlorid, 2 gm.; sodium phosphate, 4 gm ; sodium sulfate, 8 gm.; boiled distilled water, 100 c c. **Sera, Clumping,** sera capable of producing agglutination of bacteria. **S., Crocq's:** sodium phosphate, 2 gm.; distilled water, 100 c.c. **S.-diagnosis.** See *Serodiagnosis* **S., Globulicidal,** a hemolytic serum. **S., Haffkine's.** 1. A sterilized culture of cholera bacilli for conferring immunity against cholera. See *H.'s Method,* under *Immunization.* 2. A serum

obtained by heating a virulent culture of plague bacilli to 70° C. It is used as a prophylactic against cholera. **S., Hayem's**: (1) sodium chlorid, 5 gm.; sodium sulfate, 10 gm.; sterilized water, 1 liter. (2) sodium chlorid, 7.5 gm., sterilized water, 1000 c.c. Syn., *S., Physiologic.* **S. of Hoffmann.** See *S., Antiepitheliomatous.* **S., Huchard's**: sodium phosphate, 10 gm.; sodium chlorid, 5 gm.; sodium sulfate, 2.5 gm.; distilled water, to 100 c.c. **S., Huchard's Concentrated** sodium chlorid, 5 gm., sodium phosphate, 10 gm.; sodium sulfate, 2.5 gm., carbolic acid, 1.5 gm.; water, 100 c.c. **S., Jequiritol,** an antitoxin prepared on the principle of Behring's method, which has the power of rapidly and surely paralyzing the effects of jequiritol in the human system when applied locally in the conjunctival sac, and when injected subcutaneously. **S., Kronecker and Lichtenstein's**: sodium chlorid, from 6 to 7.5 gm., sodium carbonate, 0.10 gm., water, 1000 c.c. **S., Latta's**: sodium chlorid, from 3 to 5 gm.; sodium carbonate, 1.7 gm.; water, 3400 c.c. **S., Leclerc's** (very strong), sodium chlorid, 4 gm., sodium phosphate, sodium sulfate, of each, 0.5 gm., boiled distilled water, 100 c.c. **S., Leukotoxic,** one which destroys the leukocytes. **S., v. Leyden's,** blood serum taken from convalescent scarlet-fever patients. Cf. *S., Moser's.* **S., Luton's**: crystallized sodium phosphate, 5 gm., sodium sulfate, 10 gm., boiled distilled water, 100 c.c. **S., Maragliano's,** an antituberculous serum obtained from an ass or horse treated with repeated injections of tuberculous toxin. **S., Marmorek's,** a polyvalent serum obtained by the inoculation of animals with streptococci of various origin. **S., Mathieu's**: sodium sulfate, 6 gm., sodium phosphate, 4 gm., sodium chlorid, 1 gm., glycerin, 20 gm., distilled water, to 100 c.c. **S., Moser's** (Paul), an antistreptococcous serum obtained by simultaneous inoculation of horses with several varieties of streptococci taken from the blood of scarlet-fever patients. **S., Neurotoxic,** one which acts directly upon the nerve tissues. **S., Normal,** that of which 0.1 c.c. neutralizes 10 times the minimal lethal dose of a specific bacterial poison. **S., Paquin's,** an antitoxic serum of tuberculosis produced by successive inoculation of horses. It is injected in daily doses of from 10 to 150 drops. **S., Parascandolo's,** an immunizing serum produced by inoculation of animals with mixed cultures of streptococci and staphylococci. **S., Physiologic.** See *S., Hayem's* (2). **S.s, Polyvalent,** serums derived from animals infected by a number of different streptococci. **S., Protective,** any immunizing serum. Cf. *S., Haffkine's.* **S., Renzi's**: iodin, 1 gm.; potassium iodid, 3 gm.; sodium chlorid, 6 gm.; water, 1000 c.c. **S., Richet and Héricourt's.** See *S., Anticancerous.* **S., Roussel's**: sodium phosphate, 50 gm.; water, 1000 c.c. **S., Roux's.** See *S., Antidiphtheric.* **S., Sapellier's**: sodium chlorid, 60 gm.; potassium chlorid, 5 gm.; sodium carbonate, 31 gm.; sodium phosphate, 4.5 gm.; potassium sulfate, 3.5 gm.; boiled water, 1000 c.c. **S., Schiess's**: sodium chlorid, 75 gm.; sodium bicarbonate, 50 gm.; water, 1000 c.c. **S., Schwartz's**: sodium chlorid, 6 gm.; solution of caustic soda, 2 drops; water, 1000 gm. **S., Sclavo's,** cultures of pneumococci in egg-albumin. **S., Seraphthin,** a proprietary prophylactic against foot and mouth disease. **S. sublimatum,** one part of corrosive sublimate to from 50 to 100 parts of serum. It is used subcutaneously as antiseptic, and for impregnating bandages. **S., Sydmann's**: sodium chlorid, 6 gm.; sodium bicarbonate, 1 gm.; water, 1000 c.c. **S. of Tizzoni and Cattani,** obtained by evaporating in a vacuum the serum of an immunized horse. Each gram of the powdered residue corresponds to 10 c.c. of the serum. **S., Trunecek's,** for the treatment of symptoms caused by arteriosclerosis: sodium chlorid, 4.92 gm., sodium sulfate, 0.44 gm.; sodium carbonate, 0.21 gm., potassium sulfate, 0.40 gm., sodium phosphate, 0.15 gm. This is given in hypodermatic injections of 1 c.c. every 3 or 4 days, increasing to 5 to 7 c.c., or in rectal injections of 35 c.c. **S., Vandervelde's**: 1. Sodium glycerophosphate, sodium chlorid, of each, 3 gm.; water, 1000 c.c. 2. Sodium chlorid, potassium chlorid, of each, 3 gm.; sodium carbonate, 2.5 gm.; sodium phosphate, 3 gm., potassium sulfate, 2 gm.; water, to 100 c.c. **S. of Villiers and Wlaeff.** See *S., Antiepitheliomatous.* **S. of Wlaeff.** See *S., Antiepitheliomatous.* **S., Yersin's,** serum of a horse immunized by intravenous injection of a virulent culture of the plague bacillus.

Serumal (*se'ru-mal*) Relating to the serum. **S. Calculus,** a calculus formed about the teeth by exudation from diseased gums.

Sesquih. Abbreviation of *sesquihora,* an hour and a half.

Sesunc. Abbreviation of *sesuncia,* an ounce and a half.

Set [ME *setten*] 1. To reduce the displacement in a fracture and apply suitable bandages. 2. To harden, to solidify—as a cement or amalgam.

Setaria (*se-ta'-re-ah*) [*seta,* a bristle] A genus of grasses including millet, *S. italica,* Beauv.

Setarin (*se-ta'-rin*). A toxic glucosid isolated by E. F. Ladd, 1899, from millet, *Setaria italica,* Beauv.

Setfast. See *Furunculus* (Illus. Dict.).

Setose (*se'-tōz*) [*seta,* a bristle] Beset with bristle-like appendages.

Sevadilla. See *Cebadilla* (Illus. Dict.).

Seviparous (*se-vip'-ar-us*) [*sevum,* suet; *parere,* to produce] Sebiferous, fatty.

Sextipara (*seks-tip'-a-rah*) [*sextus,* sixth; *parere,* to produce] A woman in labor for the sixth time.

Sexual. (See Illus. Dict.) **S. Involution,** the menopause.

Shabbed, Shabby (*shabd, shab'-e*) Mangy, scabby.

Shaddock (*shad' ok*) [*Captain Shaddock,* who introduced the tree into the West Indies from Java in the early part of the eighteenth century]. The fruit of *Citrus decumana,* L., grape fruit.

Shadowgram (*shad'-o-gram*) See *Skiagram.*

Shadowgraph (*shad'-o-graf*). See *Skiagraph.*

Shameful Diseases. Venereal diseases; those the avowal of which would tend to incriminate or degrade the patient.

Shank. (See Illus. Dict.) **S., Black,** a disease of potatoes due to *Bacillus phytophthorus.*

Shanker (*shank'-ur*). See *Chancre* (Illus. Dict.).

Shape [AS. *gesceap,* a creation, pl. *gesceapu,* the genitals] The vulva.

Share (*shār*) [AS. *scare,* the pubes]. **S.-bone,** the os pubis.

Shea Butter. See *Bambuc Butter.*

Sheath. (See Illus. Dict.) **S., Crural,** the femoral sheath. See under *Femoral* (Illus. Dict.). **S., Henle's.** (See Illus. Dict.) 2. The cellular layer forming the outer portion of the inner root-sheath of the hair. **S., Neural.** See *S., Medullary* (Illus. Dict.). **S. of the Optic Nerve.** See *S., Dural* (Illus. Dict.). **S., Pial,** the investment of the optic nerve derived from the pia. **S. of Rectus,** that formed by the aponeuroses of the external and internal oblique muscles and the transversalis. **S., Schwalbe's,** the delicate sheath which covers elastic fibers.

Sheldon's Method of hemostasis in disarticulation of the hip-joint consists in a preliminary disarticulation of the head of the femur, followed by the introduction of the

artery forceps into the wound behind the femur and clamping of the femoral vessels

Shell. (See Illus Dict) **S.-hearing,** the induction of hallucinatory voices by listening to a shell.

Sherbet (*shur'-bet*) [Pers *sharbat*]. An oriental, cooling drink made from fruit juices and water, sweetened, flavored, and iced with mountain snow.

Shield. (See Illus. Dict.) **S., Antithermic,** a protective covering of the cautery to prevent destruction of the tissues about the field of operation **S. Bone,** the scapula

Shikimi, Shikimia. See *Sikimin* (Illus. Dict).

Shimu-mushi. See *Shima mushi* (Illus. Dict.)

Shorea (*sho-re'-ah*) [*Sir John Shore*, Baron Teignmouth, Governor General of India, 1793] A genus of plants of the order *Dipterocarpæ* **S robusta,** Gaertn f, the sal tree, a native of the East Indies, yields Bengal dammar or dammar of the sal-tree

Short. (See Illus Dict) **S.-circuiting,** a modification of Nelaton's operation for intestinal obstruction consisting either in lateral approximation and union or lateral implantation **S.sightedness,** myopia **S.-windedness,** dyspnea.

Shoulder. (See Illus Dict.) **S., Noisy,** of R. H. Sayre, a grating of the muscles over the scapula on moving the shoulder up and down, believed to be due to a snapping tendon between or a bursa beneath the scapula **S., Slipped, S., Splayed,** a dislocated shoulder **S.-wrench,** a sprain or dislocation of the shoulder.

Shucks. A strong tea of corn shucks, used as a remedy for chronic malaria in the southern United States.

Shuttle-bone. The scaphoid

Siagantritis (*si-ag-an-tri'-tis*). See *Stagonantritis* (Illus. Dict.).

Sialemesis (*si-al-em-e'-sis*) [σιάλον, saliva, ἔμεσις, vomiting]. The hysteric vomiting of saliva

Sialic, Sialine (*si-al'-ik, si'-al-en*) [σιάλος, saliva] Having the nature of saliva.

Sialoductilitis, Sialoductitis (*si-al-o-duk-til-i'-tis, si-al-o-duk-it'-is*) Inflammation of Stenson's duct

Sialogenous (*si-al-oj'-en us*) [σιάλον, saliva; γεννᾶν, to produce] Generating saliva

Sialosemeiology (*si-al-o-se mi ol'-o-je*) [σιάλον, saliva, σημεῖον, sign, λόγος, science] Diagnosis based upon examination of the saliva

Siberian Cattle Plague. See *Anthrax* (Illus. Dict)

Sibilismus. (See Illus Dict) **S. aurium,** tinnitus aurium

Sicco (*sik'-o*). Dried hematogen (*q. v.*); a black brown, tasteless powder, soluble in water, indicated in anemia, chlorosis, etc Dose, 5–7 gm daily, children, 0.25 gm.

Sickingia (*sik-in'-je-ah*) [*Count v. Sickingen*, of Vienna] A genus of rubiaceous plants. **S rubra,** Schum., casca de arariba, a species found in Brazil and Japan, furnishes arariba bark, used in intermittent fever. It contains the alkaloid aribin and a red coloring-matter **S. viridiflora,** Schum., casca de arariba branca, of Brazil, furnishes a bark used in malaria

Sickness (See Illus Dict) **S., African Horse-.** See *Edemamycosis*, and *Horse-sickness.* **S., Ceylon,** beriberi. **S., Country,** nostalgia **S., Creeping,** chronic ergotism. **S., Jumping,** a form of choromania See *Jumpers* (Illus. Dict.). **S., Leaguer,** typhus **S., Milk.** (See Illus. Dict) 2. See *Milk-sickness* (Illus Dict.). **S., Painted.** See *Pinta* (Illus. Dict). **S., Railway.** See *Car-sickness* (Illus. Dict). **S., Salt,** a condition of starvation due to animals being confined on poor pastures consisting of dry wire grass and other inferior vegetation. **S., Spotted.** See *Pinta* and *Carate* (Illus. Dict.). **S., Sweating.** See *Sweating-sickness* (Illus. Dict).

S., Theater, Paul's name for malaise with dyspnea and oppression followed by weak pulse and syncope, usually observed in women who have dined hurriedly and reached a crowded theater in a heated condition. See *Vertigo, Stomachal* (Illus. Dict.).

Sicoprin, Sicopyrin (*sik-o-pi'-rin*). $C_{16}H_{12}O_5$ A glucosidal body found by Peckolt in the root-bark of *Bowdichia virgiloides*, H. et B

Sida (*si'-dah*) [σίδη, a malvaceous plant]. A genus of plants of the order *Malvaceæ.* **S. paniculata,** L., a species of Peru, is an active vermifuge Its action is believed to be due to the very minute but resisting bristles which cover its leaves **S. rhombifolia,** L., Queensland hemp, containing a great amount of mucilage, is used in Australia for snake-bite, pulmonary complaints, and in making poultices.

Side. (See Illus Dict) **S.-chain.** See *Receptor.* **S.-c. Theory.** See under *Lateral* and under *Immunity*

Siderant, Siderante (*sid'-er-ant, sid-er-an'-te*) [*siderari*, to be blasted or planet struck]. Characterized by sudden and abrupt onset as though the result of malign astral influences

Siderism (*sid'-er-izm*) [*siderites*, the lodestone]. The curative influences long supposed to be exerted over the body by the lodestone; the priests of Samothrace drove a thriving trade in magnetized iron rings worn as amulets and cure-alls; they were worn by the worshipers of the Cabiri, afterward by the Roman priests of Jupiter, and in recent times so-called "rheumatism rings" and magnetic belts and insoles give evidence of the persistence of [illegible] siderism.

Siderophone (*sid-er'-o-fon*) [σίδηρος, iron; φωνή, a sound]. An electric appliance devised by Martin Jannson (1902) as an improvement upon Asmus' sideroscope for detecting the presence of small splinters of iron

Sideroscope (*sid-er'-o-skop*) [σίδηρος, iron; σκοπεῖν, to examine]. An instrument for the detection of particles of iron or steel in the eyes.

Siderosis (See Illus Dict) 2 A recognized type of lung disease (pneumoconiosis) due to the inhalation of metallic dust Cf *Anthracosis; Chalicosis, Silicosis, Byssinosis.*

Sidonal (*si'-don-al*) See *Piperazin quinate* **S., New,** quinic acid anhydrid, a white tasteless powder, soluble in water, used as a uric acid solvent Dose, 75–120 gr (5–8 gm) daily, given in 4 or more doses.

Sigillation (*sij-il-a'-shun*) [*sigillum*, a seal]. The mark of a cicatrix.

Sigmatoid. See *Sigmoid* (Illus Dict)

Sigmoidopexy (*sig-moid-o-peks'-e*) [*sigmoid*, πῆξις, a fixing]. An operation for prolapse of the rectum by fixation of the sigmoid flexure.

Sigmoidoproctostomy (*sig-moid-o-prok-tos'-to-me*) [σίγμα, letter s; εἶδος, likeness, πρωκτός, anus ? τομή, a cutting] Anastomosis of the sigmoid flexure of the colon with the rectum.

Sigmoidoscope (*sig moi'-[illegible]-skop*) [σκοπεῖν, to view] An appliance [illegible] the sigmoid flexure; it differs from the proctoscope in its greater length and diameter.

Sigmoidoscopy (*sig-moid-os'-ko-pe*) [*sigmoid* σκοπεῖν, to examine]. Visual inspection of the sigmoid flexure with the aid of special instruments

Signs and Symptoms. (See Illus. Dict.) **S., Achilles,** the Achilles tendon reflex. **Adherent Pericardium.** See *S., Broadbent's, Kreyssig's, Kussmaul's, Sanders', Williams'* **S., Ahlfeld's,** irregular tetanic contractions affecting localized areas of the uterus, observed after the third month of pregnancy. **Alcoholism.** See *S., Quinquaud's.* **Andral's Decubitus,** the position usually assumed in the early stage

of pleurisy by the patient, who seeks to alleviate the pain by lying on the sound side. **Anesthesia.** See *S., Lehman's.* **Aneurysm.** See *S., Bozzolo's, Cardarelli's, Gerhardt's, Glasgow's, Hope's, Perez's, Sansom's.* **Angina pectoris.** See *S., Beaumé's.* **Aortic Insufficiency.** See *S., Müller's, Musset's, Traube's.* **Atony, Intestinal** See *S., Boas'* **S., Auenbrugger's,** bulging of the epigastric region in cases of extensive pericardial effusion. **S., Aufrecht's,** short and feeble breathing heard just above the jugular fossa on placing the stethoscope over the trachea, it is noted in tracheal stenosis. **S., Babinski's,** diminution or absence of the Achilles tendon reflex in true sciatica as distinguished from hysteric sciatica. **S., Baillarger's,** pupillary inequality in paralytic dementia. **S., Ballet's,** ophthalmoplegia externa, characterized by the loss of all voluntary movements of the eyeball, with preservation of the automatic movements and integrity of the movements of the pupil It is seen in hysteria and exophthalmic goiter **S., Bamberger's,** allochiria; perception of a stimulus applied to the skin of one extremity at the corresponding place on the other extremity. **S., Bard's,** to differentiate between organic and congenital nystagmus In the former the oscillations of the eyeball increase when the patient follows the physician's finger moved before his eye alternately from right to left, and from left to right. In the latter the oscillations disappear under these conditions. **S., Bareggi's.** See *Reaction, Bareggi's.* **S., Beaumé's,** retrosternal pain in angina pectoris **S., Beccaria's,** painful pulsating sensations in the occipital region during pregnancy. **S., Bechterew's.** See *Reaction, B.'s.* 2. Anesthesia of the popliteal space in tabes dorsalis. **S., Becker's,** spontaneous pulsation of the retinal arteries in exophthalmic goiter. **S., Behier-Hardy's,** aphonia, an early symptom in pulmonary gangrene. **Bell's Phenomenon, Bell-Bernhardt's Phenomenon,** upward and outward rolling of the eyeball upon an attempt to close the eye of the affected side in peripheral facial paralysis **S., Berger's,** an elliptic or irregular shape of the pupil sometimes seen in the early stage of tabes and paralytic dementia, and in paralysis of the third cranial nerve. **S., Bezold's,** the appearance of an inflammatory swelling a short distance below the apex of the mastoid process is evidence of mastoid suppuration **Bieg's Entotic Test,** when words are audible only on being spoken into an ear-trumpet connected with a catheter placed in the eustachian tube, but not through the ear-trumpet as ordinarily applied, there is a probable lesion of the malleus or incus, which interferes with conduction. **S., Biernacki's,** analgesia of the ulnar nerve at the elbow; it is observed in tabes dorsalis and paretic dementia. **Bing's Test,** let a vibrating tuning-fork be held on the vertex until it has ceased to be audible; then close either ear, and the fork will be heard again for a certain period. If this period of secondary perception is shortened, there exists a lesion of the sound-conducting apparatus; if normal and yet deafness is present, the perceptive apparatus is involved. **S., Bird's,** a well-defined zone of dullness with absence of the respiratory sound in hydatid cyst of the lung. **S., Boas',** the presence of lactic acid in the gastric contents in cases of cancer of the stomach. **Boas' Test,** in cases of intestinal atony a splashing sound can be obtained on pressure upon the abdominal wall after the injection of a small quantity (200 to 300 c.c.) of water into the bowel. **S., Bolognini's,** on pressing with the tips of the fingers of both hands alternately upon the right and left of the abdomen of a patient who is lying on his back and whose abdominal muscles are relaxed by flexion of the thighs, a sensation of friction within the abdomen is perceived; it is noted in the early stages of measles. **S., Bordier-Frenkel's.** See *Bell's Phenomenon* **Borsieri's Line,** in the early stages of scarlet fever, a line drawn on the skin with the finger-nail leaves a white mark which quickly turns red and becomes smaller in size **Bouillaud's Metallic Tinkling,** a peculiar clink sometimes heard to the right of the apex-beat in cardiac hypertrophy. **S., Bouveret's,** in intestinal obstruction; this is applicable only to the larger gut. Great distention of the cecum and a large elevation in the right iliac fossa. **S., Bozzolo's,** visible pulsation of the arteries of the nares, said to occur in some cases of aneurysm of the thoracic aorta. **S., Braun-Fernwald's,** an early sign of pregnancy consisting in an increased thickness of one-half of the body of the uterus and in the presence of a longitudinal median groove, these changes being dependent upon an unequal that organ. **Beatty-Bright's Friction Sound, Bright's Friction Sound,** the friction sound produced by inflammation of the pleura. **S., Broadbent's,** a visible retraction, synchronous with the cardiac systole, of the left side and back in the region of the eleventh and twelfth ribs, in adherent pericardium. **S., Browne's (Crichton),** tremor of the labial commissures and outer angles of the eyes in the early stage of paralytic dementia. **S., Bryson's,** diminished power of expansion of the thorax during inspiration, occasionally observed in exophthalmic goiter and neurasthenia **Callaway's Test,** in dislocation of the humerus the circumference of the affected shoulder, measured over the acromion and through the axilla, is greater than that of the sound side. **Cancer.** See *S., Boas', de Morgan's, Kommelaere's, Rust's, Spiegelberg's, Semon's.* **S., Cardarelli's,** the lateral movement of the trachea as an indication of aneurysm of the aorta. **Cardiac Hypertrophy.** See *S., Bouillaud's* **S., Castellino's.** See *S., Cardarelli's.* **S., Cathelineau's** See *S., Touzette's* (Gilles de la) **Cerebral Hemorrhage.** See *S., Prévost's* **S., Charcot's,** signe du sourcil. In facial paralysis the eyebrow is raised, in facial contracture it is lowered. **S., Charcot-Marie's.** See *S., Marie's* **S., Charcot-Vigouroux's** See *S., Vigouroux's.* **Chlorosis.** See *S., Golonboff's* **Cleemann's Test,** in fracture of the femur with shortening there is a wrinkle above the ligamentum patellæ which disappears when the shortening is corrected by extension **S., Cling** (Ger Klebe) See *S., Gersuny's* **S., Comby's,** a form of stomatitis involving the buccal mucosa, diagnostic of incipient measles. There is slight swelling and the mucous membrane becomes reddish, the superficial epithelial cells become whitish as if brushed over by a paint brush. It may occur evenly or in patches. Cf. *Koplik's spots.* **Coxalgia.** See *S., Erichsen's.* **S., Crichton Browne's.** See *S., Browne's.* **S., Dance's,** a depression about the right flank or iliac fossa, regarded by Dance as indicating invagination of the cecum **S., Demarquay's,** immobility or lowering of the larynx during deglutition and phonation; it is characteristic of tracheal syphilis. **Dementia.** See *S., Baillarger's, Berger's, Biernacki's, Browne's.* **Diabetes.** See *S., Unschuld's.* **Diaphragm Phenomenon.** See *S., Litten's.* **Dislocation.** See *S., Dugas', Hamilton's.* **S., Doane's** (Wm. C.), deafness in one ear in typhoid fever presages death; deafness in both ears is a good prognosis. **S., Duchenne's,** sinking-in of the epigastrium during inspiration in cases of marked hydropericardium or impaired movement of the diaphragm from pressure or paralysis.

Duchenne's Attitude, in paralysis of the trapezium the shoulder droops; the shoulder-blade see-saws so that its internal edge instead of being parallel to the vertebral column becomes oblique from top to bottom and from without in **Dugas' Test**, in dislocation of the shoulder-joint the elbow cannot be made to touch the side of the chest when the hand of the affected side is placed on the opposite shoulder **S, Duncan Bird's.** See *S, Bird's* **S., Dupuytren's Eggshell**, the sensation of a delicate crepitant shell (eggshell crackling) imparted on slight pressure in certain cases of sarcoma of long bones. **Echinococcous Cyst.** See *S, Lennhoff's.* **Eitelberg's Test**, if a large tuning fork be held at intervals before the ear during fifteen or twenty minutes, the duration of the perception of the vibration, during these periods, increases in case the ear is normal, but decreases when a lesion of the [illegible] apparatus exists **S., Ellis'.** See *L* [illegible] Dict.) **Enteroptosis.** See *S, Stiller's* **Erben's Phenomenon**, a temporary slowing of the pulse on bending forward or attempting to sit down, it has been observed in neurasthenia **S, Erb's** (1) increase of the electric irritability of the motor nerves in tetany, (2) dulness on percussion over the manubrium sterni in akromegaly **S, Erb-Westphal's** See *S, Westphal's* (Illus. Dict.) **S., Erichsen's**, to differentiate coxalgia from sacroiliac diseases: compression of the two iliac bones causes pain in the latter but not in the former affection **S., Ewart's**, in marked pericardial effusion the left clavicle is so raised that the upper border of the first rib can be felt with the finger as far as the sternum. **S., First Rib.** See *S., Ewart's.* **S, Fiske-Bryson's.** See *S, Bryson's* **S., Flindt-Koplik's.** See *Koplik's Spots* **Fracture.** See *S, Cleemann's, Hueter's, Morris'* **S, Frederici's**, perception of the heart sounds over the whole abdomen in cases of perforative peritonitis with escape of gas into the peritoneal cavity. **S., Frenkel's**, diminished tone (hypotonia) of the muscles of the lower extremities in tabes dorsalis **S., Fuerbringer's**, a subphrenic abscess may be distinguished from a collection of pus above the diaphragm by the transmission, in case of the former, of the respiratory movements to a needle inserted into the abscess **S, Gangolphe's**, in intestinal obstruction a serosanguineous effusion in the abdomen soon after strangulation has taken place. **Gangrene.** See *S.,* [illegible] **Gardiner-Brown's Test**, in labyrinthine disease the patient ceases to hear the sound of a tuning-fork placed upon the vertex from half a second to several seconds before the examiner ceases to feel its vibrations. **Garland's S-curve.** See *Line, Ellis'* (Illus. Dict.). **Gastrosuccorea.** See *S., Reichmann's* **Gellé's Test**, the vibrations of a tuning-fork placed in contact with a rubber tube, the nozzle of which is inserted into the meatus, are distinctly perceived when the air is compressed by pressure upon the bulb attached to the tube This does not occur when the chain of ossicles is diseased **S., Gerhardt.** 1 A systolic bruit heard between the mastoid process and spinal column in cases of aneurysm of the vertebral artery. 2. Incomplete filling of the external jugular vein on the affected side, occasionally seen in thrombosis of the transverse sinus. 3. A band of dulness on percussion, superimposed upon the normal precordial dulness, about ½ cm. in width and extending toward the left clavicle; it is observed in cases of the persistence of the ductus arteriosus. 4. The absence of the movement of the larynx in dyspnea due to aneurysm of the aorta. In dyspnea from other causes, the excursions of the larynx are extensive **S., Gersuny's**, a peculiar sensation of adhesion of the mucosa of the bowel to the fecal mass while pressure is made with the tips of the fingers in cases of coprostasis. Syn., *Cling Sign* **Giraldès' "Bonnet à poil,"** widening of the cranium in the frontal region in chronic hydrocephalus. **S., Glasgow's**, a systolic sound in the bronchial artery, heard in latent aneurysm of the aorta. **S., Golonboff's**, of chlorosis, an acute pain located directly over the spleen, and pain on percussion over the ends of the long bones, especially the tibias **Goiter, Exophthalmic.** See *S., Ballet's, Becker's, Bryson's, Joffroy's, Mann's, Möbius', Vigoroux's, Weiss'.* **Goodell's Law.** "When the cervix is as hard as one's nose, pregnancy does not exist; when it is as soft as one's lips, pregnancy is probable." **S., Gould's Bowedhead**, in retinitis pigmentosa or other disease destroying the peripheral portion of the retina, the patient often bows the head low to see the pavement, in order to bring the image upon the functional portion of the retina **S.s, Gousset's**, of phrenic neuralgia, a painful point always present and well defined to the right of the fourth or fifth chondrosternal articulation; it must not be confounded with the retrosternal pain of chronic aortitis **S, Gowers'**, intermittent and abrupt oscillations of the iris under the influence of light, anterior probably to the total loss of the reflex; it is occasionally seen in tabes dorsalis. **v Graefe's Spots**, certain spots near the supraorbital foramen, or over the vertebras, which, when pressed upon, caused a sudden relaxation of the spasm of the eyelids in cases of blephatofacial spasm. **Grancher's Triad**, the three symptoms characteristic of incipient pulmonary tuberculosis: weakened vesicular murmur, increased vocal fremitus, and skodaic resonance **S., Graves'**, an increase of the systolic impulse often noted in the beginning of pericarditis **S, Greene's** (C. L.) **Percussion**, in percussion of the free cardiac border during full inspiration and again during forced inspiration, the patient either standing or sitting, it will be noted that the border is displaced outward by the expiratory movement in cases of pleuritic effusion **S., Griesinger's.** 1 An edematous swelling behind the mastoid process in thrombosis of the transverse sinus. 2 In thrombosis of the basilar artery, compression of the carotids produces symptoms of cerebral anemia (pallor, syncope, convulsions) This is a sign of doubtful value, since it may also be caused by disturbances of the cerebral circulation resulting from cardiac and vascular lesions (especially arteriosclerosis). **S., Grisolle's**, the early eruption of smallpox is distinguished from that of measles by the fact that the papules remain distinct to the touch even when the skin is tightly stretched **S, Guye's**, aprosexia occurring in childhood with adenoid vegetations of the nasopharynx. **S., Haab's.** See *Reflex, Haab's Pupil* **Hall's (Marshall) Facies**, the prominent forehead and small features peculiar to hydrocephalus **Hamilton's Test**, in dislocation of the shoulder joint a ruler applied to the dislocated humerus may be made to touch the acromion and external condyle at the same time **S., Hardy-Béheir's**, aphonia, an early symptom of pulmonary gangrene. **S., Heim-Kreyssig's.** See *S., Kreyssig's* **S., Heim-Sanders'.** See *S, Sanders'* **Hemiplegia.** See *S, Babinski's, Schäffer's* **S, Heryng's**, an infraorbital shadow observed on introducing an electric light into the mouth in empyema of the antrum of Highmore. **S., Hochsinger's**, the existence of indicanuria in tuberculosis of childhood **S., Hoffmann's**, increase of the mechanical irritability of the sensory nerves in tetany **S, Hope's**, double cardiac beat noted in aneurysm of the aorta. **S., Howship-Romberg's.** See *S, Romberg's* (Illus. Dict.). **S.,**

Huchard's, the difference in the pulse between the standing and recumbent posture is less in persons with arterial hypertension and may even be the reverse of that of the normal condition **S., Huebl's,** an early sign of pregnancy consisting in an abnormal thinness and compressibility of the lower segment of the uterus as compared with that part above the insertion of the sacrouterine ligaments, the bimanual examination being carried out with one finger in the rectum **S., Hueter's,** absence of transmission of osseous vibration in cases of fracture with fibrous interposition between the fragments **Hydatid Cyst** See *S., Roxight's* **Hysteria.** See *S., Ballet's, Putnam's, Tourette's, Weiss'.* **Intestinal Obstruction.** See *S., Bouveret's, Cling, Gangolphe's, Schlange's, v. Wahl's* **S., Jacquemier's,** blue coloration of the vaginal mucosa appearing about the twelfth week of pregnancy **S., Jaffé's,** the flow of pus from a tube inserted into a subdiaphragmatic abscess is more abundant during inspiration than during expiration, if the collection is thoracic, the inverse holds true Paralysis of the diaphragm prevents the manifestation of this sign **S, Joffroy's.** 1 Absence of facial contraction when the patient suddenly turns his eyes upward; in exophthalmic goiter 2 Phénomène de la hanche. Rhythmic twitching of the glutei on pressure upon the gluteal region in cases of spastic paraplegia and sciatica. **S, Josseraud's,** a peculiar loud, metallic sound, heard over the pulmonic area, and preceding the friction sound in acute pericarditis **Justus' Test,** transient reduction of hemoglobin following the administration of mercury by munction or hypodermic injection in syphilis **S, Kelley's,** of pleural effusion in children A preference for lying upon the back or propped up high in bed and avoidance of bending toward or pressing upon the affected side. **S., Kellock's,** increased vibration of the ribs on sharply percussing them with the right hand, the left hand being placed flatly and firmly on the lower part of the thoracic wall, just below the nipple, it is elicited in pleural effusion. **S., Kennedy's,** of pregnancy, the umbilical or funic souffle **S., Kernig's,** contracture or flexion of the knee and hip joint, at times also of the elbow, when the patient is made to assume the sitting posture, it is noted in meningitis **S., Klebe** (Ger) See *S., Gersuny's.* **König's Symptom-complex.** 1 Alternation, for a long period, of constipation and diarrhea, and irregular attacks of colic which are generally of short duration and terminate suddenly During these attacks the abdomen is distended, there exists frequently a visible peristalsis, and a loud gurgling is heard in the ileocecal region These symptoms are characteristic of tuberculous stenosis of the cecum 2 Blueblindness in granular kidney. **Koplik's Spots,** minute bluish-white spots surrounded by a reddish areola, observed on the mucous membrane of the cheeks and lips during the prodromal stage of measles. **S, Kreyssig's,** retraction of the epigastrium and the contiguous portions of the false ribs with each systole, in adherent pericardium **S., Krisowski's,** of congenital syphilis, radiating lines about the mouth and the union of the hard palate with the posterior pharyngeal wall by fibrous tissue. **S., Kussmaul's,** swelling of the cervical veins during inspiration in adherent pericardium and mediastinal tumor **Labyrinthine Disease.** See *S., Gardiner-Brown's.* **S., Lancisi's,** very feeble heart-beats amounting to a trembling of the heart, perceived by palpation in grave myocarditis. **S., Landou's,** in diagnosis of malignant disease inability to grasp the uterus bimanually in the presence of slight ascites. **S., Laségue's,** (1) incapacity of the anesthetic hysteric individual to move the extremity which he is prevented from seeing; (2) to differentiate sciatica from hip joint disease: in the case of the former, flexion of the thigh upon the hip is painless or easily accomplished when the knee is bent **S., Lehman's,** in the administration of chloroform, to prognosticate as to a ready or difficult anesthesia, if the eyelids closed by the anesthetizer reopen at once, wholly or in part, the anesthesia will be difficult. The eyes will remain closed from the beginning in those who take chloroform well. **S., Lennhoff's,** in cases of echinococcous cyst on deep inspiration a furrow forms above the tumor between it and the edge of the ribs **S, Leyden's,** in cases of subphrenic pyopneumothorax monometric observation shows that the pressure in the abscess cavity rises during expiration The reverse was held by Leyden to occur in true pneumothorax **S., Litten's,** "diaphragm phenomenon," retraction of the lateral portion of the thorax, where the diaphragm is inserted, the retracted portions being lowered during inspiration and rising during expiration It is absent in pleuritic adhesions, effusion into the pleural cavity, emphysema, etc. **S., Lucas',** distention of the abdomen, an early sign of rickets **S, Macewen's,** increased resonance on combined percussion and auscultation of the skull in certain gross lesions of the intracranial contents—*e. g.,* in cerebral abscess or overdistended lateral ventricles **S., Magnan's,** in chronic cocainism, hallucination of cutaneous sensibility characterized by a sensation of foreign bodies under the skin, which are described as inert and spherical, varying in size from a grain to a nut, or as living things, worms, bugs, etc. **S, Mann's,** diminished resistance of the scalp to the galvanic current in traumatic neuroses **S., Mann's** (Dixon), a disturbance of the normal balance of the muscles in the two orbits so that one eye appears to be on a lower level than the other, it is seen in exophthalmic goiter and other affections characterized by tachycardia. **S., Marie's, S, Marie-Kahler's,** tremor of the extremities or the whole body in exophthalmic goiter. **S.s, Mayor's,** of pregnancy, the fetal heart sounds **Measles.** See *S., Bolognini's, Combe's, Koplik's, Munter's* **S., Meltzer's,** normally, on auscultation of the heart (at the side of the xiphoid appendix) there is heard, after swallowing, a first sound produced by the flowing of fine drops, and six or seven seconds after, a glou-glou According to Meltzer, the second sound fails in the case of occlusion or pronounced contraction of the lower part of the esophagus **Meningitis** See *S., Kernig's, Roger's, Simon's, Spurr's.* **S, Meunier's,** of measles, a daily loss of weight noticed four or five days after contagion. This may amount to 50 grams daily, commencing five or six days before the appearance of catarrhal or febrile symptoms **S., Meyer's,** numbness of the hands or feet associated with formication It is observed in the eruptive stage of scarlet fever **Middle-ear Disease.** See *S., Politzer's, Schwabach's.* **S, Möbius',** inability to retain the eyeballs in convergence in exophthalmic goiter. **Morgan's (de) Spots,** bright red nevoid spots frequently seen in the skin in cases of cancer **Morris' Test,** a rod, graduated from the center and provided with sliding pointers, is placed across the abdomen, so that its center corresponds to the median line of the body, and the pointers are moved along it until they reach the outer surface of the greater trochanter In cases of fracture of the neck of the femur a discrepancy will be found on comparing the measurements on the two sides of the body. **S., Müller's,** pulsation of the tonsils and soft palate in cases of aortic insufficiency.

S., Murat's, pulmonary tuberculosis; vibration of the affected part of the chest with a sense of discomfort while talking aloud. **S., Musset's** (named from the poet de Musset, who presented the phenomenon), rhythmic movements of the head synchronous with the radial pulse, observed in persons with an aortic affection; it is considered a pathognomonic sign of an affection of the circulatory system. **Mussey's (de) Point or Symptom**, "bouton diaphragmatique," a point intensely painful on pressure at the intersection of a line continuous with the left border of the sternum and of another forming a prolongation of the tenth rib. It is noted i . . 'eurisy. **Myocarditis** See *S*, . **Myopia** See *S*, *Weiss'* **Nephrolithiasis.** See *S*., *Thornton's*. **Neuralgia.** See *S*, *Gousset's*, *Seelig-Muller's*, *Trousseau's*. **Neurasthenia.** See *S*, *Bryson's*, *Erben's*, *Rosenbach's*, *Stiller's*, *Weiss'*. **Neuroses, Traumatic.** See *S*, *Rumpf's* **S., Nothnägel's**, paralysis of the facial muscles, which is less marked on voluntary movements than on movements connected with emotions This symptom has been noted in cases of tumor of the optic thalamus **Nystagmus.** See *S*, *Bard's*. **Occlusion.** See *S*, *Meltzer's*. **S, Oppolzer's**, on palpation the seat of the apex-beat is found to change with the alteration of the patient's posture in cases of serofibrinous pericarditis **S, Osiander's**, of pregnancy, vaginal pulsation **Palsy, Paralysis** See *S*., *Bell's*, *Bergen's*, *Bordier and Frenkel's*, *Duchenne's*, *Joffroy's*, *Remilloa's* **S., Perez'**, a loud friction murmur heard over the sternum when the patient raises his arms, especially the left, over his head and lets them fall again, it is noted in cases of aneurysm of the arch of the aorta and mediastinal tumors. **Pericardial Effusion** See *S*, *Auenbrugger's*, *Ewart's*, *Rotch's*, *Samoms's*, *Sibson's* **Pericarditis** See *S*, *Graves'*, *Josserand's*, *Oppolzer's*, *Wardhm's* **Perigastritis.** See *S*, *Rosenheim's* **Peritonitis.** See *S*, *Frederici's*. **S, Pfuhl's, S, P.-Jaffé's**, in subphrenic pyopneumothorax the liquid issues from the exploratory puncture or incision with considerable force during inspiration, while the contrary occurs in true pneumothorax **S s, Physical**, the symptoms derived from auscultation, percussion, etc **S, Pinard's**, after the sixth month of pregnancy a sharp pain upon pressure over the fundus uteri is frequently a sign of breech presentation **S., Pitres'** 1 "Signe du cordeau" The angle formed by the axis of the sternum and the line represented by a cord dropped from the suprasternal notch to the symphysis pubis indicates the degree of deviation of the sternum in cases of pleuritic effusion 2. Hypesthesia of the scrotum and testis in tabes dorsalis. **Pleural Effusion.** See *S*, *Kellock's*, *Litten's*, *Greene's*, *Pitres'* (1), *Przewalski's*, *Steur's*. **Pleurisy.** See *S*., *Andral's*, *de Mussey's* **S, Plumb-line.** See *S*, *Pitres'* (1) **Pneumothorax** See *S*., *Leyden's*, *Pfuhl-Jaffé's* **Politzer's Test**, in cases of unilateral middle ear disease, associated with obstruction of the eustachian tube, the sound of a vibrating tuning-fork (C_2) held before the nares during deglutition is perceived by the normal ear only, if the tube be patulous, the sound sensation is frequently stronger in the affected ear In unilateral disease of the labyrinth the tuning-fork is heard in the normal ear whether deglutition occur or not. **Pregnancy.** See *S*., *Ahlfeld's*, *Beccaria's*, *Goodell's*, *Huebl's*, *Jacquemier's*, *Kennedy's*, *Mayor's*, *Osiander's*, *Schäfer's*, *Rasch's*, *Reusner's*, *Rinmann's*. **S., Prévost's**, conjugate deviation of the eyes and head, which look away from the palsied extremities and toward the affected hemisphere; it is noted in cerebral hemorrhage. **S., Przewalski's** (B.), of pleurisy with effusion: narrowing of the intercostal spaces and increased rigidity of the intercostal muscles on the affected side **S., Putnam's**, absolute increase of measurements from the anterior superior iliac spine to the internal malleolus; it is observed in hysteric hip disease. **S., Quinquaud's**, of chronic alcoholism the subject for examination is directed to hold the tips of the outstretched fingers of one hand perpendicularly to the outspread palm of the examiner and to press upon it with only moderate firmness. In the course of two or three seconds if the person is addicted to alcohol, crepitation of the phalanges will be perceptible, as if the bones of each finger impinged roughly upon each other The sound ranges in intensity from a slight grating to crashing. **S., Rasch's**, fluctuation obtained by applying two fingers of the right hand to the cervix, as in ballottement, and steadying the uterus through the abdomen with the left hand It depends upon the presence of the liquor amnii, and is an early sign of pregnancy **S., Reichmann's**, the presence in the stomach before eating in the morning, of an acid liquid mixed with alimentary residues, it is indicative of gastrosuccorrhea and pyloric stenosis. **S., Remak's**, the production, by the pricking of a needle, of a double sensation, the second being painful, it is noted in tabes dorsalis. **Retinitis.** See *S*, *Gould's*, *Roth's* **S., Reusner's**, marked pulsation of the uterine uterus felt in the posterior culdesac during early pregnancy. **S., Revilliod's**, "signe de l'orbiculaire," inability of the patient to close the eye of the affected side only; it is observed in paralysis of the superior facial nerve **Rickets.** See *S*, *Lucas'* **S, Rinmann's**, of early pregnancy, slender cords radiating from the nipple; they are considered to be hypertrophic acini of the glands **Rinne's Test**, if a vibrating tuning fork be placed on the vertex, and then, before it has ceased to vibrate, held before a normal ear, the vibration is still distinctly perceived. The test is negative when a lesion exists **S, Ripault's**, a change in the shape of the pupil on pressure upon the eye, transitory during life, but permanent after death **S., Roger's**, subnormal temperature during the third stage of tuberculous meningitis, regarded by Roger as [illegible] of the disease **S, Romberg's**. 1. [illegible] body and inability to stand when the eyes are closed and the feet placed together, it is seen in tabes dorsalis, hereditary cerebellar ataxia, etc 2 Neuralgic pain in the course and distribution of the obturator nerve, pathognomonic of obturator hernia. **S., Rommelaere's**, diminution of the normal phosphates and chlorids of sodium in the urine is pathognomonic of cancerous cachexia. **S., Rosenbach's**, (1) loss of the abdominal reflex in inflammatory intestinal diseases; (2) tremor of the eyelids when the patient is asked to close them, often with insufficient closure of the lids It is seen in neurasthenia **S., Rosenheim's**, a friction sound heard on auscultation over the left hypochondrium in fibrous perigastritis. **S., Rosenthal's**, the application of a strong faradic current to the sides of the vertebral column causes burning and stabbing pains in cases of spondylitis **S, Roser-Braun's**, absence of pulsations of the dura in cases of cerebral abscess, tumors, etc. **S., Rotch's**, dulness on percussion in the right fifth intercostal space in pericardial effusion. **Roth's Spots**, white spots, resembling those of albuminuric retinitis, seen in the region of the optic disc and the macula in cases of septic retinitis. **S., Roussel's**, a sharp pain caused on light percussion, in the subclavicular region between the clavicle and the third or fourth rib, originating 3 to 4 cm. from the median line and extending to and beyond the shoulder

and the supraspinal fossa, it is observed in incipient tuberculosis. **S., Roux's,** of suppurative appendicitis: if on palpation the empty cecum presents a special soft resistance comparable to that of a wet pasteboard tube. **S., Rovighi's,** hydatid fremitus, a thrill observed on combined palpation and percussion in cases of superficial hydatid cyst of the liver. **S., Rumpf's,** fibrillar twitching of muscles in traumatic neuroses. **S., Rust's,** at every change of position of the body, a patient suffering from caries or carcinoma of the upper cervical vertebræ supports his head with the hand. **S., Sanders',** undulatory character of the cardiac impulse, most marked in the epigastric region, in adherent pericardium. **Sänger's Macula,** macula gonorrhoica, a bright red spot marking the orifice of the duct of Bartholin's gland in cases of gonorrheal vulvitis. **Sänger's Pupil Reaction,** for the differential diagnosis of cerebral syphilis and tabes: in amaurosis and optic atrophy of cerebral syphilis the pupil reflex to light may be preserved and even increased after a protracted stay in the dark, which is never the case in tabes dorsalis. **S., Sansom's.** 1. Considerable extension of dulness in the second and third intercostal spaces in pericardial effusion. 2. A rhythmic murmur transmitted through the air in the mouth when the lips of the patient are applied to the chestpiece of the stethoscope; it is heard in cases of aortic aneurysm. **S., Sarbo's,** analgesia of the peroneal nerve, occasionally observed in tabes dorsalis. **Scarlet Fever.** See *S., Borsieri's, Meyer's.* **S., Schäfer's,** of pregnancy, a characteristic discoloration in stripes, reddish on a livid background, which appears in the [illegible] the urethra or on the vestibule of th[illegible] stripes run for the most part cross[illegible]. The condition is regarded as due to a vasomotor reaction dependent upon the life of the child, as the stripes disappear as soon as the child within the womb is dead. **S., Schäffer's,** of hemiplegia. See *Keller's, Schaffer's.* **S., Schlange's,** in cases of intestinal obstruction the intestine is dilated above the seat of obstruction and peristaltic movements are absent below that point. **Schonlein's Triad,** purpuric exanthem, rheumatic phenomena, and gastrointestinal disorders in purpura rheumatica. **S., Schüle's,** vertical folds between the eyebrows, forming the Greek letter omega [illegible] frequently seen in subjects [illegible]. **S., Schultze-Chvostek's.** See *S., Chvostek's* (Illus. Dict.). **Schwabach's Test,** the duration of the perception of a vibrating tuning-fork placed upon the cranium is prolonged beyond the normal in cases of middle-ear disease, but shortened when the deafness is due to a central cause. **Sciatica.** See *S., Babinski's, Joffroy's, Lasègue's.* **S., Seeligmüller,** mydriasis on the affected side in cases of neuralgia. **S., Semon's,** impaired mobility of the vocal cord in carcinoma of the larynx. **Sibson's Notch,** the inward curve of the upper left border of precordial dulness in acute pericardial effusion. **S., Sieur's,** "signe du sou," a clear, metallic sound sometimes heard in cases of pleural effusion on percussing the chest in front with two coins and auscultating behind. **S., Silex's,** radial furrows about the mouth, and coincidentally in other parts of the face; a [illegible] sign of congenital syphilis. **S., Simon's** [illegible] or retraction of the umbilicus during inspiration, sometimes seen in tuberculous meningitis. **Smallpox.** See *S., Grisolle's.* **S., Smith's** (Eustace), of bronchitis: a murmur audible over the sternum when the chin is drawn up. **S. of the Sou** See *S., Sieur's.* **Spence's Test,** a tumor of the mammary gland can be distinguished from an inflammatory enlargement by the absence, in the latter case, of any tumefaction, there being only the lumpy and wormy sensation of the swollen acini and ducts. **S., Spiegelberg's,** a sensation like that of passing over wet india-rubber, imparted to the finger which presses on, and moves along, the affected part, it is noted in cancer of the cervix uteri. **Spondylitis.** See *S., Rosenthal's.* **S., Squires'** (G. W.), a rhythmic dilation and contraction of the pupil in basilar meningitis. **S., Steele's,** exaggerated pulsation over the whole area of the cardiac region, it is noted in intrathoracic tumor. **Stenosis.** See *S., Aufrecht's, Reichmann's, Traube's.* **S., Stiller's,** marked mobility or fluctuation of the tenth rib in neurasthenia and enteroptosis. Syn, *Costa fluctuans dicrota.* **S., Stokes'.** (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Marked feebleness of the first heart-sound, which calls for alcoholic stimulation, if it occurs during fevers. **S., Straus',** in facial paralysis from a central cause the hypodermic injection of pilocarpin causes no appreciable difference in the perspiration of the two sides, either as to time or quantity, whereas there is a marked retardation of the secretion on the affected side in severe peripheral paralysis. **S., Strauss',** the administration of fatty food by the mouth causes an increase in the amount of fatty constituents in the effusion of chylous ascites. **Syphilis.** See *S., Demarquay's, Justus', Kussowski's, Silex's, Wagner's.* **Tabes.** See *S., Bechterew's, Berger's, Biernacki's, Frenkel's, Gowers', Petrè* (2), *Remak's, Romberg's, Sanger's, Sarbo's.* **S., Tchoudnovsky's,** in cases of pneumoperitonitis with intestinal perforation, a peculiar murmur heard on abdominal auscultation, at each respiratory movement, and in which the maximum intensity is situated at the surface of the perforation. **Tetany.** See *S., Bechterew's, Erb's, Hoffmann's, Hare's.* **S., Thornton's,** violent pain in the flanks in nephrolithiasis. **S., Tourétte** (Gilles de la), inversion of the ratio existing normally between the earthy phosphates and alkaline phosphates of the urine, it is found in paroxysms of hysteria. **Traube's Phenomenon,** a double sound, systolic and diastolic, heard over peripheral arteries, especially the femoral, in aortic insufficiency, occasionally also in mitral stenosis, lead poisoning, etc. **S., Tresilian's,** of mumps: the opening of Stenson's duct on the inner surface of the cheek, outside the second upper molar, becomes a bright red papilla. **S., Troisier's,** enlargement of the left supraclavicular lymph-glands, an indication of malignant disease of the intraabdominal region. **Trousseau's Points apophysaires,** points sensitive to pressure over the dorsal and lumbar vertebræ in intercostal and lumboabdominal neuralgias. **Tuberculosis.** See *S., Bareggi's, Granchet's, Hochsinger's, Murat's, Roussel's.* **Tumor.** See *S., Nothnagel's, Rosen-Braun's, Spence's, Steel's.* **Typhoid.** See *S., Bareggi's, Doane's.* **S., Uhthoff's,** the nystagmus of multiple cerebrospinal sclerosis. **Ulnar Phenomenon,** a condition of analgesia of the trunk of the ulnar nerve on one side, absent in the majority of general paralytics and mostly present in other insane patients. **S., Unschuld's,** a tendency to cramps in the calf of the leg; it is an early sign in diabetes. **S., Vigoroux's,** the diminished resistance of the skin to the galvanic current in exophthalmic goiter. **S., Vincent.** See *Argyll-Robertson's Pupil* in *Table of Signs* (Illus. Dict.). **S., Vohsen-Davidsohn's.** See *S., Davidsohn's* (Illus. Dict.). **S., Voltolini-Heryng's.** See *S., Heryng's.* **S., Wahl's (von).** 1. Distention of the bowel (local meteorism) above the point at which there exists an obstruction. 2. A scraping or blowing sound, synchronous with the cardiac impulse, heard over an arterial trunk immediately after the partial division,

through injury, of the vessel. **S., Warthin's,** accentuation of the pulmonary sound in acute pericarditis. **S., Wegner's,** in fetal syphilis the dividing-line between the epiphysis and diaphysis of long bones, which under normal conditions is delicate and rectilinear, appears as a broad, irregular, yellowish line. **S., Weiss,** "facialis phenomenon," contraction of the facial muscles upon light percussion; it is noticed in tetany, neurasthenia, hysteria, and exophthalmic goiter. **S., Williams',** diminished inspiratory expansion on the left side in adherent pericardium. **Williams' Tracheal Sound,** a high-pitched tympanitic sound heard on percussion over the second and third ribs near the sternum, the mouth being open, it is noted in infiltration of the lung

Signaletic (*sig-nal-et'-ik*). Relating to signalment

Signalization, Signalment (*sig-nal-iz-a'-shun, sig'-nal-ment*) [*signum*, a sign] See *Bertillonage* (Illus. Dict.) and . . *Anthropometric*

Siguatera. (See Illus Dict.) [Sp. fish-poisoning] 2. Poisoning from the ingestion of fresh food unaffected by bacteria but in which the toxin is a leukomain formed by the physiologic activity of the tissues

Silberol (*sil'-bur-ol*). See *Silver Paraphenol-sulfonate.*

Silicon. (See Illus Dict.) **S. Carbid,** a compound prepared by heating in an electric furnace silica and carbon in the presence of salt Next to the diamond it is the hardest substance known The pure salt forms colorless, transparent lammas of diamond-like luster Its specific gravity is 3 22 and its index of hardness 9.5. **S. Tetracetate,** $Si(O\ C_2H_3O)_4$, acetoorthosilicic anhydrid, a substance occurring in prismatic crystals.

Siliqua. (See Illus Dict.) **S. olivæ, S. olivæ externa,** the nerve fibers encircling the olive **S. olivæ interna,** the dentoliva

Silk (See Illus Dict.) **S. Gelatin,** a glutinous mass formed by boiling certain kinds of raw silk in water It is used in bacteriology as a culture medium for the majority of bacilli of water and air **S, Tait's,** or cable twist; it differs from ordinary silk in containing the gums or animal matter imparted by the worm in the spinning process [Fruax] **S.vine** See *Periploca.*

Silphologic (*sil-fol-oj'-ik*) [*σίλφη*, an insect, *λογος*, science]. Larval

Silver. (See Illus Dict.) **S. Arsenite,** Ag_3AsO_3, an alterative and antiseptic, used in skin diseases Dose, $\frac{1}{100}$–$\frac{1}{60}$ gr (0 0005–0 0011 gm.) **S -casein,** a fine white powder soluble in hot water, obtained from sodium casein by action of silver nitrate and alcohol. It is used in gonorrhea in 2%–10% solutions **S. Chlorid,** AgCl, a white powder soluble in ammonium, potassium thiosulfate, or potassium cyanid It is used as an antiseptic and a nerve sedative Dose, ½–¾–1½ gr (0 02–0 05–0 1 gm.). Syn., *Horn-silver, Luna cornea.* **S. Citrate,** $Ag_3C_6H_5O_7$, a fine dry powder soluble in 3800 parts of water, used as a surgical antiseptic and disinfectant Application 1%–2% ointment or 1 : 4000 solution Syn., *Itrol* **S., Colloidal,** a form of metallic silver consisting of heavy greenish black particles of metallic luster which when triturated with water form a greenish-black fluid. It is used in the treatment of septic diseases, applied in the form of an ointment Syn., *Colargol, Argentum colloidale, Argentum Credé.* **S. Fluorid,** AgFl, a brown, glassy, elastic solid, very soluble in water, discovered by Paterno in 1901 It is used as an antiseptic. Syn., *Tachiol.* **S. Gelatose,** albargin. **S., German.** See *Argentan.* **S. Ichthyolate.** See *Ichthargan.* **S. Lactate,** $AgC_3H_5O_3 + H_2O$, a white soluble powder recommended as a surgical antiseptic Injection in erysipelas, 0.3 gm to 100 c.c. of water; as a wash, 1 teaspoonful of solution 1 : 50 in a glass of water. Syn., *Actol.* **S. Nucleate** or **Nucleid.** See *Nargol.* **S. Paraphenol Sulfonate,** an external antiseptic. Syn., *Silberol.* **S. and Potassium Cyanid, AgK(CN)$_2$,** very poisonous white crystals, soluble in 4 parts of water at 20° C. or 25 parts of 85% alcohol It is antiseptic and bactericide. One part in 50,000 destroys anthrax bacilli. **S.-protalbin.** See *Largin.* **S. Sulfocarbolate, S. Sulfophenate,** a fine crystalline powder containing about 28% of metallic silver; it is a non-corrosive antiseptic used in eye diseases and wounds. **S. Thiohydrocarburosulfonate.** See *Ichthargan.* **S. Trinitrophenolate,** a compound containing 30% of silver used as an antiseptic on inflamed mucosas Syn., *Picratol.* **S. Vitelline.** See *Argyrol*

Silvestrene See *Sylvestrene* (Illus. Dict.).

Simaba cedron, Planch (See Illus Dict.) The seeds are antiperiodic and tonic. Dose of fld. ext., 0.06–0 5 c.c. It contains, according to Tanret, the alkaloid cedronin and also cedrin

Similia similibus curentur, Doctrine of. A sophism formulated by Hippocrates, later by Paracelsus ("simile similis cura, non contrarium"), and later, as one of the results of the reaction against the heroic measures of venesection and drastic medication, by Samuel Christian Friedrich Hahnemann, the apostle of homeopathy, whose doctrine that *like is to be cured by like* led naturally to the practice of isopathy (*q. v.*), according to which smallpox is to be treated by variolous pus, tapeworm by ingestion of proglottides, etc.

Simoon (*si-moon'*) [Pers *Samm*, poisoning] A hot suffocating wind of Africa and Arabia, that sometimes rushes across the desert with such violence as to raise clouds of sand and sweep them in whirling masses for miles [Weber] Syn., *Samiel* Cf *Mistral, Sirocco, Solano, Harmattan, Khamsin, Fochn, Norther, Mumuku*

Sinal (*si'-nal*) Relating to or situated within a sinus

Sinapized (*sin'-ap-izd*). Mixed with mustard

Sinapol (*sin'-ap-ol*) A mixture recommended as an application for neuralgia, rheumatism, etc., said to consist of spirit of rosemary (1 : 15), 780 gm.; castor oil, 120 gm., menthol, 30 gm., essence of mustard, 30 gm., aconitin, 0 4 gm

Sinapolin (*sin-ap'-ol-in*) Diallylurea, a substance obtained from mustard oil by heating with water and lead oxid

Sinde Boil See *Furunculus orientalis* (Illus Dict.).

Singult (*sin' gult*) [*singultus*, a sobbing] A sob.

Singultient (*sin gul'-she ent*) Sobbing, sighing

Singultous (*sin-gult'-us*). Relating to or affected with hiccough.

Sinistral. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Showing preference for the left hand, eye, foot, etc., for certain acts or functions; the reverse of this is dextral

Sinistrality (*sin-is-tral'-it-e*) [*sinister*, left] The preference generally for the left hand, eye, foot, etc., in performing certain acts.

Sinistration (*sin-is-tra'-shun*) 1 A turning to the left. 2. Sinistrality.

Sinistraural (*sin-is-traw'-ral*) [*sinister*, left; *auris*, ear]. Left-eared; the reverse is dextraural.

Sinistrocardial (*sin-is-tro kar'-de-al*) [*sinister*, left; *kardia*, heart]. Having the heart to the left of the median line; the reverse is dextrocardial.

Sinistrocerebral (*sin-is-tro-ser'-e-bral*). 1. Located in the left cerebral hemisphere 2. Functionating preferentially with the left side of the brain; the reverse is dextrocerebral.

Sinistrocular (*sin-is trok'-u-lar*). Left-eyed; the reverse is dextrocular.

Sinistrogyric (*sin-is-tro-ji'-rik*). See *Sinistrorse* (Illus. Dict.).

Sinistrohepatal (*sin-is-tro-hep'-at al*) [*sinister*, left; *ἧπαρ*, liver] Having the liver to the left of the median line, the reverse is dextrohepatal.

Sinistromanual (*sin-is tro man' u al*) [*sinister*, left; *manus*, hand] Left-handed; the reverse is dextromanual.

Sinistropedal (*sin-is-to-pe'-ed-al*) [*sinister*, left; *pes*, foot] Left footed, the reverse is dextropedal.

Sinistrosplenic (*sin-is-tro splen'-ik*). Having the spleen to the left of the median line; the reverse is dextrosplenic

Sinistrotorsion (*sin-is-tro-tor'-shun*) [*sinister*, left; *torquere*, to turn]. A twisting or turning toward the left, the reverse is dextrotorsion.

Sinistrous (*sin-is'-trus*). Awkward, unskilled; the reverse is dextrous, skilled, expert.

Sinkalin, Sinkolin (*sink'-al-in, -ol-in*). See *Cholin* (Illus. Dict.).

Sinuitis. See *Sinusitis*

Sinus. (See Illus Dict.) **S.s, Accessory, of the Nose,** the maxillary, frontal, ethmoid, and sphenoidal sinuses **S., Arlt's,** a small depression, directed forward and outward, in the lower portion of the lacrimal sac; it is not constant. **S., Common, of the Vestibule.** See *Utricle* (2) (Illus. Dict.) **S., Duncan's,** the fifth ventricle. **S., Guérin's,** the lacuna magna, situated in the mesial line of the upper wall of the urethra, near the external meatus. **S. of the Heart,** the chief cavity of either of the auricles **S., Lieutaud's,** the straight sinus **S., Littre's,** the transverse sinus. **S., Maier's.** See *S. maieri* (Illus Dict.) **S., Precaval.** See *Duct of Cuvier* (Illus Dict.) **S., Sagittal, Inferior.** See *S., Inferior Longitudinal* (Illus Dict.).

Sinusitis (*si-nus-i' tis*) Inflammation of a sinus **S., Serous, S., Chronic Catarrhal.** See *Mucocele* (Illus Dict.).

Sinusoidal (*si nus-oid'-al*). Pertaining to or derived from a sinusoid.

Sinusoids (*si'-nus-oids*) [*sinus*, a curve; *εἶδος*, likeness]. A system of relatively large spaces or tubes constituting the embryonic circulatory system in the suprarenal gland [Minot], also in the liver and the pronephros and mesonephros, the endothelial walls are in close apposition to the cells of the parenchyma, without the intervention of connective tissue.

Sinusphlebitis (*si-nus-fleb i'-tis*). Phlebitis of a cranial sinus.

Sinusthrombosis (*si-nus-throm bo'-sis*) Thrombosis of a cranial sinus

Sionagra (*si-on-ag'-rah*) [*σιαγών*, a jaw-bone; *ἄγρα*, a seizure]. Gout in the jaw bone

Sirocco (*si-rok' o*) [It.]. A hot, moist, south or southeasterly wind of southern Europe, which raises a haze in the air and produces a sensation of extreme languor both in man and beast It is much feared in Sicily and especially in Palermo [Weber] Syn., *Solano* Cf *Mistral, Simoon, Harmattan, Khamsin, Foehn, Norther, Mumuku.*

Sirolin (*sur'-ol-in*). Thiocol, 10%, in a syrup of orange bark It is used in tuberculosis, bronchitis, and intestinal catarrh. Dose, 3 or 4 teaspoonfuls (15–20 c c.) daily.

Sisymbrium (*sis-im'-bre-um*) [*σισίμβριον*, from *σίς*, a pig; *βυβμος*, rainy, wet; a plant growing in wet places where swine wallowed]. A genus of cruciferous plants. **S. officinale,** Scop., wild mustard, singer's herb, a European species, laxative, diuretic, and expectorant, and is employed in laryngeal catarrh and laryngitis. Dose, 3 cupfuls a day of a decoction of 30 grams of the leaves, sweetened with 60 grams of a syrup of the drug made in the usual way

Sitiergia (*si-ti-ur'-je-ah*) [*σιτιον*, food; *ἐιργειν*, to shut out] Sollier's term for hysteric anorexia.

Sitogen (*si'-to jen*) A vegetable food product intended to replace meat extracts.

Sitotoxicon (*si-to-toks'-ik-on*) [*σιτος*, food; *τοξικόν*, poison]. The active poisonous agent in sitotoxism; all sitotoxicons are not of bacterial origin

Sitotoxin (*si-to toks'-in*) Any basic poison generated in vegetable food by growth of bacteria or fungi.

Sitotoxism (*si-to-toks'-izm*) [*σιτος*, food, *τοξικον*, poison] Poisoning with vegetable food infected with moulds and bacteria

Skatemia, Skatæmia. See *Scatemia.*

Skeletal (*skel'-et-al*) Of, or pertaining to, or connected with the skeleton or supporting structures of a body

Skeleteusis (*skel-et-u'-sis*). See *Sceletuma* (Illus. Dict.)

Skeletogenous (*skel-et-oj'-en-us*) [*skeleton*, *γενᾶν*, to produce] Giving rise to a skeleton

Skeletonize (*skel' et on-iz*). To reduce to a skeleton.

Skeletopeia, Skeletopœia (*skel-et o pe'-ah*) [*σκελετόν*, skeleton, *ποιειν*, to do]. The branch of anatomy dealing with the construction of skeletons and the preliminary preparation of the bones

Skeletotopic (*skel-et-o-top'-ik*) Applied by Waldeyer to such topographic description as refers a part or organ to its relation to the skeleton.

Skeletopy (*skel-et'-op-e*) See *Skeletotopy*

Skeletotopy (*skel-et-ot'-o pe*) [*σκελετον*, skeleton; *τόπος*, a place] Waldeyer's term for the relation of an organ or part to the osseous skeleton of the whole organism Cf *Heliotopy, Idiotopy, Syntopy.*

Skérljevo. See *Scherlievo*

Skiagram (*ski' ag-ram*) [*σκια*, shadow; *γραμμα*, a writing] The finished, printed x-ray picture Syn., *Shadowgram, Inductogram*

Skiagraph (*ski'-ag-raf*) See *Skiagram.*

Skiagrapher (*ski-ag'-raf er*) An adept in skiagraphy.

Skiagraphy (*ski-ag'-ra-fe*) [*σκια*, shadow, *γραφειν*, to write] Photography by the x-rays; skotography, skiography, radiography, electrography, electroskiography, rontography, and the new photography are names that have been used to designate the method

Skiameter (*ski-am' et-er*) [*σκια*, shadow; *μέτρον*, measure] An apparatus devised by Biesalski for measuring the intensity of the Rontgen rays and for the recognition of fine differences in the density of *x*-ray shadows

Skiametry (*ski-am'-et-re*) Shadow mensuration applied to a method of determining the density of *x*-ray shadows.

Skiaporescopy (*ski ap-or-es'-ko-pe*) See *Retinoscopy* (Illus. Dict.).

Skiascope (*ski'-as-kōp*) [*σκια*, shadow; *σκοπειν*, to view]. An instrument employed in skiascopy. **S.-optometer,** an optometer designed for the determination of the refraction of the eye by skiascopy.

Skiascopia, Skiascopy (*ski-as-ko'-pe-ah, ski-as'-ko-pe*). See *Retinoscopy* (Illus Dict.)

Skiatherapy (*ski-ah-ther'-ap-e*) [*σκια*, a shadow; *θεραπειά*, therapy]. The therapeutic application of *x* rays.

Skimmetin (*skim'-et-in*). $C_9H_6O_3$. A dissociation product of skimmin by action of dilute mineral acid with heat; it is perhaps identical with umbelliferone.

Skimmia (*skim' e-ah*) [*miyama-skimmi*, Japanese name]. A genus of the *Rutaceæ.* **S. japonica,**

Thunb, a species of Japan, the flowers are used to flavor tea, the leaves contain an ethereal oil, the bark contains the glucosid skimmin

Skimmin (*skim'-in*). $C_{15}H_{16}O_8$. A glucosid similar to scopolin and esculin isolated from the bark of *Skimmia japonica*, Thunb, occurring in long, colorless needles soluble in hot water, alcohol, or alkalis, insoluble in chloroform or ether, melts at 210° C

Skin. (See Illus Dict) **S., Atrophy of the,** a wasting-away or retrogressive change in the skin; dermatatrophia **S., Congestion of the,** engorgement of the bloodvessels of the skin, dermathemia. **S., Edema of the,** effusion of serum into the areolar tissue of the skin; dermatochysis **S.-grafting** (1) *Auto-epidermic* When the epithelial cells are taken from the patient, it includes, (*a*) scrapings from healthy skin, (*b*) corn shavings, (*c*) pellicles from blisters, (*d*) the Ollier-Thiersch method, in which one-half the skin thickness (epidermis, rete, and part of the cutis proper) is required, and (*e*) the Krause method, in which the whole thickness of the skin is used in grafting (2) *Hetero-epidermic* When the epithelial cells are furnished by another person (3) *Zoodermic* When the skin is removed from lower species, as the use of (*a*) small pieces of sponge, (*b*) frog skin, (*c*) inner membrane of hens' eggs, (*d*) inner surface of pullets' wings, (*e*) skin of pups, (*f*) skin of guineapigs, (*g*) skin of rabbits (Billings) **S., Hypertrophy of the,** excessive growth of the skin, dermathypertrophia **S, Neuralgia of the** See *Dermatalgia* (Illus Dict.). **S., Pigmentation of the.** See *Dermatodyschroia* **S.-shedding** See *Keratolysis* (Illus Dict)

Skiography. See *Skiagraphy*

Skirt The diaphragm.

Sklerodactylia. See *Sclerodactylia* (Illus Dict.)

Skolikoiditis (*sko-le-koid-i'-tis*) [σκωληκοειδής, worm-like] Synonym of *Appendicitis*

Skoliosis. See *Scoliosis* (Illus Dict).

Skookum Chuck [Amerind, good water] A homeopathic remedy for skin diseases consisting of a trituration of the salts of the spring of this name Dose, 2 gr in ½ glass of water, teaspoonful every 2 or 3 hours

Skotograph (*sko'-to-graf*) See *Scotograph* (Illus Dict.).

Skotography (*sko-tog'-raf-e*) Synonym of *Skiagraphy*.

Skull. (See Illus Dict.) **Modes of Measuring the Capacity of: Broca's Method.** 1. The skull made impermeable is filled with water which can be weighed or measured 2. The skull is packed with shot, which is then measured; but both the filling and measuring are aided by certain implements, and especially by a funnel of certain dimensions, which controls the flow of the shot, and every step of the procedure follows definite rules **Method of Busk, Flower, or Tiedemann,** the skull is filled with small, rounded seeds, beads, shot or other substance, and the contents are then measured. The filling or the measuring (or both) is aided by certain manipulations (tilting, tapping, etc). **Method of Schmidt or Matthews.** See *M. of Broca.* **Welcker's Method,** the mode of filling the skull, so long as efficient and uniform, is immaterial; all that is required is that each worker should, with the aid of a standard skull, find the exact size of the funnel necessary to give him, in measuring, the correct result with his particular method and substance used for the filling of the skull.

Slabber (*slab'-ur*). See *Slaver* (Illus. Dict.).

Slag-wool. A product of blowing a jet of steam into melted slag; it is noninflammable and a nonconductor of heat Syn., *Mineral Wool.*

Slake (*slāk*) [AS. *slecan,* to quench, extinguish]. 1 To quench or appease. 2. To disintegrate by the action of water.

Sleepy (See Illus. Dict.) **S. Grass.** See *Stipa viridula,* Scribner.

Slobber (*slob'-ur*). See *Slaver* (Illus Dict)

Smesches (*smē'-chēz*). Puffs of arsenious acid gas which occasionally escape from the doors of the calcining furnaces in Cornish arsenic works and which give rise to pulmonary irritation among the workmen

Smilacin. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. $C_{40}H_{70}O_8$ (Flückiger) or $C_{16}H_{40}O_6$ (Poggiale) or $C_{15}H_{26}O_5$ (Peterson). Folchi's name for a saponin-like glucosid found by Palotta, 1824, in sarsaparilla root (various species of *Smilax*) and named by him parigliin It forms a yellowish-white powder, soluble in water and alcohol; alterative, expectorant, and emetic, and used in syphilis and colds Dose, 1–3 gr. (0.065–0.2 gm.). Syn., *Parillin* (Batha), *Salseparin* (Thubeuf).

Smile (*smīl*) [ME. *smil*] A joyful expression. **S., Levator, S., Nasal,** W R Gowers' name for a peculiarity of expression in patients affected with myasthenia gravis, consisting in absence of normal movement at the corner of the mouth

Snaggle-teeth (*snag'-l*). Irregular and oblique dentition

Sneezing (See Illus Dict) **S., Pregnancy,** spasmodic fits of sneezing from hyperemia of the nasal mucosa, following a circulatory disturbance due to the condition of pregnancy

Soap. (See Illus Dict) **S., Gray,** soap to which mercury and benzonated fat are added Syn., *Sapo cinereus.* **S., Spanish,** castile soap

Sock. (See Illus Dict) 2. An insole. **S. Instep Arch,** a device to be worn inside the boot in cases of flat-foot

Socordia (*so-kor'-de-ah*) [*socors,* silly] Hallucination.

Sodium (See Illus Dict) **S.-acetanilid Sulfonate,** a white crystalline mass, readily soluble in water, used as a substitute for antipyrin **S. Acid Sulfosalicylate.** See *S. Sulfosalicylate, Acid.* **S. Anhydromethylenecitrate,** an antirheumatic remedy depending in its action upon the liberation of formic aldehyd in the blood. Syn., *Citarin* **S. Anisate,** $2NaC_8H_7O_3 + H_2O$, small colorless scales, soluble in water; antipyretic and antirheumatic Dose, 5–15 gr (0.32–1 gm) **S. Arsenate,** $Na_2HAsO_4 + 7H_2O$, clear colorless poisonous prisms, with mild alkaline taste, soluble in 4 parts of water; alterative, tonic, antiseptic. Dose, $\frac{1}{24}$–$\frac{1}{20}$ gr (0.001–0.003–0.008 gm.). Antidotes—emetics, stomach siphon, fresh ferric hydrate, dialyzed iron, ferric hydrate, and magnesia, demulcents, stimulants, warmth. **S. Arseniate.** See *S. Arsenate.* **S. Arsenotartrate,** a soluble arsenic salt recommended as a substitute for potassium arsenite and arsenous acid. **S. Aurochlorid,** $AuCl_3NaCl + 2H_2O$, a golden-yellow powder said to contain 30% of gold and freely soluble in water, sparingly so in alcohol It is used in syphilis. Dose, ½–1 gr. (0.01–0.06 gm) **S.-benzoyl-sulfonicimid.** See *Saccharin* (1) (Illus Dict.). **S. Biborate** See *S. Borate* **S. Biodosalicylate.** See *S. Diiodosalicylate* **S.-bismuth Citropyroborate,** lustrous leaflets soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol; used in **gastralgia. S. Bisulfate,** $NaHSO_4 + H_2O$; it is used as a means of rendering water infected by typhoid bacilli drinkable and harmless for troops in the field. **S. Bisulfite,** $NaHSO_3 + H_2O$, opaque prisms or granular powder of disagreeable taste, soluble in 4 parts of water, 72 parts of alcohol, or 2 parts of boiling water. It is antipyretic and antiseptic. Dose, 0.65–2

gm. Syn., *Leucogen*. **S. Biurate**, the deposit of this salt in or upon the tissues of the joints is held to be the etiologic factor in arthritic manifestations of gout. **S. Borate**, borax. See *Boron* (Illus. Dict.). **S. Borobenzoate**, a compound of borax, 3 parts, and sodium benzoate, 4 parts, dissolved in water and evaporated. **S. Borosalicylate**, a hard mass obtained by triturating 32 parts of sodium salicylate and 25 parts of boric acid with a little water; it is a soluble antiseptic. Syn., *Borosalicylate*, *Borosalyl*; *Borosalicyl*. **S. Borosulfate**, SO_2.OBO.Na, odorless, vitreous masses of faint, harsh, acidulous taste, soluble in 5 parts water. It is an internal and external antiseptic. Dose, 0.3–0.6 gm. 5 or 6 times daily in water. Application, 1%–2% solution. Syn., *Borol* **S. Cacodylate, S. Methylarsenate.** See *Arrhenal* and *Neoarsycodyl*. **S. Caffein Sulfate, S. Caffein Sulfonate, S. and Caffein Sulfonate,** $C_8H_9N_4O_2.SO_3Na$, soluble in 50 parts of water, in 7 parts of boiling water; used as a diuretic in obesity and dropsy. Syn., *Symphorol-sodium*; *Symphorol N*. **S. Cantharidinate,** a compound of cantharidin, 0.2 gm., and sodium hydrate, 0.3 gm., dissolved in 20 c.c. of water with heat; the solution is made up to 1000 c.c. It is used subcutaneously in tuberculosis of throat. Dose, 0.5 gm. **S. Carbolate.** See *S. Phenate*. **S. Cetrarate,** $Na_2C_{18}H_{14}O_8$, a microcacular powder soluble in water and used as a tonic. Dose, 0.13–1 gm. **S. Chloroborate,** a combination of boric acid, borax, sodium chlorid, and sodium sulfate used as an antiseptic in typhoid, etc. **S. Choleate,** dried purified ox-gall, a yellow powder soluble in water and used as a tonic and laxative in chronic constipation. Dose, 0.32–0.65 gm. **S. Cinnamate,** $NaC_9H_7O_2$, a white powder soluble in water; used intravenously in tuberculosis. Dose, ½–¼ gr. thrice weekly. Syn., *Hetol* **S. Citrate, Neutral,** $2Na_3C_6H_5O_7 + 11H_2O$, white crystals soluble in water; used in diseases of genitourinary origin, fever, etc. Dose, 10–60 gr. (0.65–4 gm.). **S. Citrobenzoate,** a white bulky powder, soluble in water; diuretic, antiseptic, and antilithic. **S. Citrophosphate.** See *Melachol*. **S. Copaivate,** $NaC_{20}H_{29}O_2$, a yellow powdery mass, soluble in water, used as antiseptic and diuretic. Dose, 0.65–2 gm. **S. Corallinate** See *S. Rosolate*. **S. Cresylate,** used as cresylic acid. **S.-diiodoparaphenol Sulfonate** See *S. Sozoiodolate* **S. Diiodosalicylate,** $2NaC_7H_3I_2O_3 + 5H_2O$, white needles or leaflets soluble in 50 parts of water at 20° C. It is analgesic and antiseptic and used externally on parasitic and syphilitic sores. **S. Dioxid,** Na_2O_2, a white powder soluble in water, used as a bleaching agent and disinfectant in dentistry. Syn., *S. Peroxid*. **S. Dithionate.** See *S. Hyposulfas* (Illus. Dict.). **S. α-Dithiosalicylate,** $Na_2C_{14}H_8O_6S_2$, a yellowish powder, soluble in water, used in foot and mouth disease. **S. β-Dithiosalicylate,** $Na_2C_{14}H_8O_6S_2$, a grayish powder more soluble in water than the alpha salt. It is used internally in rheumatism, gonorrhea, etc. Dose, 1–10 gr. (0.065–0.65 gm.) Wash in foot and mouth disease 2.5%–5% solution **S.-ethoxyphenyl Succinamid.** See *S. Phenosuccinate*. **S. Ethylsulfate,** $NaC_2H_5SO_4 + H_2O$, flat aromatic crystals, soluble in water or alcohol; used in constipation. Dose, .60–300 gr. (4–20 gm.). **S. Fluorid, NaF,** shining crystals, soluble in water, used internally in malaria, epilepsy, etc. Dose, 0.005–0.01 gm. in solution with sodium bicarbonate. Externally as an antiseptic dressing for wounds. Syn., *Fluorol*. **S. Fluosilicate.** See *S. Silicofluorid*. **S. Glycerinoborate, S. Glyceroborate,** glycerite of borax obtained by heating 40 parts of borax with 60 parts of glycerin and forming a translucent brittle mass, soluble in water or alcohol; antiseptic **S. Glycerophosphate, S. Glycerinophosphate,** $Na_2PO_2C_3H_5(OH)_2 + H_2O$, soluble in water; used in neurasthenia, Addison's disease, phosphaturia, etc. Injections, 3–4 gr. (0.2–0.26 gm.) daily in solution of sodium chlorid. **S. Glycholate,** $NaC_{26}H_{42}NO_6$, a white powder, soluble in water or alcohol; used in chronic constipation and tuberculosis, and as a remedy for gallstones. Dose, 5 gr. thrice daily. **S.-guaiacol-carbonate,** a white powder, soluble in water, similar to but milder than sodium salicylate in action. **S. Gynocardate,** $NaC_{14}H_{23}O_2$, a yellow-white powder soluble in water and alcohol; an antiseptic and alterative, used in leprosy. Dose, 5–15 gr. (0.32–1 gm.) twice daily in capsules containing 3 grains each. **S. Hippurate,** $NaC_9H_8NO_3$, a white powder soluble in boiling water, a solvent for uric acid. **S. Ichthyolsulfonate,** ichthyol sodium. **S. Indigosulfate,** indigo carmin. **S. Kussinate,** $NaC_{31}H_{37}O_{10}$, an intensley bitter, yellowish, amorphous mass soluble in hot water and alcohol, used as a vermifuge. **S. Lactate,** $NaC_3H_5O_3$, a thick syrup used as a hypnotic. Dose, 2–4 dr. (8–16 gm.) in sweetened water. **S. and Magnesium Borocitrate,** a white antiseptic powder used in lithiasis. Dose, 0.32–2 gm. **S.-mercurophenyldisulfonate.** See *Hermophenyl* **S. Metavanadate,** an alterative and succedaneum for arsenic. Dose, 0.001–0.008 gm. **S.-methoxysalicylate.** See *S.-guaiacolcarbonate*. **S. Methylarsenite** See *Neoarsycodyl*. Cf. *Arrhenal*. **S. Methyltrihydroxyquinolin Carbamate** See *Thermifugin* (Illus. Dict.). **S. β-Naphtholate, S.-beta-naphthol, S.-naphthol.** See *Microcidin* (Illus. Dict.). **S. Nitrite,** $NaNO_2$, colorless crystals soluble in water, used as a diuretic and antispasmodic. Dose, ½–2 gr. (0.032–0.13 gm.) Recommended for lowering blood-pressure in doses of 2 or 3 gr. every 2 to 4 hours. **S. Nucleinate,** a white powder soluble in water, used in puerperal affections and pneumonia and as a diagnostic in tuberculosis. Dose, 2–3 gm. **S. Oleate,** a compound of $NaC_{18}H_{33}O_2$ with excess of oleic acid, a yellowish mass soluble in water. Syn., *Eunatrol* **S. Orthodinitrocresylate.** See *Antinonnin* **S. Ossalinate,** a substitute for cod-liver oil, the sodium compound of the acid of ox-marrow. **S. α-Oxynaphtholate,** $C_{10}H_6(OH)COONa$, a white odorless powder, antiseptic and antithermic in action. **S. Paracresotate,** $NaC_8H_7O_3Na$, a fine, microcrystalline, bitter powder, soluble in 24 parts of warm water, used as an antipyretic and antiseptic. Dose, 1–20 gr. (0.065–1.3 gm.) **S. Parafluorobenzoate,** it is used in tuberculous processes. Dose, 8 gr. 3 times daily. **S. Peroxid.** See *S. Dioxid* **S. Persulfate,** $Na_2S_2O_8$, a bactericide and vulnerary, used in 3%–10% solution. It is also used as an aperient, 30 gr. in 10 oz. of water, 1 tablespoonful daily before the principal meals. Syn., *Persodin*. **S.-phenacetinsulfonate,** a soluble succedaneum for phenacetin. **S. Phenate,** NaC_6H_5O, white crystals, soluble in water, used as an antiseptic. Dose, 2–10 gr. (0.13–0.65 gm.). **S.-phenolphthaleinate.** See *S. Sulphocarbolate* (Illus. Dict.) **S.-phenolsulforicinate.** See *Phenol and Sodium Sulforicinate*. **S. Phenosuccinate,** the sodium salt of phenosuccin, a white powder soluble in water. It is antipyretic and antineuralgic. Dose, 7½–16 gr. (0.5–3 gm.) **S. Phosphate,** disodium orthophosphate, $Na_2HPO_4 + 12H_2O$, it occurs in colorless, translucent, monoclinic prisms, of a saline taste. It is soluble in boiling water and melts at 35° C. It is a mild cathartic and antilithic. Dose, 5–40 gr. (0.32–2.6 gm.). **S. Polyborate.** See *S. Tetraborate* **S. Pyrophosphate,** $Na_4P_2O_7 + 10H_2O$, white prisms,

soluble in boiling water, used in lithiasis. Dose, 2–20 gr. (0.13–1.3 gm.) **S.-rosanilinsulfonate,** $Na_2C_{20}H_{15}NO_{10}S_3$, crystals with green luster obtained from fuchsin by action of fuming sulfuric acid. Syn., *Fuchsin-S., Acid fuchsin, Rubin, Magenta* **S. Rosolate,** $NaC_{20}H_{15}O_3$, red masses with green luster used as a dye Syn., *S. corallinate.* **S Saccharinate,** the sodium salt of soluble saccharin; a white crystalline powder containing 90% of saccharin, soluble in water and having a sweetening capacity 450 times greater than cane-sugar It is recommended as a valuable intestinal antiseptic. Dose, 1 gr once or twice daily Syn., *Crystallose* **S. Salicylate,** $NaC_7H_5O_3$, shining white scales soluble in 0.9 parts of water or 6 parts of alcohol It is antiseptic, antirheumatic, and antipyretic Dose, 2–30 gr. (0.13–2 gm.) Max. dose, 60 gr (4 gm.) single **S. Santoninate,** $2NaC_{15}H_{19}O_4 + 7H_2O$, bitter acicular crystals in stellate groups, soluble in 3 parts of water, 12 parts of alcohol; 0.5 of boiling water; 3.4 of boiling alcohol It is given for intestinal worms Dose for adults, ¼–1 gr (0.016–0.065 gm.) **S Silicate,** Na_2SiO_3, whitish crystals occurring in flat pieces. Syn., *Soluble glass* **S. Silicofluorid,** Na_2SiF_6, white crystals or granular powder soluble in 200 parts of water. It is used as a styptic, antiseptic, and germicide in aqueous solution 2:1000 **S. Sozoiodolate,** $NaOC_6H_2I_2OH\text{-}SO_3 + 2H_2O$, long crystals soluble in 14 parts of water, alcohol, or 20 parts of glycerin. It is alterative and antiseptic Dose, 5–30 gr (0.32–2 gm.) daily In whooping-cough, 3 gr blown into the nose Externally in syphilis, etc., ointment 10%, or 1% aqueous solution **S. Stearate, S. Stearinate,** $NaC_{18}H_{35}O_2$, soapy, acicular crystals or scales soluble in water, it is used in treatment of parasitic skin-diseases **S Succinate,** $Na_2C_4H_4O_4 + 6H_2O$, white crystals, freely soluble in water, recommended in catarrhal icterus Dose, 3.0 gm (grs. 45) daily. **S. Sulfanilate,** $C_6H_4\text{-}NH_2SO_3ONa\ 2H_2O$, white plates soluble in water, recommended in coryza **S. Sulfantimonate,** $Na_3SbS_4 + 9H_2O$, large yellow or colorless crystals with alkaline reaction, soluble in water Syn., *Schlippe's salt.* **S. Sulfite-benzoate,** a white powder soluble in water; it is used as a wound antiseptic in the form of a dusting-powder **S. Sulfocaffeate,** bitter crystals slightly soluble in water, a nontoxic, nonirritating powerful diuretic Dose, 1 gm in capsules. Syn., *Symphorol, Navrol.* **S. Sulforicinate,** a compound of sulforicinic acid and sodium hydrate A brown syrupy liquid soluble in alcohol and water; used as a solvent for iodin, iodoform, etc Syn., *Solvin Polysolve* **S. Sulforicinate, Phenolized** See *Phenol and Sodium Sulforicinate.* **S. Sulfosalicylate, Acid,** $NaC_7H_5O_3SO_3$, white crystalline powder, soluble in water, used as an antiseptic and antipyretic Dose, 10–30 gr. (0.65–2 gm.). **S. Sulfovinate.** See *S. Ethylsulfate* **S. Sulfurosobenzoate,** a clear colorless liquid said to be a harmless antiseptic for wounds **S. Tartrate,** $Na_2C_4H_4O_6 + 2H_2O$, white needles or prisms soluble in water Cathartic and diuretic Dose, 4–8 dr (15–30 gm.) once per day **S Taurocholate,** $NaC_{26}H_{44}NSO_7$, a white powder obtained from bile of herbivora, soluble in water or alcohol It is used in deficient biliary secretion. Dose 2–6 gr. (0.13–0.4 gm.) **S. Tellurate,** $NaTeO_4 + 5H_2O$, a white powder soluble in water. Used as an antipyretic, antiseptic, and antihidrotic. Dose, ¼–¾ gr. (0.016–0.05 gm.) in elixirs. **S. Tetraborate,** a compound of equal parts of boric acid and sodium biborate forming an unctuous, insipid powder, neither toxic nor caustic. It is used in conjunctivitis and keratitis. Syn., *Antipyonin.* **S. Tetraiodophenophthaleinate.** See *Antinosin.* **S. Thioantimonate.** See *S Sulfantimonate* **S. Thiophenate,** $C_4H_3S.SO_3Na$, a white powder slightly soluble in water; used on prurigo in 0.5%–1% ointment **S. Thiophenesulfonate,** $NaC_4H_3S_2O_3 + H_2O$, white scaly powder containing 33% of sulfur; used as an antiseptic on prurigo and skin-diseases in 5%–10% ointment. **S. Thiosulfate.** See *S Hyposulfas* (Illus Dict.). Dose, 0.32–1.3 gm **S. Trichlorocarbolate, S Trichlorophenol,** $C_6H_2Cl_3.ONa$, white needles or crystalline powder soluble in hot water; antiseptic. **S.-tumenol Sulfonate,** a compound of sodium and sulfotumenolic acid. A dark colored, dry powder, soluble in water. Syn., *Tumenol.* **S Tungstate,** $Na_2WO_4 + 2H_2O$, colorless, rhombic, bitter crystals, soluble in 4 parts of water, 2 parts of boiling water. Syn., *S. Wolframite.* **S. Valerate.** See *S. valerianas* (Illus. Dict.). **S. Xanthogenate,** $NaC_3H_5OS_2$, a compound obtained by adding a saturated alcoholic solution of soda to carbon disulfid. It is antiseptic and germicide and used as an antiphylloxerin.

Sodor (*so'-dor*) The proprietary name for capsules of liquid carbonic acid for preparation of carbonated beverages.

Softening. (See Illus Dict.) **S, Gray,** an inflammatory softening of the brain or cord with a gray discoloration **S., Green,** a purulent softening of nervous matter.

Soil. (See Illus. Dict.) **S.-water.** See *Subsoil-water.* **S.-w. theory.** See *Pettenkofer*

Soja Beans. The edible seeds of *Glycine soja,* Sieb., a leguminous plant of the East Indies The meal of the soja beans is used in diabetes. They contain a diastatic ferment, casein, cholesterin, lecithin, asparagin, leucin, cholin, hypoxanthin bases, phenylamidopropionic acid, oil (18%), sugar (12%)

Sokra [E Ind. without flesh or blood, skeleton]. Vernacular for trypanosomiasis (*q. v.*)

Solanism (*so'-lan-izm*). Night-shade poisoning from ingestion of berries of *Solanum dulcamara,* L., or *S nigrum,* or rarely through eating unripe potatoes; due partly to the contained glucosid, causing vomiting, pain, and diarrhea, partly to tropein, marked by symptoms of belladonna poisoning.

Solano (*so-lah'-no*) The Spanish name for sirocco.

Solanum. (See Illus Dict.) **S carolinense,** L., horse nettle, indigenous to the United States; a fluid extract from the fresh berries is recommended in epilepsy, tetanus, and convulsions of pregnancy. Dose, 0.6–1.8 c.c. It is also used as an abortifacient **S. crispum,** R. et P., **S. gayanum,** Phil., and **S. tomatillo,** indigenous to Chili and Peru, are used under the name of natrix in inflammatory fevers, in typhus, etc **S. dulcamara,** L., bitter sweet, is indigenous to Europe and Asia, contains dulcamarin and solanin. An extract from the young branches is employed as an alterant and diuretic in dropsy, cutaneous diseases, and rheumatism Dose, 5–20 gr. (0.32–1.3 gm.) **S. insidiosum,** Mart., and **S. paniculatum,** L., jurubeba, species of Brazil, are alterative and antiblennorrheic. Dose of fld. ex. in gonorrhea and syphilis, 15–30 ♏ (0.9–1.8 c.c.) **S. nigrum,** L., night-shade, found in Europe, Asia, and America, is used as a diuretic and emetic, and externally as a cataplasm. **S. tuberosum,** L., the potato, indigenous to Chili; it contains solanin, solanidin, and solanein and a small amount of tropein. The tubers contain the proteid tuberin.

Solarization (*so-lar-i-za'-shun*) [*sol,* the sun] The application of solar or electric light for therapeutic purposes.

Solenoid (*so'-len-oid*) [σωλήν, a pipe; εἶδος, likeness].

A spiral of conducting wire wound into a cylindric shape so that it is almost equivalent to a number of equal and parallel circuits arranged upon a common axis; in therapeutics the name is applied to a large cage used for holding the patients in teslaization in such manner that they are not in direct communication with the current

Solicictus (*so lis-ik'-tus*). Synonym of *Heatstroke*

Sollunar (*sol-lu' nar*) [*sol*, sun, *luna*, moon]. Influenced by or relating to the sun and the moon

Solphinol (*sol'-fe-nol*). A mixture of borax, boric acid, and sulfurous alkalis, a white, crystalline, odorless powder, soluble in 10 parts of water or in 20 parts of glycerin It is used as an antiseptic

Solpugidæ (*sol-pu'-je-de*) [*solpuga*, a venomous spider] A group of spider-like arachnids having closer relationship to the scorpions than to the true spiders. Their bite is poisonous. See *Galeodes*

Solutio. (See Illus. Dict.) **S. lithantracis acetonica**, a solution of coal tar 10 parts, in benzole 20 parts, and acetone 77 parts It is employed in skin-diseases **S. retinæ**, detachment of the retina.

Solution. (See Illus Dict.) **S., Burrow's**, consists of alum, 5 parts, lead acetate, 25 parts; in 500 parts of water; used to wash old ulcers. **S, Colloidal**, one obtained by dipping bars of metal into pure water and passing a heavy electric current from one bar to the other through the water The metal under these conditions is torn off in a state of such fine division that it remains suspended in the water in the form of a solution Syn., *Pseudo-solution*. **S., Gowers'**, for use with the hæmoglobinometer Sodium sulfate, 104 grams; acetic , 1 , water, 4 oz. **S., Grammolecular**, one in which each liter contains the weight of one atom or molecule of the active chemical expressed in grams **S., Harris' (Thos.)**, for the preservation of organic urinary sediments, potassium acetate, 60 gm; chloroform, 10 c c, distilled water, 1000 c c **S., Hayem's**, for use with the hemocytometer. See under *Stains, Examination of the Blood* (Illus. Dict.) **S., Hérard's**: sodium chlorate, 0.5 gm.; potassium chlorid, 0.25 gm; sodium phosphate, 1.25 gm.; sodium chlorid, 4 5 gm.; distilled water, 1000 c.c. **S.s, Isotonic**, such as are equal in osmotic pressure. **S., Keyes'**, for use with the hemoglobinometer. "Take urine slightly phosphatic, easily obtainable after a meal, about 1020 sp gr, and make of it a saturated solution with borax. Clouds of earthy phosphates are thrown down Filtration yields a clear alkaline fluid of sp gr. about 1030. One-half of water added will reduce the specific gravity to 1020 and the fluid is ready for use" **S., Löffler's**: menthol, 10 gm; toluene, sufficient to make 35 c c.; creolin, 2 c.c; ferric chlorid solution, 4 c.c.; alcohol, sufficient to make 100 c.c. **S., Mandl's**, a gargle consisting of iodin, 6 gr.; potassium iodid, 20 gr.; glycerin, 6 dr, water, 2 dr. **S., Potain's**, for use with the hemoglobinometer: A mixture of a solution of gum acacia, sp. gr. 1020, one volume; equal parts of sodium sulfate and sodium chlorid in solution of sp. gr. 1020 three volumes **S., Potassium Silicate**, a colorless, slightly turbid, syrupy liquid with alkaline reaction, consisting of 10% of potassium silicate in water, K_2SiO_3 + aqua. **S., Sherrington's**, for use with the hemocytometer: methylene-blue, 0 1 gm.; sodium chlorid, 1.2 gm.; neutral potassium oxalate. 1 2 gm.; distilled water, 300 c.c. **S., Test**, a standard solution. **S., Thiersch's**, a valuable antiseptic wash for the nose, throat, or stomach, consisting of salicylic acid 2 parts, boric acid 12 parts, water 1000 parts **S., Toisson's**, for use with the hemocytometer: Methyl-violet, 5 B, 0.025 gm; sodium chlorid, 1.0 gm.; sodium sulfate, 8.0 gm, neutral glycerin, 30.0 c c.; distilled water, 160 0 c c **S., Topfer's**, a solution of dimethylamidoazobenzol **S., Trunecek's**. See *Serum, Trunecek's*. **S s, Van't Hoff's Theory** of: "The osmotic pressure of a substance in solution is the same as the gas pressure which would be observed if the substance alone, in gaseous state, occupied the volume of the solution at the same temperature." **S, Water-glass**. See *S, Potassium Silicate*

Solvosal-lithia (*sol-vo sal-lith'-e-ah*). See *Lithium Salolophosphate*

Somaticovisceral (*so-mat-ik-o-vis'-ur-al*) [*σῶμα* body; *viscera*] Relating to the body and the viscera

Somatochrome (*so-mat'-o-krom*) [*σῶμα* body, *χρῶμα*, color] Applied by Nissl to a group of nerve-cells possessing a well-defined cell-body completely surrounding the nucleus on all sides, the protoplasm having a distinct contour This group is divided into arkyochrome, stichochrome, arkyostichochrome, and gyrochrome nerve-cells

Somatodymia (*so-mat-o dim'-e-ah*) [*σῶμα*, body, *δύειν*, to enter]. Twin monstrosity in which the trunks are united There are several varieties: *tschiodymia*, union by the hips; *intraomphalodymia*, union in the inferior umbilical region; *omphalodymia*, union in the umbilical region, *supraomphalodymia*, union in the superior umbilical region; *sternodymia*, by the sternum, *sternoomphalodymia*, union by the sternal and the umbilical regions; *vertebrodymia*, union by the vertebras

Somatose (See Illus Dict) **S., Ferro-, S, Iron**, a preparation of somatose containing 2% of iron. Dose, 5–10 gm. daily. **S, Milk**, a tasteless, modorous food in the form of a powder prepared from milk with 5% of tannic acid, used in chronic diseases of digestive tract Dose for adults, 2–3 tablespoonfuls (30–45 c c) daily

Somatosplanchnopleuric (*so-mat-o-splank no-plu'-rik*) Relating to the somatopleura and the splanchnopleura.

Somesthetic, Somæsthetic (*so-mes thet'-ik*) [*σῶμα*, body; *αἴσθησις*, sensation] Pertaining to general sensory structures **S. Area**, Munk's *Körperfühlsphäre*, the region of the cortex in which the axons of the general sensory conduction path terminate **S. Path**, the general sensory conduction path leading to the cortex

Somiology (*so-mi-ol' o-je*) [*σῶμα*, body, *λόγος*, science]. A term proposed by Rafinesque, 1814, as a common name under which to consider the phenomena of organic nature, now covered by the term biology Cf. *Organology; Organomy*

Somnambulance (*som-nam'-bu-lanz*) Somnambulism

Somnambulation (*som-nam-bu-la'-shun*). Somnambulism.

Somnambulator (*som-nam'-bu-la-tor*) A somnambulist, a sleep-walker

Somnambulism. (See Illus Dict) **S. provoqué**, sleep-walking induced by mesmerism, hypnotism, or "electrobiology."

Somnambulist (*som-nam'-bu list*). One who walks in his sleep.

Somnial (*som'-ne-al*) [*somniatio*, dreaming]. Relating to dreams.

Somniative, Somniatory (*som'-ne-at-iv, som'-ne-at-o-re*). Relating to dreaming, producing dreams

Somniculous (*som-nik'-u-lus*) [*somnos*, sleep]. Drowsy, sleepy

Somniloquist (*som-nil'-o-kwist*). One given to somniloquence.

Somnipathist, Somnipathy. See *Somnopathist, Somnopathy.*

Somnoform (*som'-no form*). An anesthetic consisting of ethyl chlorid, 60%; methyl chlorid, 35%; ethyl bromid, 5%.

Somnol (*som'-nol*). A synthetic product of chlorethanal with a polyatomic alcohol radicle; used as a hypnotic and cerebral sedative Dose, 2–4 fluidrams.

Somnolescent (*som-no-les'-ent*) [*somnus*, sleep]. 1. Drowsy. 2. Inducing drowsiness

Somnone (*som' nōn*) A proprietary hypnotic said to contain opium, lupulin, and lactucarium. Dose, 1–2 c c

Somnopathist (*som-nop' ath-ist*) [*somnus*, sleep; *παθος*, disease] One subject to hypnotic trance

Somnopathy (*som-nop'-ath-e*). Hypnotic somnambulism.

Soorangee. A dyestuff of India obtained from *Morinda citrifolia*, L. Cf. *Morindin* (Illus Dict.)

Sootwart (*soot'-wart*) Chimney-sweeper's cancer

Sophiology (*sof-e-ol'-o-je*) [*σοφός*, wise, *λόγος*, science]. The science of activities designed to give instruction (J W. Powell)

Soporate (*so'-por-at*) [*sopor*, sleep] To stupefy, to render drowsy.

Sorbose (*sor'-bōz*) See *Sorbinose* (Illus Dict).

Sordes. (See Illus Dict) **S gastricæ**, undigested gastric debris. Syn, *Saburra gastrica*

Sordid (*sor'-did*) [*sordidus*, dirty, filthy]. In biology, of a dull or dirty color.

Sordidin (*sor'-did-in*). $C_{14}H_{14}O_7$ or $C_{13}H_{10}O_8$ A substance isolated from the lichen, *Zeora sordida*, Kb.

Sore. (See Illus. Dict) **S., Delhi, S., Penjdeh, S., Natal.** See *Furunculus orientalis* (Illus. Dict.). **S.-feet of Coolies, S.s, Water.** See *Itch, Coolie.* **S.-mouth, Ceylon.** See *Aphthæ tropicæ* **S.-throat of Fothergill,** ulcerative angina of severe scarlatina (scarlatina anginosa). **S, Veld.** See under *Veld*

Sorghine (*sor'-gen*) A red pigment found in the fruit of *Sorghum vulgare*, Pers.

Sorghotine (*sor' go-ten*) A red pigment obtained from the fruit of *Sorghum vulgare*, Pers.

Sorgothine (*sor'-go-then*) A red coloring-matter found in the fruit of *Sorghum vulgare*, Pers. Cf. *Sorghine*

Sorrocco (*sor-ok'-o*) Puna. An affection resembling seasickness common in the high regions of South America Cf. *Soroche.*

Soson (*so'-son*). Unaltered meat albumin, 98 5%, in powder It is odorless and palatable

Sostrum (*sos'-trum*) [*sostron*, a reward for saving life] A physician's fee.

Soul. (See Illus Dict.) **S.-deafness,** deprivation of all sensation of sound or reminiscence of it. **S., Stahl's,** according to the doctrine of George Ernst Stahl (1660–1734), the supreme, life-giving, life-preserving principle, distinct from the spirit: when hindered in its operation, disease resulted; it governed the organism chiefly by way of the circulation. His doctrine was called animism and was a reaction against the chemical and mechanical theories of the seventeenth century. [Park] Cf. *Force, Animal*

South African Horse-sickness. See *Horse sickness* and *Edemamycosis.*

Southern Fever. Synonym of *Texas Fever.*

Soymida (*soi'-mid-ah*) [Indian name]. A genus of the *Meliaceæ.* **S. febrifuga,** A. Juss., an East Indian tree, furnishes rohun bark, introduced as a medicine in 1807 and used as a tonic and antiperiodic.

Sozalbumose (*so-zal'-bu-mōz*). See *Antiphthisin.*

Sozoborol (*so so-bo'-rol*). A mixture used in coryza said to consist of aristol, sozoiodolates, and borates.

Sozoiodol. (See Illus. Dict.) **S., Lead,** fine acicular crystals sparingly soluble in water. **S., Sodium.** See *Sodium Sozoiodolate.*

Space. (See Illus Dict.) **S., Bogros',** a space between the peritoneum above and the fascia transversalis below, in which the lower portion of the external iliac artery can be reached without wounding the peritoneum. **S., Böttcher-Cotugno's, S., Cotugno's,** the saccus endolymphaticus of the internal ear. **S., Colles',** the space beneath the perineal fascia containing the ischiocavernosus, transversus perinei and bulbocavernosus, the bulbous portion of the urethra, the posterior scrotal (labial) vessels and nerves, and loose areolar tissue. **S., Complemental** (of pleura), the portion of the pleural cavity just above the attachments of the diaphragm which is not filled with lung during inspiration **S.s, Czermak's Interglobular,** irregular branched spaces in the crusta petrosa and enamel of the teeth. **S., Henke's Retrovisceral,** the prevertebral space of the thorax which is continuous with the cervical space and is filled with areolar and fatty tissue. **S.s, His' Perivascular,** lymph-spaces surrounding the blood-vessels of the brain and spinal cord. **S., Hypoprostatic,** the space between the rectum and the prostate **S.s, Interlamellar,** the spaces between the lamellæ of the cornea. **S., Interlobular.** See *Fissure, Interlobular* (Illus Dict.). **S.s, Intermuscular,** in the popliteal region, the spaces between the quadriceps extensor and the posterior muscles of the thigh **S., Interproximate,** in dentistry the V-shaped space between the proximate surfaces of the teeth and the alveolar septum which is filled by the gum. **S., Kiernan's,** an interlobular space of the liver. **S, Kretzschmann's,** a small pocket in the attic of the middle ear situated below Prussack's space. **S.s, Kuhnt's,** the recesses of the posterior chamber; a series of radial spaces which communicate anteriorly with the posterior chamber of the eye and contain aqueous humor. **S.s, Lange's,** the rhomboidal meshes of the reticular layer of the skin. **S.s, Larrey's,** spaces between the parts of the diaphragm attached to the sternum and those that are attached to the ribs. **S., Lesshaft's,** Lesshafti rhombus, a locus minoris resistentiæ existing in the region of the twelfth rib in some individuals, which allows the pointing of an abscess or the protrusion of a hernia It is bounded, in front, by the external oblique; behind, by the latissimus dorsi; above, by the serratus posticus inferior, and below, by the internal oblique. Syn., *Grynfelt's triangle; Lumboostoabdominal triangle; Spatium tendineum lumbale.* **S., Macewen's.** See *Triangle, M.'s.* **S.s, Magendie's,** imperfectly closed lymph-spaces formed by the separation of the arachnoid from the pia and corresponding to the cerebral sulci. **S., Malacarne's.** See *Tarinus' Space* (Illus Dict.). **S., Meckel's,** a dural space in the gasserian ganglion. **S., Nuel's.** See *Nuel* (Illus. Dict.). **S., Perilenticular,** the space surrounding the crystalline lens holding the zonule of Zinn. **S., Pituitary,** the space between the two cranial trabeculæ wherein the hypophysis appears. **S., Prevesical.** See *S., Retzius'* **S., Prussack's** (Alexander), the small space formed in the attic of the middle ear by the external ligament of the malleus above, the short process of the malleus below, the neck of the malleus internally, and Shrapnell's membrane externally. **S., Quadrilateral,** the anterior and posterior triangles of the neck taken together **S., Quincke's,** the space between the third and fourth lumbar vertebras. **S., Rectovesical,** the space between the bladder and the rectum. **S., Retzius'.** See *Cavity, Preperitoneal* (Illus. Dict.) **S., Schwalbe's,** the subvaginal space of the optic nerve. **S., Supracho-**

roidal, the space between the velum interpositum and the fornix. **S.s, v. Troeltsch's,** two small pockets formed in the upper part of the attic of the middle ear by folds of mucous membrane **S., Zang's,** the space between the two tendons of origin of the sternomastoid in the supraclavicular fossa.

Spanamenorrhea (*span-ah men-or-e'-ah*). See *Spamenorrhea* (Illus Dict).

Spanemy (*span'-em e*) See *Spanemia* (Illus. Dict.)

Spaniocardia (*span-e o-kar'-de-ah*) [σπανιος, seldom; καρδια, heart] Landois' name for bradycardia.

Spanish Fever. Synonym of *Texas Fever*.

Spanopnea (*span-op'-ne ah*) [σπανις, scarcity; πνειν, to breathe]. Infrequency of respiratory action.

Spargin (*spar'-jin*). A yellowish-red coloring-matter found by Reinsch in the berries of *Asparagus officinalis*, L.

Spartein. (See Illus. Dict.) **S. Hydrochlorate,** $C_{15}H_{26}N_2 . 2HCl$, colorless crystals, soluble in water or alcohol, used as the sulfate. **S. Hydroiodate,** $C_{15}H_{26}N_2 . HI$, white needles, soluble in water or alcohol, usage and dose as the sulfate. **S. Sulfate,** $C_{15}H_{26}N_2 . H_2SO_4 + 4H_2O$, bitter, colorless prisms, soluble in water or alcohol, boil at 136° C It is a heart stimulant and diuretic. Dose, ⅙–⅓ gr. (0.011–0.022 gm) Max dose, ½ gr. (0.032 gm) single; ¾–2 gr. (0 05–0 13 gm) daily. **S. Triiodid,** $C_{15}H_{28}N_2I_8$, a black powder obtained from an ethereal solution of iodin and spartein; soluble in alcohol. Usage and dosage as spartein sulfate.

Spartism (*spar'-izm*). Poisoning from spartein; characterized by vomiting, somnolence, paralytic-like weakness, and accelerated pulse.

Spasm. (See Illus. Dict.) **S. of Accommodation,** spasm of the ciliary muscles, producing accommodation for objects near by. **S., Carpopedal,** a contraction causing flexion of the fingers and wrist, or ankles and toes. **S., Clonic, in the Area of the Nervus accessorius.** Synonym of *Wryneck, Spasmodic* **S., Clonic, in the Area of the Portio dura.** Synonym of *Tic, Painless.* **S., Cynic.** See under *Cynic* (Illus. Dict). **S.s, Deglutition,** a paroxysm of rapid swallowing, noted by Young (1901) as a symptom of whooping-cough **S.s, Fatigue,** Poore's term for a group of affections characterized by spasmodic contractions, either clonic or tonic, brought about by voluntary movement; the exciting cause being limited to some particular action. Syn., *Functional spasms* (Weir Mitchell); *Movement spasms; Business spasms, Occupation spasms; Professional spasms; Coordinated business neuroses* (Benedict); *Handicraft spasms* Ger *Beschäftigungs Neurosen* Cf. *Cramp* and *Palsy.* **S s, Friedreich's.** Synonym of *Paramyoclonus multiplex.* **S.s, Function, S., Functional, S., Handicraft.** See *S., Fatigue.* **S., Hammer.** See *Palsy, Hammer* **S., Idiopathic Muscular.** See *Tetanilla* (Illus. Dict) **S., Laryngeal Congenital.** See *Croaking, Respiratory* (in babies). **S., Lock,** a form of writer's cramp in which the fingers become locked on the pen **S., Masticatory** (of the face). See *Trismus* (Illus. Dict.). **S., Mimic,** facial neuralgia. **S.s, Movement.** See *S.s, Fatigue.* **S., Muscular, Idiopathic.** See *Tetanilla* (Illus. Dict.). **S., Myopathic,** one attending a disease of the muscles. **S., Nictitating, S., Nodding.** See *Eclampsia nutans* (Illus. Dict.). **S., Occupation, S., Professional.** See *S., Fatigue.* **S., Pantomimic.** Synonym of *Tic, Painless.* **S., Penman's.** Synonym of *Writer's Cramp.* **S., Retrocollic,** clonus of the deeper muscles of the back of the neck. **S., Romberg's,** masticatory spasm, affecting the muscles supplied by the motor fibers of the fifth nerve.

S., Saltatoric, S., Saltatory, S., Static Reflex. See under *Saltatoric* (Illus Dict.) **S., Telegraphist's,** an affection described first by Onimus, 1875 See *S., Fatigue.* **S., Tetanic.** See *S., Tonic* (Illus. Dict.).

Spasmodermic (*spas-mo-dur' mik*). Relating to a spasmodic affection of the skin.

Spasmodism (*spaz' mod-izm*) [σπασμός, spasm] Fleury's term for those nervous states that originate in medullary excitation.

Spasmoneme (*spaz'-mo-nem*) [σπασμός, a drawing, νημα, a [illegible] reticulum or undulating bundle of fibrils excentrically located in the peduncle of a stalked infusorian (*Vorticella*) and derived from the myonemes of the body Cf *Myoneme, Spironeme*

Spasmotin (*spas-mo'-tin*). See *Sphacelotoxin*

Spasmotoxin. (See Illus Dict.) 2. See *Sphacelotoxin.*

Spathologic (*spath-o-loj'-ik*) [σπαθαω, to go fast; λογος, science] Relating to rapid proliferation of leukocytes

Spathulate See *Spatulate* (Illus Dict)

Spatial (*spa'-shal*) [*spatium*, space] Relating to space.

Specialism (*spesh'-al izm*) See *Specialty* (Illus Dict).

Specimen. (See Illus. Dict.) **S.-cooler,** a small water cell immediately under the specimen in microscope projection, to prevent injury from the heat of the radiant

Spectrophone (*spek'-tro-fon*) [*spectrum*, φωνη, sound] An apparatus devised by Painter and Bell (1881) for the production of sound by the rays of the spectrum.

Spectrophotometer. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Helmholtz's apparatus for mixing colors

Spectrophotometry (*spek-tro-fo-tom'-et-re*) [*spectrum*, φως, light; μετρον, measure] The quantitative estimation of the coloring-matter in a substance by means of the spectroscope

Spectrotherapy (*spek-tro-ther'-ap-e*) [*spectrum, therapy*] Apéry's term for the therapeutic employment of prismatically decomposed rays.

Spectrum. (See Illus Dict.) **S. of Consciousness,** in psychology, a comparison of man's range of consciousness or faculty, to the solar spectrum, as seen after passing through a prism or as examined in a spectroscope.

Speculum. (See Illus Dict) 3. A tendinous structure **S citrinum,** ointment. **S. Helmontii,** the central tendinous part of the diaphragm, the centrum nerveum. **S. indicum,** iron filings. **S. lucidum.** Same as *Septum lucidum.* **S. matricis,** womb-mirror, a vaginal speculum **S. oris,** an oral speculum, or "mouth mirror." **S. rhomboideum,** a rhomboid area formed by the tendon of the trapezius muscles at the level of the upper dorsal and lower cervical spines.

Speech. (See Illus Dict.) **S., Staccato.** See *Scanning* (Illus Dict.).

Spell-bone. The fibula

Sperm. (See Illus Dict) **S. Blastophore,** the residual mass of the sperm-mother cell **S.-mother Cell,** Lankester's term for the spherical male germs of the malaria parasite as found in the mosquito. **S.-nucleus,** the nucleus of a spermatozoon.

Spermaduct (*spur'-ma-dukt*) [σπερμα, seed; *ductus*, a duct]. A sperm-duct, the vas deferens.

Spermatise (*spur'-mat-iz*). To discharge semen.

Spermatocystectomy (*spur-mat-o-sist-ek'-to-me*) [σπερμα, seed; κυστις, cyst; ἐκτομή, excision]. Excision of a spermatic cyst.

Spermatocystotomy (*spur-mat-o-sist-at'-o-me*) [*spermatocyst; τομή*, a cutting]. Surgical incision of a seminal vesicle.

Spermatomerite (*spur-mat'-o-mer-it*). See *Spermatomere* (Illus Dict.).

Spermatozoic (*spur-mat o-zo'-ik*. See *Spermatozoan* (Illus. Dict.).

Spermatozoicide (*spur-mat-o-zo'-is-id*) [σπέρμα, seed; ζῶον, animal; *cædere*, to kill]. 1 Destructive to spermatozoa 2 An agent destructive to spermatozoa.

Spermocenter (*spur-mo-sen'-ter*). The sperm-centrosomes during fertilization of the egg

Spermolysin (*spur-mol'-is-in*) [σπέρμα, seed; λύειν, to loose]. Metchnikoff's name for a cytolysin produced by inoculation with spermatozoa. Syn, *Spermotoxin*

Spermolysis (*spur-mol'-is-is*). Dissolution of spermatozoa

Spermotoxin (*spur-mo-toks' in*) See *Spermolysin*.

Sphacelotoxin (*sfas-el-o-toks'-in*) [*sphacelus*, a stage in the growth of ergot; *toxicum*, a poison] $C_{20}H_{21}O_9$. A yellowish, pulverulent body obtained from ergot, insoluble in water, soluble in ether, chloroform, alcohol, and alkaline solutions. It is used as a tonic, astringent, and emenagog Dose, ½–1½ gr. (0.032–0.1 gm.). Syn, *Spasmotin; Spasmotoxin*.

Sphærococcus (*sfe-ro-kok'-us*) [σπαῖρα, a ball; κόκκος, a berry]. A genus of marine *Algæ* of the order *Sphærococcaceæ*. **S. compressus**, Azardh, is said to furnish in part the Japanese isinglass or agar-agar of commerce.

Sphenoid. (See Illus Dict.) 2. The sphenoid bone.

Sphenoidale (*sfe-noid-a'-le*) [neuter of *sphenoidalis*, sphenoidal]. The sphenoid bone **S. basilare anterius**, the anterior portion of the body of the sphenoid. **S. basioposticum**, the lower portion of the body of the sphenoid **S. laterale posterius**, the lateral portion of the sphenoid. **Sphenoidalia lateralia**, the greater wings of the sphenoid

Sphenoiditis (*sfe-noid-i'-tis*). Inflammation of the sphenoidal sinus

Sphenotripsy (*sfe-no-trip'-se*) [σφήν, wedge; τριβεῖν, to rub]. Crushing of the fetal skull.

Spherular. (See Illus Dict.) **S. Theory.** See under *Theory*

Sphincter. (See Illus Dict) **S. antri pylorici.** See under *Muscles*. **S. gulæ**, the constrictor of the pharynx. **S., Henle's**, the striated muscular fibers which encircle the prostatic and membranous portions of the urethra **S., Hyrtl's.** See *S., Nélaton's*. **S. ilei**, the ileocecal valve **S. intestinalis.** See *S. ani internal*, in *Table of Muscles* (Illus Dict). **S. labiorum**, the orbicularis oris muscle. **S. laryngis**, the aryepiglottic muscles of both sides surrounding the laryngeal opening. **S., Nélaton's**, a circular bundle of rectal muscular fibers situated from 8 to 10 cm above the anus, on a level with the prostate. It is not constant, and when present it generally occupies only a part of the circumference of the bowel **S., O'Beirne's**, a thickened, circular bundle of muscular fibers, situated in the rectum, just below its junction with the colon. **S. oculi, S. palpebrarum**, the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle. **S. œsophageus.** See *Foramen, Esophageal* (Illus. Dict.). **S., Oral**, the orbicularis oris. **S. pharyngolaryngeus**, the inferior constrictor of the pharynx, the anterior cricothyroid and the thyroid muscles considered as one. **S. pylori-cus.** See under *Muscles*.

Sphincteroscope (*sfingk-ter'-o-skōp*) [σφιγκτήρ, sphincter; σκοπεῖν, to examine]. An instrument for making visual inspection of a sphincter.

Sphincteroscopy (*sfingk-ter-os'-ko-pe*) [σφιγκτήρ, sphincter; σκοπεῖν, to examine]. Visual inspection of a sphincter by means of special instruments.

Sphinctrate (*sfingk'-trāt*). Contracted or constricted as if by a sphincter.

Sphygmochronography (*sfig-mo-kro-nog'-raf-e*) [σφυγμός, pulse; χρόνος, time; γράφειν, to write]. The registration of the extent and oscillations of the pulse-wave

Sphygmogenin (*sfig-moj'-en-in*) [σφυγμός, pulse; γεννᾶν, to produce]. A substance isolated by Fränkel from the suprarenal capsule which causes increase of blood-pressure. It is used as an antidote in nicotin poisoning

Sphygmopalpation (*sfig-mo-pal-pa'-shun*) The palpation of the pulse.

Sphyra (*sfi'-rah*) [σφῦρα, a hammer]. The malleus.

Sphyrectomy (*sfi-rek'-to-me*) [σφῦρα, a hammer; ἐκτομή, excision]. Excision of the malleus.

Sphyrotomy (*sfi-rot'-o-me*) [σφῦρα, a hammer; τομή, a cutting]. Surgical removal of part of the handle of the malleus.

Spider. (See Illus Dict.) **S., Menarōdy**, a poisonous species of *Latrodectus* found in Madagascar. **S.s, Poisonous.** See *Clubione, Ctenisa, Epeira, Galeodes, Latrodectus, Lycosa, Metropelma, Mygale, Nemesia, Phidippus, Rhax, Theraphosa, Trochosa*.

Spina. (See Illus Dict.) **S. accessoria ischii**, an inconstant projection into the great sciatic notch at the junction of the ischium and ilium. **S. angularis**, the spine of the sphenoid bone **S. ischiadica, S. ischiatici, S. ischii.** See *Spine of Ischium* (Illus. Dict.) **S. nodosa**, rachitis

Spinalgia (*spi-nal'-je-ah*) [*spina*, a spine; ἄλγος, pain] Tenderness of a vertebral spine to pressure.

Spinant (*spi'-nant*). An agent stimulating the spinal cord

Spindle. (See Illus. Dict.) **S., Central**, the linin filaments spanning the interval between the centrosome at the completion of the prophase.

Spine. (See Illus. Dict.) **S., Angular**, curvature of the spine. **S., Civinini's**, a small spine on the outer border of the external pterygoid plate giving attachment to the pterygospinous ligament. **S., Henle's**, spina suprameatum. An inconstant small spine at the junction of the posterior and superior walls of the external auditory meatus. It serves as a landmark in trephining of the mastoid process. **S., Navicular**, a pointed projection on the inner edge of the navicular bone. **S., Spix's**, the bony spine at the inner border of the inferior dental foramen giving attachment to the sphenomaxillary ligament. **S., Trochlear**, a small projection on the upper ventral part of the inner wall of the orbit for the trochlea. **S., Zygomatic**, a projection from the zygomatic process.

Spinicerebrate (*spi-ni-ser'-e-brāt*). Furnished with a brain and spinal cord.

Spinideltoid (*spi-ni-del'-toid*). The part of the deltoid muscle arising from the spine of the scapula.

Spinifugal (*spi-nif'-u-gal*) [*spina*, spine; *fugere*, to flee] Moving from the spinal cord.

Spinipetal (*spi-nip'-et-al*) [*spina*, spine; *petere*, to seek]. Moving toward the spinal cord.

Spinitrapezius (*spi-ni-tra-pe'-ze-us*). The spinal part of the trapezius as distinguished from the cranial part.

Spinogalvanization (*spi-no-gal-van-i-za'-shun*). Galvanization of the spinal cord.

Spinoglenoid (*spi-no-glen'-oid*). Relating to the spine of the scapula and the glenoid cavity.

Spinol (*spin'-ol*). An extract of young, fresh spinach (*Atriplex hortensis*, L.) leaves containing about 2.6% of iron and occurring both as a liquid and a powder. It is used in the spinach cure for children. Dose, 1–8 gr. several times daily.

Spinomuscular (*spi-no-mus'-ku-lar*). Relating to the spinal cord and the muscles.

Spinoneural (*spi-no-nu'-ral*). Pertaining to the spinal cord and the peripheral nerves.

Spintharíscope (*spin-thar'-is-kōp*) [σπινθήρ, a spark; σκοπεῖν, to view]. An instrument devised by Sir William Crookes for demonstrating the physical properties of radium It consists of a fluorescent screen in front of which is placed a small quantity of radium bromid, with or without a lens for examining the scintillations.

Spintometer (*spin-tom'-et-ur*) [σπινθήρ, spark; μέτρον, measure]. An apparatus for measuring the length of sparks in the Röntgen tube.

Spiradenitis (*spi-rad-en-i' tis*) [σπεῖρα, a coil; ἀδήν, a gland] Unna's name for hydrosadenitis phlegmonosa (Illus. Dict.).

Spirasoma (*spi-rah-so'-mah*) [σπεῖρα, a coil; σῶμα, a body] A genus of bacteria of the *Spirillaceæ* having rigid cells without flagella.

Spirema (*spi-re'-mah*) [σπεῖρα, a coil]. See *Spirem* (Illus. Dict.).

Spirillosis (*spir-il-o'-sis*). 1 Any affection due to *Spirillum*. 2. A disease of cattle in the Transvaal. **S. of Fowls**, a disease of geese, ducks, guinea-fowls, turtle doves, pigeons, and sparrows. The affected fowls exhibit diarrhea, loss of appetite, pale combs, and in acute cases die suddenly of convulsions. It is due to a spirillum which is transmitted by *Argas persicus* The serum of animals which have recovered from a first attack possesses strong immunizing properties.

Spirit. (See Illus. Dict.) **S., Adiaphorous**, a liquid obtained by the distillation of cream of tartar. **S., Ammonia.** See under *Ammonium* (Illus. Dict.). **S., Anise** See under *Anisum* (Illus. Dict.) **S., Corn**, whisky distilled from Indian corn.

Spirofibrillæ (*spi-ro-fi-bril'-e*) [σπεῖρα, a coil; *fibrilla*, a small fiber]. The term applied by Fayod in his theory of the structure of protoplasm to supposed long, twisted, hollow fibrils constituting the protoplasm and nuclei of vegetal cells and uniting to form the spirospartæ (*q. v.*). Fayod asserts also that the blood-plasma consists of spirofibrillæ and that they penetrate here and there into the hematoblasts. In this case Bütschli holds it clear that Fayod has mistaken coagulations of fibrin for spirofibrillæ.

Spirographidin (*spi-ro-graf'-id-in*) [σπεῖρα, a coil; γράφειν, to write]. The hyalin obtained from spirographin.

Spiromonas (*spi-ro-mo'-nas*) [σπεῖρα, a coil; μονάς, single]. A genus of biflagellate monads or free-swimming animalcules established by Perty (1852), now referred to *Bodo* (Ehrenberg), Stein.

Spironeme (*spi'-ro-nēm*) [σπεῖρα, a coil; νῆμα, a thread]. A helical thread of cytophanes wrapped about the axoneme of the peduncle of a stalked infusorian. Cf. *Spasmoneme; Myoneme.*

Spirospartæ (*spi-ro-spar'-te*) [σπεῖρα, a coil; σπάρτη, a rope]. The term applied by Fayod in his theory to twisted hollow strings the walls of which are formed by the twisting together of the fibrils or spirofibrillæ. The cavities of the spirospartæ and spirofibrillæ are said to be filled in the normal condition by "granular plasma"; spirospartæ pass from the protoplasm into the nucleus and vice versa, and also may be traced frequently from one cell into a neighboring one, so that "the cell loses its value as a morphological and physiological unit." These results were obtained in vegetal cells, chiefly by injection with quicksilver, by which method Fayod believes he filled the cavities of the spirospartæ and spirofibrillæ with metal. Cf. *Spirofibrillæ.*

Splanchnic. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A remedy efficient in diseases of the bowels.

Splanchnomegaly (*splangk-no-meg'-al-e*) [σπλάγχνα, viscera; μέγας, large]. Giant growth of the viscera.

Splashing. (See Illus. Dict.) **S. in the Stomach**, a sign of atony of that organ.

Splenectomize (*splen-ek'-tom-iz*) [σπλήν, spleen; ἐκτομή, excision]. To excise the spleen

Splenic. (See Illus Dict.) 2 A remedy efficient in disorders of the spleen 3 Affected with splenitis.

Spleniferrin (*splen-e-fer'-in*). An organic iron preparation said to be obtained from the spleen.

Splenin (*splen'-in*) An organotherapeutic preparation made from the spleen of animals

Splenitic (*splen-it'-ik*) See *Splenic*.

Splenitis. (See Illus. Dict.) **S., Spodogenous**, that due to accumulation of waste matter.

Splenitive (*splen'-it-iv*). Capable of acting upon the spleen.

Splenocyte (*splen'-o-sīt*) [σπλήν, spleen, κύτος, cell]. The cell peculiar to splenic tissue

Splenohepatomegaly (*splen-o-hep-at-o-meg'-al-e*) [σπλήν, spleen, ἧπαρ, liver, μέγας, great]. Enlargement of the liver and spleen.

Splenolaparotomy (*splen-o-lap-ar-ot'-o-me*). See *Laparosplenotomy* (Illus Dict.)

Splenolymph (*splen'-o-limf*). Intermediate in character between the spleen and a lymph-gland. See *Gland, Splenolymph.*

Splenolymphatic (*splen-o-lim-fat' ik*) Relating to the spleen and the lymph glands

Splenomedullary (*splen-o-med'-ul-a-re*). Relating to the spleen and the marrow of bones

Splenoparectama (*splen-o-par-ek'-ta mah*). See *Splenoparectasis* (Illus Dict.)

Splenopexia, Splenopexis (*splen-o-peks'-e-ah, splen-o-peks'-is*) See *Splenopexy*

Splenopexy (*splen-o-peks'-e*) [σπλήν, spleen; πῆξις, fixation] Surgical fixation of a movable or displaced spleen

Splenoptosis (*splen-o-to'-sis*) [σπλήν, spleen; πτῶσις, a falling]. Downward displacement of the spleen.

Splenorrhaphy (*splen or'-af e*) [σπλήν, spleen, ῥάφη, suture]. Suture of the spleen

Splenoscirrhus (*splen-o skir'-us*) [σπλήν, spleen; σκίρος, hardness] Cancer of the spleen

Splenule (*splen'-ūl*). An accessory or rudimentary spleen.

Splint. (See Illus. Dict.) **S. Box.** See *Fracture-box* (Illus. Dict.) **S, Desault's**, one used in treating fracture of the thigh. **S., Interdental**, an appliance used in the treatment of fractured jaws. **S., Mason's**, one used in subsequent treatment of amputation at the elbow allowing pronation and supination movements during healing **S., Poroplastic**, a splint which can be softened with hot water and moulded upon the limb, to harden and retain the shape when dried. **S., Stromeyer's**, one used to prevent stiffness of the joints in case of fracture. It consists of two hinged parts that can be fixed at any angle

Splintage (*splint'-aj*). The application of splints.

Split-cloth. A bandage for the head with six or eight tails attached to a central part.

Spodophagous (*spo-dof'-ag-us*) [σποδός, ashes; φαγεῖν, to eat]. Destroying the waste material of the body

Spodophorous (*spo-dof'-or-us*) [σποδός, ashes; φέρειν, to bear]. Carrying or conveying waste material.

Spokeshave (*spōk'-shāv*). A ring-knife devised by Carmalt Jones, for use in rhinologic operations.

Spondyle (*spon'-dil*) [σπόνδυλος]. A vertebra.

Spondylodidymia (*spon-dil-o-did-im'-e-ah*) [σπόνδυλος, vertebra; δίδυμος, twin]. A form of somatodymia in which the union is in the vertebras. Syn., *Vertebradymia.*

Spondylodymus (*spon dil-od'-im-us*) [σπόνδυλος, vertebra; δύειν, to enter]. A twin monster united by the vertebras.

Spondylosis (*spon dil-o' sis*) [σπόνδυλος, vertebra]. Vertebral ankylosis **S, Rhizomelic**, spondylose rhizometique, Marie's term for a variety of arthritis deformans with ankylosis of the vertebras and arthritis of the hips and shoulders

Sponge. (See Illus. Dict.) **S., Bernay's Aseptic**, small circular discs of prepared cotton fiber which has been subjected to great pressure when placed in water, they increase in size many times They are recommended as controlling agents in nasal hemorrhage **S.-gatherer's Disease**, a disease of divers due to a secretion of a species of *Actinia* found in waters where sponges grow This viscid excretion causes at the point of contact upon the body a swelling and intense itching followed by a papule surrounded by a zone of redness which later becomes black and gangrenous and forms a deep ulcer Cf. *Thalassin.* **S.work** Synonym of *Spongioplasm*

Spongioblast. (See Illus Dict.) **S. of Inner Molecular Layer of Retina.** See *Cells, Amacrine.*

Spongiocyte (*spun'-je-o-sit*) [σπογγος, sponge; κυτος, a hollow] Fish's term for the glia or neuroglia cell

Spongiositis (*spun-je-o-si'-tis*). Inflammation of the corpus spongiosum

Spoonful A spoon is full when the contained liquid comes up to but does not show a curve above the upper edge or rim of the bowl. A teaspoonful equals 5 c c ; a desertspoonful, 10 c.c , a tablespoonful, 15 c c

Sporadin (*spo-rad'-in*) [σποράς, scattered] The phase of a gregarine in which it consists of protomerite and deutomerite, having lost the epimerite in gaining its liberty Cf. *Cephalont.*

Sporadoneure (*spor-ad'-o-nūr*) [σποράς, scattered; νεῦρον, nerve]. An isolated nerve-cell

Sporangial (*spor-an'-je al*) Relating to a sporangium.

Sporidium (See Illus Dict.) 2 A provisional genus of sporozoa **S. vaccinale**, Funck, a species of sporozoa occurring as: (1) small, spherical, highly refractive bodies (2-10 μ) of green color and slow movement; (2) small refracting spheres enclosed in capsules; (3) morula masses or spore casts They can be cultivated and the culture produces typical vaccinia when inoculated in calves

Sporification (*spor-if-ik-a'-shun*) The formation of spores

Sporocyst. (See Illus Dict.) 4. That stage of a sporozoan resulting from the development of a sporoblast and in its turn giving rise to two sporozoits.

Sporogony. (See Illus Dict.) 2 A form of exogenous sporulation, an oocyst containing a sporont divides into four sporoblasts, which ripen into sporocysts and in turn divide into a crescentic nucleated body, the sporozoit. It occurs among coccidia Cf. *Schizogony*

Sporont. (See Illus Dict.) 2. Schaudinn's term for the single-celled contents of the coccidial oocyst Cf *Schizont*

Sporoplasm (*spor' o plazm*) [σπόρος, seed; πλάσσειν, to form] The cytoplasm of the asexual reproductive cell.

Sporotheca (*spor-o-the'-kah*) [σπόρος, seed; θήκη, a case]. 1. See *Sporangium* (Illus. Dict.). 2. The envelope of the sporulating cell.

Sporozoit (*spor-o-zo'-it*) [σπόρος, seed; ζῶον, an animal]. The sickle shaped, nucleated organism which results from the division of a sporocyst among the sporozoa. Syn., *Germinal rod* (Ross, 1878); *Zygotoblast* (Ross, 1899); *Gameteblast* (Lankester, 1900). Cf. *Merozoit.*

Spot. (See Illus. Dict.) **S.s, Bitot's, xerosis conjunctivæ.** Silver **gray, shiny,** triangular spots on both sides of the **cornea, within** the region of the palpebral aperture, consisting of dried epithelium, flaky masses and microorganisms. Observed in some cases of hemeralopia. **S., Blue** (of the integument), a tegumentary spot over the sacral region characteristic of the Mongolian race; due to aggregations of long, spindle shaped, and stellate cells in the cutis containing pigment It appears in the fourth month of fetal life and persists sometimes to the seventh year. **S.s, Genital,** nasal parts which show increased sensitiveness during menstruation. **S.s, Koplik's.** See under *Sign.* **S.s, de Morgan's.** See under *Sign.* **S.s, Rose,** a red papulous eruption forming spots the size of a small lentil, effaced by pressure of the finger and occurring mostly on the abdomen and loins during the first seven days of typhoid fever. They are due to inflammation of the papillary layer of the skin from invasion of typhoid bacilli. Syn , *Typhoid spots, Typhoid roseola.* Fr. *Tache rosées lenticulaires.* Cf. *Taches bleuâtres.* **S.s, Roth's** See under *Sign.* **S.s, Soldiers'.** Same as *Macula lutea.* **S.s, Typhoid.** See *S.s, Rose* **S s, White,** grayish or yellowish-white elevated spots from the size of a pin-head to that of a one-cent piece, of varying shape and distinctness of outline, often occurring on the ventricular surface of the anterior leaflet of the mitral valve.

Spotted Fever. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. See under *Fever.*

Spray. (See Illus Dict.) **S.-cure,** a form of douche applied by means of a spraying apparatus.

Sprew (*sprū*). See *Thrush* (Illus Dict.).

Spring. (See Illus. Dict.) **S.-knee,** a condition of the knee similar in general features to the condition known as spring-finger Just before full extension of the joint is reached there is a slight hitch, and then the limb straightens itself with a sharp, rather painful jerk.

Sprit. The commercial name for pure alcohol, 96%.

Sprouw. See *Sprue* (2)

Sprue. (See Illus Dict.) 2. The name given by the Dutch in Java to aphthæ tropicæ (*q. v.*); a chronic catarrhal inflammation of the entire alimentary tract, especially prevalent in Malaya It is also called tropical sprue, diarrhœa alba, or Ceylon sore mouth, sprouw.

Spud [Dan *Spyd*, a spear]. 1 An instrument used in the detachment of the mucosa in flaps in operations necessitating the removal of bone. 2 A short flattened blade used to dislodge a foreign substance

Spur (See Illus. Dict.) 3 Ergot **S.-blind,** myopic **S. of the Septum,** an outgrowth of the nasal septum.

Sputum. (See Illus. Dict.) **S., Aeruginous.** See *S., Green* (Illus. Dict.). **S., Hailstone,** spheric masses of sputum of the later stages of bronchitis. **Sputa margaritacea.** See *S., Pearly.* **S., Muco-purulent,** small lumps or pellets in a viscid mucoserous fluid, seen in bronchitis **S., Pearly,** sputum consisting of small gray translucent pellets

Squama. (See Illus. Dict.) **S. frontalis,** the vertical portion of the frontal bone. **S. occipitalis,** the supra-occipital bone. **S. temporalis,** the squamosa.

Squamomandibular (*skwa-mo-man-dib'-u-lar*). Relating to the squamous and maxillary bones

Squamosa (*skwa-mo'-sah*). The squamous portion of the temporal bone.

Squamosal. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. See *Squamosa*

Squarious (*skwa'-re us*) [*squariosus*, scurfy]. Scurfy

Stachydrin (*sta-kid'-rin*). $C_7H_{15}NO_2$. An alkaloid from the bulb of *Stachys palustris*, L., forming colorless crystals which liquefy on exposure; soluble in water and alcohol, melt at 210° C.

Stachyose (*sta'-ke-ōz*). $C_{18}H_{32}O_{16}$ A trisaccharid yielded by *Stachys palustris*, L.

Stadium. (See Illus. Dict.) **S. amphiboles** [*ἀμφίβολος*, equivocal, uncertain] See *Stage, Ampibolic* (Illus. Dict.). **S. annihilationis**, the convalescent stage. **S. floritionis**, the stage of an eruptive disease during which the exanthem is at its height **S. frigoris**, the cold stage of a fever. See *Stage, Algid* (Illus. Dict.) **S. incrementi**, the stage of increase of a fever or disease **S. staseos.** See *S. acmes* (Illus. Dict.)

Staffa (*staf'-ah*). 1 Stapes 2. A figure-of-eight bandage

Stagium (*sta'-je um*). The sixth part of an ounce.

Stagnum chyli [*stagnum*, a pond] Same as *Receptaculum chyli*

Stahlian (*stahl'-le-an*) An animist, a follower of the doctrine of George Ernst Stahl, German chemist, 1660–1734. See *Animism* (Illus Dict.).

Stains, Staining Reagents, Methods, Etc. Abba's Method for isolating the colon bacillus from water. Cook for a half-hour at 100° C., in a steam apparatus, milk-sugar 200 gm., dry peptone 100 gm., sodium chlorid 50 gm., water 1000 c c.; filter; preserve in glass containers of 100 c c. capacity each Pour 100 c.c. of the culture-fluid into one liter of the water to be examined; add 2 or 3 c.c. of 1% alcoholic phenolphthalein and cold saturated solution of sodium carbonate until the water is and stays rose-red; fill into 5 or 6 Erlenmeyer flasks and place in an oven at 37° C. Prepare 10 c.c. of agar solution in a sterilized petri-dish and place it in the oven at 37° C If bacilli are present, the water in the Erlenmeyer flasks will be decolored in from 12 to 24 hours. By means of a platinum loop take a small drop from the surface of the water and make hieroglyphics on the agar in the petri-dish; return to the oven at 37° C and in from 12 to 18 hours the colonies will be seen. **Acetic-acid Alcohol**, a mixture of equal parts of absolute alcohol and glacial acetic acid, used for fixing ova. Cf. the fluids of Carnoy and of Zacharias **Acid-violet**, a plasma stain. For its use see *Light-green* **Adami's Method.** 1. For obtaining tubercle bacilli from milk, urine, and other secretions: Add to the suspected liquid 5% of pure carbolic acid; centrifugate 30 c.c. in a machine giving 2000 revolutions a minute. Decant the supernatant fluid, add a little 3% sodium hydroxid to the sediment, and after a few minutes fill the tube to the 15 c.c mark and centrifugate. Repeat the process if necessary. 2. For staining the diplobacillus in the fibrous tissue of the liver and the lymph-glands in atrophic cirrhosis: Place the sections in weak acetic acid, then in absolute alcohol, and then for one hour in a half saturated solution of methylene-blue in anilin; xylol; balsam Examine with a $\frac{1}{12}$-inch oil-immersion lens. The bacteria are of a brownish color. **Adjective Staining**, that obtained by treating the tissue first with a mordant **Albrecht-Stark's Method:** Place the sections on a slide made moist by breathing upon it; then add a drop of warm water, and by repeated breathing upon them the sections will spread out Moisten a piece of filter-paper with 5 drops of absolute alcohol, place it over the sections, and press them down Remove the paraffin with xylol, the xylol with absolute alcohol, and pour over the slide a layer of very thin celloidin solution; drain; wash with 95% alcohol. **Alfieri's Method** for celloidin sections of tissue containing pigment: Place them for from 8 to 24 hours in a 1:2000 solution of potassium permanganate and then wash for several hours in a 1:300 solution of oxalic acid. **Alkali-alcohol**, a solution of 1 gm. of caustic potash in 100 c c of alcohol, allowed to stand for 24 hours and then filtered **Altmann's Method.** 1. For histologic preparations: Freeze the fresh object and dry in the frozen state at —30° C., over sulfuric acid in a vacuum The drying takes 2 days Then infiltrate in a vacuum with melted paraffin. By this method the volume of the object remains unaltered, and, it is said, the reaction power of the tissues is preserved. 2 For attaching sections to the slide. Dissolve one part of guttapercha in 6 parts of chloroform and for use dilute with 25 volumes of chloroform, pour the liquid over the slide, drain, and when the chloroform has evaporated heat the slide over a gas-flame On slides prepared in this way paraffin sections are placed and fixed by means of 4% solution of guncotton in acetone, diluted with 3 volumes of alcohol, press the sections against the slide by means of filter-paper, and then melt the paraffin. **Ammonium Sulfate Reaction**, the green or black-green color produced when tissues containing iron are treated with solution of ammonium sulfate Of the methods of Hall, Quincke, and Zalewski **Amyloid Reaction** in tissues having undergone amyloid degeneration 1. With iodin. Dilute Lugol's solution with distilled water until it has the color of port-wine and add 25% of glycerol; in this stain the sections for 3 minutes, wash in water, and mount in glycerol The amyloid substance is brown-red, the remaining tissues are light-yellow For permanent preparations, see the method of Langhans for glycogen 2 With iodin green: Stain for 24 hours in iodin-green (0.5 gm. dissolved in 150 c.c of distilled water) and wash in water The amyloid masses are red-violet, the remaining tissues green. 3. With iodin and sulfuric acid. Place sections that have been treated with Lugol's solution (see *Iodin Reaction*) in 1% sulfuric acid. The brown of the amyloid substance becomes intensified or it changes to a violet or blue to green color 4 With methyl-green Stain for from 3 to 5 minutes in 1% solution of the dye and wash in distilled water containing 1% of hydrochloric acid Amyloid substance violet, nuclei green 5. With methyl-violet: The process of staining is the same as with methyl-green. The amyloid is purple-red, the remaining tissue blue. See further the methods of Birch-Hirschfeld, Harris, Kantorowicz, Morse, and Van Gieson **Andriezen-Golgi Method** Suspend thin slices of brain with the pia intact in 95 c c of 2% solution of potassium bichromate, to which after 10 or 15 minutes add 5 c c of 1% osmic acid and place in the dark for 24 hours, transfer to a mixture of 90 c c. of 2.5% potassium bichromate and 10 c c of 1% osmic acid; after 2 days transfer to a mixture of 80 c c of 3% potassium bichromate and 20 c.c. of 1% osmic acid; after 3½ days nerve-cells and glia-cells will be impregnated, after 6 days axons and collaterals Quickly rinse the tissue in distilled water, place it in 0.75% solution of silver nitrate (in the dark), and after 15 minutes in 100 c.c of the silver solution plus one drop of formic acid; the tissue should remain in this solution (which should be renewed after 24 hours) from 3 to 5 days, in an incubator at 25° C. Rinse in 90% alcohol for 15 minutes; dehydrate in absolute alcohol for 15 minutes; place in thin celloidin for a half-hour and mount on cork. Wash the sections in distilled water until free from alcohol; place them in 0.75 silver nitrate solution for from 30 to 60 minutes; dehydrate in alcohol, clear in xylol-pyridin, and mount in xylol-damar without a cover-glass. **Anilin Blue.** See *Victoria Blue* under *Staining Reagents* (Illus. Dict.). **Anjeszky's Method** for the spores of bacteria: Dry the films in air; cover with 0.05% hydrochlo-

ric acid and heat until it boils; then place the cover-glass in Klug's fluid (pepsin, 0.1%, and hydrochloric acid, 0.5%); after 3 or 4 minutes wash in water, dry, fix in the flame, cover with carbol fuchsin, and heat until it steams; when cool, decolor in 4.5% sulfuric acid, wash in water, and counterstain with malachite green for 2 or 3 minutes **Apáthy's Gum-syrup,** dissolve 50 gm. each of picked gum arabic, cane-sugar (uncandied), and distilled water over a water-bath and add 0.05 gm. of thymol **Apáthy's Hematein.** (*a*) Alum 9 parts, glacial acetic acid 3 parts, salicylic acid 0.1 part, water 100 parts. (*b*) Hematoxylin 1 part, 70% alcohol 100 parts, and preserve for six weeks. Mix equal parts of *a* and *b* and glycerol This is the hematein mixture I A. **Apáthy's Method.** 1 For neurofibrils. Fix the tissue in a sublimate fluid and preserve in 90% alcohol Stain in bulk for 48 hours in Apáthy's hematein mixture I A, wash up to 24 hours in absolutely pure distilled water, transfer to spring-water, and after from 3 to 5 hours return to distilled water for 2 hours; dehydrate rapidly in absolute alcohol and embed in paraffin, celloidin, or glycerin jelly. Protect from [illegible] loidin. Mount in a resin [illegible] nerve-endings: *Foregilding* The tissue must be so thin that light can stream through it, hence a membrane or section. Place in 1% gold chlorid solution for several hours, in the dark, transfer to 1% formic acid and expose for from 6 to 8 hours to diffuse daylight in summer, to direct sunlight in winter. The temperature of the acid must not be allowed to rise above 20° C. *Aftergilding* Fix the tissue in sublimate or in a mixture of equal parts of saturated solution of sublimate in 0.5% salt solution and 1% osmic acid. Embed in paraffin or celloidin, fix the sections to slides, and treat them with iodin-alcohol. Place in the gold bath (1% or weaker) overnight, rinse in water or dry with filter-paper, and reduce in formic acid, as in foregilding Stand the slides on end in a slanting position, with the sections looking downward. The sections may be counterstained and mounted in any medium 3 For objects saturated with water. Infiltrate with thin glycerin-gelatin, evaporate in a desiccator kept at the melting temperature of the mass. Embed in a tray and harden and cut in absolute alcohol. **Apáthy's Mixture.** 1. Equal parts of 1% osmic acid and saturated solution of mercuric chlorid in 0.5% salt solution 2. Mercuric chlorid, 3 gm; sodium chlorid, 0.5 gm.; 50% alcohol, 100 c.c. **Argutinsky's Method** for attaching celloidin sections to the slide: Spread a thin layer of albumin fixative on the slide, warm it; on this arrange the sections, and keep them moist with 70% alcohol, absorb the alcohol with filter-paper, cover the sections with 8 or 10 layers of filter-paper, and with the finger on the paper press the sections on to the slide. Stain at once or preserve in distilled water or 70% alcohol **Arnold's Method** 1. Sterilize a thin microtome section of elder-pith in boiling 0.6% salt solution; place it on a cover-glass (the edges of which are coated with vaselin), charge it with a drop of blood, and place the preparation on a slide with a ground cell. The blood on the section of elder-pith can be fixed with any of the usual reagents or films on slides can be prepared in the usual way. 2. Fix blood in any suitable medium, spread it on a plate and let it dry; then pass over it a thin layer of thin celloidin, drain off the excess and let it dry. The celloidin with the blood can then be stripped off as a thin membrane and stained. **Arnstein's Method** for tactile corpuscles: Macerate pieces of skin for 24 hours in lime-water; remove the horny stratum and treat for 5 minutes with 0.25% solution of gold chlorid; place for 24 hours in distilled water; the precipitate formed is removed by putting the skin in a 0.25% solution of potassium cyanid and brushing with a camel's-hair pencil. Mount in balsam **Aronson-Phillipp Mixture,** for staining the granules of leukocytes: Prepare saturated aqueous solutions of orange G, acid-rubin extra, and crystalline methyl-green; clear by sedimentation. Mix 55 c.c. of orange G, 50 c.c. of acid rubin, 100 c.c. of distilled water, and 50 c.c. of alcohol; to this mixture add 65 c.c. of methyl-green plus 50 c.c. of distilled water and 12 c.c. of alcohol. Let the solution stand several weeks before using. **Ascites-agar.** See *Kiefer's Medium* and *Kanthack's Medium* **Assheton's Method** for mammalian embryos less than 10 days old. From 1 to 3 hours after the death of the animal inject into the upper end of the uterus enough of 0.25% to 0.5% solution of chromic acid to distend the organ and smooth out the folds of the mucosas so that the ova will float free in the liquid. Ligate the lower end of the uterus and place it for 2 days in 0.5% chromic acid Empty the contents in a watch-glass and search for the ova with the microscope. Stain in toto with carmine or hematoxylin and embed in paraffin. **Auburtin's Method** for celloidin sections Transfer the sections from the knife to the slide and arrange before the alcohol evaporates. Press over them a strip of filter-paper and before the sections are quite dry pour over them carefully several times a mixture of equal parts of absolute alcohol and ether. When the alcohol ether has evaporated, the sections will be fastened by a thin even membrane of adherent celloidin **Azoulay's Method** for medullated nerve-fibers. Harden in Müller's fluid and embed in celloidin. Place the sections for 5 minutes in osmic acid solution (1:500 or 1000), wash in water and transfer into 5% or 10% tannin solution and heat for from 2 to 5 minutes or until it steams; wash; stain with carmine or eosin, and mount in balsam The medullary sheaths are gray to blue-black **Bacterial Suspensions** for testing disinfectants. Mix fresh cultures from 3 or 4 tubes with 10 c.c. of sterilized distilled water; filter through glass-wool and place in a water-bath at 37.5° C and frequently agitate, until on microscopic examination bacteria in clusters cannot be detected. Transfer 3 c.c each into several sterilized test-tubes and add an equal volume of the germicide, of double the strength to be tested. At intervals of 2, 5, 10, 20, 30, and 60 minutes inoculate bouillon or agar tubes and put them in the incubator for one week. **Balzer's Method** for the demonstration of dermatophytes: Treat the fungus and attached scales and hairs with alcohol and ether; stain for a few seconds in alcoholic solution of eosin; dehydrate, clear, and mount in balsam. **Barfurth's Method** for the egg-cells of amphibia: Fix the eggs in water heated to 80° C. or in chromic-acetic acid heated to the same degree. For the removal of the envelopes treat with javelle water diluted threefold. Eggs fixed in hot water may be preserved in their envelopes in a mixture of alcohol 125 parts, glycerol 25 parts, water 350 parts. **Barker's Method** for the detection of iron in the granules of eosinophil leukocytes: Heat a cover-glass film on a copper bar at 120° C. for 1 or 2 hours. Put a drop of a fresh solution of ammonium sulfid on the film and immediately place the cover on a slide with a drop of glycerol, so that the latter and the sulfid will mix. Put the preparation in the oven at 60° C. After from 24 to 48 hours the yellow-green iron reaction of the granules and the greenish-black reaction of the nuclei of the eosinophil leukocytes can be seen. **Baumgarten and Jacoby's**

Anilin-blue, used in a 0.2% alcoholic solution as a counterstain with carmin or safranin as the nuclear stain, it is recommended for the differentiation of nerve tissue and of cartilage See *Carmin* and *Anilin-blue*

Bencke's Method. 1. A modification of Weigert's method for fibrin, which consists in diminishing the bleaching power of the anilin-xylol by increasing the proportion of xylol By using a mixture of 2 volumes of anilin and 3 volumes of xylol the following structural elements can be demonstrated: mitotic figures; connective tissue fibers; elastic fibers; Sharpey's fibers and the fibrils of osseous tissue; striated muscle; neuroglia; nuclei of ganglion cells; the reticulum of squamous epithelium. **Benda's Copper-hematoxylin.** Treat paraffin sections of tissue fixed in Flemming's mixture for 24 hours with concentrated solution of copper acetate at 40° C., or for 48 hours at normal temperature; wash well in water and stain until dark gray or black in 1% aqueous solution of hematoxylin Decolor in 0.2% hydrochloric acid until the sections are light yellow; neutralize in the solution of copper acetate until bluish-gray **Benda's Iron-hematoxylin,** mordant sections for 24 hours in a mixture of iron sulfate 80 parts, sulfuric acid 15 parts, nitric acid 18 parts, and water 200 parts (or liquor ferri sulfurici oxidati, P. G, diluted with one or two volumes of water); wash in distilled water and stain until black in 1% aqueous solution of hematoxylin; differentiate in 30% or weaker acetic acid or in the iron-sulfate solution diluted to a pale straw color **Benda's Method.** 1. (*a*) For kinetic nuclei Stain sections for 24 hours in anilin-water safranin solution (see safranin formula b of Babes, *Staining Reagents*), and then for a half minute in a solution of light green or acid violet, 0.5 gm. in 200 c.c of alcohol. Chromatin red; archoplasm green (or violet); centrosomes of spermatozoa sometimes red, sometimes green. (*b*) Stain with iron hematoxylin and afterstain with safranin Chromosomes and centrosomes black, linin fibrils and nuclear spindle red. 2 For frozen sections of organs of the central nervous system Treat small pieces of tissue for one or more hours with 2.5% formalin; wash and freeze in distilled water. The sections are not brittle and have a consistency like soap **Benda's Method.** For neuroglia: Fix in 10% formalin. Mordant in Weigert's chromium alum and copper acetate mordant and then in 0.5% chromic acid. Wash in water Embed in paraffin Mordant the sections for 24 hours in 4% iron alum, wash in water and stain in a weak solution of sodium sulfalizarinate and then in 1% toluidin blue; wash in 1% acetic acid, dry, dehydrate, and differentiate in creasote. **Benda's Reaction,** a macro-chemic and micro-chemic reaction of fatty tissue necrosis. Harden the tissue in 10% formalin and treat with Weigert's copper acetate mordant for neuroglia (see *Weigert's Method*); after 24 hours in the incubator the necrotic areas are covered with green flakes Microscopically the necrotic tissue is blue-green, the fatty acid crystals being most intensely colored. The normal fat-cells show no trace of the blue or blue-green hue. **Bensley's Method** for the study of the mammalian gastric glands: Fix the gastric mucosa in Foà's mixture; after from a half to 2 hours wash in 70% alcohol until all the bichromate is removed; transfer to 95% alcohol. Embed in paraffin and stain with nuclear and granule dyes. **Benzoazurin,** a plasma or nuclear stain according to the progressive or regressive methods respectively. It is recommended by Bonnet, in particular for the nuclear staining of preparations that are difficult to stain. **Berkley's Method,** a modification of Golgi's silver method. **Harden** in osmium-bichromate and impregnate in a freshly prepared solution of 2 drops of 10% phosphomolybdic acid to 60 c.c of 1% silver nitrate, in winter to be kept at 25° C. **Bernard's Method** for the demonstration of the centrosome in plant cells: Fix in alcohol or Flemming's reagent and stain in a mixture of 2 parts each of 1% aqueous solution of fuchsin and iodin green and 40 parts of water. **Bethe's Anilin-black** for staining chitin: Fix the sections to the slide and treat them for 3 or 4 minutes with freshly prepared 10% solution of anilin hydrochlorid containing 1 drop of hydrochloric acid to each 10 c.c. Rinse in water and treat with 10% solution of potassium bichromate. Rinse and repeat the process until the stain has the desired intensity. The stain is at first green, but becomes blue on washing in tap-water or in alcohol containing ammonia **Bethe's Fluid.** 1. Dissolve 1 gm. of ammonium molybdate (or sodium phosphomolybdate) in 20 c c of water 2. Ammonium molybdate (or sodium phosphomolybdate) 1 gm, water 100 c.c., and 0.5% osmic acid (or 2% chromic acid) 10 c c. To each solution add 1 drop of hydrochloric acid, and if desired 1 gm. of hydrogen dioxid. 3. (*a*) For vertebrates: Ammonium molybdate 1 gm., distilled water 10 c.c, hydrochloric acid 1 drop, hydrogen dioxid 1 c.c (*b*) For invertebrates: Ammonium molybdate 1 gm., distilled water 10 c.c, hydrogen dioxid 0.5 c.c. The tissue should remain in the ice-cold fluid from 2 to 4 hours; wash for 2 hours in cold water; harden for 15 minutes in each of the ascending series of alcohol up to absolute—all ice-cold; transfer for 2 hours to fresh absolute alcohol at freezing temperature Stain in any alcoholic solution, at room-temperature, dehydrate, clear for from 12 to 24 hours in xylol several times renewed, and embedded in paraffin. **Bethe's Method.** 1. For tissue stained in methylene-blue: Treat very small pieces for from 10 to 15 minutes with concentrated aqueous solution of ammonium picrate and then place them for one hour in *Bethe's Fluid*, No 1 or 2,—for 5 hours if the solution contains osmic acid. Wash in water and dehydrate in alcohol—cooled to 15° C if the solution containing the sodium salt was used 2 For demonstrating the primitive fibrils of nerves: Fix in osmic acid for 24 hours, wash 6 hours, harden in 90% alcohol 10 hours; then treat with water 4 hours and transfer into a mixture of hydrochloric acid and 2% sodium sulfate solution (5:2); after from 6 to 12 hours, wash, dehydrate, clear, and embed in paraffin. Cut very thin sections, attach them to the slide with albumin fixative, stain for 10 minutes in 0.1% solution of ammonium molybdate, and mount in balsam. **Betz's Method** for hardening the brain and spinal cord: (*a*) Divide the cerebrum along the median line and place it in iodin alcohol; after a few hours remove the pia from the callosum and the sylvian fissure, also remove the choroid plexus, and return to the iodin-alcohol; after 24 or 48 hours remove the pia from the fissures and gyri and place in fresh iodin-alcohol; renew the liquid again in 2 or 3 days and after 10 or 24 days transfer the cerebrum into 4% potassium bichromate (*b*) Remove the membranes and vessels from the cerebellum and place it in the iodin-alcohol; on a support of cotton-wool; frequently renew the solution and after about 14 days transfer into 5% potassium bichromate. (*c*) Remove the dura from the cord and suspend it in a cylinder containing iodin-alcohol; after 2 or 3 days remove the pia and return into the alcohol; when the alcohol no longer fades (after about 6 days) the preliminary hardening is completed; then place in 3% potassium bichromate. The color of the iodin-alcohol must be restored as often as it fades by the addition of fresh tincture of iodin and the

preparations must be kept in a cool place. When the hardening is completed the organs, after washing in water, are preserved in 1% bichromate solution. The method is particularly recommended for the hardening of organs in a state of postmortem softening. **Biebrich Scarlet** (*Biebricher Scharlach*), a plasma stain. **Bielschowsky-Plien Method** for staining Nissl bodies: Harden the tissue in alcohol or formalin, embed in paraffin celloidin, and stain for 24 hours in very dilute kresyl-violet R R (10 drops of a saturated aqueous solution to 50 c c. of water); rinse, dehydrate in the series of ascending alcohols, clear in oil of cajeput; xylol and balsam. **Bignami's Method** for the study of the malarial parasite in tissue sections: Fix the tissue for several hours in a solution of sublimate 1 gm., sodium chlorid 0 75 gm , acetic acid 1 c c., and water 100 c c. Transfer to alcohol containing tincture of iodin and then to absolute alcohol. Stain in magenta (Grübler) dissolved to saturation in water or in 5% carbolic acid and transfer to absolute alcohol The sections may be double stained in a mixture of magenta and aurantia in saturated alcoholic solution **Birch-Hirschfeld Method** for amyloid tissues· Stain the sections for 5 minutes in 2% solution of bismarck-brown in 40% alcohol; rinse in absolute alcohol; wash for 10 minutes in distilled water, stain for 5 or 10 minutes in 2% gentian-violet solution; wash in water acidulated with acetic acid (10 drops to a watch-glassful of water); mount in levulose **Bleu Lumière, B de Lyon, B. de Nuit.** See *Spirit-blue* under *Pigments* (Illus. Dict) **Boeck's Method** for preparations of epiphytic bacteria. Extract the oil by alcohol and ether; stain for from 30 to 60 seconds with Sihli's methylene-blue, transfer to water containing a fragment of resorcin, and after a minute to alcohol for an hour; decolor in a weak solution of hydrogen dioxid (if necessary), and dehydrate, clear, and mount in the usual way. **Böhm's Method.** 1. For the demonstration of excretory capillaries. Treat very small cubes of tissue for 3 days in a mixture of 4 volumes of 3% potassium bichromate and 1 volume of 1% osmic acid; then for from 24 to 48 hours in 0 75% silver nitrate; wash in distilled water and harden in alcohol, embed in celloidin The capillaries are brown black on a pale yellow ground 2 For demonstration of lattice fibers: Harden for 2 days in 0 5% chromic acid, treat for 3 days with 0 75% silver nitrate, and further as for secretory capillaries The fibers are black 3 For demonstration of cell boundaries in the blastoderm of the bird Fix for 2 or 3 hours in 3% nitric acid, to which 1% solution of silver nitrate has been added **Bolton's Method** for nerve tissue Harden in 5% formalin and mordant with osmic acid, iron alum, or ammonium molybdate See further Pal's modification of Weigert's method, *Table of Stains* (Illus Dict.). **Bordeaux R,** a general stain, acting on cytoplasm and chromatin It is used in 1% solution **Born's Method** for smooth muscle: Isolate in potash lye, transfer to glycerol, and add repeatedly 2 or 3 drops of glycerol acidified with hydrochloric acid and of tincture of iodin, until the brown color imparted by the latter reagent does not fade. The iodin, which eventually fades, may be replaced by a carmin stain. **Boston's Mixture** for the preservation of casts in urine: Liquid acidii arsenosi (U S P.), 1 fluidounce; salicylic acid, ½ grain; glycerin, 2 fluidrams. Dissolve by warming gently and add "whole tears" of acacia to saturation. Let the mixture settle, decant the supernatant liquid, and add a drop of formalin. Place a drop of urine containing casts on a slide, evaporate nearly to dryness, add a drop of the preservative, mix the two with a delicate needle, apply a cover-glass, and when the mount has hardened seal with cement **Bostroem's Method** for staining actinomyces in tissue sections: Stain for from 1 to 3 hours in anilin gentian violet and without washing transfer to Weigert's picrocarmin (see *Staining Reagents*); wash in water and extract in alcohol until the sections are red-yellow. **Böttcher's Method** for preparation of sperm crystals: Evaporate a drop of spermatic fluid on a slide and stain with a strong solution of iodin in solution of potassium iodid. The crystals will be brown or violet. Charcot-Leyden crystals stain yellow with iodin. **Bouin's Liquid** for fixing tissues: 1. Seventy-five volumes of a saturated solution of picric acid, 25 volumes of formol, 5 volumes of glacial acetic acid. 2 Ten parts each of formol and 1% solution of platinum chlorid. 3. Twenty parts each of 1% solution of platinum chlorid and saturated solution of sublimate, 10 parts of formol, and 3 parts of acetic or formic acid. **Bowhill's Method** for the flagella of bacteria: Treat the preparation for 15 minutes with a mixture of 15 c.c. of a saturated alcoholic solution of orcein, 10 c c. of a 20% solution of tannin, and 30 c.c. of distilled water Wash and examine in water. **Braddon's Method** for making blood-films: Accurately appose two cover-glasses and seal three edges with vaselin or cement, leaving open a very little of the edge opposite the unsealed one Place the unsealed edge in contact with a drop of blood, which will diffuse in a thin even film between the covers, and complete the sealing **Brass's Formula,** chromic acid and acetic acid each 1 part, water 400 parts **Bremer's Method** for diabetic blood: Fix the films for 6 minutes in the oven at 135° C Stain for 3 minutes with 1% solution of methyl-blue, or with the Ehrlich-Biondi mixture The yellow-green reaction of the erythrocytes may also be obtained by using eosin, congo red or biebrich scarlet in 1% solution **Bristol's Method** for the regeneration of reduced solutions of osmic acid (OsO_4) Contact with organic matter reduces the tetroxid to the dioxid (OsO_2), which is regenerated by oxidizing with hydrogen dioxid. The reaction that takes place is expressed in the following equation: $OsO_2 + 2H_2O_2 = OsO_4 + 2H_2O$ **Buchner's Method.** 1. for the cultivation of anaerobic bacteria: Place the inoculated tubes, with the cotton plug loosely inserted, in a vessel with a capsule containing a mixture of pyrogallol and liquor potassæ, each 1 part, and water 10 parts; the vessel should be closed with an air tight cover. 2 For staining spores· Treat the preparation for a half-minute with concentrated sulfuric acid; rinse in water and stain in carbol-fuchsin **Bunge's Method** for the flagella of bacteria: Fix the film in the flame and treat it with a mixture of tannin solution, 3 volumes, and diluted liquor ferri sesquichlorate (1:20), one volume, containing carbol-fuchsin in the proportion of 1:10 **Bunge-Trantenroth Method** for smegma bacilli: Place the fresh cover-glass film for 3 hours in absolute alcohol, then for 15 minutes in chromic acid; carefully wash in water frequently changed. Stain for 2 minutes in boiling carbol-fuchsin; decolor for 3 minutes in dilute sulfuric acid or for 2 minutes in pure nitric acid. Counterstain in concentrated alcoholic solution of methylene-blue, for about 5 minutes. The smegma bacilli are blue, the tubercle bacilli red. **Busch's Method.** 1. For the myelin of nerves: Place formalin material for 5 days in a solution of one part osmic acid, 3 parts sodium iodate, 300 parts water. 2 For tissues that have undergone fatty degeneration: Fix for 2 days in 5% formalin and then in Flemming's liquid in the usual way. Treat the sections with 0.5% chromic acid for 3 hours, then with

1% osmic acid for 24 hours, stain with hematoxylin and differentiate in saturated solution of picric acid The "granule cells" are blue, everything else green. **Busch's Mixture**, sodium iodid 3 parts, 1% osmic acid 100 parts. The iodid is said to enhance the penetration of the osmic acid **Bütschli's Method** for the demonstration of the foam or alveolar structure of protoplasm: Fix the object with picric acid solution or with iodin-alcohol; stain by Heidenhain's iron-hematoxylin method and cut sections from one-half to one micron in thickness Mount in a medium of low refractive power and examine with high magnification **Bütschli-Delafield Hematoxylin**, Bu[illegible] recommends that to a very dilute solution of Delafield's hematoxylin enough acetic acid be added to give it a red tinge. This will make it a more precise nuclear stain. **Cajal's Method** for staining by diffusion of propagation: Expose the brain of a rabbit and cut sections of the cortex 2 mm. thick. Cover the sections on both sides with finely powdered methylene-blue or with a saturated solution of the dye Restore the sections to the places from which they were cut and close the skull for a half-hour. Remove the sections and fix them in Bethe's ammonium molybdate for 2 hours, wash, harden for 3 or 5 hours in a mixture of one part 1% platinum chlorid, 40 parts formalin, and 60 parts water, and embed in paraffin Treat the sections with alcohol containing 0.3% platinum chlorid **Cajal's Picroindigo-carmin**, dissolve 0 25 gm. indigo-carmine in 100 gm. saturated aqueous solution of picric acid. Stain sections (previously stained in carmine) for from 5 to 10 minutes, wash in dilute acetic acid, then in water, then in absolute alcohol **Carazzi's Mixture**. Dissolve 20 gm. of sublimate in 100 c.c. of 70% alcohol, 15 c.c of strong nitric acid, and 5 c.c. of glacial acetic acid. Of this add 12 c.c to 100 c.c. of 1% sodium chlorid solution. Fix for from 1 to 6 hours, according to the size of the object. Wash in iodin-alcohol (Zenker's fluid). **Carbol-kresyl Violet.** See *Morse's Method* **Carmin Blue**, a cytoplasmic stain; used in acidulated alcoholic solution (Janssen). **Carnoy's Method** for the study of the structure of cytoplasm: Fix and stain with methyl-green dissolved in 2% or 3% acetic acid; after a half-hour wash with acetic acid of the same percentage and then substitute glycerol for the acid. **Celli's Method** for the cultivation of protozoa: Cultivate the ameba material in a petri-dish on *Fucus crispus* prepared with 5% of water (with or without bouillon), and strongly alkalinized by adding 4 or 5 c c. of saturated solution of sodium carbonate to 10 c c of the dissolved Irish-moss. When the cysts are ripe make cultures in hanging-drops in filtered fucus and isolate the different species of amebas. **Celli-Guarnieri Method** for staining the parasite of malaria: Treat the fresh film with a very dilute solution of methylene-blue in sterile blood serum or ascitic fluid For double staining a little eosin may be added **Chenzinsky's Stain** for blood: Concentrated aqueous solution of methylene-blue and distilled water equal parts. To this is added an equal quantity of 0.5% solution of eosin in 60% alcohol. Stain blood-films 4 to 5 minutes. Red blood corpuscles stain a rose-red, nuclei of leukocytes blue, and malarial parasites blue. **Chilesotti's Carmin Stain** for axis-cylinders: Mix 1 gm. sodium acid carmin (Grübler) with ½ gram uranium nitrate and boil 12 hours with 100 c c. water Filter, and before using add 1% hydrochloric acid. Sections from Müller's fluid will stain in 5 to 10 minutes; those from formalin, freezing paraffin, and celloidin in 15 to 20 minutes; from Weigert's neuroglia fluid in ½ to 1 hour; from Marchi in 2 to 4 hours Then treat with water, alcohol, carbolxylol. **Cholera Red Reaction.** See *Nitrosoindol Reaction.* **Chromogen**, a naphthalene compound prepared at the Hochst dye-works Used by Weigert for staining neuroglia. See *Weigert's Method.* **Ciaglinski's Method**, the same as Ströbe's method, with fore-staining in safranin and differentiating in water instead of alkali-alcohol **Claudius' Method** for bacteria: Stain in gentian or methyl-violet, after Gram (see *Gram's Method*), differentiate in a saturated aqueous solution of picric acid diluted with an equal volume of water, decolor in chloroform **Cleavage.** Methods of study. 1 *Total equal or adequal cleavage* Use a slide with a cell. Put a filament of sea alga with a very little sea-water in the cell and over it a cover-glass with a drop of water containing fertilized eggs of echinoderms suspended in it. Fix with osmic acid or liquid of Flemming 2. *Total unequal or inequal cleavage* Fix the eggs of the leech or the snail in Flemming's solution, stain in borax-carmin, and embed in paraffin 3 *Superficial cleavage.* Suitable objects are the eggs of the viviparous plant louse Eggs and embryos in different stages of cleavage are obtained by teasing the insect in physiologic salt solution; or the insect entire may be killed in hot water, hardened in alcohol, and embedded in paraffin. 4 *Discoidal cleavage* Fix the eggs of the cuttle fish in picrosulfuric acid and dissect off [illegible]. 5 *Influence of pressure.* Place a [illegible] size on a slide and beside it the fertilized egg of an echinoderm, in a drop of water. Apply a cover-glass. All gradations of pressure-effects can be observed between the bristles and the far edge of the cover For larger eggs—for example, frogs' eggs—the procedure is as follows: Cement 2 strips of glass about 1 4 mm thick on the edges of a slide Place the eggs on the slide, cover with another slide, and tie the two slides together. The eggs may be fertilized before (Hertwig) or after (Born) compression Place some of the eggs in a vertical, others in a horizontal position and observe the deviating course of cleavage. Cf. *Driesch's Method.* **Coles' Method** for staining the diphtheria bacillus: Fix the films by heat or in absolute alcohol and ether and stain in Neisser's methylene-blue (see *Neisser's Method*); wash, and treat with the 1 . 2 : 300 solution of iodin and potassium iodid; wash, and stain in vesuvin Time in each solution a half minute **Conklin's Stain** for the embryo chick: Mix equal parts of Delafield's hematoxylin and distilled water and add 1 drop of picric acid solution to each cubic centimeter of the dilution For use dilute with 4 volumes of water and stain for from 10 to 20 minutes **Conn's Method** for preserving cultures of bacteria as museum specimens: Inoculate 2% agar slants and seal the tubes with paraffin and plaster of Paris In a few days the cultures cease growing and remain indefinitely unaltered. **Cook-Zimmerman Method** for histologic sections of the cochlea. Decalcify the petrous bone of a kitten of about 2 weeks in 5% nitric acid; wash for 8 hours in water, for 3 hours in 35% alcohol, for 6 hours in 50% alcohol. Cut thin slices, parallel to the auditory nerve and the modiolus, and treat them for 4 hours with 70% alcohol, with borax carmin for 12 hours, and destain in acid alcohol. Dehydrate, and embed in paraffin by the cedar oil process Attach the sections to the slide with albumen fixative and treat them with xylol for 5 minutes (without dissolving the paraffin); with absolute alcohol and 95% alcohol each for 2 minutes, with 95% alcoholic solution of picric acid for 1 minute, with 95% alcohol and absolute alcohol each for 2 minutes, with xylol for 5 minutes, and mount in balsam. **Corning's**

Method. (A modification of Krohnthal's.) Harden the tissue in 10% formalin before treating with the formalin-formate mixture. Cut sections without previously embedding and clear in olive oil. **Cover-glass Test,** split the cover-glasses in two and proceed as in the silk-thread test. **Cox's Method** 1. For neurokeratin: Fix the nerves in 1 or 2% osmic acid; wash; dehydrate; clear in bergamot oil, up to 48 hours; mount in balsam The bergamot oil dissolves out the myelin and leaves the neurokeratin 2. For ganglion-cells: Fix for 2 or 3 days in the following mixture: saturated sublimate solution and 5% platinum-chlorid solution 15 volumes each, 1% osmic acid 10 volumes, acetic acid 5 volumes, harden in alcohol and embed in paraffin Place the sections for 8 hours in 25% tannin solution, wash, place then for from 5 to 10 minutes in 2 5% ferric ammonium sulfate solution, after which wash for 10 minutes, then stain for from 12 to 18 hours in Cox's methylene-blue **Cox's Methylene-blue,** dissolve 1 part each of methylene-blue and potassium carbonate in 100 parts of water, and shortly before using add 2% phenol solution in the proportion 1 · 15 **Cox-Golgi Method:** Treat the tissue for six weeks with Cox's sublimate solution, changing after 24 hours and subsequently once a week Transfer to 95% alcohol for one hour; to equal parts of alcohol and ether for a half-hour; to thin celloidin for one hour, mount in thick celloidin and harden in 80% alcohol for one or at the most two hours Place the sections in carbol-xylol and mount in balsam under a cover-glass **Craig's Method** for obtaining the flagellated malarial plasmodium: Cleanse the ear or finger, also the slide and cover-glass with alcohol Make a puncture with a sterile needle and wipe away the first drops of blood Gently breathe upon the slide and take up on it the blood from the summit of the second drop and immediately apply the cover-glass. The brief exposure to air and the moisture on the slide are said to hasten flagellation. **Cresyl-violet.** See *Kresyl-violet* R R. **Czaplewski's Stain** for bacteria that have been decolored after Gram · Rub up 1 gm of fuchsin with 5 c c of carbolic acid, and while triturating add 50 c c of glycerol and 100 c c of water **Darkschewitsch's Method** for celloidin serial sections: Fill a beaker of suitable diameter with alcohol; cut discs of filter-paper of the same diameter, number them, arrange serially, and saturate with alcohol Gently press a dish against the microtome knife, then strip it off, the sections will adhere to the paper. Preserve the disks, sections uppermost, one above the other in the beaker with alcohol **Deetjen's Method** for the investigation of blood platelets: For the study of the vital phenomena mount the platelets in a solution of agar containing sodium chlorid, sodium phosphate, and potassium acid phosphate. For the study of their structure stain with hematoxylin. **Diamond's Method** for staining *Amœba coli* Fix the material in Heidenhain's sublimate salt solution and stain the sections for from 10 minutes to several hours in a mixture of equal parts of carbol-fuchsin and saturated aqueous solution of toluidin blue; wash in alcohol. **Differentiation,** the process of extracting the dye from overstained tissues in the method of indirect or regressive staining. Extraction with pure alcohol is termed neutral differentiation; extraction with acidulated alcohol is called acid differentiation. **Dimmer's Method** for serial celloidin sections: Dissolve 16 gm. of gelatin in 300 c.c. of warm water; paint a thin coat of this solution on warmed glass plates. Transfer the sections by tissue paper to the plates and wash them with 70% alcohol. Absorb the alcohol with bibulous paper and press the sections down on the plates. Pour over a photoxylin solution (6 gm. to 100 c.c. of equal parts of absolute alcohol and ether) and when partially dry place the plates in water of from 50° to 55° C. Cut the photoxylin from the edge of the plate, and when the water has dissolved the gelatin the sections, held together by the photoxylin, can be readily separated from the plates and transferred to stains by tissue paper **Dodge's Method** for staining starch · Fix in alcohol and (if necessary) bleach the chlorophyl bodies with javelle water. Stain with iodin potassium iodid solution (1 . 2 : 300), wash with distilled water, and treat with 1% solution of silver nitrate in a bright light for a few minutes. Reduce in hydrochinone 2 gm., sodium sulfite 10 gm , water 100 c.c., and 1 drop of 10% solution of potassium carbonate to each 1 c.c. **Dollken's Method** for staining very young brains. Cut sections from 30 μ to 50 μ thick, attach them to the slide after Obregia (see *Fixatives, Table of Stains* [Illus Dict.]), and stain for 4 or 5 days in cold hematoxylin, then at 37° C for 2 hours, when cool treat with spring-water for 5 hours, then for 15 minutes with distilled water containing 2 or 3 drops of potash solution to the liter, differentiate in 0 5% solution of potassium permanganate; when the gray tissue becomes transparent wash in distilled water and treat with 1% solution of oxalic acid until the gray tissue turns light brown The material should be fixed in chromic acid or in 5% formaldehyd. **Doutrelepont's Method** for the bacilli of syphilis: Stain for 24 hours in 1% solution of methyl-violet, decolor for a few seconds in dilute nitric acid, and transfer to 60% alcohol for 10 minutes; stain for a few minutes in aqueous solution of safranin and wash in 60% alcohol. **Driesch's Method** for the study of pressure phenomena in the dividing eggs of sea-urchins. Three minutes after fertilization shake the eggs in a test-tube with water, for a few seconds, to rupture and detach the fertilization membrane. Transfer the eggs to a slide **Ehrlich's Iodin Method:** Stain the fixed film in a syrupy solution of gum arabic containing 1% of Lugol's solution: Leukocytes stained brown indicate a suppurative process **Ehrlich's Stains** for the granules of leukocytes · 1. *Acidophilous* or *eosinophilous mixture.* Two parts each of indulin, aurantia, and eosin; glycerol, 30 parts. Suitable for staining sections and cover-glass preparations. This is also known as "Mixture C" 2. *"Triacid" mixture* Dissolve (*a*) 1 gm. of orange-yellow (extra) in 50 c.c of distilled water; (*b*) 1 gm. of acid fuchsin extra in 50 c c. of distilled water, (*c*) 1 gm of crystalline methyl-green in 50 c c of distilled water. Let the solutions settle Then mix 11 c.c. of solution *a* with 10 c c. of solution *b;* add 20 c c. of distilled water and 10 c c of absolute alcohol; to this mixture add a mixture of 13 c.c. of solution *c*, 10 c.c. of distilled water, and 3 c c of absolute alcohol Let the stain stand for one or two weeks before using. **Ehrlich-Lazarus Method** for the basophil granules of mast-cells · Use kresyl-violet. See the method of Bielschowsky and Plien. **Ehrlich-Weigert Method** for staining tubercle bacilli: Prepare a mixture of 1.1 parts of a saturated alcoholic solution of methyl violet, 1 part of absolute alcohol, and 10 parts of anilin water. In this stain the film for from 2 to 5 minutes, heating until it steams; decolor for a few seconds in nitric acid diluted with 3 volumes of water Wash in 60% alcohol, then in water. Counterstain for 5 minutes in a saturated aqueous solution of vesuvin. **Eisen's Method.** 1. For attaching sections to the slide. Flood the slide with 80% alcohol, place the sections on the liquid, and put them in the oven, at 55° C.

The sections will spread out in a few seconds. Drain off the superfluous alcohol and arrange the sections. Moisten in 80% alcohol a strip of smooth, thick blotting-paper, place it on the sections, and over this another dry strip. Pass a smooth metal roller several times over the paper and the sections will adhere to the slide Dry in the oven. They can be stained at once or kept indefinitely unstained 2. For the demonstration of the filaments of human blood-platelets: Prepare the films on cover-glass chemically clean; dry in air for 12 hours and fix in absolute alcohol; stain for 24 hours in a 1% aqueous solution of toluidin blue, wash in water, dry by means of a bellows, and mount in balsam. Eosin stains the filaments red. A strong solution of hemalum stains the centriosomes. 3 For the study of spermatogenesis in amphibia: Fix the testes from 3 to 12 hours in 0.5 to 0.1% solution of osmium chlorid, wash for an hour in water, treat successively with alcohol, bergamot oil, xylol, again bergamot oil, and embed in paraffin. Cut 4 μ to 6 μ sections and stain in Benda's iron-hematoxylin, adding 10% of alcohol to the dye and staining for from 48 to 72 hours and differentiating in 10% acetic acid containing a very little of the iron sulfate. After-stain with congo red. A triple stain can be obtained by treating the sections for a few seconds with a weak aqueous solution of congo red, then for 10 minutes with an aqueous solution of thionin, and differentiating in a very weak aqueous solution of ruthenium red. 4 For the preservation of corks and paper labels: When the ink is dry dip the label for a minute into melted paraffin; drain, and when the paraffin is hard put the label inside the bottle with the specimen. Put the new, dry cork into the melted paraffin for a few minutes. Place a string on one side when inserting the cork in the bottle. Pin a label to the cork and then dip cork and neck of bottle into the paraffin Not only label and cork are preserved, but the alcohol does not evaporate. **Eosinate of Methylene-blue.** See *Rosin's Stains.* **Eosin-iodin,** iodin 1 gm, potassium iodid 2 gm., 2 c.c of saturated solution of eosin in 90% alcohol, and 200 c c. of distilled water. **Ewald's Method:** Mix 3 or 4 drops of blood with 10 c c. of a 0.5% solution of osmic acid in 0 6% salt solution. After 24 hours siphon off the supernatant liquid with Ewald's capillary siphon, add water, withdraw it and add alum-carmin, and so on, finally treating with 50% alcohol. **Eycleshеimer's Method** for orientation of celloidin objects: 1. Use metal embedding frames with the sides and ends perforated with small holes; pass silk thread through the opposite holes, allowing a length of about 2 inches to hang loose at each end. The net of threads is made taut by gluing each thread with a drop of celloidin to the outside of the frame Place the object on the net and pour in the celloidin. Soak one loose end of each thread in thin celloidin containing lampblack, and when the mass is hard, dissolve the celloidin fastening the threads to the frame by means of ether. Finally, pull the threads out of the box so that the blocked ends will mark the bottom of the mass and form orientation points. 2. Arrange the sections on a slide with enough alcohol to keep them moist; cover them with a strip of tissue-paper and secure it by thread passing between, not over, the sections Stain in any preferred way; after clearing, cut the thread and strip off the paper. **Feinberg's Method** for the study of the structural relations of bacteria: Prepare Romanowsky-Ziemann's stain with 1.5% to 2% solution of methylene-blue that has been subjected to a temperature of 86° C. for several hours. Stain for 3 or 4 hours and finally for several minutes in the warmed fluid. **Fertilization, Artificial:** Shake the ripe ovary of an echinoderm recently caught in a dish containing an abundance of sea-water. The eggs appear as little white dots. Remove fragment of tissue In the same way empty a ripe testicle in a separate dish of sea-water; distribute evenly in the water and add a very small quantity of this [illegible] to the water containing the egg [illegible] trate the ripe eggs in 5 or 10 minutes and the first cleavage is complete in about an hour and a half Every 5 or 10 minutes place a large quantity of the eggs in picric-acetic acid and subsequently stain in borax-carmin **F., Polyspermous** · Place the fresh eggs of the sea-urchin for from 5 to 60 minutes in a 0.5% solution of chloral in sea-water Transfer to fresh sea-water and fertilize (see *Fertilization, Artificial*). Fix in picric acetic acid and stain in borax-carmin. The numerous astrospheres and the early abnormal cleavage can be studied in the living object Cf. the method of Hertwig **Fich-Schultze Method** for the ova of amphibia. Treat the eggs in their envelopes for 24 hours with chromic-acetic acid; remove the envelopes and wash the eggs for 24 hours in running water; harden in 60% and 80% alcohols, for 24 hours each, and stain for 24 hours in borax-carmin. Embed in paraffin **Ficker's Medium** for the culture of tubercle bacilli. Grind the brain of a cow, calf, or horse in a meat machine, add an equal volume of water, and slowly heat to boiling, stirring meanwhile After cooking for 15 minutes, strain through cloth and sterilize for 2 hours in steam Add equal volumes of serum and 3% glycerin, pour into test-tubes, and coagulate in the serum oven; or, mix with equal volumes of 2 5% solution of agar and 3% glycerol, and sterilize for 2 hours by steam. **Field-Martin Method** of [illegible] : Place the thoroughly de[illegible] hours in a mixture of equal parts of absolute alcohol and toluol, then for several hours in a celloidin paraffin mixture prepared as follows: dissolve celloidin in equal parts of absolute alcohol and toluol until the mixture has the consistence of clove-oil, then saturate with paraffin at a temperature of 25° C From this transfer the object to chloroform saturated with paraffin and then to the usual paraffin solution **Finotti's Method** for the myelin of nerves. Fix in Müller's fluid for one month Place the sections for 10 hours in a freshly prepared mixture of equal parts of 1% osmic acid and concentrated solution of picric acid in one-third alcohol, protecting meanwhile from the light **Fischer's Method** for the flagella of bacteria: Treat the cover-glass films for one minute in the steaming hot mordant, prepared as follows. dissolve 2 gm of desiccated tannin in 20 c.c of hot water and add 4 c.c. of a 1 : 2 green ferrous sulfate solution and 1 c c. of a concentrated alcoholic solution of fuchsin, and filter Wash the films on water and stain in heated saturated aqueous solution of fuchsin **Fisher's Eosin:** Make a saturated solution of water-soluble eosin (Grübler), add hydrochloric acid, in slight excess, and collect the precipitate on a filter; wash with water until the filtrate begins to be tinged with the eosin; let the precipitate dry, powder, and for use dissolve in alcohol. **Flormann's Method** for coloring actinomyces in tissue sections: Stain 5 minutes in a mixture of concentrated alcoholic solution of methyl-violet, 1 volume, 1% aqueous solution of ammonium carbonate, 2 volumes, and water, 2 volumes; wash for 10 minutes in an abundance of water and treat for 5 minutes with 1 : 2 : 300 iodin-potassium iodid solution; wash and extract for 20 minutes in 1 : 50 fluorescein-alcohol, renewed once; wash in 95% alcohol, treat with

anilin for a few minutes, then with oil of lavender and xylol, and mount in balsam. **Fluorescein,** an acid dye used in alcoholic solution as a differentiating and bleaching medium and as a stain in the following procedure: Dissolve 5 gm each of fluorescein and sodium carbonate in 300 c.c. distilled water. Inject 1 c.c. under the skin of a narcotized animal; when the skin plainly shows the color, kill the animal. The dye appears first in the bloodvessels, later in the lymphatics. **Foà's Mixture:** Dissolve 2 gm. of sublimate in 100 c.c of Muller's fluid heated nearly to boiling. Fix hematopoietic tissue from 2 to 24 hours. Wash in alcohol **Fränkel's Method** for the demonstration of moulds: Tease the material in 50% alcohol containing a few drops of ammonia and mount in glycerol; or stain with vesuvin or methylene blue and mount in balsam. **Fränkel-Gabbet Method** for tubercle bacilli. The dried and fixed preparation is placed for 10 minutes in a solution consisting of fuchsin 1 part, alcohol 10 parts, carbolic acid 5 parts, distilled water 100 parts, then dried with filter-paper and placed for 5 minutes in a second solution of methylene-blue 2 parts, sulfuric acid 25 parts, distilled water 100 parts; it is then washed and dried. If the stain has been successful, the preparation will have a faint blue color. **Freeborn's Mixture** for clearing tissues. Mix 1 part of oil of origanum cretici and 3 parts of oil of thyme and add a large quantity of powdered chalk; after 24 hours filter. **Fuchs' Method** for the study of sputum. Fix by heat, stain for 2 minutes in 0.5% alcoholic solution of eosin, and decolor in 50% alcohol. Counterstain with methylene-blue **Futcher-Lazear Method** for the malarial parasite Fix the film for one minute in a mixture of 10 c.c. of 95% alcohol and 2 drops of formalin; wash, dry, and stain for 15 seconds in carbol-thionin, prepared by mixing 20 c.c of a saturated solution of the dye in 50% alcohol and 100 c.c of 2% aqueous solution of carbolic acid. **Gad's Method** for nerve-endings in striped muscle and bloodvessels: Place small muscle-bundles for 18 hours in a mixture of acetic acid 1 part, glycerol 1 part, 1% aqueous solution of chloral 6 parts; tease in glycerol and stain for from 3 to 10 days in Ehrlich's hematoxylin 1 part, glycerol 1 part, 1% aqueous solution of chloral 6 parts; mount in acidulated glycerol. **Galli's Method** for neurokeratin: Fix a sciatic nerve for 20 minutes in Müller's fluid; tease it and place it for 2 days in Muller's fluid diluted with 2 parts of water; transfer into glycerol (containing a drop of glacial acetic acid to each cubic centimeter) for 15 minutes and, without washing, stain for 20 minutes in aqueous solution of china blue. Wash in alcohol; turpentine; balsam. **Garcia Rigo's Method** of rapid double staining for blood examination: A drop of blood on a cover glass is diluted with a drop of simple bouillon (kept sterile with a little formol) and the two stirred with a sterile platinum wire until mixed. The cover-glass resting on the end of a slide is then warmed over an alcohol flame for less than a minute. Eosin stain is next used and washed with water; then methylene-blue and washed again. The specimen is then dried and mounted in Canada balsam, the whole process occupying 5 minutes. **Gatehouse's Method** for staining embryonic tissues and for restoring faded slides: Saturate filtered turpentine with picric acid and cautiously add crystals of iodin until the yellow color has a brown tint. **Gautier's** for blood. Followed **Romanowsky's technic.** Employed for the methylene-blue solution: **Methylen-blau (Badische Soda-anilin fabrik), Marke C or BGN;** For the eosin solution: **eosin (Badische Soda-anilin fabrik), Marke A. Gelpke-Weigert Method** for pathologic nerves: For transverse sections of atrophied nerves dilute the differentiating fluid with 50 volumes of water and immerse for 12 hours. For longitudinal sections, dilute with 10 volumes of water. The process is applicable to tissue hardened in alcohol or other fluid, provided it is treated with a solution of a chromic salt until it becomes brown, before mordanting in the copper or cyanid solution. See further *Weigert's Method, Table of Stains* (Illus. Dict.) **Gilson's Method.** A rapid celloidin process. Dehydrate the object, soak it in ether, and put it into a test-tube with thin cellodin solution. Place the tube in melted paraffin and boil until the cellodin is of a syrupy consistence Mount on a block of hardened cellodin and harden in chloroform or in a mixture of chloroform and cedar-oil In cutting use cedar-oil to wet the knife and the object. **Gilson's Mixture:** Nitric acid (sp. gr. 1.456) 78 c.c., glacial acetic acid 22 c.c., mercuric chlorid 95 to 100 gm., 60% alcohol 500 c.c., distilled water 4400 c.c. A generally useful fixing medium. When used for marine animals, add a few crystals of iodin **Glycerin-ether.** See *Unna's Method* (7). **Glychemalum,** hematein 0.4 gm (rubbed with a few drops of glycerol until it dissolves), alum 5 gm., glycerol 30 c.c., distilled water 70 c.c. (Mayer). **Godlewski's Method** for the study of developing striped muscle-fibers: Fix salamander larvæ and the extremities of infant mice or guineapigs in saturated aqueous solution of sublimate containing 2% of acetic acid and harden in alcohol Embed in paraffin and cut longitudinal, transverse, and oblique 5 μ sections; stain in thionin or hematoxylin and afterstain in eosin. **S., Goldhorn's,** for blood Preparation of the solution of polychrome methylene-blue Solution A —(Merck's medicinal methylene-blue; Grubler's methylene blue rectified, and methylene-blue [Koch]). Dissolve 2 gm. methylene-blue in 300 c.c. warm water. Add to this 4 gm. lithium carbonate, shaking constantly Heat in an evaporating dish on a water-bath, the water touching the dish Stir the solution occasionally. Remove in 15 to 20 minutes. Do not filter. Set aside for several days. Then add dilute acetic acid (5%) until the solution is only *faintly* alkaline. Solution B —A 0.1% *aqueous* solution of eosin. Fix blood-films in *methyl* alcohol for 15 seconds Wash in running water. Stain in Solution B for 7 to 30 seconds Wash Stain in Solution A for 30 seconds to 2 minutes. Wash *thoroughly* in running water. Dry by agitating in air, *not* between filter-paper The eosin may be added to the methyl alcohol (enough to make a 0.1% solution); or Solution B may be added to Solution A (1:4), but this easily produces a precipitate (the neutral stain). These give good results. Mixtures of methyl alcohol, eosin, and polychrome methylene-blue give poor results. The depth of the chromatin stain depends on the length of staining. To stain the chromatin of half-grown malarial parasites, 1½ to 2 minutes are necessary, while the chromatin of the hyaline forms stains in 10 seconds. Repeated staining may improve the chromatin violet. To do this the blood-film may be stained with Solution B 5 seconds, with Solution A 10 seconds. **Golgi's Method** for the restoration of overhardened tissue: Wash in a half-saturated solution of copper acetate until it yields no precipitate and return for 5 or 6 days to the osmium-bichromate mixture. The tissue will then take the silver and the sections can be mounted in thickened cedar oil under a cover-glass. **Golgi's Mixture:** Potassium bichromate (3.5% solution) 54 c.c., osmic acid (2%) 6 c.c. **Goodall's Method** for the spinal cord: Cut the fresh tissue on a freezing microtome; float the sections on water; as soon as possible, drain and float them on

pyridin After 15 minutes wash in water, stain with 0.25% aqueous solution of anilin blue-black, and then with picrocarmin; dehydrate, clear in pyridin, mount in balsam diluted with pyridin. **Gothard's Method** for ganglion-cells. Stain celloidin sections for 24 hours in polychrome methylene-blue and differentiate in a mixture of creasote 5 parts, cajeput oil 4 parts, xylol 5 parts, absolute alcohol 16 parts. **Gram's Method.** See *Staining of Microorganisms, Table of Stains* (Illus. Dict.) 1. Günther's modification: Transfer from the iodin-potassium iodid solution to alcohol, then to a mixture of alcohol, 1 volume, and nitric acid, 3 volumes, and from this again into alcohol. 2. Nicolle's modification: Decolor in a mixture of alcohol, 2 volumes, and acetone, 1 volume. 3 Ribbert's modification: Decolor in alcohol containing 10% of acetic acid. Cf *Claudius' Method.* **Greppin's Method** for the treatment of Golgi preparations that they may be mounted under a cover: After silvering, cut the sections on a freezing microtome, treat them for 30 or 40 seconds with 10% hydrobromic acid, wash in water, and mount in the usual way. **Grimbert's Medium** for the bacillus of Eberth: Make a solution of 2 parts each of amidin, asparagin, neutral potassium phosphate, potassium sulfate, magnesium sulfate, ammonium bimalate, 1 part each of maltose and magnesium carbonate, in 100 parts of water; add 15% of gelatin, dissolve in a water-bath, cool to 55° C.; add the white of an egg beaten in a little water. Add 5 c.c. of lime-water to each 10 c.c. of the medium, heat in the autoclave at 110° C. for 15 minutes and filter. Before using add to each tube 1 c.c. of a fresh 10% solution of potassium iodid **Gruber and Durham's Method** for the agglutination of typhus and cholera bacilli: Place a drop of immunization serum on a cover-glass and beside it a drop of equal size of the culture, as finely divided as possible. Mix and examine on a slide with a ground cell. In doubtful cases put the preparation in the oven for from 15 to 30 minutes. **Gudden-Weigert Method** for medullated nerves: Fix in 10% formalin and harden in alcohol. Treat the sections for 10 hours at room-temperature with 0.5% chromic acid or with 1% chromic acid heated until it steams; wash and stain in heated Weigert's hematoxylin acidulated with nitric or hydrochloric acid. **Gulland's Method.** 1. For attaching sections to the slide: Pour a layer of water on a slide and place the sections on the water; heat to 45° or 50° C. and the sections will flatten. Remove the excess of water and dry for 24 hours in a thermostat at 35° C., finally heating for a moment above the melting-point of the paraffin. Cf. the method of Gaule. 2. For staining blood-cells: Place the fresh cover-glass preparation for from 3 to 4 minutes in a solution composed of 25 c.c. of a saturated solution of eosin in absolute alcohol, 25 c.c. of ether, and 5 drops of mercuric chlorid in absolute alcohol (2 gm in 10 c.c.); wash in water; stain 1 minute in saturated aqueous methylene-blue solution; wash in water; absolute alcohol, xylol, balsam. **Gum-glycerin:** Heat glycerin to boiling and stir in as much powdered gum arabic as will dissolve. Wash the object, to remove blood or alcohol, as the case may be, and put it in the gum-glycerin. Keep the object submerged and after 24 hours transfer it to 85% alcohol and shake vigorously at frequent intervals In a few hours the objects will be ready for sectioning. Before staining, wash the sections in water to dissolve out the gum precipitated by the alcohol. This is a rapid method suitable for investigations in which histologic differentiation is not important. **Gunther's Method** of staining bacteria in blood: Immerse specimen 10 seconds in 5% aqueous solution of acetic acid until tint of hemoglobin has faded away; blow off excess of acid and hold specimen over strong ammonia water to neutralize. Stain in Ehrlich-Weigert fluid for 24 hours. Decolorize in 1:14 aqueous solution of nitric acid till color fades to light green Rinse in alcohol, dry. Mount in balsam. **Hache's Hematoxylin:** Dissolve separately by heat 20 gm of ammonia alum in 200 c.c. of distilled water, and 4 gm of hematoxylin in 500 c.c. of distilled water; mix and add a warm saturated solution of sodium bicarbonate; filter and wash the precipitate for several days, then let it dry at room-temperature. The blue powder thus obtained is soluble in dilute mineral acids, in organic acids, and in a solution of alum. A saturated solution in distilled water containing 1% of glacial acetic acid is recommended for staining nuclei. Let the solution stand for 36 or 48 hours before using Stain sections for from 12 to 24 hours and differentiate in distilled water. **Haffkine's Bouillon** for the culture of the bacilli of bubonic plague: Chop a kilo of goat's flesh and heat it at a pressure of 3 atmospheres for 6 hours in dilute hydrochloric acid. Filter, neutralize, dilute with water to 3 liters, and sterilize. **Haffkine's Prophylactic:** Inoculate a flask containing 3 liters of Haffkine's bouillon with a pure culture of pest bacilli; when the stalactite growth develops shake the flask until the colony sinks to the bottom, and when the growth reappears shake again; when the stalactite culture forms the third time, heat to 60° C for 3 hours Decant the clear fluid and preserve in hermetically sealed tubes. Dose, 1 or 2 c.c. injected beneath the skin. **Hall's Method** for the demonstration of iron in tissue cells. Fix the material for 24 hours in a mixture of absolute alcohol 70 c.c., water 25 c.c., solution of ammonium sulfate 5 c.c., and harden in graded alcohols from 70% to absolute. See further *Zalewski's Method*, No 1. **Hammar's Method** for the study of cleavage in the ova of echinoderms Fix the ova in a saturated solution of mercuric chlorid in sea-water and stain the sections in Heidenhain's iron hematoxylin **Hankin's Method** for differentiating pest bacilli: Add 2.5% of salt to an agar culture Within 24 hours the bacilli exhibit the involution forms that occur in old cultures growing under unfavorable conditions **Hansen's Fuchsin** See *Hansen's Method.* **Hansen's Hematoxylin:** (*a*) Crystalline hematoxylin, 1 gm., absolute alcohol, 10 c.c. (*b*) Potassium alum, 20 gm., distilled water, 200 c.c. Dissolve by heat and filter when cold. (*c*) Potassium permanganate, 1 gm, distilled water, 16 c.c After 24 hours mix *a* and *b*, add 3 c.c. of *c*, and with constant stirring boil one minute. Cool quickly and filter. **Hansen's Method** for elastin: Add 5 c.c. of 2% solution of acid fuchsin to 100 c.c. of saturated solution of picric acid; to 9 c.c. of this mixture add one drop of 2% acetic acid. Stain for several minutes or hours; wash in water, each 3 c.c. of which contains 2 drops of the acidified stain. Connective tissue, red; elastin and other elements, yellow **Hanz's Stain** for gonorrheal secretions: Mix one part of a saturated solution of fuchsin with 4 parts of a saturated solution of thionin in 2% solution of carbolic acid. **Hardesty's Method** for counting nerve-fibers: Fix the spinal cord and nerves of the frog *in situ* with osmic acid; wash and treat for an hour with 5% solution of pyrogallic acid. Make transverse sections and photograph them. **Harris' Carbol-toluidin:** Dissolve 1 or 2 gm. of toluidin blue in a saturated solution of carbolic acid. Before staining treat the sections with water; stain for from 5 minutes to 24 hours, wash and differentiate in glycerin-ether (Grübler) diluted 15 times with water, or in acidulated alcohol; after from 5

to 15 minutes wash in alcohol Eosin in alcohol may be used as a counterstain In this case omit the differentiation and stain for from a half to 2 minutes and wash in alcohol. **Harris' Hematoxylin**: Dissolve 1 gm. of hematoxylin in 10 c c. of alcohol and add to 200 c.c of a saturated aqueous solution of alum, heat to boiling and add 0 5 gm. of mercuric oxid; when the solution turns a dark purple, remove from the flame and cool quickly For use dilute to the color of port-wine with aqueous solution of alum. **Harris' Method.** 1 For staining pest bacilli in tissue sections · Stain for 48 hours in Harris' carbol-toluidin and differentiate in glycerin-ether 2 For amyloid substance Stain the sections of material fixed in alcohol material for 24 hours in carbol-toluidin blue; wash in water; mordant for 2 hours in saturated solution of red or yellow prussiate of potash or ammonium molybdate Mount in balsam Amyloid, red, remaining tissue, various shades of blue 3 For tissues stained in methylene-blue: Wash in water and place the object in a saturated solution of potassium ferrocyanid (or ferricyanid) cooled nearly to zero, adding a trace of osmic acid to prevent maceration; after from 3 to 24 hours wash for one hour in distilled water, dehydrate in ice-cold absolute alcohol, clear-xylol or cedar oil, and embed in paraffin 4. For elastin: Stain sections from 5 to 10 minutes in Harris' hematoxylin and wash for a minute in 1% nitric acid in alcohol. **Haug's Method** for fixing and decalcifying very delicate objects. Prepare a mixture of 1% osmic acid 10 c c., 1% chromic acid 25 c.c., distilled water 65 c c Subsequently wash in water and harden in 70% alcohol **Hauser's Method** for sections of gelatin cultures of bacteria. Moisten the cotton-wool plug of the thrust culture or the fiber-paper of the plate-culture with a few drops of formalin and place the whole in a covered vessel with a watch-glass containing a wad of cotton moistened with 10 or 15 drops of formalin. The gelatin attains the consistence of celloidin that has been hardened in alcohol and can be cut on the microtome. **Hayer's Method** for infusoria: The entire process is carried out in a glass cylinder (5 cm. long and 7 mm. wide) open at both ends, with a piece of parchment paper tied over one of the openings By removing the parchment the paraffin can be pushed out in the form of a cylinder with the embedded objects at that end of it. **Heidenhain's Fluid.** Saturate hot 0 5% sodium chlorid solution with mercuric chlorid **Held's Fluid**: Mercuric chlorid 1 gm , 4% acetone 100 c c After fixation wash in acetone gradually increased in strength **Held's Method** for ganglion cells. Stain sections for 1 or 2 minutes in a warm solution of erythrosin, 1 gm , in 150 c c of water and 2 drops of glacial acetic acid, wash in water and stain in a mixture of equal parts of Nissl's methylene-blue and 5% acetone, warming until the odor of acetone disappears. When cool differentiate in 0.1% solution of alum, wash in water, and dehydrate in alcohol. **Helianthin.** The same as *Water Blue.* **Heller's Method.** 1 For the osmication of medullated nerve-fibers: Harden the tissue in Müller's fluid Stain the sections in 1% osmic acid, in the oven for 10 minutes, at room-temperature for a half-hour; wash in water; reduce in 5% pyrogallic acid for a half-hour, oxidize in 2 5% potassium permanganate for from 3 to 5 minutes, decolor in 2% oxalic acid for from 3 to 5 minutes. 2 For mounting objects for sectioning: Pin a piece of paper about the cork or block so that it projects and forms a trough into which the celloidin can be poured around the object. Harden in the vapor of alcohol by suspension in a closed cylinder containing a few centimeters of alcohol. **Hemosiderin,** amorphous yellow to black-brown iron-containing fragments occurring in thrombi or hemorrhagic infarcts. In sections of material hardened in alcohol or formalin, treated for a few minutes with a 2% aqueous solution of potassium ferrocyanid and examined in glycerol containing 0.5% of hydrochloric acid the pigment appears in the form of dark blue granules **Henking's Dahlia and Osmic Acid**: Dahlia 0 04 gm., 1% osmic acid 1 c.c., formic acid 3 c.c , glycerol 16 c c , distilled water 80 c.c For its use see *Henking's Method.* **Henking's Method** for the ova of insects: Tease them in a drop of Henking's dahlia and osmium mixture and examine To preserve the preparation simply lute the cover-glass. **Henneguy's Method.** 1. For the study of mitosis: Treat sections for 5 minutes with 1% potassium permanganate solution; wash in water and stain in safranin; wash in alcohol. Karyoplasm and achromatin, spindle gray; chromosomes and nuclear membrane, brilliant red; astrophere and centrosome, less intensely stained 2 For fixing sections to the slide: Spread a film of Mayer's albumen on the slide and over the albumen a drop of water; on this arrange the sections and warm, but not to the melting-point of the paraffin; when the sections are flat, evaporate the water at 40° C. **Hermann's Method** for the study of mitosis: Stain tests of proteus 12 to 18 hours in the dark with the following solution: hematoxylin 1 gm., water 30 c c , absolute alcohol 70 c c.; treat for the same time, in the dark, with 70% alcohol Embed and treat the sections with pale rose-colored solution of potassium permanganate until they become ochre color; rinse in water and decolor in Pal's oxalic-acid mixture (see *Table of Stains*) diluted with 5 volumes of water; stain 3 to 5 minutes with safranin. **Herrick's Method** for embedding tissue impregnated with methylene-blue: Treat the object with glycerin and then place it for a day in a mixture of glycerin and gum arabic. Transfer to a paper tray and leave it exposed to the air until by evaporation it has attained a consistency suitable for sectioning. **Hertwig's Method** for determining the influence of temperature on the fertilization of the ova of the chick, frog, and sea-urchin: Cool the eggs for a half-hour or heat them above 31° C. and over-fertilization takes place. In further cooling or heating no fertilization occurs. Cf. *Fertilization, Polyspermous.* **His' Medium** for the differential culture of the typhoid bacillus 1. The tube culture-medium: triturate 5 gm. of agar, 80 gm. of gelatin, 5 gm of beef extract, and 5 gm. of salt; add a liter of water and enough hydrochloric acid or soda solution to produce a reaction of 1.5% of normal acid, using phenolphthaleid as the indicator. Clear with 1 or 2 eggs beaten in 25 c.c. of water, add 10 gm. of glucose, boil for 25 minutes, and filter through absorbent cotton. 2. For the plate culture use 10 gm of agar, 25 gm. of gelatin, 5 gm. each of beef extract and salt, and 10 gm. of glucose. The medium must contain not less than 2% of normal acid. The typhoid bacillus alone has the power of clouding these media. **Hodenpyl's Method** for attaching sections to the slide or cover-glass: Add to 150 c.c. of distilled water 50 c.c. of white of egg and 50 c.c. of a solution of salicylic acid that has been slightly alkalized by lithium carbonate. Soak the sections in this for 2 or 3 minutes and then place them on a cover-glass. **Hofbauer's Method** for staining the iodinophil granules of leukocytes: Dry the film and stain 1 minute in a solution of iodin, 1 part, potassium iodid, 3 parts, and water, 100 parts, brought to a syrupy consistence by the addition of gum arabic. Remove the excess of the stain with filter-paper, to prevent diffuse coloring. Cf. *Ehrlich's Method.* **Hoffman's Method.** 1. For the demon-

stration of iron in hematopoietic tissues: Fix the bone-marrow of iron-fed rabbits for 24 hours in 70% alcohol containing 5% of a solution of ammonium sulfate; transfer to absolute alcohol containing a few drops of ammonium sulfate. Stain the paraffin sections after Stieda (see *Stieda's Method*). 2. Fix in absolute alcohol, treat the sections for an hour with solution of ammonium sulfate, wash in distilled water, and mount in glycerol. Cf the methods of Hall and Zalewski. **Hoffmann's Method.** 1. For the blastoderm of the chick: Fix in 10% nitric acid for 10 minutes and wash in a 2% solution of alum. Fixation in nitric acid facilitates the isolation of the blastoderm; in order to prevent the curling of the edge during hardening it is advised to spread [illegible] convex surface of a watch-glass 2. [illegible] of small, opaque objects in celloidin: After embedding, and hardening in 80% alcohol, treat for a time with 90% alcohol. The consistency of the mass will then be such that the object can be placed in the desired position. Treat with xylol until hard and clear. **Homberger's Method** for staining gonococci: Stain in the hanging drop with a very dilute (1:10,000) aqueous solution of kresyl violet The gonococci take a reddish-violet hue, while other microorganisms are faint blue or unstained **Honsell's Method** for smegma bacilli Stain films for 2 minutes in boiling carbol-fuchsin, wash, dry, and treat for 10 minutes with a mixture of hydrochloric acid and absolute alcohol in the proportion of 3:100. Wash, and stain in concentrated alcoholic solution of methylene-blue diluted with an equal volume of water **Huber's Method** for the nerves of the intracranial bloodvessels: Anesthetize the animal and inject through the carotid, cerebralward, enough 1% methylene-blue in normal salt solution to tinge the eye and ear of the same side. After a half hour remove the brain and cervical cord and expose to the air until stained. Cut out bits of the cortex with curved scissors and crush under a cover-glass until the gray substance is pressed away from the pia. **Ikeda's Method.** See *Japanese Method.* **Intravitam Stain,** one that will act upon living material. **Inversion,** of Rawitz, a process in which, under the influence of a mordant, a basic aniln dye behaves as a plasma or acid dye. **Iodin-alcohol:** Alcohol 90%, to which enough tincture of iodin is added to impart the color of port-wine. Cf. *Zenker's Fluid.* **Iodin Reaction.** See the method of *Ehrlich* and of *Hofbauer* **Iron Carmin Method:** Stain in sections in carmin for several hours, wash in dilute acetic acid, and treat with 1% ammoniated iron citrate until the tissue becomes black; wash for several hours in distilled water. Cf. *von Wellheim's Stain.* **Israel's Method** for coloring actinomyces in sections: Stain for several hours in a saturated solution of orcein in water acidified with acetic acid. **Jacottet-Sadowsky Method** for ganglion-cells: Harden pieces of the spinal cord for from 2 to 4 days in 10% formalin; transfer to 95% alcohol, and after 48 hours to absolute alcohol Cut without embedding and stain 1 or 2 minutes in carbol-fuchsin; treat with acetic acid and then with absolute alcohol Sadowsky used a 5% solution of methylene-blue instead of fuchsin. **Jander's Method** for removing pigment from tissues. Fix in any suitable medium, wash in water (if the object has been in alcohol), and treat for from 12 to 48 hours in a mixture of 70 parts of 1% solution of chromic acid, 3 parts of potassium nitrate and 200 parts of water. The tissue may be treated in bulk or in sections. **Jaos' Medium** for the culture of diphtheria bacilli: Mix 50 c.c. of normal sodium hydroxid solution, 150 c.c. of distilled water, and 300 c.c. of blood-serum and heat over a water-bath for 2 or 3 hours at from 60° to 70° C and then sterilize in steam for 45 minutes. Add 500 c.c. of peptonized bouillon and 20 gm of agar; filter while hot and sterilize for 15 minutes at 100° or 110° C. and pour into petri dishes. The bacilli develop in from 5 to 12 hours and, the medium being transparent, the culture can be examined under the microscope with a magnification of 60 to 70 diameters. **Japanese Method** for mounting serial sections: Spread on a slide as thin a film as possible of Mayer's albumen and over this a little water; arrange the sections on the slide and cautiously warm over a spirit lamp. When the sections have spread out mop up the water and dry at 35° C. Cf. *Hennegy's Method* (2). **Jelinek's Method** for washing objects fixed in picric acid: Use alcohol to which a few drops of a saturated aqueous solution of lithium carbonate have been added. This makes the alcohol turbid, which becomes clear and yellow in proportion to the extraction of the picric acid. Add the carbonate from time to time, until the object is entirely decolored **Jenner's Stain** for blood Preparation of the neutral stain: In an open beaker mix *equal parts* of 1 2 or 1 25% aqueous solution of eosin (Grübler), 1% aqueous solution of methylene-blue med. (Grübler) Let stand for 24 hours Filter Dry the precipitate obtained Wash the precipitate with distilled water and dry again The staining solution. For use dissolve 0 5 gm of the precipitate in 100 c.c. pure methyl alcohol (Merck "for analysis"). Jenner gives no particular method of fixation. Staining. Stain in the solution for 1 to 3 minutes, covering with a watch crystal Pour off stain quickly and rinse in water till film is pink (5 to 10 seconds). Staining reaction: Leukocytes—nuclei stain blue, granules, neutrophil stain red; granules, basophil stain dark violet, granules, eosinophil brilliant crimson. Malarial parasites, bacteria, and filaria, blue **Jensen's Medium** for the study of living infusoria: Dissolve 3 gm of gelatin in 100 c.c. of water, by heat. Mix a drop of this with a drop of the water containing the organisms The addition of a drop of very dilute solution of hematoxylin or of methyl green or other aniline dyes will stain *intra vitam.* **Joannovics' Method** for the study of plasma cells in pathologic processes. Harden the tissue in formalin or in graded alcohols. Stain the sections for 20 minutes in polychrome methylene-blue and wash in water for 24 hours. Treat with glycerin ether (Grübler) until a cloud of color appears Dehydrate in 95% and absolute alcohol and clear in origanum oil and then in xylol. **Johne's Method** for staining the capsules of bacteria: Stain the cover-glass preparations in a warmed 2% solution of gentian-violet, rinse, and differentiate for from 10 to 20 seconds in 2% acetic acid; wash and mount in water **Jolly's Method** of staining bone-marrow: Place a slide gently on the fresh marrow; fix the film so obtained in the vapor of osmic acid or by treating with strong liquid of Flemming for 15 minutes; wash in water for 15 minutes and bleach for a second in iodin and alcohol (1:100); wash in alcohol, then in water and overstain in a solution of eosin 1 part, alcohol 20 parts, glycerol and water each 50 parts; decolor in alcohol and stain in hematein 1 part, alcohol 25 parts, 5% solution of ammonia alum 200 parts; water, alcohol, carbol-xylol, balsam **Julinsburger's Method** for ganglion-cells: Stain sections of formalin material for from a half to three-fourths of a minute in warm 1% solution of neutral red. **Kaiser's Bismarck Brown** for staining kinetic nuclei: Prepare a saturated solution of bismarck brown in 60% boiling alcohol and in this stain for 48 hours at 60° C. Extract in 60% alcohol containing 2% of hydrochloric acid or

3% of nitric acid, until everything except the mitotic figure is decolored. **Kaiser's Method.** A modification of Weigert's method for medullated nerves: Harden in Müller's fluid for 2 days; divide the tissue into slices 2 or 4 mm. thick and put it into Müller's fluid for 5 or 6 days; then transfer it into Marchi's fluid (2 parts of Müller's fluid and 1% osmic acid). Wash in water, dehydrate, and embed in celloidin. Treat the sections for 5 minutes with liquor ferri sesquichlorid and distilled water each 1 part and 85% alcohol 3 parts. Wash in Weigert's hematoxylin, then stain in fresh hematoxylin for a few minutes; wash in water, differentiate in Pal's fluid, and neutralize in water containing a little ammonia. **Kanthack's Medium.** 1. For the cultivation of gonococci. Collect ascitic fluid in a sterilized jar and place it on ice for 24 hours, transfer the supernatant fluid into test tubes and place in an incubator at 66° C. for 4 hours, inoculate the test tubes and put them into a beaker half full of distilled water, cover with a glass plate and solidify in the incubator at 35° C. The cultures appear in from 24 to 48 hours 2 For the cultivation of diphtheria bacilli: Add 2 c c of 10% potassium hydroxid to 100 c c of albuminous exudate (of pleurisy, ascites, etc), boil and add 1 5% of agar agar previously softened in acidulated water; cook in a steam sterilizer until the agar is dissolved; filter in a hot-water funnel and add 4 or 5% of glycerol to the filtrate; fill into test tubes and sterilize **Kantorowicz's Method** for staining amyloid substance Place the sections for 5 minutes in saturated aqueous solution of thionin, wash in distilled water, dehydrate and clear in anilin-xylol (or carbol-xylol), wash in xylol, and mount in xylol-balsam. The amyloid masses are pale blue to lilac, the remaining tissues blush to violet. **Kemp's Method** for blood-platelets: Place a large drop of blood on a slide and quickly wash it with a small stream of normal salt solution The platelets will adhere to the glass The preparation will be permanent if, after Eberth and Schimmelbusch, the finger is pricked through a drop of osmic acid **Kiefer's Medium** for the cultivation of gonococci. *a*. Filter acetic fluid, fill into test-tubes, and sterilize fractionally at 62° C *b* Prepare a mixture of agar 3.5%, peptone 5%, glycerol 2%, sodium chlorid 0 5%. Liquefy and cool to 50° C , mix with an equal volume of *a* and pour into petri dishes. **Kionka's Method** for the orientation of avian embryos: Open the egg in salt solution, detach the shell and albumen, and locate the poles by thrusting in at a centimeter from the blastoderm two hedgehog spines, marking that at the obtuse end with a red thread. Place in water at 90° C for 10 minutes, then in 70% alcohol After 24 hours dissect out the blastoderm with a little of the yolk in the form of an isosceles triangle the base of which marks the cephalic end of the blastoderm. **Kionka's Stain** for avian embryos: Dissect a little of the yolk out with the blastoderm Stain the sections with borax-carmin and wash in acid-alcohol of which each 5 c c. contains one drop of concentrated solution of orange G, which stains the yolk **Kizer's Method** for preserving and staining blood: Mix 1 volume of blood with 3 volumes of 2% formalin and after an hour pipet a drop of the sediment to a cover-glass; dry, fix by heat, and dip once or twice into a 5% solution of acetic acid; wash in water and stain in any of the usual hematologic dyes. **Klein's Method** for the spores of bacteria: Prepare an emulsion of the spore-containing material in 0.6% salt solution, add an equal volume of filtered carbol-fuchsin and warm gently for 6 minutes. Diffuse the mass, dry by evaporation in the air, fix in the flame and decolor for 1 or 2 hours in 1% sulfuric acid. Wash in water and stain in diluted aqueous-alcoholic solution of methylene-blue. **Koch's Test.** See *Silk Thread Test.* **Kochel's Method** for fibrin: Treat sections of tissue hardened in any preferred way for 10 minutes with 1% chromic acid; wash for a few seconds and then stain for 15 minutes in Weigert's hematoxylin; wash and treat for a minute with 10% aqueous solution of alum; rinse and differentiate for about 5 minutes in Weigert's borax-potassium-ferricyanid diluted with 3 volumes of water; rinse and treat for from a quarter to one hour with 10% alum solution; rinse and counterstain with carmin or safranin. **Kolster's Stain** for the differentiation of the gland cells of the stomach: Overstain sections (of material fixed in any medium except osmic acid) in hematoxylin, decolor in 1% hydrochloric acid to a faint rose hue, neutralize in 1% ammonia alcohol until a delicate blue color appears; wash in distilled water and stain for 5 minutes in weak aqueous solution of acid fuchsin; distilled water; alcohol; oil; balsam. Chief cells pale blue with dark blue nuclei, parietal cells pure fuchsin color with dark nuclei. **Kopsch-Golgi Method** for ganglion-cells: Place the tissue in freshly prepared mixture of 3.5% potassium bichromate, 4 parts, and formalin, 1 part. Renew in 12 hours and after 24 hours transfer to 3 5% bichromate minus the formalin, and from this to the silver solution. **Korolko's** for blood: Solution A. A saturated aqueous solution of methylene-blue, 3 months old and filtered before use. Solution B A 1% aqueous solution of eosin. To make up the stain add to 2 c.c. or 3 c.c. of solution A, from 3 c c. to 5 c.c of solution B until a violet color is obtained, and a fine granular precipitate is formed. Mix the solutions in a narrow cylinder, and stir with a glass rod Stain in this mixture 15 to 24 hours, if possible, at a temperature of 30° C. Fix blood-films by heating for 1 hour at 105° to 110° C Staining reactions: Red blood corpuscles stain blue. Leukocytes—nuclei stain dark violet; cytoplasm stains blue Blood platelets stain light violet. Malarial parasites—nuclei, chromatin portion stains deep violet; cytoplasm stains light blue **Kresofuchsin**, an amorphous powder of gray-blue color, readily soluble in acetic acid and acetone, less readily in alcohol, and only slightly in water, insoluble in benzene The alcoholic solution is blue and stains elastin blue; mucin, cartilage, and horny tissue, reddish; the aqueous solution is red and stains mucin, cartilage, keratin, and nuclei deep red, but does not stain elastin. Cf. *Rothig's Stain.* **Kresylviolet R R**, an anilin pigment that may be used as a substitute for the pigments of the methylene-blue group. It has a strong affinity for the chromophilic masses of nerve-cells and gives a metachromic reaction with amyloid substance and with the basophile granules of mast-cells. Cf. the method of Bielschowsky and Phen. **Krohnthal's Method** for ganglion-cells: Prepare lead formate by slowly dropping formic acid into solution of lead acetate; filter and make an aqueous saturated solution of the white crystals of lead formate; mix with an equal volume of 10% formalin and into this mixture put pieces of brain and spinal cord. After 5 days transfer the pieces into a mixture of equal parts of 10% formalin and hydrogen sulfid. After 5 days dehydrate in alcohol, embed in celloidin, and mount the sections in xylol-balsam under a cover-glass. **Kromayer's Method.** 1. For fibrin: This is the same as Weigert's method (see *Examination of the Blood*) except that acetone-xylol (1 : 5) is used instead of anilin-xylol. 2. For bacteria in sections of epidermis: Apply Weigert's method for fibrin and bleach in acetone-xylol. **Krompecher's Method.** 1. For plasma cells in pathologic tissues: Fix in sublimate or alcohol. Stain the sections for from 15 minutes to 12

hours in polychrome methylene-blue or thionin, and after rinsing in water differentiate in glycerin-ether for 15 minutes; wash in water; alcohol, bergamot oil, balsam. Cf. *Unna's Method*. 2. For the granules of mast-cells: Stain sections for 24 hours in fuchsin-anilin-water, decolor to a light red in 50% alcoholic solution of fluorescein, and afterstain in alcoholic solution of methylene-blue. **Kostanecki-Siedlecki Mixture**: Equal volumes of saturated sublimate solution and 3% nitric acid. Absolute alcohol in the same proportion may be added. Fix for 24 hours and wash in iodin alcohol See *Zenker's Fluid*. **Kukenthal's Method** for paraffin sections: Dissolve the dye in absolute alcohol and add it dropwise to turpentine until the desired color is produced. Overstaining is corrected by treatment with a mixture of equal parts of alcohol and turpentine. Use olive-oil collodion fixative. **Kultschitzky's Hematoxylin.** 1. Hematoxylin (with enough absolute alcohol to dissolve it) 1 part, saturated solution of boric acid 20 parts, distilled water 80 parts. Let the fluid stand for 2 or 3 weeks—until the yellow color changes to red. Just before using add to a watchglassful of the stain a few drops of acetic acid. 2. Dissolve 1 gm. of hematoxylin in a little alcohol and add 100 c.c. of 2% acetic acid. **Kultschitzky's Method** for neuroglia: Stain paraffin sections for from 5 to 10 seconds in rulein S prepared as follows: Rulein S 1 gm , 2% acetic acid 400 c.c., saturated solution of picric acid 400 c c. Wash in alcohol. **Land's Method** for mitosis in plant cells: Fix the ovules in chromic-acetic acid for 2 hours at a temperature of 100° C. Stain prefertilization stages in Flemming's safranin gentian-violet-orange-mixture or in Heidenhain's iron-hematoxylin; for the stage of fertilization use cyanin and erythrosin, after treatment with acetic acid and chloroform. **Lang's Method** for gonococci: Stain the film for from 15 to 30 minutes in a mixture of 4 volumes of saturated solution of thionin and one volume of saturated solution of fuchsin in 2% carbolic acid. **Langhan's Method** for the demonstration of glycogen in tissue cells: Harden perfectly fresh tissue (*e. g.*, the kidneys of a diabetic subject) in absolute alcohol; stain in Lugol's solution; dehydrate in a mixture of tincture of iodin 1 part and absolute alcohol 4 parts; clear and mount in oil of origanum. **Laurent's Stain**: The exact proportional relations of the eosin methylene-blue mixture are obtained by pouring together 1000 c.c. of 1% solution of eosin and 882 c c of 1% methylene-blue. After 48 hours the neutral pigment precipitates. Immediately before using shake the mixture, add 4 volumes of water, and boil. Then stain for from a half to 6 hours. Transfer without washing to absolute alcohol; xylol; balsam. **Lavdowsky's Fluid.** 1. Distilled water 20 parts, 95% alcohol 10 parts, formalin 3 parts, glacial acetic acid 5 parts. 2. Distilled water 30 parts, 95% alcohol 15 parts, formalin 5 parts, glacial acetic acid 1 part. **Lavdowsky's Method** for staining nerve tissue by immersion in methylene-blue: Mix the white of an egg with an equal volume of 0.25% solution of ammonium chlorid and in this dissolve from 0.1% to 0.2% of methylene-blue. Immerse the tissue while it is still warm. **Laveran's Stain** for blood: In a 150 c.c. flask dissolve "some" $AgNO_3$ in 50 c.c. or 60 c.c. of water When dissolved fill the flask with a solution of NaOH (percentage not given). Wash the precipitate of AgO with distilled water to remove the excess of NaOH and the $NaON_3$ formed. Then add a saturated aqueous solution of methylene-blue medicinale (Höchst) and let the mixture stand for 7 or 8 days, shaking it occasionally. Decant The product so obtained Laveran terms "bleu Borrel." To stain, Laveran° mixes methylene-blue (bleu Borrel), 1 c.c.; eosin 0.1% aqueous solution, 4 c.c ; distilled water, 6 c.c. Stain 12 to 24 hours. Rinse in water. Wash in 5% aqueous solution of tannin for 1 to 2 minutes. Wash in water. Dry. Films are previously fixed in absolute alcohol for 20 minutes. **Lazear's Execution of Nocht's Modification**: Solution A. The polychrome methylene-blue solution. To a 1% aqueous solution of methylene-blue add 1% of [illegible] Heat in a water-bath for several hours. Cool, then filter To neutralize this solution, add dilute acetic acid until blue litmus paper is turned red above the line which the methylene-blue stains. Then add more alkaline polychrome methylene-blue until [illegible] fails to turn blue litmus red. To [illegible], add an equal volume of distilled water; then a saturated solution of ordinary methylene-blue until the polychrome methylene-blue has lost its red color—about 1 part of the former to 10 parts of the latter. Solution B. A 0.2% aqueous solution of eosin With burets determine the proportions of the two solutions, on mixing which, a fine slack precipitate is obtained, and a scum forms on the surface of the mixture This may require 1 part of Solution A to 3 parts of Solution B, or the reverse Once determined, the proportion remains constant. Blood films are fixed for 1 to 2 minutes in a 0.25% solution of formalin in 95% alcohol To stain: Remove scum from the surface of the stain with filter-paper. Place the films face down in the stain. Stain for 3 to 24 hours. **Lee's Method**. A "dry" celloidin process Infiltrate after Gilson or in the usual way; embed in a paper tray and harden in vapor of chloroform for from an hour to overnight; turn the object from time to time Clear in a mixture of equal parts of chloroform and cedar oil; add oil from time to time and [illegible] the mixture to nearly pure cedar [illegible], expose the mass to air and the chloroform will evaporate. Preserve in a stoppered bottle. Cut with the block and the knife dry. **Leishman's Stain** for blood. Preparation of the neutral stain. Solution A. The solution of polychrome methylene-blue A 1% aqueous solution of methylene blue med (Grübler) is made alkaline with 0.5% Na_2CO_3. This is heated for 12 hours at 65° C , and then allowed to stand for 10 days before use Solution B. A 0.1% aqueous solution of eosin (extra BA Grübler). Equal parts of Solutions A and B are mixed in an open vessel and allowed to stand for 5 or 6 hours, with occasional stirring The precipitate formed is collected on a filter, washed with water, dried, and powdered The staining solution: Dissolve 0.1 gm of the dry precipitate in 100 c c pure methyl alcohol (Merck "for analysis"). To stain . Four drops of the solution are poured on the blood film, and allowed to stain for ½ minute Without pouring off the stain, 6 drops to 8 drops of distil ed water are added and the mixture is allowed to stain for 5 minutes. Wash gently. Put few drops of water on the blood-film for 1 minute. Then dry, and mount. Staining reactions: Red blood-corpuscles stain pale pink or greenish. Lymphocytes—nuclei stain dark ruby red; protoplasm stains pale blue. Mononuclears —nuclei stain ruby red; protoplasm stains pale blue. Polymorphonuclear neutrophils—nuclei stain ruby red; granules stain red. "Coarse-grained eosinophils"—nuclei stain ruby red; granules stain pale pink. Basophils—nuclei stain red; granules stain purplish black Blood-platelets stain deep ruby red. Malarial parasites —nuclei, chromatin portion stains ruby red; cytoplasm stains blue. v. **Lenhossek's Method** for ganglion-cells: 1. Stain sections of formalin material for 5 minutes in concentrated aqueous solution of thionin, wash in water, differentiate in a mixture of anilin 1 part and absolute

alcohol 9 parts, and clear in cajeput oil. 2. Stain overnight in concentrated solution of toluidin blue, wash in water, differentiate in alcohol. Erythrosin may be used after the thionin and the toluidin blue **Lepkowsky's Method** for the study of the blood-supply of the teeth: Inject with Berlin blue, harden in 50% formalin, decalcify in 10% nitric acid, frequently renewed, and make celloidin sections. **Lewinson's Method** for staining adipose tissue: Fix in Müller's fluid and embed in celloidin. Stain the sections for 12 hours in hematoxylin (1 gm., in enough absolute alcohol to dissolve it, and 50 c.c of 2% acetic acid), wash in water and treat for 15 minutes with 1% solution of potassium permanganate, wash, and treat for 5 minutes with 2% oxalic acid; wash, and counter-stain for 24 hours in an ammonia solution of carmin; differentiate for 2 minutes in acid alcohol and stain for 1 minute in a saturated alcoholic solution of picric acid. **Lewis's Method** for tracing medullated nerves. Place a small piece of brain tissue in 10 times its volume of 1% osmic acid. Renew the solution after 2 days and 4 days In 5 or 10 days wash in water and harden in alcohol Treat the sections with a drop of ammonia. Mount in soluble glass. **Lightfoot's Anilin Black,** a preparation similar to anilin blue-black Cf. *Noir colin* **Loeb's Method** for producing artificial parthenogenesis. Place the unfertilized eggs of sea-urchins in sea-water containing magnesium chlorid in the proportion of 5000 ($\frac{1}{10}$n MgCl) to 5000 c.c. of water After 2 hours restore them to normal sea-water. The eggs form normal gastrulæ and pluteï. **Löffler's Stain** for flagella· Mix 10 c c of 20% solution of tannin, 5 c c of saturated solution of ferrous sulfate, and 1 c c. of aqueous or alcoholic solution of fuchsin, methyl-violet, or "Wollschwarz" For typhoid bacilli add 1 c c. of 1% solution of soda; for *Bacillus subtilis* add 30 drops; for bacilli of malignant edema 36 drops For cholera bacilli add one drop of sulfuric acid to the soda solution, for *Spirillum rubrum* 9 drops. **Lowit's Method** for fibrin. In a fresh cover-glass film let the blood coagulate, then wash off the erythrocytes with 0.6% salt solution, and apply Weigert's method (*q v.*). See *Examination of the Blood, Table of Stains* (Illus. Dict). **Lubarsch's Method.** 1 For glycogen in tissue cells: Apply Weigert's method for fibrin, allowing the iodin solution to act but for a very short time. See *Examination of the Blood, Table of Stains* (Illus Dict) 2. For tumors: Harden very small cubes of the tissue for from a half to three-fourths of an hour in alcohol several times renewed. Place in anilin at 50° C for a half to one hour and for the same time in xylol, renewed until it does not become yellow. Infiltrate with paraffin once renewed for from 1 to 2 hours; then embed By this method stained sections can be made in a few hours. **Luithlen and Sorgo's Method** for ganglion-cells: Stain celloidin sections of material hardened in alcohol or in Orth's or Müller's fluid for 24 hours in polychrome methylene-blue heated until it steams; wash for 24 hours in distilled water several times renewed, differentiate in Unna's glycerin-ether mixture (Grübler), absolute alcohol, origanum oil, balsam. Granules and nucleoli of ganglion-cells and nuclei of glia-cells violet; connective tissue and axis-cylinders blue to colorless; medullary sheaths sometimes red-violet. **Lutschke's Stain:** Ten c.c. of a 20% solution of tannin, 5 c.c. of a cold saturated solution of ferrous acetate, 1 c.c. of a saturated alcoholic solution of fuchsin. **Lysol** for the examination of fresh tissues: It may be used in 10% solution or in the following mixtures: (*a*) lysol 10 parts, alcohol 30 parts, water 60 parts; (*b*) lysol 10 parts, water 50 parts; glycerol 10 parts, alcohol 30 parts. **McCrorie's Method** for flagella: Stain the cover-glass preparation in warmed mixture of equal parts of a saturated solution of night blue, a 10% solution of tannin, and a 10% solution of alum. **Magdala Red,** a chromatin stain. See *Naphthalene Red* under *Pigments* (Illus. Dict). **Malachowski's Stain** for blood: Stain in an aqueous solution of eosin (percentage not stated, time not stated). Then stain in "a very dilute aqueous solution of borax-methylene-blue" (percentage not stated, no time stated). Staining is performed rapidly by applying heat; this, however, gives very uneven results. When carried on in the cold, the stain is uniform, but may require 24 hours. Blood-films are fixed in absolute alcohol (time not stated). **Malassez's Method** for staining bacteria in the blood: Prepare films on cover glasses and dry them without heat; wash in distilled water or Ranvier's alcohol and fix in chromic or in osmic acid; wash and stain. **Mall's Method.** 1. For the demonstration of noncollagenous reticulated tissue, in the spleen, lymph-glands, mucous membranes, liver, kidneys, and lungs: Digest sections with pancreatin, shake in a test-tube with water, spread on a slide and dry by evaporation; then treat with a drop of picric acid (10 gm., dissolved in alcohol, 150 c.c., and water, 300 c.c.) and again dry by evaporation. Stain for a half-hour with acid fuchsin (10 gm., dissolve in absolute alcohol, 33 c.c. and water, 66 c.c.), treat for a few seconds with the picric acid solution; dehydrate in alcohol. 2. For the demonstration of the "membranes" of elastic fibers: Heat to boiling in strong hydrochloric acid and pour acid and fibers into cold water. The "membranes" may be isolated by boiling in 5% or 10% potash lye, also by treatment with pepsin, which destroys everything but the sheath. **Mallory's Hematoxylin:** Dissolve 0.1 gm. hematoxylin in a little hot water and when cool add to 100 c.c. of 1% phosphotungstic acid. **Mallory's Method.** 1. For neuroglia: Fix for 4 days in 10% formalin, then for 4 days in a saturated solution of picric acid; after this mordant for 4 days in 5% solution of ammonium bichromate at 37° C. Stain the sections for 2 minutes in 1% aqueous solution of acid fuchsin, rinse, and treat for 2 minutes with 1% aqueous solution of phosphomolybdic acid; wash in 2 changes of water and stain for 2 minutes in a mixture of water-soluble anilin blue 0.5 gm, orange G 2 gm., oxalic acid 2 gm., and water 100 c c.; wash in water and dehydrate in alcohol. Result: connective tissue blue; neuroglia deep red; ganglion cells and axis cylinders light red. 2. For neuroglia: Fix the tissues after the method given in No. 1, and treat the sections for 15 minutes with a 0.5 aqueous solution of potassium permanganate and after washing for the same time with 1% solution of oxalic acid; wash, and stain in hematoxylin prepared by dissolving 0.1 gm of the dye in a little hot water and when cool adding water up to 80 c.c., 20 c.c. of 10% aqueous solution of phosphotungstic acid, and last 0.2% of hydrogen dioxid. Wash in water, dehydrate in alcohol, clear in oil of origanum, and mount in balsam. Nuclei, neuroglia, and fibrin blue; axis-cylinders and ganglia-cells pale-pink; connective tissue deep pink. 3. For connective tissue: Fix in Zenker's fluid or sublimate and stain the sections for 2 minutes in 0.1% aqueous solution of acid fuchsin. For further treatment see No. 1. Result: fibrous tissue, mucus, amyloid and hyaline substances, blue; nuclei, cytoplasm, elastin, fibrin, neuroglia, and axis-cylinders, red; erythrocytes and myelin sheaths, yellow. 4 For nuclei and fibrin: Stain sections of tissue fixed in any medium except formaldehyd for 3 minutes in 10%

aqueous solution of ferric chlorid; drain and dry and stain for 3 minutes in a 1% aqueous solution of hematoxylin; wash and differentiate in a 0.25% solution of ferric chlorid. Result: nuclei, dark blue; fibrin, gray to dark blue. In sublimate preparations the erythrocytes are greenish gray; connective tissue, pale yellow. 5. For staining *Amœba coli* in tissues: Use alcohol material and treat the sections for from 5 to 20 minutes with saturated aqueous solution of thionin; wash, and differentiate for from 30 to 60 seconds in 2% aqueous solution of oxalic acid; wash, dehydrate, clear, and mount in the usual way. **Mallory-Wright Method** for staining tubercle bacilli: Stain lightly in alum-hematoxylin, then for 2 or 3 minutes in steaming hot carbol-fuchsin; decolor for 30 seconds in acid alcohol. **Manchot's Method** for elastin: Stain sections of alcohol or Müller's fluid material for a half-minute in saturated solution of fuchsin; wash, and decolor in acidulated syrup (10 c.c. of aqueous solution of sugar of the consistence of glycerol plus 3 drops of sulfuric acid). Mount in the nonacidulated syrup. Celloidin sections must be fresh from the celloidin. **Mannaberg's Method** for staining the malarial parasite. Treat the air-dried film for 24 hours with a saturated aqueous solution of picric acid diluted with an equal volume of water and containing 3% of glacial acetic acid; transfer to absolute alcohol; stain with alum hematoxylin; transfer to alcohol containing 25% of hydrochloric acid and from this to alcohol containing a little ammonia. **Mann's Liquid.** 1. For fixing tissues: Ten parts each of saturated solutions of picric acid and mercuric chlorid and 5 parts of formol. 2. Equal parts of 1% osmic acid and 5% mercuric chlorid in normal salt solution. Recommended for fixing the tissue of the central nervous system. **Mann's Method** for attaching sections to the slide: Shake 1 part of white of egg with 10 parts of distilled water and filter twice through the same paper. Apply to slides by means of a glass rod; let them drain and dry. Float the sections on water warmed to 40° C.; pass a slide beneath them, arrange, lift them out, and subject them for 5 minutes to 35° C. **Manson's Method** for malarial blood: Take up a very small drop of blood on a slip (1½ × ⅝ in.) of thin tissue-paper, about a half inch from the end. When the blood has diffused in a film, place the paper in contact with the slide or cover-glass and draw it over the surface. For the detection of crescents prepare a thick film; dry; fix in absolute alcohol and dissolve out the hemoglobin in very dilute acetic acid (2 or 3 drops in 30 c.c. of water). **Marchi's Method** for the granules of tissue cells undergoing fatty degeneration. See *Staining of Nerve Tissue, Table of Stains* (Illus. Dict.) **Marchoux's Stain** for the parasite of malaria: Add 20 c.c. of a saturated solution of thionin in 50% alcohol to 100 c.c. of 2% carbolic acid, and let the mixture stand for a few days before using. **Marina's Fluid:** Chromic acid 10 gm., formalin 5 c.c., 95% alcohol 100 c.c. Stir until the acid is dissolved and let the solution stand several hours before using. **Marina's Method.** 1. For ganglion-cells: A modification of Held's counterstain. Mix 3 c.c. of Nissl's methylene-blue, 3 c.c. of 5% aqueous solution of acetone, and 30 drops of 1% aqueous solution of erythrosin. Stain the sections for 2 days and differentiate after Nissl. 2. For ganglion-cells and medullated nerve-fibers: Fix in Marina's fluid for 24 hours or longer, according to the size of the object. Glue the tissue with syndeticon on cork, treat for 2 hours with 95% alcohol, and cut sections; stain for 24 hours in Nissl's methylene-blue, for 2 hours in erythrosin (see *Held's Method*), and treat for from 12 to 24 hours with a mixture of equal parts of saturated solution of copper acetate and of 1% lithium carbonate, plus enough ammonium hydroxid to dissolve the precipitate; wash with distilled water and stain for 24 hours in lithiated Weigert's hematoxylin at 35° C.; differentiate after Weigert. **Marschalko's Method** for plasma cells: Stain sections of alcohol material in borax-methylene-blue or thionin and differentiate in acidulated water or in 70% alcohol and dehydrate in absolute alcohol. **Marzinowsky's Method** for the differential staining of human and avian tubercle bacilli and lepra and smegma bacilli. Stain films or sections from 3 to 8 minutes in carbol-fuchsin diluted with 2 volumes of water; wash, and stain from 3 to 5 minutes in Löffler's methylene-blue. The avian tubercle bacillus stains red and is not decolorized by alcohol. The human tubercle bacillus cannot be stained by this method. The lepra bacillus stains red and is decolorized by alcohol. The smegma bacillus stains red and with prolonged staining in methylene-blue turns violet and finally blue. **Maupas' Method** for the study of infusoria. Cultivate *Paramecium caudatum* or *P. aurelia* in a solution of boiled flour frequently renewed. Place several individuals on a slide in a moist chamber. Conjugation soon begins and continues for about 12 hours. Fix in sublimate solution and stain in methyl green. **Maurer's Stain** for blood. Solution A.—To a 1% aqueous solution of methylene blue (med. puriss., Höchst, or Anilinblau, Merck) add 0.5% Na_2CO_3. Expose to the sun for 2 or 3 days, or keep at room-temperature for 8 days. Add ¼% formalin to prevent formation of mold. Solution B.—A 0.1% aqueous solution of eosin (Grübler, w. g.). Maurer gives two methods of procedure: (1) With rapid, (2) with slow staining. He also indicates grades of intensity of staining. I.—Rapid staining. The blood film is placed at an angle face down on a glass slide, one edge being elevated. Solutions A and B are used in their full strength. 1. Grade of intensity of staining is obtained by mixing 2 parts of Solution A with 20–12 parts Solution B. 2. Grade of intensity of staining is obtained by mixing 2 parts of solution A with 10–4 parts Solution B. 3. Grade of intensity of staining is obtained by mixing 2 parts of Solution A with 3–2 parts Solution B. 4. Grade of intensity of staining is obtained by mixing 2 parts of Solution A with 2–1 parts Solution B. As the period of most intense staining lasts only a few seconds after the mixture is made up, it is necessary to stain immediately, and the staining need not be carried on for more than a few minutes. II.—Slow staining. 1 c.c. Solution A is mixed with 25 c.c. water. 1 c.c. Solution B is mixed with 25 c.c. water. These solutions are then mixed in a beaker. Films to be stained are immersed in the stain immediately. 1. Grade of intensity of staining is obtained in 10 minutes. 2. Grade of intensity of staining is obtained in 20 minutes. 3 and 4. Grades of intensity of staining are obtained in ½ hour to 1 hour at the longest. In Grade 1 the nuclei of leukocytes stain blue or bluish violet. Blood-platelets stain pale blue. Malarial parasites—cytoplasm stains pale blue; chromatin stains ruby red. In Grade 2 nuclei of leukocytes stain violet red. Chromatin of malarial parasite stains brilliant red. In Grade 3, Grade 2, with Schüffner's mottling of infected red blood-corpuscles, in addition. In Grade 4, Grade 3, and in addition in malarial parasites the achromatic area about the chromatin stains faintly red. **Mayer's Carmalum and Indigo-carmin:** Dissolve 0.1 gm. of indigo-carmin in 50 c.c. of distilled water or of 5% alum solution; add one volume of indigo-carmin solution to 4 volumes of carmalum. **Mayer's Hemalum and Indigo-carmin:** Add

one volume of a 0.05% aqueous solution of indigo-carmin to 4 volumes of hemalum. **Meek's Method for elastin**: Stain sections of alcohol material in a solution of orcein, 3 gm., in 100 c.c. of absolute alcohol and 40 c.c. of hydrogen dioxid; after 3 or 4 minutes differentiate in absolute alcohol and hydrogen dioxid 100:40 **Melnikow-Raswedenkow's Fluid.** 1 For the preservation of macroscopic objects. Fix the object for from 1 to 4 days in the following mixture: sodium acetate 3 parts, potassium chlorid 0.5 parts, formalin 10 parts, water 100 parts; transfer it into strong alcohol and from this into a solution of potassium acetate 30 parts, glycerol 60 parts, water 100 parts. 2. For the preservation of bile pigment. 10% solution of formalin containing 1% of hydrochinone **Melnikow-Raswedenkow's Method** for the study of the "echinococcus" of tyrolean jaundice Fix the organ for 24 hours in 4% formaldehyd, harden in alcohol, and embed in celloidin Stain for 30 minutes in Weigert's resorcin fuchsin, wash, differentiate in 90% alcohol for 2 minutes; dip into weak solution of lithium carbonate, rinse and stain in alum hematoxylin and van Gieson's picrofuchsin. **Mercier's Method** for blood in tissue sections: Fix in Zenker's fluid; after 24 hours harden in alcohol and subsequently treat with iodin alcohol **Metachromatic Stain**, one which imparts different colors to different tissues. **Methyl Blue, Methyl Water Blue.** See *Water Blue.* **Meyer's Method** for staining nervetissue with methylene blue: At intervals of 15 minutes inject subcutaneously 2 c.c of a saturated aqueous solution of methylene-blue BX at body-temperature Fix the tissue for 24 hours in Bethe's fluid **Michaelis' Method.** 1 For staining fat. Treat frozen sections, hardened in formalin, with a saturated solution of scharlach R in 70% alcohol, for 15 or 30 minutes, and mount in glycerol or levulose. 2 For the nuclei of leukocytes: Prepare 1% solution of pure methylene-blue and eosin in fresh, nonalkaline, distilled water, (*a*) mix 20 c c of the methylene blue solution with 20 c c of alcohol and (*b*) 12 c c of the eosin solution with 28 c c of acetone. At the time of using mix 1 c c each of *a* and *b* and keep the mixture covered Fix the film of blood for 24 hours in absolute alcohol and submerge it, film side down, in the stain The time for staining is from one half to 10 minutes and must be tested for each preparation The action of the dye should be stopped when the film turns from blue to red. **Michaelis' Stain** for blood Solution A.—The polychrome methylene blue solution To 200 c c of a 1% aqueous solution of methylene-blue, add 10 c.c $\frac{N}{10}$ NaOH solution. Boil the mixture for 15 minutes After cooling neutralize with 10 c c. $\frac{N}{10}$ H_2SO_4 solution Solution B —A 0.1% aqueous solution of eosin To 2 c c of Solution A, add 10 c.c of Solution B Stain blood films in this mixture for 15 minutes. Wash rapidly in running water. Blood-films must be thin; those in which the cells remain spherical do not take the violet chromatin stain. Fix blood-films for 1 hour in absolute alcohol. **Minot's Method** for embryonic epidermis and developing hairs: Macerate the embryo for several days in 0.6% salt solution containing 0.1% of thymol. **Miquel's Medium** for the cultivation of bacteria: Prepare a solution of 10 parts of sodium chlorid and 1 part of potassium carbonate in 1000 c.c of water and add 4 parts of gelatin. **Mitrophanow's Method.** A modification of Weigert's for medullated fibers: 1. Mordant photoxylin sections for 24 hours at 40° C. in a mixture of equal parts of saturated aqueous solution of copper acetate and 90% alcohol, stain for 10 minutes in Kultschitzky's hematoxylin and differentiate with Weigert's ferricyanid. 2. Or, after the copper bath stain for 10 minutes in acid hematoxylin (1 gm in 400 c.c. of absolute alcohol plus 4 c c of acetic acid), differentiate in 0.25% potassium cyanid in 45% alcohol, and when the photoxylin is decolored put into the same with the addition of 1% solution of red prussiate of potash. **Moll's Method** for the study of embryonic cartilage: Fix in alcohol and stain thin celloidin sections for from 6 to 24 hours in Tänzer's orcein, wash in 90% alcohol until the celloidin is nearly bleached, dehydrate in absolute alcohol, and clear in oil of origanum. Result: preformed hyaline cartilage blue-violet, all else brownish-red. **Möller's Liquid** for fixing vegetal organisms: A saturated solution of iodin in 1% solution of potassium iodid. **Money's Method** for bacteria in tissues: Stain the sections in picrocarmin; then in gentian-violet or methylene-blue, adding a few drops of formalin and heating until it steams. Wash in water and decolorize in 90% alcohol **Morgan's Method** for producing abnormal cleavage in the eggs of sea urchins: Place them in sea-water to which 2% or less of sodium or magnesium chlorid has been added and after a short time restore them to normal sea-water Cleavage occurs in unfertilized eggs and spindles, centrosomes, and chromosomes appear in abnormal positions. **Morse's Method** for pathologic tissues: Fix in any medium, preferably in formalin or sublimate. Dissolve 1 gm. of kresylviolet (Leonhard) in a mixture of 80 c c. of 5% aqueous solution of phenol and 20 c c. of 95% ethyl alcohol, and filter Stain the sections for from 1 to 5 minutes, wash in distilled water, dehydrate in anilin-xylol (2 1), clear in xylol and mount in balsam. Result nuclei, blood-platelets, and basophil granules violet or rose-pink; cytoplasm pale blue or pale green, intercellular substance of connective tissue dull rose pink; cartilage reddish violet, elastic fibers sky blue, axis-cylinders and cell-body of nerve-cells purple, plasmodium malariæ dull pink; colloid substance deep indigo blue; amyloid substance ruby red; mucin bright rose pink; the so-called cancer parasite rose pink; the granules of mast cells (staining 10 seconds and differentiating in alcohol) fuchsin red **Muchematein,** a specific stain for mucin 1 Pulverize 0.2 gm of hematin with a few drops of glycerol and then add 0.1 gm of aluminum chlorid, 40 c c of glycerol, 60 c.c of water. 2. Dissolve 0.2 gm of hematin and 0.1 gm. of aluminum chlorid in 100 c c. of 70% alcohol Two drops of nitric acid may be added **Mucicarmin,** a specific stain for mucin. Rub 1 gm. of carmin in a mortar with 0.5 gm. of aluminum chlorid and 2 c c of distilled water; heat for 2 minutes, until the light red color has become dark; stir and add a little 50% alcohol; when dissolved make up to 100 c c. with 50% alcohol and after 24 hours filter. For use dilute tenfold with water or with 50% alcohol. **Müller's Method.** 1. For blood in "sections": Float the dry cover-glass preparation for one minute on a very thin solution of celloidin, drain; when dry strip off the "section" of blood in celloidin and stain. 2. For staining tubercle bacilli: Stain with carbol-fuchsin in the usual way and decolor with potassium permanganate and oxalic acid after Pal's modification of Weigert's method for medullated nerves See *Table of Stains* (Illus. Dict.). 3 For the study of secretory capillaries in the gastric glands: Treat the tissue for 24 hours in a mixture of 3.5% potassium bichromate, 40 parts, and formalin, 10 parts; then for 1 or 2 days with the bichromate alone. Wash in water and

harden in alcohol. Stain with Heidenhain's iron-hematoxylin. 4. For spores and tubercle bacilli: Stain the cover-glass preparation with carbol-fuchsin, wash in 60% alcohol, then in water. Treat for 15 minutes with a 5% or 10% solution of potassium carbonate (or for a shorter time with the hydrogen dioxid) and counterstain with methylene-blue. **Murbach's Method** for preserving the transparency of the lens: Open the eyeball, detach the lens and expose it to the vapor of formalin. It will become hard and dry without losing its clearness. **Nakanishi's Method** for staining bacteria and the plasmodium malariæ: Dissolve methylene-blue to saturation in hot water. Spread a few drops on a slide, by means of a piece of filter-paper, and then wash off the dye, so that only enough remains to give the glass a sky-blue color. Put a drop of blood or of a bacterial suspension on the slide and apply a cover-glass. This method of staining is said to demonstrate the finer structural details of the organism. **Neelsen-Johne Method** for staining tubercle bacilli: Dry the films at room-temperature or for 5 minutes in the oven at 75° C. and spray them for 2 or 3 minutes with equal parts of alcohol and ether; then stain with steaming hot carbol-fuchsin and decolor for 2 minutes with 2 5% sulfuric acid or for one minute with 20% picro-sulfuric acid; wash in water and stain one minute in dilute aqueous solution of malachite green. Place the slide in the oven at 60° C. for a few minutes and while still warm put a few drops of cedar oil on the film. When cold, examine without a cover-glass. **Neisser's Method.** 1 For microtome sections of gelatin or agar cultures of bacteria: Fix for from 1 to 8 days, according to the size of the object, in 1% potassium bichromate, exposing meanwhile to the light. Wash in water and harden in alcohol. Stain with any of the usual anilin dyes. Alcohol or anilin will extract the color from the gelatin and the agar. 2. For the pole granules of the bacilli of diphtheria: Stain for 3 seconds in a mixture of methylene-blue 1 gm., 90% alcohol 20 c c, glacial acetic acid 50 c.c., distilled water 350 c.c.; wash in water and stain for 5 seconds in filtered aqueous solution of bismarck brown 2 : 1000, prepared by boiling Wash, dry, and mount in balsam. **Neusser-Ehrlich Stain:** Prepare concentrated aqueous solutions of methyl green, orange G, and acid fuchsin (extra) and daily add more of the dye until an undissolved residue remains. Then mix 50 c c. of the acid fuchsin, 70 c c. of the orange G, and 80 c c of the methyl green and add 150 c c of distilled water, 80 c.c. of absolute alcohol, and 20 c.c. of glycerol. Keep in the dark 3 weeks before using **Neutral Red,** a metachromatic basic dye The term "neutral" refers to the tint of its solution It is used for *intra vitam* staining, in the same way as methylene-blue, and in 1% or stronger aqueous solution for sections of fixed tissues. Its neutral hue is turned bright red by acids, yellow by alkalis. It stains mucin and cytoplasmic granules **Nicholl-Rieder Method.** See *Rieder's Method.* **Nicolas' Method** for hygroscopic material: Soak the object for 2 days in a 4% aqueous solution of gelatin at 25° C.; for 2 days in a 10% solution; then for 2 days in a 25% solution containing 10% of glycerin and kept at 35° C. Embed in the same mass in a paper tray and when the gelatin sets harden in 5% formalin. Preserve in weak formalin, dilute alcohol or glycerin, or water. The curling of the sections in alcohol is corrected by cresylol **Nicolle's Method.** 1. For bacteria: Stain for a minute in a mixture of 10 volumes of a saturated solution of thionin in 50% alcohol, and 100 volumes of 1% carbolic acid. 2. For the capsules of Friedländer's bacillus: Stain for a few seconds in carbol-gentian-violet and immediately transfer to a mixture of alcohol, 2 parts, and acetone, 1 part. 3. For bacteria that have been decolored by the method of Gram. Counterstain in Löffler's methylene-blue, decolor in acidulated water, wash, and treat for an instant with 10% solution of tannin. Five c.c. of a saturated alcoholic solution of fuchsin diluted with 100 c.c. of water may be used. 4. See *Gram's Method.* **Niessing's Fluid** for fixing mitotic figures: 1. Platinum chlorid, 10% solution, 25 parts, 2% osmic acid 20 parts, glacial acetic acid 5 parts, distilled water 50 parts. 2. The same with saturated aqueous solution of mercuric chlorid instead of water. **Night Blue,** so named because it shows as well in artificial light as in sunlight The following formula is recommended for staining flagella: Ten c.c. of concentrated alcoholic solution of night blue, 10 c.c of 10% solution of alum, and 10 c c. of 10% solution of tannin. **Nigranilin,** the same as the anilin black of Lightfoot. **Nikiforoff's Method** for spirilla of recurrent fever: Fix for 24 hours in a mixture of equal parts of 5% potassium bichromate solution and saturated solution of mercuric chlorid in 0.6% sodium chlorid solution; harden in the oven in 70%, 80%, and 95% alcohols; embed in paraffin; stain for 24 hours in a mixture of 1% alcoholic thopœolin solution 5 c c., saturated aqueous solution of methylene-blue 10 c c, caustic potash (1 : 1000) 2 drops; wash in water, dip 2 or 3 times in a mixture of equal parts of alcohol and ether, bergamot oil, xylol, balsam **Nissl's Method** for ganglion-cells: 1 Stain sections of tissue hardened in 10% formalin or in graded alcohols in hot concentrated aqueous fuchsin solution 2. Stain in hot 0 5% methylene-blue; when cool transfer to a mixture of anilin (20 parts) and 90% alcohol (200 parts); then treat with organum oil, then with benzine, and mount in solution of colophonium in benzine. 3 Mount the hardened tissue on cork (without embedding), cut sections and stain them in hot Nissl's methylene-blue (see *Staining Reagents*), treat with the anilin alcohol mixture, then with cajeput oil, then as in 2. **Nissl's Methylene-blue:** Methylene-blue (B patent) 3.75 parts, Venice soap 1.75 parts, distilled water 1000 parts **Nitrosoindol Reaction.** Add to a bouillon culture of cholera bacilli of 24 hours a few drops of pure concentrated sulfuric acid The reaction is indicated by a rose or purple-red color, of progressive intensity, the older the culture **Nocht's Method** for staining the malarial parasite, and structural chromatin in other microorganisms. Fix the film by heat or in alcohol and stain for from 2 to 24 hours in Nocht's stain (*q. v.*) Result: cytoplasm blue, chromatin deep red, erythrocytes light pink. **Nocht's Stain** for blood. Original method: Unna's polychrome methylene-blue is neutralized with dilute acetic acid. Solution A.—1 c c of this neutralized polychrome methylene-blue is mixed in a watch crystal with a saturated aqueous solution of ordinary methylene-blue until its red color disappears, and the solution becomes blue. Solution B.—Dilute 3 drops to 4 drops of 1% aqueous solution of eosin with 1 c.c. or 2 c.c water. Add solution A drop by drop to solution B until B is dark blue; a precipitate has then been formed. In this mixture blood-films are to be stained for several hours up to 24 hours Fix films in alcohol or by heat. Subsequent modification: Solution A.—The polychrome methylene-blue solution. To a 1% aqueous solution of methylene-blue add 1.0% or 0.5% Na_2CO_3. Heat at 50° C. to 60° C. for several days. Solution B.—Dilute 2 or 3 drops of 1% aqueous solution of eosin with 1 c.c. or 2 c.c. water. To solution B add

solution **A** drop by drop until the mixture is dark blue and has lost its eosin tint. To stain, float blood-films face down on this mixture for 5 to 10 minutes. **Noetzel's Method** for capsules of coccidia: Treat the coccidia with a 1% solution of potassium hydroxid, stain with gentian-violet, and decolorize in acetic acid. **Noir colin,** the aniln black of Lightfoot; recommended by Luys for the central tissues Stain for 3 or 4 minutes in a 0.1% solution **Nöoske Stain** for eosinophile granules. (*a*) Add one drop of caustic potash to 20 c.c of a 1% aqueous solution of Lyons blue, boil for 5 minutes, and dilute with 20 parts of alcohol (*b*) In the same way prepare a solution of bismarck brown. Mix 30 c.c. of *a* with 5 c.c. of *b*, add 25 c c of alcohol, and make up to 100 c c. with distilled water. Stain in the warmed mixture, wash in acid alcohol, differentiate in a mixture of equal parts of anilin, alcohol, and distilled water; alcohol, xylol, balsam. **Obersteiner's Method** for the demonstration of degenerative changes in the axis-cylinder: This is the same as Platner's method for neurokeratin. See *Staining of Nerve Tissue, Table of Stains* (Illus. Dict.). **Ohlmacher's Formalin Solutions.** 1. *Formalin-fuchsin.* Dissolve 1 gm. of fuchsin in 10 c c of absolute alcohol and add 100 c.c. of 4% formalin 2. *Formalin-gentian-violet.* Saturated alcoholic solution of gentian and 4% formalin in the proportion of 1 : 10. 3 [illegible] One gm. of the pigment to 100 c c. of 4% formalin. 4. *Formalin methyl-violet 5 B* Prepare like formalin gentian-violet 5. *Formalin-safranin O.* Saturated solution of the pigment in 4% formalin. This gives a plasma stain like eosin. Sections are said to stain in these solutions in 30 seconds. **Ohlmacher's Liquid:** Absolute alcohol 80 parts, chloroform 15 parts, glacial acetic acid 5 parts, sublimate to saturation (about 20%). A medium of high penetration and rapid action Small objects are fixed in from 15 to 30 minutes; large objects—as a human cerebral hemisphere—in 24 hours. Wash in iodin-alcohol. See *Zenker's Fluid* **Ohlmacher's Picrofuchsin:** Dilute a saturated solution of picric acid with an equal volume of water and add 0.5% of acid-fuchsin. Used as an alterative with gentian-violet. **Opal Blue,** a rosanilin derivative, similar to anilin blue **Oppel's Method** for the demonstration of lattice fibers in alcohol material. Transfer the object from the alcohol to a 10% solution of yellow potassium chromate; after 24 hours to silver nitrate solution. See, further, the method of Bohm **Osmication Reaction** of the fatty granules within the cells of tissues undergoing fatty degeneration: This reaction is obtained by fixing the tissue in the liquid of Flemming and staining the sections in safranin; avoid using turpentine, xylol, ether, and creasote, for these reagents dissolve osmicated fat, which is not affected by alcohol, chloroform, and clove oil. Cf. *Sudan III* and *Michaelis' Method.* **Osmond's Method** for polishing and etching metal sections: Polish on parchment with calcium sulfate dissolved in an infusion of licorice root; etch with an alcoholic solution of iodin containing 1.25% each of iodin, potassium iodid, and water When the color of the iodin has faded, wash in water, then in alcohol, and dry in a blast of hot air. The etching may also be done with nitric acid. To preserve the section cover it with a solution of paraffin in benzene; the coating of paraffin left by evaporation of the solvent may at any time be dissolved off with benzene. **Overton's Method.** 1. For fixing with iodin: Heat crystals of iodin in a test-tube and pour the vapor over the objects, arranged on a slide; warm the slide to 40° C. to evaporate the iodin. 2. For attaching small, unembedded objects to the slide or cover-glass: Pour over the object a drop of a very thin solution of celloidin; tilt to drain off the excess and harden in 80% alcohol **Pappenheim's Method.** 1. For medullated colored blood-cells: Put traces of crystal cement on a slide, at points corresponding to the middle and the corners of a cover-glass, and by means of a delicate sable brush add the merest trace of neutral-red; over this place the cover-glass charged with blood; seal the edges. The pigment is distributed by means of the blood-plasma. 2. For smegma bacillus: The method is the same as Czaplewski's for tubercle bacilli, except that corallin is used instead of fluorescein See *Staining of Microorganisms, Table of Stains* (Illus. Dict.). **Parker-Floyd Mixture,** a fixing medium for the central nervous system. Six volumes of 95% alcohol and 4 volumes of 0.025% formalin (2 c.c. of 40% formalin to 98 c.c. of water). A sheep's brain will harden in a week or ten days. **Parker-Howard Method** for sterilizing slides and cover-glasses: Drop them one by one in an enameled iron pan containing 10% solution of chromic acid and boil for 20 minutes. Wash in water, then in 85% alcohol, then in absolute alcohol. **Patten's Method** for orientation of small objects: Cut a strip from paper ruled with two sets of raised lines at right angles to each other. Place small drops of a mixture of celloidin and clove oil, having the consistence of honey, at suitable intervals on one of the lengthwise lines. Clear the objects in clove oil and place one on each drop, so that the cross-lines are parallel to the planes in which sections are to be cut Put the paper with the objects in turpentine, which washes out the oil and leaves the objects firmly attached to the paper. Infiltrate with paraffin and embed in the usual way. Cool, trim, and strip off the paper This surface will be marked by the embossed orienting lines. **Peirce's Method** for labeling slides. Paint the end of the slide with a coat of thin balsam; use preferably a drawing ink for writing on the balsam. When dry this label may be made permanent by a second coat of thin balsam. A white background makes the writing appear more distinct. **Perl's Reaction,** a test for the presence of iron in pigmentary degeneration Treat the fresh tissue or that fixed in 4% formalin for from 2 to 5 minutes with 2% solution of potassium ferrocyanid, then for the same time with 1% hydrochloric acid, and wash in distilled water. If Müller's fluid is used, the test must be made with hot hydrochloric acid. **Petroff's Method** for staining erythrocytes in tissue section: Fix in Müller's or Orth's medium or in formalin, embed in paraffin and cut very thin sections. Dissolve out the paraffin with xylol and wash in alcohol and then in water. Stain 10 or 15 minutes in bismarck brown (saturated solution in 1% acetic acid) or 30 minutes in borax or lithium carmin, following borax-carmin with acid alcohol. Wash in water and stain for 10 or 15 minutes in 20% malachite green (dissolved in alcohol and diluted with 5 volumes of water); wash, and stain in Van Gilson's picrofuchsin or in saturated aqueous solution of picric acid diluted with 4 or 5 volumes of water. **Petrone's Method** for staining the nuclei of erythroblasts: Treat the film with Lugol's solution, then with gold chlorid or silver nitrate. The reaction is supposed to depend on the iron in the nuclei and is said to demonstrate that they contain less iron in anemia than in health. **Pfaundler's Method** for numeration of bacteria: Mix 3 loopfuls of a 24-hour culture with a half test-tubeful of bouillon; fill the pipet of the white blood-cell counter of the Thoma-Zeiss apparatus up to the 1.0 mark with blood and dilute up to the 11.0 mark with the emulsion of bacilli; agitate and blow the

contents of the pipet into a sterile test-tube. Prepare another dilution in which the blood is drawn to the 0.5, 0.3, or 0.1 mark Centrifugate the test-tubes. A drop of the serum of each is then examined by the hanging-drop method As 100-volume parts of blood contain 67.762 parts of serum, the volume of serum is practically equal to two-thirds that of the blood. When the blood is drawn to the mark 0.1, the dilution is 1 : 150; when to the mark 0.5, 1 : 30, and when to the mark 1 0, 1 : 15. **Pfeiffer's Method** for bacteria in tissue sections: Harden in alcohol and stain for a half hour in carbol-fuchsin solution and distilled water 1 : 20. Wash in distilled water acidified with acetic acid. **La Phénicienne.** See *Bismarck-brown* under *Staining Reagents* (Illus. Dict.). **Pick's Method** of preserving tissues: 1. Place specimen for one or two days in Pick's formalin salt solution, consisting of distilled water, 100 parts; sal carolin factit, 5 parts; formalin, 6 parts. Sal carolin factit is composed of potassium sulfate, 2 parts; sodium chlorid, 15 parts; sodium bicarbonate, 33 parts; sodium sulfate, 44 parts. 2. Place the specimen for 24 hours in 80% to 90% alcohol. 3. Place the specimen promptly in Kaiserling's solution: acetate of potash, 5 parts; glycerin, 10 parts; distilled water, 100 parts This solution may be varied in strength even up to the concentrated form used by Melnikow-Raswedenkow, which is acetate of potash, 30 parts; glycerin, 60 parts; distilled water, 100 parts. **Pick-Jacobson Method** for bacteria: Stain from 4 to 10 seconds in a mixture of carbol-fuchsin 15 drops, concentrated alcoholic solution of methylene-blue 8 drops, distilled water 20 c c. Bacteria dark blue, nuclei light blue, protoplasm and mucin red. **Picric-acetic Acid** for fixing tissues. Saturated solution of picric acid 100 c c. and glacial acetic acid 1 or 2 c.c. Place the tissue in this for from 6 to 12 hours, then in 70% alcohol for one day, and then in 80% alcohol, renewed as often as it becomes yellow. **Picric Alcohol,** a saturated solution of picric acid in 50% alcohol. **Picronigrosin,** a solution of 1 gm of picric acid in 100 c.c. of distilled water with the addition of 1 gm. of nigrosin. **Pierce's Method** for sealing cultures of organisms that grow on potatoes: Thrust loose cotton to the bottom of the tube to the depth of an inch and pour in distilled water to the depth of a half inch. Drop a potato plug on the cotton and close the tube with a cotton plug, in the usual way. Steam for an hour Inoculate, and when the cultures are satisfactory trim the cotton plug, flame it, and then push it into the tube for a distance of one-eighth inch Pour a little melted paraffin on the cotton, and when this has hardened fill the space above the cotton with paraffin. **Piorkowski's Medium.** 1. For the cultivation of bacilli belonging to the colon group: Add 0.5% of peptone and 3.3% of gelatin to urine that has acquired the alkaline reaction, and cook for one hour in a water-bath. Filter, and sterilize in test-tubes for 15 minutes in a steam bath, and again for 10 minutes on the following day. 2. For differential staining of [illegible] Make dry cover-glass preparations of a culture on Löffler's blood-serum, at a temperature of 37° C. for 20 hours and stain 30 seconds in methylene-blue; decolor in 3% hydrochloric acid for 5 seconds and counterstain in 1% aqueous solution of eosin for 5 seconds. **Pitfield's Method** for staining spores: Fix the film in flame and stain in boiling carbol-fuchsin or in Ehrlich anilin gentian-violet; wash, and decolor with a drop of a solution of ammonium persulfate 5 gm., in 50 c.c. of 95% alcohol and 10 c.c. of water; after a half minute wash and counterstain. **Plato's Method** for staining gonococci in living leukocytes: Add 1 c.c. of a cold saturated aqueous solution of neutral red to 100 c c. of physiologic salt solution Mix a small drop of the fresh gonorrheal pus with the stain and examine in a hanging drop. **Plaut's Method** for the bacilli of diphtheria: Stain in dilute carbol-fuchsin or in a mixture of 5 parts of concentrated alcoholic gentian-violet solution and 95 parts of anilin water; decolor in alcohol, or better in anilin. **Plehn's Method.** 1 For the study of the living malarial parasite: Place a drop of fluid paraffin on a slide and a drop on a cover-glass; take up the drop of blood on the latter and so place it on the slide that the blood is between the drops of paraffin Examine on a warm stage. The addition of a drop of methylene-blue will stain the living organisms. 2. For malarial films fixed in absolute alcohol: Stain for 5 minutes in a mixture of concentrated aqueous solution of methylene-blue, 60 c c., 0.5% solution of eosin in 75% alcohol, 20 c c., distilled water, 20 c.c., and 20% potash lye, 12 drops **Plehn's Stain** for blood (This is a modification of Chenzinsky's stain.) Concentrated aqueous solution of methylene blue, distilled water, equal parts. To this add one half the equal volume of a 0.5% solution of eosin in 60% alcohol. Filter before use Fix blood-films in absolute alcohol for 7 to 10 minutes. Stain from a few minutes to 24 hours Red blood-corpuscles and eosinophil granules stain a rose-red The nuclei of leukocytes stain a dark blue, and malarial parasites a light-blue **Polychrome Methylene-blue,** a reddish-violet dye sometimes present as an impurity in commercial methylene blue, or that develops in old, ripened or alkaline solutions of methylene-blue It is used for staining cell granules See *Unna's Method.* **Pommer's Method** for the study of the deposition of calcareous substances in bone and for the detection of nonnucleated areas: Treat the bone with Müller's fluid until it can be cut with a razor. In the sections the previously calcareous areas are recognized by their homogeneous appearance, the noncalcified portions by their fibrillar structure. It is of advantage to stain these sections with carmin For the staining of bone that has been decalcified by an acid 0.04% solution of dahlia, or 0.1% solution of safranin, or 0.3% solution of methyl green may be used From 12 to 18 hours are necessary for sections The areas that previous to decalcification were calcareous will be intensely colored, the areas previously noncalcified will be colorless. **Primrose Soluble,** a phthalein dye resembling eosin. It is not wholly identical in properties, but varies according to the mode of manufacture. **Prince's Stain:** Prepare a mixture of 2 parts of 2% solution of eosin, one part of saturated solution of acid fuchsin, and 24 parts of saturated solution of toluidin blue, agitate and decant. In the fresh solution films stain in a few seconds; in a few minutes after it is several weeks old. **Progressive staining** of Heidenhain, a method in which the pigment used is one that will stain some tissue elements or one structural part of a cell more rapidly than others and in which the process of staining is arrested before the remaining elements become colored It is the same as the "direct" method of Flemming. Cf. *Regressive Staining.* **Pyronin-methyl Green,** a stain consisting of 1% solutions of pyronin and methyl green in distilled water made separately and mixed; 4 parts of the former to 1 of the latter. **Quincke's Method** for obtaining the ammonium sulfate reaction in ferruginous tissues: The author advises instead of fresh solution of ammonium sulfate that which has become yellow with age. Concentration of the solution or the addition of a little ammonia sometimes accelerates the initiation of the reaction. Cf. the methods of Hall and Zalewski.

Rabl's Mixture for fixing embryos: One volume each of saturated solutions of sublimate and picric acid and 2 volumes of distilled water. After 12 hours' fixing wash in water and transfer to dilute alcohol. **Ranvier's Method** for the study of the clasmatocytes of amphibia and mammals Stretch the mesentery, fix with osmic acid, stain with violet 5 B, and mount in glycerol. Result. nuclei, blue; cytoplasm, violet. **Ravenel's Medium** for bacterial cultures. 1. (*a*) Add 10 gm. of dried peptone, 5 gm. each of salt and Liebig's extract, to 500 c c of water; boil for 3 minutes and neutralize. (*b*) Add 12 gm of chopped agar-agar to 500 c c of water and place in the autoclave. Run autoclave up to two atmospheres of pressure, giving 121 4° C. of heat. As soon as this pressure is reached, turn out the flame and allow the autoclave to cool until below 100° C. before opening Mix *a* and *b*, cool to 60° C, add the white of 2 eggs beaten in 50 c c. of water, boil, and filter through paper Blood-serum may be added instead of the egg albumin 2 (*a*) To make a clear and permanent agar medium chop 500 gm of fresh meat, add 500 c.c of water, stand in a cool place overnight, and strain through a towel (*b*) The same as *b* in No. 1. When cooled to 75° C mix *a* and *b*, add 10 gm. of dried peptone, 5 gm of salt, boil for 3 minutes, neutralize, and filter **Rawitz's Aqueous Carmin**: Dissolve 2 gm carminic acid and 20 gm ammonia alum in 150 c c each of water and glycerol **Rawitz's Artificial Alizarin**, a process by means of which a double stain is obtained, staining cytoplasm and chromatin different colors Prepare a 2.5% suspension of alizarin RX in distilled water and add a few drops of 1% calcium acetate Stain for 24 hours at a temperature of 40° C The sections, which should be of material fixed in chromic acid or in Flemming's mixture, must be treated with chromebeize G A I before they are put into the stain **Rawitz's Fluid**: 1. Four parts of 1% chromic acid and one part of picronitric acid 2 One part of 2% osmic acid and 6 parts of picronitric acid Wash in 70% alcohol **Rawitz's Inversion Stain** Put sections fixed in Flemming's or in Hermann's fluid for 24 hours into 20% aqueous solution of tannin (prepared cold); wash and put them for 2 or 3 hours into a 1 or 2% solution of tartar emetic, at a temperature of 37° C., or for 24 hours at room-temperature, wash and stain for 24 hours with safranin, fuchsin, methyl-violet, gentian-violet, or emerald green, differentiate with alcohol (or with 2.5% solution of tannin); clear and mount in the usual way Successful preparations show nuclei colorless, cytoplasm and intercellular substance stained In sections of testicle, centrosome and astrosphere are intensely stained By this method an inversion of nuclear stains is obtained and they behave as plasmatic stains **Rawitz's Mucicarminic Acid**: Dissolve 1 gm. of carminic acid and 2 gm of aluminum chlorid in 100 c.c of 50% alcohol; evaporate to dryness on a sand-bath and dissolve the residue in 100 c.c of 50% alcohol For application and technic see mucicarmin. **Red from Methylene-blue.** According to Nochte, a red pigment can be isolated by chloroform from old alcoholic solution of methylene-blue This pigment makes a red-violet solution in water and is not identical with methylene-red or methylene-violet. Nochte names it "Roth aus Methylenblau" It is said to be a specific stain for the young forms of the malarial parasite. It can also be isolated from solutions of borax-methylene-blue that have been kept for several days at 50° to 60° C. **Rees' Method** for the preservation of mosquitos: Narcotize or kill the insect and place it ventral side up on a slide; cover it with a large drop of thick xylol-balsam, arrange the legs and wings, and pour on some thin balsam, which will straighten the proboscis and antennæ. When the balsam is hard, cut off the excess, make a cell with a glass ring, so fill with balsam that the surface is convex, and apply a cover-glass. **Regaud's Method** for the study of the cells of Sertoli: Fix the testicle in the liquid of Tellyesniczky. Stain the sections deeply in alum hematoxylin, decolor in an aqueous solution of formic acid 1:100, wash in water and stain in safranin; treat with very dilute acid alcohol, then with neutral 90% alcohol, absolute alcohol and xylol, and mount in balsam. Result: cytoplasm, pale rose-violet, chromatin, purple-violet to red-purple. **Regressive Staining** of Heidenhain: A method of overstaining followed by partial decolorization. It is the same as the indirect method of Flemming. Cf *Progressive Staining*. **Rehm-Nissl Method** for the connective tissue elements of the central nervous system: Fix in absolute alcohol and stain the celloidin sections for one minute in hot aqueous solution of methylene blue; wash in 95% alcohol and stain for from 15 to 30 minutes in 0.1% solution of magenta in 95% alcohol; wash in alcohol and clear in clove oil. Nerve-cells reddish blue with colorless nuclei and blue nucleoli; nuclei of connective-tissue elements red. **Reid's Method** for mounting mosquitos: Paralyze in a drop of glycerin and then arrange with dissecting needles. **Reinbach-Ehrlich Stain**: Mix 120, 80, and 100 volumes respectively of saturated aqueous solutions of orange G, acid fuchsin, and methyl green and add 300 volumes of distilled water, 180 volumes of absolute alcohol, and 50 volumes of glycerol Do not stir. α-, ϵ-, and β-granules stain in mixture. **Reinke-Flemming Method** for kinetic nuclei: Treat sections of tissue fixed in Hermann's mixture for 24 hours with saturated solution of potassium sulfite; wash, stain for 1 to 2 hours in saturated alcoholic solution of safranin diluted with anilin-water; wash; stain for 24 hours in Reinke's gentian-orange. **Reinke's Gentian-orange**: Add a few drops of a saturated aqueous solution of orange G to a saturated solution of gentian-violet A drop on blotting-paper should make a violet or brown spot with a narrow orange border. For the application of this mixture see *Reinke-Flemming Method* **Reinke's Method** for dissociating the cortical cells of hairs, the epithelial cells of salamandra, and the spermatozoa of the rat: Treat the object with a 10% solution of lysol in distilled water, to which alcohol and glycerol may be added Its action is said to be instantaneous and to be destructive to chromatin **Renaut's Method** for nerve-fibers: To 4 c.c. of a mixture of equal parts of 1% osmic acid and saturated solution of picric acid add 1 c c of 1% silver nitrate and inject with a gold or platinum needle into the still warm tissue. Harden in alcohol and stain. **Retterer's Method** for the study of developing cartilage in reticular connective tissue: Fix the object in aqueous solution of platinum chlorid 1:1000 and without decalcifying embed in paraffin and stain in safranin in anilin-water; wash in water and stain in alum hematoxylin; wash in alcohol containing a very little picric acid. **Reuter's Stain** for blood: Preparation of the solution of polychrome methylene-blue: To 100 c c. of 1% aqueous solution of methylene-blue—blue med. puriss. (Höchst) add 0.5 gm. Na_2CO_3. Keep this solution for 2 or 3 days at 40° to 60° C. Filter. Preparation of the neutral stain: Without previously neutralizing the polychrome methylene-blue, add to it a saturated aqueous solution of eosin (Höchst). Filter off the precipitate formed, and wash it with distilled water.

Then dry it. Preparation of the staining solution. Dissolve the dry precipitate in hot absolute alcohol (ethyl), using 0.2 gm. precipitate to 100 c.c. alcohol. Filter. Add 2 c.c. anilin oil to 100 c.c. staining solution. Of this solution add 1 or 2 drops to 1 c.c. distilled water (or 30 drops to 20 c c. water). In this mixture stain fresh films for 20 minutes to ½ hour, older films from 3 to 4 hours. Fix blood-films for 1 hour in a mixture of equal parts of absolute alcohol and ether. Staining reactions: Red blood corpuscles stain pale orange. Malarial parasites—nuclei, chromatin stains violet; cytoplasm stains blue. **Ribbert's Method.** See *Gram's Method.* **Rieder's Method** for the selective staining of fat. See *Sudan III.* **Rindfleisch's Method** for blood sections. This is the same as Arnold's, except that after fixation the blood is mixed with glycerol. **Robertson's Method** for a "black reaction" in tissue elements of the central nervous system: Place the object in a large quantity of a 1% solution of platinum chlorid containing 5% of formalin and so close the bottle as not to exclude the air entirely. The reaction appears in from 1 to 3 months and should be continued for several weeks more, fresh platinum solution being added if necessary. Transfer the tissue to a solution of dextrin and cut on a freezing microtome. Dehydrate, clear, and mount in the usual way. **Robin's Method** for preserving sputum for microscopic examination: Add to the sputum an equal volume of 5% solution of carbolic acid, 5% formalin, or 2% trikresol, and mix by shaking. **Romanowsky's Stain** for blood 1. The concentrated stain. To a saturated aqueous solution of methylene-blue 1 part, add a 1% aqueous solution of eosin 2 parts. Mix these in a watch-crystal, stirring with a glass rod. Prepare the stain only 1 to 2 minutes before use Float blood-films on the surface of the stain One-half to one hour is sufficient to give the violet chromatin stain Two to three hours are necessary to give the most intense stain. 2. A more dilute form of the stain A saturated aqueous solution of methylene blue, distilled water, equal parts To this add an equal volume of 0.5% aqueous solution of eosin. Mix in watch-crystal as in 1. Stain for 24 hours. Wash in distilled water. Dry Romanowsky used a solution of methylene-blue over the surface of which mold had formed. Fixing of blood-films: Heat for 30 minutes at 105° to 110° C. Staining reactions: Red blood-corpuscles stain rose-red Leukocytes—nuclei, stain dark violet; those of eosinophils a reddish-violet; eosinophil granules stain intense red; neutrophil granules stain dark violet; protoplasm lymphocytes stain dark blue; mastzellen stain dark blue. Blood-platelets stain dark, reddish-violet. Malarial parasites—body stains blue; center & achromatic area stains carmin violet. **Romanowsky-Ziemann's Stain:** Prepare a 0.1% solution of eosin and a 1% solution of methylene-blue; when the latter is entirely dissolved mix the two solutions in the proportion of 5 : 1. Stain sections for a half-hour and wash in a stream of water. Mount in xylol-balsam **Rose de Naphthaline.** The same as *Magdala red.* **Rosenberger's Method.** 1. For staining blood: Fix the films by heat or in absolute alcohol or alcohol and ether and stain in a mixture of 10 c c. of a saturated aqueous solution of methylene-blue, 4 c.c. of a saturated aqueous solution of phloxin, 6 c.c of 95% alcohol, and 12 c.c. of distilled water. 2. For staining the tubercle bacillus: The essential point in this process is the use of sweet spirit of niter for bleaching; it is also mixed with alcoholic solutions of methylene-blue, malachite green, bismarck brown, and gentian-violet. **Rosin's Method.** 1. For the central nervous system: Stain sections for 5 minutes in Rosin's mixture, wash for 2 minutes in distilled water, and transfer for 5 or 10 seconds into acetic acid 1 : 2000; wash one minute in water, dehydrate in absolute alcohol, clear in xylol, mount in balsam. Result: colored blood-cells and medullary sheaths are orange (only in chromium preparations); blood-vessel walls and sclerosed neuroglia are purple; axis-cylinders, ganglion cells, leukocytes, nuclei and nucleoli of some ganglion-cells and cytoplasm of glia-cells are red; nuclei of glia-cells, bloodvessel walls, the connective tissue and the leukocytes are blue-green 2. For ganglion cells: Stain in saturated aqueous solution of neutral red, wash in water and dehydrate in alcohol that is free from acid. Granules of Nissl red, nucleoli red, all else yellow. 3. For pigment in ganglion-cells. Treat the tissue with formalin, cut on the freezing microtome, place the sections for 24 hours in a saturated solution of sudan III in 80% alcohol, and mount in glycerol **Rosin's Stain.** 1 Ehrlich's triple-stain mixture 0.4 part, distilled water 100 parts, 0 5 acid fuchsin solution 7 parts 2. Prepare concentrated aqueous solutions of acid eosin and basic methylene-blue and mix them The combination produces a new dye, the eosinate of methylene-blue, which stains acid substances blue, alkaline substances red, and neutral substances violet Nerve-cells are an exception, in them the cytoplasm takes the red, the Nissl bodies the blue color, while the nuclei are not blue. **Rossolimow and Murawiew** for nerve-fibers· Harden in 2% formalin for 2 days, then in 4% for 2 days; tease or section, and stain in heated methylene blue; differentiate in anilin alcohol after Nissl and clear in cajeput oil. **Rothberger Reaction,** a test for *Bacterium coli commune.* Add 3 or 4 drops of concentrated solution of neutral red to 10 c c of liquid agar and 0.5 c c of a 24-hour culture of *Bacterium coli.* In about 24 hours the culture becomes strongly fluorescent This reaction is said to be specific **Rothig's Stain.** (*a*) Dissolve 0 5 gm of kresofuchsin in 100 c c of 95% alcohol and 3 c c of hydrochloric acid (*b*) Dilute a saturated solution of picric acid with 2 volumes of water Mix 40 c c of *a* and 32 drops of *b* and stain in this for from 2 to 24 hours; wash in 95% alcohol; absolute alcohol, xylol, balsam Orange G may be used as a counter-stain. Hematoxylin may be used to forestain Rothig used material fixed in sublimate solution **Rousseau's Method.** 1 For decalcifying very delicate objects: Embed fixed material in celloidin; treat it with 85% alcohol; decalcify in a mixture of from 15% to 40% of nitric acid in alcohol; wash in alcohol containing precipitated calcium carbonate, and cut sections. 2. For decalcifying: Place an object embedded in celloidin in a covered caoutchouc dish containing a mixture of alcohol 50 c.c. and 20 to 30 drops of hydrofluoric acid; wash in alcohol containing powdered lithium carbonate. **Roux's Method** for the destruction of cleavage spheres: Fertilize the eggs of a frog (see *Artificial Fertilization*) and 50 minutes after the first cleavage begins, heat a needle with a guard and introduce the point into the eggs, above the equator and parallel to the cleavage A half-hour after the operation cover the dish, and after another half-hour pour water over the eggs. They may be examined in a few hours and on the next day. Fix at successive stages of cleavage in chromic acetic acid. **Ruge's Stain** for blood. **Preparation of the solution of polychrome methylene-blue. To a 1% aqueous solution of methylene-blue add 0.1% NaOH. Heat this solution—short of boiling—3 or 4 times. Add 0.2% NaOH, and repeat the heating. To make**

up the stain: Titrate a 1% aqueous solution of eosin against the solution of polychrome methylene-blue until a precipitate just appears; 1 c.c. of the polychrome methylene-blue usually requires from 0 3 to 0.6 eosin solution. Then dilute both solutions to make 0.02% solutions. The best violet stain is obtained when a quantity of eosin is added to the methylene-blue equal to one-half that required to produce a precipitate. This, however, must be determined for each individual solution. Staining: Blood may be stained on either cover-slips or slides Cover-slips: Place blood films in a watch-crystal with the stain Heat until the fluid steams, and a metallic scum forms on its surface. This requires 1 to 1½ minutes. Alternately heat and cool for 6 minutes. Wash in water Dry. Slides: Cover the blood-film with the stain. Heat for 2 minutes Cool for 2 minutes. Heat again for 2 minutes Wash in water Dry. **Ruprecht's Method** for the demonstration of canaliculi of bone. File a section of bone, thoroughly deprived of oil, to 0 3 mm. Place it in ether for a minute, heat it quickly on a glass plate, and while still hot return it to the ether Transfer to hot saturated alcoholic solution of "diamant" fuchsin and cook for 5 minutes. Cool to below 34° C. and then evaporate to dryness, at 70° Scrape off the superfluous dye and file between ground-glass plates, with powdered pumice kept moist with a mixture of benzine and vaselin (10:1). Smooth on the whetstone, in the same mixture, with the fingers. Wash in benzine, dry, and polish with writing-paper. Mount in colophonium dissolved in warm, water free benzol. **Sacharoff's Method** for blood Solution A.—Saturated aqueous solution of methylene-blue diluted one-half with water. Solution B.—A 1% aqueous solution of eosin (Grübler, w g) To solution A add solution B, stirring until a granular precipitate begins to form. (If no precipitate forms the methylene blue employed is not suitable for this stain.) After the precipitate begins to form solution B is added drop by drop After each drop a blood film is covered with a portion of the mixture, and the series of films so obtained is placed in a moist chamber and allowed to stain for 24 hours Of these usually one or two will be found to be good. The films are fixed "according to Ehrlich" by heat. **Sadowsky's Method.** See *Leishman's Method* **Saint-Remy's Method** for the eggs of tapeworms: Expel the eggs from the worm by compression or laceration, from the last proglottid forward as far as they can be found to secure successive stages of development and arrange in sequence on slides Fix with Carnoy's fluid stain in alum carmin or toluidin blue, and mount *in toto* in balsam. **Salge-Stöltzer Method** for the study of rachitic bone: Place the sections for 3 minutes in a 0 5% solution of silver nitrate, wash in distilled water, place for one minute in a 5% solution of sodium bromid, again wash in distilled water, and develop in a neutral solution of amidol. The sections may be counterstained with lithium carmin **Sand's Method** for protozoa: Fix in 2% osmic acid, wash in water, containing a trace of ammonia, and mount in a drop of the following solution: methylene-green 0 5 gm., glacial acetic acid 2 c c, glycerin 10 c.c., alcohol (9.4°) 10 c.c., distilled water 80 c c. Make up the loss by evaporation with a drop of 10% glycerin. **Sayce's Medium** for the preservation of crustacea: Glycerol 375 c.c., 90% alcohol 250 c.c, water 250 c c., corrosive sublimate 0 5 gm. **Scarlet R.** (Ger. *Scharlach R*), one of the azo-bodies which possess no salt-combining group and which are characterized by their selective staining of fat. Cf. *Michaelis' Method.* **Schaffner's Method.** 1. For the artificial production of the sickle stage of the nucleolus: Treat root-tips of the onion in a mixture of absolute alcohol 95 c.c, chloroform 5 c.c, glacial acetic acid 1 c.c., 1% aqueous solution of chromic acid 1 c.c. The cells of the peripheral layers, where the action of the medium is most violent, show the distortion of the nucleolus. 2. For the study of mitosis: Fix root tips in chromic-acetic acid and stain the sections first in anilin-safranin and then in picronigrosin. 3. For making permanent mounts of pollen: Spread a drop of albumen fixative on a slide, on this sprinkle the fresh pollen, and stain with safranin and gentian-violet (0.1 gm. of each to 100 c.c. of absolute alcohol). After 5 minutes clear in xylol and mount in balsam. 4. A permanent stain for starch: Stain for from 2 to 4 hours in a mixture of equal parts of anilin water and saturated solution of safranin in 95% alcohol and for from 2 to 8 minutes in 2% aqueous solution of gentian-violet Paraffin sections of the young corms of *Erythronium* give particularly favorable results **Schardinger's Medium** for the cultivation of protozoa: Boil 30 or 40 gm. of hay or straw in one liter of water; filter and add 1% or 1.5% of agar-agar; cook until the latter dissolves, add sodium carbonate until the reaction is alkaline to litmus and, without filtering, fill into test tubes. Cultivate the suspected material in this medium and isolate by the method of dilution **Schmidt's Test** for bilirubin: Triturate particles of fresh feces in a saturated aqueous solution of mercuric chlorid and let the suspension settle for 24 hours Bilirubin, if present, is colored green and may be detected microscopically, when the quantity is too small to be seen by the unaided eye. **Schmorl's Method** for demonstrating the lacunæ and canaliculi of bone: 1 Fix in any but the sublimate solutions, preferably in the liquid of Müller or Orth Decalcify by any method, preferably a slow one, as that of Ebner or Thoma, or in Müller's fluid containing 3% of nitric acid Embed in celloidin Treat the section with water for 10 minutes and stain for from 5 to 10 minutes in thionin or in Nicolle's carbol-thionin (see *Nicolle's Method*); wash in water and treat for a minute with aqueous solution of picric acid (saturated by heat and filtered when cold); wash in water, then for 5 or 10 minutes in 70% alcohol; dehydrate in 95% alcohol and clear in oil of origanum. Hematoxylin may be used prior to the picric acid, to bring out the nuclei The addition of a drop or two of ammonia to the thionin will cause the canaliculi in osteoid tissue to stain. Result: osseous matrix, yellow to yellow-brown; canaliculi and lacunæ, brown to black; cells, red; fat-cells (after fixation in Müller's fluid) reddish-violet 2. For immature bone: Fix very thin pieces in Müller' fluid or in Orth's followed by Müller's, for from 6 to 8 weeks at room-temperature or for 3 or 4 days in the thermostat Wash in water and decalcify after v. Ebner Wash thoroughly, harden in alcohol, and embed in celloidin Stain very thin sections for 3 minutes in ammoniated thionin, and treat for a few seconds with saturated aqueous solution of phosphotungstic or phosphomolybdic acid; wash in water for 5 minutes, or until the sections turn sky-blue, and treat for from 3 to 5 minutes with dilute ammonia (1:10). Dehydrate in alcohol, clear in carbol-xylol, and mount in balsam. Overstaining may be corrected by a few minutes' treatment with acid alcohol, followed by washing in water, before dehydrating. Result: matrix clear to greenish-blue, cells diffuse blue, borders of lacunæ and canaliculi bluish-black. In rachitic bone the canaliculi are brought out only in the osseous tissue. **Schottelius' Method**

for the cultivation of comma bacilli: Dilute the intestinal contents with an equal volume of alkaline bouillon and expose to air for 12 hours. The bacilli, owing to their necessity for oxygen, develop chiefly on the surface. v. Schrotter's Method of staining the medullary sheath: The sections, which are best hardened in Müller's fluid, are placed from 15 to 20 minutes in a freshly prepared cold solution of gallein (Grübler), which is prepared by boiling with well-water. Then differentiate in a 5% solution of soda or weak sodium hydroxid solution, then for a moment in a light violet permanganate solution. Wash with water, absolute alcohol, carbol-xylol. The medullary substance will have a violet appearance, likewise the red blood corpuscles; the gray substance and connective tissue will remain unchanged. **Schultze's (O.) Method** for the preparation and preservation of transparent embryos. Harden the embryo in alcohol and transfer directly to a 3% or 5% aqueous solution of caustic potash. In about a week the embryo becomes transparent and is then preserved in a mixture of glycerol 30 parts, formalin 2 parts, water 100 parts Treatment with potash solution alone will make the tissues transparent and isolate the bones, but the preparation cannot be preserved. **Schultze's Method** for smooth muscle: Treat for 24 hours with 10% nitric acid, wash, and treat for a week (in the dark) with a mixture of equal volumes of 0.05% osmic acid and 0.2% acetic acid; tease and mount in glycerol **Shaffer-Bouma Method** for cartilage: Stain for from 30 to 60 minutes in 0.05% aqueous solution of safranin; wash in water; treat for 2 or 3 hours with 0.1% solution of sublimate; transfer to alcohol, dry with filter-paper, and clear for a long time in clove or bergamot oil. This method is also applicable to bone that has been decalcified in nitric acid. See also *Zachariade's Method*. **Siemerling's Method** for histologic preparations of the brain: Harden in a mixture of Müller's fluid 100 parts and formalin 2 parts Treat the sections with 0.55% solution of chromic acid and stain after Weigert's method. **Silk-thread Test:** Sterilize pieces of silk thread, 1 cm long, and dip them into a suspension in sterilized water of the bacteria to be tested; after a few minutes transfer the threads to a sterilized petri dish, and when dry dip them into a solution of the disinfectant to be tested Remove them one by one, at intervals of 5, 10, 15, 30, and 60 minutes, and transfer them to tubes of nutrient bouillon. **Sjöbring's Method** for fixing tissues with formaldehyd: It is important to use the formol of Meister, Lucius u. Brüning. Treat mammalian tissue for 2 days with formol diluted with 4 volumes of water and then transfer into 95% alcohol, in which the object should remain for 2 days. If the tissue contains much water, the hardening should be begun in dilute alcohol. Formol is not advised for fixing kinetic nuclei and is said to lessen the capacity of nerve-tissue for taking stains. **Smith's (Grieg) Method** for double-staining spores and bacilli: Distribute the bacteria in normal salt solution in a test-tube, add an equal volume of carbol-fuchsin, and place in boiling water for 15 minutes Spread a loopful on a cover-glass, dry, and fix in flame; decolor in alcohol containing 1.5% hydrochloric acid, wash, and stain in methylene-blue. **Smith's (S) Method** for staining sections before dissolving out the paraffin: Put the stain in a shallow, open dish. Float the ribbons of sections on the stain. Stand the dish in a warm place until the sections are flat, then cover it to prevent evaporation; after 24 hours pour off the stain, treat with other necessary reagents in the same manner, mount on the slide, and then clear and remove the paraffin with xylol or other clearing medium. In this way thinner sections can be handled and attaching to the slide is unnecessary. **Sodium Dioxid** for bleaching tissue: Prepare a 10% solution of tartaric or acetic acid; by means of a pipet introduce a little sodium dioxid (Na_2O_2) at the bottom of the container and then cautiously pour on to the surface of the liquid 70% alcohol. Suspend the objects to be bleached (previously saturated with alcohol) in the supernatant alcohol. **Solger's Method** for centrosomes: In the dermal pigment cells of the frontal and ethomoidal region of the pike the centrosome may be seen without staining. Fix in the liquid of Flemming Heidenhain's iron-hematoxylin method will stain the centrosome **Souza's Medium** for fixing and hardening tissues See *Pyridin*. It also dehydrates and clears **Sperm Crystals.** To obtain these crystals when they are present in pus, treat the exudate with salt solution for 2 days and then add neutral ammonium phosphate. Decant the supernatant liquid and examine the sediment Cf. *Bottcher's Method*. **Stabilit,** a sort of vulcanite manufactured for electric insulation and recommended by Jelinek as blocks for mounting celloidin objects **Steinschneider-Galewski Method** for gonococci: Stain for a half-hour in anilin gentian-violet, rinse, and treat for 5 minutes with solution of potassium iodid, bleach in alcohol, rinse, dry, and stain in alkaline methylene-blue. **Stepanow's Method.** 1. For embedding in celloidin: Dissolve 1.5 gm. of celloidin in 5 c.c. of clove oil, 20 c.c. of ether, and 1 c.c. of absolute alcohol, added drop by drop. Infiltrate in a stoppered bottle for from 1 to 6 hours, according to the size of the object; uncork the bottle and let the solution evaporate from 4 to 6 hours, protected by a bell-jar, turn object and mass into a silk-paper filter freely suspended in a warm place After from 4 to 6 hours cut out the object Treat for from 2 to 6 hours with vapor of chloroform and cut with the knife dry For dry sections preserve in cedar oil, for wet sections in 85% alcohol. The chief advantages of this method are the transparency of the mass and the rapidity of the process. 2. For the bacilli of rhinoscleroma in tissue sections: Stain for from 15 minutes to one hour in carbol-gentian violet or for 24 hours in Loffler's methylene-blue, and extract briefly in alcohol containing 0.2% acetic acid. **Stephen's Method** for flagella: This is the same as the method of Van Ermenghem, except that a 2% solution of largin is used instead of silver nitrate. **Stephens-Christopher Method** for preparing films of malarial blood: Prick the finger with a triangular surgical needle, touch the exuding drop with a slide, and with the shaft of the needle spread the blood in a broad, even streak, allowing time for the blood to run along the edge of the needle by capillarity. **Stieda's Method** for the detection of iron in tissue elements: Stain sections of material hardened in alcohol or formalin for several hours in lithium carmin; wash in water; treat for from 4 to 6 hours with 2% potassium ferrocyanid; treat from 6 to 12 hours with 1% hydrochloric acid; wash in water; dehydrate, clear, and mount in balsam. **Strasburger's Method** for facilitating the sedimentation of urine or other secretions containing bacteria: Mix one part of the secretion with two parts of 95% alcohol. The alcohol causes the bacteria to sink by diminishing the specific gravity of the liquid. The same method may be applied in the examination of feces for tubercle bacilli. **Ströbe's Method** for axis-cylinders: Harden in Müller's fluid. Stain the sections for from 30 to 60 minutes in saturated aqueous solution of anilin-blue, wash and transfer into filtered alkali-alcohol (caustic

potash 1 gm., alcohol 100 c.c.); when the sections become a transparent brown-red wash for 5 minutes in distilled water; counterstain for from 15 to 30 minutes in saturated solution of safranin diluted with an equal volume of water; wash and dehydrate in absolute alcohol. **Stroschein's Method** for the sedimentation of sputum: Agitate thoroughly in a test-tube 5 c.c of sputum with from 5 to 15 c.c. (according to the consistence of the secretion) of a mixture of borax-boric acid solution and water in the proportion of 1:3 Sedimentation occurs in from 24 to 48 hours. **Substantive Staining,** a histologic stain obtained by direct absorption of the pigment from the solution in which the tissue is immersed Dyes that combine directly with the substance acted on are called substantives dyes. Cf. *Adjective* [illegible] **Subtractive Staining,** a so-called theory of [illegible], based on the hypothesis that a general stain satisfies the affinities of some cell structures, that hold it in subsequent treatment with specific dyes, while the other structures give up the general stain and then take the specific stain. **Sudan III,** a selective stain for fat Prepare a saturated solution in 95% alcohol, dilute two-thirds with 50% alcohol, and filter. Stain sections for from 5 to 10 minutes, wash for about the same time in 60 or 70% alcohol and mount in glycerol Small oil drops yellow, large ones orange For staining the fat granules in the elements of tissues undergoing fatty degeneration use the undiluted stain. The tissue may be fixed in Müller's fluid or cut fresh on the freezing microtome. **Symington's Method** for showing the relation of the skull to the external and internal parts of the brain: Harden the entire head by repeated injections of formalin, through the carotid and vertebral arteries. Inject a solution of gum, fix in a box filled with the gum solution, freeze, and make sections. **Tandler's Method** for celloidin sections: Transfer the sections from the knife to the slide, mop up the surplus alcohol, and cover the sections with a strip of paper having twice the length of the slide; turn the face end round against the under surface and against this place another slide. Put the prepared slides, one above the other, in a dish with water or alcohol **Tänzer's Orcein.** Orcein 0.5 gm., absolute alcohol 40 c.c., distilled water 20 c.c., hydrochloric acid 10 drops. **Tellyesnicky's Fluid.** Potassium bichromate 3 gm., glacial acetic acid 5 c.c., water 100 c.c. The time for fixing is from one to two days, according to the size of the object. Wash in water and harden in alcohol. **Thalmann's Medium** for the cultivation of gonococci: Sterilize horse's brain in a steam sterilizer for one hour; divide it into thin slices, put them into petri dishes, and sterilize twice, a half-hour each time. **Thionin,** the uses and technic are the same as for methylene-blue A saturated solution in 50% alcohol diluted with 5 volumes of water is used for staining. Cf. the methods of Lenhossek and Harris. **Thom's Method** for staining goblet cells: Harden the tissue in alcohol and stain the sections for 15 minutes in Mayer's hematin; wash in 70% alcohol and stain for a very short time in a solution of bismarck brown in 70% alcohol The cells containing mucus are brown. **Thoma's Method** for the numeration of leukocytes: Dilute the blood in the proportion of 1:10 with water containing 0.3% anhydrous acetic acid. This dissolves the colored blood-cells. **Timberlake's Fluid** for fixing kinetic nuclei in plant cells: 1. Iridium chlorid 0.5 gm., water 100 c.c., glacial acetic acid 1 c.c. 2. A 1% solution of iridium chlorid with 3% of acetic acid. **Tinctorial Preoccupation,** a theory of staining formulated by Unna and identical with subtractive staining. **Toluidin Blue,** a regressive anilin dye resembling methylene-blue. See *Harris' Carbol-toluidin.* **Touton's Method** for gonococci in tissue sections. Stain in carbol-fuchsin and wash in alcohol. **Trambusti's Method** for blood in tissue sections: Fix the object in Flemming's mixture and place the sections for 24 hours in 1% solution of thionin in anilin water (4.100); treat with acid alcohol and stain in aqueous solution of eosin, then in alcoholic solution of eosin. Mount in xylol balsam. **Turner's Method** for the study of nerve-cells: Place a thin slice of gray nerve tissue in 0.5% solution of methylene blue. After 12 hours transfer a very minute fragment to a slide, add a drop of Farrant's medium, and apply a cover-glass Crush the tissue by careful pressure on the cover; this should be done under the microscope. Cf. *Vincenzi's Method.* **Unger's Method** for the study of mammary glands: Fix very small pieces from 2 to 5 days in Müller's fluid and then in a mixture of 2 parts of Müller's fluid and 1 part of 1% osmic acid, renewed daily; wash in water, harden for 3 days in absolute alcohol, and embed The entire process should be done in the dark. The sections may be treated for a day with 20% formic acid and counterstained with safranin. Fixation in boiling water or alcohol also gives good results Mount in colophonium benzine. **Unger's Methyl-green.** Methyl-green, from 0.15 gm. to 0.3 gm., water 100 c.c., hydrochloric acid 3 drops. This liquid is recommended in particular for the staining of spermatozoa. The dry cover-glass preparation should be treated with the stain for several hours. **Unna's Hematoxylin,** a constant half-ripe stock solution. Hematoxylin 1 gm., alum 10 gm., alcohol 100 c.c., water 200 c.c., sublimed sulfur 2 c.c. If the sulfur be added 2 or 3 days after preparing the hematoxylin solution, it will arrest oxidation and the stain will be ready for use at this stage. The oxidation of alum-hematoxylin solutions can be instantaneously accomplished by adding a little neutralized hydrogen dioxid. See *Harris' Hematoxylin.* **Unna's Method** for collagen: 1. Stain sections of alcohol material for 5 minutes in strong solution of polychrome methylene blue, then for 15 minutes in neutral 1% solution of orcein in absolute alcohol; wash in alcohol; bergamot; balsam. Collagen dark red; nuclei blue, granules of mast cells carmin red; cytoplasm of plasma-cells blue 2. Stain sections for 20 seconds in 1% solution of water-blue (Wasserblau); wash, and stain for 5 minutes in neutral aqueous 1% solution of safranin; wash in water and then treat with absolute alcohol until the blue color reappears; collagen sky-blue; nuclei red; cytoplasm violet. 3. For collagen, elastin, and smooth muscle. Stain with hot orcein (see *Staining Reagents*) for 10 minutes, wash in dilute alcohol, stain with hematein for 10 minutes, and treat for a few seconds with acid alcohol; wash, and place in a 2% solution of acid fuchsin for 5 minutes, in saturated aqueous solution of picric acid for 2 minutes, then in saturated alcoholic solution of picric acid for 2 minutes; absolute alcohol; oil; balsam. Elastin brown-red; collagen red; muscle-fibers yellow with gray-violet nuclei. 4. For elastin and smooth muscle. Stain as in 3, substituting polychrome methylene-blue for hematein and 1% potassium permanganate for the acid alcohol. Elastin brown-red; collagen decolored; muscle fibers violet. 5. For smooth muscle. Stain sections for 10 minutes in polychrome methylene-blue; wash, and fix in 1% red prussiate of potash; differentiate in acid alcohol for 10 minutes; absolute alcohol; oil; balsam. The collagen is decolored. 6. For keratohyalin. Overstain in hematoxylin, treat

for 10 seconds with 0.5% solution of potassium permanganate, and wash in alcohol; or, place the stained sections in 33% solution of iron sulfate for 10 seconds, or, in 10% solution of iron chlorid. 7. For epithelia. Stain sections for 10 minutes in neutral aqueous 1% solution of water blue; wash, and stain for 10 minutes in 1% solution of orcein. Or, overstain sections of alcohol material in polychrome methylene-blue and differentiate in Unna's glycerin-ether mixture (Grübler); or, in a mixture of alcohol 10 parts, xylol 15 parts, anilin 25 parts, and transfer to xylol; or, in a mixture of xylol 30 parts, alcohol 20 parts, then transfer to xylol and then to anilin containing alum to saturation (agitated and filtered before using). 8. For plasma-cells and mast-cells. Apply the methods for epithelia. For the demonstration of bacteria in epithelia see the methods for staining microorganisms. 9. For overcoming the decoloration of bacteria in the process of dehydrating in alcohol. Transfer the section from the decolorizing fluid to the slide, remove as much as possible of the water by means of filter-paper, and then heat the slide over flame until the section is dry; when cold mount in balsam. **Unna-Tänzer Stain.** See *Tänzer's Orcein.* **Van Beneden-Neyt Method** for the nuclear spindle and astrospheres of the ova of ascaris: Fix with acetic-acid alcohol and stain with malachite green prepared by dissolving a little of the dye in glycerol diluted with 2 volumes of water. **Van Ermenghem's Method** for the flagella of bacteria: Fix the film for a half-hour at room-temperature or for 5 minutes at 60° C., in a mixture of one part of 2% osmic acid, 2 parts of 20% tannic acid, and 5 drops of glacial acetic acid. Wash in water, then in alcohol, and treat with 0.5% silver nitrate solution for a few seconds. Transfer into a mixture of potassium acetate, 10 gm., tannin, 3 gm., gallic acid, 5 gm., distilled water, 350 c.c., and after a few seconds place again in the silver solution, until this begins to blacken. **Van Gieson's Method** for amyloid substance. See *Table of Stains.* Result: amyloid, rose to brown-red. **Vedeler's Method** for the "protozoon" of lipoma: Fix small cubes of the tissue in a 5% solution of mercuric chlorid; extract the fat with ether (frequently renewed for several weeks); harden in alcohol; stain with hematoxylin and eosin; embed in paraffin. Result: lying in the empty fat-capsules are oval vacuolated forms, resembling nuclei of endothelial cells undergoing hyaline degeneration, and dark violet circular bodies from 7 μ to 16 μ in size, with a blue-black limiting membrane and a nucleolated nucleus. **Vialleton's Method** for the blastoderm of the chick, before the appearance of the primitive streak: Open the egg in salt solution, cut the blastoderm from the yolk and put it on a slide; treat it with 1% silver nitrate solution, wash, and put into 70% alcohol for from 6 to 12 hours, in the dark. Stain with borax-carmin and mount in balsam. **Vincenzi's Method** for chromophilic granules: Tease fresh gray tissue of the brain or spinal cord in normal salt solution, place a drop of the emulsion on a slide, and stain with methylene-blue. Cf. *Turner's Method.* **Violet B,** a preparation of methyl-violet used in solution of 1 gm. in 300 c.c. of 0.5% salt solution for staining fresh tissues. It is a specific stain for the elements of the vascular system. Potassium acetate may be used as a mounting medium. **Violet of Lauth.** A name for thionin. **Vogel's Method** for the study of the origin and development of the connective tissue replacing the fibrinous exudate after acute pneumonia: Stain the sections for 24 hours in Tänzer's orcein, wash in water and differentiate in acid alcohol; wash, and stain for 15 minutes in Löffler's methylene-blue; bleach for a few minutes in 70% alcohol. **Von Rath's Mixture** for fixing tissues. 1. Cold saturated solution of picric acid 350 c.c., osmic acid 0.25 gm., and after several hours add 1 c.c. of acetic acid. Fixing requires from 15 minutes up to 48 hours, according to the size of the object. Transfer from the fixing fluid to 75% alcohol. 2. Mix 100 c.c. each of saturated aqueous solutions of picric acid and mercuric chlorid; add 20 c.c. of 2% osmic acid. These mixtures are recommended for fixing mitotic figures. 3. Cold saturated solution of picric acid 1 part, hot saturated solution of sublimate 1 part, and glacial acetic acid 1%. Fix in this mixture for several hours and transfer to alcohol. **Wager's Method** for staining the yeast plant: Fix for 12 hours in sublimate or for 24 hours in 1:2:300 iodin potassium iodid solution; wash in water, in 30%, 70%, and in methyl-alcohol. Place a drop containing yeast cells on a slide, let the alcohol evaporate and add a drop of water. When the cells settle, drain and dry by evaporation. Add another drop of water and stain with fuchsin and methyl-green. **Waldeyer's Method** for the fixing and decalcification of bone: Fix the fresh object in chromic acid (1:600); decalcify in a mixture of chromic acid (1:200) 100 c.c. and nitric acid 2 c.c. Wash thoroughly and harden in alcohol. **Waghburn's Medium** for preserving fresh-water sponges and other museum specimens: Mix 2 volumes of pure glycerin and 1 volume of 3% formalin. This mixture is valuable because it does not extract color and permanently retains its transparency. **Water Blue,** an acid dye resembling methyl blue and used in a concentrated aqueous solution, by Mann in conjunction with eosin for staining ganglion-cells; by Mitrophanow as a double stain with safranin. Stain chromosmium tissue first in water-blue, for from 12 to 24 hours, then in safranin for from 4 to 5 hours. **Weigert's Method.** 1. For neuroglia: Fix for 8 days in the following mixture: dissolve 2.5 gm. chrome alum in 100 c.c. water, by heat, and while hot add 5 parts each of acetic acid and pulverized copper acetate, when cold 10 parts of formalin. Embed in celloidin. Treat the sections for 10 minutes with 0.3% solution of potassium permanganate, wash in water and reduce in the following: 5 parts each of chromogen and formic acid in 100 parts of water, to which after filtering add 10 parts of a 10% solution of sodium sulfite. After 3 hours transfer to 5% chromogen and after 24 hours stain in the following: saturate hot 75% alcohol with methyl violet, decant when cold and to each 100 c.c. add 5 c.c. of 5% aqueous solution of oxalic acid; differentiate in a saturated solution of iodin in 5% solution of potassium iodid; decolor in a mixture of equal volumes of anilin and xylol, wash in xylol and mount in balsam. 2. For elastin, see *Weigert's Resorcin-fuchsin.* **Weigert's Picrofuchsin.** Warm saturated picric acid solution, 150 c.c., saturated acid fuchsin solution, 3 c.c. **Weigert's Resorcin-fuchsin.** Dissolve 1 gm. of basic fuchsin and 2 gm. of resorcin in 200 c.c. water; heat to the boiling-point and add 25 c.c. of liquor ferri sesquichlorati, P. G., and boil for from 2 to 5 minutes, stirring meanwhile. Filter when cool, restore the precipitate on the filter to the capsule, add 200 c.c. of 95% alcohol, and boil. When cold, filter, bring the filtrate up to 200 c.c. with alcohol and add 4 c.c. of hydrochloric acid. Stain sections for from 20 minutes to an hour and wash in alcohol. (Avoid essential oils.) This is a specific stain for elastin. The elastic fibers are dark blue on a light ground. Nuclei may be afterstained in carmin. **Welcke's Method for flagella:** Prepare a film from

an aqueous suspension of a 24-hour culture of bacteria; dry in air, fix in flame, and treat with a mordant for 20 minutes; wash, and treat with ammoniated solution of silver oxid heated until it steams; wash, and treat for a few seconds with 1% mercuric chlorid solution; wash, and treat with the silver solution until the film is light brown; wash, and develop for a few seconds in methyl alcohol. **v. Wellheim's Stain.** Mordant the sections for from 6 to 11 hours in a very dilute solution of ferric chlorid in 50% alcohol, wash in 50% alcohol, and stain for several hours in a weak solution of carminic acid in 50% alcohol. **Whitney's Fluid** for fixing blood for differential staining: This is a modification of Zenker's fluid, in which nitric acid is substituted for acetic acid. **Willcox's Method** for making permanent mounts of amebas: Put a drop of water containing amebas on a cover-glass and carefully absorb the excess of water with filter-paper Fix with a drop of picric alcohol, wash with 50% alcohol, and dehydrate with absolute amyl alcohol Attach to the cover-glass by Overton's method, and stain. In mounting, if supports are required, use strips of paper soaked in xylol. **Willebrand's Stain** for double staining the blood: Mix 25 c c. each of concentrated aqueous solution of methylene blue and 0.5% alcoholic solution of eosin and add from 10 to 15 drops of 1% acetic acid **Winternitz's Method** for tubercle bacilli: Stain films or sections in 2% solution of fuchsin in aniln water. Decolorize in 50% alcoholic solution of fluorescein to a light rose color Counterstain in methylene blue. **Wolkowitsch's Method.** *a.* For bacilli of rhinoscleroma in sections: Stain for from 24 to 48 hours in aniln-water gentian-violet; wash, and treat for 3 or 4 minutes with iodin-potassium iodid solution or for a few seconds with aqueous-alcoholic solution of picric acid. Dehydrate in alcohol and clear in clove oil. The capsules stain best in sections of alcohol material. *b.* For cover-glass films of cultures of the bacilli of rhinoscleroma: Dry and treat for a few seconds with acetic acid; dry and stain one minute in strong [illegible] rinse and stain for a few seconds in [illegible] solution; transfer to 60% alcohol; wash in water; dry and mount in balsam. **Woodworth's Method** for graphic reconstruction of embryos: Draw an axial line the length of the object, multiply by the magnification With a micrometer take the greatest diameter of each section and plot them down transversely to the axial line, at distances equivalent to the thickness of the section multiplied by the magnification Connect the extremities of these diameters and thus obtain an outline of the object. Measure on each section the nearest and farthest boundary of the organs to be represented, plot them on the transverse lines and connect the points, from section to section, and thus obtain the outline of the organs. **Wright's Stain** for blood Preparation of the neutral stain. Solution A.—Make a 0.5% aqueous solution of the $NaHCO_3$, being careful to bring all of the salt into solution before going on to the next step Then add 1% of methylene-blue (Grübler's methylene-blue, "Bx," "Koch," or "Ehrlich's Rectified"). Steam this in an Arnold sterilizer for 1 hour after steam is up. Cool. Solution B —0.1% aqueous solution of eosin (Grübler, "yellowish, soluble in water"). Add solution B to solution A until the mixture becomes purple, a metallic scum forms on the surface, and a finely granular black precipitate appears in suspension (About 500 c.c. of solution B to 100 c c. of solution A.) Filter off the precipitate. Do not wash it. Dry. Preparation of the staining solution Make a saturated solution of the precipitate in pure methyl alcohol (0.3 gm. in 100 c.c. methyl alcohol). Filter, and add an additional 25% of the original volume of methyl alcohol used. This prevents precipitation of the stain on the film. Cover the film with the stain for 1 minute. Without pouring off the stain, add water drop by drop until the mixture is translucent at the edges, and a yellowish metallic scum forms on the surface. Stain in this diluted stain for 2 to 3 minutes. Wash in distilled water until the film becomes pink. Dry between filter-papers. Staining reactions: Lymphocytes, nuclei dark purplish-blue; cytoplasm, robin's egg blue. Large mononuclears, nuclei blue; cytoplasm pale blue Polymorphonuclear neutrophils, nuclei blue; granules reddish-lilac. Eosinophils, nuclei blue; granules blue. Mastzellen, nuclei blue to purplish; granules dark blue or purple Myelocytes, nuclei dark blue or lilac; granules dark or reddish-lilac Blood platelets stain blue or purplish. Malarial parasites, nuclei, chromatin portion, lilac-red to a black; cytoplasm blue **Würdemann's Method** for embedding the eyeball: Harden in 5% formalin, freeze in ice and salt, divide, and place for 2 days in glycerol and water. Dissolve 1 oz. of gelatin in 8 oz. of water, add the shells and whites of 2 eggs, filter, and add an equal volume of glycerol to the filtrate. Embed the eye in this mass and harden by exposure to the vapor of formalin. **Yamagiwa's Method** for neuroglia: Fix in Müller's fluid and without washing harden for a week in absolute alcohol renewed daily. Embed in celloidin and stain the sections for 12 hours in a saturated alcoholic solution of eosin, for from 4 to 5 hours in a saturated aqueous solution of aniln blue and differentiate in alkali-alcohol (see *Strobe's Method*); distilled water, dilute alcohol, absolute alcohol, origanum oil, balsam. Axis-cylinders deep blue, connective-tissue fibers pale blue to green, glia cells black-violet, glia fibers red. **Yasuda's Medium** for the culture of infusoria: Mix 1 gm. of meat extract, 20 gm. of cane-sugar, 250 c.c. of cooked concentrated infusion of *Porphyra vulgaris*, and 729 c c. of distilled water; sterilize, and introduce the infusoria by means of a capillary tube. A pure culture may be obtained by examining the tube under the microscope and emptying only that part of it containing the desired species. **Yersin's Medium** for the culture of plague bacilli. A mixture of a 2% alkalized solution of peptone and a 2% solution of gelatin. **Zachariadès' Method** for the demonstration of the ramifying bone-cells and their membrane: Decalcify by picric acid; wash out all the acid. Treat the sections for a few seconds with 1% osmic acid; stain for 24 hours in weak aqueous solution of quinolein blue or for a few minutes in saturated solution of safranin; treat with a drop of 40% solution of caustic potash warmed over a flame until they flatten. After washing in water the sections may be mounted in glycerol. **Zacharias' Fluid.** Glacial acetic acid 1 part, absolute alcohol 4 parts, osmic acid a few drops. An excellent medium for fixing kinetic nuclei and the central nervous tissue. Wash in alcohol. **Zalewski's Method.** 1 Harden the tissue for 24 hours each in 65% alcohol and 95% alcohol, adding to the latter a few drops of a strong solution of ammonium sulfate and shaking it from time to time; complete the hardening in absolute alcohol with a few drops of ammonium sulfate. The alcohol must fill the vessel to the brim; cork stoppers must not be used. 2. Harden the tissue for 24 hours in 65% alcohol; transfer into 1% solution of potassium ferrocyanid in 95% alcohol; after 2 or 3 days transfer to a 1% solution of potassium ferrocyanid in 65% alcohol; place in 95% alcohol containing 1% or 2% of hydrochloric acid. After-

staining in carmin is successful Steel instruments or any apparatus containing iron must be avoided. Potassium ferricyanid may be used instead of potassium ferrocyanid and will give a blue stain. **Zenker's Fluid.** Dissolve 25 gm. potassium bichromate, 10 gm. sodium sulfate, and 50 gm. mercuric chlorid in 1000 c.c. warm distilled water. At the time of using add to each 20 c.c. 1 c c of glacial acetic acid. Fix the tissue from 24 to 48 hours, wash for 24 hours in running water. Harden in the dark in the ascending series of alcohols. For the removal of the precipitate add to the 90% alcohol enough tincture of iodin to impart the color of port-wine and repeat the addition daily until the color does not fade. Preserve in 90% alcohol. **Ziemann's Stain** for blood Original modification: Solution A —1% aqueous solution of methylene-blue med. puriss (Höchst), at least 24 hours old, and containing no undissolved particles. Solution B.—0.1% aqueous solution of eosin—freshly prepared from an aqueous 1% stock solution of eosin. To determine the proportion of the two solutions, and the length of time which gives the best results, make mixtures of solutions A and B in proportions ranging from 1 : 4 to 1 : 7 For each such mixture prepare three watch-crystals each containing a blood-film placed face down. Pour a portion of the mixture into each of the three watch-crystals, and remove one film every 10 minutes. Ziemann obtained the best results from mixtures having the proportion of 1 : 5 or 1 : 6, in which he stained for from 20 to 40 minutes It is important to measure out the solutions with the greatest possible accuracy. According to Ziemann, the finding of the correct proportion between the two solutions and the proper staining period requires about 1 hour. Wash the films in distilled water They may be decolorized in a 0.5% or 1% solution of acetic acid or HCl; or in a 1% aqueous solution of methylene-blue. Subsequent modification: Solution A.—Methylene blue med. puriss. (Höchst), 1 gm.; borax, 2 to 4 gm. (usually, 2.5 gm); distilled water, 100 c c Solution B.—0.1% aqueous solution of eosin ("A G" Höchst). To make up the stain mix: solution A, 1 part; solution B, 4 parts. Stain blood films for 5 minutes; 8 to 10 minutes stains the chromatin almost black. Fix films either by passing through the flame or in absolute alcohol for 20 minutes to 30 minutes. **Zimmerman's Method** for the demonstration of the canaliculi of bone: Treat thin ground sections with xylol, dry, and boil for several minutes in saturated alcoholic solution of fuchsin; cover both sides with the stain and dry by evaporation; scrape off the superfluous dye, moisten with xylol, file, and mount in xylol balsam. **Zollikofer's Method** for the study of leukocytes: Prepare 0.05% aqueous solutions of eosin and methylene-blue and add to each 1% of formalin. Filter and keep in the dark. For staining mix equal parts of the solutions and with a dark glass pipet fill a Thoma-Zeiss pipet, containing blood up to 0.5, to 1.20, and after 5 minutes fill the counting chamber with the stained blood. By this method crushing of the cells is avoided and the erythrocytes are decolored.

Stammering. (See Illus. Dict.) **S.-bladder.** See under *Bladder.*

Stamper (*stamp'-ur*). A name for one affected with locomotor **ataxia**, from the stamping gait incident to it.

Stannate (*stan'-āt*). A salt of stannic acid

Stannic. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Containing tin as a tetrad radicle.

Stanniferous (*stan-if'-ur-us*) [*stannum*, tin; *ferre*, to bear]. Yielding or containing tin

Stannite (*stan-it*). Sulfid of tin, bell metal.

Stannous (*stan'-us*). Containing tin as a bivalent element.

Stapedial (*sta-pe'-de-al*) [*stapes*, a stirrup]. 1. Shaped like a stirrup 2 Relating to the stapes.

Staphyloangina (*staf-il-o-an-ji'-nah*) Walsh's term for pseudomembranous inflammations of the throat due to infection by staphylococci.

Staphylococcemia (*staf-il-o-kok-se'-me-ah*) [*Staphylococcus*; *αἷμα*, blood]. A morbid condition due to the presence of staphylococci in the blood.

Staphylococcia (*staf-il-o-kok'-se-ah*). General infection with staphylococci.

Staphylocosis (*staf-il-o-ko'-sis*). Infection by staphylococci.

Staphylohemia (*staf-il-o-he'-me-ah*) [*Staphylococcus*, *αἷμα*, blood]. See *Staphylococcemia*

Staphylolysin (*staf-il-ol'-is-in*) [*Staphylococcus*; *λύειν*, to loose]. Neisser and Wechsberg's name for a hemolysin produced by *Staphylococcus aureus* and *S. alba.*

Staphyloma. (See Illus Dict) **S. æquatoriale, S. æquatoris, S., Equatorial,** staphyloma of the sclera in the equatorial region **S., Scarpa's,** posterior staphyloma; staphyloma of the posterior segment of the sclera. **S. uveale.** See *Iridomesis* (Illus Dict).

Staphylomycosis [illegible]

Staphyloplasmin (*staf-il-o-plaz'-min*) [*Staphylococcus*; *πλάσσειν*, to form]. Staphylococcus-toxin.

Staphylostreptococcia (*staf-il-o-strep-to-kok'-se-ah*). Infection by both staphylococci and streptococci.

Staphylotoxin (*staf-il-o-toks'-in*). See *Staphylolysin.*

Staphysina (*staf-is-i'-n* [illegible] dried grape] A product obtained by T [illegible] the seeds of *Delphinium staphisagria*, L

Star. (See Illus Dict) **S.-blind** [AS. *Staer-blind*], purblind, winking. **S.s, Winslow's,** capillary whorls which form the beginning of the vorticose veins of the choroid. Syn , *Stellæ vasculosæ winslowi.*

Starch (See Illus. Dict.) **S., Animal.** (See Illus. Dict) 2. See *Bodies, Amylaceous.* **S., Iodized,** iodid of starch, a dark powder containing 2% of iodin; a disinfectant and internal and external antiseptic Dose, 3–10 gr. (0 2–0 65 gm). **S., Soluble,** a white powder obtained by heating starch and glycerin and adding strong alcohol during the cooling; it is used as an emulsifier. Syn , *Amylodextrin*

Starter (*star'-tur*) [ME *sterten*, to start] A pure culture of bacteria employed to start some particular fermentation, as in the ripening of cream.

Stasimetry (*stas-im'-et-re*) [*στάσις*, a standing; *μέτρον*, a measure]. Bitot's term for the estimation of the consistency of soft organic bodies.

Stasimorphy (*stas'-e-mor-fe*) [*στάσις*, a standing; *μορφή*, form] Deviation from the normal from arrest of development.

Stasophobia (*stas-o-fo'-be-ah*) [*στάσις*, standing; *φόβος*, fear]. Fear of standing upright.

Statice (*stat'-is-e*) [*στατική*, an astringent herb]. A genus of plants of the order *Plumbaginaceæ.* **S. antarctica** and **S. brasiliensis,** Bois., baycuru or guaycuru, South American species, are used to produce uterine contractions. **S. gmelini,** W , a species indigenous to southern Russia, is used as a gargle and in diarrhea. **S. limonium,** L., grows upon the coasts of Europe and North America; the plant seed and root is used as an astringent.

Statocyst (*stat'-o-sist*) [*στατός*, standing; *κύστις*, cyst]. One of the vestibular sacs of the labyrinth which is supposed to act as the nervous mechanism on which static equilibrium depends.

Status. (See Illus. Dict.) **S. cribrosus,** a scarcely macroscopic sieve-like condition of the brain or nerve-substance due to absorption of minute vessels, observed

in autopsies. Fr. *Etat criblé.* **S. gastricus,** gastritis. **S. lymphaticus,** Paltauf's name for a condition of unstable equilibrium, coma, convulsions, and vomiting accompanying hyperplasia of the persisting thymus. Syn, *Lymphotoxemia; Lymphatism, Status thymicus.* **S. thymicus.** See *S. lymphaticus.* **S. verminosus.** See *Helminthiasis* (Illus. Dict.).

Staxis (*staks'-is*) [στάζειν, to drop]. See *Stillicidium* (Illus. Dict.).

Steatitis (*ste-at-i'-tis*) [στέαρ, fat]. Inflammation of fatty tissue.

Steatoma. (See Illus. Dict.) **S., Müller's,** a lipofibroma.

Steatorrhea. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 Fatty stools.

Stechiometry, Stœchiometry, Stoichiometry (*stek-e-om'-et-re, ste-ke-om'-et-re, stoi-ke-om'-et-re*) [στοιχειον, a first principle; μετρον, measure] The estimation of the proportions in which elements combine to form compounds

Steep. A name for rennet.

Stegomyia (*steg-o-mi'-e-ah*) [στεγανός, covered; μυια, a fly] A genus of *Culicidæ* founded by Theobald, represented in most tropical and subtropical countries, one species occurring in the warmer parts of southern Europe The adults are usually very vicious biters, both by day and night. Attention to the experiments of the American [illegible] Fever, *S. fasciata* is the agent which spreads the germs of this disease. **S. fasciata,** Fabricius (1805), a very distinct and common species, easily distinguished by the thoracic ornamentation and by the last hind tarsal joint being white It is almost cosmopolitan, but does not appear to occur in cold regions. It is one of the most troublesome and annoying mosquitos; the bite is very irritating Both male and female bite It is the intermediate host of the hematozoon *Filaria Bancrofti,* which also occurs in *Culex fatigans,* Widemann, and in *Anopheles.* The yellow fever parasite is disseminated by this gnat. (Theobald) Syn, *Brindled* or *Tiger mosquito.*

Stella (See Illus. Dict.) **Stellæ vasculosæ winslowii.** See *Stars, Winslow's.*

Stelochitis (*stel-o-ki'-tis*). See *Osteocolla* (Illus. Dict.)

Stemma (See Illus. Dict.) 2. One of certain tablets at the University of Padua, erected in the cloisters or in the hall or "Aula Magna" to commemorate the residence in Padua of many doctors, professors and students They are sometimes armorial and sometimes symbolic.

Stenion (*sten'-e-on*) [στενός, narrow]. A craniometrical point at the extremity of the smallest transverse diameter in the temporal fossa.

Stenocephaly (*sten-o-sef'-al-e*) [στενός, narrow; κεφαλή, head]. A condition marked by abnormal shortness of one of the diameters of the head.

Stenochasmus (*sten-o-kas'-mus*) [στενός, narrow; χάσμα, a chasm]. Lissauer's term applied to a skull in which a line drawn from the punctum alæ vomeris to the punctum spinæ nasalis posterioris and to the punctum foraminis magni anterius intersects with an angle of 74° to 94°.

Stenodont (*sten'-o-dont*) [στενός, narrow; ὀδόυς, tooth] Provided with narrow teeth

Stenonian, Stenonine (*sten-o'-ne-an, sten'-o-nēn*). Named for Nicolas Stenon, a Danish anatomist, 1638–1686.

Stenopaic (*sten-o-pa'-ik*). See *Stenopeic* (Illus. Dict.).

Stenosine (*sten'-o-sēn*). $AsCH_3O_3Na_2.2H_2O$, di-sodic methylarsinate, discovered by Baeyer; said to be a nontoxic arsenical salt. Dose, 1 cg. to 5 times daily

Stenosis. (See Illus. Dict.) See *Signs, Durozier's, Aufrecht's, König's Symptom-complex.* **S., Dittrich's,** stenosis of the conus arteriosus.

Stentorophonous (*sten-tor-of'-on-us*) [Στέντωρ, a loud-voiced Greek in the Trojan war; φωνη, sound]. Having a loud voice.

Stercorary (*stur'-ko-re*) [*stercus,* dung]. Fecal.

Stereoagnosis (*ster-e-o-ag-no'-sis*). See *Asterognosis.*

Stereognosis (*ster-e-og-no'-sis*) [στερεος, solid; γνωσις, knowledge]. The faculty of recognizing the nature and use of objects by contact and handling them Cf. *Asterognosis.*

Stereograph (*ster'-e-o-graf*) [στερεός, solid; γραφειν, to write]. Of Broca, an instrument used to make outline drawings of parts of the cranium.

Stereometer (*ster-e-om'-et-ur*) [στερεός, solid; μέτρον, measure]. An apparatus for the determination of the specific gravity of liquids, porous substances, powders, etc., as well as solids.

Stereometry (*ster-e om'-et re*) [στερέος, solid; μέτρον, measure]. 1 The determination of the specific gravity of substances. 2. The measurement of volume.

Stereoradioscopy. See *Radiostereoscopy.*

Stereostroboscope (*ster-e-o-stro'-bo-skōp*) [στερέος, solid; στρόβος, a twisting; σκοπειν, to view]. An apparatus for the experimental study of points moving in three dimensions

Stereotics (*ster-e-ot'-iks*). Lesions or deformities affecting the harder portions of the body.

Stereotypy (*ster-e-ot'-o-pe*) [στερέος, solid; τύπος, a type]. Morbid persistence of a volitional impulse when once started.

Steresol (*ster'-e-sol*). A liquid said to be an alcoholic solution of gum lac, benzoin, tolu balsam, phenol, oil of ginger, and saccharin. It is used in diphtheria and skin-diseases.

Steriform (*ster'-e-form*). An almost tasteless and odorless powder consisting essentially of sugar of milk and 5% of formic aldehyd **S. (Chlorid),** a mixture of formic aldehyd, 5 parts; ammonium chlorid, 10 parts; pepsin, 20 parts; and milk-sugar, 65 parts. **S. (Iodid),** formic aldehyd, 5 parts; ammonium iodid, 10 parts; pepsin, 20 parts; and milk-sugar, 65 parts.

Sterility, Facultative. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A term suggested by Koch, of the University of Bonn, to designate a procedure which he has devised for preventing the possibility of conception for any length of time, without permanently depriving the subject of procreative power. He forms two folds of mucous membrane, one at the anterior, the other at the posterior lip of the external orifice of the uterus. These act as valves permitting the outflow of the menstrual fluid and preventing the entrance of the spermatozoa. By removing the folds fertility may be restored 3 Ludwig Pineus' term for sterility in women induced artificially by destroying the capacity of the endometrium as an organ of nidation by means of uterine atmocausis

Sterisol (*ster'-is-ol*). A preparation containing sugar of milk, 2.98 parts; sodium chlorid, 0.672 parts; potassium phosphate, 0.322 parts; formic aldehyd, 0.520 parts; water, 95.506 parts. Used as antiseptic in infectious diseases.

Sternochondroscapularis (*stur-no-kon-dro-skap-u-la'-ris*) [στέρνον, sternum; χόνδρος, cartilage; *scapula*]. An inconstant muscle arising from the sternum and the first costal cartilage and extending to the upper border of the scapula.

Sternoclidal (*stur-no-kli'-dal*). Same as *Sternoclavicular* (Illus. Dict.).

Sternocleidomastoid. Relating to the sternum, clavicle, and mastoid process.

Sternocoracoid (*stur-no-kor'-ak-oid*). Relating to the sternum and the coracoid.

Sternodymia (*stur-no-dim'-e-ah*) [στέρνον, sternum;

δύειν, to enter]. A form of somatodymia in which the union is in the sternums.

Sternodynia (*stur-no-din'-e-ah*) [στέρνον, sternum; ὀδύνη, pain]. Sternalgia, pain in the sternum.

Sternomastoid (*stur-no-mas'-toid*). Relating to the sternum and the mastoid process of the temporal bone.

Sternoomphalodymia (*stur-no-om-fal-o-dim'-e-ah*) [στέρνον, sternum; ὀμφαλός, a navel; δύειν, to enter]. A form of somatodymia in which the union is in both the sternal and umbilical regions.

Sternopericardiac (*stur-no-per-e-kar'-de-ak*). Relating to the sternum and the pericardium.

Sternotrypesis (*stur-no-tri-pe'-sis*) [στέρνον, sternum; τρύπησις, a boring]. Perforation of the sternum.

Sternoxiphoid (*stur-no-zi'-foid*). Relating to or connecting the sternum and the xiphoid process.

Sterochemistry (*ste-ro-kem'-is-tre*). See *Stereochemistry* (Illus. Dict.).

Stethemia, Stethæmia (*steth-e'-me-ah*) [στῆθος, chest; αἷμα, blood]. An accumulation of blood in the pulmonary vessels.

Stethocyrtograph. See *Stethokyrtograph* (Illus. Dict.).

Stethomitis. See *Stethomyitis* (Illus. Dict.).

Stethonoscope (*steth-on'-o-skōp*) [στῆθος, chest; σκοπεῖν, to view]. An apparatus for use in auscultation which may be attached to a binaural stethoscope.

Stethoparalysis (*steth-o-par-al'-is-is*). Paralysis of the muscles of the chest.

Stethophonometry (*steth-o-fo-nom'-et-re*) [στῆθος, chest; φωνή, sound; μέτρον, measure]. The determination of the intensity of the acoustic phenomena associated with the lungs and heart.

Stethoscope. (See Illus. Dict.) **S., Differential,** one determining the time rather than the quality of the sounds heard, so that murmurs at two localities may be compared.

Stibiated (*stib'-e-a-ted*) [*stibium*, antimony]. Containing antimony.

Stibiation (*stib-e-a'-shun*). Excessive use of antimonials.

Stibine (*stib'-en*). Antimony trisulfid.

Stibogram (*stib'-o-gram*) [στιβός, a beaten path; γράμμα, a writing]. A record of footsteps.

Stichochrome (*stik'-o-krōm*) [στίχος, a row; χρῶμα, color]. Applied by Nissl to a somatochromе nerve-cell in which the chromophilic substance is arranged in strias running in the same direction and usually parallel with the contour of the cell-body, partly also with the surface of the nucleus (Barker.)

Stigma. (See Illus. Dict.) **Stigmata, Cohn's,** minute gaps in the interalveolar walls of the normal lung. **S., Giuffrida-Rugieri's, of Degeneration,** the absence or incompleteness of the glenoid fossa. **S. of Graafian Follicle,** the point where the bloodvessels of the walls are absent and where it finally ruptures. **Stigmata, Malpighi's,** the orifices of the capillary veins that join the branches of the splenic vein at right angles. **Stigmata ovariorum,** small cicatrices seen in the ovaries after the escape of the ova.

Stigmonose. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 A disease of carnation and other pinks due to punctures made by aphides and thrips, or by red spiders.

Stilling's Fleece. The meshwork of fibers formed around the dentate nucleus of the cerebellum. **S.'s Scissors of the Brain,** the supposed resemblance to the outline of a pair of scissors seen in a horizontal section of the brain through the thalamus, nucleus ruber, and the nucleus dentatus cerebelli.

Stimatosis. See *Stymatosis* (Illus. Dict.).

Stimolo (*stim'-o-lo*). Term used by Rasori (1762-1837) of Milan in his theory of disease, for the sthenic diathesis of Brown, whose theories he plagiarized. Cf. *Contrastimolo.*

Stimulator (*stim'-u-la-tor*) [*stimulare*, to stimulate]. A stimulating drug or agent.

Stimulin (*stim'-u-lin*). Metchnikoff's name for a substance supposed to stimulate the phagocytes to destroy germs

Stimulus. (See Illus. Dict.) **S.-difference,** the difference in activity between two stimuli. **S., Subminimal,** one too weak to produce any obvious effect.

Stipa (*sti'-pah*) [στίππη, tow]. A genus of grasses **S. vaseyi,** Scribner, sleepy grass, a species found in New Mexico in the Sacramento Mountains, the ingestion of which causes in horses a stupor which endures for several days.

Stipate (*sti'-pāt*) [*stipare*, to press together]. Packed, crowded

Stipatio (*sti-pā'-she-o*) [L.] An aggregation forming an obstruction **S. telæ cellulosæ infantum,** sclerema neonatorum

Stitch. (See Illus. Dict.) **S., Sclerocorneal, S., Kalt,** a peculiar stitch devised by Kalt to secure rapid union of the wound and to prevent prolapse of the iris after simple extraction of cataract. **S., Marcy's Cobbler.** See *Suture, Cobbler's* (Illus. Dict.). **S. in the Side,** intercostal neuralgia

Stoichiometry. See *Stechiometry* (Illus. Dict.).

Stolonization (*sto-lon-iz-a'-shun*) [*stolo*, a shoot] The process of transforming, in certain organisms, one organ into another through external influences, such as gravitation, contact, light, etc.

Stomach. (See Illus. Dict.) **S.-bed,** the shelf-like support upon which that organ rests, formed by the portion of the pancreas situated to the left of the median line. This is quite thick anteroposteriorly and its upper surface (anterior surface of His) makes a large portion of the shelf. **S.-reefing.** Syn. of *Gastrorrhaphy.* **S.-worm Disease,** a disease of cattle due to species of *Strongylus—S. contortus, S. ostertagi, S. Curticei, S. Parkeri, S. retortæformis, S. filicollis, S. oncophorus.*

Stomachic. (See Illus. Dict). One of a class of substances which have an influence upon the work of the digestive organs. According to Weiss, some act by substitution in that they replace the natural juices (hydrochloric acid, pepsin, and other ferments); others arrest abnormal fermentation processes (salicylic acid, menthol, creasote); others produce hyperemia and in that way influence the digestive function (cloves, cinnamon, peppermint); others stimulate the lymphoid tissue, producing lymphofluxion, lymphostasis, and leukocytosis (the bitters and the proteids).

Stomatol (*sto'-mat-ol*). An antiseptic compound said to consist of terpineol, 4 parts; soap, 2 parts; alcohol, 45 parts; aromatics, 2 parts; glycerin, 5 parts; water, 42 parts.

Stomatomy (*sto-mat'-o-me*) [στόμα, mouth; τομή, a cutting]. Incision of the os uteri.

Stomatosyrinx (*sto-mat-o-sir'-ingks*) [στόμα, mouth; σῦριγξ, a tube] The eustachian tube.

Stomorrhagia. See *Stomatorrhagia* (Illus. Dict.).

Stomoxys (*sto-moks'-is*). See *Parasites, Table of* (Illus. Dict.).

Stool. (See Illus. Dict.) **S.s, Acholic.** (*a*) Light gray or clay-colored stools having the consistency of putty which follow stoppage of the flow of bile into the duodenum. The color is due to the presence of the normal urobilin. The stools show, under the microscope, an abnormal amount of fat. This form of acholic stool is accompanied by icterus and choluria.

(*b*) Stools of the same color may occur in the absence of interference with the flow of bile, but when the stool contains an excessively large amount of fat and fatty acids. **S.s, Lead-pencil**, fecal discharges of a very small caliber. They occur independent of any general nervousness or local intestinal spasm and cannot be regarded as evidence of stricture or stenosis of the colon. [Hemmeter.] **S.s, Schafkoth.** See *S.s, Sheep-dung.* **S.s, Sheep-dung**, the small round fecal masses (similar to the dung of sheep) due to atony of the intestines; this form of passage may occur in the so-called "starvation" or "hunger" evacuation which is found in cases of inanition, *e. g.*, after carcinomatous cachexia, when the intestine becomes very much contracted [Hemmeter.] **S.-sieve of Boas**, an apparatus by means of which feces may be thoroughly and conveniently washed, so that undigested remains of food, bits of mucus, concretions, and parasites are readily brought to view and isolated

Strabismus, Strabism. (See Illus. Dict.) **S., Hirschberg's Test for**, a rough estimate of the amount of strabismus is made by observing the position of the corneal reflection of a candle flame held one foot in front of the eye to be tested, the examiner placing his own eye near the candle and looking just over it.

Strabometry (*stra-bom'-et-re*) [στραβός, squinting; μέτρον, measure]. The determination of the degree of ocular deviation in strabismus.

Strabotome (*stra' bo-tōm*) [στραβός, crooked; τέμνειν, to cut] A knife used in strabotomy.

Strace (*strās*) [*strain, race*] A word suggested by H. J. Webber for those plants which are propagated vegetatively by buds, grafts, cuttings, suckers, runners, slips, bulbs, tubers, etc.

Strain. (See Illus. Dict.) 3. A subvariety of any domestic animal, often locally called breed.

Stratum. (See Illus. Dict.) **S. reticulatum, Arnold's**, the network formed by the fibers connecting the occipital lobe with the thalamus before they enter the latter. **S. bacillatum, S. bacillosum, S. bacillorum**, the bacillary layer, the layer of rods and cones of the retina. **S. choriocapillare.** See *Tunica Ruyschiana* (Illus. Dict.). **S. corticale.** See *Cortex* (2). **S. cutaneum**, the outer dermic layer of the tympanic membrane **S. cylindrorum**, the bacillary layer of the retina. **S. episclerata**, the part of Tenon's capsule on the sclerotic coat **S. epitrichiale.** See *Epitrichium* (Illus. Dict.). **S. gelatinosum**, the fourth layer in the olfactory bulb, composed of large ganglion cells with branched processes Syn., *Ganglion-cell layer.* **S. glomerulorum**, the layer of the olfactory lobe (the second from the ventral side) containing the olfactory glomerules **S. granulosum**, a layer of minute [illegible] cells containing many granules. (1) See *External granular layer* under *Retina* (Illus. Dict.). (2) See *Formation, Granular.* (3) The layer of the olfactory lobe lying between the medullary ring and the stratum gelatinosum. (4) The layer of the epidermis covering the rete mucosum. (5) A histologic appearance in that portion of the dentin immediately underlying the enamel and cementum of a tooth. **S. griseum centrale.** See *Entocinerea* (Illus. Dict.). **S. griseum colliculi superioris.** See *Cappa* (Illus. Dict.). **S. lacunosum**, the inner portion of the fifth or outer layer of the hippocamp. **S. moleculare.** See *Layer, Molecular.* **S. mucosum.** See *Rete mucosum* (Illus. Dict.). **S. nerveum of Henle**, the layers of the retina exclusive of the rods and cones. Syn., *Brücke's tunica nervea.* **S. oriens**, the third layer, counting from within outward, of the hippocamp. **S. proligerum**, the discus proligerus and cumulus proligerus regarded as one. Syn., *Membrana cumuli.* **S. spinosum.** See *Prickle-layer* (Illus. Dict.). Consecutive hypertrophy of this layer constitutes acanthosis. **S. vasculosum.** See *Tunica vasculosa* (Illus. Dict.). **S. vasculosum cutis**, the subpapillary layer of the derma; the part of the corium immediately below the papillæ. **S. zonale**, the superficial portion of the fifth or outer layer of the hippocamp

Streak. (See Illus. Dict.) **S.s, Knapp's Angioid**, pigment streaks appearing occasionally in the retina after hemorrhage. **S., Meningitic.** See *Tâche cérébrale* (Illus. Dict.).

Stream (*strēm*) [ME. *streem*]. To flow; applied to movement in protoplasm and in blood corpuscles.

Streptoangina (*strep-to-an-ji'-nah*). A pseudomembranous deposit in the throat due to streptococci (J. E. Walsh). Cf. *Diphtheroid* (2).

Streptobacillus (*strep-to-bas-il'-us*). A bacillus forming twisted chains.

Streptococcal, Streptococcic, Streptococcous (*strep-to-kok'-al, -ik, us*). Relating to or due to streptococci.

Streptococcemia (*strep-to-kok-se'-me-ah*) [*Streptococcus;* αἷμα, blood]. The presence of streptococci in the blood.

Streptococchemia (*strep-to-kok-ke'-me-ah*). See *Streptococcemia.*

Streptococcus. (See Illus. Dict.) **S.-curve**, the remitting temperature-curve in hectic fever, supposed to depend upon the streptococcus (Petruschky).

Streptocolysin (*strep-to-kol'-is-in*) [*Streptococcus;* λύειν, to loose]. A hemolysin produced in cultures of streptococci.

Streptocosis (*strep-to-ko'-sis*). Infection by streptococci.

Streptocyte (*strep'-to-sīt*) [στρεπτός, twisted; κύτος, cell] A cell presenting a twisted appearance or occurring with others in twisted chains; a streptococcus.

Streptomycosis (*strep-to-mi-ko'-sis*) [*Streptococcus;* μύκης, fungus]. Infection with streptococci.

Streptopus (*strep'-to-pus*) [στρεπτός, twisted; ποῦς, foot]. Twisted stalk, a genus of liliaceous plants. **S. distortus**, Michx., indigenous to Europe and America, is used in infusion as a gargle.

Streptosepticemia (*strep-to-sep-tis-e'-me-ah*). Septicemia due to invasion of streptococci.

Streptothrical (*strep-to thrik'-al*). Relating to or due to members of the genus *Streptothrix.*

Stria. (See Illus. Dict.) **S., Hensen's.** See *Engelmann's Middle Disc* (Illus. Dict.) **S., Lancisi's.** See *Lancisi, Nerves of* (Illus. Dict.). **Striæ longitudinales, Striæ longitudinales mediales.** See *Lancisi, Nerves of* (Illus. Dict.). **Striæ medullares.** See *S., Acoustic* (Illus. Dict.). **S. medullaris**, a band of white matter adjacent to the tænia thalami (Barker). **S. medullaris thalami**, an oblique furrow on the superior aspect of the thalamus. **Striæ musculares**, the transverse markings of striated muscle **Striæ, Schreger's.** See *Lines, Schreger's* (Illus. Dict.). **S. terminalis.** See *Tænia semicircularis* (Illus. Dict.).

Striation. (See Illus. Dict.) **S., Tabbycat.** See under *Tabbycat* (Illus. Dict.).

Striatum. (See Illus. Dict.) **S. oriens.** See *Stratum oriens.*

Stridor. (See Illus. Dict.) **S., Laryngeal, Congenital.** See *Croaking, Respiratory* (in babies).

Stringent (*strin'-jent*) [*stringere*, to bind]. Binding.

Striocellular (*stri-o-sel'-u-lar*). Relating to or composed of striated muscle fiber and cells

Stripe. (See Illus. Dict.) **S., Bergmann's**, the conductor sonorus, one of the striæ medullares often seen running obliquely forward and to the side. Ger.,

Klangstabe. **S., Gennari's.** See *Line, Gennari's* (Illus. Dict.). **S., Vicq d'Azyr's.** See *Layer, Baillarger's.*

Stroboscope (*stro-bo-skōp*) [στρόβος, a twisting; σκοπεῖν, to view] An instrument by which a series of slightly different pictures presented rapidly in succession is made to appear as a continuous object in motion. **S., Direct,** one in which the figures and slits revolve in the same direction; a phænakistoscope. **S., Reverse,** one in which the figures and slits revolve in opposite directions; a dædalum or dedalum.

Strobostereoscope (*stro-bo-ster'-e-o-skōp*). See *Stereostroboscope.*

Stroma. (See Illus. Dict.) **S., Cancer,** the fibrous tissue element of a cancer. **S., His's,** the trabecular framework of the mammary gland. **S. of Rollet,** an insoluble, spongy network forming the structure of an erythrocyte, within the interstices of which is embedded a soluble, finely granular substance, the hemoglobin. [DaCosta.]

Strombodes jenneri (*strom-bo'-dēz jen'-ur-i*). A name proposed by Sjöbring for the microorganism of vaccinia.

Strontia (*stron'-she-ah*). Strontium oxid.

Strontium. (See Illus. Dict.) **S. Acetate,** $2Sr(C_2H_3O_2)_2 + H_2O$, a white, crystalline powder, soluble in water, used as an anthelmintic. Dose, ¼–¾ gr. (0.016–0.05 gm.). **S. Arsenite,** $Sr(AsO_2)_2 + 4H_2O$, a white powder soluble in water, used as an alterative and tonic in skin diseases and malarial conditions. Dose, $\frac{1}{30}$–$\frac{1}{15}$ gr. (0.0022–0.0044 gm.). **S. and Caffein Sulfonate,** $(C_8H_9N_4O_2.SO_3)_2Sr$, soluble in water, used as a diuretic. Syn., *Symphorol S.* **S. Glycerinophosphate,** a white powder, soluble in water, containing 26–27% of phosphoric acid. **S. Loretinate** (basic), Sr.I.O.$C_9H_4N.SO_3$, fine, bright needles, slightly soluble in water, decomposed at 300° C. **S. Loretinate** (normal), $Sr(I.OH.C_9H_4N.SO_3)_2.H_2O$, orange-red, prismatic crystals, sparingly soluble in water. **S. Phosphate,** $Sr_3(PO_4)_2$, a white powder, devoid of taste, soluble in acids; used as a nutritive and tonic. Dose, 10–30 gr. (0.65–2 gm.) **S. Salicylate,** $Sr(C_7H_5O_3)_2 2H_2O$, white crystals soluble in water; used in gout, chorea, etc. Dose, 10–40 gr. (0.65–2.6 gm.).

Strophanthin. (See Illus. Dict.) **S. Tannate,** a yellowish amorphous powder containing 59% of strophanthin, soluble in water; used as a heart tonic. Dose, $\frac{1}{150}$–$\frac{1}{60}$ gr. (0.00043–0.0011 gm.).

Strophantism (*stro-fan'-tizm*). Poisoning from strophanthin; the symptoms resemble those of digitalism

Struma. (See Illus. Dict.) **Strumæ lipomatodes aberratæ renis,** Grawitz's term for a group of new-growths of the kidney, usually benign; but, at times, serving as the foci of origin of malignant tumors. Regarded by some pathologists as endotheliomata, by others as adrenal rests (Cf. under *Rest*). Grawitz includes here: Renal adenoma (Klebs, Sabourin); Alveolar renal adenoma (Weichselbaum and Greenish); Adenoma carcinomatodes renis (Klebs); Angioma cavernosum renis; Myxolipoma telangiectodes incapsulatum renis utrisque; Myxoma lipomatodes renis; Myxoma renis; Strumæ suprarenales (Virchow).

Strumiprival, Strumiprivous (*stru-mi-prī'-val, -vus*) [*struma; privare,* to deprive]. Deprived of the thyroid; due to removal of the thyroid; thyroprival.

Strychnin. (See Illus. Dict.) Dose, $\frac{1}{60}$–$\frac{1}{30}$ gr. (0.0011–0.0033 gm.). Dose, hypodermically in chronic alcoholism, 0.003–0.006 gm. **S. Acetate,** $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2.C_2H_4O_2$, small white crystals soluble in 96 parts of water. Use and doses as the alkaloid.

S. Arsenate, $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2.As_2O_5$, a white crystalline powder with bitter taste, soluble in 14 parts of cold water, 5 parts of hot water. It is used as a tonic and alterative in tuberculosis, malaria, etc. Dose, $\frac{1}{24}$–$\frac{1}{16}$ gr. (0.001–0.004 gm.). Hypodermically, 0.5% in liquid paraffin; of this, 0.25–0.9 c.c. daily. **S. Arsenite,** $(C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2)_2As_2O_3$, a white crystalline powder, soluble in 10 parts of boiling water. It is tonic, alterative, and antiperiodic. Dose, 0.001–0.004 gm.; subcutaneous dose, 4–15 drops of a 0.5% solution in liquid paraffin. **S. Bisaccharinate, S.-diorthosulfamin-benzoate,** used as the arsenite **S. Camphorate,** $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2.C_{10}H_{16}O_4$, small white crystals or crystalline powder soluble in water, used as the alkaloid. **S. Citrate,** $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2.C_6H_8O_7$, white crystals, soluble in water; usage and dosage as the alkaloid. **S. Ferricitrate,** iron and strychnin citrate. See *Ferrum et Strychnæ citras* (Illus Dict.). **S Hydrid,** obtained by the action of metallic sodium on strychnin in a boiling alcoholic solution and differing in physiologic action from strychnin; it may, therefore, be used as a physiologic antidote in strychnin poisoning. **S. Hydrobromate,** $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2.HBr$, white acicular crystals, soluble in 32 parts of water, used as a tonic and sedative. Dose, $\frac{1}{32}$–$\frac{1}{12}$ gr. (0.002–0.005 gm.). **S. Hydrochlorate,** $C_{21}.H_{22}N_2O_2.HCl + 3H_2O$, white needles soluble in 50 parts of water at 22° C. Usage and doses as the alkaloid. **S. Hydroiodate,** $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2.HIO_3$, white crystals soluble in water. Used as the alkaloid. **S. Hypophosphite,** a white powder, used as a tonic in tuberculosis. Dose, $\frac{1}{32}$–$\frac{1}{12}$ gr. (0.002–0.005 gm.). **S. with Iron and Quinin Citrate,** iron and quinin citrate with strychnin; greenish brown transparent scales, soluble in water, and containing 3.4% of pure strychnin It is tonic and antiperiodic Dose, 3–7 gr. (0.2–0.45 gm.). **S. Lactate,** $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2.C_3H_6O_3$, white crystalline powder, soluble in water. Usage and dosage as the alkaloid **S. Nitrate,** $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2.NHO_3$, silky needles, soluble in 50 parts of water, 60 parts of alcohol, or 2 parts of boiling water or alcohol. Usage and dosage as the alkaloid. **S. Oleate,** a mixture of strychnin in oleic acid, soluble in ether and oleic acid, it is used in the external administration of strychnin. **S.-orthosulfaminbenzoate.** See *S. Saccharinate.* **S. Phenolsulfate.** See *S Sulfocarbolate.* **S. Phosphate,** $(C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2)_2H_3PO_4 + 9H_2O$, a white crystalline powder, soluble in water. Usage and dosage as the alkaloid. **S. Saccharinate,** $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2.C_6H_4(SO_2)(CO)NH$, a true salt of strychnin and saccharin; a white sweet powder, used in all cases where the alkaloid is indicated in doses one-third larger. **S. Salicylate,** $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2.C_7H_6O_3$, white powder soluble in water, recommended in rheumatism and chorea. Dose, about the same as the alkaloid. **S. Sulfate,** $(C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2)_2.H_2SO_4 + 5H_2O$, white, odorless, very bitter prisms, which effloresce in dry air; soluble in 50 parts of water, 109 parts of alcohol, 2 parts of boiling water, or 8.5 parts of boiling alcohol; melt at 200° C. The action differs but slightly from the alkaloid. Dose, 0.002–0.005 gm. **S. Sulfocarbolate, S. Sulfophenate,** a white crystalline powder, soluble in water or alcohol. **S. and Zinc Hydroiodate,** $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2.HI.ZnI_2$, small white crystals, soluble in water.

Strychnize (*strik'-nīz*). To bring under the influence of strychnin.

Strychnos (*strik'-nos*) [στρύχνος, the nightshade]. A genus of the *Loganiaceæ.* **S. icaja,** Baill., found in the Gaboon region, contains strychnin in the bark, leaves, and root. From the stem the arrow-poison, tarfa, toomba, M'boundou, n'caza, icaja, or akanga, is

prepared. **S. ignatii**, Berg., of the Philippines; the seeds, Ignatius' beans, act as nux vomica, but contain more strychnin and less brucin than it. **S. potatorum**, L., is indigenous to the East Indies. The seeds, nirmali, chilli, chilbing, are used largely to clear muddy water. They contain no strychnin nor brucin and are used as a remedy in diabetes and gonorrhea. The fruit is employed in dysentery. **S. pseudoquina**, St. Hil., of South America; the bark contains no poisonous alkaloid, but a bitter substance, and is used as a substitute for quinin **S. tieuté**, Lesch., a species of Java; from the root-bark the Javanese arrow-poison, upas radju or tschetsik, containing 1.5% strychnin and a little brucin, is prepared The seed and leaves contain 1.4% of strychnin and only traces of brucin **S. toxifera**, Schomb., of Guiana, furnishes curare (wourari, urari).

Stub-thumb. Abbreviation and clubbing of the phalanx of the thumb.

Sturm's Focal Interval. The interval between the principal focal lines of a cylindric lens.

Stylohyoid, Stylohyoidean. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Relating to the styloid process of the temporal bone and to the hyoid bone.

Styphage, Stypage. (See Illus. Dict.) **S., Bailly's**, a revulsive by application of cotton pledgets wet with methyl chlorid.

Stypticin (*stip'-tis-in*). See *Cotarnin Hydrochlorate*.

Styrone. (See Illus. Dict.) **S. Crystals, S., Crystallized**, cinnamylic alcohol.

Subacidity (*sub-as-id'-it-e*) [*sub*, under; *acidum*, acid]. A condition of moderate acidity

Subagitatrix (*sub-aj-it-a'-triks*) [L.]. One who practises tribadism

Subancestral (*sub-an-sest'-ral*). Not in the direct line of descent

Subatloidean (*sub-at-loid'-e-an*). Located beneath the axis.

Subatomic (*sub-at-om' ik*) Underlying atoms

Subaudition (*sub-aw-dish'-on*) [*sub*, beneath; *audire*, to hear] The act or ability of comprehending what is not expressed.

Subbrachycephalic (*sub-bra-ke-sef-a'-lik*). Having a cephalic index from 80° to 84°.

Subcatabolism (*sub-kat-ab'-ol-izm*) Catabolic stasis, a condition marked by inactivity, devitalization, and premature senility of the cells due to suboxygenation, excessive strain, fatigue, etc.

Subclavicula (*sub-kla-vik'-u-lah*). The first rib.

Subconscious (*sub kon'-shus*). Below the threshold of consciousness.

Subcrepitation (*sub-krep-it-a'-shun*). An indistinctly crepitant sound.

Subcutine (*sub-ku'-tin*) Paraphenolsulfonate of paraamidobenzoic ethyl ester; small acicular crystals melting at 195.6° C., soluble in 100 times its weight in water. Its solutions can be sterilized. It is recommended as a local anesthetic.

Subdicrotic (*sub-di-krot'-ik*) Obscurely dicrotic.

Subduction (*sub-duk'-shun*) [*sub*, under; *ducere*, to lead]. Maddox's term for deorsumduction.

Subendothelium (*sub-en-do-the'-le-um*). The layer of connective-tissue cells between the mucosa and the epithelium of the bladder, intestines, and bronchi.

Subendymal (*sub-en'-dim-al*). Beneath the endyma

Subese (*sub'-ēz*) [*sub*, below; *edere*, to eat]. Underfed, thin; the opposite of obese

Subfalciform (*sub-fal'-se-form*) [*sub*, under; *falca*, a sickle]. Somewhat sickle-shaped.

Subflavor (*sub-fla'-vor*). A secondary or subordinate flavor.

Subgallate (*sub-gal'-āt*). A basic salt of gallic acid.

Subgemmal (*sub-jem'-al*). Beneath a taste-bud.

Subgeneric (*sub-jen-er'-ik*). Relating to a subgenus.

Subgeniculate (*sub-jen-ik'-u-lāt*). Incompletely geniculate.

Subgenus (*sub-je'-nus*). A subordinate genus, a subdivision of a genus higher than a species.

Subglossal (*sub-glos'-al*). See *Infraglottic* (Illus. Dict.).

Subhyaloid (*sub-hi'-al-oid*). Beneath the hyaloid membrane of the eye.

Subhyoidean (*sub-hi-oid'-e-an*). See *Subhyoid* or *Infrahyoid* (Illus. Dict.).

Subigitatrix. See *Subagitatrix*.

Subintrance (*sub-in'-trans*) [*subintrare*, to enter secretly] Anticipation of recurrence.

Subiodid (*sub-i' o did*). That iodid of a series having the least iodin.

Subjectivity (*sub-jek-tiv'-it-e*) [*subjicere*, to throw under]. Illusiveness.

Subjectoscope (*sub-jek'-to-skōp*) An instrument for examining subjective visual sensations

Sublamin (*sub'-lam-in*). A soluble compound of mercury sulfate and ethylenediamine containing 43% of mercury. It is used as a disinfectant and intramuscularly in syphilis. Dose, 2–6 dr. of 1% solution in normal salt solution.

Submarine (*sub'-mar-ēn*) [*sub*, under; *mare*, sea]. A dental term applied to conditions and materials in the treatment and management of which the parts are filled with the fluids of the mouth.

Submaxillitis (*sub-maks-il-i'-tis*). Inflammation of the submaxillary gland.

Submeningeal (*sub-men-in'-je-al*). Beneath the meninges.

Submesaticephalic (*sub-mes-at-e-sef-a'-lik*). Having a cephalic index of 75 to 76

Submorphous (*sub-mor'-fus*) [*sub*, under; μορφή, form]. Having the characters both of a crystalline and an amorphous body; applied to calculi.

Subnotochordal (*sub-no-to-kord'-al*). Below the notochord.

Suboxidation (*sub-oks-id-a'-shun*) Deficient oxidation.

Subpapular (*sub-pap'-u-lar*). Indistinctly papular.

Subpericranial (*sub-per-e-kra'-ne al*). Beneath the pericranium.

Subperitoneoabdominal (*sub-per-it-on-e-o-ab-dom'-in-al*). Beneath the abdominal peritoneum.

Subperitoneopelvic (*sub-per-it-on-e-o-pel'-vik*). Beneath the peritoneum of the pelvis.

Subpersonal (*sub-pur'-son-al*) Having individuality in a very slight degree.

Subpetrosal (*sub-pet-ro'-sal*). Below the petrosa.

Subplacenta (*sub-pla-sent'-ah*). The decidua vera.

Subplantigrade (*sub-plant'-e-grād*). Incompletely plantigrade, walking with the heel slightly elevated.

Subsaturation (*sub-sat-u-ra'-shun*). Incomplete saturation.

Subscleral (*sub-skle'-ral*). Beneath the sclera.

Subsensation (*sub-sen-sa'-shun*). A subordinate sensation.

Subseptal (*sub-sep'-tal*). Situated below a septum.

Subseptate (*sub-sep'-tāt*) [*sub*, under; *septum*, a hedge]. Partially divided.

Subserrate (*sub-ser'-āt*). Slightly serrate.

Subsibilant (*sub-sib'-il-ant*). Having a sound like muffled whistling.

Substance, Substantia. (See Illus. Dict.) **S. alba.** See *Alba* (Illus. Dict.). **S. gelatinosa posterior.** See *S. gelatinosa Rolandi* (Illus. Dict.). **S. glomerulosa**, the cortical substance of the kidney. **S., Gray, the cinerea. S. grisea centralis.** See *Ento-*

cinerea (Illus. Dict.) **S, Haptophorous, a** toxoid. **S., Immune,** the immune body. **S., Interfilar.** See *Enchylema* (Illus. Dict.). **S., Intervertebral.** See *Intervertebral Discs* (Illus. Dict.). **S. perforata lateralis,** the precribrum. **S. p. posterior,** the postcribrum. **S. reticularis alba.** See *Alba, Reticular.* **S., Rollet's Secondary.** See *Discs, Interstitial.* **S., Rovidas' Hyaline,** a nucleoproteid insoluble in water, forming a large proportion of the constituents of pus-corpuscles It expands into a tough, slimy mass when treated with a 10% common salt solution. It is soluble in alkalis, but quickly changed by them. **S., Sarcous,** the substance of a sarcous element **S. sensibilisatrice,** Bordet's name (1899) for the intermediary body. **S., Stilling's Gelatinous,** the gelatinous substance surrounding the central canal of the spinal cord. **S., White Reticular.** See *Alba, Reticular.*

Substandard (*sub-stand'-ard*). Below the standard requirements.

Subsultory (*sub-sul'-tor-e*) [*sub*, under; *saltire*, to leap]. Leaping, twitching

Subsultus. (See Illus. Dict) **S. clonus.** See *S. tendinum* (Illus. Dict.).

Subsylvian (*sub-sil'-ve-an*). Beneath the sylvian fissure.

Subtarsal (*sub-tar'-sal*). Below the tarsus.

Subtenial (*sub-te'-ne-al*). Situated beneath the tenia.

Subtep (*sub'-tep*). Abbreviation of *subtepidus*, lukewarm.

Subternatural (*sub-tur-nat' u-ral*) [*subter*, below; *natura*, nature] Below what is natural.

Subthalamus (*sub-thal'-am-us*). See *Hypothalamus.*

Subthyroideus (*sub-thi-roid'-e-us*). An anomalous bundle of fibers uniting the inferior and lateral thyroarytenoid muscles.

Subtrapezial (*sub-tra-pe'-ze-al*). Beneath the trapezium.

Subtuberal (*sub-tu'-bur-al*). Situated beneath a tuber.

Subtympanitic (*sub-tim-pan-it'-ik*). See *Hypotympanic.*

Suburethral (*sub-u-re'-thral*). Beneath the urethra.

Subvitrinal (*sub-vit'-rin-al*). Beneath the vitreous humor.

Succagog, Succagogue (*suk'-ag-og*) [*succus*, juice; *ἀγωγός*, a leading]. A drug which stimulates the secretory function.

Succedaneous (*suk-se-da'-ne-us*) [*succedere*, to take the place of]. Relating to or acting as a succedaneum.

Succinonitril (*suk-sin-o-ni'-tril*). Ethylene cyanid.

Succinylchinin (*suk-sin-il-kin'-in*).

$C_2H_4<\begin{matrix}COO\cdot C_{20}H_{23}N_2O\\ COO\cdot C_{20}H_{23}N_2O\end{matrix}$ A quinin ester, crystallizing in white needles, readily soluble in alcohol and ether. Melts at 97° C.; taste unpleasant and bitter.

Succorrhea, Succorrhœa (*suk-or-e'-ah*) [*succus*, juice; *ῥεῖν*, to flow]. An excessive flow of a secretion. **S. pancreatica,** a pathologic increase of the pancreatic juice when the secretory innervation of the gland is exaggerated. [Hemmeter]

Succory (*suk'-or-e*). See *Cichorium intybus*, L.

Succus. (See Illus. Dict.) **S. anisi ozonatus.** See *Manol.* **S. olutkombul,** the glutinous sap of the bark of *Abroma angusta*, L. (*q. v.*). **S. pancreaticus,** the pancreatic juice.

Sucholoalbumin (*su-ko-lo-al'-bu-min*) [*σύς*, swine; *χολή*, bile; *albumin*]. A poisonous proteid classed among the albumoses obtained from cultures of the bacillus of hog cholera.

Sucholotoxin (*su-ko-lo-toks'-in*) [*σύς*, swine; *χολή*, bile; *τοξικόν*, poison]. A feebly toxic base obtained by de Schweinitz from cultures of swine plague bacillus. Cf. *Susotoxin.*

Suckling (*suk'-ling*) [*sugere*, to suck]. A suckling child, a nursling.

Sucramin (*su-kram'-in*). The ammoniacal salt of saccharin. A sweetening agent differing from saccharin in its insolubility in the solvents of that substance.

Sucrate (*su'-krat*). A chemic combination containing sucrose.

Sucrol (*su'-krol*). See *Dulcitol* (Illus. Dict.)

Suction. (See Illus. Dict.) **S.-plate,** in dentistry a plate constructed so as to be held in place by atmospheric pressure

Sudan (*su-dan'*). $C_{20}H_{14}N_2O$. A diazo-compound from *a*-naphthalamin with *a*-naphthol, a brown powder used as a stain, soluble in alcohol, ether, fats, and oils Syn, *Pigment brown* **S. III,** $C_{22}H_{16}N_4O$, a diazo-compound from amidoazobenzene and *β*-naphthol; a brown powder soluble in alcohol, ether, benzene, petroleum ether, oils, and fats. **S. Yellow G,** $C_{12}H_{10}N_4O_2$, a diazo-compound from anilin and resorcinol; a brown powder used as a stain, soluble in alcohol, fats, and oils

Sudol (*su'-dol*) A preparation used to check excessive sweating, said to consist of wool-fat and glycerin with 30% of formic aldehyd and oil of wintergreen. *c*

Sudoresis (*su-dor-e'-sis*). Excessive sweating.

Sugar. (See Illus. Dict.) **S., Acorn,** quercit. **S., Date,** sugar from the fruit of *Phœnix dactylifera*, L. **S. of Lead,** lead acetate **S., Left-rotating,** levulose **S., Leo's.** See *Lactose* **S. of Malt,** maltose **S., Meat,** inosit. **S., Mucin,** fructose

Sugarine (*shoog'-ar-en*). Methylbenzolsulfinid, a compound said to have 500 times greater sweetening power than sugar.

Sugent (*su'-jent*) [*sugere*, to suck] Sucking, absorbent.

Suggescent (*sug-jes'-ent*) Fitted for sucking.

Suggestion. (See Illus. Dict.) **S., Self-,** a suggestion conveyed by the subject from one stratum of his personality to another without external intervention.

Sujee (*su'-je*) [Indian]. Fine flour from the inner part of the wheat grains, made in India

Sukal (*su'-kal*) [East Indian, drying up] Vernacular for trypanosomiasis.

Sulcus. (See Illus Dict) 2. A furrow on the mesal or ventricular surface of the brain. **S. ad aquæductum vestibuli.** See *Fossa, Sulciform.* **S., Cacuminal,** in comparative neurology one beginning at the laterocephalic angle of the flocculus and curving around in a direction caudodorsomesad usually fuses with its opposite from the other pileum. (Stroud.) **S. centralis.** See *Fissure, Central* (Illus. Dict.). **S. centralis insulæ.** See *Fissure, Transinsular* (Illus. Dict.) **S. circularis.** See *Fissure, Circuminsular* (Illus. Dict). **S, Culminal,** in comparative neurology one dividing the culmen from the central lobe and extending laterad to the mesal border of the medipeduncle. (Stroud) **S., Ecker's,** the anterior or transverse occipital sulcus, usually joined to the horizontal part of the interparietal sulcus. **S, Floccular,** in comparative neurology a sulcus separating the flocculus from the pileum and from the surface of the medipeduncle. It arises just dorsad of the auditory nerve and extends dorsocaudoventrad in the form of a loop to the caudal limit of the flocculus. (Stroud) **S. frontalis inferior.** See *Fissure, Subfrontal* (Illus. Dict.). **S. frontalis superior.** See *Fissure, Superfrontal* (Illus. Dict.). **S., Furcal,** in comparative neurology a sulcus just caudad of the culmen forming a landmark of division between the preramus and postramus. (Stroud.) **S. habenæ,** the furrow along the dorso-

messal angle of the thalamus just dorsad of the habena. **S. horizontalis cerebelli.** See *S.*, *Peduncular.* **S. hypothalamicus.** See *Aulix* (Illus. Dict.). **S., Interfloccular,** in lower mammals a deep sulcus dividing the parafloccului into two lobes, the supraflocculus dorsad and the mediflocculus ventrad **S. limitans,** the fissure between the striatum and the thalamus **S., Monroe's.** See *Aulix* (Illus. Dict.) **S., Nodular,** in comparative neurology one apparently representing the central fissure and separating the nodulus from the uvula. **S., Parafloccular,** in comparative neurology the line of demarcation between the pileum and the parafloccului **S., Peduncular,** of Wilder, a groove on the inner edge of the crus cerebri lodging the third nerve. Syn., *Oculomotor furrow.* **S. præclivalis.** See *S., Furcal.* **S., Pyramidal,** in comparative neurology, one arising just caudad of the peduncular sulcus and extending caudodorsomesad in the form of a crescent; it divides the tuberal and pyramidal lobes. **S., Reil's,** the sulcus in the bottom of the sylvian fissure separating the insula from the remainder of the hemisphere **S., Subparietal.** See *Fissure, Precuneal* (Illus Dict.). **Sulci temporales transversi.** See *Fissure, Transtemporal* (Illus. Dict.). **S. temporalis inferior.** See *Fissure, Subtemporal* (Illus Dict.) **S. temporalis medius.** See *Fissure, Meditemporal* (Illus. Dict.) **S. temporalis superior.** See *Fissure, Supertemporal* (Illus Dict.) **S., Triradiate,** the orbital fissure. **S. tubæ Eustachii, S. tubarius,** a depression on the petrosa for the cartilaginous part of the eustachian tube Syn., *Semicanalis tubæ Eustachii, Groove for the eustachian tube.* **S. tympanicus,** a furrow on the concave surface of the tympanic plate for attachment of the membrana tympani. **S., Uvular,** in comparative neurology one marking the boundary of the pyramidal lobe, arising at the caudal angle of the flocculus and extending caudoventromesad. **S., Waldeyer's,** the sulcus spiralis of the cochlea.

Sulfin (*sul'-fin*) See *Aureolin.*

Sulfoazotized (*sul-fo-az'-o-tizd*). Containing sulfur and nitrogen

Sulfobenzid (*sul-fo-ben'-zid*). $C_{12}H_{10}SO_2$. A crystalline substance obtained from benzene by action of fuming sulfuric acid; soluble in ether, melts at 129° C.; boils at 376° C Syn, *Diphenylsulfone.*

Sulfocarbol (*sul-fo-kar'-bol*). See *Aseptol* (Illus. Dict.)

Sulfocarbonated (*sul-fo-kar'-bon-a-ted*). Containing sulfur and carbonic acid

Sulfocarbonilid (*sul-fo-kar-bon-il'-id*). $C_{13}H_{12}N_2S$. A crystalline substance obtained from anilin by action of alcohol and carbon disulfid with heat; soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 153° C. Syn., *Thiocarbonilid*

Sulfocarbonism (*sul-fo-kar'-bon-izm*). Poisoning by carbon disulfid through ingestion of some substance containing it or through inhalation of the fumes in manufactures (caoutchouc, etc.); marked by narcosis, with fall of temperature, convulsive chills, odor of radish on the breath, and in severe cases with peripheral paralysis, general anesthesia, and muscular atrophy.

Sulfofon (*sul'-fo-fon*) A mixture of zinc sulfid and calcium sulfate.

Sulfonate (*sul'-fon-at*). A salt of sulfonic acid.

Sulfonation (*sul-fon-a'-shun*). In chemistry the introduction of a sulfo-group in place of aromatic hydrogen atoms.

Sulfoparaldehyd (*sul-fo-par-al'-de-hid*). $(C_4H_4S_2)_3$. A crystalline substance soluble in alcohol, insoluble in water; recommended as a hypnotic. Syn., *Trithialdehyd.*

Sulfophenate, Sulfophenylate (*sul-fo-fe'-nat, sul-fo-fen-il-at*). See *Sulphocarbolate* (Illus. Dict.).

Sulfophenol (*sul-fo-fe'-nol*). Sulfocarbolic acid.

Sulforicinate (*sul-fo-ris'-in-at*). A salt of sulforicinic acid.

Sulfosot (*sul'-fo-sot*). Potassium-creasote sulfonate. It is antituberculous. Dose, 0.3–1.3 gm. several times daily.

Sulfourea (*sul-fo-u'-re-ah*). See *Thiourea* (Illus Dict.).

Sulfoxism (*sul-foks'-izm*). Poisoning with sulfuric acid.

Sulfur. (See Illus. Dict.) **S.-alcohol,** mercaptan. **S., Balsam of,** a solution of sulfur in linseed oil. **S., Milk of.** See *S. præcipitatum* (Illus. Dict.) **S., Ruby.** See *Arsenic Disulfid.* **S., Spirit of,** sulfuric acid. **S., Vegetable.** See *Lycopodium* (Illus. Dict.).

Sulfuraria (*sul-fu-ra'-re-ah*) A sediment of the San Filippo Springs, used in skin-diseases. A yellow powder, containing 32.96% of sulfur, calcium sulfid 36.55%, organic substances 13.44%, silica and strontium sulfate 1.07%.

Sulfuret (*sul'-fu-ret*). A sulfid. **S., Golden,** a sulfuret of antimony obtained by precipitating antimonic acid by sulfuretted hydrogen.

Sulfureus (*sul-fu'-re-us*). 1. Used by Mayon (1679) and early chemists in the sense of combustible, as those substances capable of burning were supposed to contain a "sulfur" which gave them that property. 2 See *Sulphureous* (Illus. Dict.).

Sulfuricity (*sul-fu-ris'-it-e*). The state of being sulfureous

Sulfurize (*sul'-fu-riz*). To impregnate with sulfur

Sulphaminol. (See Illus Dict.) **S.-creasote,** an 8% solution of sulphaminol in creasote, soluble in alcohol; used as an antiseptic in rhinolaryngology. **S.-eucalyptol,** an 8% solution of sulphaminol in eucalyptol, soluble in alcohol; used as sulphaminol-creasote. **S.-guaiacol,** an 8% solution of sulphaminol in guaiacol, soluble in alcohol; used as sulphaminol-creasote. **S.-menthol,** an 8% solution of sulphaminol in menthol, soluble in alcohol; used as sulphaminol-creasote. **S. Salicylate,** 8% of sulphaminol with salicylic acid, used in rheumatism. Dose, 3–6 gr. (0.2–0.4 gm.).

Sulphocalcine (*sul-fo-kal'-sen*). A proprietary antiseptic and solvent said to contain calcium oxid, washed sulfur, benzoboracic acid, extract of pancreas, and oils of wintergreen and eucalyptus; used as a gargle or spray in diphtheria

Sulphogen (*sul'-fo-jen*) A proprietary antiferment said to consist of sulfur, magnesia, aromatics, and the active principle of *Genista.* It is indicated in gastritis, dyspepsia, etc.

Sulphonalism (*sul-fon'-al-izm*). A group of symptoms said to be occasioned by the prolonged administration of sulphonal.

Sulphume (*sul'-fūm*). A proprietary preparation of liquid sulfur.

Sulphurine (*sul'-fu-ren*) A preparation of some of the higher sulfids of sodium and potassium with sulfur.

Superalbal (*su-pur-al'-bal*). Situated in the upper part of the alba.

Superatrophy (*su-pur-at'-ro-fe*). Excessive atrophy.

Supercarbonate (*su-pur-kar'-bon-at*). A bicarbonate.

Supercentral (*su-pur-sen'-tral*). Lying above the center.

Supercerebral (*su-pur-ser'-e-bral*). In the superior part of the cerebrum.

Superduct (*su'-pur-dukt*). To elevate, to lead upward.

Superduction (*su-pur-duk'-shun*). Maddox's term for sursumduction.

Superdural (*su-pur-du'-ral*). Lying in the upper part of the dura.

Superevacuation (*su-pur-e-vak-u-a'-shun*). Excessive evacuation.

Superexcitation (*su-pur-ek-si-ta'-shun*). Excessive excitement.

Superficialis (*su pur-fish-e-a'-lis*). A superficial artery or muscle.

Superfunction (*su-pur-funk'-shun*). Excessive action of an organ or structure

Superhumeral (*su pur-hu'-mur-al*). Borne upon the shoulders; situated above the shoulders

Superhumerale (*su-pur-hu-mur a'-le*). The acromion

Superimpregnation. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Polyspermy, the piercing of the ovum by several sperm cells.

Superincumbent (*su-pur-in-kum'-bent*) [*super*, over; *incumbere*, to lie upon]. Lying or resting upon something else

Superlabia (*su pur-la'-be-ah*) [*super*, above; *labium*, a lip]. The clitoris.

Superligamen (*su-pur-lig'-am-en*) [*super*, above; *ligamen*, a bandage]. An outer bandage to hold a surgical dressing in place.

Supermedial (*su-pur-me'-de-al*). Above the middle

Supermotility (*su-pur-mo-til'-it-e*). Excessive motility.

Supernormal (*su-pur-nor'-mal*). Pertaining to a faculty or phenomenon which is beyond the level of ordinary experience; pertaining to a transcendental world.

Superolateral (*su-pur-o-lat'-ur-al*). Located in the upper part of the side of a structure.

Superoxygenation (*su-pur-oks-e-jen-a'-shun*) Excessive oxygenation.

Superpetrosal (*su-pur-pet-ro'-sal*). Situated on the upper part of the petrosa.

Superphosphate (*su-pur-fos'-fat*). An acid phosphate

Supersensitive (*su-pur-sen'-sit-iv*). See *Hypersensitive*

Superspinatus (*su-pur-spi-na' tus*) [*super*, above; *spina*, spine]. In veterinary anatomy an extensor of the humerus which has no exact analog in man. It arises from the cartilaginous prolongation of the scapula and the subscapular fossa, and is attached by two heads, one going to the external tubercle and the other to the internal tuberosity of the humerus.

Supertension (*su pur-ten'-shun*). See *Hypertension*.

Superversion (*su pur-vur'-shun*) See *Sursumversion*

Suplagalbumin (*su-plag-al'-bu-min*) See *Sucholalbumin*.

Suplagotoxin (*su-plag-o-toks'-in*). See *Sucholotoxin*

Supraacromial (*su-prah-ak-ro'-me-al*). See *Superacromial* (Illus Dict.).

Suprachoroidea (*su-prah-ko-roid'-e-ah*). The choroid layer next to the sclera.

Supracotyloid (*su-prah-kot' il-oid*). Above the cotyloid fossa.

Supradin (*su-prad'-in*). A powdered preparation of the suprarenal capsules, containing 0.015% of iodin.

Suprepicondylar (*su-prah-ep-e-kon'-dil-ar*). Situated above the epicondyle.

Supraflocculus (*su prah-flok'-u-lus*). The dorsal lobe of the paraflocculus in the lower mammals.

Supragenual. See *Supergenual* (Illus. Dict.).

Supraglenoid (*su-prah-glen'-oid*). Above the glenoid cavity.

Suprahepatic (*su-prah-hep-at'-ik*). Above the liver. **S. Veins**, the hepatic veins.

Suprainguinal (*su-prah-in'-gwin-al*). Above the groin.

Supralabialis (*su-prah-la-be-a'-lis*). See *Levator labii superior* in *Table of Muscles* (Illus. Dict.).

Supraliminal (*su-prah-lim'-in-al*) [*supra*, above; *limen*, threshold]. Lying above the threshold. **S. Consciousness**, the empiric self of common experience.

Supralumbar (*su-prah-lum'-bar*). Above the loin.

Supramandibular (*su-prah-man-dib'-u-lar*). Situated above the mandible.

Supramastoid (*su-prah-mas'-toid*). Above the mastoid part of the temporal bone.

Supramental (*su-prah-ment'-al*) [*supra*, above; *mentum*, chin] Above the chin

Supranuclear (*su-prah-nu'-kle-ar*). Above the nucleus.

Supraobliquus (*su-prah-ob-lik'-ku-us*) [*supra*, above; *obliquus*, slanting]. Coues' name for the obliquus superior muscle of the eye.

Supraomphalodymia (*su-prah-om-fal-o-dim'-e-ah*) [*supra*, above; ὀμφαλός, navel; δύειν, to enter]. A form of somatodymia in which the union is in the superior umbilical region

Supraorbitar, Supraorbitary (*su-prah-or'-bit-ar, -e*). See *Supraorbital* (Illus. Dict.).

Suprapelvic (*su-prah-pel'-vik*). See *Hyperpelvic*.

Suprapineal (*su-prah-pin'-e-al*). Above the pineal gland.

Suprarenaden (*su-prah-ren'-ad-en*). A preparation made from the suprarenal capsules; used in Addison's disease, neurasthenia, etc. Dose, 1–1.5 gm daily.

Suprarenal. (See Illus Dict.) **S., Epithelioma.** See *Hypernephroma*. **S. Rests.** See under *Rest*.

Suprarene (*su'-prah-ren*). A suprarenal capsule

Suprarenin (v. Fürth) (*su-prah-ren'-in*). A synonym of *Epinephrin*.

Suprasylvian (*su-prah-sil'-ve-an*). Above the sylvian fissure.

Supraturbinal (*su-prah-tur'-bin-al*). The superior turbinal bone.

Sura. A form of toddy made in Western Africa from the sap of the oil palm, *Elaeis guineensis*, Jacq.

Supraverge (*su'-prah-vurj*) [*supra*, above; *vergere*, to incline]. To diverge in a vertical plane.

Supravergence (*su prah-vur'-jens*) The ability of the two eyes to diverge in a vertical plane; an ability measured by a prism of 2°–3°. (Duane.) Syn, *Sursumvergence*. **S., Right**, the ability to overcome prisms, base down, before the right eye, or base up before the left eye. (Duane.)

Surculus. (See Illus Dict.) **Surculi fellei**, the ductules conveying the bile to the hepatic ducts.

Surexcitation (*sur-eks-i-ta'-shun*) [*super*, over; *excitatio*, a rousing] Excessive excitement

Surface. (See Illus. Dict.) **S., Fixation**, a curved surface the points of which occupy in the two monocular fields, positions which are identical horizontally, regardless of vertical disparity. (Scripture.) **S., Labial**, the surface of a tooth crown which is toward the lips.

Surgeonry (*sur'-jun-re*) The practice of a surgeon.

Surgeonship (*sur'-jun-ship*). The office of a surgeon

Surgery. (See Illus Dict.) **S., Major**, surgery concerned with the more important and serious operations

Surinam Bark (*su'-rin-am*). The bark of *Andira retusa*, H. B. K., used as an anthelmintic

Surinamin (*su-rin-am'-in*). An alkaloid found by Hüttenschmid, 1824, in the bark of *Andira retusa*, Kunth. It forms fine, gleaming needles, without taste or odor and of neutral reaction, soluble in water, and with anthelmintic action. It is identical with methyltyrosin or ratanhin, and is also called andirin and geoffroyin.

Surons (*su'-rons*). Skins which have served the purpose of carrying drugs, especially from South America.

Surrenal (*sur-re'-nal*) [*supra*, above; *ren*, the kidney]. 1. Suprarenal. 2. A suprarenal gland.

Sursumduction. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. See *Supravergence.* 3 A movement of either eye alone upward. (Duane.) **S., Right,** the absolute power that the right eye has to rotate upward. (Duane.)

Sursumvergence (*sur-sum-vur'-jens*) [*sursum*, upon; *vergere*, to bend]. The turning of the eyes upward, supravergence.

Sursumversion (*sur-sum-vur'-shun*) [*sursum*, upon; *vertere*, to turn] The movement of both eyes up. (Duane.)

Surumpe. The name in the Andes for hyperesthesia of the retina observed at great altitudes.

Survivorship (*sur-vi'-vor-ship*) [*super*, over; *vivere*, to live]. In medical jurisprudence the probability of a certain individual having survived others when all concerned were in the same accident and all were killed.

Susceptivity (*sus-sep-tiv'-it-e*) [*suscipere*, to undertake]. The state or quality of being susceptible.

Suscitability (*sus-si-ta-bil'-it e*) [*suscitare*, to lift up]. The quality of being easily roused or excited.

Suscitation (*sus-si-ta'-shun*). The act of exciting.

Susotoxin (*su-so-toks'-in*). See under *Ptomains, Table of* (Illus. Dict.).

Suspensory. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A device for suspending a part

Sustoxin. See *Susotoxin.*

Suture. (See Illus Dict.) **S., Arcuate.** See *S., Basilar* (Illus Dict.) **S., Billroth's,** the buttonhole stitch **S., Biparietal.** See *S., Sagittal* (Illus. Dict.). **S, Blatin's,** a modification of Gely's in which one needle and two threads of different colors are used **S., Chainstitch,** the sewing-machine stitch. **S., Cross,** the application of two single stitches to a T-wound **S., Ford's Friction-knot,** a square knot is tied for the first stitch, then the needle is passed as for a single-knot stitch, turning the thread twice around the needle instead of once The last stitch is a square knot **S., Ford's Single-knot,** the needle is passed through the divided tissues and, without cutting the thread a square knot is tied. For the second stitch the thread is held or thrown so that the needle will emerge in a loop, and when it is drawn through a single knot will be formed. **S., Ford's Square-knot,** the same steps are taken as for the single-knot, and for the second stitch pass the needle under the thread connecting the knots in the opposite direction from which the needle was inserted into the tissues. **S., The Four Masters',** a suture of the intestine used in the thirteenth century in which the trachea of a goose was used as a means of support and the ends of the severed intestine brought into position on it and sutured with four interrupted stitches which did not include the trachea. **S., Grad's Method of,** in suturing a wound it consists in placing in each turn of the knot a releasing pull thread. **S., Granny-knot,** a single-knot stitch is formed and the needle is passed in the opposite direction from which it was inserted under the thread in forming a square knot. **S., Grieg Smith's,** a modification of Appolito's method which removes the necessity of the insertion of a foreign substance in the lumen of the gut. **S., Imperfect, of Weber, S., Longitudinal Imperfect.** See *S., Weber's.* **S., Kalt.** See under *Stitch.* **S., Larry's,** a double glover's stitch, with threads of a different color **S., Lewis',** a modification of the right-angle stitch. **S., Marcey's,** the cobbler-stitch used for hernia. **S., Mitchell-Hunner's,** the application of a quilted stitch to the mesenteric border of the gut. **S., Parallel,** a continuous subcuticular suture. **S., Rabdoid.** See *S., Sagittal* (Illus. Dict.). **S., Sclerocorneal, of Kalt.** See *Stitch, Sclerocorneal.* **S., Sphenopalatine,** a cranial suture between the sphenoid and palatine bones. **S., Du Verger's,** a modification of the four masters'; he used only two stitches, both of which included the foreign support. **S., Watson's,** a glover's stitch uniting the gut over a cannula of fish glue **S., Weber's,** a fine groove or suture on the inner surface of the nasal process of the superior maxilla. **S., Wormian, Anterior,** the upper part of the lambdoid suture.

Sweat. (See Illus. Dict.) **S., English.** See *Sweating-sickness.* **S., Picardy.** See *Fever, Miliary* (Illus Dict.).

Sweating-sickness. An infective, febrile epidemic disorder, characterized by a rapid course and profuse perspiration. It was prevalent in England at the end of the fifteenth and first half of the sixteenth century. Payne and others regard it as closely related to miliary fever. Syn., *English sweat, Sudor Anglicus, Picardy sweat,* Fr., *suette miliaire;* Ger., *Schweisssfieber.*

Swelling. (See Illus Dict.) **S., Sömmerring's Crystalline,** an annular swelling formed in the lower part of the capsule, behind the iris, after extraction of the crystalline lens.

Syaladenitis. See *Sialadenitis* (Illus. Dict.)

Sycoceryl (*si-ko-ser'-il*). Applied to an alcohol the acetate of which is a constituent of sycoretin. **S. Hydrate,** sycoceryl aldehyd.

Sycoretin (*si-ko-re'-tin*) [σῦκον, fig; κηρός, wax]. A resin found in 1855 in *Ficus rubiginosa,* Desf., of New South Wales.

Sycose (*si'-kōz*). Saccharin.

Sycosiform (*si-kō'-se-form*). Resembling sycosis.

Syderant. See *Siderant.*

Sylviduct (*sil'-ve-dukt*). The aqueduct of Sylvius.

Symbiote (*sim'-bi-ōt*). See *Symbion* (Illus Dict.).

Symblepharopterygium (*sim-blef-ar-o-ter-ij'-e um*). A variety of symblepharon in which a cicatricial band resembling a pterygium connects the lid and the eyeball.

Symmer's Theory of Electricity. See under *Theory.*

Sympathectomy, Sympathicectomy (*sim-path-ek'-to-me, sim path-is-ek'-to-me*). Excision of part of the sympathetic nerve

Sympatheticism (*sim-path-et'-is-izm*). See *Sympathism.*

Sympathicoparalytic (*sim-path-et-ik-o-par-al-it'-ik*). Due to paralysis of the sympathetic nerve

Sympatheticotonic (*sim-path-et-ik-o-ton'-ik*). Applied to migraine caused by tonic contraction of the arteries due to overaction of the sympathetic

Sympathiconeuritis (*sim-path-ik o-nu-ri'-tis*). See *Sympatheoneurtis* (Illus. Dict.).

Sympathicotripsy (*sim-path-ik-o-trip'-se*) [συμπάθεια, sympathy; τρίβειν, to crush]. In treatment of mental diseases, crushing of the superior cervical ganglion.

Sympathism (*sim'-path-izm*). Susceptibility to hypnotic suggestion.

Sympathist (*sim'-path-ist*). One who is susceptible to hypnotic suggestion.

Symperitoneal (*sim-per-it-on-e'-al*) [σύν, together; *peritoneum*]. Connecting artificially two parts of the peritoneum.

Sympexia (*sim-peks'-e-ah*). See *Sympexis* (Illus. Dict.).

Symphiocephalus (*sim-fi-o-sef'-al-us*) [σύν, together; φύειν, to grow; κεφαλή, the head]. A twin monster with the union in the head.

Symphorol (*sim'-for-ol*) [σύν, together; φορά, that which is brought forth]. A generic name for the caffein sulfates or sulfocaffeinates. *Symphorol L.,* lithium and

caffein sulfonate. *Symphorol N.*, sodium and caffein sulfate. *Symphorol S.*, strontium and caffein sulfonate.

Symphysal (*sim'-fiz-al*) See *Symphyseal* (Illus. Dict.).

Symphyseorrhaphy, Symphysiorrhaphy (*sim-fiz-e-or'-raf-e*) [συμφύειν, to grow together; ῥαφή, a seam]. Suture of a divided symphysis.

Symphysis. (See Illus Dict) **S. cartilaginosa,** synchondrosis **S. ligamentosa,** syndesmosis. **S. mandibulæ,** S menti, the central vertical ridge upon the outer aspect of the lower jaw, showing the line of union of the two halves **S. ossium muscularis.** See *Synsorcosis* (Illus. Dict.).

Sympiesometer (*sim-pe-es-om'-et-ur*) [σύν, together; πιεσις, a squeezing; μέτρον, measure]. An apparatus for estimating pressure.

Symplocos (*sim'-plo-kos*) [σύμπλοκος, twined]. A genus of the *Styraceæ*. **S. alstonia,** L'Her., a tree of South America. The leaves are used as maté and also as a digestive and diaphoretic. **S. platyphylla,** Benth., sweet leaf, is indigenous to the southern United States and South America; the root bark is used in intermittent fever. **S. racemosa,** Roxb., indigenous to India, furnishes a red coloring matter and lotur bark, used in plasters It contains lotourin, colloturin, and lotouridin. **S. tinctoria,** L'Her., sweet leaf of South Carolina, contains in its sweet leaves a yellow coloring-matter. The root is used as a digestive.

Symptom, Symptoma. (See Illus. Dict.) **S., Accessory, S., Assident,** a minor symptom. **S., Accidental,** one intervening in the course of a disease without having any connection with it. **S.s, Concomitant,** accessory phenomena occurring in connection with the essential phenomena of a disease **S., Constitutional,** or **General,** one produced by the effect of the disease on the whole body **S., Delayed.** See *Shock, Deferred* (Illus. Dict.) **S., Equivocal,** one of doubtful significance. **S., Local,** one indicating the concentration of a disease in a certain part of the body. **S., Rational,** a subjective symptom **S., Signal,** the first disturbance of sensation preceding a more extensive convulsion, as the aura heralding an attack of epilepsy. **S. turpitudinis,** nymphomania

Symptom-complex. (See Illus. Dict.) See also *Syndrome.* **S.-c., Avellis',** paralysis of one-half of the soft palate, associated with a recurrent paralysis on the same side. **S.-c., Benedikt's,** tremor of one side of the body, in part or wholly, and oculomotor paralysis of the other side. **S.-c., Bernhardt-Roth's.** See *Paresthesia, Bernhardt's.* **S.-c., Erb-Goldflam's.** See *Disease, Erb's* (Illus Dict.). **S.-c., Escherich's.** See *Pseudotetanus.* **S.-c., Friedmann's Vasomotor,** a train of symptoms following injury to the head, consisting of headache, vertigo, nausea, and intolerance of mental and physical exertions and of galvanic excitation; it is occasionally associated with ophthalmoplegia and mydriasis. These phenomena may subside and recur with greater intensity, with fever, unconsciousness, and paralysis of the cranial nerves, ending in fatal coma. They are probably due to an encephalitis of slow development with acute exacerbations. **S.-c., Hoppe-Goldflam's.** See *Disease, Erb's* (Illus. Dict.). **S.-c., Putnam-Dana's,** combined sclerosis of the lateral and posterior columns of the spinal cord. **S.-c., Roth's.** See *Paresthesia, Bernhardt's.* **S.-c., Wilk's.** See *Disease, Erb's* (Illus. Dict.).

Synæsion. See *Synesion.*

Synantherin (*sin-an'-thur-in*). See *Inulin* (Illus. Dict).

Synanthrose (*sin-an'-thrōs*). See *Levulose* (Illus. Dict.).

Synapse (*sin-ap'-se*) See *Synapsis.*

Synapsis (*sin-ap'-sis*) [σύν, together; ἅπτειν, to clasp] The anatomic relation of one neuron with another. The intertwining of the terminal arborizations of the neurons by means of which nerve impulses may pass from one to another. Syn., *Synapse.*

Synarthrosis. See *Synarthrœsis* (Illus. Dict.).

Synarthrophysis (*sin-ar-thro-fi'-sis*) [σύν, together; ἄρθρον, a joint; φύειν, to grow]. Progressive ankylosis of the joints.

Syncaryosis (*sin-kar-e-o'-sis*) [σύν, together; κάρυον, a nut]. A term proposed by His for syncytial formation or the growth of the multinuclear giant-cells.

Syncheiral. See *Synchiral* (Illus. Dict.).

Synciput. See *Sinciput* (Illus. Dict.)

Synclonesis. See *Synclonus* (Illus Dict.)

Syncopexia, Syncopexy (*sin-ko-peks'-e-ah, sin-ko-peks'-e*). See *Tachycardia* (Illus. Dict.)

Syncyanin (*sin sī' an-in*). A blue pigment elaborated by *Bacillus syncyanus*

Syncytioma (*sin-sit e-o'-mah*) [σύν, together; κύτος, cell] A tumor composed of syncytial tissue. **S. malignum,** malignant degeneration of the villi of the chorion. See *Deciduoma malignum*

Syncytium. (See Illus Dict.) 2 The collection of epithelial cells forming the outermost covering of the chorionic villi.

Syndeticon (*sin-det'-ik-on*) A proprietary varnish said to consist of fish glue, 100 parts; acetic acid (glacial), 125 parts; gelatin, 20 parts in 125 parts of water; concentrated alcoholic solution of shellac, 20 parts

Syndrome. (See Illus Dict.) See *Symptom-complex.* **S., Basedow's,** tachycardia, flashes of heat, sweating crises. **S., Brissaud-Marie's,** hysteric glossolabial hemispasm. **S. of Brown-Séquard.** See *Brown-Séquard's Paralysis* in *Table of Signs* (Illus. Dict.). **S., Charcot's,** intermittent claudication, an affection connected with arteriosclerosis of the lower extremities **S., Cotard's,** "délire chronique des négations" A form of paranoia characterized by delusions of negation, with sensory disturbances and a tendency to suicide **S., Dercum's,** adiposus dolorosus. **S., Duchenne's,** labioglossolaryngeal paralysis. **S., Duckworth's,** complete stoppage of respiration several hours before that of the heart in certain cerebral diseases attended by intracranial pressure. **S., Dupré's,** meningism; pseudomeningitis **S., Erb's.** Synonym of *Asthenic bulbar paralysis* **S., Gaston's,** anesthetic prurigo sometimes observed in cases of alcoholism. **S., Jackson's,** associated paralysis of the soft palate and larynx, accompanied by paralysis of the trapezius, sternomastoid, and one half of the tongue **S., Levulosuric.** See *S., Marie-Robinson's.* **S., Marie-Robinson's,** a variety of diabetes with melancholia, insomnia, impotence, and the presence in the urine of a levulose that disappears rapidly on the suppression of carbohydrates. **S., Millard-Gubler's.** See *Hemiplegia, Gubler's.* **S. of Pierre Marie,** hypertrophant osteoarthropathy. **S., Potain's,** dyspepsia and dilation of the right ventricle with accentuation of the pulmonary sound, observed during the digestive process in cases of gastrectasis. **S., Riegel's,** the association of tachycardia with troubles simulating asthma. **S., Rosenbach's,** a variety of paroxysmal tachycardia consisting in the association of cardiac, respiratory, and gastric troubles. **S., Stokes'.** See *Disease, Adams-Stokes.* **S. temporanea di Gubler.** See *Hemiplegia, Gubler's.* **S., Tuffier's,** a congenital state of general tissue debility, resulting in relaxation and displacement of various organs, such as splanchnoptosis, varicocele, uterine displacements, etc. **S., Weil's,** unilateral hyperesthesia of the muscles, nerve-

trunks, and bones, sometimes seen in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Synechia. (See Illus. Dict.) **S., Annular, S., Circular,** exclusion of the pupil. **S., Anterior,** adhesion between the iris and transparent cornea. **S., Posterior,** adhesion between the iris and crystalline lens. Syn, *Ptosis diplopia.* **S., Total,** adhesion of the entire surface of the iris to the lens

Synechiotomy (*sin-ek-e-ot'-o-me*) See *Synechotomy* (Illus. Dict.).

Synectenterotomy (*sin-ek-ten-tur-ot'-o-me*) [συνέχειν, to hold together; ἔντερον, bowel; τομή, a cutting]. The division of an intestinal adhesion.

Synergistic. See *Synergetic* (Illus Dict).

Synesis (*sin'-e sis*) [σύνεσις, a coming together]. Faculty of comprehension, intelligence, sagacity.

Synetion, Synætion (*sin-et'-shun*) [σύν, together; αἰτία, cause]. A cause which cooperates with another to produce disease.

Syngenetic (*sin-jen-et'-ik*) [σύν, together; γεννᾶν, to produce]. Propagated by means of both parents.

Synicesis. See *Synizesis* (Illus Dict)

Synimensis (*sin-im-en'-sis*). See *Syndesmosis* (Illus. Dict.).

Synosteophyte (*sin-os'-te-o-fit*) [σύν, together; ὀστέον, a bone; φυτόν, a growth]. Congenital bony ankylosis Syn, *Synostosis congenita.*

Synosteotome (*sin-os'-te-o tōm*). A knife for the dissection of joints.

Synostology (*sin-os-tol'-o-je*). See *Synosteology* (Illus. Dict.).

Synostosis. (See Illus. Dict.) **S. congenita.** See *Synosteophyte.* **S., Tribasilar,** shortening of the base of the skull and consequent curvature of the basal parts of the brain ; a cause of imbecility

Synovialis (*sin o-ve-a'-lis*). See *Membrane, Synovial* (Illus Dict).

Synovitis. (See Illus Dict.) **S., Acute Suppurative,** a very acute purulent form of rheumatic or traumatic origin, leading to ankylosis Syn, *Pyarthrosis; Arthropyosis empyema articuli.* **S. hyperplastica, S. hyperplastica granulosa, S. hyperplastica lævis or pannosa,** fungous arthritis.

Synsarcosis. See *Syssarcosis* (Illus Dict).

Synteretics (*sin-tur-et'-iks*) [συντηρεῖν, to watch closely] Hygiene

Synthetism (*sin'-thet-izm*) [συνθεσις, a putting together]. The um of operations and means necessary for reducing a fracture and holding the parts in position.

Synthol (*sin'-thol*). A chemically pure synthetic substitute for alcohol. It is colorless and nonirritant.

Syntopic (*sin-to' pik*) [σύν, together; τόπος, place] Applied by Waldeyer to a topographic description which points out the relation of a part or organ to the viscera or soft parts of the organism.

Syntopy (*sin'-to-pe*). The relation of an organ or part to the viscera of the organism. Cf. *Holotopy; Skeletotopy; Idiotopy.*

Syntoxoid (*sin-toks'-oid*) [σύν, together; τοξικόν, poison; εἶδος, likeness]. A toxoid having the same affinity as toxin for antitoxin.

Syntrophus (*sin'-tro fus*) [σύν, together; τροφός, a nurse]. A congenital disease.

Synulodynia (*sin-u-lo-din'-e-ah*) [συνούλωσις, a scarring over; ὀδύνη, pain]. Pain in a cicatrix.

Syphilicoma (*sif-il-ik-o'-mah*) [*syphilis; κομεῖν*, to take care of]. A hospital for syphilitics

Syphilidologist. See *Syphilologist.*

Syphilin (*sif'-il-in*). See *Syphilitoxin.*

Syphilis. (See Illus. Dict.) See *Law, Colles'* (Illus Dict.). See *Signs, Demarquay's, Hutchinson's* (Illus. Dict), *Krasowski's, Silex's, Wegner's.* **S. d'emblée,** the invasion of syphilis without a local lesion. **S. insontium,** syphilis of the innocent **S., Justus' Blood-test in,** this reaction depends upon the presumption that in untreated cases of congenital secondary and tertiary syphilis, a single dose of mercury, administered either by inunction or by subcutaneous or intravenous injection, causes a hemoglobin loss of from 10% to 20% within about 24 hours; this abrupt decline being followed within a few days by a rise in the hemoglobin value to a somewhat higher figure than that first observed before the drug was given. [Da-Costa.] **S., Pulmonary,** a rare disease which is either hereditary or follows the initial attack after from 10 to 20 years or longer. Two forms may be differentiated—a chronic interstitial indurative process and a growth of gummas [Lerch.]

Syphilitoxin (*sif-il-e-toks'-in*) [*syphilis; τοξικόν*, poison]. The supposed specific virus of syphilis.

Syphilocerebrosis (*sif-il-o ser e bro'-sis*). Syphilis affecting the brain.

Syphilogenesis, Syphilogeny (*sif-il-o-jen'-e-sis, sif-il-oj'-en-e*) [*syphilis; γεννᾶν*, to produce] The origin or development of syphilis.

Syphiloid. (See Illus Dict) 2. Resembling syphilis.

Syphilologist (*sif-il-ol'-o-jist*) [*syphilis, λόγος*, science]. A specialist in the treatment of syphilis.

Syphiloma (*sif-il o'-mah*). A term introduced by Ernst Wagner as a substitute for gumma

Syphilonthus (*sif-il on'-thus*). See *Syphilonthus* (Illus. Dict.)

Syringenin (*sir-in'-jen-in*) [*syringa*, a genus of shrubs]. $C_{13}H_{20}O_5 + H_2O$ A dissociation product of syringin by action of dilute acids; a clear, rose-red, amorphous mass, soluble in alcohol, insoluble in water and ether.

Syringin. (See Illus. Dict.) $C_{17}H_{24}O_9 + H_2O$, white, tasteless, acicular crystals, soluble in alcohol and hot water, boils at 191° C. It is antipyretic and antiperiodic; used in malaria. Syn, *Lilacin, Ligustrin.*

Syringious (*sir-in-je' [illegible]*, a tube]. Fistulous.

Syringomelia. See [illegible]

Syringomyelia. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Myelosyringosis* **S., Grasset-Rauzier's Type of,** a form with marked sudoral and vasomotor symptoms. **S., Schlesinger's Type of,** the dorsolumbar type.

Syrup. (See Illus. Dict.) **S., Dusart's,** a preparation having for its chief ingredient ferric phosphate; the dose is ½ to 2 fl. dr (2 to 8 c.c.).

Syssomus (*sis-o'-mus*) [σύν, together; σῶμα, body]. A twin monster with separate heads but united trunks.

System. (See Illus. Dict.) **S., Centimeter-gram-second,** the system based upon the use of the centimeter, gram, and second as units of length, mass, and time respectively. **S., Dowsing.** See under *Treatment.* **S., Havers',** the concentric arrangement of the bony lamellæ, usually eight or ten in number, around a Haversian canal. **S. of Medicine, Dogmatic.** See under *Medicine.* **S., Pedal,** a ganglionic system of the brain. **S., Portal.** See under *Portal* (Illus. Dict.).

T

Tabefy (*tab'-be-fi*) [*tabefacere*, to melt]. To emaciate.

Tabernæmontana (*tab-ur-ne-mon-tah'-nah*) [*Jacob Theodore Tabernæmontanus*, German physician and botanist, d. 1590]. A genus of apocynaceous trees and shrubs a species of which, growing in the Cameroon region, furnishes yohimbe bark, used as an aphrodisiac. **T. citrifolia**, L., of the West Indies; the bark is used as a tonic, febrifuge, and anthelmintic. **T. coronaria**, Willd., Adam's apple, wax-flower plant, East Indian rose-bay, a species of the East Indies. The milky juice is used in inflammation of the eyes and in skin-diseases. **T. crispa**, Roxb., a species of the East Indies, where the root bark is used in diarrhea, dysentery, and upon abscesses. **T. dichotoma**, Roxb., of Malabar and Ceylon, has edible fruit (apple of Eve). **T. iboga** (?), bocca-root, of the lower Congo region, is used as an antipyretic. **T. utilis**, W. et Arn., the cow or hya hya tree of South America; the milky sap is used as milk.

Tabes. (See Illus. Dict.) See *Signs, Bechterew's, Berger's, Biernacki's, Frenkel's, Gowers', Pitres'* (2), *Remak's, Romberg's, Sänger's, Sarbo's.* **T., Diabetic**, a peripheral neuritis affecting diabetics. **T. diuretica.** Same as *Diabetes mellitus.* **T. dolorosa**, a form in which pain is the dominating feature. Syn., *Ataxia, Abortive locomotor.* **T., Early, with Nystagmus Occurring in Families.** Synonym of *Friedreich's disease.* **T., Spasmodic.** See *Disease, Little's* (Illus. Dict.). **T., Spinal.** Synonym of *Tabes.*

Tabophobia (*ta-bo-fo'-be-ah*) [*tabes*; φόβος, fear]. A morbid fear of becoming affected with tabes; a frequent symptom of neurasthenia.

Tac. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Rot; scabies in the sheep.

Tacamahac. (See Illus. Dict.) **T., Bourbon**, obtained from *Calophyllum tacamahaca*, Willd., of Madagascar; used as a vulnerary. Syn., *Calaba balsam.* **T., Brazilian**, obtained from *Rheedia madruno*, Pl. et Tr. **T. incolore, T. jaune**, the aromatic resin of *Protium guianense*, March. **T., Indian**, obtained from *Calophyllum apetalum*, Willd. **T., Mauritius**, furnished by *Protium heptaphyllum*, March. **T., Mexican**, or **West Indian**, that furnished by *Bursera tomentosa*, Trian. and Planch. It is used as a tonic, astringent, and antispasmodic, and also in rheumatism and gout. **T., Yellow.** See *T. incolore.*

Tachardia (*tak-ar'-de-ah*). A genus of the hymenopterous order *Coccidæ.* **T. lacca**, R. Blanch., the lac insect. Syn., *Carteria lacca*, Sign.; *Coccus lacca*, Kerr.

Tachetic (*tak-et'-ik*) [Fr *tache*, spot]. Relating to the formation of reddish-blue or purple patches (taches).

Tachia (*tak'-e-ah*) [*tachi* (an ant), the name among the Galibis for trees of this genus because they harbor ants]. A genus of shrubs and trees of the *Gentianaceæ.* **T. guianensis**, Aub., a species of Brazil and Guiana; the very bitter root, radix quassiæ paraensis, raiz de jucareara or caferana, is used as gentian and also as an antipyretic and prophylactic against malaria. Dose of tincture, 1 or 2 drops.

Tachiol (*tak'-e-ol*). A modification of silver fluorid; employed as a surgical antiseptic in solution 1 : 1000 to 1 : 100 and in ophthalmic practice.

Tachography (*tak-og'-raf-e*) [ταχύς, swift; γράφειν, to write]. The estimation of the rate of flow of arterial blood by means of the tachygraph.

Tachyiater (*tak-e-i'-at-ur*) [ταχύς, swift; ἰατρεία, healing] A physician who effects a speedy cure.

Tachyphrenia (*tak-e-fre'-ne-ah*) [ταχύς, swift; φρήν, mind]. Morbid mental activity.

Tachypnea. (See Illus. Dict.) **T., Nervous**, respiration of 40 or more to the minute accompanying neurotic disorders, particularly hysteria and neurasthenia.

Taction (*tak'-shun*) [*tactio*, a touch]. A touch, a touching, the tactile sense.

Tactometer (*tak-tom'-et-ur*) [*tangere*, to touch; *metare*, to measure] An instrument for estimating tactile sensibility, an esthesiometer.

Tactor (*tak'-tor*) [*tactus*, touch] A tactile organ.

Tactual (*tak'-chu-al*) [*tactus*, touch]. Relating to the sense of touch.

Tænia (*te'-ne-ah*) [ταινία, a band] A genus of parasitic platode worms of the class *Cestoda.* See *Table of Parasites* (Illus. Dict.). **T.-toxin**, the toxin produced by tapeworms and to which the pathologic changes wrought in the intestines are partly due.

Tagetes (*ta-jet'-ez*) [*Tages*, an Etrurian divinity]. A genus of composite plants, marigold. **T. erecta**, L., African marigold, and **T. patula**, L., are indigenous to Mexico and used as a purgative. They contain an ethereal oil and a yellow coloring-matter. **T. minuta**, L., a South American species, the leaves of which are used as a diuretic, diaphoretic, anthelmintic, stimulant, emmenagog, and antihysteric remedy. It contains an ethereal oil.

Tagud Nuts. See *Phytelephas macrocarpa.*

Tagulawaya. See *Parameria vulneraria*, also under *Balsam.*

Tail. (See Illus. Dict.) **T. of the Pancreas.** See under *Pancreas*

Tailor's Ankle. See under *Ankle*

Takadiastase (*tak-ah-di'-as-tāz*). A diastatic ferment obtained by Takamini from wheat bran by action of the spores of the fungus *Eurotium oryzæ* (Taka-moy-ash). A yellowish-white, hygroscopic powder used in digestive disorders, especially those resulting from deficient secretion of saliva and hyperacidity of the stomach. Dose, 0.1–0.3 gm.

Take (*tāk*) [AS. *tacan*] To become infected, as by vaccine virus.

Taking [colloquial]. Contagious, catching.

Takosis (*ta-ko'-sis*) [τήκειν, to waste]. A highly contagious fatal disease of goats characterized by great emaciation and weakness with symptoms of diarrhea and pneumonia, the animal dying of inanition in from eight days to six weeks. It is due to a microorganism for which the name *Micrococcus caprinus*, sp. nov., has been proposed.

Talipes. (See Illus. Dict.) **T. percavus**, excessive plantar curvature. **T. valgus**, foot distorted outward, throwing the ankle inside of normal line. **T. varus**, foot distorted inward, throwing the ankle outside of normal line.

Talma's Disease. See *Myotonia acquisita.*

Talocalcanean (*ta-lo-kal-ka'-ne-an*) [*talus*, ankle; *calcaneum*, heel-bone]. See *Astragalocalcaneal.*

Talocrural (*ta-lo-kru'-ral*) [*talus*, astragalus; *crus*, leg]. Relating to the astragalus and the bones of the leg.

Talofibular (*ta-lo-fib'-u-lar*). Relating to the astragalus and the fibula.

Talonavicular (*ta-lo-nav-ik'-u-lar*). See *Astragalo-scaphoid* (Illus. Dict.).

Talonid (*ta'-lon-id*) [*talus*, heel]. The heel or posterior portion of the lower molar crown. (Osborn.)

Taloscaphoid (*ta-lo-skaf'-oid*). See *Astragaloscaphoid* (Illus. Dict.).

Talose (*tal'-ōz*). A sugar prepared artificially by the reduction of talonic acid It is a hexose.

Talotibial (*ta-lo-tib'-e-al*). See *Astragalotibial* (Illus. Dict.).

Talpiform (*tal'-pe-form*) [*talpa*, a wen; *forma*, form]. Wen-shaped.

Tampicin (*tam'-pis-in*). A resin, $C_{34}H_{54}O_{14}$, very similar to convolvulin, obtained from the root of Tampico jalap, *Ipomœa simulans*, Hanb It is a colorless or yellowish, transparent, amorphous, tasteless mass, without odor, soluble in alcohol and ether; it melts at 130° C. It is said to have a purgative action

Tampon. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. To plug a natural aperture or wound.

Tanghinin (*tan'-gin-in*) $C_{10}H_{16}$. A glucosid isolated by Arnaud from *Cerbera tanghin*, Hook., isomeric with cerberin and closely allied to thevetin and thevetosin A crystalline body, soluble in alcohol and ether or in 100 parts of water. It resembles strophanthin in physiologic action

Tangkong [bicol. dial Island of Luzon]. 1. A process of stretching the skin on the nape of the neck, practised by the natives of the Philippines as a counter-irritation It is used as a general panacea, but its greatest virtue lies in the relief it affords in severe headache. 2 The protuberances or tumors produced by such skin-stretching

Tang-Kui, Tang Kwei. The Chinese name for *Aralia cordata*, Thunb, furnishing eumenol

Tannal. (See Illus Dict) **T., Soluble.** See *Aluminum Tannotartrate.*

Tannalbin (*tan-al'-bin*) Tannin albuminate; a brown, tasteless powder, insoluble in water, and containing 50% of tannin An intestinal astringent Dose, 1 gm 2 to 4 times daily **T., Veterinary,** a tannalbin specially prepared for a veterinary intestinal astringent Dose, 20–24 gm.

Tannigen (*tan'-ij-en*) See *Acetyltannin.*

Tannocasum (*tan-o-ka'-sum*). A compound of tannin and casein; it is used as an intestinal astringent.

Tannochloral (*tan-o-klo'-ral*). See *Captol.*

Tannocol (*tan'-o-kol*). An odorless, tasteless combination of equal parts of gelatin and tannic acid, forming an almost insoluble grayish-white powder. Dose as intestinal astringent, 7.5 to 15 gm. several times daily.

Tannocreosoform (*tan-o-kre-o'-so-form*). A compound of tannin, creasote, and formic aldehyd.

Tannoform (*tan'-o-form*). $CH_2(C_{14}H_9O_9)_2$. A condensation product of gallotannic acid and formic aldehyd It forms a pale rose-colored, bulky powder, insoluble in water, soluble in alkaline solutions. Used internally in chronic intestinal catarrh. Dose, 0.25–0.5 gm.; externally in skin-diseases, burns, etc., in 10% ointment, or dusting-powder with 2 to 4 parts of starch. Syn., *Methylenditannin; Tannin-formaldehyd.*

Tannone (*tan' ōn*). $(CH_2)_6N_4(C_{14}H_{10}O_9)_3$. A condensation product of tannin and urotropin occurring as an odorless, tasteless, fine, light-brown powder, insoluble in water, weak acids, or ether, but slowly soluble in dilute alkaline solutions. It is used in acute catarrh and subacute and chronic enteritis. Dose, 1 gm. 3 or 4 times daily.

Tannopin (*tan'-o-pin*). See *Tannon.*

Tannopumilin (*tan-o-pu'-mil-in*). A proprietary remedy for skin-diseases said to consist of digallic acid and oil of *Pinus pumilio*, Häncke.

Tannosal (*tan'-o-sal*). Tannic acid ester of creasote, containing 60% of creasote. Antitubercular. Dose, 1 to 2 gm. 3 times a day, in aqueous solution.

Tap [D *tap*]. 1. To withdraw fluid from a cavity by cannula or trocar. 2. A slight blow.

Tāp [East Indian, fever]. Vernacular for trypanosomiasis.

Tap-dik, Tapé-dik [East Indian]. Vernacular for trypanosomiasis.

Taphosote (*taf'-o-sōt*). Creasote tannophosphate.

Tapopote. The Amerind name for *Ephedra nevadensis*, S. Wats.

Tar. (See Illus Dict.) **T., Barbadoes,** a black petroleum of Barbadoes of the consistency of molasses and with bituminous taste. **T., Birch,** crude oil of birch. **T.-camphor,** naphthalene. **T., Mineral.** See *Maltha* (Illus. Dict.).

Taracanin (*tar-ak'-an-in*). See *Antihydropin* (Illus. Dict.).

Tarai [East Indian wet, moist]. Vernacular for trypanosomiasis.

Tarantella (*tar-an tel'-ah*) [*Tarento*, a town of Italy]. A dance supposed to be a cure for the nervous excitation falsely attributed to the bite of *Lycosa tarantula.*

Tarantula. (See Illus Dict.) 2. The Italian form of dancing mania; tarantism.

Tarfa. An African name for the arrow poison from *Strychnos icaja*, Baill

Tarnier's Hatching-cradle. See under *Incubator* (Illus Dict).

Taro (*tar'-o*) [Polynesian]. *Colocasia antiquorum*, Schott (*q. v*). See also *Yot.*

Tarsadenitis meibomica (*tar-sad-en-i'-tis*) [ταρσός, a frame of wicker work; ἀδήν, a gland] M. F. Weyman's name for subacute or chronic inflammation of the meibomian glands and tarsal cartilage.

Tarsale (*tar-sal'-le*). Any bone of the tarsus, but especially one in the distal row.

Tarsalia (*tar-sal'-le-ah*). The tarsal bones.

Tarsocheiloplasty (*tar-so-ki'-lo-plas-te*) [ταρσός, tarsus; χείλος, edge; πλάσσειν, to form]. Plastic surgery of the edge of the eyelid.

Tarsoorbital (*tar-so-or'-bit-al*). Relating to the framework of the eyelids and the walls of the orbit

Tartar. (See Illus. Dict.) **T., Alkali of,** potassium carbonate. **T., Borated,** potassium and sodium borotartrate. **T., Vitriolated,** potassium sulfate.

Tartarization (*tar-tar-iz-a'-shun*). The treatment of syphilis with antimonium and potassium tartrate.

Tartarlithin (*tar-tar-lith'-in*). See *Lithium bitartrate.*

Tartronyl (*tar' tron-il*). The bivalent radicle of tartronic acid. **T.-urea.** See *Acid, Dialuric.*

Tartrophen (*tar'-tro-fen*). A combination of phenetidin and tartaric acid.

Tashkent Ulcer. See *Paschachurda.*

Tasi, Tasi-plant. A vernacular term in Argentine for plants possessing galactagogic properties.

Tasillo (*tah-sēl'-yo*). Same as *Tasi* or *Tasi-plant.*

Tassago. See *Tasajos* (Illus. Dict.).

Tatalbumin (*tat-al'-bu-min*). Tarchanoff's name for the white of egg during incubation; it becomes transparent on boiling and acts as an alkali albumin.

Tattooage (*tat-too'-aj*). The practice of tattooing.

Tattooing. (See Illus. Dict.) **T., Electrolytic,** the electrolytic treatment of angioma or nevus by means of a negative electrode carrying from ten to twenty needles.

Tautomeric. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Applied by v. Gehuchten to neurons of the cinerea of the spinal cord, the axons of which pass into the white matter of the cord on the same side in which they are located.

Tautomerism. (See Illus. Dict.) **T., Virtual,** v. Pechmann's term for phasotrophy (*q. v.*).

Taxis. (See Illus. Dict.) **T., Bipolar,** the replacement of a retroverted uterus by upward pressure through the rectum and drawing the cervix down in the vagina.

Taxology. See *Taxiology* (Illus. Dict.).

Tayuyin (*ta-u'-yin*) A bitter principle found by Peckolt in *Cayaponia martiana*, D. C.

Tea. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Any vegetable infusion used as a beverage. **T., James',** T., **Labrador,** the leaves of *Ledum latifolium*, L., used as a substitute for tea.

Tebersa [East Indian, three years' duration]. Vernacular for trypanosomiasis.

Tebetosa (*teb-et-o'-sah*). The toxic principle of *Thebetia iccotli*, D. C.

Tecnogonia (*tek-no-go'-ne-ah*) [τέκνον, child; γονή, generation]. Child bearing.

Tectocephalia, Tectocephaly (*tek-to-sef-a'-le-ah, tek-to-sef'-al-e*) [*tectum*, a roof; κεφαλή, head]. The condition of having a roof-shaped skull.

Teeth. (See Illus. Dict.) **T., Chiaie** [Prof. Stephano Chiaie, of Naples, first to describe the condition]. A peculiar deterioration of the dental enamel among the inhabitants of the Italian littoral; characterized by the teeth becoming black and destitute of enamel (*denti neri*), though apparently strong and serviceable; or the teeth remain white and finely formed but marred by a line of fine black, script-like marks (*denti scritti*). The theory generally received is that the condition is due to drinking water containing volcanic gases and other products. **T., Corti's.** See *T., Auditory* (Illus. Dict.). **T., Horner's,** incisor teeth presenting horizontal grooves that are due to a deficiency of enamel. **T., Huschke's.** See under *Huschke* (Illus. Dict.). **T., Hutchinson's,** T., **Notched, T., Pegged.** See in *Table of Signs* (Illus. Dict.). **T., Master,** a name given by early writers to the venom fangs of serpents. **T., Permanent,** those of the second dentition. **T., Pivot.** See under *Pivot* (Illus Dict.) Cf. *Pivot, Clack.* **T., Sectorial,** the cutting teeth of the carnivora **T., Springing,** a name given by early writers to the venom fangs of serpents. **T., Succedaneous,** the permanent teeth which take the places of the temporary teeth. **T., Test-,** the central upper incisors of the permanent teeth, which are observed as a test, being "notched" or "pegged" in cases of congenital lues. **T., Wall,** molars.

Tegmen. (See Illus Dict.) **T. mastoideum,** the roof of the mastoid cells.

Tegment (*teg'-ment*). Of Wilder, the tegmentum.

Tegmental (*teg-men'-tal*) [*tegmen*, a roof]. Relating to the dorsal portion of the crus cerebri.

Tegmentum. (See Illus. Dict.) **T. auris,** the membrana tympani. **T. ventriculorum.** See *Centrum ovale majus* (Illus. Dict.).

Tegmin (*teg'-min*). A white, aseptic, adhesive substance which is a substitute for collodion in sealing small wounds that do not require drainage, said to consist of an emulsion of wax, 1 part; acacia, 2 parts; water, 3 parts, and containing besides 5% of zinc oxid and a small quantity of lanolin.

Tegone (*teg'-ōn*). A proprietary medicated plaster similar to a gelone (*q. v.*).

Tegumentary (*teg-u-ment'-a-re*) [*tegere*, to cover]. Relating to the skin or tegument.

Tehuino. A Mexican drink made from cooked corn.

Telnophlogosis (*te-in-o-flo-go'-sis, tin-o-flo-go'-sis*) [τείνειν, to stretch; φλόγωσις, inflammation]. Inflammation of the tendons.

Telangiectoma (*tel-an-ji-ek-to'-mah*) [τέλος, the end; ἀγγεῖον, vessel]. Birthmark, simple nevus.

Teledendrite (*tel-e-den'-drīt*) [τέλος, end; δένδρον, tree]. The termination of a dendrite.

Telediastolic (*tel-e-di-as-tol'-ik*) [τελος, end; *diastole*] Relating to the last phase of a diastole.

Telegonous (*tel-eg'-on-us*) [τῆλε, afar; γονή, offspring]. Pertaining to telegony or resemblance of subsequent offspring to the offspring of a previous sire.

Telelectrotherapeutics (*tel-e-lek-tro-ther-ap-u'-tiks*) [τῆλε, afar; *electrotherapeutics*]. The treatment of hysteric paralysis by a series of electric discharges near the patient without actual contact.

Teleneurite (*tel-e-nu'-rīt*) [τέλος, end; νεῦρον, nerve]. One of the terminal filaments of the main stem of an axis-cylinder process.

Teleneuron (*tel-e-nu'-ron*) [τέλος, end; νεῦρον, nerve]. The neuron forming the terminus of an impulse in a physiologic act involving the nervous system.

Teleologic (*tel-e-o-loj'-ik*) [τέλεος, complete; λόγος, science]. Relating to the final cause of things.

Teleophobia (*tel-e-o-fo'-be-ah*) [τέλος, end; φόβος, fear] An unwilling disposition of mind to admit anything dealing with final causes or definite ends.

Teleorganic (*tel-e-or-gan'-ik*) [τέλεος, complete; ὄργανον, organ]. Necessary to organic life

Teleotherapeutics (*tel-e-o-ther-ap-u'-tiks*) [τῆλε, far; θεραπευτικός, inclined to take care of] Suggestive therapeutics.

Telephic (*tel-ef'-ik*). Malignant, incurable, relating to a telephium. Ger *Telephisch.*

Telephium (*tel-ef' e-um*) [*Telephus*, son of Hercules, whose wound received from Achilles did not heal] An old inveterate ulcer Syn, *Achilleum.*

Telephone Paralysis. See under *Paralysis.*

Telescin, Telæscin (*tel es'-in*). $C_{18}H_{10}O_5$. A dissociation product of escinic acid, very similar in action to quinovin.

Telesphoresis (*tel-es-for-e'-sis*) [τέλος, the end; φορεῖν, to bear]. Complete maturing of the fetus.

Telesthesia, Telæsthesia (*tel-es-the' ze-ah*) [τῆλε, afar; αἴσθησις, sensibility]. Distant perception, a perception of objects or conditions independently of the recognized channels of sense. Cf. *Clairvoyance.*

Telethermometer (*tel-e-thur-mom'-et-ur*) [τῆλε, afar; *thermometer*]. A thermometer which records temperature at a distance.

Teleuodont (*tel-u'-o-dont*) [τελεύν, to bring to an end; ὀδούς, tooth]. A tooth when lengthened anteroposteriorly.

Telini-fly. See *Mylabris cichorii.*

Tellicherri Bark. The bark of *Wrightia zeylanica*, R Br.; it is used in dysentery.

Telodendrion, Telodendron (*tel-o-den'-dre-on, tel-o-den'-dron*) [τέλος, end; δένδρον, tree] One of the minute bulbous expansions terminating the aborization of an axon.

Telokinesis (*tel-o-kin-e'-sis*). See *Telophase.*

Telophase (*tel'-o-fāz*) [τέλος, end; φάσις, an appearance]. The final phase of any process, as that of mitosis.

Temporalis (*tem-po-ra'-lis*) [L. relating to the temples]. The temporal muscle.

Temporozygomatic (*tem-po-ro-zi-go-mat'-ik*). Relating to a temple and a zygoma.

Temulent (*tem'-u-lent*) [*temulentia*, inebriety]. Intoxicated.

Temulin (*tem'-u-lin*). The narcotic principle of *Lolium temulentum*, L.

Tenalgia. (See Illus. Dict.) **T. crepitans.** See *Tendosynovitis* (Illus. Dict.).

Tenalin (*ten'-al-in*). A mixture of alkaloids from areca nut; used as a vermifuge for animals.

Tendaraman (*ten-dar-am'-an*). A poisonous spider of Morocco. See *Latrodectus tredecimguttatus*.

Tendinitis (*ten-din-i'-tis*). See *Tenonitis* (Illus. Dict.).

Tendinoplasty (*ten-din-o-plas'-te*) [*tendo*, a tendon; πλάσσειν, to form] Plastic surgery of tendons.

Tendinosuture (*ten-din-o-su'-chur*). See *Tenorrhaphy* (Illus. Dict.).

Tendo. (See Illus Dict.) **T. calcaneus**, the Achilles tendon. **T. oculi**, **T. palpebræ**. See *Ligament, Palpebral Internal* (Illus Dict.).

Tendomucoid (*ten-do-mu'-koid*) $C_{47\cdot47}H_{6\cdot68}N_{12\cdot08}S_{2\cdot20}O_{31\cdot07}$ A mucin found in tendons. Cf *Chondromucoid; Osseomucoid*

Tendon. (See Illus. Dict.) **T., Reindeer**, tendons obtained from the neck of the reindeer killed in late autumn and prepared for use as ligatures. **T., Zinn's.** See *Ring, Zinn's.*

Tendophone (*ten'-do-fōn*). See *Dermatophone.*

Tendovaginal (*ten-do-vaj'-in-al*) [*tendo*, tendon; *vagina*, a sheath]. Relating to a tendon and its sheath

Tendovaginitis. (See Illus Dict.) **T. crepitans.** See *Tenalgia crepitans.*

Tenectomy (*ten-ek'-to-me*) See *Tenonectomy.*

Tenia, Tænia. (See Illus. Dict.) **T. acusticæ.** See *Stria, Acoustic* (Illus Dict.). **T. coli**, the longitudinal muscle-fibers of the colon **T. cornea, T. corporis striati, T. fibrosa striati, T. striata, T. terminalis, T. thalami optici.** See *Stria cornea* or *Tenia semicircularis* (Illus. Dict). **T. foveæ rhomboidalis, Tæniæ longitudinales.** See *Striæ longitudinales* (Illus. Dict). **T. medullæ oblongatæ.** See *Ligula* (Illus. Dict.) **Tæniæ medullares.** See *Stria, Acoustic* (Illus Dict) **T. nervosa Hallerii**, the gasserian ganglion. **T. of Tarinus.** See *Stria cornea* (Illus Dict) **T. of Valsalva.** See *T. coli.* **T. ventriculi quarti**, the ligula.

Tenomyotomy (*ten-o-mi-ot'-o-me*) [τένων, a tendon; μῦς, muscle; τομή, a cutting] Abadie's operation to enfeeble one of the recti muscles, consisting of incising the lateral parts of its tendon near its sclerotic insertion and removing a small portion of the muscle on each side.

Tenonectomy (*ten-on-ek'-to-me*) [τένων, tendon; ἐκτομή, excision]. Excision of a portion of a tendon.

Tenonometer (*ten-on-om'-et-ur*) [τένων, a tendon; μέτρον, measure] An instrument for measuring the tension of the eyeball

Tenonostosis. See *Tenostosis* (Illus. Dict.).

Tenontitis (*ten-on-ti'-tis*) See *Tenositis* (Illus Dict).

Tenontolemmitis (*ten-on-to-lem-i'-tis*) [τένων, tendon; λεμμα, a husk or limiting membrane]. See *Tenosynovitis* (Illus Dict)

Tenontothecitis (*ten-on-to-the-si'-tis*). See *Tenosynovitis* (Illus. Dict) **T. prolifera calcarea**, a condition of necrobiosis of the tendons in their sheaths accompanied by calcareous deposit

Tenophony (*ten-of'-on-e*) [τένων, tendon; φωνή, sound] A sound elicited by auscultation supposed to be produced by the chordæ tendinæ.

Tenoplasty (*ten-o-plast' e*) [τένων, tendon; πλάσσειν, to form]. Plastic surgery of a tendon

Tenosynovitis. (See Illus. Dict.) **T., Ping-pong**, painful condition of the wrist and ankle joints due to playing the game of ping-pong.

Tenotomania (*ten-ot-o-ma'-ne-ah*). See *Tenotomomania* (Illus. Dict.).

Tenotomist (*ten-ot'-o-mist*). One skilled in tenotomy.

Tensity (*ten'-sit-e*) [*tendere*, to stretch]. Tenseness, the condition of being stretched.

Tensive (*ten'-siv*). Giving the sensation of stretching or contraction.

Tensure (*ten'-shur*). Tension, a stretching or straining.

Tensus (*ten'-sus*). The penis.

Tentative (*ten'-ta-tiv*) [*tentare*, to try, to prove]. Empiric, experimental.

Tentiginous (*ten-tij'-in-us*) [*tentigo*, lust]. Characterized by insane lust.

Tentum (*ten'-tum*) [*tendere*, to stretch]. The penis.

Tenuate (*ten'-u-at*) [*tenuis*, thin]. To make thin.

Tenuity (*ten-u'-it-e*). Thinness, the condition of being thin.

Tenuous (*ten'-u-us*). Thin, minute.

Ter in die [L.]. Three times daily.

Teramorphous (*ter-ah-mor'-fus*) [τέρας, a monster; μορφή, form]. Of the nature of a monstrosity.

Teratoblastomata (*ter-at-o-blast-o'-mat-ah*). Klebs' term for the teratomata as contrasted with blastomata proper.

Teratogenesis (*ter-at-o-jen'-e-sis*). See *Teratogeny* (Illus. Dict.).

Terebene. (See Illus. Dict) **T. Glycerin**, a mixture of terebene, 4 parts; glycerin, 7 parts, and water, 1 part, shaken together and exposed until the separated glycerin remains turbid when allowed to stand. It is used as an application on purulent wounds.

Terebinthinism (*ter-e-bin'-thin-izm*). Poisoning with oil of turpentine.

Terebinthinize (*ter-e-bin'-thin iz*). To charge with turpentine.

Terebrant, Terebrating (*ter'-e-brant, ter-e-bra'-ting*) [*terebrare*, to bore]. Piercing, boring, said of pain.

Teremorrhu (*ter-e-mor'-u*) [*terebene; morrhua*, the cod] A proprietary palatable preparation of pure terebene and cod-liver oil. Dose, ʒj-ij three or four times daily.

Terendjebin (*ter-end'-je-bin*). See *Manna, Alhagi.*

Terminad (*tur'-min-ad*) [*terminus*, a limit]. Situated in or toward the terminus.

Terminalia. (See Illus. Dict) **T. angustifolia**, Jacq , a species of Malaya, furnishes an aromatic resin **T. belerica**, Roxb., of India, yields a gum, and the fruit, beleric myrobalan, is used as an astringent or tonic. **T. catappa**, L., country, Indian or Malabar almond tree, a species indigenous to tropical Asia and cultivated in the West Indies, furnishes a gum. The seeds are used as almonds, the leaves as a purgative, the bark in diarrhea and catarrh. **T. chebula**, Retz., a species of tropical Asia. The unripe fruit, known as myrobalan nigræ, and the ripe fruit, myrobalani chebulæ, are used as a mild purgative, but also in diarrhea, dysentery, and in bilious disorders. The galls formed on the leaves are used as an astringent. **T. citrina**, Roxb., hara nut tree, of Bengal; the fruit, yellow myrobalan, is used as that of *T. chebula*, which it resembles, but is more bitter. **T. fagifolia**, Mart., of Brazil, furnishes a drastic gum resin.

Terne-plate (*turn' plāt*). Sheet-iron coated with an alloy of tin and lead.

Ternitrate (*tur'-ni-trāt*). See *Trinitrate* (Illus. Dict.).

Terpene. (See Illus. Dict.) **T., Aliphatic**, a term applied by Semmler to certain hydrocarbons ($C_{10}H_{16}$) found in volatile oils. **T. Hydrochlorate**, artificial camphor, $C_{10}H_{16}\cdot HCl$), a white crystalline mass with a turpentine and camphor odor obtained from dry pinene by the action of dry chlorin in the cold. It melts at about 125° C. and boils at about 208° C. It is antiseptic and is used internally in tuberculosis and to check the flow of saliva. Externally it is used with carbolic acid in skin-diseases. Dose, 15–30 grains. **T. Iodid.** See *Iodoterpin.*

Terpenism (*tur'-pen-izm*). Poisoning by terpene from internal use or inhalation; marked by abdominal pain,

vomiting, inflammation of bladder and kidneys, bronchitis, paroxysms of asphyxia, and collapse. The urine has the odor of violets.

Terpilene (*tur'-pil-ēn*). $C_{10}H_{16}$. A clear liquid obtained from terpene dihydrochlorid heated with water and treated with dilute sulfuric acid; boils at 178° C.; sp. gr. 0.852 at 15° C. Syn., *Terpinylene*. **T. Dihydrochlorate.** Same as *Eucalypteol*.

Terpilenol. See *Terpineol* (Illus. Dict.).

Terpin. (See Illus. Dict.) **T. Dihydrochlorate,** $C_{10}H_{18}Cl_2$, rhombic crystals soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, or benzene; melts at 49°–50° C.; obtained from terpin hydrate by action of gaseous hydrochloric acid. Syn., *Dipentene dihydrochlorid*. **T. Hydrate,** $C_{10}H_{18}(OH)_2 + H_2O$, colorless inodorous crystals obtained from oil of turpentine with alcohol by action of dilute nitric acid; soluble in hot water, 32 parts; cold water, 250 parts; alcohol, 10 parts; boiling alcohol, 2 parts; ether, 100 parts; chloroform, 200 parts; or boiling glacial acetic acid, 1 part; melts at 117° C.; boils at 258° C. Dose as expectorant, 0.2–0.4 gm; as diuretic, 0.65–1 gm. several times daily. Max. dose, 1 gm. single, 3 gm. daily. Syn., *Dipentene-glycol*. **T. Hydroiodate,** $C_{10}H_{18}HI$, a red-brown liquid. Syn., *Dipentene hydroiodid*.

Terpinol. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. An oily liquid obtained by the action of dilute mineral acids on terpin hydrate with heat; sp. gr., 0.852 at 15° C.; soluble in alcohol or ether. It is used as a bronchial stimulant, antiseptic, and diuretic. Dose, 8–15 ♏ (0.5–1 c.c.).

Terpinylene. See *Terpilene*.

Terra. (See Illus. Dict.) **T. adamica,** any red bole, as Armenian bole. **T. livonica,** a very astringent sealed earth from Livonia. **T. miraculosa Saxoniæ,** Saxony earth, a mottled and variegated lithomarge or marrow stone. **T. oriana, T. orleana,** annotto. **T. sigillata,** a sealed earth; any bole so highly valued as to be formed into a small mass and stamped with a seal. The Armenian, Lemnian, French, and red and white boles were terræ sigillatæ. **T. tripolitana.** See *Tripoli* (Illus. Dict.). **T. umbra,** umber.

Terralin (*ter'-al-in*). An ointment vehicle introduced by Tschkoff, consisting of calcined magnesia, kaolin, silica, glycerin, and an antiseptic. It can be readily removed from the skin by water.

Terrol (*ter'-ol*). A residue from petroleum; it is used as a substitute for cod-liver oil.

Terroline (*ter'-ol-ēn*). A name for a special brand of petroleum jelly.

Tertipara (*tur-tip'-a-rah*) [*ter*, three times; *parere*, to bear]. A woman who has been in labor three times.

Tescalama (*tes-kal-am'-ah*). The milky juice of *Ficus nymphæifolia*, Mill., a tree of Mexico and South America. It is used in plasters.

Tesla Currents (*tes'-lah*) [*Nikola Tesla*, electrician, b. in Hungary, 1857]. Rapidly alternating electric currents of high tension; they were applied therapeutically by d'Arsonval.

Teslaization (*tes-la-ze-a'-shun*). Cohn's term for the therapeutic application of Tesla currents. See *Arsonvalization*.

Test. (See Illus. Dict.) **T., Abba's, for Arsenic,** consists in allowing *Penicillium brevicaule* to act upon the substance to be examined, and in the presence of arsenic noting the garlic-like odor produced. From 0.005 to 0.002 mgm. of arsenic may thus be detected. Urine should first be deodorized with animal charcoal. **Acetanilid.** See *Rudolf-Fischer, Schröder*. **Acetone.** See *Gunning, Malerba, Oppenheimer*. **Agostini's Reaction for Glucose.** To five drops of the urine add five drops of 0.5% solution of gold chlorid and three drops of 20% potassa solution, and heat gently. If glucose is present, a red color will be produced. **Albumin.** See *Barral, Berzelius, Bychowski, Cohen, Fuh, Johnson, Oxyphenyl Sulfonic Acid, Parnum, Posner, Raspail, Reichl-Mitosch, Riegler, Rose, Schultze, Silbermann, Tretrop*. **Albumoses.** See *Boston, Riegler*. **Alcohol.** See *Puscher, Tscheppe, Udransky*. **Aldehyds.** See *Riegler*. **Alkalis.** See *Schweissinger*. **Alkaloids.** See *Robin, Rossbach, Scheibler, Schlagdenhauffen, Stas-Otto, Trotarelli*. **T., Allen's (Charles W.) Iodin.** See under *Pityriasis versicolor*. **Allen's Reaction for Vegetable Fats.** Shake together for one-half minute equal volumes of fat and nitric acid of specific gravity 1.4 and then set aside for 15 minutes. The presence of vegetable fats (cottonseed oil) will cause the formation of a coffee-brown coloration. **Aluminium.** See *Thénard*. **p-Amidophenetol.** See *Reuter*. **Ammonium.** See *Zellner*. **Anderson's Reaction for Distinguishing between Quinolin and Pyridin Salts.** The chloroplatinates of the latter, when boiled with water, are changed into insoluble double salts with the elimination of hydrogen chlorid, whereas the former remain in solution. **Andreasch's Reaction for Cystein.** To the hydrochloric acid solution add a few drops of dilute ferric chlorid solution and then ammonia. The liquid will become a dark purplish red. **Anilin.** See *Beissenhirtz*. **Antipyrin.** See *Fieux*. **Antiserum Method of Differentiating Human from Other Blood.** Modified Uhlenhuth's antiserum method. Human blood-serum is injected into the peritoneal cavity of rabbits in doses of 10 c.c. every 8 or 10 days. After 6 injections their blood is collected and preserved on ice, the serum is pipetted off after 24 hours. Some rabbits, as control animals, are not injected. The blood to be tested is, if dried, first dissolved, and then, as is fluid blood, diluted with ordinary water and salt solution. Several drops of the test serum are added and the tubes placed at a temperature of 35°. If the blood to be tested is human, a turbidity appears invariably; if not human, it remains clear. **T., Arata's, for Artificial Dyestuffs in Urine** depends upon the observation that these dyestuffs are abstracted from the urine by means of wool. The fiber is then subjected to special reactions. **T., Arloing and Courmont's.** See under *Tuberculosis*. **Arnold's Reaction for Narcein.** Upon heating the substance containing narcein with concentrated sulfuric acid and a trace of phenol a reddish coloration results. **Arsenic.** See *Abba, Reichardt, Schluckum, Schneider*. **Aymonier's Reaction for α-Naphthol.** The 15% alcoholic solution of α-naphthol is colored violet upon the addition of cane-sugar and mixing with 2 volumes of sulfuric acid. Upon the addition of 1 drop of a mixture of 1 part potassium bichromate, 10 parts of water, and 1 part concentrated nitric acid the same α-naphthol solution yields a black precipitate. β-naphthol does not produce either of these reactions. **Bach's Reagent for Hydrogen Peroxid.** This consists of two solutions: (*a*) 0.03 potassium bichromate and 5 drops of anilin in 1 liter of water; (*b*) 5% oxalic acid solution. Shake 5 c.c. of the solution to be tested with 5 c.c. of solution *a* and 1 drop of solution *b*, in the presence of hydrogen peroxid a violet-red color results. **Baeyer's Reaction for Glucose.** Indigo is formed on boiling a glucose solution with orthonitrophenylpropiolic acid and sodium carbonate. When the glucose is in excess, this blue is converted into indigo white. **B.'s Reaction for Indol.** A watery solution of indol to which has been added two or three drops of fuming nitric acid and then a 2% solution of potassium nitrite drop by drop, yields a red liquid and then a red precipitate of nitrosoindol nitrate, $C_{16}H_{11}(NO)N_{21}HNO_3$. **Bar-**

bot's Reagent for Fatty Oils is fuming nitric acid. Different oils when mixed with this reagent show different behavior with regard to coloration and solidification. Olive oil, *e. g.*, yields a white (not red nor brown) mixture which solidifies after one or two hours. **Barral's Test for Bile Pigments and Albumin in Urine.** Cover the urine in a test-tube with a stratum of a 20% solution of aseptol (orthophenosulfonic acid) and in the presence of albumin a white ring will form at the zone of contact of the two fluids It is possible by this method to trace ⅛ of a gram of albumin in 1 liter of urine Mucin causes a similar precipitate, but this disappears on boiling The presence of bile-pigments will be indicated by the formation of a green ring This is much more sensitive than the color test made with fuming nitric acid. **Basoletto's Reagent for Sesame Oil.** A mixture of equal parts by volume of sesame oil and a 2% solution of cane sugar in hydrochloric acid of specific gravity 1 124 is colored red in the cold, but more rapidly upon heating. With glucose and lactose the coloration is formed only when the mixture is boiled with the hydrochloric acid and allowed to cool **Baudouin's Test for Sesame Oil.** With 2 volumes of the oil to be tested shake 1 volume of a solution consisting of 0 1 gram of sugar dissolved in 10 c.c of hydrochloric acid, specific gravity 1 18. In the presence of sesame oil, the oil, upon separation, will be cherry-red According to Lewin, the reaction is carried out as follows: cover in a test tube 0 5 gm of finely pulverized sugar with 2 c.c. of the oil, then pour very carefully down the sides of the tube 1 c c. of hydrochloric acid, sp gr. 1 18 In the presence of sesame oil a rose-red zone is formed within 1 to 5 minutes According to Millian, this test is more delicate when carried out with the well dried free fatty acids, which have been obtained from the oil. Villavecchia and Fabris replace sugar and hydrochloric acid by fulfurol **T., Baumann and Goldmann's, for Cystin.** If a solution of cystin be shaken in caustic soda with benzoyl chlorid, a voluminous precipitate of benzoyl cystin will be produced. The sodium salt occurs as silky plates, readily soluble in water, but nearly insoluble in an excess of caustic soda. **T , Bechi's, for Cottonseed Oil.** Upon heating with an alcoholic-ethereal silver nitrate solution cottonseed oil (eventually upon addition of colza oil) yields a reddish-brown color; olive oils and other oils remain uncolored. **Becker's Reaction for Picrotoxin.** The alkaloid reduces Fehling's solution upon the application of gentle heat. **T., Behren's, for Fatty Oils.** When treated with a mixture of equal parts of sulfuric acid of sp. gr. 1.835 to 1.84, and nitric acid of sp. gr. 1.3, different oils show different results Sesame oil yields a green color. **Beissenhirtz's Reaction for Anilin.** On the addition of a grain of potassium bichromate to a solution of anilin in concentrated sulfuric acid, the solution becomes first red, then blue, the color gradually disappearing. **T., Benedict's, for HCl** in the stomach, consists in auscultation over the stomach after the patient has swallowed a small quantity of saturated solution of sodium bicarbonate. Normal hydrochloric acidity is indicated by a fine crepitation, superacidity by an earlier and louder sound, and in anacidity the crepitation is absent. **Benzoic Acid.** See *Schacht.* **T., Berthelot's, for Phenol.** An ammoniacal solution of phenol treated with sodium hypochlorite produces a beautiful blue coloration. **T., Berzelius', for Albumin.** All albuminous substances (except peptone) are precipitated from their aqueous solutions by metaphosphoric acid in freshly prepared concentrated solution. **Bieber's Reagent.** Equal volumes concentrated sulfuric acid, red nitric acid, and water. **T., Biel's, for Cocain.** On heating a solution of 0.1 gm. of cocain salt in 1 c.c of concentrated sulfuric acid for several minutes on a water-bath the addition of several c.c of water causes the formation of a white crystalline precipitate of benzoic acid. **T., Biffi's, for Bile.** Acidify 150 c c. to 200 c.c. of urine with sulfuric acid; add drop by drop a 5% barium chlorid solution, using about 30 drops to every 100 c.c. of urine. Pour off the liquid and collect the soft precipitate on absorbent cotton and spread evenly. Place a crystal of potassium bichromate upon the surface of the precipitate, and in the presence of bile a green ring will form around the crystal, changing to blue and then to red. A small amount of albumin will not interfere with the test, but if much is present the use of a saturated solution of sodium sulfate is recommended instead of the sulfuric acid. **Bile.** See *Biffi.* **B. Acids.** See *Mylius.* **B. Pigments.** See *Barral, Capranica, Diagendorff, Dumontpallier, Fleischl, Gluzinske, Grimbert, Jolles, Rasmussen, Riegler, Roman-Dellue, Schlesinger, Schmidt, Stokvis.* **Bischoff's Reaction for Gallic Acid.** A red coloration results upon heating gallic acid with dilute sulfuric acid and cane-sugar **Biuret Reaction for Urea.** Melt urea completely in a dry test-tube; continue the heat for some time When cold, dissolve in water, add abundant caustic soda and a dilute solution of copper sulfate drop by drop The solution becomes first pink, then reddish-violet, and finally bluish-violet, according to the amount of copper sulfate added **Blood.** See *Antiserum, Bremer, Crystalographic, Kobert, Ladendorff, Selmi, Struve.* **Boas' Reagent.** A solution of tropæolin or paper saturated with such a solution **Bodde's Reaction** for the distinction between resorcin and phenol, benzoic acid and salicylic acid. A solution of resorcin yields a violet color with sodium hypochlorite, which fades to yellow; on the addition of more hypochlorite solution and application of heat a yellowish-red or brown color is produced. If ammonia is added before the addition of the hypochlorite, a violet color first results, which changes to yellow, and on heating passes into dark green Phenol, salicylic acid, and benzoic acid yield a slight color with hypochlorite only upon heating. Upon previous addition of ammonia the acids are not colored **T., Boernstein's, for Saccharin.** Extract the substance to be tested with ether; remove the ether and heat with resorcin and sulfuric acid and next add an excess of soda solution. In the presence of saccharin a strong fluorescence is produced. According to Hooker, other substances, *e. g.*, succinic acid, also produce this reaction **Boston's Reaction for Bence-Jones' Albumose.** It depends upon the presence in the albumose of loosely combined sulfur. (1) 15 to 20 c.c. of filtered urine are placed in a test-tube and to it an equal quantity of saturated solution of sodium chlorid is added, and the whole shaken; (2) 2 c.c. to 3 c.c. of a 30% solution of caustic soda are now added and shaken vigorously; (3) the upper one-fourth of the column of liquid is gradually heated over the flame of a Bunsen burner to the boiling-point, whereupon a solution of lead acetate (10%) is added, drop by drop, boiling the upper previously heated stratum of liquid after each additional drop; (4) when the drop of lead acetate comes in contact with the liquid a copious pearly or cream-colored cloud appears at the surface, which becomes less dense as the boiling-point is reached; and when boiling is prolonged for one-half to one minute, the upper stratum shows a slight browning, which deepens to a dull black. This lessens in intensity toward the bottom of the tube. After standing the reaction be-

comes intensified, and a black precipitate falls through the clear liquid and collects at the bottom of the tube. **T., Böttger's, for Dextrose.** Take 5 gm. of basic nitrate of bismuth, 5 gm. of tartaric acid, 30 c.c. of distilled water. Add to this slowly a strong solution of sodium hydrate, stirring continually until a clear solution is obtained. To a small quantity of this add some solution of dextrose, and boil. A black precipitate of metallic bismuth is formed. Or the test may be performed in this way: add some solid bismuth subnitrate to the liquid already rendered alkaline with carbonate of soda or potash, and boil. The existence of dextrose will be evinced by the darkening of the bismuth salt or a black precipitate. **T., Böttger's, for the Red Color of Wine.** Add 1 volume of concentrated copper sulfate solution to 3 volumes of wine diluted to ten times its volume. Pure red wine will be discolored thereby. Unfermented wine, as well as the coloring-matter of bilberry, malva, cherries, also fuchsin, remains unchanged or is colored violet. **T., Böttger's, for Sugar in Glycerin.** Heat to boiling 5 drops of glycerin with 100 drops of water, 1 drop of nitric acid, sp. gr. 1.3, and 0.03 to 0.04 gm. ammonium molybdate. In the presence of sugar the solution is colored intensely blue. **Bremer's Reaction for Diabetic Blood.** The blood is prepared as in ordinary staining methods, and, after drying in a hot-air sterilizer, stained with methylene-blue and eosin. The red blood-corpuscles of diabetic blood are stained greenish-yellow, whereas in normal blood they assume a brownish color. **T., Brun's,** for uric acid in minute particles. Examine the particle in monobromid of naphthalin, the index of refraction of which is 1.66. Compare this with indices of refraction of uric acid, 1.73; calcium oxalate, 1.60; calcium phosphate, 1.63. If on raising the tube of the microscope the crystal becomes brilliant, the substance under the microscope has a higher index than the fluid in which it is immersed; it becomes darker if the substance has a lower index than the fluid. **T., Bychowski's (Z.), for Albumin.** Put a drop or two of the urine into a test-tube filled with hot water and shake it; in the presence of albumin a whitish cloud is formed and is diffused through the liquid Phosphates give the same result, but the cloud disappears on addition of a drop of acetic acid. **Caffein.** See *Stenhouse.* **Capranica's Reaction for Bile Pigments.** Add to the solution chloroform containing some bromin, and shake; it becomes first green, blue violet, yellowish red, and finally colorless. If the green or blue solution is shaken with HCl, the color is destroyed by the acid. **Carbon Monoxid.** See *Gautier, Hoppe-Seyler, Preyer, Salkowski.* **Cholesterin.** See *Obermüller, Schultze.* **Cinchonidin.** See *Schäfer.* **T., Cliamician and Magnanini's, for Skatol.,** Skatol warmed with sulfuric acid produces a purple-red color. **Cocain.** See *Biel, Schell.* **T., Cohen's, for Albumin.** To the acid solution of albumin add a solution of potassium bismuthic iodid and potassium iodid. The albumin and the alkaloid are precipitated. **Copper.** See *Sabatser, Sabatin* **T. for Cotton-seed Oil** suggested by the Swiss Society of Analytical Chemists. The reagent is made by dissolving in 5 c.c. of water 1 gm. of silver nitrate and adding 200 c.c. of alcohol, 20 c.c. of ether, and 1 c.c. of nitric acid of sp. gr. 1.4 Mix 10 c.c. of the fat to be tested with 3 c.c. of the reagent and heat on a boiling water-bath for ten minutes. In the presence of cotton-seed oil the mixture becomes brown or even black. **Creatinin.** See *Kerner, v. Maschke, Salkowski.* **T., Crystallographic, for Blood.** The use of sodium iodid as a reagent forming characteristic blood-crystals. **Its use depends on the formation of iodin-hematin. Cystein.** See *Andreasch.* **Cystin.** See *Baumann and Goldmann, Liebig, Müller.* **Dahlia or Georgina Paper,** paper charged with the coloring-matter from the florets of *Dahlia variabilis,* Desf., used in testing for alkalis and acids. **T., Denigè's, for Formic Aldehyd in Milk.** Make a solution of 40 c.c. of 0.5% solution of fuchsin; 250 c.c. distilled water; 10 c.c. of sodium bisulfite, sp. gr. 1.375; 10 c.c. pure sulfuric acid To 1 c.c of this solution add 10 c.c. of the suspected milk and let it stand 5 minutes. Then add 2 c.c. of pure hydrochloric acid and shake. In the presence of formic aldehyd a violet color will appear; a yellowish-white color in its absence. **T., Denigè's, for Uric Acid.** Convert uric acid into alloxan by the action of nitric acid; expel the excess of nitric acid by gentle heat, and treat with a few drops of sulfuric acid and a few drops of commercial benzol (containing thiophen); a blue coloration will result. **Dextrose.** See *Glucose.* **Diacetic Acid.** See *Lipliawsky.* **Dietrich's Reaction for Uric Acid.** A red coloration results from the addition of a solution of sodium hypochlorite or hypobromite to the uric acid solution The color vanishes on adding caustic alkali. **T, Dragendorff's, for Bile Pigments.** Spread a few drops of the urine on an unglazed porcelain surface, and after absorption has taken place, add a drop or two of nitric acid. If bile be present, several rings of color will be produced, the green ring, which is characteristic of bile pigments, being chief among them **T., Dumontpallier's, for Bile Pigments.** See *Test, Smith's* (Illus. Dict.). **Dyestuffs in Wine.** See *Arata, Bottger, Piadine, Schuster.* **T., Eastes', for Sugar.** Place 60 c.c. of filtered urine in a beaker of 100 c.c. capacity, add 1 gm. of sodium acetate, and a little less of phenylhydrazin hydrochlorate Stir with a glass rod, which is to remain in the beaker Evaporate on a water-bath to 10 or 15 c.c., scraping the sediment from the sides of the beaker, if it collects there; cool, and examine under the microscope. If there is 1 part to 1000 of sugar in the urine, osazone crystals will be found. **T., Eijkman's, for Phenol.** Add to the phenol solution a few drops of an alcoholic solution of nitrous acid, ethyl ether, and an equal amount of concentrated sulfuric acid A red coloration is produced. **Eiselt's Reaction for Melanin in Urine.** Concentrated nitric acid, sulfuric acid, potassium dichromate or other oxidizing agents render urine containing melanin dark colored **T., Elliott's, for Sugar.** Make reagents. (1) Copper sulfate, c. p., 27 gr.; glycerin, c. p., 3 drams; distilled water, 2½ drams; liquor potassa, q. s ad 4 oz; (2) a saturated solution of tartaric acid in water Boil 1 dram of No 1 and add 3 drops of No. 2; drop by drop add 8 drops of urine. **T., Elsner's Typhoid.** See under *Typhoid.* **Emetin.** See *Podwyssotzki.* **Eserin.** See *Saul.* **Fats.** See *Allen, Barbot, Schönvogel, Valenta.* **T., Fleux's, for Antipyrin.** Add 2.5 gm. of sodii metaphosphoric acid and 12 drops of sulfuric acid to the suspected fluid, filter, and to the clear filtrate add a few drops of sodium nitrate. If antipyrin is present, a clear green color will develop. **Fleischl's Reaction for Bile Pigments.** Add concentrated sulfuric acid by means of a pipet to urine already treated with a concentrated solution of nitrate of soda. The sulfuric acid sinks to the bottom of the test-tube and produces color layers, as in Gmelin's test. **Florence Reaction.** A test for the detection of semen. A solution of potassium iodid 1.65 gm., iodin 2.54 gm., distilled water 20 c.c., is added to fresh semen or to a watery extract of the stains, and then examined micro-

scopically, when numerous dark brown crystals of various sizes and forms will be visible. This is not an absolute test, but only corroborative, since substances other than semen give positive results. **Formic Aldehyd.** See *Denigè, Hekner, Hydrochloric Acid, Jorissen, Kentmann, Lebbin, Phenylhydrazin, Ramini.* **Frohn's Reagent.** Add 7 gm. of potassium iodid and 10 c.c. of hydrochloric acid to 1.5 gm. of freshly precipitated bismuth subnitrate which has been treated with 20 c c. of water and heated to the boiling-point. **Fuchsin.** See *Valentine.* **T., Fuh's, for Albumin.** Equal volumes of nonalbuminous urine and a mixture composed of equal parts of carbolic acid and glycerin form an emulsion which clears up on agitation, leaving a transparent and highly refractive liquid. Equal volumes of albuminous urine and this solution when mixed produce a white turbidity which remains in spite of agitation and does not precipitate. The test will show 0.1% of albumin. **Furfurol Reaction for Proteids.** Furfurol is produced on heating proteids with sulfuric acid. **Fusel Oil.** See *Savalle.* **T., Gage's (De M.), for Bacterium coli in water.** Dissolve 100 gm. of dextrose and 50 gm. of peptone in a liter of boiling water; when cool, filter through paper until clear and add 0.25% of phenol. To 100 c c of the water to be tested add 10 c.c. of the dextrose broth and place in an incubator at 38° C. for 20 hours, when, if *Bacterium coli* is present, there will be a bead on the surface. Give the bottle one vigorous shake and place it before a window. The gas will separate from liquid and can be seen rising to the surface. **Gallic Acid.** See *Bischoff.* **T., Garrod's, for Hematoporphyrin in Urine.** Add to 100 c.c. of urine 20 c.c. of a 10% solution of caustic soda, and filter. Add to the filtrate thoroughly washed in water absolute alcohol, and [illegible] acid to dissolve perfectly the [illegible] scopic examination may now be made of the solution for the two absorption bands characteristic of hematoporphyrin. **T., Gautier's, for Carbonic Oxids.** Carbon monoxid has the power of decomposing iodic anhydrid and forming CO_2, the iodin being liberated and absorbed by copper. It is employed by Niclaux to show normal presence of carbon monoxid in blood. **T., v. Gebhart's, for Glucose.** To 10 or 15 drops of urine add 10 c.c. of water and a tablet containing sodium carbonate and orthonitrophenylpropiolic acid; warm carefully for 2 or 4 minutes, and if sugar is present the mixture becomes greenish and then dark indigo blue. **T., v. Gerhardt's.** See *T., Nitropropiol.* **Gerhardt's Reaction for Acetoacetic Acid, G.'s Bordeaux Reaction.** See *Test, Gerhardt's, for Diacetic Acid* (Illus. Dict.). **T., Gerrard's, for Glucose.** To a 5% solution of potassium cyanid add Fehling's solution until the blue color just commences to disappear. On heating this solution to boiling with one containing glucose, no precipitation of cuprous oxid results, but the solution will be more or less decolorized. **Globulin.** See *Hammarsten.* **Glucose.** See *Baeyer, Eastes, Elliott, Gebhart, Gerrard, Hassall, Kowarski, Löwenthal, Nickel, Nitropropiol, Riegler, Saccharimeter, Wender.* **T., Gluzinske's, for Bile Pigments.** Boil the solution for a few minutes with formalin, and an emerald-green coloration will result, changing to an amethyst violet on the addition of a few drops of hydrochloric acid. **Glycerin.** See *Ritsert.* **T., Grahe's.** A test for distinguishing genuine from spurious cinchona barks, made by heating a piece of bark in a test-tube and augmenting the heat to redness. If the bark contains one or more of the cinchona alkaloids, the product formed, condensing as an oily liquid on the sides of the tube, will be red. **Griess' Red Paper,** paper charged with sulfanilic acid and naphthylamin sulfate, used in testing for nitrous acid, nitrites, bilirubin, and aldehyds. **Griess' Yellow Paper,** paper charged with sulfanilic acid and metadiamido benzene; used as a sensitive test for nitrites. **T., Grigg's,** for Proteids. A precipitate is formed with all proteids except peptones on the addition of a solution of metaphosphoric acid. **T., Grinbert's, for Urobilin.** Boil together equal parts of urine and hydrochloric acid and shake with ether. In the presence of urobilin the ether assumes a brownish-red color with a greenish fluorescence. **T., Gunning's, for Acetone.** Add to the liquid to be tested an alcoholic solution and then ammonia. When allowed to stand, a precipitate of iodoform and a black precipitate of iodid of nitrogen are formed; the latter gradually disappears, when the iodoform is visible. **T., Hammarsten's, for Globulin.** To the neutral solution add powdered sulfate of magnesia until no more of the salt dissolves. Separate the globulin thus precipitated by filtration, and wash with a saturated solution of sulfate of magnesia. **T., Hassall's.** The growth of *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ,* observed under the microscope, is indicative of the presence of sugar in the urine. **T., Hehner's, for Formic Aldehyd in Milk.** Place 5 c.c. of the milk in a test-tube and dilute with an equal volume of water. Carefully pour down the sides of the test-tube strong sulfuric acid containing a trace of ferric chlorid, so as to form a layer of acid below the milk. In the presence of formic aldehyd a violet ring is formed at the junction of the two liquids; 1 part in 100,000 may be detected. The acid should be of 1.81 to 1.83 sp. gr and must contain a trace of ferric salt. The charring due to the action of the acid on the milk must not be mistaken for color reaction. **Helianthin Paper, Methyl Orange Paper, Tropæolin D. Paper,** paper charged with methyl orange used in testing for acids and alkalis. **Hematoporphyrin.** See *Garrod.* **Hemoglobin.** See *Kobert.* **T., Hering's.** See under *Vision, Binocular.* **T., Hill's.** Wrap cotton about one end of a glass rod and so insert it in a test-tube that the cotton forms a stopper. Sterilize by dry heat, dip the rod in the material to be tested, return it to the test-tube or put it in a culture-medium Cf. *T., Silk Thread.* **T., Hofmeister's, for Leucin.** A deposit of metallic mercury is formed on warming a solution of leucin with mercurous nitrate. **T., Hoppe-Seyler's, for Carbon Monoxid in Blood.** Add to the blood twice its volume of caustic soda solution of 1.3 specific gravity Ordinary blood thus treated is a dingy brown mass which, when spread out on porcelain, has a shade of green. Blood containing carbon monoxid, under the same conditions, appears as a red mass which, if spread on porcelain, shows a beautiful red color. **T., Hydrochloric Acid,** for formic aldehyd in milk. Heat in a test-tube 1 c.c. of milk with 4 c.c. of strong hydrochloric acid containing a trace of ferric chlorid. In the presence of formic aldehyd a purple color appears, varying from a delicate tint to a deep violet. If a yellow color appears, repeat the test, using milk that has been diluted, 1 to 10, with water. **Hydrochloric Acid in Contents of Stomach.** See *Benedict, Szabo, Villier and Fayolle, Winkler.* **Hydrocyanic Acid.** See *Payer.* **Hydrogen Peroxid.** See *Bach, Wurster.* **Indican.** See *Obermeyer.* **Indigo-carmin Paper,** paper charged with indigo carmin and sodium carbonate used as a test for sugar in urine. **Indigo Red.** See *Rosin.* **Indol.** See *Baeyer, Nencki.* **Iodin.** See *Sabrazes-Denigè, Sandlund.* **T., v. Jaksch's, for Uric Acid.** Allow the powder

to heat gently on a watch-glass with a drop or two of chlorin or bromin water A red residue is formed which, when cold, turns a purple red when ammonia is added. **T., Johnson's, for Albumin in Urine.** A concentrated solution of picric acid is poured upon the surface of the urine in a test-tube. A ring of white precipitate occurs at the junction of the two liquids; this increases on heating. Peptones and albumoses are precipitated by this reagent, but the precipitate redissolves on heating **T., Jolles', for Bile Pigments in Urine.** Put in a stopper cylinder 50 c.c. of urine, and add a few drops of 10% hydrochloric acid and an excess of a barium chlorid solution with 5 c c. chloroform, and shake for several minutes. Then by means of a pipet remove the chloroform and the precipitate, place in a test-tube, and heat on the water-bath to about 80° C. When the chloroform has evaporated, decant the liquid from the precipitate carefully and let 3 drops of concentrated sulfuric acid, containing one-third fuming nitric acid, flow down the sides of the test-tube. If bile pigments be present, the characteristic coloration results. **Jolles' Solution** for the detection of albumin in the urine. Corrosive sublimate, 10 parts; sodium chlorid, 10 parts; succinic acid, 20 parts, distilled water, 500 parts. **T., Jorissen's, for Formic Aldehyd in Milk.** To several drops of a 10% aqueous solution of phloroglucinol add 10 c.c. of the suspected milk in a test-tube, shake well, and add a few drops of caustic soda (or caustic potash). In the presence of formic aldehyd a delicate red color appears. **T., Justus.** See under *Syphilis*. **T., Kentmann's, for Formic Aldehyd.** Dissolve in a test-tube 0.1 gm. of morphin hydrochlorid in 1 c.c. of strong sulfuric acid and add an equal volume of the solution to be examined without mixing; in the presence of formic aldehyd the aqueous solution will be clear red violet in color after the lapse of a few minutes. The reaction is sensitive to 1 : 5000 to 1 : 6000. **Kerner's Reaction for Creatinin.** Add to a solution of creatinin acidified with a mineral acid a solution of phosphotungstic or phosphomolybdic acid; a crystalline precipitate will be formed **T., Kobert's, for Hemoglobin.** Treat the solution with one of zinc sulfate or shake it with zinc powder, when a precipitate of zinc hemoglobin is formed Alkalis color this precipitate red. **T., Kowarski's,** for sugar in the urine Shake in a test-tube 5 drops of phenylhydrazin with 10 drops of strong acetic acid, add 1 c.c. of saturated sodium chlorid solution and 2 c.c. or 3 c c. of urine, and heat for 2 minutes; then cool slowly. If the amount of sugar present is as high as 0 2%, characteristic crystals will form in a few minutes; if less, the formation of crystals will require a longer time—5 to 30 minutes. **T., Ladendorff's, for Blood.** Treat the liquid with tincture of guaiacum, and then with oil of eucalyptus; in the presence of blood the upper layer becomes violet and the lower layer blue. **T., Landolt's, for Phenol.** Treat the solution with bromin water; a white crystalline precipitate of tribromphenol is produced. **Lang's Reaction for Taurin.** A white combination appearing as a precipitate occurs on boiling a solution of taurin with freshly precipitated mercuric oxid. **T., Lebbin's, for Formic Aldehyd.** Boil a few c.c. of the suspected milk with 0.05 gm. resorcinol, to which half, or an equal volume, of a 50% solution of sodium hydroxid is added. In the presence of formic aldehyd the yellow solution changes to a fine red color, which becomes more apparent on standing. **T., Lieben's, for Acetone in Urine, Modified by Ralfe.** Dissolve 20 grains of potassium iodid in a dram of liquor potassæ, and boil; then carefully float the urine on its surface in a test-tube. A precipitation of phosphates occurs at the point of contact which, in the presence of acetone, will become yellow and studded with yellow points of iodoform. **T., Liebig's, for Cystin.** Boil the substance with caustic alkali containing lead oxid. In the presence of cystin a precipitate of black lead sulfid is formed. **T., Lipliawsky,** for diacetic acid in the urine. Two solutions are needed: (*a*) a 1% solution of paramidoacetophenon with addition of 2 c.c. of concentrated HCl shaken thoroughly, (*b*) a 1% aqueous solution of potassium nitrite; 6 c c. of the first is mixed with 3 c c. of the second, an equal volume of urine added, and a drop of ammonia To 10 drops to 2 c.c. of this mixture add 15 to 20 c.c of concentrated HCl, 3 c c of chloroform, and 2 to 4 drops of iron chlorid solution. If the test tube is corked and gently but repeatedly inverted, in the presence of diacetic acid the chloroform will show a characteristic violet color—the deepness of the color depending upon the amount present **Löwenthal's Reaction,** the agglutination of *Spirochæta obermeieri*, Cohn, by the blood-serum of an individual affected with relapsing fever. **T., Löwenthal's, for Glucose.** [illegible] tion boiled with a solution of ferric [illegible] in tartaric acid and carbonate of soda, becomes dark and deposits an abundant precipitate of iron oxid This test is not applicable to urine. **T., Malerba's, for Acetone.** Add to the acetone a solution of dimethylparaphenylendiamin; a red coloration results. **T., Mallein,** the experimental injection of the toxin (mallein) into the tissues of an animal for the purpose of diagnosis in suspected cases of glanders **T., Mandel's, for Proteids.** Add to the proteid solution a 5% solution of chromic acid, and a precipitate will be formed **T., Marme's.** Cadmium iodid is added to saturation to a boiling concentrated solution of potassium iodid, and then mixed with an equal quantity of cold saturated solution of potassium iodid It gives a whitish or yellowish precipitate, with an alkaloid in a weak sulfuric solution. **v. Maschke's Reaction for Creatinin.** Add a few drops of Fehling's solution to the creatinin dissolved in a cold saturated solution of carbonate of soda. An amorphous, flocculent precipitate is formed in the cold, but better on warming to 50° to 60° C. **Mucin.** See *Salkowski-Leubes*. **T., Mulder's, for Proteids.** See *Xanthoproteic Reaction* in *Table of Tests* (Illus Dict). **T., Müller's, for Cystin.** Boil the cystin with potassium hydrate, to dissolve it; when cold, dilute with water and add a solution of sodium nitroprussid This produces a violet coloration which changes rapidly to yellow. **T., Mylius' Modification of Pettenkofer's, for Bile Acids.** Add 1 drop of furfurol solution and 1 c.c. of concentrated sulfuric acid to each cubic centimeter of the alcoholic solution of bile acids; cool, if necessary, so that the test does not become too warm. A red coloration is produced, which changes to bluish-violet in course of the day. **α-Naphthol.** See *Aymonier, Richardson*. **N. Yellow.** See *Schafer*. **Narcein.** See *Arnold* **T., Nencki's, for Indol.** Treat with nitric acid containing nitrous acid; a red coloration results, and in concentrated solution a red precipitate may form. **T., Nickel's Sugar,** for distinguishing glucose from cane-sugar; add tetrachlorid of carbon to the sugar and heat it for some time to 100° C. (212° F.). Cane-sugar is turned black by the process and glucose is not. **T., Nitropropiol,** for sugar in urine. Place 10 to 15 drops of urine in test-tube, add 10 c.c. (℥ 160) distilled water and a nitropropiol tablet, and heat 2 to 4 minutes. In the presence of sugar there is first a green coloration, followed by an intensely blue

color. This will indicate 0.3% of sugar, and only takes place if grape-sugar is actually present. If much albumin is present, first eliminate it by shaking with salt or chloroform **Nitrous Acid or Nitrites.** See *Sabatier, Schäfer, Schmidt.* **T., Nothnägel's,** a crystal of sodium chlorid placed upon the serous surface of any portion of the intestine of the rabbit causes ascending peristalsis. This test has been applied to ascertain the direction of the bowel in operations upon man, but has not been found wholly reliable. **T., Obermeyer's, for Indican in Urine.** With a lead acetate solution (1 : 5) precipitate the urine; care must be taken not to add an excess of lead solution. Filter, and shake the filtrate for one or two minutes with an equal quantity of fuming hydrochloric acid, which contains 1 or 2 parts of ferric chlorid solution to 500 parts of the acid. Add some chloroform, which becomes blue from the generation of indigo-blue. **T., Obermüller's, for Cholesterin.** Place the cholesterin in a test-tube, and fuse with two or three drops of propionic acid anhydrid over a small, naked flame The fused mass on cooling is violet, changing to blue, green, orange, carmin, and, finally, to copper-red. **Oils.** See *Barbot, Basoletto, Baudouin, Becki, Behren, Poutet, Renard, Royere, Schonvogel, Schneider, Souchère, Storch, Töchet, Tuchen, Villavecchia.* **T., Oppenheimer's, for Acetone.** Make a reagent by diluting 20 c.c of concentrated sulfuric acid by the addition of a liter of water; to this add 50 gm of yellow oxid of mercury and set aside for 24 hours. To 3 c.c. of unfiltered urine add a few drops of the reagent In the presence of albumin a precipitate occurs at once; in its absence the precipitate is seen some time later. **Orcin Reaction for Xylose in the Urine.** Heat the urine with an equal volume of hydrochloric acid and a trace of orcin. As soon as a green color is apparent, cool the solution and shake with amyl alcohol The amyl alcohol takes on a green color and in the spectroscope shows the characteristic band between C and D, and, in addition, a more uncertain band, more toward the red **T., Oxyphenyl Sulfonic Acid, for Albumin.** Make a solution of 3 parts of oxyphenyl sulfonic acid, 1 part salicylsulfonic acid, water 20 parts. To one drop of this add 1 c c of urine, and in the presence of albumin a white, transparent precipitate will be formed **Ozone.** See *Schönbein* **T., Pain's, for Santonin.** A small crystal of the alkaloid treated in a test-tube with 2 or 3 c c. of ethyl nitrite and a few drops of a solution of potassium hydrate gives a rose red color **T., Parnum's, for Albumin.** Add to the filtered urine one-sixth of its volume of a concentrated solution of sulfate of magnesium or sodium On acidulating with acetic acid and boiling the albumin is precipitated. **Payer's Reaction for Hydrocyanic Acid.** The reagent employed is a very dilute alcoholic tincture of guaiac resin, containing a trace of copper sulfate solution Upon approaching this mixture, held in a porcelain capsule, with a glass rod moistened with hydrocyanic acid, blue lines are formed in the liquid; upon stirring, the whole solution turns blue **T, Penzoldt and Fischer's, for Phenol.** Treat a strongly alkaline solution of phenol with a solution of diazobenzol sulfonic acid; a deep red coloration is produced. **Peptones.** See *Posner, Riegler, Salkowski.* **Persoz's Solution for Distinguishing Textile Fibers.** A solution of 10 gm. of zinc chlorid in 10 gm. of water, shaken with 2 gm. of zinc oxid. Upon digesting any fabric in this basic zinc chlorid solution at 30° to 40°, the silk contained in it will be dissolved. **Phenacetin.** See *Ritsert.* **Phenol.** See *Berthelot, Bodde, Eijkmann, Landolt, Penzoldt and Fischer, Plugge, Pollacci.* **T., Phenylhydrazin, for Dextrose.** See *T., v. Jaksch's* (Illus. Dict.). **T., Phenylhydrazin** (of Neumann), consists in the use of a solution of sodium acetate in acetic acid of from 50% to 75% strength or in glacial acetic acid. A special test-tube is employed, the urine is introduced, the sodium acetate solution and 2 or 3 drops of pure phenylhydrazin are added, and the whole boiled down to a certain point indicated on the tube, cooled rapidly in running water, boiled one minute more, and cooled. In the presence of sugar, phenylhydrazin crystals appear. **T., Phenylhydrazin** (of Riegler). To 0.1 gm. of phenylhydrazin hydrochlorid placed in an evaporating dish to which has been added 0 5 gm. of sodium acetate, add 20 drops of the urine. Heat to boiling and add 20 or 30 drops of caustic soda. In the presence of so little as 0.005% of sugar a reddish-violet coloration will be given. **T., Phenylhydrazin,** proposed by Vitali as a test for formic aldehyd. A mixture of the two gives rise to a milky discoloration; eventually a yellowish deposit is precipitated upon the sides of the test-tube. In concentrated solutions the turbidity appears immediately. In solutions of a strength of 1 : 100 the reaction occurs after a few seconds; in those of 1 : 1000, in 1 minute; in those of 1 : 10,000, in 5 minutes; in those of 1 : 100,000, in 2 to 3 hours **Picric Acid.** See *Rupeau.* **Picrotoxin.** See *Becker.* **Plugge's Phenol Reaction.** A dilute phenol solution is rendered intensely red on boiling with a solution of mercuric nitrate containing a trace of nitrous acid. Metallic mercury separates out at the same time and an odor of salicylol is developed. **Plugge's Reagent for Gum Ammoniac.** Thirty grams of caustic soda are dissolved in water, the solution kept cool during the addition of 20 gm. of bromin and then diluted to one liter. On the addition of one drop of this solution to an aqueous or alcoholic solution of gum ammoniac prepared with the addition of dilute soda lye an immediate but rapidly vanishing violet coloration is caused. **Podwyssotzki's Reaction for Emetin.** On the addition of a drop of a saturated solution of sodium phosphouranate, emetin produces a brown coloration which changes to blue if a drop of hydrochloric acid be added. **T., Politzer's.** See under *Signs.* **Pollacci's Reaction for Phenol** Phenol turns brown when treated with chromic acid mixture. **Posner's Reaction for Peptones and Albumins.** Alkalinize the urine, pour it into a test tube, and overlay it very carefully with a very dilute, almost colorless solution of copper sulfate. In the presence of peptone there will be the formation of a violet zone even in the cold; the same reaction is yielded by albumin upon warming. **Potassium Cyanate.** See *Schneider* **Poutet's Reaction for Fatty Oils.** The elaidin reaction. Pour into a test-tube 10 gm. of oil, 5 gm. nitric acid (40°-42° Be'), and 1 gm. of mercury, dissolve the mercury by shaking for 3 minutes, allow the mixture to stand 20 minutes, and again shake for a minute. Various fats show differences in color, and in the ease with which they solidify. Olive oil and peanut oil harden most rapidly. According to other authorities, 50 c.c. of the oil are mixed with 12 gm. of mercury and 15 gm. of nitric acid, sp. gr. 1.35, by which treatment only olive oil and oil of almonds are solidified, all other oils remaining liquid. **Pradine's Reagent for Dyestuffs in Wine.** Upon shaking wine with a saturated solution of ammonia gas in ether the foreign coloring-matters are dissolved. **T., Preyer's, for Carbon Monoxid in the Blood.** Warm three or four drops of the suspected blood for 5 minutes at 30° C. with 10 c.c. of water and 5 c.c. of potassium

cyanid solution (1 : 2). The spectrum of normal blood, when treated as above, loses the absorption line of oxyhemoglobin and in its place shows a broad absorption band, while the spectrum of carbon monoxid blood remains unchanged. **Prollius' Solution** for extracting cinchona bark for the determination of alkaloids. A mixture of 88 parts of ether, 8 parts absolute alcohol, and 4 parts ammonia water. **Protein.** See *Ritthausen.* **T., Puscher's, for Alcohol in Ethereal Oils.** Introduce a few drops of the ethereal oil into the bottom of a test-tube and dust the upper portion of the tube with powdered fuchsin or introduce the latter by means of a swab of cotton. On boiling, the alcohol evaporates first and dissolves the fuchsin to a red solution. **T., Ramini's, for Formic Aldehyd.** Add 1 c.c of a 1% solution phenylhydrazin hydrochlorate and 3 or 4 drops freshly prepared sodium-nitroprussiate solution to 15 c c. liquid, then make alkaline with concentrated NaOH, and warm; if formic aldehyd is present, a marked blue color develops, changing to deep red. Milk thus tested turns blue to ash-gray, changing after 15 minutes to red. (Merck.) **T., Rasmussen's, for Urobilin.** Shake together thoroughly equal parts of urine and ether to which has been added six or seven drops of tincture of iodin. Allow it to stand until the solution separates into an upper layer of ether and iodin and a lower one of urine. In the presence of bile the lower layer turns green if biliverdin also exists. **Raspail's Reaction for Albumins.** These are colored red by sugar and concentrated sulfuric acid. **T., Reach's,** for testing the secretory functions of the stomach without the use of the stomach-tube. It consists in administration of capsules of barium iodid and bismuth oxyiodid from which iodin is set free only through the action of HCl; then test the sputum for iodin. If the reaction occurs in 80 minutes, the individual is normal; earlier action indicates hyperacidity; later occurrence, hypoacidity. **Reich's Reaction for Cane-sugar.** Solutions of cane-sugar when treated with cobalt nitrate solution yield a violet coloration upon the addition of soda lye. According to Dupont, this reaction is not interfered with by glycerin, milk-sugar, glucose, or invert sugar; dextrin and gum should, however, be removed by precipitation with lead acetate or baryta water. **T., Reichardt's, for Arsenic in the Urine.** Concentrate 200 c.c. of urine with about 2 gm of caustic soda, dissolve the residue in a little water acidulated with hydrochloric acid, and then test in a Marsh's apparatus. **Reichert-Meissl's Number** indicates the number of cubic centimeters of decinormal sodium or potassium hydroxid solution necessary to neutralize the volatile fatty acids obtained from 5 gm. of a fat, when operating according to a definite special method. The Reichert numbers formerly in vogue gave the figures for 2.5 gm. of fat, and are therefore only half as large as the Reichert-Meissl numbers. **T., Reichl's, for Proteids.** To the proteid solution add 2 or 3 drops of an alcoholic solution of benzaldehyd, and then considerable sulfuric acid previously diluted with an equal bulk of water Finally, add a few drops of a ferric sulfate solution, and a deep blue coloration will be produced in the cold after some time, or at once on warming. Solid proteids are stained blue by this reaction. **Reichl-Mikosch's Reagent for Albumins.** Benzaldehyd and sulfuric acid containing ferric sulfate. **T., Renard's, for Peanut-oil.** This depends upon the isolation of arachic acid (melting-point 74°–75°), by means of the lead salt, which can be separated from lead oleate by extraction with ether. **T., Reoch's, for Albumin.** See *T., Macwilliams'* (Illus. Dict.). **T., R.'s, for HCl in Contents of Stomach.** On the addition of a mixture of citrate of iron and quinin and potassium sulfocyanid to the gastric juice or contents of the stomach, containing free hydrochloric acid, a red coloration will be produced. **Resorcin.** See *Bodde.* **T., Reuter's,** for *p*-**Amidophenetol in Phenacetin.** Melt the phenacetin with pure chloral hydrate; in the presence of amidophenetol a violet coloration is produced (even the purest commercial specimens exhibit a slight rose tint). **Richardson's Reaction for** *a*-**Naphthol.** Dissolve 0.04 gm. of naphthol and 0 5 c.c. of normal sodium hydroxid solution in 1 or 2 c.c. of water; then add a mixture of 0.05 gm. sulfanilic acid dissolved in 5 c c. of normal sodium hydroxid solution, and 0 02 gm. of sodium nitrite dissolved in 5 c.c. of normal sulfuric acid. Under these conditions *a*-naphthol yields a dark blood-red color changing to brown on the addition of dilute sulfuric acid; *β*-naphthol yields only a reddish-yellow color. **T., Ridenour's, for Salicylic Acid.** H_2O_2 in the presence of an ammoniacal solution of ammonium carbonate affords a red varying in intensity according to quantity of salicylic acid present. (Merck.) **T., Riegler's, for Albumin.** (1) Asaprol (calcium naphtholsulfonate), 8; citric acid, 8; dissolve in distilled water, 200; 10 c c. of urine are mixed with 10 to 20 drops of the reagent Traces of albumin are indicated by a turbidity; larger quantities by a ppt. Quantitative determination may be made with an albuminometer. (2) Ten gm. *β*-naphthalinsulfonic acid are well shaken with 200 c c. water and filtered. A turbidity or ppt. on adding 20 to 30 drops of reagent to 5 to 6 c c of fluid indicates presence of albumin Sensitiveness 1 : 40,000 Albumoses and peptones react in a similar manner, but the ppt. disappears on warming and reappears on cooling. (Merck) **T., R.'s, for Albumoses and Peptones.** Dissolve 5 gm paranitranilin in 25 c c. water and 6 c c concentrated H_2SO_4, add 100 c.c. water, then a solution of sodium nitrite 3 gm. in 25 c.c water, and make up to 500 c.c. with water. Filter and preserve in the dark Mix 10 c.c reagent with 10 c c fluid to be tested, then add 30 drops 10% solution NaOH – if very small quantities of albumoses or peptones are present a yellowish orange color develops, with notable quantities a blood-red, even the froth on shaking being red. On now adding excess of H_2SO_4 an orange or brownish ppt. forms (Merck.) **T., R.'s, for Aldehyds and Glucose.** Heat 0.1 gm. phenylhydrazin hydrochlorate, 0 5 gm. crystal sodium acetate, and 1 c c sugar solution until dissolved. When near boiling-point add 20 to 30 drops 10% NaOH without shaking—in from a few seconds to 5 minutes, liquid becomes violet-red, even if not more than 0.005% sugar present. If no sugar present, color will be a slight pink. For sugar in urine, color must develop within 1 minute to afford physiologic significance. Reaction also occurs with aldehyds, hence absence of these must be assured According to Jolles, absence of albumin must also be assured. Reaction uninfluenced by uric acid, and creatinin. (Merck.) **T., R.'s, for Bile Pigments.** On adding an excess of para-diazonitranilin solution to an alkaline solution of bilirubin or biliverdin, intensely colored reddish-violet flocks are precipitated, soluble in chloroform, alcohol, or benzin, and affording reddish-violet or violet solution. (Merck) **T., R.'s, for Nitrites.** (1) Fifteen c.c. of the fluid to be examined are mixed in a test-tube with 0.02 to 0.03 gm. of the naphthol reagent (equal parts naphthionic acid and pure beta-naphthol) and 2 to 5 drops concentrated HCl, shaken, and 1 c.c. strong NH_3 poured down the side of the tube, while held in a slanting position; presence of nitrites is indicated by

appearance of a red zone, and on shaking the whole solution turns red. (2) Naphthylamin sulfonic acid (naphthionic acid), 1 gm; beta-naphthol, 1 gm.; sodium hydrate, 0.5 gm; water, 200 c c Ten drops of the solution are used. (Merck.) **T., R.'s, for Sugar in Urine.** To 20 drops of urine in a test-tube add about 0.1 gm. of pure hydrochlorid of phenylhydrazin, about 0.5 gm. of crystallized sodium acetate, and 2 c.c. of water. Heat until it boils, then add 10 c c. of a 10% solution of sodium hydrate, inverting the tube 5 or 6 times. Set aside. In the presence of sugar within 5 minutes the whole fluid will take a reddish-violet hue. **T., R.'s, for Uric Acid.** Para-nitranilin 0.5 gm., water 10 c.c, pure concentrated H_2SO_4, 15 drops. Put into a glass flask of 150 c.c capacity, and heat with agitation until dissolved. Water 20 c.c. is now added, the mixture cooled quickly, 2.5%, $NaNO_2$ solution 10 c.c. is added, and diluted, after 15 minutes, with water 60 c.c. The mixture is shaken up repeatedly and filtered. The formation of a blue or green color on adding the reagent and 10% NaOH solution indicates presence of uric acid (Merck.) **T., Rinnmann's, for Zinc.** Zinc oxid moistened with cobalt nitrate solution and strongly heated on charcoal yields a green color **T., Ritsert's, for Glycerin.** Heat 1 c.c. glycerin to boiling with 1 c c. NH_3 then add 3 drops 5% $AgNO_3$ solution—no change should occur in the liquid within 5 minutes Test intended to show presence of arsenous acid, as well as of acrolein and formic acid; recent investigations, however, seem to have proved the test to be fallacious. (Merck.) **T., R.'s, for Phenacetin.** Boil 0.1 gm phenacetin 1 minute with 1 c.c. concentrated HCl, then dilute with 10 c c water, filter after cooling and treat filtrate with 3 drops 3% chromic-a[illegible]. 1 gradually assumes a ruby-red color. (Merck.) **Ritsert's Reaction for Sulphonal.** Upon heating sulfonal with gallic or pyrogallic acid, the odor of mercaptan appears **T., Ritthausen's, for Protein.** A violet color develops on dissolving protein in dilute H_2SO_4, adding excess of KOH, and then a few drops saturated solution $CuSO_4$ (Merck.) **T., Roberts-Stolnikoff's, for Albumin in Urine.** Depends on employment of Heller's test (see Illus. Dict.) (Merck.) **T., Robin's, for Alkaloids.** Mix 1 part of substance with 2 parts cane-sugar and add 1 or 2 drops H_2SO_4, stirring with a glass rod Alkaloids give colors as follows: *Atropin*—violet, changing to brown, *codein*—cherry-red, changing to violet; *morphin*—rose, rapidly changing to violet; *narcotin*—persistent mahogany color; *quinin*—greenish, bright-yellow, changing to dark coffee color with yellow margin; *salicin*—bright-red; *strychnin*, reddish, changing to dark coffee color; *veratrin*—dark green (Merck.) **T., Robinet's, for Morphin.** See *T., Robiquet's* (Illus. Dict.). **T., R.'s, for Salicylic Acid in Urine.** Precipitate urine with neutral lead acetate, remove excess of lead with dilute H_2SO_4, and at once add Fe_2Cl_6. If liquid has a red color (due to iron acetate) add H_2SO_4 until colorless or the purple salicylic-acid color appears. (Merck.) **T., Roger's, for Tin.** Ammonium molybdate affords a blue color with stannous chlorid, still visible in solution of 1:250,000. (Merck.) **T., Roman-Delluc's, for Urobilin in Urine.** Shake out 100 c.c. urine with 20 c.c. chloroform, after acidulating with 8 to 10 drops acetic acid. Overlay 2 c.c. of clear chloroformic solution with 4 c.c. of 1:1000 solution zinc acetate in 95% alcohol. At line of separation a characteristic green fluorescence appears if urobilin be present, more easily recognized against a black background. On shaking, fluorescence is more marked, and the mixture acquires a pink tint. (Merck.) **Rose's Biuret Reaction for Albumins.** Alkalinize the albumin solution with soda lye and add drop by drop, with constant shaking, a dilute copper sulfate solution (17 or 18 gm. crystallized cupric sulfate in 1 liter of water). The solution will assume first a rose-red, then a violet, and finally a blue color, which latter appears of a decided reddish tint when compared with a normal alkaline copper solution **T., Rosenbach's Modification of Gmelin's, for Bile Pigments.** When the liquid has all been filtered through a very small filter, apply to the inside of the filter a drop of nitric acid containing only a very little nitrous acid, when a pale yellow spot will form, surrounded by colored rings, which are yellow-red, violet, blue, and green. **Rosenstiel's Anilin Reaction.** See *T., Runge's* (Illus. Dict.). **T., Rosin's, for Indigo Red.** Render the liquid alkaline with sodium carbonate and extract with ether, which is colored red by the indigo red. **T., Rosebach's, for Poisonous Alkaloids.** Action of alkaloids upon infusoria is tested, and the degree of toxicity estimated from intensity of action. (Merck.) **Roussin's Crystals.** Nicotin in ethereal solution yields with an ethereal iodin solution an oily mass, from which ruby colored crystals, reflecting dark blue, gradually separate. **T., Royere's, De la, for Fixed Oils.** A red color develops on treating a few drops of oil with 2 drops fuchsin solution to which just enough alkali has been added to decolorize it. The color is produced by the free acids in the oils, and according to Halphen the value of the test is limited by the fact that mineral oils may also contain acids. The acids in oils used as lubricators may also be neutralized by alkaline soaps, though the presence of the latter can be easily detected by the red color formed on adding a solution of congo red just colored violet by HCl. (Merck.) **T., Rubner's, for Carbon Monoxid in Blood.** Agitate the blood with 4 or 5 volumes of solution of lead acetate for one minute If the blood contains CO, it will retain its bright color; if it does not, it will turn chocolate brown **T., R.'s, for Glucose.** Add to the liquid an excess of lead acetate; filter, and add to the filtrate ammonium hydrate until no further precipitate is produced. Warm gently, when the precipitate formed will gradually become pink; this color decreases on standing. **T., Rudolf-Fischer's, for Acetanilid.** Heat 5 gm. acetanilid for some time with 5 gm. dry $ZnCl_2$—a yellow coloring matter with moss-green fluorescence forms, which may be dissolved by heating with very dilute HCl. Product formed is flavanilin, $C_{16}H_{14}N_2$ (Merck.) **T., Rupeau's, for Picric Acid in Beer.** Ferrous sulfate, 5 gm. tartaric acid, 5 gm., water, 200 gm. Mix solution with an equal volume of saturated solution NaCl. Overlay 1 to 2 c.c. reagent on 0.5 c.c. beer and add 2 drops NH_3. Presence of picric acid is shown by a red color. (Merck.) **T., Sabatier's, for Copper.** Add 1 drop solution of a copper salt to 1 c.c. concentrated HBr—if much copper is present, a purple-red color at once develops; if little, color is lilac. A 0.0001% solution of a copper salt still gives the reaction. A mixture of KI and H_3PO_4 also gives the reaction, which develops on first carefully warming, then cooling. (Merck.) **T., S.'s, for Nitrites.** On dissolving a few fragments cuprous oxid in concentrated H_2SO_4, containing a little nitrite, the solution is colored intensely violet to purple All cuprous compounds, and cuproso-cupric derivatives afford the color. Cupric compounds do not react. **(Merck.) T., Sabatin's, for Copper.** Trace of a copper salt dissolved in concentrated hydrobromic acid develops an intense purple color. One drop of a

1 : 30,000 copper-salt solution added to 1 c.c. colorless concentrated acid still affords the reaction. Reagent may be replaced by a solution of KBr in orthophosphoric acid. Delicacy of reaction somewhat impaired by presence of free bromin; on driving off latter by heat, however, the color is observed. (Merck.)

Sabrazes-Deniges' Test-paper for Iodin. Boil 1 gm. starch with 40 c.c water, cool, and add 0.5 gm. sodium nitrite. Apply paste to both sides of heavy unsized paper The dry paper is moistened with liquid to be tested, and moistened spot wetted with 1 drop 10% H_2SO_4—if iodin (iodid) is present, a blue color develops. (Merck)

T., Saccharimeter. A solution of dextrose rotates the plane of polarized light to the right.

Saccharin See *Bornstein, Schmitt.*

Salicylic Acid. See *Ridenour, Robinet, Spica.*

T., Salkowski's, for Creatinin. See *T., Weyl's* (Illus. Dict.).

T., S.'s, for Indol. To the indol solution add a few drops of nitric acid, and then, drop by drop, a 2% solution of potassium nitrite. The presence of indol is evinced by a red color, and finally by a red precipitate of nitrosoindol nitrate.

T., S.'s Modification of Hoppe-Seyler's, for CO in Blood. Add to the blood to be tested 20 volumes of water and an equal quantity of a sodium hydrate solution of specific gravity 1.34. In the presence of carbon monoxid the mixture will soon become milky, changing to bright red. On standing, red flakes collect on the surface. Normal blood treated in this way gives a dirty brown coloration.

T., S.'s, for Peptone in Urine. Acidulate 50 c c. urine with HCl, and precipitate with phosphotungstic or phosphomolybdic acid. Wash the precipitate, warm on water-bath, dissolve with a little NaOH, and add a few drops 1% to 2% $CuSO_4$ solution. In presence of peptone, a red color appears. The author amends this test, since he finds that the presence of urobilin may occasion a precipitate and give the biuret reaction like albumose; if, therefore, urobilin is present, it may first be removed from the phosphomolybdic precipitate before the biuret reaction is applied (Merck)

T., Salkowski-Leubes', for Mucin in Urine. Treat urine with 2 volumes absolute alcohol, collect precipitate and re-dissolve in water. The solution gives a cloud with acetic acid insoluble in excess, but soluble in HCl or HNO_3. (Merck)

T., Sandlund's, for Iodin in the Urine. Treat 5 c c. of urine with 1 c.c. of sulfuric acid (1 : 5) and 2 or 3 drops of sodium nitrate solution (1.0 gm. in 500 c.c.), and shake with carbon bisulfid. In the presence of iodin (up to 0.001%) the carbon bisulfid becomes colored

Santonin. See *Puin.*

T., Saul's, for Eserin. If a solution of eserin, or one of its salts, be heated to boiling, and a few drops of strong HNO_3, added, an orange-colored liquid is obtained, which, on adding NaOH in excess, yields an intensely violet solution. The violet color is changed to pale-orange by acids, and restored by alkalis. (Merck.)

T., Saul's, for Tannin. To about 0.015 gm. tannin in 3 c c. water add 3 drops of 2% alcoholic solution thymol, and then 3 c.c. strong H_2SO_4—gallotannic acid yields a turbid rose-colored solution; gallic acid remains practically uncolored. (Merck)

T., Savalle's, for Fusel Oil in Alcohol. Heat alcohol with an equal volume of concentrated H_2SO_4 until boiling commences—fusel oil is indicated by the formation of a brown color; all aldehyds and even higher alcohols give this reaction. If the latter are to be tested for, the aldehyds may be removed by heating for half an hour with a little metaphenylenediamin hydrochlorate and subsequent distillation; the distillate thus freed from aldehyds is tested with H_2SO_4. If the quantity of fusel oil is slight, 10 to 20 drops of a 1 : 1000 solution furfurol may be added, and then a pink color is developed, if higher alcohols be present, on heating with H_2SO_4. Test may be employed quantitatively for the colorimetric determination of fusel oil. (Merck.)

T., Scent, for plumbing. It is made by putting into the pipes a quantity of some pungent chemical, such as peppermint oil, the odor of which will escape from the defects in the pipes if there are any [Price]. Cf *Dram-tester, Hudson's.*

T., Schacht's, for Benzoic Acid. The acid from Siam benzoin decolorizes an alkaline solution $KMnO_4$, but that from other sources merely alters the color to green. (Merck)

T., Schaer's, for Blood. See *T., Hühnefeld's* (Illus Dict).

T., Schäfer's, for Cinchonidin in Quinin Sulfate. The tetrasulfate test: it is dependent upon the slight solubility of cinchonidin tetrasulfate in alcohol. Dissolve 1 gm. of quinin sulfate in 9 gm. of absolute alcohol and 3 gm. of 5% sulfuric acid. Allow this to stand for a day with occasional shaking, when any cinchonidin present will have separated out as tetrasulfate. If this precipitate is dissolved in water and precipitated with a caustic soda solution, pure cinchonidin of melting-point 199° C may be obtained.

T., S.'s, for Naphthol-yellow in Cakes, Pastry, etc. Break up into crumbs 10 to 20 gm. of the material to be tested and warm with 40 c.c. of alcohol (50 to 60% by vol.). Naphthol-yellow colors the alcohol yellow; upon the addition of hydrochloric acid this color disappears; but if the color were produced by saffron, it would remain

T., S.'s Quinin. Dissolve in 35 c c. of boiling water, 1 0 gm. crystallized or 0 85 gm. anhydrous quinin sulfate and add a solution of 0 3 gm of crystallized neutral potassium oxalate in 5 c c of water; then make up the whole with distilled water to 41.3 gm. Now place the vessel for half an hour in a water-bath of 20° C , shaking occasionally, and lastly filter through glass-wool. The freedom of the quinin from an allied alcohol is evinced by the absence of any turbidity on the addition of a drop of a caustic soda solution to 10 c c of the filtrate.

S.'s Reaction for Identifying Nitrites in the Urine Decolorize 3 or 4 c c of urine with animal charcoal and then treat with an equal volume of dilute acetic acid (1 . 10) and 2 drops of 5% potassium ferrocyanid solution In the presence of nitrites the solution is colored yellow.

Scheele's Reagent for arsenous acid. A solution of copper sulfate in an excess of ammonia water; this yields a light green precipitate with arsenites.

Scheibler's Reagent for Alkaloids in Phosphotungstic Acid Prepare the solution by dissolving 100 gm. of sodium tungstate and 60 to 86 gm. sodium phosphate in 500 c.c. of water acidulated with nitric acid; or, according to Otto, by simply adding phosphoric acid to a solution of sodium tungstate. It produces precipitates similar to those caused by phosphomolybdic acid.

Schell's Reagent for Cocain. Upon mixing cocain hydrochlorate with calomel and moistening with a little water (even breathing upon the powder is sufficient), the mixture will be blackened by partial reduction of the mercury salt.

Schlagdenhauffen's Reagent for Distinguishing Alkaloids from Glucosids. A mixture of equal parts of a 3% solution of guaiac resin and a saturated mercuric chlorid solution. Only alkaloids give a precipitate with this reagent in the cold or at 60° to 79° C.

T., Schlesinger's, for Urobilin. Equal parts of the urine and a 10% solution of zinc acetate in absolute alcohol are mixed and then filtered; if urobilin is present, the filtrate shows a beautiful fluorescence with distinct absorption bands. Other pigments in the urine do not disturb the reaction, except

bilirubin in large quantity. **T., Schlickum's, for Arsenic.** Make a solution of 0.02 gm. of sodium sulfate and 0.4 gm. of stannous chlorid in 3 to 4 gm. of concentrated hydrochloric acid and overlay it with the suspected solution, in the presence of arsenic a yellow zone will appear. **Schlossberger's Reagent for Distinguishing Textile Fibers.** This consists of a concentrated solution of freshly precipitated (still moist) nickelous hydroxid in ammonia. This solution dissolves silk, but neither wool nor cotton. **T., Schmidt's, for Bilirubin and Urobilin in Feces** A small portion of the stool is thoroughly mixed with a strong solution of mercuric chlorid. After a time, varying from one quarter of an hour to several hours, the presence of hydrobilirubin is shown by the mixture becoming pink, while the bilirubin is green. A little is placed upon the slide and examined microscopically. If any unaltered bile is present, minute particles of greenish bile-stained mucus, epithelial cells, and muscle-fibers stained with bile may be seen. [Hemmeter.] **Schmidt's Nitric Acid Reaction.** Mix the solution to be tested with an equal volume of a solution of 20 drops of anilin and 10 gm. of dilute sulfuric acid in 90 gm. of water, and pour this mixture in a layer upon concentrated sulfuric acid In the presence of nitric acid, a light to dark-red zone will appear. **Schmitt's Test for Saccharin in Liquids.** The strongly acidulated liquid is shaken out three times with a mixture of equal volumes of ether and petroleum ether, these extracts treated with caustic soda solution, evaporated to dryness, and the residue heated for half an hour to 250° C The solid mass is then dissolved in water, acidulated with sulfuric acid, and shaken out with ether. The saccharin, if present, will be found in the ethereal extract as salicylic acid, which after evaporation of the ether can be identified by means of ferric chlorid **T., Schneider's, for Arsenic.** Separate as arsenous chlorid any arsenic that may be present in the suspected substance, by distillation with hydrochloric acid and ferric chlorid and then identify by Marsh's test. **T., Schneider's, for Foreign Oils** (from *Cruciferæ*) in olive oil Dissolve the oil in two parts of ether and add 5 c.c. of a saturated alcoholic silver nitrate solution and allow the mixture to stand for 12 hours in a dark place In the presence of any oils containing sulfur the mixture will be darkened **T., Schneider's, for Potassium Cyanate in Potassium Cyanid,** depends upon the formation of the sky-blue cobalt cyanate. From the highly concentrated potassium cyanid solution, the hydrocyanic acid is removed by means of carbonic acid, the potassium carbonate removed by the addition of alcohol, and the filtrate tested with cobalt acetate solution. **Schönbein's Test-paper for Ozone.** Filter-paper saturated with potassium iodid starch-paste (10 parts starch, 200 parts water, 1 part potassium iodid). This paper turns blue in an atmosphere containing ozone. **T., Schönvogel's, for Foreign Fats in Butter.** Shake together 6 c.c of a saturated borax solution and 5 drops of butter, at room-temperature or warm to the melting-point of the fat Butter, beef-tallow, Provence oil, and mutton tallow are said not to emulsify when so treated; all other fats do. **Schönvogel's Reaction** for distinguishing animal from vegetable oils. Upon shaking with a concentrated borax solution, the latter, olive oil excepted, are said to form emulsions, while the former separate out sharply upon standing **N. Schoorl's Microchemic Reaction for Atropin.** A little of the alkaloid or alkaloidal salt is placed on the object-glass, touched with a drop of 30% soda-lye, and slightly heated. As soon as the alkaloid has melted to an oily drop, it is thoroughly mixed with the lye by stirring with a platinum wire. Heat again and allow the alkaline vapor evolved to condense on an object-glass held over it, add to the condensate a small drop of hydrochloric acid, and allow to crystallize while rubbing with a platinum wire until dry. The residue is dissolved in a very little water and a particle of potassium iodid added, when the hydriodid may be immediately observed to deposit in the form of sharply defined needles and rhomboids. **Schott's White-lead Paper.** Polka paper, a sized paper, coated with white-lead, used as an external indicator in titrating solutions of metallic salts with sodium sulfid. **T., Schroder's, for Urea.** Add to the urea crystal a solution of bromin in chloroform. The urea will decompose, with the formation of gas. **T., Schröder's, for Acetanilid in Phenacetin.** Boil 0.5 gm. of phenacetin with 6 to 8 c.c. of water, when cool, filter out the crystallized phenacetin and add to the filtrate potassium nitrite and dilute nitric acid and boil; add a few drops of Plugge's reagent and boil again. In the presence of acetanilid a red coloration is produced **Schuchardt's Reagent.** Concentrated troporolin solution used for the detection of hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice. **T., Schultze's, for Cholesterin.** Evaporate to dryness with nitric acid, using a porcelain dish on the water bath. In the presence of cholesterin a yellow residue is obtained, which changes to yellowish-red on the addition of ammonia. **T., S.'s, for Proteids.** To a solution of the proteid add a few drops of a dilute cane-sugar solution and then concentrated sulfuric acid. On warming and keeping the temperature at 60° C., a beautiful bluish red color is produced. **Schultze's Furfurol Reaction for Albumins.** On the addition of a trace of sugar to a solution of albumins in moderately concentrated sulfuric acid and heating to 60° C. a beautiful bluish-red coloration appears. **Schumpelitz's Reaction for Veratrin.** Upon evaporating to dryness with veratrin a few drops of a solution of fused zinc chlorid in dilute hydrochloric acid, a red color results. **T., Schuster's, for Coloring-matter in Beer.** Pure beer is said to be decolorized by tannin solutions, while the color produced by caramel is not destroyed under these conditions. **Schwarz's Sulphonal Reaction.** The odor of mercaptan is developed upon heating sulphonal with charcoal. **Schwarzenbach-Delf's Alkaloid Reaction.** See *T., Schwarzenberg's* (Illus Dict.). **Schweissinger's Reagent for Alkalis.** A solution of equal parts of iodin and tannin in absolute alcohol. Even in very dilute aqueous solutions of alkalis (also carbonates) this reagent produces a red coloration. **Schweitzer's Reagent for Identifying Soaps in Lubricating Oils.** A saturated solution of metaphosphoric acid in absolute alcohol. In the presence of soap the ethereal solution of the oil yields a white precipitate when treated with this reagent. **T., Seegen's, for Grape Sugar.** See *T., Trommer's* (Illus Dict.). **T., Selmi's, for Blood.** Extract the (blood-stained) object to be tested with ammonia, precipitate the filtrate with sodium tungstate and acetic acid, then wash the precipitate and treat it with a mixture of one volume of ammonia and eight volumes of absolute alcohol; filter, remove the alcohol by evaporation, and treat the residue with sodium chlorid and acetic acid If blood be present, hemin crystals may be found by microscopic examination. **T. for Sewer Gas.** "Saturate a piece of unglazed paper with a solution of acetate of lead in rain or boiled water, in the proportion of 1 to 8; allow the paper to dry and hang up in the room where the escape of sewer gas is suspected; if sewer gas is present, the paper will be completely

blackened" [Price]. **Silbermann's Reaction for Albumin.** Albumin freed from fats yields a violet coloration when heated with fuming hydrochloric acid. **Skatol.** See *Chamician* and *Maynanini*. **Skraup's Reaction for Thallin.** On the treatment of this substance with oxidizing agents, as chromic acid, bromin, iodin, mercuric nitrate, or ferric chlorid, an emerald-green color results. **T., Smoke, for Plumbing.** "By means of bellows, or some smoke-producing rocket, smoke is forced into the system of pipes, the ends plugged up, and the escape of the smoke watched for, as wherever there are defects in the pipes the smoke will appear" [Price]. **Soap.** See *Schweitser*. **T., Souchère's, for Peanut Oil.** Dissolve in boiling alcohol the free fatty acids separated from the suspected oil. In the presence of peanut oil arachic acid separates out upon cooling in characteristic shining crystals. **T., Spectroscopic, for Blood in Feces.** The hematin is extracted with ether and a little acetic acid. This extract is examined for a dark stripe in the red portion of the spectrum, between Frauenhofer's lines, C and D. **T., Spica's, for Salicylic Acid in Wine.** Extract the wine with ether; warm the residue left after evaporation of the ether with concentrated nitric acid, then add ammonia in excess. In the presence of salicylic acid it will be converted into picric acid; this can be identified by the yellow color which a woolen fiber assumes when dipped into the solution. **T., Stas-Otto's Extraction, for Alkaloids.** The alkaloids are divided into three groups depending upon their property (1) of being taken up by ether from acid solutions; (2) of being taken up by ether from alkaline solutions; (3) of not being taken up by ether under either conditions. **Stenhouse's Reaction for Caffein.** Heat the caffein for a few minutes with fuming nitric acid; evaporate the yellow solution to dryness. On moistening the residue with ammonia water a purple coloration results, similar to that of murexid, but which disappears on the addition of caustic potash (while the murexid color is thereby changed to blue). **Stokes' Reagent for Reducing Oxyhemoglobin.** Add some citric or tartaric acid to a solution of ferrous sulfate and ammonia enough to make it alkaline. **T., Stokvis', for Bile Pigments.** To 20–30 c.c. of urine add 5–10 c.c. of a zinc acetate solution (1 : 5). Wash the precipitate on a small filter with water, and dissolve in a little ammonia. When filtered, the filtrate will give, after standing in the air, a brownish-green color, and show the absorption bands of bilicyanin, one between C and D, the second at D, and the third between D and E. **T., Storch's, for Rosin Oil in Oil Mixtures.** Shake 1 to 2 c.c. of the oil with 1 c.c. of acetic anhydrid; allow it to stand, then separate the acetic anhydrid by means of a pipet, and treat with a drop of concentrated sulfuric acid (Morawski recommends instead of concentrated sulfuric acid that having a sp gr. of 1.53). In the presence of rosin oil a violet-red color appears. **T., Struve's, for Blood in Urine.** To the urine, previously treated with ammonia or caustic potash, add tannin and acetic acid until the mixture has an acid reaction. In the presence of blood a dark precipitate is formed. When this is filtered and dried, the hemin crystals may be obtained from the dry residue by adding chlorid of ammonia and glacial acetic acid. **Sulfocyanates.** See *Urgens*. **Sulphonal.** See *Rittert, Schwarz*. **T., Szabo's, for Hydrochloric Acid in Contents of Stomach.** Mix together equal parts of 0.5 per cent. solutions of ammonium sulfocyanid and sodic-ferric tartrate. This makes a pale yellow liquid, which changes to brownish-red on the addition of a solution containing HCl. **Tannin.** See *Saul*. **Textile Fibers.** See *Persoz, Schlossberger*. **Thallin.** See *Skraup*. **T., Thénard's, for Aluminium Compounds.** Aluminium oxid (separated from compounds by igniting on charcoal, with the addition of sodium carbonates if necessary) yields Thénard's blue upon igniting with cobalt salts. **T., Thompson's,** the collection of the morning urine in two glasses to determine whether the gonorrheal process is localized in the anterior portion of the urethra, or whether it has extended into the posterior portion. **Tin.** See *Roger*. **Tocher's Modification of Baudouin's Reaction for Benné Oil.** Dissolve 2 gm. of pyrogallol in 30 c.c. of hydrochloric acid, specific gravity 1.19; shake 15 gm. of this solution with an equal volume of oil. Allow it to stand until two layers form; then remove the acid solution by means of a pipet and warm for 5 minutes. In the presence of oil of benné a bluish coloration appears. **T., Tretrop's, for Albumin in Urine.** Four or 5 c.c. of fresh urine are heated in a test-tube nearly to boiling-point, and a few drops of 40% formalin are added after it is removed from the flame. If there is any albumin in the urine, it coagulates like the white of an egg, and accumulates on the surface of the urine and also settles on the walls of the tube. After pouring off the fluid, the proportion of albumin can be determined by weighing or by the size of the coagulum left. **Trotarelli's Reaction for Alkaloids.** On evaporation with concentrated nitric acid and subsequent treatment of the residue with alcoholic potash solution, various alkaloids give characteristic color reactions. **Tscheppe's Reaction for Alcohol.** Overlay the liquor to be tested with 70% nitric acid. In the presence of alcohol a green color will appear at the line of contact; after some time bubbles of gas will appear and the odor of ethyl nitrite become apparent. **Tuchen's Reaction for Ethereal Oils.** Fulmination occurs with many ethereal oils if 4 to 6 drops are brought in contact with 0.1 gm. of iodin. **T., Udransky-Baumann's, for Polyacid Alcohols** (glycerin, carbohydrates) depends upon Baumann's reaction with benzoyl chlorid and sodium hydroxid. Diamins also give this reaction, therefore the presence of the first-mentioned compounds must first be confirmed by means of the furfurol reaction. **Urea.** See *Bisuret, Schroeder*. **Urgens' Reaction for Sulfocyanates in Saliva.** To the collected saliva is added a saturated solution of hydriodic acid 1 part and starch paste 5 parts; if the sulfocyanates are present, a blue tint appears. The sulfocyanates of potassium or sodium, normally present in the saliva, are usually absent in chronic suppurative conditions of the middle ear, and the progress of the disease can be estimated by the presence and extent of the reaction. **Uric Acid.** See *Brun, Denigè, Dietrich, Jaksch, Riegler*. **T., Valenta's, for Fats.** Mix thoroughly in a test-tube equal volumes of fat and glacial acetic acid sp. gr. 1.0562; apply heat if the oil does not dissolve in the cold. Three classes of oils are distinguished, according as solution takes place at ordinary temperatures, at temperatures up to the boiling-point of glacial acetic acid, or whether even then solution is incomplete. In the case of oils dissolving upon application of heat, the temperature is observed at which upon cooling turbidity appears. **Valentine's Reaction for Fuchsin.** Upon shaking ether with a solution containing fuchsin, the ether does not dissolve the coloring-matter, but upon adding ferrous iodid the ether is colored violet. **Veratrin.** See *Schumpelitz*. **Villavecchia and Fabri's Modification of Baudouin's Test for Benné Oil.** Make a solution of 2 gm. furfurol in 100 c.c. of alco-

bol. Shake 10 c.c. of oil for half a minute with 0.1 c.c. of the furfurol solution and 10 c.c. hydrochloric acid, specific gravity 1.19. A red coloration will result. **Villier and Fayolle's Reagent for Hydrochloric Acid and Chlorin.** In acid anilin solution, consisting of 400 c.c. saturated aqueous anilin solution and 100 c.c. glacial acetic acid, even traces of chlorin cause brownish to black precipitates; with a solution of 100 c.c. saturated aqueous anilin solution, 200 c.c. saturated aqueous orthotoluidine solution, and 30 c c. of glacial acetic acid a blue coloration results. Bromin and iodin cause no color reactions with these solutions, although bromin yields white precipitates. For the application of this test to the halogen hydracids the halogens are liberated from their combinations by heating with dilute sulfuric acid and potassium permanganate. **T., Vitali's, for Formic Aldehyd.** See *T., Phenylhydrazin.* **T., Water-pressure, for New Plumbing.** The end of the house-drain is plugged up with a proper air-tight plug. The pipes are then filled with water to a certain level, which is carefully noted. The water is allowed to stand in the pipes for half an hour, at the expiration of which time, if the joints show no sign of leakage and are not sweating, and if the level of the water in the pipes has not fallen, the pipes are air-tight. [Price] **T., Weber's.** See *Weber* (Illus. Dict.) 2. For sensation: Determination of the smallest distance at which the two points of a pair of compasses, applied simultaneously and lightly to the skin, can be recognized as two separate objects. **T., Weiland's,** for the determination of binocular fixation: A vertical bar is interposed between the eyes and the letters to be read. **T., Wender's, for Glucose.** Make a solution of 1 part methylene-blue in 3000 parts of distilled water On rendering this solution alkaline with potassium hydrate and heating with a glucose solution it becomes decolorized **T., Wetzel's, for CO in Blood.** Add to the blood 4 volumes of water, and treat with 3 volumes of a 1% tannic solution In the presence of carbon monoxid the blood becomes carmin red; normal blood gradually becomes gray. **Williamson's Blood-test for Diabetes.** Place in a narrow test-tube 40 c c. of water and 20 c.c. of blood; add 1 c.c. of an aqueous solution of methylene blue (1:6000) and 40 c c. of liquor potassæ. Place the tube in a water-pot, which is kept boiling From the blood of a diabetic patient the blue color disappears in 4 minutes and the blood becomes yellow. In blood that is not diabetic the blue color remains. **T., Winkler's, for Free HCl in Gastric Juice.** Mix a few drops of the filtered gastric juice in a porcelain capsule with a few drops of a 5% alcoholic solution of α-naphthol to which 0.5% to 1% of glucose has been added On heating gently, a bluish-violet zone appears, which darkens rapidly. **T., Wurster's, for Hydrogen Peroxid.** Paper saturated with a solution of tetramethylparaphenylendiamin turns blue-violet with hydrogen peroxid **Xylose.** See *Orcin.* **T., v. Zaleski's, for CO in Blood.** Add to 2 c c. of the blood to be tested an equal volume of water and 3 drops of a one-third saturated copper sulfate solution. In the presence of carbon monoxid a brick-red precipitate is obtained, while normal blood gives a greenish-brown precipitate. **Zellner's** (H.) **Test-paper,** by which ammonia can be detected even in a dilution of 1:1,000,000. The method of preparing the new test-paper consists in applying the coloring-matter employed as indicator, say fluorescein in solution, upon a suitably colored under-ground, for which latter a neutral black coloring-matter is used. The fluorescein shows the minutest traces of alkali by a greenish color.

Zinc. See *Rinnmann.* **T., Zwenger's, for Cholesterin.** See *T., Liebermann's* (Illus. Dict.).

Testaden (*tes'-tad-en*). A preparation from the testes of the bull. Used in affections of the spinal cord and in nervous troubles. Dose, 6–8 gm. daily

Testicle. (See Illus. Dict.) **T., Cooper's Irritable,** neuralgia of the testis.

Testidin (*tes'-tid-in*). An alcoholic extract prepared from the testes of the bull.

Testine (*tes'-ten*). A sterilized extract of the testes of the ram; used in nervous debility, impairment, etc.

Test-meal. (See Illus. Dict.) **T. of Germain Sée,** from 60 to 80 gm. of chopped beef, free from fat and fibrous tissue, from 100 to 150 gm. of white bread, and a glass of water. The contents of the stomach are removed after an interval of two hours. **T., Jaworski's,** the patient ingests 1 or 2 hard-boiled eggs with 100 c.c. of distilled water at room-temperature. After 45 minutes of quiet he drinks 100 c.c. of distilled water, and 5 minutes later the contents of the stomach are aspirated. **T. of Riegel,** a plate of soup, from 150 to 200 gm. of beefsteak, 50 gm. of potato-purée and a small roll; or 300 c.c. of clear broth, 150 gm. of beefsteak (fillet), 50 gm. of mashed potatoes, and 35 gm. of white bread.

Tetanolysin (*tet-an-ol'-is-in*) [τέτανος, tetanus; λύειν, to loose]. The hemolytic toxin of tetanus

Tetanospasmin (*tet-an-o-spaz'-min*). A toxin produced by the tetanus bacillus to which tetanic convulsions are due Cf. *Spasmotoxin*

Tetanus. (See Illus Dict.) See *Sign, Erb's.* **T.-antitoxin.** See under *Antitoxin.* **T., Artificial,** that produced by a drug. **T., Idiopathic,** tetanus in which there is no history of injury. **T. neonatorum.** See *Trismus neonatorum* (Illus Dict.). **T., Remittent.** See *Tetanilla* (Illus. Dict.). **T., Wundt's,** a prolonged tetanic contraction induced in a frog's muscle by injury or the passage of a strong current.

Tetartocone (*tet-ar'-to kōn*) [τέταρτος, fourth; κῶνος, cone]. Posterointernal cone; the fourth cusp of the fourth upper premolar.

Tetartoconid (*tet-ar-to-kon'-id*) [τέταρτος, fourth; κῶνος, cone]. Posterointernal cone of the lower premolars.

Tetartophyia (*tet-art of-i'-e ah*) [τέταρτος, fourth; φύειν, to produce]. Sauvages' name for a quartan fever with short remissions.

Tetmil (*tet'-mil*) Ten millimeters.

Tetraallyammonium-alum (*tet-rah-al-e-am-o-ni-um-al'-um*). $N(C_3H_5)_4 . Al_2(SO_4)_3 + 12 A_2O$. A uric-acid solvent.

Tetrabromophenolphthalein (*tet-rah-bi-om-o-fe-nol-thal'-e-in*). $C_{20}H_{10}Br_4O_4$. Colorless needles obtained from an alcoholic solution of phenolphthalein by action of bromin in acetic acid; soluble in ether, melt at 220°–230° C.

Tetracetate (*tet-ras'-et-at*). A combination of a base with four molecules of acetic acid.

Tetrachloroethane (*tet-rah-klor-o-eth'-an*). Carbon bichlorid.

Tetrachloromethane (*tet-rah-klor-o-meth'-an*). Carbon tetrachlorid.

Tetrachloroquinon (*tet-rah klor-o-kwin'-on*). See *Chloranil* (Illus. Dict.).

Tetraethylammonium. (See Illus. Dict.) **T. Hydroxid,** a solution of $N(C_2H_5)_4OH$, a colorless alkaline bitter liquid. It is a uric acid solvent. Dose, 0.6–1.2 c.c. 3 times daily well diluted.

Tetragon, Tetragonum (*tet'-rag-on, tet-rah-go'-num*). A four-sided figure. **T. lumbale,** an irregular, rhomboid space in the lumbar region beneath the aponeurosis of the latissimus dorsi, bounded externally by the

dorsal margin of origin of the external oblique muscle, internally by the margin of the sacrospinalis, above by the serratus posticus inferior, and below by the upper margin of the internal oblique.

Tetrahydro-β-naphthalamin (*tet-rah-hi-dro-ba-tah-naf-thal-am'in*). See *Thermin.*

Tetrahydroparachmanisol (*tet-rah-hi-dro-par-ah-kin-an'-is-ol*) See *Thallin* (Illus. Dict.).

Tetraiodoethylene (*tet-rah-i-o-do-eth'-il-ēn*). C_2I_4 Nonvolatile crystals melting at 187° C. obtained by action of calcium carbid on a solution of iodin in potassium iodid kept at 0° C. It is a substitute for iodoform

Tetraiodophenolphthalein (*tet-rah-i-o-do-fe-nol-thal'-e-in*). Nosophen.

Tetraiodopyrrol (*tet-rah i-o-do-pir'-ol*). See *Iodol* (Illus. Dict.).

Tetramethylbenzene (*tet-rah-meth-il-ben'-zēn*). See *Durene* (Illus. Dict.).

Tetramethyldiamidobenzophenone (*tet-rah-meth-il-di-am-id-o-ben-zo-fe'-nōn*). $C_{17}H_{20}N_2O$. A crystalline substance obtained by action of carbonyl chlorid on dimethylanilin, soluble in alcohol and ether, melts above 360° C, with decomposition.

Tetramethylputrescin (*tet-rah-meth-il-pu-tres'-in*). $C_4H_8(CH_3)_2N_2$ An excessively poisonous tetramethyl derivative of putrescin with action similar to muscarin or neurin.

Tetramethylthionin Chlorid (*tet rah-meth-il-thi'-on-in*). Same as *Methylene-blue.*

Tetranitrin (*tet-rah-ni'-trin*). Erythrol tetranitrate.

Tetranitroanthraquinone (*tet-rah ni-tro-an-thra-kwin'-ōn*). See *Acid, Aloetic*

Tetranitrol (*tet-rah-ni'-trol*) See *Erythrol Tetranitrate.*

Tetraotus (*tet-rah-o'-tus*). See *Diprosopus* (Illus. Dict.).

Tetrapus (*tet'-rap-us*) [τέτρα, four; πούς, foot] A monstrosity having four feet.

Tetrodonin (*tet-ro-dō'-nin*) [τέτρα, four; ὀδούς, tooth]. A highly poisonous crystalline base isolated by Tahara from the roe of fish of the genus *Tetrodon*

Tetroxid (*tet-roks'-id*). A compound of a radicle with four atoms of oxygen

Tetryl (*tet'-ril*). See *Butyl.* **T. Formate,** butyl formate.

Teucrin (*tu'-krin*). 1. $C_{21}H_{24}O_{11}$ or $C_{21}H_{26}O_{11}$ A crystalline glucosid from *Teucrium pyrenaicum*, L.; melts at 230° C. 2. A purified, sterilized aqueous extract of *Teucrium Scordium*, L., a pungent brown liquid used in treatment of tuberculous abscesses to arrest development. Hypodermic dose, 50 ♏; locally 10 gr. with lanolin once daily

Tewfikose (*tu'-fik-ōz*). A sugar obtained by Pappel and Richmond from the milk of the Egyptian buffalo.

Tenis (*teks'-is*) [τέξις] Child bearing

Textiform (*teks'-te-form*) [*textum*, a web; *forma*, form]. Reticular, forming a mesh

T-fiber. See under *Fiber.*

Tfol. Arabian soapstone, a natural product, closely related to steatite, proposed by Lahache as a vehicle for antiseptic emulsion: 20 parts of finely powdered tfol in 100 parts of heavy tar oil.

Thalamocortical (*thal-am-o-kor'-tik-l*). Relating to the thalamus and cortex.

Thalamolenticular (*thal-am-o-len-tik'-u-lar*). Pertaining to the thalamus and lenticular nucleus.

Thalamotegmental (*thal-am-o-teg-ment'-al*). Relating to the thalamus and tegmentum.

Thalassin (*thal-as'-in*) [θάλασσα, the sea]. A poison isolated by Charles Richet from the tentacles of the species of *Actinium* which produces sponge-fishers' disease. It is crystalline and produces violent irritation.

Thalassophobia (*thal-as-o-fō'-be-ah*) [θάλασσα, sea; φόβος, fear]. A morbid fear of the sea

Thallein (*thal'-e-in*). A combination of thallin with a compound ether or alcoholic radicle.

Thallin. (See Illus. Dict.) **T. Acetate,** used by Combemale for night-sweats of tuberculosis Daily dose, 1½ gr. (0.1 gm.). It has the peculiar property of causing rapid falling of the hair. **T.-alopecia,** falling of the hair following the ingestion of thallin-acetate **T. Periodate,** $C_{10}H_{13}NO\ HIO_4$, used as the sulfate. **T. Salicylate,** $C_{10}H_{13}NO.\ C_7H_6O_3$, an antiseptic, antipyretic, and antirheumatic. Dose, 3–8 gr. (0.2–0.52 gm.) Syn., *Tetrahydroparaguanamisol Salicylate.* **T. Sulfate,** $((C_{10}H_{13}NO_3).\ H_2SO_4$, white needles or crystalline powder turning brown on exposure; soluble in water, 5 parts, alcohol, 100 parts, boiling water, 0.5 part; melts above 100° C. It is antiseptic, antipyretic, and hemostatic Dose, 3–8 gr. (0.2–0.52 gm.), max. dose 0.52 gm. single; 1.6 gm. daily Injection in chronic gonorrhea, 5% solution in oil. **T. Tannate,** used as the sulfate **T Tartrate,** $C_{10}H_{13}\ NO\text{-}C_4H_6O_6$, crystalline powder soluble in 10 parts of water or 300 parts of alcohol, used as the sulfate

Thallinization (*thal-in iz-a'-shun*). Continuous influence of thallin by hourly repetition of the dose.

Thanatol (*than'-at-ol*) Same as *Guaethol.*

Thaumatrope (*thaw'-mah-trōp*) [θαῦμα, wonder; τροπή, change]. A device containing figures, on opposite sides of a rotating board, which blend when in motion. It shows the duration of visual impressions.

Thaumaturgic (*thaw-mat-tur'-jik*) [θαῦμα (τ), a wonder; ἔργον, work] Of or pertaining to some supernatural act or work, magical, miraculous. Cf. *Theomaturgic*

Theaism (*the'-ah izm*). See *Theism* (Illus. Dict.)

Theatrin (*the'-at-rin*). An ointment vehicle said to consist of wax, oil, and water.

Thebain (See Illus Dict.) **T. Hydrochlorate,** $C_{19}H_{21}NO_3.\ HCl + H_2O$, clear cubic crystals, soluble in 15.4 parts of water at 10° C. It is a spinal convulsant **T. Tartrate, Acid,** $C_{19}H_{21}NO_3.\ C_4H_6O_6$, a white crystalline powder soluble in water and hot alcohol; a spinal convulsant Syn, *T. bitartrate*

Thebesian (*the-be'-se-an*) Named for Christopher Adam Thébésius, a German physician. Cf. *Veins of Thebesius.*

Theinism (*the'-in-izm*) See *Theism* (Illus. Dict.).

Thelorrhagia (*the-lor-aj'-e-ah*) [θηλή, nipple; ῥεῖν, to flow]. Hemorrhage from the nipple

Thelygonia. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. The procreation of female offspring.

Theobromin. (See Illus. Dict.) **T. and Lithium Benzoate,** $LiC_7H_7N_4O_2 + LiC_6H_5CO_2$, a fine white powder containing 50% of theobromin, soluble in 5 parts of water. It is used as a diuretic and nerve stimulant. Dose, 5–15 gr. (0.32–1 gm.); max. daily dose, 60 gr (4 gm.). Syn., *Uropherin B.* **T. and Lithium-salicylate,** $LiC_7H_7N_4O_2 + LiC_7H_5O_3$, a white powder soluble in 5 parts of water. Dose, 5–15 gr. (0.32–1 gm.) daily. Syn., *Uropherin S.* **T. Salicylate,** $C_7H_8N_4O_2C_7H_6O_3$, small white acicular crystals, slightly soluble in water A stable diuretic recommended as a substitute for diuretin in the same doses. **T. Sodio-sodic-acetate,** a white hygroscopic powder freely soluble in water and possessing alkaline properties; it is analogous in composition to diuretin and uropherin. Destrée (Brussels) was the first to apply it to therapeutic use. Dose, 23 gr. (1.5 gm.). Syn., *Agurin.* **T. and Sodium Ben-**

zoate, $NaC_7H_7N_2O_2 + NaC_6H_5CO_2$, fine white powder containing 50% of theobromin, decomposes on exposure; used as diuretic and nerve stimulant. Daily dose, 75–90 gr. (5–6 gm.). **T.-sodium Iodid.** See *Iodotheobromin*. **T. and Sodium Iodosalicylate**, a compound of theobromin, 40%; sodium iodid, 21.6%, and sodium salicylate, 38.4%; a white powder, soluble in hot water; used in aortic insufficiency. Dose, 4–8 gr. (0.26–0.52 gm.) 2 to 6 times daily in capsule. **T. and Sodium Salicylate**, $C_{14}H_{12}N_4O_5 \cdot Na_2$, a compound of theobromin 49.7% and salicylic acid 38.1%, a fine white powder decomposing on exposure; soluble in hot water, in dilute alcohol or soda solutions. Dose, 15 gr. (0.97 gm.) 5 or 6 times daily.

Theocin (*the'-o-sin*). Synthetically prepared theophyllin, isomeric with theobromin, constructed from cyanacetic acid by Schweitzer (1901). A diuretic. Dose, 4 gr. (0.25 gm.) 2 or 3 times daily.

Theomaturgic (*the-o-mat-ur'-jik*) [θεός, god; ἐργειν, work] Of or pertaining to an act or work of God, supernatural.

Theophobia (*the-o-fo'-be-ah*) [θεός, a god; φοβος, fear] Morbid fear of the deity.

Theoplegia (*the-o-ple'-je-ah*) [θεός, a god; πληγή, a stroke] Apoplexy.

Theoplexia (*the-o-pleks'-e-ah*) [θεός, a god; πλήσσειν, to strike]. Apoplexy.

Theopsychotherapy (*the-o-si-ko-ther'-ap-e*) [θεός, a god, ψυχή, mind, θεραπεία, therapy] A name given by a German charlatan named Wallfisch (1901) to a form of faith cure.

Theory. (See Illus. Dict.) Cf. *Doctrine*. **T. of Accommodation, Helmholtz's.** See under *Accommodation*. **T. of Accommodation, Schoen's.** See under *Accommodation*. **T. of Accommodation, Tscherning's.** See under *Accommodation*. **T., Arloing's, Babes', Buchner's,** etc., of tuberculin reaction. See under *Tuberculin*. **T., Barthez's, of Disease.** See under *Disease*. **T. of Blood-coagulation, Lilienfeld's.** See under *Blood*. **T. of Blood-coagulation, Pekelharing's.** See under *Blood*. **T. of Blood-Coagulation, Schmidt's.** See under *Blood*. **T., Brown's, of Disease.** See *Brunonian Theory* (Illus. Dict.). **T., Cabalistic.** See under *Cabalistic*. **T., Chemicoradical,** according to which the object of organic chemistry was the investigation and isolation of radicles in the sense of the dualistic theory, as the more intimate components of the organic compounds, by which means it was sought to explain the constitution of the latter. This theory flourished in Germany simultaneously with the electrochemic theory (*q. v.*) (Richter). **T., Clark's,** of the pathology of asthma: That the asthma is caused by a swelling of the bronchial mucous membrane, due to relaxation of the vessels from vasomotor nerve causes. The swelling, according to Clark, has the character of urticaria wheals and is in a sense similar to that occurring in the erectile tissue of the nasal mucosa in hay-asthma. **T. of Color, Franklin.** See under *Color*. **T. of Color, Hering.** See under *Color-sensation* (Illus. Dict.). **T., Coronary,** Jenner's theory that angina pectoris is due to disease of the coronary arteries. **T., Darwin's.** See under *Evolution* (Illus. Dict.). **T. of Disease, Hoffmann's Humoral.** See *Disease, Humoral, Theory of*. **T., Dualistic,** of Berzelius. See *T., Electrochemic*. **T., Early-Type,** of Dumas, according to which substances were considered to have the same chemic type, to be of the same species when they possessed like fundamental properties, *e. g.*, acetic and chloracetic acids; or, as held by Regnault, they were regarded as of the same mechanical type, belonging to the same natural family, when they were related in structure, but manifested different chemical characters; alcohol and acetic acid (Richter.) **T., Ehrlich's Side-chain.** See under *Immunity* and *Lateral Chain*. **T., Electrochemic,** according to which every chemic compound is composed of two groups, electrically different, and these are further made up of two different groups of elements. Thus salts were regarded as combinations of electropositive bases (metallic oxid) with electronegative acids (acid anhydrids), and these in turn were held to be binary compounds of oxygen with metals and nonmetals. This theory prevailed in Germany until about 1860, but was superseded by the unitary theory. (Richter.) Syn., *Dualistic theory of Berzelius*. **T., Franklin's One Fluid.** See under *Electricity*. **T., Jacquet's Dental,** maintains that baldness is not a specific ailment but a symptom, and that nerve disturbances precede these alopecias. **T., Jenner's.** See *T., Coronary*. **T., Lateral-chain, of Ehrlich.** See *Lateral-chain*. **T., Leyden's,** of the pathology of asthma: That the asthma is due to the presence of the crystals discovered by Leyden, the sharp ends of which are supposed to stimulate the terminations of the vagus. **T. of Life, Roeschlaub's Excitement.** See *Life, Excitement Theory of*. **T. of HCl in Gastric Juice, Maly's.** See under *Gastric Juice*. **T., Nucleus,** of Laurent. See *Theory, Unitary*. **T. of the Origin of Lymph, Heidenhain's.** See under *Lymph*. **T. of the Origin of Lymph, Ludwig's.** See under *Lymph*. **T., Pettenkofer and Buhl's.** See *Pettenkofer's Theory* (Illus. Dict.). **T. of Phagocytosis, Metchnikoff's.** See *Phagocytosis*. **T., Powell's,** that the displacement of the heart and other organs in pleural effusion is due to the traction of the elastic lung on the healthy side. **T., Ribbert's.** See *Ribbert* and under *Tuberculosis*. **T., Schapringer's,** that traumatic enophthalmos may have its origin in the paralysis of Müller's orbital muscle due to some lesion of the sympathetic. **T., Schenk's,** that it is possible to govern the process of gestation so as to determine the sex of human offspring: "When no sugar is secreted, not even the smallest quantity, then the ovum will be developed which is qualified to become a male child." **T., Spherular, of Künstler,** according to which the protoplasm of the flagellatæ is built up as cells build up cellular tissue by numerous protoplasmic spherules ("sphérules protoplasmiques") placed in close apposition to one another. Every such protoplasmic spherule is supposed to consist of an external dense and firm wall with fluid contents; therefore properly speaking a vesicle. In consequence of this structure, protoplasm frequently appears to be composed of closely packed vacuoles of the minutest size, separated *inter se* by very delicate partitions of a denser nature. **T., Symmer's, of Electricity,** assumes the existence of two electric fluids and explains all electric phenomena by the assumption that an attraction takes place between the molecules of these electric fluids and the molecules of matter, similar electric molecules repelling each other, dissimilar ones attracting each other, but in both cases dragging away with them the molecules of matter. It has been abandoned by electricians, though retained by writers on medical electricity. [Jacoby.] **T., Type,** of Gerhardt (1853), the culmination of the "type" idea, an amalgamation of the early type or substitution theory of Dumas and Laurent with the radical theory of Berzelius and Liebig. The molecule was its basis, and to it was attached a more extended grouping of the atoms in the molecule. The types of Gerhardt were chemic types. He included the type

$\left.\begin{matrix}H\\Cl\end{matrix}\right\}$ with that of $\left.\begin{matrix}H\\H\end{matrix}\right\}$. (Richter.) **T., Unitary,** the idea of the constitution of chemic compounds which superseded the dualistic or electrochemic theory; it regarded chemic compounds as constituted in accordance with definite mechanic ground-form-types, in which the individual elements could be replaced by others. (Richter.) Syn., *Type-theory of Dumas; Nucleus theory of Laurent.* **T., de Vries' Tonoplast,** a theory of cell vacuoles, holding that the vacuoles are just as much independent organs of the cell as the cell nucleus, the chromoplasts, and other things. **T. of Color, Young-Helmholtz's.** See under *Color-sensation* (Illus. Dict.).

Theotherapy (*the-o-ther'-ap-e*). The treatment of disease by prayer and religious exercises.

Therapeusis (*ther-ap-u'-sis*) [θεραπεύειν, to cure]. See *Therapeutics* (Illus. Dict.).

Theraphosa (*ther-af-o'-sah*) [θήρ, a wild beast; ἀφοσιοῦν, to turn away with horror]. A genus of spiders of the family *Theraphosidæ.* **T. blondii,** Latreille, a poisonous species of the West Indies and tropical America.

Theraphosidæ (*ther-af-o'-sid-e*). A family of spiders containing the giant, trap-door, bird, mason, or mining spiders, many of which are venomous. Cf. *Avicularia, Cteniza, Mygale, Metropelma, Nemesia, Theraphosa.*

Therapy. (See Illus. Dict.) **T., Mechanoneural,** a term applied by the organizers of an "Institute" at Trenton, New Jersey, to their method of treatment. **T., Psychic,** treatment of disease by influence of the mind.

Therencephalous (*ther-en-sef'-al-us*) [θήρ, a wild beast; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain]. Applied by Lissauer to a skull in which the radius fixus makes an angle of from 116° to 129° with a line uniting the punctum nasofrontale and the punctum alæ vomeris

Thereobroma (*ther-e-o-bro'-mah*) [θέρειος, relating to the summer; βρῶμα, food]. Diet for the summer; a kind of chocolate.

Theridiidæ (*ther-id-i'-id-e*) [θήρ, a beast of prey]. The largest family of spiders; at least one genus of which contains many poisonous species Cf. *Latrodectus.*

Theriomimicry (*ther-e-o-mim'-ik-re*) [θήριον, a beast; μίμος, an imitator]. Imitation of the acts of animals.

Theriotherapy (*ther-e-o-ther'-ap-e*) [θήρ, a wild animal; *therapy*]. Veterinary therapy.

Thermaerotherapy (*thur-mah-e-ro-ther'-ap-e*). The therapeutic application of hot air.

Thermalgesia (*thur-mal-je'-se-ah*) [θερμή, heat; ἄλγος, pain]. The condition in which heat causes pain.

Thermanalgesia. See *Thermoanalgesia.*

Thermin (*thur'-min*). $C_{10}H_{11}.NH_2HCl$. A colorless liquid obtained from a solution of β-naphthylamin in amyl alcohol by action of metallic sodium. Syn., *Tetrahydro-β-naphthylamin.* **T. Hydrochlorate,** $C_{10}H_{11}NH_2.HCl$, a white crystalline powder soluble in water and alcohol; melts at 237° C. It is used to increase body-temperature.

Thermoaerophore (*thur-mo-a-er'-o-for*) [θέρμη, heat; ἀήρ, air; φέρειν, to bear]. An apparatus for the therapeutic local application of hot air.

Thermoanalgesia (*thur-mo-an-al-je'-se-ah*) [θέρμη, heat; *a*, priv.; ἄλγος, pain]. Loss of the perception of pain due to cerebral lesion.

Thermobarometer (*thur-mo-bar-om'-et-ur*). See *Barometer, Boiling-point.*

Thermocauterectomy (*thur-mo-kaw-ter-ek'-to-me*) [θερμή, heat; καίτηρ, a burner; ἐκτομή, a cutting out]. See *Ignoextirpation.*

Thermochroism (*thur-mo-kro'-izm*) [θερμός, hot; χρῶσις, a coloring]. The property possessed by certain substances of transmitting some thermal radiations while they absorb or change others.

Thermochrosis. See *Thermochroism.*

Thermoesthesia (*thur-mo-es-the'-ze-ah*) A sensation of heat. See *Thermesthesia* (Illus. Dict.).

Thermoesthesiometer. See *Thermesthesiometer* (Illus. Dict.).

Thermofuge (*thur'-mo-fūj*). An external antiseptic, emollient, and detergent, said to be a compound of aluminum silicate, glycerin, boric acid, menthol, thymol, oil of eucalyptus, and ammonium iodid.

Thermogen (*thur'-mo-jen*) [θέρμη, heat; γεννᾶν, to produce] An appliance for keeping up the temperature of patients during an operation. It consists of a quilted cushion through which pass wires the temperature of which can be raised by the passage of an electric current.

Thermohyperalgesia (*thur-mo-hi-pur-al-je'-se-ah*) [θέρμη, heat; ὑπέρ, over; ἄλγος, pain]. Painful sensation felt on contact with a hot or cold body.

Thermohyperesthesia (*thur-mo-hi-pur-es-the'-ze-ah*) [θερμή, heat; ὑπερ, over; ἄλγος, pain]. Abnormal sensitiveness to temperature.

Thermohypesthesia (*thur-mo-hi-pes-the'-se-ah*) [θέρμη, heat; ὑπο, under; αἰσθησις, sensation] Abnormal indifference or insensibility to heat, or to contact with heated objects

Thermohypoesthesia. See *Thermohypesthesia.*

Thermol (*thur'-mol*). $C_{14}H_{15}NO_3$. A coal tar derivative forming as white, odorless, tasteless crystals soluble in water and alcohol. It is analgesic, antipyretic, and antiseptic. Dose, 3 gr (0.2 gm.) every 3 hours

Thermolabile (*thur-mo-la'-bil*) [θέρμη, heat; *labsus*, a gliding or falling]. Destroyed or changed by heat.

Thermolusia (*thur-mo-lu'-se-ah*) [θερμός, hot; λίειν, to wash]. A hot bath.

Thermomassage (*thur'-mo-mas-ahzh*). Massage with application of heat.

Thermometer. (See Illus. Dict.) **T., Air,** one in which the expansive substance is air; invented by Drebbel (1572–1634). **T., Celsius',** **T., Centesimal.** See *T., Centigrade* (Illus. Dict.). **T., Differential,** one for determining slight variations of temperature. **T., Maximum,** one that registers the maximum heat to which it has been exposed. **T., Mercurial,** one in which the expansive substance is mercury; invented by Roemer (1644–1710). **T., Minimum,** one that registers the lowest temperature to which it has been exposed. **T., Self-registering,** one that by means of an index shows the highest or lowest temperature to which it has been exposed. **T., Spirit,** one in which alcohol or ether is employed; invented by Galileo (1574–1642).

Thermon (*thur'-mon*) [θερμός, hot]. One of the names applied to the *vis vitæ,* or vital principle. Cf. *Physis, Pneuma, Psyche.*

Thermonosus (*thur-mon-o'-sus*) [θέρμη, heat; νόσος, disease]. Disease caused by heat

Thermophilic (*thur-mo-fil'-ik*) [θέρμη, heat; φιλεῖν, to love]. Applied to those microorganisms which develop best at relatively high temperatures, 50°–55° C. or above. Cf. *Psychrophilic, Mesophylic.*

Thermophore (*thur'-mo-for*) [θέρμη, heat; φορεῖν, to bear]. 1. Any appliance adapted to hold heat; as used in local treatment, a receptacle for hot water, a water-bag. 2. A receptacle containing chemicals which absorb a large amount of heat in the process of fusing and which give it off gradually as recrystallization takes place. Used as hand or foot warmers and in local treatment.

Thermopile (*thur'-mo-pil*) [θέρμη, heat; *pila*, a ball]. A thermoelectric pile.

Thermoplegia (*thur-mo-ple'-je-ah*). Heat-stroke.

Thermostabile (*thur-mo-sta'-bil*) [θέρμη, heat; *stabilis*, firm, steadfast]. Not destroyed nor changed by heat.

Thermosystaltism (*thur-mo-sis-tal'-tizm*) [θερμη, heat; συστέλλειν, to contract]. Muscular contraction caused by heat.

Thermotics (*thur-mot'-iks*). The science of heat.

Thermotonometer (*thur-mo-ton-om'-et-ur*) [θέρμη, heat; τόνος, a stretching; μέτρον, a measure]. An apparatus invented by Grugenhagen for determining the amount of muscular contraction induced by thermic stimuli.

Thermotracheotomy (*thur-mo tra-ke-ot'-o-me*). Tracheotomy by means of the actual cautery.

Theroid (*ther'-oid*) [θηρίον, a wild beast]. Like a beast, bestial.

Theromorph (*ther'-o-morf*) [θήρ, a wild beast; μορφή, form]. A monstrosity resembling an animal.

Thesiopnea (*the-se op'-ne ah*) [θεσις, reclining; πνοη, breathing] The respiration induced in cases of asphyxia, as treated by the Marshall Hall method, viz., by turning the body alternately upon the side or face to compress the chest and then upon the back to allow the lungs to expand

Theveresin (*thev-e-res'-in*). $C_{48}H_{70}O_{17} + 2H_2O$. A dissociation product of thevetin by action of sulfuric acid with heat, a very poisonous white powder soluble in alcohol, slightly soluble in ether; melts at 140° C.

Thevesin (*thev'-es-in*). See *Theveresin*.

Thevetia. (See Illus. Dict.) **T. ahouai**, D. C., serpent's bane, Ger. Ahouaibaum, of Brazil, furnishes poisonous seeds used to stupefy fish. **T. cuneifolia**, D. C., and its variety, **T. auchieuxi**, narcissos amarillos, yoyotli, are used as *T. yccotli*. **T. nereifolia**, Juss., indigenous to the West Indies, cultivated in the East Indies, contains the glucosid thevetin; the bark is used in malarial fever, in snake-bites, and as a fish poison. **T. yccotli**, D. C., the yoyotli, narcisso amarillo, muela de frayle, a tree of Mexico. The milky juice, which contains a glucosid, cerberid (not identical with cerberin), and a toxic principle, thevetosin (tebetosa, Farmec. Mex.), is used as a folk-medicine for the treatment of deafness, the leaves and fruit as an emollient, and the seeds (huecos de frayle, friar's elbow bones) in cases of hemorrhoids.

Thevetosin (*thev-et'-os-in*) A crystalline poisonous principle contained in seeds of *Thevetia yccotli*, D. C.

Thew (*thu*) [AS. *theáw*, manner]. A muscle, a sinew.

Thewless (*thu'-les*) Nerveless, weak.

Thialdin (*thi-al'-din*). $C_6H_{13}NS_2$. A crystalline substance obtained from a watery solution of aldehyd ammonium by action of sulfuretted hydrogen; soluble in water, alcohol, ether, or acids; used as a heart stimulant

Thigenol (*thi'-jen-ol*). The soda salt of a sulfur acid extracted from a synthetic sulfur oil. It is easily soluble in water, alcohol, dilute alcohol, and slightly alkaline solutions. It is used in the treatment of skin-diseases in the form of pomades containing 20 parts per 100.

Thioacetaldehyd (*thi-o-as-et-al'-de-hid*). See *Sulphaldehyd* (Illus. Dict.).

Thiocapsa (*thi-o-kap'-sah*) [θειόν, sulfur; *capsa*, a case]. A genus of the *Rhodobacteriaceæ*; subfamily *Thiocapsaceæ*.

Thiocarbomid (*thi-o-kar'-bam-id*). See *Thiourea* (Illus. Dict.).

Thiocarbonilid (*thi-o-kar-bon'-il-id*). See *Sulfocarbonilid*.

Thiochromogen (*thi-o-kro'-mo-jen*). See *Aureolin*.

Thiocol (*thi'-o-kol*). See *Potassium guaiacol Sulfonate*. Cf. *Sirolin*.

Thiocystis (*thi-o-sis'-tis*) [θειόν, sulfur; κύστις, a bladder] A genus of the *Rhodobacteriaceæ*; subfamily *Thiocapsaceæ*.

Thiodictyon (*thi-o-dik'-te-on*) [θειόν, sulfur; δίκτυον, a net]. A genus of *Rhodobacteriaceæ*; subfamily *Amebobacteriaceæ*.

Thiodinaphthyloxid (*thi-o-di-naf-thil oks'-id*) An orange-colored powder, easily soluble in hot alcohol, ether, acetone, and chloroform, insoluble in water; used in treatment of skin-diseases.

Thioform (*thi'-o-form*). See *Bismuth Dithiosalicylate*.

Thiogenic (*thi-o-jen' ik*) [θειόν, sulfur; γεννάν, to produce]. Applied to bacteria able to convert sulfuretted hydrogen into higher sulfur compounds.

Thiolin (*thi'-o-lin*). See *Acid, Thiolinic*.

Thiophene. (See Illus. Dict.) **T. Tetrabromid**, C_4Br_4S, crystals soluble in alcohol; melt at 112° C.; boil at 326° C.; antiseptic.

Thiophil (*thi'-o-fil*) [θειόν, sulfur; φιλειν, to love]. Loving sulfur; applied to microorganisms.

Thiopolycoccus (*thi-o-pol-e-kok'-us*) [θειόν, sulfur; πολύς, many; κόκκυς, berry]. A genus of *Rhodobacteriaceæ*, subfamily *Amebobacteriaceæ*

Thiopyrin (*thi-o-pi'-rin*). A derivative of antipyrin.

Thiosapol (*thi-o-sap'-pol*). A sulfuretted soap containing 10% of sulfur.

Thiosarcina (*thi-o-sar'-sin ah*) [θειόν, sulfur; *sarcina*, a bundle]. A genus of the *Rhodobacteriaceæ*, subfamily *Thiocapsaceæ*.

Thiosavonals (*thi-o-sav'-on-als*). Potash sulfur soaps that contain sulfur in a chemically combined state.

Thiosebate (*thi-o-se'-bat*). A salt of thiosebic acid.

Thiospirillum (*thi-o-spi-ril'-um*) [θειόν, sulfur; *spirillum*]. A genus of *Rhodobacteriaceæ*, subfamily *Chromatiaceæ*.

Thiothece (*thi-o-the'-ke*) [θειόν, sulfur; θήκη, a case]. A genus of *Rhodobacteriaceæ*, subfamily *Amebobacteriaceæ*.

Thiothrix (*thi'-o-thriks*) [θειόν, sulfur; θρίξ, hair]. A genus of the family *Beggiatoaceæ*, filaments nonmotile; surrounded by a delicate sheath; sulfur granules in cell contents; at ends of filaments rod-shaped gonidia; filaments unequal in diameter

Thliptol (*thlip'-tol*). A proprietary antiseptic and deodorant liquid, said to consist of benzoboric acid combined with oil of eucalyptus, thyme, etc.

Thoracabdominal. See *Thoracico-abdominal* (Illus. Dict.).

Thoracalgia (*tho-rak-al'-je-ah*) [θώραξ, chest; ἄλγος, pain]. Pain in the thorax.

Thoracicoacromialis (*tho-ras-ik-o-ak-ro-mi-a'-lis*). See *Artery, Acromiothoracic* (Illus. Dict.).

Thoracicobumeral (*tho-ras-ik-o-hu'-mer-al*). Relating to the chest and upper arm.

Thoracoacromial (*tho-rak-o-ak-ro'-me-al*). Acromiothoracic, relating to the chest and the shoulder; applied to a group of muscles.

Thoracocoeloschisis (*tho-rak-o-se-los'-kis-is*) [θώραξ, thorax; κοιλία, belly; σχίσις, a cleaving]. Congenital fissure of the chest and abdomen

Thoracocyrtosis (*tho-rak-o-sur-to'-sis*) [θώραξ, thorax; κυρτός, curved]. Excessive curvature of the thorax.

Thoracodelphus. See *Thoradelphus* (Illus. Dict.).

Thoracogastrodidymus (*tho-rak-o-gas-tro-did'-im-us*) [θώραξ, thorax; γαστήρ, belly; διδυμος, double]. A twin monstrosity united by the thorax and abdomen.

Thoracogastroschisis. (*tho-rak-o-gas-tros'-kis-is*). See *Thoracocoeloschisis*.

Thoracometry (*tho-rak-om'-et-re*) [θώραξ, thorax; μέτρον, measure]. Measurement of the movement of the walls of the chest.

Thoracoschisis (*tho-rak-os'-kis-is*) [θώραξ, thorax; σχίσις, a cleaving]. Congenital fissure of the thorax.

Thoracoscope (*tho-rak'-o-skōp*) [θώραξ, thorax; σκοπεῖν, to view] A stethoscope.

Thornwaldtitis (*torn-valt-i'-tis*). Thornwaldt's disease. See *Table of Eponymic Diseases* (Illus. Dict.).

Thread. (See Illus. Dict.) **T.-formation**, filamentation. See *Reaction, Thread.* **Threads, Simonart's.** See *Bands, Amniotic.*

Threshold. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn., *Limen.* **T., Auditory**, the minimum perceptible sound. **T., Neuron.** See under *Neuron*

Throe (*thro*) [AS. *thrēa*, affliction]. A violent pang, agony, anguish.

Thromballosis (*throm-bal-o'-sis*) [θρόμβος, thrombus; ἄλλοίωσις, a change]. The changed condition caused by coagulation of the venous blood

Thrombase (*throm'-bās*) [θρόμβος, a clot]. The fibrinferment, the animal enzyme that causes the coagulation of shed blood. It bears a closer resemblance to rennet than any of the other enzymes known. Syn, *Thrombin.*

Thrombocystis (*throm-bo-sis'-tis*) [*thrombus*; κύστις, a bladder]. The sac sometimes enveloping a thrombus.

Thrombogen. (See Illus. Dict.) A generic name for the rennets proposed by H. E. Armstrong Syn., *Trombogenic enzyme.*

Thrombosed (*throm'-bōst*) Affected with thrombosis.

Thrombosin (*throm' bo-sin*) Lilienfeld's term for one of the products of the cleavage of fibrinogen by acetic acid. It is a proteid body which passes into fibrin in the presence of soluble calcium salts.

Thrombosis. (See Illus Dict.) See *Signs, Griesinger's.* **T., Dilation**, that which results from a slowing of the blood-current next to the vessel walls, as the result of dilation of a vessel (as in aneurysms, varices) or of the heart. **T., Lancereaux's Law of**, marantic thromboses always occur at the points where there is the greatest tendency to stasis; that is, where the influence of the cardiac propulsion and of thoracic aspiration is least. **T., Plate.** See *Thrombus, Autochthonous.*

Thrombostasis (*throm-bo-sta'-sis*). Stasis of blood leading to formation of a thrombus.

Thrombus. (See Illus. Dict.) **T., Annular**, one that involves the whole circumference of the vessel but does not entirely occlude it. **T., Autochthonous, T., Blood-plate**, that ascribed by Eberth to agglutination of blood-plates **T., Laennec's**, a globular thrombus formed in the heart, especially in cases where the latter is the seat of fatty degeneration. **T. neonatorum.** Same as *Cephalhematoma.* **T., Parietal**, or **Valvular**, one adherent to the wall of a vessel or the heart and not entirely occluding the vessel. **T. vulvæ, T. vaginæ**, hematoma of the labium pudendi majus.

Throw (*thro*) [ME. *throwen*]. To give birth to; to bear a foal.

Throwback (*thro'-bak*). 1. To show reversion in characters to those of the offspring of a previous sire or to those of the first sire. Cf. *Infection* (2), *Telegony, Reversion.* 2. To reduce in class or rank

Thrypsis (*thrip'-sis*) [θρύψις, a crushing]. A comminuted fracture.

Thujetin (*thu'-jet-in*). $C_{14}H_{14}O_8$. A dissociation-product of thujin by prolonged heating with sulfuric acid. A yellow crystalline powder similar to quercitrin, soluble in alcohol and ether.

Thujigenin (*thu-jij'-en-in*). $C_{14}H_{12}O_7$. A crystalline substance soluble in alcohol obtained from *Thuja occidentalis*, L

Thujin (*thu'-jin*). $C_{20}H_{22}O_{12}$ (?). A glucosid similar to quercitrin found by Kawalier (1858) in arbor vitæ, *Thuja occidentalis*, L. It forms citron-yellow, microscopic, four-sided crystals, soluble in alcohol or boiling water. Its alcoholic solution gives intense yellow coloration with alkalis, and green with ferric chlorid

Thulium (*thu'-le-um*) [*Thule*, northland]. An element occurring in rare minerals, as gadolinite, discovered by P. Th Cleve, professor of chemistry at Upsala (1879). Symbol Tu; atomic weight 170 7; valency III.

Thumb. (See Illus Dict) **T.-exercise.** See under *Exercise.* **T.-marks**, an impression made by the thumb. See under *Identification* **T., Stub-.** See *Stub-thumb*

Thylacitis, Thylacitis (*thi-las-i'-tis, thi-las-e-i'-tis*) [*thylakion*, a little bag] Acne rosacea.

Thyma (*thi'-mah*). A corruption of ecthyma and also of thymion.

Thymectomy (*thi-mek'-to-me*) [θύμος, thymus; ἐκτομή, a cutting out]. Excision of the thymus.

Thymegol (*thi'-me-gol*) An antiseptic and emetic forming a red-brown powder, said to be a parasulfonic derivative of potassium, thymol, and mercury.

Thymelæa (*thi-me-le'-ah*) [θύμος, thyme; ἐλαία, olive tree] A genus of plants of the order *Thymelæaceæ.* **T. tartonraira**, All., a low shrub indigenous to southern Europe The leaves are used as a purgative **T. sonamunda**, All., a small shrub indigenous to Europe The fruit, the seed, and the root are used as a purgative in dropsy. The bark serves as a substitute for mezereon.

Thymhydroquinone (*thim-hi-dro-kwin'-ōn*) $C_6H_3 \cdot CH_3(C_3H_7)(OH)_2$ A reduction-product of thymoquinone

Thymiatechny (*thi-mi-at-ek'-ne*) [θυμίαμα, incense; τέχνη, art] The art of perfuming medicine.

Thymin (*thi'-min*) $C_5H_6N_4O_2$. A crystalline body obtained by Kossel and Neumann (1893) by boiling nucleinic acid from the thymus gland of the calf with dilute sulfuric acid. Miescher's nucleosin from spermatozoa of salmon is identical with it. It forms four-sided colorless plates, doubly refractive.

Thyminol (*thi'-min-ol*). An antiseptic liquid said to be a solution of thymol, eucalyptol, menthol, *Baptisia tinctoria*, P. Br., benzoic, boric, and salicylic acids.

Thymion (*thi' me on*) [θύμιον]. A wart; a condyloma.

Thymoform (*thi'-mo-form*). A reaction-product of thymol and formic aldehyd; a yellowish, tasteless powder, readily soluble in ether, alcohol, chloroform, or olive oil, insoluble in water, petroleum, ether, or glycerin It is used as iodoform and dermatol.

Thymohydroquinone. See *Thymhydroquinone.*

Thymol. (See Illus. Dict) Syn., *Metacymophenol; Thyme-camphor; Thymic acid; Methylnormalpropylphenol.* **T. Camphor.** See under *Camphor.* **T. Carbonate**, a white tasteless, crystalline substance, showing a neutral reaction; fuses at 49° C. It is recommended as preferable to thymol in uncinariasis. Dose, 30 gr. (2 0 gm.). Syn., *Thymotol.* **T. Chlormethylsalicylate**, a condensation-product of thymol and chlormethylsalicylic acid. Antiseptic. **T. Salicylate**, $C_{10}H_{13}O \cdot C_7H_6O_3$, a reaction-product of sodium salicylate with sodium thymolate and phosphorus trichlorid, forming a white crystalline powder; soluble in alcohol and ether. It is an intestinal antiseptic Syn., *Salithymol.* **T.-urethane**, a compound of thymol and thymol carbonic ester forming colorless crystals insoluble in water; used as an anthelmintic.

Thymopathy (*thi-mop'-ath-e*). 1. See *Thymopathia* (Illus. Dict.). 2. [θύμος, thymus.] Any disease affecting the thymus.

Thymotol (*thi'-mo-tol*). Thymol carbonate.

Thymoxalme (*thi-moks-al'-me*) [θύμος, thyme; ὀξυς, sharp; ἅλς, salt]. A mixture of thyme, vinegar, and salt.

Thymozone (*thi'-mo-zōn*) A combination of *Eucalyptus globulus*, Lab., *Thymus vulgaris*, L., and *Pinus sylvestris*, L., with benzoic, boric, and salicylic acids. It is fragrant, colorless, and nonirritating. It is used as an internal antiseptic and externally as carbolic acid Cf *Thyminol*.

Thymus. (See Illus Dict) **T. Death**, sudden death assumed to be due to enlargement of the thymus gland Cf *Status lymphaticus*.

Thymyl (*thi'-mil*). A compound in which thymol, $C_{10}H_{13}O$, forms the fundamental part **T. Acetate**, acetylthymol, $C_{10}H_{13}OC_2H_3O$; boils at 244.7° C. **T. Benzoate**, $C_{10}H_{13}OC_7H_5O$, a compound of thymol acting as a phenol and benzoic acid. It melts at 32° C. **T. Carbonate**, $CO(C_{10}H_{13}O)_2$, formed by passing a current of carbon oxychlorid through a soda solution of thymol. **T. Ethylether**, $C_{10}H_{13}OC_2H_5$; boils at 222° C **T. Methyl-ether**, $C_{10}H_{13}OCH_3$; boils at 216.7° C.

Thyol. See *Thiol* (Illus. Dict).

Thyraden (*thi'-ra-den*) A proprietary lactose trituration of dried extract of thyroid gland; one part represents two parts of fresh gland It is an alterative used in myxedema, struma, and psoriasis Dose, 1–1 5 gm. daily Syn., *Thyreoidin*

Thyrein (*thi'-re-in*). See *Iodothyrin*

Thyreoantitoxin. See *Thyroantitoxin*.

Thyreoprivus. See *Thyroprival*

Thyroantitoxin (*thi-ro-an-te-tok'-sin*) [θυρεός, shield; ἀντι, against; τοξικόν, poison] 1. $C_6H_{11}N_3O_5$. A protein constituent of the thyroid gland. 2. A preparation of the thyroid gland used in exophthalmic goiter, bronchocele, etc. Dose, 2 gr. daily.

Thyrochondrotomy (*thi-ro-kon-drot'-o-me*) [*thyroid*; χόνδρος, cartilage; τέμνειν, to cut] Incision of the thyroid cartilage.

Thyrocolloid (*thi-ro-kol'-oid*) A proprietary preparation of the thyroid glands of sheep.

Thyroepiglottic (*thi-ro-ep-e-glot'-ik*). Relating to the epiglottis and the thyroid cartilages

Thyrogenous (*thi-roj'-en-us*) [*thyroid*; γεννᾶν, to produce]. Originating in the thyroid gland.

Thyroglandin (*thi-ro-gland'-in*). A compound of two principles of thyroid gland, iodoglobulin and thyroidin, in the form and proportion in which they exist in the gland. Dose of 3 to 5 gr. for myxedema and obesity.

Thyroglobulin (*thi-ro-glob'-u-lin*). The iodin-protein of the thyroid secreted by it and lodged in the colloid substance.

Thyrohyal (*thi-ro-hi'-al*). See *Thyreohyoid* (Illus. Dict.).

Thyroidectomized (*thi-roid-ek'-tom-izd*). See *Thyroprival*.

Thyroidine (*thi-roid'-in*). See *Thyradin*.

Thyroidism (*thi'-roid-izm*) 1. Disturbances produced by hyperthyrosis. 2. A series of phenomena due to continued used of thyroid preparations. 3. Disturbances due to removal of the thyroid.

Thyroidotoxin (*thi-roid-o-toks'-in*). A substance specifically toxic for the cells of the thyroid gland.

Thyroigenous (*thi-roi'-jen-us*). Originating in disturbances of the thyroid gland. Cf. *Thyrogenous*.

Thyroiodin (*thi-ro-i'-od-in*). A substance found principally combined with a proteid, but also free in the thyroid gland. Also called *Iodothyrin*.

Thyrolaryngeal (*thi-ro-lar-in'-je-al*). Relating to the larynx and the thyroid body

Thyrolingual (*thi-ro-lin'-gwal*). Relating to the thyroid and the tongue, thyroglossal.

Thyroprival (*thi-ro-pri'-val*) [*thyroid*; *privare*, to deprive] Deprived of the thyroid gland, strumiprivus, thyroidectomized.

Thyroproteid (*thi-ro-pro'-te-id*). See *Thyreoprotein* (Illus. Dict.).

Thyroptosis (*thi-ro-to'-sis*) [*thyroid*; πτῶσις, a falling]. Displacement of a goitrous thyroid so as to be concealed in the thorax.

Thyrotomy (*thi rot'-o-me*) [*thyroid*; τομή, a cutting] Division of the thyroid cartilage.

Thyrsus (*thur' sus*) [θύρσος, a stalk]. The penis.

Tibarsa [East Indian]. Vernacular for trypanosomiasis.

Tibi. A ferment of the nature of kephir, used in Mexico in the preparation of a fermented beverage from species of *Opuntia*.

Tibia. (See Illus. Dict.) **T., Lannelongue's**, the deformed tibia of inherited syphilis.

Tibialis (*tib-e-a'-lis*). A muscle connected with the tibia. See *Muscles, Table of* (Illus. Dict.).

Tibian (*tib'-e-an*). Relating to the tibia.

Tibionavicular (*tib-e o-nav-ik' u-lar*) [*tibia*, *navicula*, a boat]. Relating to the tibia and the scaphoid bone.

Tic. (See Illus Dict.) **T., Painless**, the occurrence, at longer or shorter intervals, of a sudden and rapid involuntary contraction in a single muscle or group of muscles (Fagge and Pye-Smith). Syn., *Facial spasm; Spasmodic tic; Habit spasm; Histrionic or Pantomimic spasm; Clonic spasm in the area of the portio dura; Habit chorea* (a misleading term). Fr. *Tic convulsif; Tic nondouloureux faciale; Tic simple*. Ger. *Mimischer Gesichtskrampf*. **T. rotatoire**, spasmodic wryneck. **T., Simple, T., Spasmodic.** Synonym of *Tic, Painless*.

Tick Fever. Synonym of *Texas fever*.

Ticuma, Tikuma (*ti-ku'-mah*) [South American]. An arrow-poison obtained from *Cocculus amazonum*, Mart

Tigering (*ti'-gur-ing*). The yellowish mottling of muscular tissue undergoing fatty degeneration.

Tigretier (*te-gra-te-a*) [Fr.]. A form of tarentism due to the bite of a poisonous spider. Ger. *Tanzes von Tigré*.

Tigroid (*ti-groid'*) [τιγροειδής, spotted]. Lenhossék's term for chromophil corpuscles. See *Bodies, Nissl's*.

Tiliacin (*til-e-as'-in*). A glucosid found in the leaves of the linden tree (*Tilia*).

Tillers, Tillering (*til'-urz, til'-ur-ing*). Extra stalks which develop as outgrowths from near the base of the main stem of the cereals.

Timbo (*tim'-bo*). A South American word signifying fish-poison and applied to numerous species of *Serjania* of the order *Sapindaceæ*.

Timboin (*tim'-bo-in*). An alkaloid obtained by Stanislaus from the root of *Serjania curassavica*, Radlk.

Time. (See Illus. Dict.) **T., Persistence.** See under *Persistence*.

Tin. (See Illus. Dict.) **T. Bisulfid** or **Disulfid**, SnS_2, golden scales or six-sided crystals. Syn., *Mosaic gold*. **T., Butter of**, tin chlorid. **T., Flowers of.** See *T. Oxid, Stannic*. **T. Monoxid** or **Protoxid.** See *T. Oxid, Stannous*. **T. Oxid, Stannic**, SnO_2, white amorphous powder. Syn., *Tin peroxid; T. dioxid; Flowers of tin; Stannic anhydrid*. **T. Oxid, Stannous**, SnO, dark powder. Syn., *Tin monoxid; T. protoxid*. **T., Precipitated** (galvanically), is recommended as a vermifuge against tapeworm. Dose, 9 gr. every 15 minutes until 5 or 6 doses have been taken.

Tina. See *Carate* (Illus. Dict.).

Tinctable (*tinkt'-tab-l*). Tingible.

Tinctura, Tincture. (See Illus. Dict.) **T., Balsamic,** compound tincture of benzoin. **T., Denzel's Hemostatic,** a mixture of powdered ergot, 10 gm.; alcohol, 20 gm.; and sulfuric acid, 2 gm.; mixed, and 500 c.c. of hot water added. This is evaporated to 200 gm., and 2 gm. of calcium carbonate added. The insoluble matter is removed by pressure, the liquid filtered, evaporated to 70 gm., and 30 gm. of alcohol and 3 drops of a concentrated tincture of ginger added. **T., Domestic Spice,** a rubefacient prepared from 2 oz. of unground ginger, 1 oz. each of cloves, cinnamon, and chillies, placed in a bottle, and 1 pt. of whisky added; after standing for some days use the supernatant fluid. **T. moringæ** [illegible] growing in the East Indies and West Indies. It is recommended in catarrhal icterus. Dose, 10 drops to 4 gm. at intervals of 3 hours.

Tinea. (See Illus. Dict.) **T. capitis,** porrigo. **T. erythrasma,** a slight inflammation of the skin due to the fungus *Microsporon minutissimum*. **T. furfuracea,** dry seborrhea. **T. granulata,** achor granulatus, that forming a crust having a granulated appearance. **T. of the Nails,** a disease common in Iceland, where it is contracted from sheep, under the name "Kartnegluer" (*kart*, cord; *negluer*, nail). **T. unguis.** See *T. of Nails*.

Tinospora (*tin-os'-po-rah*) [τίνειν, to receive a price for; σπορά, a seed]. A genus of the order *Menispermaceæ*. **T. cordifolia,** Miers, a species of Eastern Asia; the roots and stems are used as a tonic, stomachic, antiperiodic, and antipyretic. **T. crispa,** Miers, a species of the East Indies, where it is used in fever, colic, and as a vermifuge.

Tintometer (*tint-om'-et-ur*) [*tingere*, to tinge; *metare*, to measure]. An instrument to measure the amount of [illegible] in a liquid.

Tip. [illegible] Dict.) The term used in England for the place of deposit of city refuse. **T., Woolner's,** the apex of the helix of the ear.

Tiquer (*te-kur*) [Fr.]. One exhibiting the clonic or tonic movements designated as tics.

Tire. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. To pass a wire, as a tire around a wheel, around a fractured patella.

Tire-tete [Fr., a head-drawer]. An early form of obstetric forceps devised by Palfyn of Ghent, 1721.

Titer, Titre (*te'-ter*). A standard of fineness or strength.

Tithonic (*tith-on'-ik*) [Τιθωνός, a brother of Priam]. Actinic.

Tobaccoism (*to-bak'-o-izm*). A morbid condition due to the use of tobacco.

Tocomania (*to-ko-ma'-ne-ah*) [τόκος, childbirth; μανία, mania]. Puerperal insanity.

Tocus (*to'-kus*) [τόκος]. Childbirth.

Toe. (See Illus. Dict.) **T. Brace,** an appliance for correction of flat-foot and deformed toes. **T.-clonus,** contraction of the great toe on sudden extension of the first phalanx. **T., Flexed, T., Hammer,** a claw-like permanent distortion of a toe in which it is abnormally flexed at the last joint, allowing the tip to rest on the ground while the first joint is raised above the proper level. **T., Morton's.** See *Morton's Foot* (Illus. Dict.). **T.-phenomenon.** See *Reflex, Babinski's*. **T.-post,** an appliance devised by Sampson (1901) for correcting abduction of the foot. It is fastened to an insole, and being placed between the first and second toes, maintains abduction.

Tokai, Tokay. The Japanese name for *Ligusticum acutilobum*, Sieb.

Tokay (*to'-ka*) [Hungarian]. A wine made in Hungary.

Tolokno (*to-lok'-no*). A food prepared chiefly from oats. Used in Russia for superalimentation in tuberculosis.

Toluidin. (See Illus. Dict.) **T. Blue,** $C_{15}H_{16}N_3SCl \cdot ZnCl$, the double salt of chlorid of zinc and dimethyltoluthionin. It occurs as a black powder dissolving in water and alcohol with a fine blue coloration. It acts upon lower organisms as a powerful poison and may be employed as methylene-blue in infectious conjunctivitis, and also as a substitute for fluorescein in fixing the limits of corneal lesion.

Tolylacetamid (*tol-il-as-set-am'-id*). $C_6H_4(CH_3)NH.(C_2H_3O)$. A derivative of coal-tar; used as an antiseptic. Dose, 2–10 gr. (00.32–0.65 gm.). Syn., *Acetoluid, Acetoluid, Acetotoluid*.

Tolylantipyrin. See *Tolypyrin*.

Tolypyrin (*tol-e-pi'-rin*). *p*-tolyldimethylpyrazolon. $C_{12}H_{14}N_2O$. Colorless crystals of an intensely bitter taste, soluble in water and alcohol; used as antipyrin, to which it is closely allied, but unlike antipyrin in that it does not destroy the irritability of muscle, but paralyzes the central nervous system. **T. Salicylate.** See *Tolysal* (Illus. Dict.). Dose, in rheumatism, etc., 1–2 gm.

Tomotocia (*to-mo-to'-se-ah*) [τομή, a cutting; τόκος, childbirth]. Cesarean section.

Tonca (*ton'-kah*). A remedy made from vanilla root, *Trilisia odoratissima*, Cass., the leaves of which contain coumarin.

Tone. (See Illus. Dict.) **T.-deafness,** sensory amusia.

Tonga. (See Illus. Dict.) **T.-drink,** a narcotic drink prepared in South America from *Datura sanguinea*, R. et P., and used in religious ceremonies. **T. Wood,** the wood of *Alyxia buxifolia*, R. Br., a seaside shrub of Australia, rich in coumarin.

Tongaline (*ton'-gal-in*). A fluid preparation, each dram containing tonga (bark of *Premna taitensis*, Shau), 30 gr.; extract of [illegible] 2 gr., sodium salicylate, 1 [illegible], $\frac{1}{100}$ gr., colchicine salicylate, $\frac{1}{300}$ gr. It is recommended in gouty diathesis.

Tongue. (See Illus. Dict.) **T., Clarke's,** the hard, fissured, and nodular tongue of syphilitic glossitis sclerosa. **T., Senile Pruritus of.** See under *Pruritus*. **T., Stamp-licker's,** an infectious process in those employed in industries where small packets are labeled. It gives rise to ulcers of the tongue and mouth. **T.-swallowing,** drawing the tongue backward with its tip folded on itself; observed in infants with nasal obstruction.

Tonicize (*ton'-is-iz*) [τονος, tone]. To give tone or tension to anything.

Toninervin (*ton-e-nur'-vin*). A water-soluble salt of quinin said to contain 4.5% of iron. Dose as antipyretic, 0.1–0.3 gm. every 3 hours; as tonic, 0.05 gm. twice daily.

Tonitruphobia (*ton-it-ru-fo'-be-ah*) [*tonitru*, thunder; φόβος, fear]. Morbid dread of thunder.

Tonometer. (See Illus. Dict.) **T., Gärtner's,** one for estimating blood-pressure. **T., Musken's,** an instrument for measuring the tonicity of the Achilles tendon.

Tonometry (*ton-om'-et-re*). The measurement of tonicity.

Tonophant (*ton'-of-ant*) [τόνος, tone; φαινειν, to make apparent]. An apparatus to render visible the vibrations of sound.

Tonoplasts (*ton'-o-plasts*) [τόνος, tension; πλάσμα, a thing molded]. De Vries' term for certain small

intracellular bodies which build up strongly osmotic substances within themselves and in this way swell up to small vacuoles Cf. *Theory of de Vries.*

Tonoscope (*ton'-o-skōp*) [τόνος, tone; σκοπειν, to view]. An instrument for examination of the interior of the cranium by means of sound.

Tonquinol (*ton'-kwin-ol*). $C_6H(CH_3)(C_4H_9)(NO_2)_2$. Yellowish crystals which melt at 97° C., and possess a strong odor of musk Syn, *"Artificial musk"*, *Trinitrosobutyltoluol*

Tonsil. (See Illus Dict.) 2. A small lobe of the cerebellar hemispheres situated on the inferior mesal aspect. **T., Epipharyngeal, T, Third.** See *T', Pharyngeal* (Illus. Dict.). **T., Gerlach's Tubal,** a mass of adenoid tissue in the lower part of the eustachian tube, particularly along its median wall and about the pharyngeal orifice

Tonsillith. See *Tonsillolith.*

Tonsillolith (*ton-sil'-o-lith*) [*tonsilla*, tonsil; λίθος, stone]. A concretion within the tonsil.

Tonsillotomy Rash. See under *Rash*

Tonsillotyphoid (*ton-sil-o-ti'-foid*). See *Pharyngotyphus* (Illus Dict.).

Tonsilsector (*ton-sil-sek'-tor*) A tonsillotome consisting of a pair of circular scissor-blades moving inside a circular guarding ring

Tonus (See Illus Dict.) **T., Chemic,** Zuntz and Röhrig's term for the condition of the muscles when at rest and undergoing no mechanical exertion

Topasol (*top'-as-ol*) See *Anticoron, Anticornutin, Antimucorin, Antiperinosporin.*

Topesthesia (*top-es-the'-se-ah*) [τόπος, place; αἰσθησις, sensation]. Local tactile sensibility.

Tophus. (See Illus. Dict) Syn, *Chalk-stone.* **T. arthriticus.** See *Arthrolith.*

Toponym (*top'-on-im*) [τόπος, place; ὄνυμα, a name]. A term relating to position and direction. See *Table of Posture and Position* (Illus. Dict).

Top-plate. See under *Plate.*

Toril (*tor'-il*) An extract of meat containing its albuminoids prepared with the addition of savory herbs

Tormina. (See Illus Dict.) **T. intestinorum nervosa, T. ventriculi nervosa.** See *Hyperperistalsis*

Torosity (*to ros'-it-e*) [*torosus*, brawny, muscular] Muscular strength.

Torpescence (*tor-pes'-ens*) [*torpere*, to be numb]. Numbness, torpidity

Torpescent (*tor-pes'-ent*) Numb, torpid

Torpify (*tor'-pe-fi*). To make numb or torpid, to stupefy

Torpitude (*tor'-pe-tūd*). Torpidity, numbness.

Torsiometer (*tor-se-om'-et-ur*) [*torquere*, to turn; *metare*, to measure] An instrument for measuring ocular torsion Syn, *Clinoscope.*

Torsion (See Illus. Dict.) 2. The tilting of the vertical meridian of the eye. (Duane) Syn., *Declination* (Stevens), *Wheel-rotation.* Ger *Raddrehung.* (Helmholtz.) **Contorsion,** the tilting of the top ends of the vertical meridians toward each other. (Duane) Syn, *Conclination* **Dextrotorsion,** a rotation of the vertical meridian of the eye to the right. Syn., *Positive wheel-rotation* (Helmholtz), *Positive declination* (Stevens). **Distorsion,** the tilting of the top ends of the vertical meridians away from each other (Duane.) Syn., *Disclination* **Extorsion,** rotation of the vertical meridian of the eye outward. **Intorsion,** rotation of the vertical meridian inward. **Levotorsion,** a rotation of the vertical meridian of the eye to the left

Tort [*torquere*, to turn]. To tilt the vertical meridian of the eye (Duane). **Extort,** to tilt the vertical meridian outward **Intort,** to tilt the vertical meridian inward. **Intorter,** the muscle tilting the vertical meridian of the eye inward.

Torticollis. (See Illus. Dict.) **T. clonica.** Synonym of *Wryneck, spasmodic.*

Tortoine (*tor'-to-in*). A product of cotoin by action of formic aldehyd; small, yellow, tasteless crystals, having a faint cinnamon odor; insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol and ether, but readily dissolved by chloroform, acetone, glacial acetic acid, and alkalis. Dose, 25 cg. 3 times in 24 hours.

Torula. (See Illus. Dict.) **T. amara,** Harrison (1902), causes a bitter flavor in milk and cheese.

Torus. (See Illus. Dict.) **T. manus,** metacarpus. **T. occipitalis,** an inconstant elevation on the upper part of the occipital bone **T. palatinus,** an inconstant prominence on the hard palate at the junction of the intermaxillary and palatomaxillary sutures. **T. spiralis,** stria acustica.

Tourniquet. (See Illus. Dict.) **T., Screw,** that invented by the French surgeon, John Lewis Petit (1674–1750) See *Tourniquet* (1) (Illus. Dict.)

Toux-qui-houpe [Fr]. Whence "hooping" cough, rationalized into whooping-cough (*q. v.*).

Toxalbumose (*toks-al'-bu mos*). A toxic albumose.

Toxenzyme (*toks'-en-zim*). A toxic enzyme.

Toxicarin (*toks-ik-a'-rin*). An active toxic principle isolated with oepain from *Antiaris toxicaria*, Lesch., by H W. Bettink.

Toxichemitosis (*toks-ik'-em-it-o'-sis*) [τοξικόν, poison; αἷμα, blood]. Blood-poisoning.

Toxicodendrol (*toks-ik-o-den'-drol*). A toxic nonvolatile oil from the poison ivy, *Rhus toxicodendron*, L., and from poison sumach, *Rhus venenata*, D. C.

Toxicomucin (*toks-ik-o-mu'-sin*) See *Toxomucin*

Toxicopathy (*toks-ik-op'-a-the*) [τοξικόν, poison; πάθος, disease]. Disease of toxic origin.

Toxicophobia (*toks-ik-o-fo'-be-ah*) [τοξικόν, poison; φόβος, fear]. Fear of poisons.

Toxicophylaxin (*toks-ik-o-fi-laks'-in*). See *Toxophylaxin* (Illus. Dict.).

Toxidermitis (*toks-e-dur-mi'-tis*). See *Toxicoderma* (Illus. Dict.).

Toximucin (*toks-e-mu'-sin*). See *Toxomucin.*

Toxin [τοξικόν, poison] 1 Any poisonous nitrogenous compound produced by animal or vegetable cells. 2. Any poisonous substance, proteid in nature, produced by animal or vegetable cells by immunization with which specific antitoxins may be obtained, also called toxalbumin. The true nature of the latter is unknown; although most of them give the reactions of albumoses or other proteid bodies, they have never been isolated in a free state. They are uncrystallizable, are soluble in water, are dialyzable, and are destroyed by heat. Some of them behave as if they were of a ferment or enzyme nature. **T., Animal,** one produced by the metabolic activity of animal cells, as snake-venom **T., Bacterial,** one produced by the metabolic activity of bacteria, as diphtheria toxin. **T., Extracellular,** a bacterial toxin elaborated by a microorganism and thrown off into the surrounding medium. The majority of the best known toxins are extracellular. **T., Intracellular,** a bacterial toxin contained in the bodies of the bacteria themselves. **T., Ponogenic,** toxins such as are characteristic of nerve-tissue waste. **T.-unit,** consists of two parts, a haptophore complex which unites it with the cell receptor (or lateral chain) and the toxophore complex which is the poisonous element. **T., Vegetable.** 1. Any toxin produced by vegetable cells 2. Specifically, one produced by higher plants, as ricin (produced by the castor-oil plant), abrin (produced by the jequirity plant).

Toxine (*toks'-ĕn*). See *Toxin.*

Toxinemia (*toks-in-e'-me ah*) [τοξικόν, poison; αἷμα, blood]. See *Toxemia* (Illus Dict.).

Toxinose du Sommeil. Fr. synonym of *Sleeping Sickness.*

Toxinosis (*toks-in-o'-sis*). See *Toxicosis* (Illus. Dict.).

Toxintuberculid (*toks-in-tu-bur'-ku-lid*). See *Tuberculid.*

Toxipeptone. See *Toxopeptone*

Toxiphoric (*toks if-or'-ik*) See *Toxiferous* (Illus. Dict.). **T. Side-chain,** applied by Ehrlich to atom groups which combine with the toxin of any particular disease germ.

Toxis (*toks'-is*). See *Toxicosis* (Illus. Dict).

Toxitherapy (*toks e-ther'-ap e*). The therapeutic use of antitoxins.

Toxoalexin (*toks-o-al-ek'-in*). See *Toxophylaxin* (Illus. Dict.)

Toxoid (*toks'-oid*) [τοξικόν, poison; εἶδος, likeness]. An altered toxin possessing only the haptophore group, and destitute therefore of toxic effect.

Toxomucin (*toks-o-mu'-sin*) [τοξικόν, poison; *mucus*] A toxic substance obtained from cultures of tubercle bacilli.

Toxon (*toks'-on*) [τοξικον, poison]. Ehrlich's name for any one of several substances which appear in fresh toxins; they neutralize antitoxin and are feebly poisonous.

Toxonosis (*toks-on-o' sis*) [τοξικόν, poison; νόσος, disease]. An affection resulting from the action of a poison. Syn , *Toxosis* Cf. *Intoxication.*

Toxopeptone (*toks-o pep'-tōn*) Petri's name for a poisonous proteid resembling peptone in its behavior to heat and reagents, produced in peptone cultures by the comma bacillus.

Toxophore (*toks'-o-fōr*) [τοξικόν, poison; φορεῖν, to bear]. That complex of atoms of a toxin unit which is the poisonous element of a toxin.

Toxophorous (*toks-of'-or-us*). See *Toxiphoric.*

Toxorhynchites (*toks-o-rin'-kit-ēz*) [τοξικόν, poison; ῥύγχος, snout]. A genus of *Culicidæ,* subfamily *Megarhinina,* founded by Theobald.

Toxosis (*toks-o'-sis*). See *Toxonosis.*

Trabecula, Trabecule. (See Illus. Dict) **T. cerebri,** the callosum. **Trabeculæ cranii,** H. Rathke's name for two curved cartilaginous bars in front of the notochord discovered by him to develop in the embryo simultaneously with the development of cartilaginous tissue in the occipital skeleton These cartilages by their fusion and expansion form the whole of the prechordal chondrocranium (Minor) Syn., *Rathke's trabecula; First visceral bars; Trabecular bars.*

Trabs. (See Illus. Dict.) **Trabes carneæ, Trabes cordis,** columnæ carneæ.

Trachæaectasy, Tracheaectasis. (See Illus. Dict) **T., Cystic.** See *Pouches, Tracheal.*

Trachelismus (*tra-kel'-le-asm*). See *Trachelismus* (Illus. Dict.).

Tracheloacromial (*tra-kel-o-ah-kro'-me-al*) [τράχηλος, neck; ἀκρώμιον, acromion]. Connecting the shoulder-blade and vertebras.

Tracheloacromialis (*tra-kel-o-ah-kro me-a'-lis*). In veterinary anatomy the dorsal part of the mastoidohumeralis muscle. It takes origin from the transverse processes of the first four cervical vertebras

Trachelobregmatic (*tra-kel-o-breg-mat'-ik*) Pertaining to the neck and the bregma.

Tracheloclavicular (*tra-kel o-kla-vik'-u-lar*). Relating to the neck and the collar-bone.

Trachelologist (*tra-kel-ol'-o-jist*). An expert in diseases of the neck.

Trachelology (*tra-kel-ol'-o-je*) [τράχηλος, neck; λόγος, science] The science of the neck and its diseases

Trachelooccipital (*tra-kel-o-ok sip'-it-al*). Relating to or common to the nape of the neck and the occiput.

Trachelosyringorrhaphy (*tra-kel-o-sir-ing-gor'-af-e*) [τράχηλος, neck; σῦριγξ, a pipe, ῥάφη, a seam]. Sänger's operation (analogous to Emmet's trachelorrhaphy) for vaginal fistula with stitching of the cervix.

Tracheoesophageal (*tra-ke-o-e-sof-aj-e'-al*). Relating to the trachea and esophagus.

Tracheoplasty (*tra-ke-o-plast'-e*). Plastic surgery of the trachea.

Tracheoschisis (*tra-ke-os'-kis-is*) [τραχεῖα, trachea; σχίζειν, to split] Fissure of the trachea.

Tracheotomist (*tra-ke-ot'-om-ist*) One skilled in tracheotomy.

Tracheotomize (*tra-ke-ot'-om-īz*). To perform tracheotomy upon

Tracheotomy. (See Illus Dict) **T., Plunge,** operation in one incision for urgent emergencies.

Trachielcosis (*tra-ke-el-ko'-sis*) [τραχεῖα, trachea; ἕλκος, an ulcer] Ulceration of the trachea.

Trachielcus (*tra-ke-el'-kus*) An ulcer of the trachea

Trachoma. (See Illus Dict) **T. deformans,** a name given to a form of vulvitis at the stage when it results in diffuse scar tissue **T., Türck's,** laryngitis sicca; granular laryngitis affecting the posterointernal wall of the larynx

Tract. (See Illus Dict.) Cf *Lane, Flateau's* **T., Acusticocerebellar.** See *T., Direct Cerebellar* (Illus Dict) **T., Alimentary,** the whole digestive tube, from the mouth to the anus See *Canal, Alimentary* **T., Anterolateral Descending,** a few long fibers in the anterior and lateral ground-bundles of the spinal cord Syn., *Lowenthal's tract; Marchi's tract.* **T., Ciaglinski's,** a long sensory tract of fibers in the gray commissure between the ventral border of the posterior columns and the central canal, and believed to spring from the posterior nerve-roots and to conduct sensations of heat and pain **T., Cornucommissural,** a tract of fibers in the anterior part of the posterior column in close relationship to the posterior commissure and extending throughout the sacral and lumbar regions of the cord (Gowers.) **T., Foville's,** the direct cerebellar tract of the spinal cord. **T., Habenulointerpeduncular.** See *Meynert's Fasciculus* (Illus Dict). **T., Krause's Respiratory,** the solitary fascicle of the oblongata **T., Löwenthal's,** the descending anterolateral tract of the spinal cord. **T., Marchi's.** See *T., Löwenthal's.* **T., Schultze's Comma-shaped,** a small tract of descending fibers in the posteroexternal column of the spinal cord near the gray commissure. **T., Septomarginal,** a narrow strip of fibers in the posterior columns, close to the septum as high as the eleventh dorsal segment. In the sacral regions it extends as far forward as the cornu-commissural tract, with which its fibers combine, and runs backward to the periphery of the cord, where it expands into an oval area (the oval field of Flechsig). **T., Solitary.** See *Solitary Bundle* (Illus. Dict.). **T., Spitzka-Lissauer's.** See *T., Lissauer's* (Illus. Dict.).

Tractograph (*trakt'-to-graf*) [*trahere,* to draw; γράφειν, to write] An apparatus used to make traction tests.

Trajector (*tra-jek'-tor*) [L. a piercer]. An instrument used to determine the approximate location of a bullet in the cranium.

Trama, Trame, Tramis (*trah'-mah, trah'-me, trah'-mis*) [τράμη, the perineum]. 1. The perineum. 2. Any connective tissue forming the framework of a part. 3. See *Raphe* (Illus. Dict.).

Trance. (See Illus. Dict.) **T., Ecstatic,** catalepsy.

Transaudient (*trans-aw'-de-ent*) [*trans*, across; *audire*, to hear]. Allowing the transmission of sound

Transcortical (*trans-kor'-tik-al*) [*trans*, across; *cortex*]. Across the cortex.

Transfer, Transference. (See Illus Dict.) 2. The passage of a symptom from one side of the body to the other.

Transforator (*trans'-for-a-tor*) [*trans*, across; *forare*, to pierce]. An instrument for transforation of the fetal head.

Transfuser, Transfusionist (*trans-fu'-zur, trans-fu'-shun-ist*) One skilled in the transfusion of blood.

Transic (*trans'-ik*) [*transitus*, a passing]. Relating to a trance.

Transkeian Scab (*trans-ke'-e-an*). See *Furunculus orientalis* (Illus Dict).

Translation (*trans-la'-shun*) [*trans*, across; *ferre*, *latum*, to carry] Metastasis.

Transmission. (See Illus. Dict) **T., Placental,** the conveyance of certain drugs and bacteria and their products through the fetoplacental circulation

Transmitting Power. The faculty which an individual organism has of transmitting its individual peculiarities to its progeny. Cf *Prepotency*

Transonance (*tran'-so-nans*) [*trans*, across; *sonare*, to sound] Transmitted resonance, the transmission of sound through an organ, as of the cardiac sounds through the lungs and chest-wall

Transperitoneal (*trans-per-it-on-e'-al*). Across the peritoneal cavity.

Transplantation. (See Illus Dict) **T. of Teeth,** the insertion of a natural tooth from a foreign source in a natural alveolus

Transsection (*trans-sek'-shun*). A cross-section

Transsegmental (*trans-seg-ment'-al*) Across a segment of a limb or organ

Transthalamic (*trans-thal'-am-ik*) Across the thalamus

Transthoracic (*trans-tho-ras'-ik*) [*trans*, across; θώραξ, thorax] Extending across the thorax

Transthoracotomy (*trans-tho-rak-ot'-o-me*) [*trans*, across; θώραξ, thorax; τομή, a cutting] The operation of cutting across the thorax.

Transvaginal (*trans-vaj'-in-al*) Across the vagina

Transversectomy (*trans-ver-sek'-to-me*) [*trans*, across; *vertere*, to turn, ἐκτομή, excision]. Removal of the transverse process of a vertebra.

Trapeziometacarpal (*trap-e-ze-o met-ah-kar'-pal*) Relating to or uniting the trapezium and metacarpus.

Traumatol (*trau'-mat-ol*). See *Iodocresol.*

Traumosis (*trau-mo'-sis*) [τραυμα, a wound]. The action in the system of poisons due to wounds.

Travel-ration. See *Ration, Emergency*

Treacle. (See Illus. Dict.) **T. of Andromachus.** See *T*, *Venice* **T., Venice,** a complex electuary of the Middle Ages Its proportions were, at most, word for word those recommended by Galen in his treatise περὶ Ἀνδρόμαχου. It was also known as the treacle of Andromachus.

Treatment. (See Illus Dict) **Albertini's Method,** repose and complete abstinence from food in aneurysm of the aorta. **Baccelli's Method in Echinococcus Cysts of the Liver,** aspiration is made for several consecutive days, and washings made with a 1 : 1000 solution of bichlorid of mercury and a 1 : 100 salt solution. **Baccelli's Method** in the treatment of tetanus, hypodermic injection of a solution of carbolic acid. **Bechterew's Method** of treating epilepsy consists in dosage with a combination of potassium bromid, *Adonis vernalis*, and codein. **Bellingham's Method of treating aneurysm** Prolonged horizontal decubitus, a moderate but nutritive diet, and almost total abstinence from liquids (not more than 250 c.c. per day). **Bier's Method** of treating tuberculous joints consists in combined active and passive hyperemia. **Binswanger's Cure** for neurasthenia consists in rest and suralimentation. **Blaschko's Mercurial,** by means of mercolint, a proprietary article consisting of cotton flannel impregnated with metallic mercury so finely divided as to be readily vaporized when applied. **Bouchard's Method** of treating obesity: A daily diet of 1250 gm. of milk and 5 eggs divided into 5 meals. **Brehmer's Method** of treating pulmonary tuberculosis. It comprises repose, the air cure, hydrotherapy, suralimentation, and respiratory gymnastics. **Calot's Method of Forcible Reduction of Angular Deformity of the Spine.** The patient is anesthetized and laid upon his face One assistant grasps the hands, another the feet, and strong traction is made. The pelvis and lower abdomen are supported by one assistant, the upper abdomen and chest by another It is frequently necessary to resect the spines of the projecting vertebras and remove the thickened skin above these spines. After this operation the surgeon can apply needed pressure In instances where the deformity is maintained by bone-deposit, Calot resects the spines and laminas and performs cuneiform osteotomy of the ankylosed bodies of the vertebras. A plaster-jacket for the head, neck, trunk, and pelvis is applied and worn for 3 months, followed by a fresh one, which is also worn for 3 months. The patient then has a pioplastic jacket placed upon him and is allowed to walk about. **T., Chewing-gum,** the use of chewing gum in obesity and dropsy to occasion loss of water through expectorated saliva. **Coley's Method** in the treatment of cancer and lupus consists in the employment of inoculations of *Streptococcus erysipelatis* and *Bacillus prodigiosus*. **T., Crotte's, of Tuberculosis,** that practised by Franciscque Crotte of Paris It consists in (1) inhalations of vapors of formol; (2) in transfusion and transport of antiseptics by static currents of electricity of high and medium tension. **Czerney-Trunecek's Method** of treating cutaneous epitheliomas; by cauterization, or by the application, with a brush, of arsenious acid after scarification; the solution employed consists of arsenious acid, 1 gm.; ethyl alcohol and distilled water, each, 40–50 c.c. **Debove's Method** of treating typhoid fever consists essentially in the administration of 6 or 7 liters of liquid in 24 hours, in order to favor diuresis. **Denisenko's Method,** the subcutaneous injection of a watery extract of *Chelidonium majus* in the treatment of cancer. **Donkin's Method,** a skimmed-milk diet in diabetes **Dowsing System,** the treatment of neuritis and other sequels of Mediterranean fever by luminous heat baths. **Dührrsen's Method** in puerperal eclampsia consists in emptying the uterus as soon as possible **T., Edlefsen's,** for chronic eczema, consists in an application every evening of pure iodin 0.1 gm., iodid of potassium 0 25 gm., glycerin 12.0 c.c **T., Electric-light,** the therapeutic application of electric light by means of cabinets in which the patient sits with the light directed upon the affected part. It is used in rheumatism, neuralgia, etc. **Ercole's Method** of treating bone cavities after the removal of sequestra consists in making the upper and lower walls an inclined plane, the lateral walls having been broken down The periosteum is preserved and sutured. The posterior portion of the bone only remains to give support. **T., Felt, of Sciatica,** subcutaneous injection of 2 mg. ($\frac{1}{33}$ gr.) of atropin, followed in 48 hours by a second dose of 2.6 mg. ($\frac{1}{25}$ gr.), 48 hours after 3 mg. ($\frac{1}{20}$ gr.). **T.,**

Flechsig's Opium-bromid, of epilepsy, the administration of a grain of opium, given in 3 doses daily and steadily increased until 4 or 5 gr daily are administered. After a period of 6 weeks the opium is discontinued and bromids are given in large doses, 75–100 gr. daily for at least two months. This applies only to chronic intractable cases in which the use of bromids alone has failed. **Fleiner's Method** of treating round ulcers of the stomach consists in the administration of large doses of bismuth subnitrate by means of an esophageal sound **Fochier's Method**, the production of an aseptic abscess, called a fixation, by subcutaneous injection of essence of terebinthin in cases of general infection, as pneumonia, puerperal fever, etc **T., Fränkel's Exercise, of Ataxia**, a system of progressively graded muscular exercises, performed in bed and out, for a half-hour twice a day with frequent rests The limbs are flexed and extended, abducted and adducted, and this is followed by training in sitting and rising, and in stepping forward and backward. **T., Goldman's**, of pulmonary tuberculosis, consists in employing creasote carbonate and ammonium sulfichthyolate, each 15 gm , glycerin, 30 gm , peppermint water, 10 gm Dose, 10 to 30 drops 3 times daily. **Haberkorn's Method**, the treatment of erysipelas by the internal administration of sodium benzoate in daily doses of 15 to 20 gm. **T., Harvey-Banting.** See *T., Banting* (Illus Dict) **Hildebrandt's Method**, the absorption of tubercles from the peritoneum, following celiotomy, by reactive hyperemia **T., Hot-air**, the local application of superheated dry air, the affected part being introduced into a cylinder or chamber. Syn , *Arlother-motherapy; Tallerman treatment.* **T., Huter's**, of erysipelas, consists in hypodermic injections of carbolic acid. **T., Ice-bag, of Typhoid.** See *T., Lockard's.* **Jaboulay's Method** of treating inoperable uterine cancer consists in endovenous injection of quinin hydrochlorate. Dose, 4 gr gradually increased to 8 gr. **Janet's Method** of treating gonorrhea in its first stage : A urethral and vesical irrigation with 1 : 1000 to 1 : 2000 solution of potassium permanganate is used daily for 10 days to 2 weeks, in a quantity of one or more liters. **T., Kolisch's**, of gout : Every influence in diet and drink which irritates the kidneys is interdicted; shellfish, carbohydrates, and fats are allowed, also milk and eggs Salads and greens, except such as asparagus, are useful. Undue exercise to be avoided on account of alloxim productions **T., Krull's**, of pulmonary tuberculosis, consists in the inhalation of warm damp air at a constant temperature **Lalande's Method** in syphilis : The keratin treatment; the hypodermic injection of a salt solution of pulverized calves' horns in the proportion of 60 gm of powdered horn, 10 gm of sodium chlorid, 1000 c.c of distilled water. **T., Lancereaux's**, in aneurysm of the aorta, consists in subcutaneous injections of serum gelatin **Levaschoff's Method in Exudative Pleurisy**, injection of and replacement of the exudate by normal salt solution. **Libby's Method** of treating otitis media consists in insufflations of acetanilid. **Linossier and Lannois' Method** of treating rheumatism consists in cleansing the affected part thoroughly and placing under it a sheet of gutta-percha paper. Methyl salicylate is then applied drop by drop upon the skin of the joint and the latter is immediately enveloped in the paper to prevent the evaporation of the preparation; this is covered by a layer of wadding and the whole held together by a flannel bandage; 50 to 120 drops of methyl salicylate are sufficient for one dressing, but if necessary 12 or even 24 gm. may be used. If the pain is very acute, it may be repeated within 24 hours **T., Lockard's Ice-bag**, of typhoid : continuous application of ice-bags to the axillas, popliteal spaces, back of neck, wrist, and ankle to reduce temperature. **T., Nauheim.** See *T., Schott's* (Illus. Dict.) **Neuber's Method** of treating joint and bone tuberculosis : An incision is made and all fragments and tubercular foci are removed and the cavity filled with an emulsion of iodoform and glycerol of the strength of 10% It is then sewed up with buried sutures without drainage **v. Noorden Method.** See *T., Oat.* **T., Oat**, of v. Noorden, in diabetes mellitus consists in daily régime of 250 gm of oat flakes or meal cooked for a long time in water, 100 gm of albumen, 300 gm of butter **O'Dwyer's Method** of treating intubation ulcers This consists in the employment of tubes provided with a narrow neck and coated with a layer of gelatin and alum In all cases in which intubation has lasted over 100 hours, ulceration is liable to occur, and the employment of these tubes is then to be recommended The gelatinized tube is left in the larynx for 5 days, at the end of which time it is removed and replaced by a similar tube This process is repeated 3 times, at the end of which the ulcer will usually be found to be completely healed **T., Open-air**, of tuberculosis. Life out of doors in that climate which restricts least the daily duration of the stay in the open air, combined with comfort, intelligent medical supervision, proper food, and amusement **Pellizari's Method** of treating onychomycosis consists in smearing the nail and surrounding tissue twice each day with ointment composed of equal parts of olive oil and pyrogallic acid until acute inflammation has raised up the epidermis around the nail with pus; then discontinue the ointment and dress with antiseptic remedies twice daily. **T., Petresco's**, of pneumonia, consists in the administration of very large doses of digitalis **T., Potato**, in diabetes, a daily diet of 1–2¼ pounds of potatoes, to the exclusion of bread **Rasori's Method** in pneumonia, administration of fractional doses of emetics **Renoy's Method**, abortive treatment of erysipelas by means of traumaticin with ichthyol. **T., Robin's**, of typhoid fever, consists in oxidation and elimination of incompletely oxidized organic waste. **Roman Method** of administering phenocoll to pregnant women suffering from malaria. Give a dose 5, 4, 3, and 2 hours before a febrile paroxysm is due. **Rosen's Method** for nevus : Thread through the growth a strand of silk previously soaked in alcohol and iron perchlorid and allow it to remain for a week **Rosenthal's Method**, the treatment of erysipelas by administering 15 cgm of camphor every other day at alternate hours in hot fluids **Rosner's Method** in treatment of cholera : intravenous injections of sodium-chlorid solution. **T., Routh's**, treatment of pernicious vomiting of pregnancy by painting the cervix uteri with tincture of iodin. **Schede's Method**, treatment of necrosis of bone by removal of the dead bone and filling the cavity with an aseptic clot. **Schetelig's Method** of treating acute pulmonary tuberculosis : pure guaiacol is given in 3 hypodermic doses, one of 15 ♏ and two of 10 ♏ at 4-hour intervals. **T., Schwartze's**, of acute mastoiditis : All cariously softened bone is removed with the chisel from the aditus and antrum, great care being taken to preserve the auditory ossicles from injury The opening of the bone varies from 5 to 8 mm. **T., Schrwald's**, of pulmonary tuberculosis, consists in direct injection of antiseptics into the trachea. **T., Seiler-Garcin's.** See *T., Seiler's* (Illus. Dict.) **Smellie's Method** of extraction by the breech. See *Mauriceau's Method* (Illus. Dict.). **T., Tarnier's,**

in obesity, exclusive milk diet. **Tison's Method,** treatment of erysipelas by the internal administration of azotate of aconitin in doses of 1 mgm. daily. **Trunecek's Method** in arteriosclerosis See under *Serum, Trunecek's.* **Tuffnell's Method,** a treatment for aneurysm, consisting in absolute rest, dry diet, and the administration of potassium iodid. **T., Unna's,** of ulcers, the application of zinc-glycerin glue. **Veit's Method** of extraction by the breech. See *Mauriceau's Method* (Illus. Dict.). **T., Weigert's,** in tuberculosis, the inhalation of hot air. **Wolff (Julius) Method,** the systematic employment of massage and gymnastics in the treatment of occupation-neuroses. **Woodbridge's Method** of abortive treatment of typhoid fever by administration of podophyllum, calomel, guaiacol, eucalyptol, and menthol according to a definite formula **T., Yeast-, of Gonorrhea,** the local application of yeast by means of injections or suppositories The yeast is employed alone or in combination with asparagin (Otto Abraham) Yeast therapy, practised by Hippocrates and Dioscorides, was rediscovered by Landau (1899)

Trefusia (*tre-fu'-ze-ah*) A red-brown, soluble powder, obtained by drying defibrinated blood It is used in chlorosis

Tremolo (*trem'-o-lo*). An apparatus for performing massage, a vibrator

Tremor. (See Illus Dict) **T. artuum,** paralysis agitans **T. cordis,** [illegible] the heart, [illegible] drops to a mere tremulous thread A symptom often met in neurotic persons **T. metallicus.** See *T., Mercurial* (Illus. Dict) **T. potatorum,** delirium tremens. **T., Rendu's Type of,** a hysteric tremor provoked or increased by volitional movements **T. from Zinc-poisoning.** Synonym of *Brass-founder's Ague* (*q. v.* under *Ague*) (Illus Dict)

Trephination (*tref-in-a'-shun*). See *Trephining* (Illus Dict)

Trephine (See Illus. Dict) 2 To operate with the trephine

Triangle. (See Illus Dict.) **T., Extravesical.** See *T., Pawlik's.* **T, Gombault-Philippe's,** the triangular area formed in the conus medullaris by the fibers which higher up compose Flechsig's oval field **T., Grymfelt's,** a triangular space bounded above by the twelfth rib and the lower border of the serratus posticus inferior, behind by the anterior border of the quadratus lumborum, and anteriorly by the posterior border of the internal oblique. Lumbar hernia may occur in this space. **T, Henke's,** the inguinal triangle, formed by the lateral border of the rectus muscle and the descending portion of the inguinal fold **T, Hypoglossohyoid,** a triangular space in the lateral subhyoid region limited above by the hypoglossal nerve, in front by the posterior border of the mylohyoid muscle, behind and below by the tendon of the digastric muscle The area is occupied by the hyoglossal muscle which covers the lingual artery. Syn., *Pinaud's triangle; Pirogoff's triangle.* **T., Inguinal.** See *T., Henke's.* **T., Interdeferential.** See *Trigone* (2). **T., Lieutaud's,** the trigonum vesicæ. **T., Macewen's,** the suprameatal triangle; the triangular space bounded by the upper half of the posterior wall of the external auditory meatus, by the supramastoid crest and an imaginary line dropped from the latter at the level of the posteroinferior wall of the external meatus It is the space selected for trephining in cases of otitic abscess of the temporosphenoid lobe. Syn., *Macewen's space* **T., Malgaigne's,** the superior carotid triangle. **T., Pawlik's, extravesical** or **vaginal triangle** The triangular space formed by the two divergent columns of the vagina and the transverse ridge below the external orifice of the neck of the bladder It corresponds line for line to the trigonum vesicæ **T., Pingaud's, T., Pirogoff's.** See *T., Hypoglossohyoid.* **T., Supramental.** See *T., Macewen's.* **T., Vaginal.** See *T., Pawlik's.* **T., Wernicke's,** triangular area formed by the decussation, at various angles, of the radiating fibers of Gratiolet with the fibers proceeding from the external geniculate body and pulvinar, it occupies the extreme posterior segment of the capsula. **T., Wilde's Luminous.** See *Politzer's Luminous Cone.*

Trianospermin (*tri-an-o-spurm'-in*). An alkaloid found by Peckolt in *Cayaponia martiana,* D. C. Cf. *Tayuyin.*

Trianospermitin (*tri-an-o-spurm'-it-in*). An alkaloid found by Peckolt in *Cayaponia martiana,* D. C.

Tribenzylidenediamin (*tri-ben-zil-id-en-di-am'-in*). Same as *Hydrobenzamid* (Illus. Dict).

Tribromacetaldehyd (*tri-bro-mas-et-al'-de-hid*). Bromal

Tribromaldehyd (*tri-bro-mal'-de-hid*). Bromal.

Tribromalin (*tri-bro-mal'-in*). $C_{17}H_{15}Br_3O_7$ A yellow crystalline compound of bromin and barbaloin.

Tribromanilin (*tri-bro-man'-il-in*). $C_6H_4Br_3N$. Colorless needles obtained from anilin by action of bromin; melt at 119° C.; boil, 300° C **T. Hydrobromid.** See *Bromamid* (Illus Dict.).

Tribromhydrin (*tri-brom-hi'-drin*). See *Allyl Tribromid* (Illus Dict.).

Tribrommethane (*tri-brōm-meth'-ān*). See *Bromoform* (Illus. Dict).

Tribromobenzol (*tri-bro-mo-ben'-zol*). $C_6H_3Br_3$ A bromin substitution-product of benzene **T., Asymmetric.** Same as *Benzene, Tribromated*

Tribromosalol, Tribromsalol (*tri-bro-mo sal'-lol, tri-brom-sal'-lol*) C_6H_6 $C_7H_5Br_3O_3$. Long acicular crystals, insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in chloroform, acetone, and glacial acetic acid, insoluble in water, melt at 195° C An intestinal antiseptic. Dose, 8–30 gr (0.5–2 gm.) Hypnotic in doses of 20–30 gr. (1 5–2 gm) Syn., *Cordoltribromphenyl salicylate.*

Tribrompropane (*tri-brom-pro'-pān*). See *Allyl Tribromid* (Illus. Dict.).

Tribrompropenyl (*tri-brom-pro'-pen-il*). See *Allyl Tribromid* (Illus Dict.).

Tribulus. (See Illus. Dict) **T. terrestris,** L., ikshugandha, burra gookero, a species found in southern Europe, in Asia, and in Africa. The leaves are used as a galactagog, tonic astringent, and diuretic. Tincture recommended in spermatorrhea. Daily dose, 5–20 ♏ (0 33–1 33 c.c). Dose fl. ext., 20 ♏.

Tricalcic (*tri-kal'-sik*). Containing three atoms of calcium

Tricarbamid (*tri-kar'-bam-id*) See *Acid, Tricyanic* (Illus. Dict.)

Trichesthesia (*trik es-the'-ze-ah*) [θριξ, hair; αἰσθησις, sensibility] A name given by N. Vaschide and P. Rousseau (1902) to a peculiar form of tactile sensibility in regions covered with hairs. 2. See *Trichoesthesia.*

Trichiniphobia (*trik-i-ne-fo'-be-ah*) [θριξ hair; φόβος, fear] Morbid fear of trichinosis

Trichinoscope (*trik-i'-ne-skōp*). A microscope for the detection of *Trichina spiralis.*

Trichlorbenzene (*tri-klōr-ben'-zēn*). $C_6H_3Cl_3$ A substitution product of benzene. **T., Asymmetric.** Same as *Benzene, Trichlorated.*

Trichlorethane (*tri-klōr-eth'-ān*). See *Methyl-chloroform.*

Trichlorhydrin (*tri-klor-hi'-drin*). $C_3H_5Cl_3$. A colorless oily liquid with odor of alcohol. Syn., *Glyceryl trichlorid; Propenyl trichlorid; Allyl trichloride.*

Trichlorid (*tri-klo'-rid*). A compound of an element or radicle with three atoms of chlorin.

Trichloroquinone (*tri-klo ro-kwin'-ōn*). $C_6HCl_3O_2$. Yellow, flat crystals, soluble in ether and hot alcohol; melt at 166° C.; obtained from a sulfuric acid solution of phenol by action of potassium chlorate with HCl.

Trichobacteria (*trik-o bak-tē'-re-ah*). 1. Flagellate bacteria. 2 Filamentous bacteria.

Trichobezoar (*trik-o-bē'-zo-ar*) [θρίξ, hair; *bezoar*]. See *Ægagropilus* (Illus. Dict.)

Trichoclasis. See *Trichoclasia* (Illus Dict.).

Trichodectes (*trik-o-dek'-tēz*) [θρίξ, hair; δήκτης, a biter] See *Parasites, Table of* (Illus. Dict.).

Trichoepithelioma (*trik-o-ep-e-the le-o'-mah*) [θρίξ, hair; *epithelioma*]. A skin-tumor originating in the hair-follicles.

Trichoesthesia (*trik-o-es-thē'-ze-ah*) [θρίξ, hair; *αἴσθεσις*, sensibility]. The sensation perceived when a hair is touched; supposed to be distinct from ordinary tactile sensation. (v. Bechterew.)

Trichoesthesiometer (*trik-o-es-the-ze-om'-et-ur*) [θρίξ, hair; *αἴσθησις*, sensibility; *μέτρον*, measure]. An electric appliance for determining the sensibility of the hair.

Trichomania. See *Trichotillomania*

Trichophagy, Trichophagia (*trik-of'-aj-e, trik-o-fa'-je-ah*). The eating of hair.

Trichophobia (*trik-o-fo'-be-ah*) [θρίξ, hair; φόβος, fear]. Morbid fear of hair.

Trichophytic (*trik-of-it'-ik*). 1 Relating to the genus *Trichophyton*. 2. [φυειν, to grow.] Promoting the growth of hair. 3. An agent promoting the growth of hair.

Trichosporium (*trik-o-spo'-ri-um*) [θρίξ, hair; σπόρος, seed]. A genus of the *Oomycetes* T. beigeli, Vuillemin, a species described as producing nodosities of the beard in some parts of France (Nancy), a disease analogous to, if not identical with, that of Colombia known as "piedra"

Trichotillomania (*trik-o-til-o-ma'-ne-ah*) [θρίξ, hair; τίλλειν, to pluck out; *μανία*, mania]. A morbid state described by Hallopeau and characterized by prurigmous sensations referred to the hairy parts of the body and intensified in paroxysms, accompanied by a determination to pluck out all the hairs so that artificial baldness results.

Trichotoxicon (*trik-o-toks'-i-kon*) [θρίξ, hair; τοξικον, poison]. D. L. Parker's term for a supposed toxin elaborated by decomposition of the organic matter which exists in respired air, which when introduced into the blood exerts a selective poisonous action upon the hair or tissues analogous to hair. Alopecia is held to be due to autointoxication with this substance

Trichotoxin (*trik-o-toks'-in*). A cytotoxin obtained by E. Metchnikoff from the capillary epithelia Cf. *Hematoxin, Hepatotoxin, Leukotoxin, Nephrotoxin, Neurotoxin, Spermatoxin.*

Triconodont (*tri-kon'-o-dont*) [τρεῖς, three; κῶνος, cone; ὀδόυς, tooth]. Applied to a tooth having three conical cusps; also to the mammals having such molars.

Tricresol, Trikresol (*tri-krē'-sol*). A refined mixture of metacresol, 40%; paracresol, 33%; orthocresol, 27%; soluble in 40 parts of water. It has three times the germicidal value of carbolic acid

Tricresolamin (*tri-kres-ol-am'-in*). A solution containing 2% each of ethylenediamin and tricresol; it is a clear, colorless, alkaline liquid turning yellow on exposure It is used as tricresol, but is stronger and less irritating.

Trichromat (*tri-kro'-mat*) [τρεῖς, three; *χρῶμα*, color] Persons for whom the end regions of the spectrum are of a constant hue and differ only in intensity. Just inside of each end region there is an intermediate region in which any color can be produced by mixtures of the end color with the color of the intermediate region. Between these intermediate regions lies the middle region, which requires the presence of some third color in addition to colors from the end regions. Most all women and about 96% of men belong to this class. [Scripture] Cf. *Dichromat, Monochromat.*

Triethylcarbinol (*tri-eth-il-kar'-bin-ol*) $(C_2H_5)_3$: $C(OH-C_2H_5$. One of the tertiary heptyl alcohols; in which the radicle hydrogen of methylalcohol is substituted by 3 molecules of the radicle C_2H_5 Syn., *Triethylated methylic alcohol.*

Triferrin (*tri-fer'-in*). See *Iron Paranucleinate.*

Triformal (*tri-form'-al*) See *Formalin* (Illus. Dict).

Trigemin (*tri-jem'-in*) A substance obtained from pyramidon by action of butyl chloral hydrate, forming white needles soluble in water; antineuralgic Dose, 0.5–1.2 gm.

Trigocephalus (*tri-go-sef'-al-us*). See *Trigonocephalus* (Illus Dict)

Trigone. (See Illus Dict) 2. The triangular area, bounded by lines about 1⅜ inches long, joining the urethral and ureteral orifices of the bladder 3. The first three cones of an upper molar.

Trigonellin (*tri-go-nel'-in*) $C_7H_7NO_2$. An alkaloid obtained by E. Jahns from fenugreek, *Trigonella fœnum-græcum*, L.

Trigonid (*tri'-go-nid*) [τρεῖς, three; *γωνία*, an angle]. The first three cones of a lower molar.

Trigonodont (*tri-gon'-o-dont*) [τρεις, three, *γωνια*, an angle, *ὀδους*, tooth]. A tooth with three cones in a triangle.

Trigonum. (See Illus Dict.) **T. lemnisci**, the fillet. **T. lumbale.** See *Triangle, Petit's* (Illus Dict.). **T. olfactorium.** See *Area, Broca's Olfactory.*

Trimid (*tri-im'-id*) See *Paramid* (Illus Dict.)

Trinodocresol (*tri-i-o-do-kre'-sol*). See *Losophan* (Illus. Dict.).

Trikresol. See *Tricresol.*

Trilateral (*tri lat'-ur al*) [*tres*, three; *latus*, a side]. Having three sides.

Trilinolein (*tri-lin-o'-le-in*) $C_3H_5(OC_{18}H_{31}O_2)_3$. A glyceryl contained in linseed oil, hempseed oil, sunflower oil, etc

Trimethylanthraquinone (*tri-meth-il-an-thra-kwin'-ōn*) $C_{17}H_{14}O_2$ A crystalline substance melting at 161° C. obtained from pseudo-cuminoylbenzoic acid by action of concentrated sulfuric acid with heat

Trimethylcarbinol (*tri-meth-il-kar'-bin-ol*) $C_4H_{10}O$. Tertiary butylic alcohol obtained from liquid isobutylene by action of sulfuric acid with water, occurring in fragrant needles with odor of camphor, soluble in alcohol; melt about 25° C.; boil 82.5° C. Syn., *Trimethylated methylic alcohol.*

Trimethylethylene (*tri-meth-il-eth'-il-ēn*) See *Pental* (Illus. Dict.).

Trimethylglycol (*tri-meth-il-gli'-kol*). See *Betain* (Illus Dict.).

Trineuric (*tri-nu'-rik*) [τρεῖς, three; *νεῦρον*, nerve]. Applied to a nerve-cell provided with three neuraxons.

Trinitrocresol (*tri-ni-tro-krē'-sol*). $C_7H_5N_3O_7$. Long yellow crystals, slightly soluble in water, melt at 102° C, obtained from nitration of coal-tar cresol; antiseptic.

Trinitroisobutyltoluol (*tri-ni-tro-is-o-bu-til tol'-u-ol*). See *Tonquinol.*

Trinitrophenol (*tri-ni-tro-fe'-nol*). Picric acid.

Trinophenon (*tri-no-fe'-non*). A remedy for burns said to be an aqueous solution of picric acid.

Trioxyacetophenone (*tri-oks-e-as-et-o-fe'-nōn*). See *Gallacetophenone* (Illus Dict.)

Trioxyanthroquinone (*tri-oks-e-an-thro-kwin'-ōn*). See *Anthragallol.*

Trioxybenzene (*tri-oks-e-ben'-zēn*). See *Phloroglucin* (Illus. Dict)

Tripara (*trip'-ar-ah*) [*tres*, three; *parĕre*, to bear] A woman who has borne three children.

Tripartition (*tri-par-tish'-on*) [*tres*, three; *partire*, to divide] A division into three parts or groups

Triphasic (*tri-fa'-sik*). Having three phases or variations.

Triphenamin (*tri-fen'-am-in*). An antirheumatic remedy said to be a mixture of phenocoll, 2 6 gm , phenocoll salicylate, 1 gm , and phenocoll acetate, 0.4 gm. Recommended for rheumatic complaints.

Triphenetolguanidin Hydrochlorate (*tri-fen-et-ol-gwan'-id-in*) A local anesthetic in 0 1% solution in treatment of eyes

Triphenin (*tri-fe'-nin*). Propionyl phenetidin, C_6H_4-$OC_2H_5NHC_2H_5CO$, obtained by boiling paraphenetidin with propionic acid It occurs as a white, lustrous, crystalline powder without odor and having a slightly bitter taste; soluble in 2000 parts of water. It is used as an antipyretic and sedative Daily dose, 3 0 gm ; single dose, 0 5–1 gm. Syn , *Methylphenacetin*

Triphenyl. (See Illus Dict) **T. Albumin**, a culture-medium made by heating dry egg albumin with phenol It is odorless, tasteless, insoluble in water, alcohol, and potassa solution, but soluble in phenol **T.-guanidin**, $C_{19}H_{17}N_3$, an amorphous powder or hexagonal prisms, soluble in alcohol, melt at 143° C., obtained from a boiling alcoholic solution of anilin and thiocarbanilid by action of lead oxid It is antiseptic. The hydrochlorate is soluble in water and melts at 241°–242° C **T.-methane**, $C_{19}H_{16}$, crystalline substance obtained from a mixture of chloroform and benzene by action of aluminum chlorid. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and benzene, melts at 92° C., boils at 358°–359° C

Tripod. (See Illus Dict) **T., Haller's**, tripus Halleri, the celiac axis **T. of Life, T., Vital**, a name for the brain, heart, and lungs, as being the mainstay of vitality.

Triradius (*tri-ra'-de-us*) [*tres*, three; *radius*, ray; pl. *triradii*]. In the impression of the palmar surface in the Galton system a triangular area composed of transverse ridges at the base of each of the four fingers, used in the classification of palmar impressions. Syn , *Digital triadii, Galton's delta.*

Trismic (*triz'-mik*) Relating to trismus

Tristeza. The name used in Argentina for Texas fever.

Trithialdehyd (*tri-thi-al'-de-hid*). See *Sulfoparaldehyd.*

Trithiodoformaldehyd (*tri-thi-o-do-form-al'-de-hid*). A substance obtained by Auger by interaction of formic acid, lead formiate, and hydrogen sulfid. It occurs in crystals which melt at 216° C

Triticonucleic Acid (*trit-ik-o-nu-kle'-ik*) [*triticum*, wheat; *nucleus*]. The name given by Osborne and Harris to the nucleic acid isolated by them from the embryo of wheat. It has the formula $C_{41}H_{61}N_{16}P_4O_{31}$, and is dextrorotatory and closely allied to neucleic acid from yeast.

Tritipalm (*trit'-e-pahm*) A proprietary gentiourinary tonic said to consist of the fluid extract of fresh saw palmetto, *Serenoa serrulata*, Benth et Hook, and couch grass, *Agropyron repens*, Beaur. Dose, 1 oz. three times daily.

Tritocone (*trit'-o-kōn*) [τρίτος, third, κῶνος, cone]. The posterior external cone of the upper premolars.

Tritol (*tri'-tol*). Any emulsion of oil, 4 parts, and diastasic extract of malt, 1 part.

Tritorium, Triturium (*tri-to'-re-um, tri-tu'-re-um*) [*tritus*, a rubbing]. A vessel used in separating liquids of different density.

Tritotoxin (*tri-to-toks'-in*) [τρίτος, third; τοξικόν, poison] One of the third group into which Ehrlich classifies toxins, according to the avidity with which they combine with antitoxins, tritotoxin combining least readily. Cf. *Prototoxin, Deuterotoxin.*

Triture (*trit'-ūr*). See *Tritorium.*

Trochanter. (See Illus Dict.) **T., Third.** See *Tertius* (Illus. Dict.).

Trochosa (*tro-ko'-sah*) [τροχᾶν, to revolve or to be round] A genus of spiders of the family *Lycosidæ.* **T. singoriensis**, Laxmann, a Russian tarantula the bite of which is regarded as poisonous.

Troglodytism (*trog'-lo-dit-izm*) [τρώγλη, a cave; δύειν, to enter]. Insufficient habitation, the condition of cave-dwellers.

Trolley-eye. See *Chalkitis.*

Trombidium (*trom-bid'-e-um*). See *Parasites, Table of* (Illus. Dict.)

Tropacocain. (See Illus. Dict.) **T. Hydrochlorid**, $C_8H_{14}NO \cdot C_6H_5CO \cdot HCl$, used as a local anesthetic instead of cocain hydrochlorate in 2% to 3% solutions as less toxic and more reliable

Tropate (*tro-pāt*) A salt of tropic acid.

Tropein (*tro'-pe-in*). One of several ester-like derivative of tropin by combination of the latter with acids, thus: atropin, daturin, duboisin, and hyoscyamin, isomeric or identical compounds, are derivatives of tropin and tropic or *a* phenylhydracrylic acid, phenyl-[illegible], or homatropin from tropin and man-[illegible], isotropein from tropin and benzilic acid, lactyl tropein from tropin and lactyllactic acid When the acid radicle contains alcoholic hydroxyl, the derived tropeins possess mydriatic action.

Tropeinism (*tro'-pe-in-izm*). Poisoning by any of the tropeins (*q. v.*) or by plants (*Solanaceæ*) containing tropeins (*Atropa belladonna*, L., *Datura stramonium*, L., *Hyoscyamus niger*, L., *Duboisia myroppides*, R. Br). It is characterized in light cases by dryness of the mouth, dysphagia, and acceleration of the pulse; in severer cases by dilation of the pupils, ataxia, clonic spasms, psychic disturbances with excessive excitement; the severest cases are marked by loss of consciousness, anesthesia, paralysis of the sphincters, and cardiac and respiratory paralysis.

Tropesis (*tro-pe'-sis*) [τροπή, a turn] Inclination

Trophesic (*trof'-es-ik*). See *Trophestal* (Illus. Dict.).

Trophoedema (*trof-o-e-de'-mah*) [τροφή, nourishment; *edema*]. A condition marked by localized permanent edemas, described by H Meige **T., Chronic**, a condition frequently hereditary and of family distribution, marked by hard, white, painless swellings on the legs, lasting through life without material injury to health.

Trophonine (*trof'-on-ēn*) A proprietary food said to consist of beef, nucleoalbumin, gluten of wheat, and enzymes of the digestive gland.

Trophoplasm. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Strasburger's term for the nutritive cytoplasm.

Trophotonos (*trof-ot'-on-os*) [τροφή, nourishment, τόνος, tension]. Rigidity of contractile tissue due to trophic disturbances.

Tropic (*tro'-pik*). Relating to tropin, containing tropin.

Tropism (*tro'-pizm*) [τροπή, a turn] The striving of living cells after light and darkness, heat or cold, etc.

Tropococain. See *Tropacocain* (Illus. Dict.).

Tropometer (*trop om'-e ter*) [τροπή, a turn; μέτρον, measure]. 1. An achromatic telescope in which the inverted image of the examined eye is found at the eyepiece, where, either as an aerial image or as an image upon the ground glass, its movements can be accurately observed. (Stevens) 2. An apparatus for estimating the amount of torsion in long bones

Tropon (*trop'-on*) A mixture of animal albumin, 33%, and vegetable albumin, obtained chiefly from buckwheat, a light brown powder used as a nutrient for the sick and convalescent; 5–15 gm. with each meal in soup, cocoa, wine, etc.

Trypanosoma (*tri-pan-o-so'-mah*) [τρύπανον, a borer; σῶμα, body] A genus of *Hematozoa*. See *Parasites, Table of Animal* (Illus Dict.).

Trypanosomatic (*tri-pan-o-so mat'-ik*). Pertaining to or dependent upon parasites of the genus *Trypanosoma*

Trypanosomatosis (*tri-pan-o-so-mat-o'-sis*). See *Trypanosomiasis.*

Trypanosomiasis (*tri-pan o-so-mi-a'-sis*) [τρύπανον, a borer; σῶμα, body]. Any of the several diseases due to infection with the various species of *Trypanosoma* (*q. v.*).

Trypanosomose. See *Trypanosomiasis.*

Trypsase (*trip'-sāz*). See *Trypsin* (Illus. Dict)

Tryptolytic (*trip-tol-it'-ik*) [*trypsin*, λύειν, to loose] Of or pertaining to the peculiar cleavage properties of trypsin.

Tscherning's Theory of Accommodation. See under *Accommodation.*

Tschetsik. The Javanese arrow-poison prepared from the root bark of *Strychnos tieuté*, Lesch Syn, *Upas radju.*

Tsetse-fly Disease. See under *Disease*

Tsuga (*tsu'-gah*) [Japanese word signifying yew-leaved or evergreen] A genus of coniferous trees including the hemlock, **T. canadensis**, Carr, indigenous to North America. It furnishes Canada pitch, Canada balsam, pinene, an ethereal oil, cadinene, and bornyl acetate.

Tua-tua. See *Jatropha gossypifolia*, L

Tuba. The name in the Philippines for a beer made from the sap of the cocoanut palm.

Tubbing (*tub'-ing*) [D. *tobbe*, tub] The employment of the cold bath in the treatment of fever

Tube. (See Illus Dict.) **T., Alimentary**, the alimentary canal. **T., Auditory**, the external auditory canal. **T., Auricular**, the external auditory meatus. **T.s, Bochdalek's**, round or tubular cavities opening into the posterior portion of the thyroglossal duct; like the latter, they are inconstant after birth **T.s, Bouchut's**, a variety of tubes for intubation of the larynx. **T., Capillary**, a tube with minute lumen **T., Cardiac**, the embryonic heart **T., Crookes'**, a highly exhausted vacuum-tube used in producing x-rays. **T.s, Fusion**, Priestley Smith's name for a miniature stereoscope by which the two images formed by a straight and a squinting eye may be fused together and seen simultaneously. Cf *Heteroscope* **T., Hepatic**, in the embryo, the bile-tubules. **T., Hyaline.** See *Tube-cast, Hyaline* (Illus. Dict.). **T., Intubation**, a breathing tube used after laryngotomy. See *Intubation* (Illus. Dict.). **T., Kuhn's Duodenal** or **Intubation**, a flexible tube composed of a spiral (S-shaped on cross-section) metal band covered with rubber. Within the metal spiral tube there runs a smoothly polished spiral of thick steel wire; this moves freely within the metal elastic tube, and terminates in a knob. **T., Mucous**, a mucous tube-cast. **T.s of Rainey**, a name given to sporozoa of the genus *Sarcocystis* for the zoologist Rainey, who discovered them in 1858. **T., Ruysch's**, a minute tubular cavity in the nasal septum, opening by a small, round orifice a little below and in front of the nasopalatine foramen. It is best seen in the fetus and represents the rudimentary homolog of Jacobson's organ. **T., Schachowa's Spinal**, the section of a urniferous tubule that lies between a convoluted and a looped tubule. **T, Sediment**, a glass cylinder constricted to a fine point at one end and both ends open; it is used in precipitating urine. **T., Tracheotomy.** See *T., Intubation* (Illus. Dict.) **T., Vacuum**, a sealed glass tube out of which the air has been pumped and which has at each end a piece of platinum wire passed through the glass and entering the tube.

Tuber. (See Illus. Dict) 2 The same as *T. cinereum* (Illus Dict)

Tubercle. (See Illus Dict.) **T., Acoustic**, the nucleus of the dorsal cochlear nerve, a leaf-like mass of cinerea wrapped about the dorsolateral surface of the restis **T. of Arantius.** See *Corpora Arantii* (Illus. Dict) **T, Chassaignac's**, the carotid tubercle on the transverse process of the sixth cervical vertebra. **T. of the Clavicle.** See *T., Conoid* (Illus Dict) **T.-corpuscle**, Lebert's term for the specific cell of tubercle, which he thought that he had found in the yellow cheesy material, which was at that time taken for the typical form of the morbid product [Fagge and Pye-Smith] **T, Darwin's.** See *Darwinian Tubercle* (Illus Dict.). **T., Dissection**, verruca necrogenica, or anatomic tubercle **T. of the Epiglottis.** See *Cushion of the Epiglottis* **T.s, Farre's**, cancerous masses on the surface of the liver **T. of the Fibula**, the styloid process of the fibula **T., Gerdy's**, a more or less pronounced elevation situated anteroexternally to the tubercle of the tibia, to which it is joined by a short ridge, it serves for the attachment of the tibialis anticus **T., Lemurian.** See *Process, Lemurian.* **T., Lisfranc's**, the scalenus tubercle of the first rib **T., Lower's**, a slight prominence existing between the openings of the superior and the inferior vena cava in the right auricle **T.s, Morgagni's.** See *Tubercles, Montgomery's* (Illus. Dict). **T. of the Navicular Bone**, a prominence on the palmar surface of the scaphoid bone **T.s, Pisiform.** See *Corpora albicantia* (Illus. Dict.) **T., Posterior.** See *Tubercle, Greater* (Illus Dict) **T., Posterior Superior** (of second lumbar vertebra). See *Metapophysis* (Illus. Dict) **T., Prostatic**, the middle lobe of the prostate. **T. of the Vagina**, a prominence on the anterior wall of the vagina **T., Yellow.** See *Tubercle* (3) and *Tyroma* (2) (Illus. Dict.)

Tuberculide (*tu-bur'-ku-lid*) Any cutaneous manifestation due to the toxins of the tubercle bacilli.

Tuberculin. (See Illus Dict.) **T. A**, the result of extracting the bacilli with a 10% normal caustic soda solution and filtering and neutralizing the product. **T., New** ("T. R."), an unsterilized, unfiltered, glycerin-water semisolution of living, dried, pulverized, and washed bacilli **T., Original** (T O.) See *Tuberculin* (Illus Dict.). **T., Purified** (T. Pur.), the resultant redissolved precipitate of the tuberculin original with 60% of alcohol. **T.-reaction, Arloing's Theory of,** ascribes it to weakening of the tubercle and increase of the secretion by the bacilli. **Babes' Theory**, that it is a fermentative process or enzyme activity excited by tuberculin. **Buchner's and Charrin's Theory**, ascribes it to latent inflammation and susceptibility to fever. **Eber's Theory**, ascribes it to heightened cell energy. **Hertwig's Theory**, ascribes it to chemotaxis. **Klein's Theory,**

that it is due solely to mixed infections. **Koch's Theory** is that it assumes a direct necrotizing action on tuberculous nodules. **Liebmann's Theory**, that it may be ascribed to increase in potency of the bacilli. **Proca's Theory.** See *Babes' Theory.* **Ribbert's Theory.** Same as *Liebmann's Theory.* **Rosenbach's Theory.** See *Buchner's Theory.*

Tuberculoderma (*tu-bur-ku-lo-dur'-mah*). A cutaneous manifestation of the action of tubercle bacilli, a tuberculocide.

Tuberculofibroid (*tu-bur-ku-lo-fi'-broid*). Relating to a tubercle that has undergone fibroid degeneration

Tuberculoma (*tu-ber-ku-lo'-mah*) A tuberculous tumor.

Tuberculoplasmin (*tu-bur-ku-lo plaz'-min*) The filtered watery solution of the protoplasm of [illegible] bacilli, extracted by crushing with [illegible] sure

Tuberculosamin (*tu-bur-ku-los-am'-in*). A protamin isolated by Ruppel from tubercle bacilli.

Tuberculosis. (See Illus. Dict.) Cf *Acid, Tuberculinic* **T., Arloing's and Courmont's Serum Test** in, glycerin peptone bouillon moculated with an old attenuated culture of the tubercle bacillus and thoroughly agitated each day to insure homogeneity of the culture finally develops a growth in which the bacilli are uniformly disseminated and actively motile Blood serum from the suspected case is mixed in small test tubes with the culture thus prepared, in proportions of 1 to 5, 1 to 10, 1 to 20, and the tubes inclined at an angle of 45 degrees, being examined at intervals of 2, 10, and 24 hours A positive reaction is indicated by a clarification of the mixture and the deposition of small flakes or granules in the bottom of the tube, while microscopically it may be seen that the bacilli are clumped and motionless Reactions occurring after the lapse of 24 hours are without clinical significance With normal serum in a dilution of 1 to 5 positive reactions do not occur, and they occur but rarely with tuberculous serum in a dilution higher than 1 to 20 [DaCosta] **T , Arthritic,** tubercle of joints **T., Bovine,** a chronic infectious disease of cattle, which may run for years without symptoms. It is transferrable to man, pigs, calves, rabbits, and guinea pigs by infected milk and otherwise. Syn , "*The grapes*", *Pearl disease;* Ger. *Perlsucht* **T., Cystic,** tuberculosis of the bladder. **T., Enteric,** marasmus **T., Fallopian,** tuberculous salpingitis **T., Hepatic,** tuberculous hepatitis. **T , Ribbert's Theory of** pulmonary tuberculosis is practically always secondary to involvement of the bronchial glands

Tuberculotoxin (*tu bur-ku-lo-toks'-in*) A toxin generated by the tubercle bacillus.

Tuberculum. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 The product of a specific bacillus (*B. tuberculosis*, Koch) first described in the modern sense of the word by Bayle in 1810 Originally applied to any small tumor, as a gumma of the skin, or a large wart, or a granulation tumor, or a "hobnail" on a cirrhotic liver. [Fagge and Pye-Smith] **T. acusticum.** See *Tubercle, Acoustic,* and *Ganglion, Auditory.* **T. annulare,** the pons. **Tubercula areolæ,** the mamma. **Tubercula cerebri,** the tubercles of the brain **Tubercula dolorosa,** the painful enlargement of the subcutaneous extremities of sensory nerves into minute tumors. **T. externum humeri.** See *Tubercle, Greater* (Illus. Dict.). **Tubercula hypoglossi.** See *Trigonum hypoglossi* (Illus. Dict.) **T. iliopectineum, T. iliopubicum.** See *Eminence, Iliopectineal* (Illus. Dict). **T. impar,** His' name for the first distinct trace of the tongue in the embryo; a small tubercle which appears in the middle line on the floor of the pharynx between the ends of the first and second (*i. e.*, mandibular and hyoid) arches (Minot.) **T. majus.** See *Tubercle, Greater* (Illus. Dict.). **T. minus.** See *Tubercle, Lesser* (Illus. Dict.). **T. olfactorium,** a small eminence of cinerea ventiad of the anterior perforated space from which the roots of the olfactory nerve take origin. Syn., *Caruncula nervi olfactorii.* **T. posticum inferius** or **laterale.** See *Pregeniculum* (Illus. Dict.). **T. posticum medium.** See *Postgeniculum* (Illus. Dict) **Tubercula syphilitica.** Synonym of *Gumma.*

Tuberin (*tu'-bur-in*). A globulin found in potatoes

Tübingen Heart. A disease of the heart, first observed at Tübingen, marked by cardiac dilation and hypertrophy and believed to be associated with overindulgence in alcoholic drinks. Syn., *Beer heart, Munich heart*

Tuboadnopexy, Tuboadnopexie (*tu bo-ad-no-peks'-e*). Surgical fixation of the adnexa Cf *Adnexopexy.*

Tuboligamentous (*tu-bo-lig-ah-ment'-us*) Relating to the oviduct and the broad ligament.

Tuboperitoneal (*tu-bo-per-it-on-e'-al*). Relating to the oviduct and the peritoneum.

Tubule. (See Illus. Dict.) **T s, Segmental, T.s, Wolffian.** See under *Wolffian Body* (Illus. Dict.)

Tubulus. (See Illus. Dict.) **Tubuli biliferi** See *Canals, Intralobular Biliary* (Illus. Dict) **Tubuli contorti,** the convoluted tubules of the kidney See under *Tubuli uriniferi* (Illus Dict.).

Tumenol (See Illus. Dict.) **T.-oil.** See *T.-sulphone* (Illus. Dict.). **T.-powder.** See *T.-sulphonic acid* (Illus. Dict.).

Tumor. (See Illus Dict) 3. A mass of cells, tissues, or organs, resembling those normally present in the body, but arranged atypically, which grows at the expense of the body without at the same time subserving any useful purpose therein. (C. P. White) See *Signs, Cling, Nothnägel, Perez, Rovsing-Braun, Spence, Steel, Trotter.* **T , Cavernous,** one loosely reticular in structure, resembling that of the corpora cavernosa. **T.s, Cohnheim's Theory Concerning.** See under *Cancer.* **T.s, Courvoisier's Law Concerning.** See *Law, Courvoisier's* (2). **Freund's Law:** In the progress of their growth ovarian tumors undergo changes of position: (1) While pelvic, they show a tendency to grow downward behind the uterus; (2) when they have risen out of the pelvis, they tend to fall forward toward the abdominal wall. **Kuestner's Law:** Torsion of the pedicle of an ovarian tumor takes place toward the right if the tumor is left-sided, and toward the left if it is right sided. **T.s, Müller's Law Concerning.** See under *Law.* **T., Rokitansky's,** an ovarian tumor made up of a large number of cysts. **T., Sand,** a psammoma. **T., Tarsal,** a chalazion. **T., Telangiectatic.** Same as *T., Cavernous* **T.s, Thiersch's Theory of Formation of** (1865), is based on the fact that in old age the connective tissue of the body undergoes atrophy and in consequence becomes unable to withstand the ingrowth of the more active cutaneous epithelium. **T.s, Vanishing,** true swellings, visible and recognizable to the touch, usually benign but sometimes malignant, which disappear after a slight surgical operation, as incision or puncture. **T.s, Virchow's Law Concerning:** The cellular elements of a tumor are derived from the preexisting cells of the organism

Tumultus. (See Illus. Dict.) **T. cordis,** irregular heart action.

Tun-belly. A protuberant belly, physconia.

Tung Tree. See *Aleurites cordata.*

Tunic (*tu'-nik*) [*tunica*, a coat]. The English form

of *tunica*, commonly used for the coats of the eyeball. **T., External Elastic** (of Henle). See *Lamina, External Elastic.* **T., Ruysch's Cellular.** See *Tunica ruyshiana* (Illus. Dict.).

Tunica. (See Illus Dict.) **T. acinalis, T. aciniformis, T. acinosa,** the uvea. **T. nervea of Brücke,** the layers of the retina, exclusive of the rods and cones **T. nervorum,** neurilemma. **T. perforata.** Same as *Uvea.* **T. vasculosa, Haller's,** the lamina vasculosa of the choroid.

Tuno Gum. See *Balata* (Illus. Dict.).

Turanose (*tu'-ran-ōz*). $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. A saccharobiose obtained by the partial hydrolysis of melezitose.

Turbinectomy (*tur-bin-ek'-to-me*) [*turbo*, a top; *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out]. Excision of a turbinal.

Turbinotome (*tur-bin'-ot-om*). An instrument used in turbinotomy

Turbinotomy (*tur-bin-ot'-o-me*) [*turbo*, a top; *τομή*, a cutting] Incision into a turbinated bone.

Turgometer (*tur-gom'-et-ur*) [*turgor*, swelling; *metare*, to measure]. An apparatus to determine the degree or amount of turgescence.

Turgor (*tur'-gor*) [L., a swelling]. Active hyperemia; turgescence

Turnera (*tur'-nur-ah*) [*Wm. Turner*, English physician, 1520(?)–1568]. A genus of the *Turneraceæ* **T. diffusa,** Willd., an herb indigenous to Mexico and Brazil; the leaves afford in part the damiana of commerce introduced into medicine in 1874 Dose of fl ext., 0 32–1 3 gm

Turpentine. (See Illus Dict) **T.-camphor,** terpene hydrochlorate. **T., Canada.** See *Balsam, Canada* (Illus. Dict). **T., Chian,** an oleoresin from *Pistacia terebinthus*, L; a thick, greenish-yellow liquid used as an antiseptic on cancerous growths **T.-ether.** See *Ether, Terebinthinated* **T., Larch,** Venice turpentine **T., Venice,** a pale-yellow turbid fluid obtained from the larch, *Larix europæa*, L

Turpethin (*tur'-peth-in*) $C_{34}H_{56}O_{13}$ A glucosid isomeric with jalapin obtained by Spirgatis from the root of *Ipomœa turpethum*, R. Br; a brownish-yellow amorphous mass, soluble in alcohol, insoluble in water, ether, chloroform, or carbon disulfid

Tussedo (*tus-e'-do*). Tussis.

Tussicular (*tus-ik'-u-lar*) [*tussicula*, a slight cough] Characterized by a slight cough.

Tussiculation (*tus-ik-u-la'-shun*). A hacking cough

Tussis. (See Illus. Dict.) **T. clangosa** (Glisson), whooping-cough **T. epidemica** (Sydenham), influenza **T. infantum** (Sydenham), whooping-cough **T. puerorum convulsiva** (Sydenham), whooping-cough. **T. sicca** (*δῆξ κενή*), dry cough; when the most violent efforts of coughing bring away nothing.

Tussol (*tus'-ol*). See *Antipyrin Mandelate.*

Tuthia, Tutia. See *Tutty.*

Tutores (*tu-tor'-ēz*) [*tutor*, a protector] Certain persons who in the reign of William I of England had custody of the lands of lunatics.

Tutty (*tut'-e*) [Tamul word *tutum*]. Impure oxid of zinc deposited as an incrustation on the chimneys of furnaces during the smelting of lead ores containing zinc; used as an external desiccant when pulverized.

Tyle (*ti'-le*) [*τύλος*, a knob]. A callus

Tylion (*til'-e-on*) [*τυλεῖον*, a small knot or lump]. A craniometric point on the anterior border of the optic groove in the mesal line.

Tylophorin (*ti-lof'-or-in*). An alkaloid isolated by D. Hooper, 1891, from the root and leaves of *Tylophora asthmatica*, Wight. et Arn.

Tympanectomy (*tim-pan-ek'-to-me*) [*τύμπανον*, a drum; *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out]. Excision of the tympanic membrane

Tympanites. (See Illus. Dict.) Syn, *Affectio tympanitica; Meteorism.* See *Sign, Clark's.* **T., Peritoneal,** that due to an accumulation of air in the peritoneal cavity. **T. uteri, T., Uterine,** physometra

Tympanomastoiditis (*tim-pan-o-mas-toid-it'-tis*) Inflammation of the tympanum and mastoid

Tympanophony (*tim-pan-of'-o-ne*). See *Autophony* (2).

Tympanosis (*tim-pan-o'-sis*). Tympanites.

Tympanotomy (*tim-pan-ot'-o-me*) [*τύμπανον*, a drum; *τομή*, a cutting]. Incision of the membrana tympani.

Tympanous (*tim'-pan-us*). Distended with gas, relating to tympanism.

Tympanum. (See Illus. Dict.) **Valsalva's Test,** inflation of the tympanic cavity with air by means of forcible expiratory efforts made while the nose and mouth are tightly closed Perforation of the tympanic membrane may be detected by this test

Tympany. (See Illus Dict.) 2. A tympanic percussion note. **T., Skoda's.** See *Skoda's Resonance* under *Signs* (Illus Dict).

Tyndalization (*tin-dal-iz-a'-shun*). See *Sterilization, Intermittent* (Illus Dict).

Typewriter's Cramp. See *Spasm, Fatigue.*

Typhase (*tif'-ās*). The special bacteriolytic enzyme of *Bacillus typhi abdominalis*, Eberth. Cf *Cholerase, Pyocyanase*

Typhfever (*tif-fe'-ver*) Typhoid or typhus fever

Typhlenteritis (*tif-len-ter-it'-tis*) [*τυφλός*, cecum; *ἔντερον*, bowel]. A substitute for the word appendicitis proposed by Gouley

Typhlitis. (See Illus Dict) **T. stercoralis,** typhloenteritis.

Typhlocele (*tif'-lo-sēl*). See *Cecocele.*

Typhlodiclidtis (*tif-lo-di-klit-it'-tis*) [*τυφλόν*, cecum; *δικλίς*, a folding door] Inflammation of the ileocecal valve

Typhloempyema (*tif-lo-em-pi-e'-mah*) [*τυφλόν*, cecum; *empyema*] Abscess of the cecum in typhlitis

Typhloid (*tif'-loid*) [*τυφλός*, blind; *εἶδος*, likeness]. Having defective vision

Typholithiasis (*tif-lo-lith-it'-as-is*) [*τυφλόν*, cecum; *λίθος*, stone]. The formation of calculi in the cecum.

Typhology (*tif-lol'-o-je*) [*τυφλός*, blind; *λόγος*, science] The science of blindness.

Typhlosis (*tif-lo'-sis*) [*τυφλός*, blind] Blindness.

Typhlostenosis (*tif-lo-sten-o'-sis*) [*τυφλόν*, cecum; *stenosis*]. Stenosis of the cecum

Typhloteritis (*tif-lo-ter-it'-tis*). See *Typhloenteritis* (Illus. Dict.).

Typhobacillosis (*ti-fo-bas-il-o'-sis*) [*τῦφος*, smoke; *bacillum*, a small rod]. The systematic poisoning produced by the toxins formed by the typhoid bacillus.

Typhoid. (See Illus. Dict.) See *Sign, Baruch's, Filipowitch's.* **T., Abenteric,** typhoid fever involving other organs than those of the intestinal tract. Cf. *Arthrotyphoid, Pleurotyphoid, Pneumotyphoid, Splenotyphoid.* **T., Afebrile,** a form of typhoid with the usual symptoms, positive diazo and Widal reaction, presence of rose-spots, but absence of increased temperature. **Elsner's Method of Diagnosing Typhoid Fever** consists in making cultures from water, food, or from the stools of patients suffering from typhoid fever, upon a special culture-medium, composed of Holz's acid potato-gelatin with 1% of potassium iodid. Only a few forms of bacteria will grow upon this medium, and among these are *Bacterium coli* and the typhoid bacillus; these latter are slow in growth and in 24 hours are scarcely visible with low power, whereas the coli colonies have attained considerable growth. After 48 hours the typhoid cultures appear in shining

aggregations as drops of water with finely moulded structure, and the coli colonies are larger, more granular, and brown in color. **T. Spots.** See *Spot.* **T., Walking.** See *Ambulatory Typhoid* (Illus. Dict.).

Typhoin (*ti'-fo-in*). A preparation of dead typhoid bacilli used by injection in the treatment of typhoid fever.

Typhopaludism (*ti-fo-pal'-u-dizm*) [*typhoid, paluda*, a marsh]. Fever of malarial origin accompanied by symptoms of typhoid.

Typhopneumonia (*ti-fo-nu-mo'-ne-ah*) [τῦφος, stupor; πνεύμων, lung]. Pneumonia occurring in the course of typhoid fever

Typhosepsis (*ti-fo-sep'-sis*) [τῦφος, stupor; σῆψις, sepsis]. See *Typhosis* (Illus. Dict.)

Typhosis See *Typhoid State* (Illus. Dict.).

T., Syphilitic name for a form of intestinal neuralgia associated with secondary syphilis

Typhpoison (*tif-poi'-son*) See *Typhotoxin* (Illus. Dict.).

Typhus (*ti'-fus*) [τῦφος, smoke, mist, cloud, confusion, and cloudiness of ideas, akin to Latin *stupeo*, stupor] A specific contagious fever with characteristic exanthem, which runs a course of about two weeks Materies morbi not yet detected. Syn., *Contagious fever, Epidemic fever, Putrid fever, Spotted fever, Ochlatic fever, Typhus fever, Brain fever, Jail fever, Ship fever, Camp fever, Military fever, Fourteen-day fever, Irish fever, Parish infection, Morbus pulicaris, Febris Hungarica, Febris petechialis, Morbus castrensis, Leaguer sickness, Typhus exanthematicus, Fièvre typhus* (Fr.), *Flecktyphus* (Ger.). **T., Carbuncular,** typhus with formation of carbuncles. **T. convulsivo-cerebralis.** Synonym of *Duhmi's disease.* **T. icterodes.** Synonym of *Yellow fever* **T., Surgical,** pyemia

Typoscope (*ti'-po-skōp*) [τῦπος, a stamp; σκοπεῖν, to look]. A small device to exclude extraneous light invented by Prentice for the use of cataract patients and amblyopes in reading. It consists of a rectangular plate of hard rubber, or black cardboard, 7 by 2¼ inches, provided with an aperture 4¼ by ⅜ inches, centrally located, though laterally displaced so as to leave sufficient of the plate, two inches, to be conveniently held between the thumb and fingers, when it is placed upon the book or paper, and while it is being slid down over the column in reading.

Tyrein (*ti' re-in*) [τῡρός, cheese] Coagulated casein.

Tyroid (*ti'-roid*) [τῡρός, cheese] Cheesy.

Tyrosal (*ti'-ro-sal*). See *Salitpyrin* (Illus. Dict.).

Tyrosinase (*ti-ro'-sin-āz*) An oxidizing ferment discovered by Bertrand (1901) in mushrooms, beet-roots, dahlias, etc. Its oxidizing power is limited to a specific action tyrosin It has been isolated by v. Fürth and Schneider from the hemolymph of insects.

Tyrotoxicon. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A general term for the active agent in poisoning by infected cheese.

Tyrotoxin (*ti-ro-toks'-in*) [τῡρός, cheese, τοξικον, poison]. A curare-like poison obtained by Dokkum from poisonous cheese which when injected into frogs in doses of 5 mg caused paralysis and death in 30 minutes. It is not identical with tyrotoxicon

Tyrotoxism (*ti-ro-toks'-izm*). Husemann's name for cheese-poisoning.

Tysonian (*ti-so'-ne-an*). Named for the American anatomist, James Tyson, b. 1841.

U

Uabain. See *Ouabin* (Illus. Dict.).

Uarthritis (*u-ar-thrit'-tis*). See *Arthritis urritica* (Illus. Dict.)

Uber (*u'-bur*) [L *udder*, gen *uberis*]. The mamma. **Uberis apex,** the nipple.

Uberty (*u'-bur-te*) [*uber*, udder]. Fertility, productiveness.

Udometer (*u-dom'-et-ur*) [*udus*, moist; *metare*, to measure] A rain-gauge

Ula (*u'-lah*) [οὖλον, gum]. The gums.

Ulcer. (See Illus Dict.) **U., Aleppo.** See *Phagadæna tropica* (Illus Dict.). **U., Allingham's Painful,** fissure of the anus **U., Amyloid Intestinal,** that due to amyloid degeneration. **U., Catarrhal,** a form of intestinal ulcer due to a superficial loss of epithelial cells. **U., Clarke's Corroding,** progressive ulcer of the cervix uteri. **U., Cruveilhier's,** simple ulcer of the stomach. **U., Decubital** [Grawitz]. See *U., Stercoral* (Illus. Dict.). **U., Delhi.** See *Furunculus orientalis* (Illus. Dict.). **U., Gaboon,** an ulcer occurring on the limbs, common among the natives of the Gaboon region and showing analogs to syphilitic manifestations **U., Gonorrheal Rectal.** Synonym of *Gonorrheal Proctitis.* **U., Hervng's Benign,** a solitary ulcer situated on the anterior pillar of the fauces and resembling a large herpetic vesicle. **U.s, Intubation, Treatment of,** by **O'Dwyer's Method.** See under *Treatment* **U., Jacob's,** rodent ulcer of the face occurring most commonly near the inner canthus. **U s, Parrot's,** the whitish or yellowish patches of thrush **U., Peptic,** an ulcer of the gastric or duodenal mucosa, enterohelcus **U., Peptic Duodenal,** a form almost always found on the upper horizontal branch of the duodenum, between the pylorus and the mouth of the common gall and pancreatic duct, and only exceptionally on the lower section of the duodenum. More frequent in men than in women. [Hemmeter.] **U., Perforating Duodenal, U., Round Duodenal.** See *U., Peptic Duodenal* **U., Serpent,** a creeping ulcer of the cornea. **U., Tashkent.** See *Paschachurda.*

Ulceration. (See Illus. Dict.) **U, Amyloid,** that due to amyloid degeneration **U., Follicular,** that involving the solitary follicles of the intestine.

Ulcus, pl. **Ulcera.** (See Illus. Dict) **U. induratum syphiliticum,** syphilitic chancre **U. pepticum duodenale.** See *Ulcer, Peptic Duodenal.* **Ulcera pestifera in tonsillis** [Paulus Ægineta, *c* 680 A D.], a disease known to the ancients, probably diphtheria. **Ulcera Syriaca** [Aretæus, *c.* 70 A. D.], a disease known to the ancients, probably diphtheria.

Ule (*u'-le*) [οὐλή, a scar]. A cicatrix.

-ule, -yle. In chemistry, a termination given to indicate that the compound enters into combination as the radicle of the series, *e. g.*, benzyl, salicyl, ethyl.

Ulegyria (*u-le-jir'-re-ah*) [οὐλή, scar; γῦρος, a circle]. Convolutions in the cortex of the brain, made irregular by scar formation.

Ulemorrhagia (*u-le-mor-aj'-e-ah*) [οὐλή, scar; αἷμα, blood; ῥεῖν, to flow]. Hemorrhage from a cicatrix.

Ulmarene (*ul'-mar-ēn*) A mixture discovered by Bourcet of definite quantities of salicylic ether and aliphatic alcohols, an orange-colored refractive fluid containing about 75% of salicylic acid. It boils at 237°–240° C. and is soluble in alcohol. Recommended as external application in gout, rheumatism, etc.

Ulodermitis (*u-lo-dur-mi'-tis*) [οὐλή, scar; δέρμα, skin]. Inflammation of the skin with formation of cicatrices.

Uloid (*u'-loid*) [οὐλή, a scar; εἶδος, likeness]. Resembling a cicatrix.

Ultramicroscope (*ul tra-mi'-kro-skōp*) [*ultra*, beyond; *microscope*] A microscope having an objective so arranged as to transmit only those light rays which are reflected by the object, whereby it is possible to recognize objects measuring but the millionth part of a millimeter in diameter.

Ultramicroscopy (*ul-trah-mi-kros'-ko-pe*). The scientific use of the ultramicroscope

Ultratoxon (*ul-trah-toks'-on*) [*ultra*, beyond; *toxon*]. A toxin of a low degree of avidity.

Ulyptol (*u-lip'-tol*). See *Eulyptol* (Illus. Dict.).

Umbellularia (*um-bel-u-la'-re-ah*) [*umbellula*, a little umbel]. A genus of the *Lauraceæ* **U. Californica**, Nutt, California laurel, spice tree, bay laurel, an evergreen tree of the western United States, contains in its seeds umbellulinic acid ($C_{12}H_{22}O_3$), cineol, and a pungent volatile oil recommended for inhalation in nasal catarrh. The leaves are used in neuralgic headache, colic, and atonic diarrhea. Dose of fl ext, 0.616–1.84 c.c.

Umbonation (*um-bon-a'-shun*) [*umbo*, the boss of a shield]. The formation of a low rounded projection.

Umbrascopy (*um-bras'-ko-pe*) [*umbra*, shadow, σκοπεῖν, to examine]. See *Retinoscopy* (Illus Dict.).

Unazotised (*un-az'-o-tizd*) [*un*, not, *azotum*, nitrogen]. Deprived of nitrogen

Unbalance. See *Imbalance* (Illus Dict.)

Unciform (*un'-se-form*) [*uncus*, a hook; *forma*, form]. Hook-shaped.

Uniciforme (*un'-se-form-e*). See *Unciform Bone* (Illus Dict.).

Uncinal. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Furnished with hooks.

Uncinaria (*un-sin-a'-re-ah*) [*uncinus*, a hook]. A genus of parasitic nematode worms. See *Parasites, Table of Animal* (Illus. Dict.).

Uncinariasis, Uncinariosis (*un-sin-a-re-a'-sis, -o'-sis*). Disease produced by parasites of the genus *Uncinaria*. Syn., *Hookworm Disease; Anchylostomiasis; Dochmiasis.*

Uncture (*unk'-chur*) [*unctio*, an anointing]. An unguent.

Under. (See Illus. Dict.) **U.-cut**, in dentistry, a depression made beyond a general surface for the purpose of retaining a filling. **U.-hung**, applied to a projecting lower jaw. (Cf. *Bite, Underhung.*

Undulant (*un'-dŭ-lant*) [*unda*, a wave]. Characterized by fluctuations **U. Fever.** See *Fever, Mediterranean* (Illus. Dict.).

Unguentine (*un'-gwen-tēn*). An alum and petroleum ointment containing also 2% of carbolic acid and 5% of ichthyol.

Unguentum. (See Illus. Dict.) **U. Credé**, an ointment consisting of soluble silver, 15%, incorporated in lard and 10% of wax added. It is flavored with benzoinated ether; used in treatment of septic diseases. Syn., *Credé's ointment.* **U. durum**, an ointment base consisting of paraffin (solid), 4 parts; wool-fat, 1 part, liquid paraffin, 5 parts; used for ointments containing liquid antiseptics. **U. molle**, an ointment base, consisting of solid paraffin, 11 parts; lanolin, 5 parts; and liquid paraffin, 34 parts. **U. psoriaticum**, an ointment composed of chrysarobin, ichthyol, and zymoidin ointment.

Unicamerate (*u-ne-kam'-ur-āt*) [*unus*, one; *camera*, chamber]. Having but one cavity, unilocular.

Uniceptor (*u-ne-sep'-tor*) [*unus*, one; *capere*, to receive]. An antitoxin or receptor which has only one uniting arm (viz., the haptophore group). Cf *Amboceptor, Body, Immune*

Unifilar (*u-ne-fi'-lar*) [*unus*, one; *filum*, a thread]. Connected by one thread, furnished with one filament.

Uniforate (*u-nif'-o-rāt*) [*unus*, one, *foratus*, pierced] Having one opening

Unilaminar, Unilaminate (*u-ne-lam'-in-ar, -āt*) [*unus*, one, *lamina*, a layer]. Occurring in a single layer.

Unilobar, Unilobed (*u-ne-lō'-bar, u-ne-lobd'*). Furnished with one lobe

Unit. (See Illus Dict.) **U., Antitoxin.** See under *Antitoxin* **U., Toxin.** See under *Toxin.*

Unitise (*u'-nit-iz*) [*unus*, one]. To form into a unit

Unsex (*un seks'*). To spay.

Upas. (See Illus. Dict.) **U. radju, U. tieuté.** See under *Strychnos tieuté*

Uracil. See *Uracyl* (Illus. Dict.).

Uracrasia (*u-rah-kra'-ze ah*). See *Enuresis* (Illus Dict.).

Uralin (*u'-ral-in*). See *Uralium* (Illus Dict.).

Uralite (*u'-ral-it*) [*Ural Mountains*] A mineral with the crystalline form of augite and the physical properties, cleavage, and specific gravity of hornblende

Uramin (*u-ra'-min*) See *Guanidin*

Uranate (*u'-ran-āt*) A compound of uranic oxid with a metallic oxid

Urane (*u'-rān*) Uranium oxid

Uranic (*u-ran'-ik*). Containing uranium as a hexad radicle

Uranin (*u'-ran-in*) See *Fluorescein sodium*

Uraninite (*u-ran'-in-it*) Pitchblende

Uranism (*u'-ran-izm*) [*Οὐρανός*, the Greek personification of heaven] A sexual perversion in which the desire is for individuals of the same sex Syn., *Urning*

Uranist (*u'-ran-ist*). A sexual pervert having a passion for one of his own sex.

Uranium. (See Illus Dict.) **U. Acetate**, $(UO_2)\cdot(C_2H_3O_2)_2 + 2H_2O$, small, yellow, violently poisonous crystals, soluble in water and alcohol, recommended in coryza in solution as nasal douche. Syn., *Uranyl acetate.* **U. Ammonium Fluorid**, $UO_2 \cdot F_2 4NH_4 \cdot H_2O$, a greenish-yellow crystalline powder, used for the detection of Röntgen-rays. Syn., *Uranyl ammonium fluorid.* **U. Nitrate**, $(HNO_3)_2UO_2 \cdot 6H_2O$, light yellow crystals, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether; used in diabetes. Dose, 0.01–0.02 gm. twice daily in aqueous solution with saccharin. **U. Oxid, Red, U. Trioxid**, UO_3, a reddish powder. Syn., *Uranic acid.* **U. X**, name given by Sir William Crookes (1900) to a radio-active precipitate obtained from uranium nitrate by means of ammonium carbonate. **U. Yellow**, sodium uranate

Uranoschism (*u-ran'-o-skism*) [*οὐρανός*, vault; *σχίσμα*, a cleft]. Cleft-palate.

Uranostaphyloplasty (*u-ran-o-staf'-il-o-plas-te*). See *Uranisoplasty* (Illus Dict.).

Uranyl (*u'-ran-il*). See *Uranium* (Illus. Dict.). **U.-ammonium Fluorid.** See *Uranium-ammonium Fluorid.*

Urarize (*u'-ra-riz*). To bring under the influence of urare, curarize.

Urase (*u'-raz*). An insoluble enzyme found by Beijerinck associated with the bacteria which ferment urea; it is very plentiful in urine of patients affected with catarrh of the bladder.

Urasol (*u'-rah-sol*) Acetylmethylene-di-salicylic acid; an antiseptic, diaphoretic, and uric acid solvent.

Uratolytic (*u-rat-o-lit'-ik*) [*urate*, λύειν, to loose]. Capable of dissolving urates.

Urea. (See Illus Dict) Syn, *Carbamid.* **U. Quinate,** a combination of two molecules of urea and one molecule of quinic acid, freely soluble in water and dilute alcohol, valuable in treatment of gout and uric concrements in the kidneys Daily dose, 2–5 gm. in 400 c.c. of hot water Syn, *Uriol* **U. Salicylate,** recommended as a substitute for sodium salicylate Dose, 7 gr one to four times daily Syn, *Ural.*

Ureameter, Ureametry. See *Ureometer, Ureometry* (Illus. Dict).

Urease (*u'-re-az*) See *Urase.*

Urecidin (*u-re si'-din*) A proprietary preparation of lemon juice and citrate of lithia It is used in gout and uric acid diathesis Dose, 25 gr.

Ureine (*u'-re-in*) Name given by W. O. Moor (1900) to a compound isolated by him from urine; a pale-yellow oily liquid believed by others to be a strong aqueous solution of known urinary solids and chemicals used in [illegible] ure.

Urerythrin. [illegible] (Illus Dict)

Uresin (*u'-re-sin*) A citrourotropindilithic salt, elaborated in 1898 by Spassky, and useful as a uric acid solvent

Ureterocervical (*u-re-tur-o-sur'-vik-al*). Relating to or connecting the ureter and the cervix uteri.

Ureterocystoneostomy (*u-re-tur-o-sist-o-ne-os'-to-me*) See *Ureteroneocystostomy* (Illus Dict)

Ureterocystoscope (*u-re-tur-o-sist'-o-skop*) An electric cystoscope holding in its grooved wall a catheter for insertion into the ureter.

Ureteroenterostomy (*u-re-tur-o-en-ter-os'-to-me*) [οὐρητήρ, ureter, ἔντερον, bowel; στόμα, mouth]. Formation of an artificial passage from the ureter to the intestine

Ureterolithotomy (*u-re-tur-o-lith-ot'-o-me*) Incision of the ureter for removal of a calculus.

Ureteroneocystostomy (*u-re-tur-o-ne-o-sist-os'-to-me*). See *Ureteroneocystostomy* (Illus. Dict)

Ureteroneopyelostomy (*u-re-tur-o-ne-o-pi-el-os'-to-me*) [οὐρητήρ, ureter, νέος, new; πύελος, trough; στόμα, mouth] The operation of excision of portion of a ureter and inoculating into a new aperture made into the pelvis of the kidney, the corresponding orifice of the ureteral end. (Bazy)

Ureteronephrectomy (*u-re-tur-o-nef-rek'-to-me*) [οὐρητήρ, ureter, νεφρός, kidney; τομή, cutting]. Removal of the kidney and its ureter.

Ureteroproctostomy (*u-re-tur-o-prok-tos'-to-me*) [οὐρητήρ, ureter; πρωκτός, anus; στόμα, mouth] The surgical formation of a passage from the ureter to the anus.

Ureteropyelitis (*u-re-tur-o-pi-el-i'-tis*) [οὐρητήρ, ureter; πύελος, pelvis] Inflammation of a ureter and the pelvis of a kidney.

Ureteropyeloneostomy (*u-re-tur-o-pi-el-o-ne-os'-to-me*). See *Ureteroneopyelostomy.*

Ureteropyelonephritis (*u-re-tur-o-pi-el-o-nef-ri'-tis*). Nephritis combined with inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney and of the ureter

Ureterostenosis (*u-re-tur-o-sten-o'-sis*) [οὐρητήρ, ureter; στένος, narrow]. Stricture of a ureter

Ureterostomatic (*u-re-tur-o-sto-mat'-ik*). Relating to the ureteral orifice.

Ureteroureteral (*u-re'-tur-o-u-re'-tur-al*) [οὐρητήρ, ureter]. Pertaining to both ureters, or to two parts of one ureter. **U. Anastomosis.** See *Ureteroureterostomy.*

Urethalan (*u-reth'-al-an*). See *Urethylane.*

Urethane. (See Illus. Dict.) **U.-chloral.** See *Uralium* (Illus. Dict.). **U., Ethylidene,** $C_5H_{10}N_2O_4$, a crystalline substance obtained from a solution of urethane in aldehyd by action of dilute HCl; soluble in alcohol, ether, and hot water; melts at 165° C. **U., Phenyl.** See *Euphorin* (Illus. Dict.).

Urethrascope See *Urethroscope* (Illus. Dict).

Urethrectomy (*u-re-threk'-to-me*) [οὐρήθρα, urethra; ἐκτομή, excision]. Excision of a urethra or a portion of it.

Urethremphraxis. See *Urethrophraxis* (Illus. Dict).

Urethreurynter (*u-re-thru-rin'-ter*) [οὐρήθρα, urethra; εὐρύνειν, to dilate]. An appliance for dilating the urethra. Cf *Metreurynter, Colpeurynter.*

Urethritis. (See Illus. Dict) **U., Gonorrheal,** that due to infection with gonococcus. **U., Gouty,** that associated with gout

Urethrobulbar (*u-re-thro-bul'-bar*). Relating to the urethra and the bulb of the corpus spongiosum.

Urethrohemorrhagia. See *Urethremorrhagia* (Illus. Dict.).

Urethropenile (*u-re-thro-pe'-nil*). Relating to the urethra and the penis.

Urethroperineal (*u-re-thro-per-in'-e-al*) Relating to the urethra and the perineum

Urethroperineoscrotal (*u-re-thro-per-in-e-o-skro'-tal*). Relating to the urethra, perineum, and scrotum.

Urethrorectal (*u-re-thro-rek'-tal*). Relating to the urethra and the rectum

Urethroureteral (*u-re-thro-u-re'-tur-al*) [οὐρήθρα, urethra; οὐρητήρ, ureter]. Relating to the urethra and the ureter.

Urethylane (*u-re' thil-an*). $CO.NH_2.OCH_3$. Colorless crystals, soluble in water and alcohol; melt 52° C.; boil 177° C Syn., *Methyl carbamid, Methylurethane.*

Uriasis (*u-ri'-a-sis*) See *Lithiasis* (Illus. Dict).

Uric Acid (See Illus Dict) **Hopkins-Folin Method** of quantitative determination of. The following reagents are necessary. (1) A solution of 1 liter volume containing 500 gm of ammonium sulfate; 5 gm of uranium acetate, 60 c c. of 10% acetic acid; and distilled water to bring the bulk up to 1 liter (2) A one-twentieth normal solution of potassium permanganate Place 300 c.c. of urine in a beaker, add 75 c c of the ammonium sulfate reagent, and mix thoroughly. After the precipitate has settled sufficiently filter through a double-folded filter When 250 c.c. of the filtrate has passed through, this volume is divided into two portions of 125 c.c each, to serve as a duplicate. To each portion add 5 c c of concentrated water of ammonia, mix thoroughly, and allow to stand overnight. The precipitated ammonium urate is then transferred to a filter and washed with a 10% solution of ammonium sulfate. Then wash the precipitate with about 100 c.c of water into the same beaker, add 15 c c. of concentrated sulfuric acid, and immediately titrate with N/20 solution of potassium permanganate until the first permanent tinge of pink color appears. One c.c of potassium permanganate solution equals 3.75 mgm. of uric acid. From this calculate the amount in 24 hours

Uricometer (*u-rik-om'-et-ur*) [*uric acid; μέτρον*, measure] An apparatus devised by Ruhemann for the quick quantitative estimation of uric acid in urine.

Urinalist (*u'-rin-al-ist*). One who diagnoses disease by inspection of the urine.

Urinary. (See Illus Dict) **U. Stammering.** See *Bladder, Stammering*

Urinocryoscopy (*u-rin-o-kri-os'-ko-pe*) [οὖρον, urine: κρίος, cold; σκοπεῖν, to examine]. Cryoscopy applied to urine. See *Cryoscopy*.

Urinoglucosometer (*u-rin-o-glu-ko-som'-et-ur*). An apparatus for quantitative estimation of glucose in the urine.

Urinologist (*u-rin-ol'-o-jist*). One skilled in urinology

Urinovaginal (*u-rin-o vaj'-in-al*). See *Vesicovaginal* (Illus. Dict.).

Urisolvin (*u-re-sol'-vin*). A compound of urea and lithium citrate, a uric acid solvent and diuretic. Dose, 0.1 gm. every 3 hours in carbonated water.

Urnism (*urn'-izm*). See *Uranism*.

Uroammoniac (*u-ro-am-o'-ne ak*). Relating to or containing uric acid and ammonia.

Uroazotometer (*u-ro-az-ot-om' et-ur*) An apparatus for quantitative estimation of the nitrogenous substances in urine.

Urobilinicterus (*u-ro-bi-lin-ik'-ter-us*) Pigmentation of the skin, cornea, etc., from absorption of extravasated blood and contained urobilin.

Urobilinogen (*u-ro-bi-lin'-o-jen*). The mother-substance of urobilin, from which it is gradually formed by oxidation when urine is allowed to stand

Urobromohematin (*u-ro-bro-mo-hem'-at-in*) $C_{68}H_{94}N_8Fe_2O_{28}$. A coloring-matter found by Baumstark in the urine of leprous patients, it is closely allied to the coloring matter of blood.

Urocrisia See *Urocrisis* (Illus. Dict.).

Urocriterion (*u-ro-kri-te'-re-on*). In diagnosis by inspection of urine, the indication which determines the diagnosis.

Urocyanin (*u-ro-si'-an-in*). See *Uroglaucin* (Illus. Dict.).

Urocyanogen (*u-ro-si-an'-o-jen*) [οὖρον, urine; κύανος, blue; γεννᾶν, to produce]. A blue sediment found in the urine of cholera patients.

Urocyanose (*u-ro-si'-an-ōs*) See *Urocyanogen*.

Uroglycosis (*u-ro-gli-ko'-sis*) [οὖρον, urine; γλυκυς, sweet]. Diabetes mellitus.

Urol (*u'-rol*). See *Urea Quinate*

Urolithology (*u-ro-lith-ol'-o-je*) [οὖρον, urine; λίθος, a stone]. The science of urinary calculi.

Urolutein (*u-ro-lu'-te-in*). See *Acid, Uroleucic* (Illus. Dict.).

Urolytic (*u-ro-lit'-ik*) [οὖρον, urine; λυειν, to loose]. Capable of dissolving urinary calculi

Uromphalus (*u-rom' fal-us*) [*urachus*; ὀμφαλός, navel]. A monstrosity with the urachus protruding at the navel.

Uronology (*u-ron-ol'-o-je*) [οὖρον, urine; λόγος, science]. See *Urology* (Illus. Dict.).

Urophan (*u'-ro-fan*) [οὖρον, urine; φαίνειν, to appear] A generic name for substances which taken into the body appear again unchanged chemically in the urine

Urophanic (*u-ro-fan'-ik*) [φαίνειν, to show forth]. Appearing in the urine.

Uropherin (*u-rof'-ur-in*). Lithiotheobromin salicylate; a white powder soluble in water used as a diuretic. Dose, 1 gm. Syn.; *Lithium-diuretin*. **U. Benzoate.** See *Theobromin* and *Lithium Benzoate*. **U. Salicylate.** See *Theobromin* and *Lithium Salicylate*.

Urorrhodinogen (*u-ror-o-din'-o-jen*) [οὖρον, urine; ῥόδον, a rose; φεννᾶν, to produce]. The chromogen which by decomposition produces urorhodin.

Urosacin (*u-ro-sas'-in*). See *Urorhodin* (Illus. Dict.).

Urosepsin (*u-ro-sep'-sin*). The toxin concerned in urosepsis.

Urosin (*u'-ro-sin*) Lithium quinate, a uric acid solvent. Dose, 7½ gr. 6 to 10 times daily.

Urospectrin (*u-ro-spek'-trin*) A pigment similar to hematoporphyrin obtained from normal urine by shaking the urine with acetic ether.

Urosteatoma (*u-ro-ste-at-o'-mah*). See *Urostealith* (Illus. Dict.).

Urostenosis. See *Urethrostenosis* (Illus Dict.)

Urotoxic. (See Illus. Dict.) **U. Coefficient,** the number of urotoxies which 1 kilogram of man forms in 24 hours. The average coefficient is 0.464 It varies in healthy individuals according to cerebral activity, sleep, diet, labor, etc.

Urotoxicity (*u-ro toks-is'-it-e*) The toxic quality of urine.

Urotoxin (*u-ro-toks'-in*) The poison of urine

Urotropin (*u-ro'-tro-pin*) $(CH_2)_6N_4$, hexamethylenetetramine, obtained by action of formic aldehyd on ammonia A uric acid solvent Daily dose, 0.5–2 gm Syn., *Aminoform*, *Ammoniоformaldehyd*; *Cystogen*, *Formin* **U. Quinate,** useful in gout and as a uric acid solvent Syn, *Chinotropin*; *Quinotropin* **U. Salicylate** See *Salitropin*

Uroxin (*u-roks'-in*) Same as *Alloxanthin*.

Urozemia, Urozæmia (*u-ro-ze'-me-ah*) [οὖρον, urine; ζημια, loss] Diabetes **U albuminosa,** Bright's disease **U. mellita,** diabetes mellitus

Ursal (*ur' sal*). See *Urea Salicylate*

Ursin (*ur'-sin*) See *Arbutin* (Illus Dict.)

Urticaria. (See Illus. Dict.) **U., Edematous,** angioneurotic edema **U. evanida,** a form marked by sudden vanishing and reappearance of the symptoms. Syn., *Aphanocnidosis*

Uskow's Theory as to Origin of Leukocytes See under *Leukocytes*

Usure (*u'-zhur*) [*uti*, to use] The circumscribed atrophy of a part or organ through the pressure of neoplasms which have developed from it, of aneurysms or through primary fatty degeneration [Roth] **U. des cartilages articulaires** [Cruveilhier], osteoarthritis.

Uta. Peruvian vernacular term for a dermatophytic process analogous to Biskra button.

Utend. (*u'-tend*) Abbreviation of *utendus*, to be used.

Uteralgia (*u-tur-al'-je-ah*) [*uterus*, ἄλγος, pain] Pain in the uterus.

Uterism (*u'-tur-izm*). See *Uteralgia*.

Uterocervical (*u-ter-o-ser'-vik-al*) Relating to the uterus and the cervix of the uterus

Uterocolic (*u-tur-o-kol'-ik*). Relating to the uterus and the colon.

Uterogastric (*u-tur-o-gas'-trik*). Relating to the uterus and the stomach

Uterointestinal (*u-tur-o-in tes'-tin-al*). Relating to the uterus and the intestine

Uteroplacental (*u-tur-o-plas-en'-tal*). Relating to the uterus and the placenta. **U. Vacuum,** the vacuum caused by traction upon the funis of a detached placenta, causing it to cling to the uterine walls.

Uterorectal (*u-tur-o-rek'-tal*). Relating to the uterus and the rectum.

Uterosacral (*u-tur-o-sa'-kral*). Relating to the uterus and the sacrum.

Uterotonic (*u-tur-o-ton'-ik*). Supplying muscular tone to the uterus.

Uterotractor (*u-tur-o-trak'-tor*) [*uterus*; *trahere*, to draw] A variety of forceps having several teeth on each blade employed in making traction on the cervix uteri.

Uterovaginal (*u-tur-o-vaj'-in-al*). Relating to the uterus and vagina.

Uteroventral (*u-tur-o-vent'-ral*) [*uterus*; *venter*, the belly]. Relating to the uterus and the abdomen.

Uterovesical (*u-tur o-ves'-ik-al*). Relating to the uterus and the bladder

Uterus. (See Illus Dict.) **U. acollis.** See *U. parvicollis.* **U. arcuatus,** a subvariety of uterus bicornis in which there is merely a vertical depression in the middle of the fundus uteri [Roberts.] **U. bicornis unicollis,** a variety of double uterus in which the cervix is large and single. [Roberts] **U., Bifid.** See *U. septus.* **U. biforis,** one in which the external os is divided anteroposteriorly by a septum. **U. bilocularis.** See *U. septus.* **U., Bipartite.** See *U. septus.* **U. bipartitus unicollis,** one in which the cervix is simple and only the body of the uterus is double **U., Deviation of,** any change in the normal direction of the uterus **U. didelphys,** a malformation in which there are two distinct uteri, viscera sometimes lying between them It is due to nonunion of the two primitive Müllerian ducts, which should fuse during the third month of fetal life [Roberts.] **U., Fetal,** one of defective development, in which the length of the cervical canal exceeds the length of the cavity of the body **U. parvicollis,** a malformation described by Herman in which the vaginal portion is small but the body normal, also called uterus acollis. [Roberts] **Uteri pronatio,** anterior obliquity of the uterus **Uteri pruritus,** nymphomania **Uteri reflexis completa,** posterior obliquity of the uterus **Uteri rheuma,** leukorrhea. **U., Sacciform, U., Sacculated,** a sacculation of the retroverted pregnant uterus at term **U., Semiduplex,** one in which the two horns join at the os internum, and below the point of junction there is no division at all, or a division not reaching to the os externum. **U. semi-partitus.** See *U subseptus.* **U. septus,** one which externally shows no sign of division, but is divided internally by a septum into two halves, more or less complete, anteroposteriorly. Also called uterus bilocularis [Roberts.] **U. subseptus,** one divided internally by an incomplete septum ; it may start from the fundus and reach all the way, or be present in the cervix only. Also called uterus semipartitus. [Roberts.] **U. unicornis,** a malformation in which but one uterine horn alone is well formed. There are two varieties. (*a*) That in which the second horn is altogether absent, (*b*) that in which there is a solid or hollow rudiment of the second horn. There is really no fundus [Roberts.]

Utricle. (See Illus Dict) **U. of the Vestibule.** See *Utricle* (**2**) (Illus Dict).

Utriculitis (*u-trik-u-lit'-tis*) Inflammation of the sinus pocularis.

Utriform (*u'-tre-form*) [*uter*, bag ; *forme*, form] Bladder-shaped

Uvuloptosis (*u-vu-lo-to'-sis*). See *Uvulaptosis* (Illus. Dict.).

V

Vaccine. (See Illus. Dict.) 2 Any substance used for preventive inoculation. 3. Relating to vaccinia or vaccination. 4 Relating to a cow **V.-bodies.** See *Cytorycles.* **V.-rash.** See *V. Lichen* (Illus. Dict).

Vaccinin (*vak' sin-in*). See *Arbutin* (Illus. Dict).

Vaccinism (*vak'-sin-izm*). The theory of the efficacy of vaccination Cf. *Antivaccinism.*

Vaccinostyle (*vak-sin'-o-stil*) [*vaccinate*, to vaccinate ; *stylus*, a pointed instrument]. A small metallic lance for use in vaccinating.

Vaccinium. (See Illus Dict) **V. myrtillus,** L., billberry, indigenous to Europe, yields edible fruits which are dried for use in decoction for diarrhea and leukoplakia The leaves are used in diabetes. It contains ericolin and quinic acid **Extractum myrtilli winternitzi,** a specific for stomatitis and prominent remedy for affections of the mouth and tongue. Paint the affected parts every hour. **V. vitis idæa,** cowberry, mountain cranberry, red huckleberry, Ger Preisselbeere, a low shrub indigenous to Europe and North America ; the fruit is used as cranberries and for making a cooling drink, the leaves in lithiasis. The fruit contains citric and malic acid, invert sugar, arbutin, and benzoic acid. The leaves contain ericolin, tannin, **wax,** ceryl- and melyl-alcohol, cholesterin, and myristinic, palmitinic, cerotinic, and melissinic acids

Vacuole. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. A small globular space filled with air, gas, or liquid

Vadum. (See Illus. Dict.) In the pl., **Vada,** the gyri profundi.

Vagabondism (*vag-ah-bond'-izm*). See *Vagabond's Disease* and *Vagrant's Disease* (Illus. Dict.).

Vagadasastir. The book which contained the collection of medical knowledge of the ancient Brahmins ; their "Organon" of medicine.

Vaginalectomy (*vaj-in-al-ek' to-me*). See *Vaginectomy* (**2**).

Vaginectomy (*vaj-in-ek'-to-me*) [*vagina ; ἐκτομή*, excision]. 1. Excision of the vagina. 2. Excision of the tunica vaginalis.

Vaginitis. (See Illus. Dict.) **V., Emphysematous,** a rare disease which resembles granular vaginitis, but the papules contain gas cysts. These look grayish or purple, and if punctured under water a bubble of gas floats up. It affects the higher parts of the vagina and the gas is said to be trimethylamin. [Roberts] **V., Gonorrheal,** that due to infection by the gonococcus. **V., Membranous,** a rare condition in which shreds or actual casts of the vagina have been passed ; it has occurred after strong caustics or douches. In some cases the exfoliation is periodic and associated with dysmenorrhea, or it is due to fungi. Cf. *Colpitis mycotica.* **V., Puerperal,** that due to the bruising and laceration of childbirth. **V., Purulent,** that in which there is an abundant secretion of pus for long periods, and not gonorrheal or due to an abscess discharging into the vagina. **V., Pustular,** a rare condition marked by the occurrence of pustules, like those of smallpox, in the vagina. **V., Senile,** a not uncommon condition in old women, or women past the menopause.

Vaginomycosis (*vaj-in-o-mi-ko'-sis*). Mycosis affecting the vagina.

Vaginoperitoneal (*vaj-in-o-per-it-on-e'-al*). Relating to the vagina and the peritoneum.

Vaginopexy (*vaj-in-o-peks' e*) [*vagina*, a sheath ; *πῆξις*, a fixing]. Longuet's term for the preservation of the

tunica vaginalis which results from the extraserous transplantation of the testicle in cases of varicocele. Cf. *Orchidopexy; Phlebopexy; Scrotopexy; Operation, Longuet's.*

Vaginoscope (*vaj'-in-o-skōp*) [*vagina; σκοπεῖν*, to view]. A vaginal speculum.

Vaginoscopy (*vaj-in-os' ko-pe*). Inspection of the vagina.

Vaginovulvar. See *Vulvovaginal* (Illus. Dict.).

Vagoaccessorius (*va-go-ak-ses-o'-re-us*). The vagus and accessorius nerves considered as one.

Vagosympathicus (*va-go-sim-path'-ik-us*). In comparative anatomy the conjoined vagus and sympathetic nerves.

Vagotomized (*va-got'-om-izd*) Applied to the condition of an animal in which the vagi nerves have been severed intentionally.

Vagrants' Glycosuria. See under *Glycosuria.*

Vajuolo [Ital.]. Smallpox.

Valeral (*val'-ur-al*). $(CH_3)_2=CH-CH_2-CH=O$. Isovaleric aldehyd, an isomer of amylidene oxid or valeric aldehyd

Valeraldin (*val-ur-al'-din*). $C_{18}H_{31}NS_3$. A synthetic alkaloid formed from valeral ammonia by action of hydrosulfuric acid.

Valerianic-acid. (See Illus Dict) **V.-diethylamid,** $CH_3.CH_2.CH_2N(C_2H_5)_2$, a colorless limpid fluid, with peculiar odor and sharp burning taste, boiling at 210° C.; used in nervous diseases. Dose, 2 or 3 capsules, each containing 0 125 gm, 3 times daily Syn., *Valyl*

Valeridin (*val-ur'-id-in*). See *Valeryl-phenetidin*

Valeryl (*val'-ur-il*) The compound C_5H_9O **V.-phenetidin,** $C_6H_4(OC_2H_5)NH\ C_5H_9O$, a white crystalline body obtained from paraamidophenetol by action of valeric acid; melts at 129° C., soluble in ether, alcohol, or chloroform; insoluble in water It is sedative and antineuralgic Dose, 0 5–1 gm Syn., *Sedatin; Valeridin, Isovaleryl-p-phenetidin*

Valerylene (*val'-ur-il-en*). C_5H_8 A liquid boiling at 44° C. Syn., *Methylethylacetylene.* **V. Hydroiodid.** See *Iodoamylene.*

Valgoid (*val'-goid*) [*valgus; εἶδος*, likeness] Resembling valgus.

Validol (*val'-id-ol*) A chemic combination of menthol and valerianic acid, containing 30% of free menthol. Introduced by Schwersenzki in 1897. It is employed as an antispasmodic; in migraine; as a specific in alcoholic intoxication; as a prophylactic against seasickness, etc. Dose, 10–15 drops daily on sugar. **V., Camphorated,** containing 10% of camphor, used in scotoma scintillans. Dose, 10–15 drops.

Vallis (*val'-is*) [L., a valley] Vallecula cerebelli. See *Valley of the Cerebellum* (Illus. Dict.)

Valsalvan (*val-sal'-van*). Named for the Italian anatomist Antoine Marie Valsalva, 1666–1723.

Valsol (*val'-sol*). An ointment vehicle consisting of a mixture of oxygenized hydrocarbons which forms an emulsionized mass with water and readily dissolves iodin, iodoform, ichthyol, etc

Valve. (See Illus. Dict.) **V.s, Amussat's.** See *V.s, Heister's* (Illus. Dict.) **V.s, Atrioventricular, V.s, Auriculoventricular,** the mitral and tricuspid valves **V., Béraud's,** a fold of mucous membrane found occasionally in the lacrimal sac, which it separates from the nasal duct. Syn., *Arnold's fold* **V., Bochdalek's,** a small fold of the lining membrane of the lacrimal duct, near the punctum lacrimale. **V., Fallopian.** See *Ileocecal Valve* (Illus. Dict.). **V. of the Gallbladder,** the ileocecal valve **V., Gerlach's,** a circular valve sometimes existing at the orifice of the vermiform appendix in the cecum. **V., Guérin's,** a fold of mucous membrane bounding G.'s sinus (*q. v.*). **V.-hematoma.** See under *Hematoma.* **V., Huschke's.** See *V., Rosenmüller's.* **V.s, Hoboken's,** the secondary windings of the vessels of the umbilical cord that form grooves externally and valve-like projections internally. **V., Ileocecal.** See under *Ileocecal* (Illus. Dict.). Syn., *Valvula cæci; V. coli; V. ilei; V. Bauhini, V. Fallopii; V. Tulpii, V. Varolii, Operculum ilei, Krause's valve.* **V., Krause's,** the ileocecal valve. **V.s, Laryngeal,** a term applied to the superior or false vocal bands because of their supposed use in holding the breath. **V., Mercier's,** a valvular projection that may be formed at the vesicourethral orifice by the hypertrophied internal sphincter vesicæ. **V.s, Morgagni's,** small pouches, opening upward, formed by the rectal mucosa, just above the anus **V., Rosenmuller's,** a semilunar fold of the mucosa seen occasionally in the lacrimal duct above its junction with the lacrimal sac. **V.s, Sigmoid.** See *I.s, Semilunar* (Illus. Dict.) **V., Taillefer's,** a valvular fold of mucosa about the middle of the nasal duct. **V. of Tarinus,** the posterior medullary velum. **V., Wilhs'.** See *V., Vieussens'* (Illus. Dict.).

Valvula. (See Illus Dict.) **V. anterior.** See *Valve of Vieussens* (Illus Dict.). **V. cæci,** the ileocecal valve **V. cerebelli.** See *Valvula* (Illus Dict.). **V. coli,** the ileocecal valve **Valvulæ cuspidales,** the mitral and tricuspid valves

Valyl (*val'-il*). See *Valerianic-acid Diethylamid*

Valzin (*val'-zin*) See *Dulcitol* (Illus Dict.)

Vanadate, Vanadiate (*van'-ad-at, van-ad'-e-at*) A salt of vanadic acid.

Vanadic (*van-ad'-ik*) Containing vanadium as a pentad radicle

Vanadiferous (*van ad-if'-ur-us*) [*vanadium; ferre*, to bear] Yielding or containing vanadium

Vanadin (*van'-ad-in*) A remedy recommended in pulmonary tuberculosis, said to consist of a solution of a vanadium salt with sodium chlorid Dose, 6–30 drops daily

Vanadious (*van a'-de us*) Containing vanadium as a trivalent radicle

Vanadous (*van' ad-us*). Relating to vanadium

Vanillin. (See Illus. Dict.) **V.-paraphenetidin,**

$$C_6H_3\begin{cases}OH\\OCH_3\\CH\end{cases}N.C_6H_4OC_2H_6.$$

A crystalline condensation-product of vanillin with paraphenetidin at 140° C.; melts at 97° C.; soluble in water. It is hypnotic, antineuralgic, and styptic. Dose, 1.5–2 gm

Van't Hoff's Theory of Solution. See under *Solution.*

Vapocauterization (*va-po-kaw-tur-iz-a'-shun*). See *Atmocausis*

Vaporimeter (*va-por-im'-et-ur*) [*vapor, μέτρον*, measure]. Of Geissler, an apparatus for determining the tension of vapor

Vaporish (*va'-por-ish*) Hysteric.

Varec, Varek (*var'-ek*) [Icel. *vagrek*, "wave rack," anything thrown up by the sea]. Kelp.

Vareni. See *Ambulo* (Illus. Dict.).

Varicelliform (*var-is-el'-e-form*) Having the form of vesicles of varicella.

Varicole (*var' ik-ōl*). See *Varicocele* (Illus. Dict.).

Variform (*var'-e-form*) [*varius*, various; *forma*, form]. Having diversity of forms.

Variola. (See Illus. Dict.) **V. amboinensis,** frambesia. **V. ambulans,** a mild form of smallpox. **V., Black.** See *V. nigra.* **V., Corymbose,** a variety in which the pustules are confluent in patches with inter-

vals of unaffected skin. **V. crystallina.** See *Varicella* (Illus. Dict.). **V. nigra,** the most fatal variety of smallpox; also called purpura variolosa and malignant or hemorrhagic smallpox. **Variolæ pusillæ** [Heberden]. See *Varicella* (Illus. Dict.). **V. vaccinatorum.** See *Variotoid* (Illus. Dict.). **V. volatica.** See *Varicella* (Illus Dict.).

Variologist (*va-re-ol'-o-jist*). One skilled in the treatment of variola.

Variology (*va re-ol' o-je*) [*variola*; λόγος, science] The science of variola.

Variolois [Ger] (*va-re-o-lo'-is*). Modified or abortive smallpox; variola modificata or variola mitigata.

Variometer (*va-re-om' et-ur*). An apparatus for observing slight variations in atmospheric pressure.

Varix. (See Illus. Dict) **V., Lingual,** "varicose veins" at the base of the tongue, formerly held responsible for various throat symptoms.

Varolian (*var-o'-le-an*) [*Constant Varoli*, Italian anatomist, 1542–1575] Relating to the pons [varolii].

Vas. (See Illus Dict) **V. aberrans of Haller,** a small, convoluted duct connected with the tail of the epididymis or the beginning of the vas deferens **V. aberrans of Roth,** an inconstant diverticulum of the middle portion of the rete testis. **Vasa centralia retinæ,** the central artery and veins of the retina. **Vasa ciliaria,** the ciliary arteries and veins **V. deferens mulieris,** the fallopian tube.

Vasculitis (*vas-ku lt'-tis*) [*vasculum*, a small vessel]. See *Angiitis* (Illus. Dict.).

Vasectomy (*vas-ek'-to-me*) [*vas*, vessel; ἐκτομή, a cutting out] Resection of the vas deferens

Vaselon (*vas' el-on*) An ointment base consisting of a mixture of margaron and stearon dissolved in mineral oil

Vasicin (*vas'-is in*) An alkaloid found in combination with adhatodic acid in *Adhatoda vasica*, Nees. It is used in bronchial affections and as an insecticide.

Vasoconstriction (*va-zo-kon-strik'-shun*) [*vas*, vessel; *constringere*, to bind]. The constriction of blood-vessels

Vasofactive. See *Vasifactive* (Illus Dict).

Vasohypotonic (*va-zo-hi-po-ton'-ik*). See *Vasoconstrictor* (Illus Dict).

Vasoinhibitor (*va-zo-in-hib'-it-or*) [*vas*, vessel; *inhibere*, to inhibit] A drug or agent tending to inhibit the action of the vasomotor nerves.

Vasol (*va'-zol*) A mixture of liquid petrolatum with ammonium oleate. **V., Iodized,** vasol containing 7% of iodin.

Vasoparesis (*va-zo-par'-e-sis*) [*vas*, vessel; *paresis*]. Paresis affecting the vasomotor nerves

Vasosection (*va-zo-sek'-shun*) [*vas*, vessel; *sectio*, a cutting]. Severing of the vas deferens

Vasospastic (*va-zo-spas'-tik*). Angiospastic

Vasothion (*va zo-thi'-on*). A compound of vasogen and sulfur, 10%; it is used in chronic skin-diseases

Vasotonic (*va-zo-ton'-ik*) [*vas*, vessel; τόνος, tone]. Relating to the tone or tension of vessels

Vasotribe (*va'-zo-trib*) [*vas*, vessel; τρίβειν, to grind]. An instrument for controlling hemorrhages, an angiotribe.

Vasotrophic (*va-zo-tro'-fik*) [*vas*, vessel; τροφή, nourishment]. Concerned in the nutrition of vessels.

Vateria (*vah te'-re-ah*) [*Abraham Vater*, German anatomist, 1684–1751]. A genus of plants of the order *Dipterocarpeæ*. **V. indica,** Linn , indigenous to the East Indies, yields white dammar. **V. ceylanica,** Wight, native of Ceylon, yields selan dammar.

Veal-skin. Same as *Vitiligo.*

Vegetaline (*vej'-et-al-in*) An artificial butter prepared by refining the oil extracted from dried cocoanut.

Vein. (See Illus. Dict.) **V.s, Accessory Portal, of Sappey,** a system of venules uniting to form small trunks, which redivide in the liver and empty into the sublobular veins. It consists of the minute nutrient veins of the portal vein, hepatic artery, and bile-ducts; of venules lying in the gastrohepatic omentum, the suspensory ligament of the liver, and about the fundus of the gallbladder; and of the group of small veins in the umbilical region. Through the branches lying in the suspensory ligament of the liver and through the paraumbilical group the portal vein communicates with the venæ cavæ. **V., Alveolar,** one corresponding to the alveolar branch of the internal maxillary artery and opening into the internal maxillary vein **V., Anastomotic, Great.** See *V. of Trolard* (Illus. Dict.). **V., Anterior Internal Maxillary.** Same as *V., Facial, Deep* **V., v. Burow's,** a slender vein joining the portal vein just before the latter enters the liver. It is formed by the two inferior epigastric veins and receives a branch from the veins of the bladder. **V.s, Cardiac, Anterior,** two or three veins on the ventral aspect of the right auricle and the right border of the heart emptying separately into the auricle **V., Cardiac; Middle,** the largest of the veins on the posterior surface of the heart. It empties into the right extremity of the coronary sinus. **V.s, Cardiac, Posterior,** three or four veins on the posterior aspect of the ventricles which open into the coronary sinus at its lower border. **V., Coronary, Large,** of the heart, one arising upon the ventral surface of the apex of the heart, ascending in the anterior interventricular groove, and terminating on the posterior surface of the heart in the left end of the coronary sinus. **V., Epibranchial,** applied in comparative anatomy to a vein above the branchiæ or gills **V., Facial, Deep,** one joining the facial vein below the malar bone; it receives the blood from the pterygoid plexus. **V., Falciform,** the inferior longitudinal sinus **Veine fluide Theory of Breath-sounds.** See under *Breath-sounds.* **V., Hypogastric.** See *V., Iliac, Internal* (Illus Dict.). **V., Jugular, Great.** See *V., Jugular, Internal* (Illus Dict.). **V.s, Kohlrausch's,** the superficial veins that pass from the under surface of the penis upward to empty into the dorsal vein **V., Labbé's.** See *V., Posterior Anastomosing* (Illus. Dict.). **V.s, Lingual, Dorsal,** two veins arising in a submucous plexus on the posterior portion of the dorsum of the tongue and opening into the common facial vein or internal jugular vein. **V.s, Plantar,** veins accompanying the plantar arteries. **V., Ranine,** the chief vein conveying blood from the tongue. It originates near the tip beneath the mucosa, accompanies the hypoglossal nerve across the hypoglossus muscle, and empties into the internal jugular vein. **V.s, Retzius',** the veins which form anastomoses between the mesenteric veins and the inferior vena cava. **V., Rosenthal's.** See *V., Basilar* (Illus. Dict.). **V.s, Santorini's,** the emissary veins which form a communication between the cerebral sinuses and the veins of the scalp; especially, the small veins passing through the parietal foramen and connecting the parietal with the superior longitudinal sinus. **V.s, Stellate.** See *Verheyen, Stars of* (Illus. Dict.). **V.s, Stenson's.** See *Venæ vorticosæ* (Illus Dict). **V., Sylvian,** one of the veins of the convexity of the brain, which courses at first along the fissure of Sylvius and then ascends across the hemisphere **V.s, Testicular,** the pampiniform plexus. **V.s of Thebesius.** See *Venæ thebesii* (Illus. Dict.). **V.s, Vertebrospinal,** the veins connecting the plexuses of the spinal canal with the vertebral vein. **V.s, Vitelline,** in the embryo, several venous trunks conveying

the blood from the sinus terminalis to the meatus venosus. **V., Zuckerkandl's**, a small branch of the ethmoid veins through which the veins of the lateral wall of the nose communicate with the cerebral veins.

Veld Sore. A lesion common among troops during the Boer war in South Africa It begins as a small papule attended with itching and soon develops into a running sore. It is probably due to the sting of a large brown horse-fly indigenous to the region.

Vellin (*vel'-in*). A glucosid contained in *Ammi visnaga*, Lam.

Vellolin (*vel-o'-lin*). A purified wool-fat

Vellosin (*vel-o'-sin*). $C_{23}H_{38}N_2O_4$. An alkaloid contained in Paopereira bark, *Geissospermum vellosii*, All. Yellow crystals, almost insoluble in water, soluble in hot alcohol, ether, or chloroform; resembles brucin in physiologic action.

Velociphilia (*ve-los-e-fil'-e-ah*) [*velox*, swift; *φιλεῖν*, to love]. Excessive fondness for rapid locomotion

Velosynthesis (*ve-lo-sin'-the-sis*) [*velum*, veil; *σύνθεσις*, a putting together]. Staphylorrhaphy.

Velum. (See Illus Dict.) **V., Animal.** See *Cargile Membrane.* **V., Anterior, V., Superior,** the valve of Vieussens. **V., Artificial,** in dentistry, any appliance made to supply the loss of the posterior soft palate. **V., Inferior Medullary.** See *V., Posterior Medullary* (Illus. Dict). **V., Medullary, Superior,** the valve of Vieussens. **V. terminale.** See *Terma* (Illus. Dict.).

Venenosalivary. See *Venomosalivary*

Venenosity (*ven-en-os' it-e*). The condition of being toxic.

Venerismus pyorrhoicus. Gonorrhea

Venin (*ven'-in*) [*venenum*, poison] The toxic principle resulting from cytolysis of certain portions of the cells (chromatin granules, *cf.* venogene) of venom glands of poisonous animals.

Venipuncture (*ven'-e-punk-chur*) Puncture of a vein.

Venisuture. See *Venesuture* (Illus. Dict)

Venogene (*ven'-o-jen*) [*venenum*, poison, *γεννᾶν*, to produce]. Nuclear, safranophil granules occurring in the cells of the parotid glands of *Vipera aspis* These granules emigrate from the nucleus into the cytoplasm and at the moment of glandular activity are transformed into venin.

Venom. (See Illus. Dict.) **V., Daboia,** the venom of Russell's viper (*Daboia russellii*), the toxicity of which is principally due to its action on the blood; it causes rapid death from extensive intravascular clotting. Calmette's serum has no power to neutralize it **V.-globulin,** name given by Langmann (1900) to an active principle of snake-venom. Cf. *Venom-peptone, Cobralysin, Cobra-nervin, Echidnase, Echidnotoxin* **V.-hemolysis,** dissolution of red blood corpuscles by snake-venom. **V.-leukolysis,** destruction of leukocytes by the action of venom.

Venomer (*ven'-om ur*) A poisoner.

Venomized (*ven'-om-izd*). Infected or rendered immune by means of a venom.

Venomosalivary (*ven-om-o-sal'-iv-a re*) Secreting a toxic saliva

Venomotor (*ven-o-mo'-tor*) [*vena*, a vein; *movere*, to move]. Causing the veins to contract or dilate

Venosclerosis (*ven-o-skle-ro'-sis*) [*vena*, vein; *σκληρός*, hard]. Induration of the veins

Venter. (See Illus. Dict.) **V. imus,** the hypogastrium **V. propendens, V. propendulus.** See *Abdomen, Pendulous* (Illus. Dict). **V. renum,** the pelvis of the kidney.

Ventose (*ven'-tos*) [*ventosa*]. 1. A cupping glass. 2. [*ventosus.*] Flatulent.

Ventosity (*ven-tos'it-e*) [*ventum*, wind]. Flatulence.

Ventricle. (See Illus. Dict.) **V., Duncan's,** the fifth ventricle. **V., Krause's,** the terminal ventricle of the spinal cord. **V., Olfactory.** See *Rhinocele* (Illus. Dict). **V., Vieussens',** the fifth ventricle.

Ventricularis (*ven-trik-u-la'-ris*). The thyroepiglottideus muscle. See *Table of Muscles* (Illus. Dict.).

Ventriduction (*ven-tre-duk'-shun*) [*venter*, belly; *ducere*, to lead]. The act of drawing a part to the ventral side.

Ventrifixation. See *Ventrofixation* (Illus. Dict).

Ventrifixure (*ven-tre-fiks'-ur*) See *Ventrofixation* (Illus. Dict.).

Ventripotent (*ven-trip'-o tent*) [*venter*, belly, *potens*, powerful]. Abdominous.

Ventrohysteropexy (*ven tro-his-ter-o peks'-e*) [*venter*, belly; *ὑστέρα*, womb; *πῆξις*, a fixing]. Ventrofixation of the uterus.

Ventrolateral (*ven-tro-lat'-ur-al*). Relating to the ventral and lateral aspects of a part

Ventromedian. See *Ventromesal* (Illus Dict.).

Ventroptosis (*ven-tro-to'-sis*). See *Gastroptosis* (Illus. Dict.)

Ventroscopy (*ven tros'-ko-pe*) [*venter*, belly; *σκοπεῖν*, to view]. De Ott's term for the method of direct examination of the abdominal and pelvic cavities by means of an apparatus resembling the cystoscope. Cf *Gastroscopy.*

Ventrosuspension (*ven-tro sus-pen'-shun*). See *Ventrofixation* (Illus Dict)

Ventrovesicofixation (*ven-tro ves-ik-o-fiks a'-shun*) [*venter*, belly; *vesica*, bladder, *figere*, to bind fast]. The suturing of the uterus to the bladder and abdominal wall Syn, *Hysterocystopexy*

Veratrate (*ver'-at-rāt*). A salt of veratric acid

Veratrinize (*ver-at'-rin-iz*) To bring under the influence of veratrin.

Veratrism (*ver a'-trism*). Poisoning with root of *Veratrum album*, L., or by overdosage of veratrin; marked by vomiting, diarrhea with bloody stools, collapse, fall of temperature, and muscular convulsions.

Veratroidin (*ver-at-troid-in*) $C_{22}H_{33}NO_9$ An alkaloid contained in *Veratrum viride*, Ait, and *V. parviflorum*, Mich It is depressant to the motor centers of the spinal cord

Veratrol (*ver-at'-rol*). $C_8H_{10}O_2$. A colorless oil with aromatic odor obtained from veratric acid by action of baryta with heat; sp gr, 1.086; melts at 15° C; boils at 205° C.; soluble in alcohol, ether, and fatty oils. It is used as an antiseptic by inhalation and by application in 1% solution; less poisonous than guaiacol but more caustic. Syn., *Catechol dimethyl ether, C dimethylate; Dimethylpyrocatechin.*

Vergences (*vur'-jen-sez*) [*vergere*, to bend] A term applied to associated disjunctive movements of the eyes, *e. g.*, *Convergence, Divergence, Supravergence* Cf. *Torsions, Versions.*

Veridical (*vur-id'-ik-al*) [*verus*, true]. Relating to realities **V. Hallucination** See *Hallucination.*

Vermiceous (*vur-mish'-us*) [*vermis*, worm]. Relating to worms

Vermicule (*vur'-mik-ūl*) [*vermis*, a worm] A name given by Ross to the large pyriform zygote or sexually produced embryo of the malarial parasite.

Vermilingual, Vermilinguial (*vur-me-ling'-gwal, -gwe-al*) [*vermis*, worm; *lingua*, tongue]. Having a worm-shaped tongue.

Verminal (*vur'-min-al*). Relating to or due to worms

Veronal (*ver'-on al*). Diethylmalonylurea; a white crystalline substance without odor, of a faintly bitter taste, soluble in 145 parts of water. A hypnotic. Dose, 7–20 gr. (0.5–1.3 gm.).

Version. (See Illus. Dict.) 2. Duane's term for parallel movements of the eyes, consisting in, **Deorsumversion**, movement of both eyes down. **Dextrodeorsumversion**, movement of both eyes down and to the right **Dextrosursumversion**, movement of both eyes up and dextrad. **Dextroversion**, movement of both eyes to the right. **Lateriversion**, movement of both eyes laterally. **Levodeorsumversion**, movement of both eyes down and to the left. **Levosursumversion**, movement of both eyes up and sinistrad. **Levoversion**, movement of both eyes to the left **Levovert**, to turn the eyes to the left (Duane). **Levoverter**, applied by Duane to the right internus or left externus muscle. **Sursumversion**, movement of both eyes up

Vertebra. (See Illus. Dict.) **V s, Lumbar**, the five vertebras anterior to the sacrum. **V.s, Primordial.** See *Protovertebræ* (Illus. Dict.).

Vertebralis (*vur-te-bra'lis*). The vertebral artery.

Vertebrectomy (*vur-te-brek'-to-me*) [*vertebra*; ἐκτομή, excision]. Excision of a portion of a vertebra

Vertebroarterial. See *Vertebrarterial* (Illus Dict.).

Vertebrodymia (*vur-te-bro-dim'-e-ah*) [*vertebra*, δύειν, to enter]. A variety of somatodymia in which the union is in the vertebras

Vertebromammary (*vur te-bro-mam'-ar-e*). Relating to the vertebras and the mammæ

Vertigo. (See Illus. Dict.) **V., Intestinal.** (See Illus. Dict.) 2 That caused by pressure on the terminal portions of the intestine, brought about by masses of gas or feces, or even when the finger is introduced into the rectum and irritates the intestinal wall It is regarded by Leube as due to pressure on the hemorrhoidal plexus of the sympathetic system. [Hemmeter.] **V., Lithemic**, a form associated with gout and lithemia **V., Organic**, that due to brain lesion **V., Paroxysmal**, that occurring in epilepsy; also called *epileptic vertigo*, but this is inadvisable, as the term is used as a synonym of *petit mal*. **V., Peripheral**, that due to irritation that is not central. **V. tenebricosa**, that accompanied by dimness of vision and headache **V., Toxemic**, that due to some poison in the blood.

Vesalian (*ves-a'-le-an*). Named for Andrew Vesalius, a Dutch anatomist, 1514 (?)–1564.

Vesanic (*ves-an'-ik*) [*vesania*, unsoundness of mind] Relating to insanity.

Vesicle. (See Illus. Dict.) **V., Acoustic.** See *V., Auditory* (Illus Dict.) **V.s, Ascherson's**, minute globules formed by agitating oil and liquid albumin. **V.s, Malpighi's**, the pulmonary alveoli **V s, Marochetti's**, those sometimes seen on the under surface of the tongue in rabies **V.s, Müller's**, small round vacuoles, each containing one or more excretory granules, found in certain infusoria, *e. g.*, *Loxodes*. **V., Small Vestibular.** See *Vestibule* (Illus. Dict.) **V., Wagner** [illegible] *Spot* (Illus. Dict.)

Vesicofixation [illegible] *hun*) [*vesica*, bladder; *figere*, to fix, [illegible] e operation of suturing the bladder to the abdominal wall. 2. The surgical attachment of the uterus to the bladder.

Vesicourachal (*ves-ik-o-u'-rak-al*). Relating to the bladder and the urachus

Vesicouterovaginal (*ves ik-o-u-tur-o-vaj' in-al*). Relating to the bladder, uterus, and vagina

Vessel. (See Illus Dict.) **V.s, Jungbluth's**, nutrient vessels lying immediately beneath the amnion and disappearing usually at an early period of embryonic life. **V.s, Radicular**, branches of vertebral arteries supplying cerebral nerve-roots.

Vestibulourethral (*ves-tib-u-lo-u-re'-thral*). Relating to the bulbi vestibuli and to the urethra.

Vibralogy (*vi-bral'-oj-e*). A term used by quacks for the practice of conveying healing vibrations from one to another

Vibrator (*vi-bra'-tor*) [*vibrare*, to shake]. A device for conveying mechanical vibration to a part.

Vibromassage (*vi-bro-mas-ahzh'*). 1. See *Massage, Vibratory*. 2. A form of pneumomassage for the ear.

Vibrometer (*vi-brom'-et-er*) [*vibrare*, to vibrate; *metare*, to measure]. A device for the treatment of deafness, by which rapid vibrations of the membrana tympani are induced.

Vibrophone (*vi'-bro-fon*) [*vibrare*, to vibrate; φωνή, sound] A device for applying sound massage to the membrana tympani in treatment of deafness.

Vibrotherapeutics (*vi-bro-ther-ap-u'-tiks*) The therapeutic appliance of vibration. See *Shaking Cure* (Illus Dict.)

Vicilin (*vis'-il-in*) [*Vicia*, a genus of leguminous plants]. A globulin found in peas, lentils, and horse beans.

Vicosin (*vi'-ko-sin*). A mixture of caramel and an extract of *Saponaria officinalis*, L., used for producing a permanent foam on beer.

Victorium (*vik-to'-re-um*) [*Queen Victoria*] An element of the yttrium-cerium group discovered by Sir William Crookes by photographing the spectrum produced by the influence of the negative electric discharge *in vacuo* on a product obtained from yttria by chemic fractionation. Originally called *monium*.

Vieirin (*vi-e'-ir-in*). An amorphous, bitter, white substance obtained from the bark of *Remijia vellosii*, D. C.; soluble in alcohol and chloroform; melts at 120° C. Used as a substitute for quinin Dose, 0.065–0.26 gm. several times daily Syn, *Vieric acid*.

Vigil (*vij'-il*) [L.]. Watchful wakefulness. **V. Coma.** See *Coma* (Illus. Dict.).

Vigilambulism (*vij-il-am'-bu-lizm*) [*vigil*, wakefulness; *ambulare*, to walk] Ambulatory automatism in the waking state. A term given by Egger and Lereboullet to a form of somnambulism occurring in hysteric patients in which all the phenomena of somnambulism are present during perfect insomnia.

Vigintinormal (*vij-in-te-nor'-mal*) [*viginti*, twenty, *norma*, rule] Possessing one-twentieth of what is normal.

Vigoral (*vig'-o-ral*). A proprietary preparation of beef

Villiferous (*vil-if'-ur-us*) [*villus*, a tuft; *ferre*, to bear]. Furnished with hairs or villi.

Villoma (*vil-o'-mah*) [*villus*, a tuft]. See *Pilonidal Sinus* (Illus Dict.).

Villosity (*vil-os' it-e*) [*villus*, a tuft of hair]. A proliferation of a membranous surface **Villosities, Intestinal**, slight proliferations of the intestinal mucosa almost contiguous to each other and situated along the entire length of the small intestine from the pylorus to the ileocecal valve.

Vincetoxicin, Vincetoxin (*vin-se-toks'-is-in, vin-se-toks'-in*). v. Tanret's name for two glucosids found by him in *Vincetoxicum officinale*, Mönch., with the formula $C_{16}H_{12}O_6$ (?). The soluble vincetoxin is a yellow, amorphous powder, soluble in water, alcohol, and chloroform, insoluble in ether; decomposes at 130° C. The insoluble vincetoxin dissolves in alcohol, chloroform, or ether, but not in water, except in the presence of the soluble vincetoxin.

Vincetoxicum (*vin-se-toks'-ik-um*) [*vincere*, to subdue; *toxicum*, poison]. A genus of the order *Asclepiadaceæ*. **V. officinale**, Mönch., swallowroot, indigenous to Europe; the root is used as an emetic and in menstrual disorders. It contains vincetoxin.

Vincin (*vin'-sin*). A principle found in *Vinca minor*, L.

Vinculum (*vin'-ku-lum*) [L., pl. *vincula*]. A ligament, a band, a frenum. **Vincula linguæ cerebelli.** See *Folia* (2) (Illus. Dict.).

Vinic (*vi'-nik*) [*vinum*, wine]. Pertaining to wine, obtained from wine.

Vinyl. (See Illus. Dict.) **V. Trichlorid.** See *Ethylene Chlorid, Monochlorinated.*

Vioform (*vi'-o-form*). See *Iodochloroxyquinolin.*

Viola. (See Illus. Dict.) **V.-quercitrin,** $C_{18}H_{42}O_{24}$, a glucosid analogous to quercitrin, from *Viola tricolor*, L., var. *arvensis* (*V. arvensis*, Murray). From hot water it crystallizes in fine yellow needles. By boiling with dilute mineral acids it decomposes into quercitrin and a fermentable glucose.

Violet. (See Illus. Dict.) **V.-crystals.** See *Hexamethylenetetramin.* **V.-cure,** the popular use of violet leaves in the treatment of cancer, in the belief that they constitute an infallible remedy. The "cure" was widely exploited in 1901, and the following is the formula as given by a newspaper of that year: "Take a handful of fresh green violet leaves and pour a pint of boiling water upon them, cover them and let them stand 12 hours, until the water is discolored and green. Then strain off the liquid, dip a piece of lint into the infusion, of which a sufficient quantity must be warmed. Put on the wet lint hot wherever the malady is. Cover the lint with oil silk or thin mackintosh and change it whenever dry or cold. The infusion should be fresh about every alternate day." **V., Hoyer's, V., Lauth's.** Synonym of *Thionin.* See *Pigments, Conspectus of* (Illus. Dict.).

Viper, Russell's. See *Daboia russellii*

Viperin (*vi'-pur-in*). A toxalbumin extracted from the venom of vipers by Prince Louis Bonaparte, 1843. Syn., *Echidnin.*

Viraginity (*vir-aj-in'-it-e*) [*virago*, a woman] A form of sexual perversion in which the female individual is essentially male in her feelings and tastes

Virgula (*vir'-gu-lah*) [*virga*, a rod] The penis.

Viriculture (*vir-e-kul'-chur*) [*vir*, a man, *cultura*, a cultivating] Experimental evolution as applied to the purposive breeding of mankind for purposes of racial improvement. Cf. *Puericulture*

Viripotent (*vir-ip'-o-tent*) [*vir*, a man; *potens*, able]. Marriageable.

Virola Tallow. An oil or fat from the seeds of *Myristica sebifera*, Sw.; a remedy for rheumatism.

Virus. (See Illus. Dict.) **V., Fixed, V. fixe,** rabies virus which, having been passed from rabbit to rabbit through a long series, finally reaches a fixed incubation period and no increase of virulence can be obtained.

Visceralism (*vis'-ur-al-izm*). The doctrine that all disease has its origin in the viscera.

Visceroinhibitory (*vis-ur-o-in-hib'-it-o-re*). Inhibiting the movements of viscera.

Visceropericardial. See *Visceripericardial* (Illus. Dict.).

Visceroptosis (*vis-ur-o-to'-sis*) [*viscera*, viscera; πτῶσις, a fall]. Abdominal ptosis, Glénard's disease.

Viscerosomatic (*vis-ur-o-so-mat'-ik*) [*viscera*, σῶμα, body]. Relating to the viscera and the body.

Viscogen (*vis'-ko-jen*). A milk adulterant of syrupy consistency, composed of sugar, lime, and water. When added to milk or cream, the lactic acid acting upon the lime gives rise to a white coagulum, which assimilating with the milk gives it a rich appearance and taste.

Viscoid (*vis'-koid*). Resembling viscin or the genus *Viscum.*

Viscometer. See *Viscosimeter.*

Viscometry. See *Viscosimetry.*

Viscosimeter (*vis-cos-im'-et-ur*) [*viscosus*, viscous; *metare*, to measure]. An apparatus to determine the degree of viscosity of a liquid

Viscosimetry (*vis-kos-im'-et-re*). The quantitative estimation of viscosity in liquids.

Vision. (See Illus. Dict.) **V., Blue,** cyanopia, a perverted state of the vision rendering all objects blue **V., Field of.** See under *Field.* **V., Half,** hemiopia. **V., Hering's Test,** if, on looking with both eyes through a tube blackened inside and having a thread across one end, a small round object be dropped immediately in front of or behind the thread, a subject with binocular vision can at once tell whether it has fallen nearer to his eyes or further away from them than the thread. In the absence of binocular vision a few trials will show that the relative distances of the falling object and the thread cannot be appreciated.

Visnagol (*vis'-nag-ol*). A substance contained in *Ammi visnaga*, Lam.

Visnin (*vis'-nin*). A substance contained in *Ammi visnaga*, Lam.

Visualization (*viz-u-al-iz-a'-shun*) [*visualitas*, the faculty of sight]. The act of rendering a mental perception visible to the eye; the recalling of a mental image with such distinctness that it seems reality.

Visuoauditory (*vis-u-o-aw'-dit-o-re*). Pertaining to both vision and hearing.

Visuometer (*vis-u-om'-et-ur*) [*visus*, sight, *metare*, to measure]. An apparatus for determining range of vision

Visus. (See Illus. Dict.) **V. acrior,** nyctalopia **V. acris,** acuteness of vision. **V. brevior,** myopia **V. coloratus,** chromopsia **V. debilitas,** asthenopia. **V. decolor,** achromatopsia. **V. duplicatus,** diplopia. **V. habetudo,** amblyopia. **V. juvenum,** myopia **V. lucidus,** photopsia

Vitalism. (See Illus. Dict.) Cf. *Medicine, Dogmatic System of* **V., Bordeu's Doctrine of,** which held the existence of a general life of the body,—a composite life, resulting from the harmonious working of the individual lives and powers of all the organs, which were supposed to be associated with each other, but each for its own definite function; the most important—the stomach, heart, and brain—being called the "tripod of life." [Park]

Vitascope (*vi'-tah-skōp*) [*vita*, life; σκοπειν, to view]. An apparatus for showing stereopticon pictures of beings in motion; a kinetoscope Cf. *Stroboscope, Phenakistoscope, Zoetrope.*

Viticide (*vit'-is-id*) [*vitis*, a grapevine; *cædere*, to kill] An agent destructive to the grape or grapevine.

Vitiligo. (See Illus. Dict.) In the plural, **Vitiligines,** the lineæ albicantes.

Vitiligoid (*vit'-il-ig-oid*). Resembling vitiligo.

Vitodynamic (*vi-to-di-nam'-ik*) [*vita*, life; δύναμις, energy]. Relating to vital forces.

Vitreocapsulitis (*vit-re-o-kap-su-li'-tis*). See *Hyalitis* (Illus. Dict.).

Vitrescence (*vit-res'-ens*) [*vitrum*, glass]. The condition of becoming hard and transparent like glass.

Vitric (*vit'-rik*). Relating to glass or any vitreous substance.

Vitriolated (*vit-re-ol-a'-ted*). Containing vitriol; containing sulfur or sulfuric acid.

Vitriolation (*vit-re-ol-a'-shun*). Conversion into glass or into a hyaloid structure.

Vitriolic. Relating to or obtained from vitriol.

Voandzeia (*vo-and-ze-e'-ah*) [native Madagascar

name]. A genus of leguminous plants indigenous to the African tropics. **V. subterranea**, Dup. Th., a food-plant largely cultivated in Africa under the name of *Woandsu*. It has been introduced into southern Asia and Brazil. It contains 58% starch, 4% cellulose, 19% nitrogenous substances, 10% water, 9% oily matter

Volemit (*vol'-em-it*). A heptet or heptahydric alcohol isomeric with perseit, found by E. Fischer, 1895, in the mushroom, *Lactarius volemus*, Fr.

Volley (*vol'-e*) [*volare*, to fly]. A series of artificially induced muscle-twitches.

Voltage (*volt'-aj*). Electromotive strength measured in volts.

Voltagram (*volt'-ah-gram*). A faradic battery so arranged as to produce an almost continuous current.

Voltameter. (See Illus. Dict.) **V., Detonating,** a voltameter devised by Bertin in which a decomposition of water is accompanied by detonation.

Voltammeter (*volt-am'-et-ur*) A combined voltameter and transformer for measuring alternating currents

Volumeter (*vol'-u-me-tur*) [*volumen*, volume; *metare*, to measure] An instrument for determining the volume of gases.

Volumometer. See *Volumeter*

Volution (*vol-u'-shun*) [*voluta*, a spiral scroll]. A convolution, a gyrus.

Volutoid (*vol'-u-toid*). Resembling a volute; scroll-like.

Volvate (*vol'-vat*) [*volva*, a wrapper, an integument]. Furnished with a volva.

Vomerobasilar (*vo-mur-o-bas'-il-ar*). Relating to the vomer and to the basal part of the cranium

Vomicose (*vom'-ik-ōz*) [*vomicus*, purulent]. Purulent, ulcerative.

Vomiting. (See Illus. Dict.) **V., Cyclic,** vomiting recurring at regular periods. **V., Rosenthal's Hyperacid.** See *Disease, Rossbach's* (Illus. Dict.).

Vomito prieto. Yellow fever.

Vuerometer (*vu-ur-om'-et-ur*) An apparatus for determining the distance of the eyes from each other.

Vulneral (*vul'-nur-al*). A proprietary salve for wounds and ulcers said to consist of compound tincture of benzoin and myrrh, each 75 parts; paraffin and vaselin, each 300 parts; wax, spermaceti, and lanolin, each 100 parts; boric acid and zinc oxid, each 40 parts; carbolic acid, 12.5 parts; liquid aluminium acetate and camphor, each 7.5 parts; lard, 360 parts.

Vulvitis. (See Illus. Dict.) **V., Gonorrheal,** that due to infection with gonococcus.

Vulvouterine (*vul-vo-u'-ter-in*) Relating to the vulva and the uterus

Vutrin (*vu'-trin*). A concentrated powdered meat extract.

W

Wabai-ki-bokhar [East Indian epidemic fever]. Vernacular for trypanosomiasis

Wagogo. See *Mshangu* and *Acokanthera abyssinica*.

Wakker's Disease. A bacterial disease of hyacinths.

Waldeyer's Doctrine of the Individuality of the Nerve-elements. See under *Neuron*.

Waldiwin (*wal'-de-win*). A very poisonous alkaloid obtained from seeds of *Simaba waldivia*, Planch., indigenous to South America.

Wall-diseases. Applied by Vallin to the condition of the walls of inhabited houses marked by the presence of saltpeter, due to the penetration into the body of the walls of the bacilli of nitrification, making the houses cold and unwholesome, especially in damp localities. As a preventive the isolation of the walls from the surrounding earth by trenches and the use of cement, asphalt, or coal-tar are recommended, as well as mixing the mortar with antiseptic solutions, such as dissolved sulfate of copper. Where the walls are infected the treatment indicated is the scraping and washing away of the traces of saltpeter and inoculating the walls with active cultures of the antinitrifying bacilli and covering them with impermeable paint

Water. (See Illus. Dict.) **W. on the Brain,** hydrocephalus. **W. on the Chest,** hydrothorax. **W. Cress,** the plant *Nasturtium officinale*, R. Br. It is said to be a specific remedy for beri-beri. **W.-glass,** a solution of sodium silicate. **W., Heart.** See *Heart-water*. **W.-itch.** See *Itch, Coolie*. **W.-jags,** chicken-pox. **W. of Pagliari,** a preparation employed in France as a hemostatic consisting of crystallized alum, 15 gr.; gum benzoin, 75 gr.; distilled water, 3 oz. **W.-pox.** See *Itch, Coolie*. **W., St. Boniface,** water containing 1½ gr. of lithia to the pint, from springs near Frankfort, Germany; used in treatment of gout **W. Sores.** See *Itch, Coolie*. **W.-stroke,** a name for meningitis when there is a rapid effusion of fluid. **W.-whistling,** Vierordt's term for designating a metallic rale heard in pneumothorax if the patient draws a breath when his position is such that the opening in the pleura is directly below the smooth surface of the fluid.

Watery Eye. See *Epiphora* (Illus. Dict.).

Wattle. (See Illus. Dict.) 3. The native Australian name for trees of the genus *Acacia* **W.-gum,** any true gum furnished by a tree of the genus *Acacia*.

Wave. (See Illus. Dict.) **W.s, Erb's,** undulatory movements produced in a muscle by passing a moderately strong, constant current through it and leaving the electrodes in place, the circuit remaining closed. They are sometimes seen in Thomsen's disease. **W.-length,** the length from the crest of one wave to the crest of the next.

Wax. (See Illus. Dict.) **W., Japan,** wax consisting chiefly of glyceryl palmitate obtained from the pericarp of fruits of various species of *Rhus*, growing in Japan, particularly *Rhus succedanea*, L. It occurs in yellow, greasy, flat discs, cakes, or squares, soluble in carbon disulfid, petroleum ether, hot ether, hot alcohol, or alkalis; melts about 55° C. **W., Rod,** a natural mineral wax deposited on the pump-rods in oil wells. It has been used in bronchial affections.

Weak. (See Illus. Dict.) **W. Foot,** anterior metatarsalgia. **W.-mindedness, Chronic,** "progressive loss of control of the emotions, loss of memory, and tendency to collect articles of no value on the one hand, while there is thoughtless and reckless extravagance on the other, a redevelopment of lust and a tendency to intemperance." [Savage.]

Weakness. (See Illus. Dict.) **W., Cerebroacous-**

tic, Goltz's term for temporary deafness due to a lesion of the acoustic area of the cerebral cortex. **W., Cerebrooptical,** Goltz's name for temporary blindness due to a lesion of the visual area of the cerebral cortex.

Weber Meter-candle. See *Meter-candle.*

Westphal-Piltz's Pupil Phenomenon. See *Reflex, Gifford's.*

Wheezing. (See Illus Dict.) **W. of Horses,** difficulty of respiration due at times to mechanical causes or presence of a tumor on the larynx.

Whettle-bones. The vertebras.

Whiskey. (See Illus. Dict) **W., Bourbon,** a corn whiskey made originally in Bourbon County, Kentucky.

White. (See Illus. Dict) **W., Permanent,** a commercial name for barium sulfate, $BaSO_4$, used considerably as a substitute for white lead.

Whitlow. (See Illus. Dict.) **W., Melanotic,** a form of melanotic sarcoma simulating whitlow in appearance.

Wicking (*wik'-ing*) Loosely twisted unspun roving; it is employed in packing cavities

Willemite (*wil'-em-it*) [named after William I, king of the Netherlands]. A native zinc silicate abundant in New Jersey.

Wind. (See Illus. Dict.) **W., Evening.** See *W., Mountain.* **W., Local,** one peculiar to and affecting the climate and healthfulness of a given region. Cf. *Foehn, Harmattan, Khamsin, Mistral, Norther, Simoon, Sirocco, Solano, Mumuku* **W., Morning.** See *W., Valley.* **W., Mountain,** in climatology, the diurnal current of air in mountain valleys which generally moves downward from higher to lower altitudes; also called the evening wind **W., Valley,** the diurnal current of air in mountain valleys which generally moves upward from the valley; also called morning wind

Wine-press of Herophilus. See *Torcular* (Illus. Dict).

Winter's Bark. (See Illus Dict) **W.-b., False,** the bark of *Cinnamodendron corticosum,* Miers., of the order *Canellaceæ,* indigenous to the West Indies.

Winterne (*win'-turn*). $C_{15}H_{24}$. An essential oil obtained from Winter's bark.

Winternitz's Extract of Bilberries. See under *Vaccinium myrtillus.*

Witherite (*with'-er-it*) [*W. Withering,* English physician, 1741–1799]. Native barium carbonate

Woandsu. See under *Voandzeia subterranea,* Dup.

Woen-kow. See *Eumenol.*

Wolf-flaps. Whole skin-flaps without pedicles

Womb (See Illus. Dict.) **W.-mirror.** See *Speculum matricis.*

Wongsby (*wongz'-be*) A yellow dye of Batavia obtained from the seed-vessels of plants of the gentian family.

Woolner's Tip. See *Tip*

Wooralı, Wooraly. Same as *Curare.*

Worm Bark. The bark of *Andira inermis,* H. B. K.

Wound. (See Illus Dict.) **W., Penetrating,** one that pierces the walls of a cavity or enters into an organ. **W., Physiologic,** Gerhard's name for a locus minoris resistentiæ

Wourari, Wouraru. See *Curare* (Illus. Dict.).

Wournils. See *Warbles* (Illus Dict).

Wrightin (*rī'-tin*). $C_{34}H_{40}N_2$. Stenhouse's name for an alkaloid first found by R Haines, 1858, in Conessi bark, *Wrightia zeylanica,* R Br , and named by him "conessin." It is a whitish or yellow-brown powder with bitter taste, slightly soluble in water or alcohol, melts 122° C , used as an astringent and anthelmintic

Wryneck. (See Illus Dict.) **W , Spasmodic,** a serious form of spasmodic tic, consisting of a clonic spasm of the cervical muscles [illegible] *Torticollis, Torticollis spasmodica,* [illegible] *in the Area of the Nervus accessorius, Spinal-accessory Spasm;* Fr. *Tic rotatoire* Ger *Nickkrampf.*

Wurras, Wurrus (*wur'-as, -us*). The native name in India for the coloring-matter extracted from the red glands of the fruit capsules of *Mallotus philippinensis,* Müll. (*q. v.*). Cf *Rothlerin.* The name is also used incorrectly for kamala (*q v.*) See *Warras* (Illus. Dict.).

Wyman's Strap. An arrangement of straps for holding a violently insane person in bed.

X

Xanthalin (*zan'-thal-in*) [ξανθός, yellow] $C_{37}H_{36}N_2O_9$. An alkaloid from opium; a white, crystalline substance, forming yellow salts.

Xanthematin (*zan-them'-at-in*) [ξανθός, yellow; αἷμα, blood] A bitter yellow substance obtained by dissolving hematin in dilute nitric acid

Xanthochromia (*zan-tho-kro'-me-ah*) [ξανθός, yellow; χρῶμα, color]. Tuffier and Miliau's name (1902) for the yellow hemorrhagic discoloration of the cephalorachidian fluid, diagnostic of hemorrhage of the neuraxis The normal lutein of the serum is attributed to the color.

Xanthocreatinin. Same as *Xanthokreatnin* (Illus. Dict.).

Xanthocyte (*zan'-tho-sīt*) [ξανθός, yellow; κύτος, cell]. A cell secreting a yellow pigment.

Xanthokyanopy. See *Xanthocyanopia* (Illus Dict.).

Xantholein (*zan-tho'-le-in*) A yellow coloring-matter obtained from the bark or outer part of *Sorghum vulgare,* Pers. Cf. *Purpurolein.*

Xanthoplasty (*zan'-tho-plas-te*) [ξανθός, yellow; πλάσσειν, to form]. Plastic surgery for xanthoderma

Xanthopocrit (*zan-thop'-o-krit*). A synonym of berberin.

Xanthostrumarin (*zan-tho-stru'-ma-rin*). A glucosid found by A. Zander in the seeds of clotburr, *Xanthium strumarium,* L.

Xanthoxylin. (See Illus. Dict.) **X. Crystals,** $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$, a substance occurring in silky crystals, soluble in alcohol or ether, insoluble in water; melt at 80° C.; obtained from the ethereal oil of Japan pepper, *Xanthoxylum piperitum,* D. C.

Xenon (*zē'-non*) [ξένος, strange]. A gaseous element discovered by Ramsay and Travers (1900) and found to occur one part in one hundred and seventy million volumes of air. Its relative density is 64. A vacuum tube charged with xenon when excited assumes a sky-blue color. It melts at 140° C. and boils at 109°.

Xeroform (*zer'-o-form*). See *Tribromphenol-bismuth* (Illus. Dict.).

Xerophyte (*zer'-o-fit*) [ξήρός, dry; φυτόν, plant]. A plant indigenous to arid regions.

Xerosis. (See Illus. Dict.) **X. epithelialis, X. infantilis, X. triangularis,** is marked by lusterless, grayish-white, foamy, greasy, very persistent deposit on the conjunctiva.

Xiphodynia (*zif-o-din'-e-ah*) [ξίφος, sword; ὀδύνη, pain]. Pain in the ensiform cartilage

Xiphopagism (*zif-op'-a-gizm*) [ξίφος, sword; πάγος, fixed]. The state or condition of a xiphopagus.

Xiphosternal. See *Xiphisternal* (Illus. Dict.).

Xiphosternum. See *Xiphisternum* (Illus. Dict.).

X-leg. Genu valgum.

X-ray Photography. Synonym of *Skiagraphy*.

Xylan (*zi'-lan*). A furfuroid occurring abundantly in straw and manure; when hydrolyzed to xylose it furnishes the most natural and favorable carbohydrate food for denitrifying organisms.

Xylene (*zi'-len*). See *Xylol* (Illus. Dict.).

Xylenin, Xylenobacillin. See *Zylenin, Zylenobacillin*.

Xylochloral (*zi-lo-klo'-ral*) A crystalline compound of xylose and chloral, prepared by heating with hydrochloric acid; soluble in water, melts at 132° C. It is used as a hypnotic.

Y

Yaba Bark. The bark of *Andira excelsa*, H. B. K.

Yccotli (*ik-ot'-le*). See *Thevetia yccotli*, D. C.

Yeast. (See Illus. Dict.) **Y., Chinese,** a zygomycete (*Amylomyces rouxii*) which possesses not only an asexual method of reproduction, but forms spores on the mycelial filaments, they are carried at the ends of the filaments, the mode of production being similar to that in *Mucor*. **Y.-therapy.** See *Yeast treatment* under *Treatment*

Yellow. (See Illus. Dict.) **Y. Fever in Ireland** (Graves). Synonym of *Relapsing fever*. **Y.-seeing, Y. Vision** See *Xanthopsia* (Illus. Dict.)

Yohimbe or Yohimbehe Bark. The bark of *Corynanthe yohimbé*, K. Schumann, order *Rubiaceæ*, a tree of the Cameroon region.

Yohimbin (*yo-him'-bin*). A mixture of alkaloids from the bark of *Corynanthe yohimbé*, K. Schumann; used as an aphrodisiac. Dose, $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{6}$ gr. 3 times daily and as a local anesthetic in 1 % solution

Yolk. (See Illus. Dict.) **Y.-nucleus.** See under *Nucleus*. **Y.-platelets,** bodies found in the eggs of certain fishes; they consist of albumins, lecithins, and mineral salts, and apparently possess a crystalline structure. **Y.-stalk,** the umbilical duct.

Yttria (*it'-re-ah*). Yttrium oxid

Yttriferous (*it-rif'-ur-us*) [*yttrium, ferre*, to bear] Yielding yttrium.

Z

Zaharbad [East Indian blood poison]. Vernacular for trypanosomiasis.

Zakavaska. The name given in Russia to the grains used as a ferment to produce kephyr or kumiss

Zaleski's Hepatin. See *Ferratin of Schmiedeberg*

Zanzolin, Zanzolina (*zan'-zol-in, zan-zol-i'-nah*) A proprietary mixture of pyrethrum flowers, *Chrysanthemum coronopifolium*, Willd., and valerian root, *Valeriana officinalis*, L.; used to combat mosquitoes.

Zapota Gum. See *Balata* (Illus. Dict.)

Zean (*ze'-an*) [*Zea*, a genus of grasses] A highly concentrated extract of corn silk; a diuretic and urinary antiseptic.

Zematone (*zem'-at-ōn*). A proprietary remedy for asthma said to consist of extractives of *Datura stramonium*, L., *Hyoscyamus niger*, L., each 8 parts; *Grindelia robusta*, Nutt., 15 parts, *Solanum nigrum*, L., 4 parts; *Atropa belladonna*, L., 6 parts; white agaric, 5 parts; poppy capsules, 5 parts; and potassium nitrate, 22 parts.

Zero (See Illus. Dict.) **Z., Absolute,** the point at which thermic energy is not liberated, —273 1° C.

Zerquoun minium (*zur-kwoo'-un min'-e-um*). An Oriental medicine used as a substitute for red oxid of mercury, but when analyzed by Guignes was found to be magnesium silicate colored with a coal-tar dye.

Zestocausis (*zes-to-kaw'-sis*) [ζεστός, boiling hot; καῦσις, a burning]. See *Atmocausis*

Zestocautery (*zes-to-kaw'-ter-e*) A double channeled intrauterine catheter, the outer unfenestrated tube of which is heated by steam and acts as a cautery Cf. *Atmocautery*

Zherbad [East Indian poison wind or miasma]. Vernacular for trypanosomiasis.

Zinc. (See Illus. Dict.) **Z. Biborate, Z. Borate.** See *Z. Tetraborate*. **Z. Bromate,** $Zn(BrO_3)_2 + 6\frac{1}{2}H_2O$, a white antiseptic powder, soluble in water or ammonia. **Z. Bromid,** $ZnBr_2$, white powder with sharp metallic taste, soluble in water, alcohol, ether, or ammonia; used internally in epilepsy in dilute solution. Dose, 1–2 gr.; max. dose, 10 gr. daily. **Z. Carbolate,** white antiseptic powder slightly soluble in water or alcohol; used as a surgical dusting powder. **Z. Chrysophanate,** brown powder soluble in alkaline solutions; used as a dressing for wounds. **Z. Cyanid,** $Zn(CN)_2$, white, poisonous, crystalline powder; used in chorea, gastralgia, etc. Dose, $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{4}$–1 gr. (0.006–0.016–0.065 gm.). Antidotes, ammonia, a mixture of iron protosulfate and persulfate, inhalation of chlorin, etc. **Z.-ethyl,** $Zn(C_2H_5)_2$, a reaction product of zinc and zinc-sodium with ethyl iodid; a very dangerous colorless liquid which takes fire in contact with

air and is decomposed violently by water; boils 118° C.; sp. gr. 1.182 at 15° C. **Z. Ferrocyanid**, $Zn_3Fe(CN)_6 + 3H_2O$, white powder, used as an alterative and antiseptic. Dose, ½–4 gr. (0.032–0 26 gm.) **Z. Formate**, $Zn(CHO_2)_2 + 2H_2O$, prismatic crystals soluble in 24 parts of water; used in gonorrhea. **Z. Gynocardate**, a yellow, granular powder, readily soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, or acids. Recommended in treatment of psoriasis, prurigo, and other skin-diseases. **Z. Hemol.** See under *Hemol.* **Z. Hypophosphite**, $Zn(PH_2O_2)_2 + H_2O$, used as an antiseptic, antispasmodic, and astringent. Dose, ½–1½ gr (0 032–0 1 gm.). **Z. Ichthyol-sulfonate**, $(C_{28}H_{36}S_2O_6H)Zn_2$. See *Ichthyol, Zinc.* **Z. Iodate**, iodic acid. **Z. Lactophosphate**, an antiseptic white powder used in nervous diseases. **Z. Mercuric Cyanid.** See *Mercury and Zinc Cyanid.* **Z. Monochloracetate**, $Zn(C_2H_2ClO_2)_2$, an antiseptic. **Z. Nitrate**, $Zn(NO_3)_2 + 6H_2O$, colorless prisms soluble in water; used externally as 50% paste with flour and water as an escharotic on cancerous affections. **Z. Oleate**, $Zn(C_{18}H_{33}O_2)_2$, a reaction-product of zinc acetate and sodium oleate containing 13% of zinc oxid; soluble in carbon disulfid and petroleum benzin. **Z. Permanganate**, $Zn(MnO_4)_2 + 6H_2O$, very dark crystalline granules, soluble in water; used in aqueous solution 1:4000 as injection in gonorrhea and in 1:1000 or 2:1000 solution as eye lotion. It is incompatible with all combustible or easily oxidizable substances. **Z. Phosphite**, $2ZnHPO_3 + 5H_2O$, a granular crystalline powder used as an antiseptic and tonic. **Z. Picrate**, **Z. Picronitrate**, $Zn(C_6H_2(NO_2)_3O)_2 + H_2O$, yellow powder, soluble in water, used as an antiseptic. **Z. Salicylate**, $(C_7H_5O_3)_2Zn + H_2O$, colorless crystals, soluble in 25 2 parts of cold and readily in boiling water, soluble in 36 parts of ether and 3 5 parts of alcohol Recommended as antiseptic dusting powder and wash in various skin-diseases. **Z. Sozoiodol**, **Z. Sozoiodolate**, $(C_6H_2I_2(OH)SO_3)_2Zn + 6H_2O$, colorless needles, soluble in 25 parts of water, used in 2% solution in treatment of gonorrhea and in nasal catarrh in 10–15% dusting-powder. **Z. Stearate**, $Zn(C_{18}H_{35}O_2)_2$, a reaction product of zinc sulfate and potassium or sodium stearate; a white powder darkening on exposure, soluble in benzene, oil, turpentine, and slightly in alcohol Used in gonorrhea attenuated with 35% of europhen **Z. Subgallate**, a compound of zinc oxid, 44%, and gallic acid, 56%, forming a greenish-gray neutral powder, insoluble in the usual solvents. It is used as an intestinal antiseptic. Dose, 0.03–0.26 gm , and externally on wounds, gonorrhea, etc. **Z. Sulfhydrate**, $Zn(SH)_2$, a white precipitate, which decomposes on becoming dry. Recommended externally and internally in the treatment of chronic eczema, psoriasis, and vegeto-parasitic dermatoses. Internally the dose is 0 03–0.13 gm ; externally in ointment (10%), combined with lanolin and lard (2 : 3). **Z. Sulfite**, $ZnSO_3 + 2H_2O$, small crystals slightly soluble in water; used as an antiseptic on skin-diseases **Z Sulfoichthyolate**, brown tarry mass used externally as an antiseptic. **Z. Sulfophenate.** See *Z. Sulfocarbolate* (Illus. Dict.). **Z. Tannate**, $Zn_3(C_{77}H_{52}O_{17})_2$, a gray astringent powder used in diarrhea. Dose, 1½–3–4½ gr. (0.1–0.2–0.3 gm.) and externally in gonorrhea. **Z. Tetraborate**, ZnB_4O_7, a white antiseptic powder soluble in acids **Z. Trichlorocarbolate**, $Zn(C_6H_4Cl_3O)_2$, a yellow antiseptic precipitate used in skin-diseases. Syn., *Z. Trichlorophenate.* **Z.-white**, zinc oxid, ZnO.

Zingiberin (*zin-jib-er'-in*). The oleoresin of ginger.

Zinol (*zin'-ol*). A mixture of zinc acetate and alumnol; used in solution in gonorrhea.

Zionist (*zi'-on-ist*). A follower of the faith-healer, Dowie.

Zirconia (*zir-ko' ne-ah*). Zirconium oxid, ZrO_2.

Zoescope (*zo'-es-kōp*) [ζωή, life; σκοπεῖν, to view]. See *Stroboscope.*

Zomol (*zo'-mol*) [ζωμός, meat-juice] Name applied by Hericourt (1901) to the plasma of raw beef. Evaporated to dryness it is used as a concentrated food. Dose, 10 gm. daily.

Zomotherapy (*zo-mo-ther'-ap-e*) [ζωμός, meat juice; θεραπεια, therapy]. Richet and Hericourt's name for their method of treatment of tuberculosis by a raw meat diet; the meat, finely hashed or scraped, is given in daily doses of 200 gm. with soup, etc.

Zone, Zona. (See Illus Dict.) **Z., Adorzl**, the zone of cilia which circumscribes the peristome or frontal plain of infusoria. **Z., Barnes' Cervical.** See *Z., Cervical* (Illus. Dict). **Z.s, Charcot's**, the hysterogenic zones. **Z., Charcot's Posterior Root.** See *Column, Burdach's* (Illus. Dict.) **Z.s of His**, in the embryo the four thickenings which run the entire length of the medullary cord (Minot.) **Z., Hitzig's**, a hypesthetic zone extending around the trunk in tabes dorsalis. **Z., Hypnogenous**, an area or tract, pressure upon which induces sleep **Z., Neogenic**, the subcapsular layer of the kidney, so called because it is the one in which the most active processes are going on. **Z., Outer Gray**, of Kolliker See *Cappa* (Illus. Dict) **Z., Sclerotic**, a condition occurring in iritis, marked by a ring of anastomoses of deep conjunctival vessels around the periphery of the cornea, which perforate the sclerotic and anastomose with those of the iris and choroid. Syn , *Arthritic Ring* **Zona terminalis.** See *Terma* (Illus Dict). **Z , Weber's Orbicular**, that portion of the iliofemoral ligament which forms a loop around the neck of the femur **Z., Westphal's**, a zone in the posterior column of the lumbar spinal cord, which is bounded externally by the inner side of the posterior horn, internally by an imaginary anteroposterior line drawn through the point at which the posterior horn turns inward, and posteriorly by the periphery of the cord It contains the afferent fibers concerned in the patellar reflex mechanism

Zonulitis (*zon-u-lit'-tis*). Inflammation of Zinn's zonule.

Zooamylon (*zo o-am'-il-on*) [ζῶον, animal; *amylum*, starch]. Maupas' term for the ternary substance allied to starch and glycogen found included in the cytoplasm of certain sporozoa Cf *Paraglycogen*

Zoocyst (*zo'-o-sist*) [ζῶον, animal; κιστις, cell] Zopf's term for a variety of encysted rhizopods resembling a sporocyst, except in the thickness and number of the protective layers.

Zoodermic (*zo-o-dur'-mik*). Pertaining to or taken from the skin of some animal other than man, a form of skin grafting (*q. v*).

Zoogenous (*zo-oj'-en-us*) [ζῶον, animal; γενᾶν, to produce]. Transmissible from animals to man

Zoogony (*zo-oj'-on-e*). See *Zoogenesis* (Illus. Dict).

Zooiatria (*zo-o-i-at'-re-ah*). See *Zoiatria* (Illus Dict.).

Zoolak (*zo'-ol-ak*). An additional commercial name for matzoon.

Zoolite, Zoolith (*zo'-ol-it, -ith*) [ζῶον, animal; λιθος, stone]. A fossil animal or any part or specimen of it.

Zoomagnetism (*zo-o-mag'-net-izm*) Animal magnetism.

Zoonomy (*zo-on'-om-e*) [ζῶον, animal; ὄνομα, name]. A term proposed by Powell under which to group the many generalities respecting animals.

Zoopeliometry (*zo-o-pe-le-om'-et-re*) [ζῶον, animal; πέλις, pelvis]. Pelvimetry applied to cattle.

Zoopharmacology (*zo-o-far-ma-kol'-o-je*) [ζῶον, animal; *pharmacology*]. Veterinary pharmacology.

Zoophilism (*zo-of'-il-izm*) [ζῶον, animal; φιλεῖν, to love]. The love of animals; it is usually immoderate and toward certain animals, illustrated in the fanaticism of antivivisection.

Zootrophotoxism (*zo-o-tro-fo-toks'-izm*) [ζῶον, animal; τροφή, nourishment; τοξικόν, poison]. Husemann's term for poisoning with infected animal food. **Z., Gastric, Z., Intestinal,** that occurring through ingestion of spoiled flesh, milk, or cheese, and marked by cholera nostras, colic, diarrhea, fever, cramps, progressing to collapse and cyanosis. **Z., Tropeinic, Zootrophotoxismus tropeinicus,** occurs through ingestion of poisonous sausage and salted fish accompanied by symptoms similar to tropeinism. Syn., *Ptomatropism.*

Zosteric (*zos-ter'-ik*). Relating to herpes zoster.

Zosteriform (*zos-ter'-e-form*). Resembling herpes zoster.

Zygapophysis. (See Illus. Dict.) **Z., Postaxial.** See *Postzygapophyses* (Illus. Dict.). **Z., Preaxial.** See *Prezygopophysis* (Illus. Dict.).

Zygomaxillary (*zi-go-maks'-il-a-re*). See *Jugomaxillary* (Illus. Dict.).

Zygomycetes (*zi-go-mi-se'-tēz*) [ζυγόν, a yoke; μύκης, fungus]. A group of fungi characterized by sexual reproduction through the union of two similar gametes (zygospores).

Zygoneure (*zi'-go-nūr*) [ζυγόν, a yoke; νεῦρον, nerve]. A nerve-cell joining other nerve-cells.

Zygotoblast (*zi-go'-to-blast*) [ζυγόν, yoke; βλαστός, germ]. A term used by Ross (1899) as the equivalent of sporozoit (*q. v.*).

Zylenin (*zi'-len-in*). Zylenobacillin, a toxin extracted by Auclair from tubercle bacilli.

Zymase. (See Illus. Dict.) **2.** The unorganized ferment or enzyme to which the fermentative activity of the yeast cell is due; discovered by E. Buchner. **Z., Buchner's,** that expressed from dried yeast; yeast-cell plasma.

Zymetology. See *Zymology* (Illus. Dict.).

Zymin. (See Illus. Dict.) **2.** Sterile dried yeast, mixed with sugar and water it is used as an application for fluor albus of gonorrheal origin.

Zyminized (*zi'-min-izd*) [ζύμη, leaven]. A term applied to milk in which a fermentative change has been induced, comparable to peptonization.

Zymohydrolysis (*zi-mo-hi-drol'-is-is*) [ζύμη, leaven; ὕδωρ, water; λύειν, to loose]. The hydrolysis produced by the cleavage action of enzymes.

Zymoidin (*zi-moid'-in*). A proprietary wound antiseptic said to be a mixture of oxids of zinc, bismuth, and aluminium with iodin, boric acid, salicylic acid, carbolic acid, gallic acid, etc.

Zymometer (*zi-mom'-et-er*). See *Zymosimeter* (Illus. Dict.).

Zymophore (*zi'-mo-fōr*). See *Toxophore.*

Zymophoric, Zymophorous (*zi-mof'-or-ik, zi-mof'-or-us*) [ζύμη, leaven; φορεῖν, to bear]. Exerting a fermentative action, bearing specific fermentative properties.

Zymosia, Zymosis. (See Illus. Dict.) **3.** Applied to an infectious disease on the assumption that the process of contagion and of further development is a chemic process. Ger. *Nährungskrankheit.* **Z. gastrica,** a form of organacidia gastrica in which the organic acids are due to the presence in the stomach of growing, sporulating, budding yeast.

Zymotoxic (*zi-mo-toks'-ik*) [ζύμη, leaven; τοξικόν, poison]. In the side-chain theory, relating to the hemolytic action of the toxophore group.