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JAYPEE

Concise Pocket Medical Dictionary



3rd Edition

UN Panda

A

Abacavir Nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitor for HIV.

Abadie's sign 1. A sign in tabes dorsalis in which there is loss of pain from squeezing the calcaneal tendon 2. Spasm of the levator palpebrae superioris muscles occurring frequently in thyrotoxicosis but also seen normally especially with tension and fatigue.

Abalienation Mental deterioration or derangement.

Abampere An electromagnetic unit of current equivalent to 10 amperes.

Abapical Away from or opposite the apex.

Abaptiston A conical trephine so designed that it will not slip through the bony opening and injure the underlying dura mater or brain.

Abarelix GnRH antagonist.

Abarognosis Loss or lack of the ability to estimate weight, bragnosis.

Abarticular Not connected with or situated near a joint.

Abarticulation 1. A diarthrodial joint. 2. A dislocation of a joint.

Abasia Inability to walk because of motor incoordination; compare astasia.

Abatacept $CTLA_4$ Ig for rheumatoid arthritis.

Abate To lessen in force or intensity; to moderate or subside.

Abattage, abatage 1. The slaughter of animals, specifically, the slaughter of diseased animals to prevent infection of others. 2. The art of casting an animal preparatory to an operation.

Abattoir A slaughter house or an establishment for the killing and dressing of animals.

Abaxial Not situated in the line of the axis of a structure.

Abderhalden reaction or test The detection of an abnormal proteolytic enzyme active against a foreign protein elaborated in the course of pregnancy, cancer, schizophrenia and various infections.

Abdomen abstipum An abdominal deformity resulting from congenitally short recti muscles.

Abdominal angina An acute attack of severe abdominal pain, commonly occurring after eating and often associated with weight loss, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. It is caused by narrowing or obstruction of the mesenteric arteries, primarily atherosclerotic in origin.

Abdominal aponeurosis The wide tendinous expanse by which the external oblique, internal oblique and transverse muscles are inserted.

Abdominal apoplexy Infarction of an abdominal organ, usually the small intestine, resulting from vascular stenosis or occlusion.

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Abdominal dropsy Ascites.

Abdominal epilepsy A convulsive equivalent in which abdominal pain, a sense of nausea and often headache are the most prominent symptoms.

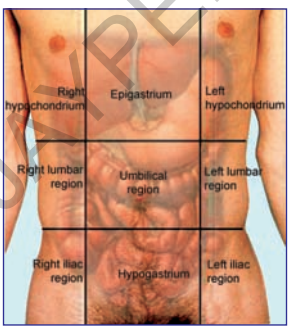
Abdominal influenza Viral gastroenteritis.

Abdominal migraine Abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting or diarrhea associated with migraine. See also convulsive equivalent.

Abdominal ptosis Visceroptosis.

Abdominal reflex Contraction of the abdominal muscles induced by stroking the overlying skin; a superficial or cutaneous reflex.

Abdominal regions The nine regions of the abdomen artificially delineated by two horizontal and two parasagittal lines. The horizontal lines are tangent to the cartilages of the ninth ribs and iliac crests, respectively, and the parasagittal lines are drawn vertically on each-side from the middle of the inguinal ligament. The regions thus formed are 1. Above—the right hypochondriac, the epigastric and the left hypochondriac. 2. In the middle—the right/left lateral or lumbar, umbilical and, 3. Below—the right inguinal or iliac, the pubic or hypogastric, and the left inguinal or iliac. Also called regions abdominis.



Regions of the Abdomen

Abdominal respiration A type of respiration caused by the contraction of the diaphragm and the elastic expansion and recoil of the abdominal walls.

Abdominal ribs 1. The floating ribs. 2. Ossifications of the intersections tendineae.

Abdominoposterior In obstetrics, designating a fetal position in which the belly is forward.

Abdominovesical pouch A pouch formed by the reflection of the peritoneum from the anterior abdominal wall onto the distended urinary bladder, it contains the lateral and medial inguinal fossae.

Abducent nerve The sixth cranial nerve, whose fibres arise from the nucleus in the dorsal portion of the pons near the internal genu of the facial nerve and runs a long course to supply the lateral rectus muscle which moves the eyeball outward; also called nerves abducens.

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Abducents nucleus A nucleus lying under the floor of the fourth ventricle at the junction of the pons and medulla which gives origin to the abducent nerve.

Abduct To draw away from the median line.

Abduction 1. A movement whereby one part is drawn away from the axis of the body or of an extremity. 2. In ophthalmology (a) Turning of the eyes outward beyond parallelism.

Abduction cap An orthopedic appliance of canvas or leather to maintain abduction in case of subdeltoid bursitis.

Abductor 1. A muscle which on confraction, draws a part away from the axis of the body or of an extremity. 2. A muscle found in tailed animals corresponding to the coccygeal muscle in man.

Abductor digiti minimi The abductor muscle of the little finger or little toe. Also called musculus abductor digiti minimi.

Abductor hallucis A muscle of the medial side of the foot inserted into the base of the first metatarsal. Also called musculus abductor hallucis.

Abductor hallucis longus A muscle of the anterior region of the leg inserted into the base of the first metatarsal.

Abductor indicis The first dorsal interosseous muscle of the hand.

Abductor ossis metatarsi quinti A variant slip of the abductor digiti minimi inserted into the tuberosity of the fourth metatarsal.

Abductor paralysis Paralysis of abduction especially of the posterior cricoarytenoid muscle and, thus of the vocal cords.

Abductor pollicis brevis The short abductor muscle of the thumb. Also called musculus abductor pollicis.

Abductor pollicis longus The long abductor muscle of the thumb. Also called musculus abductor pollicis longus.

Aberrant Varying or deviating from the normal in form, structure or course.

Aberration 1. Deviation from the normal or usual. 2. Unequal refraction or focalization of a lens. *Chromatic aberration:* unequal refraction of light rays of different wavelengths, producing a blurred image with fringes of color. *Chromosomal aberration:* loss/gain/or exchange of genetic material in the chromosomes of a cell resulting in a deletion, duplication, inversion or translocation of genes.

Abetalipoproteinemia A disease entity due to almost total absence of β-lipoproteins, characterized by the predominating presence in blood of acanthocytes, hypocholesterolemia, the celiac syndrome in early childhood and later ataxia, peripheral neuropathy and frequent retinitis pigmentosa and muscular atrophy; an autosomal hereditary trait.

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Abeyance 1. A cessation of activity or function. 2. A state of suspended animation.

Abiochemistry Inorganic chemistry.

Abiogenesis A theory that living organisms can originate from nonliving matter; spontaneous generation.

Abionarce Lethargy due to infirmity.

Abiosis 1. Absence of life. 2. Non-viability.

Abiotrophy Progressive loss of vitality of certain tissues or organs leading to disorders or loss of function applied especially to degenerative, hereditary diseases of late onset, e.g. Huntington's chorea.

Abiraterone CYP17 inhibitor that blocks androgen synthesis; used for prostate cancer.

ABI Ankle brachial index.

Abirritant An agent such as a cream or powder, that relieves irritation.

Ablasten An antibody like substance, appearing in the blood of rats infected with trypanosomes, which inhibits reproduction of these organisms.

Ablation The removal of part of a tumor by amputation, excision or other mechanical means.

Ablatio placentae Abruptio placenate.

Ablepharia A congenital defect marked by partial or total absence of the eyelids.

Ablepsia Loss or absence of vision.

Abluent Detergent, Cleansing.

Abnormal 1. Not normal. 2. Deviating in form, structure or position, not conforming with the natural or general rule.

ABO blood group That genetically determined blood group system defined by the agglutination reaction of erythrocytes exposed to the naturally occurring antibodies anti-A and anti-B and to similar antiserums. The serum of normal individuals contains isoantibodies against the antigens lacking in their erythrocytes giving the following arrangement of antigens (isoagglutinogens) and antibodies.

Group (Land-Steiner)	*Erythrolyte Antigen (Agglutinogen)*	*Serum Antibody (Agglutinin)*
0	A and B absent	Anti-A anti-B
A	A	Anti-B
B	B	Anti-A
AB	A,B	NONE

Sub Groups of A are recognised and designated by subscripts as A_1, A_2, etc.

Abort 1. To miscarry, to bring forth a nonviable fetus. 2. To terminate prematurely or stop in the early stages, as the course of a disease. 3. To check or fall short of maximal growth and development.

Aborted systole A premature cardiac systole which produces no

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peripheral pulse wave because of minimal venticular filling in the short preceding diastole.

Aborticide 1. The killing of an unborn fetus. 2. An agent that destroys fetus and produces abortion.

Abortifacient A drug or agent inducing expulsion of the fetus.

Abortion 1. A broth filtrate of Brucella abortus used to elicit a reaction in patients with active brucellosis or in those who have recovered from the infection. 2. The giving birth to an embryo or fetus prior to the stage of viability, i.e. 20 weeks of gestation (fetus weighs less than 400 gm). A distinction is made between abortion and premature birth. Premature infants are those born after the stage of viability has been reached but before full term. 3. The product of such nonviable birth. 4. The arrest of any action or process before its normal completion.

a. accidental Due to a fall, blow or other injury.

a. complete One in which the embryo including the membranes is expelled entirely and identified.

a. criminal Induced termination of pregnancy without medical or legal justification.

a. habitual A condition in which a woman has had three or more consecutive spontaneous abortions.

a. incomplete In which part of the product of conception has been passed but part (usually the placenta) remains in uterus.

a. inevitable One signalled by rupture of the membranes in the presence of cervical dilation that has advanced beyond any hope of preventing complete abortion.

a. insipient Threatened or imminent or impending abortion in which there is copious vaginal bleeding, uterine contractions and cervical dilation.

a. missed One in which the fetus dies in utero but the product of conception is retained in utero for two months or longer.

Abortive poliomyelitis An early form of poliomyelitis, characterized clinically by relatively mild symptoms of upper respiratory infection, headache, gastrointestinal disturbances, nausea, and vomiting but which does not progress to involve the central nervous system. Definite diagnosis tests upon isolation of the virus and serologic reactions.

Abrachia Armlessness.

Abrachiocephalia Congenital absence of the head and arms.

Abrachius An armless individual.

Abrasion 1. A spot denuded of skin, mucous membrane or superficial epithelim by rubbing or scraping as of corneal abrasion, an excoriation. 2. The mechanical wearing down of teeth, as from

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incorrect brushing, appliances or bruxism. Compare attrition, erosion.

Abreaction In psychoanalysis, the mental process by which repressed emotionally charged memories and experiences are brought to consciousness and occur in hypnosis and narcoanalysis.

Abrikosov's or Abrikossoff's tumor Granular cell myoblastoma.

Abrosia Abstinence from food, fasting.

Abruptio Abruption, a tearing away.

Abruptio placentae Premature separation of the placenta prior to delivery of the infant.

Abscess A circumscribed collection of pus.

a. amebic An abscess of the liver that contains ameba, and may follow amebic dysentery. It may occur independently also without intestinal infection.

a. anorectal One in the connective tissues about the anus.

a. Bezold's A deep abscess in the neck associated with suppuration of the middle ear and purulent sinus thrombosis.

a. Brodie's A chronic inflammation, sometimes tuberculus, of the head of a bone especially of the tibia.

a. canalicular An abscess of the breast discharging into the milk ducts.



Abscess

a. caseous One in which the pus has a soft cheesy consistency.

a. cold Abscess without heat or other usual signs of inflammation commonly tuberculous.

a. Delpech's An abscess appearing suddenly but with slight inflammatory symptoms accompanied by marked adynamia.

a. dentoalveolar An abscess confined to the alveolar process investing a tooth's roots.

a. Douglas' Suppuration in Douglas' pouch.

a. Dubois' A cyst of the thymus caused by the growth of thymic tissue into Hassall's corpuscles.

a. epiploic Abscess in or surrounded by omentum majus.

a. glandular An abscess within any gland but especially on or around a lymph node.

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a. gummatous One due to the softening and breaking down of a gumma especially in bone or in the thymus of children with congenital syphilis, e.g. Dubois a.

a. ischiorectal One involving the tissues in the ischiorectal fossa.

a. lacoinar One involving the urethral lacunae.

a. milk A mammary abscess occurring during lactation.

a. munro's A microscopic collection of leukocytes found in stratum corneum at the granular layer in psoriasis.

a. omental Abscess in or surrounded by omentum majus.

a. ossifluent Usually a cold wandering abscess originating from a focus of disease in a bone.

a. parametric One in the connective tissue of the broad ligament of the uterus.

a. Pautrier's A microscopic lesion in the epidermis seen in mycosis fungoides. It is composed of the same type of cells as those that form the infiltrate in the corium.

a. pericoronal Infection with collection of pus around the crown of a partially erupted tooth usually upper or lower third molars. Pus collects in a pocket, either distal, distobuccal and or distolingual to the tooth crown.

a. phegmonous Circumscribed suppuration associated with acute inflammation of the subcutaneous connective tissue.

a. Pott's Cold or tuberculous a.

a. wandering An abscess occurring at a distance from the primary focus of disease, pus burrowing along fascial planes or other structures.

Abscessus flatuosus Tympanitic abscess.

Abscessus per decubitum Wandering abscess.

Abscissa 1. The horizontal of the two coordinates used in plotting the interrelationship of two sets of data. The vertical line is called the ordinate. 2. In optics, the point where a ray of light crosses the principal axis.

Absence 1. Inattention to one's environment. 2. Temporary loss of consciousness, as in absence attacks or psychomotor seizures. 3. Fleeting loss of consciousness occurring in hysterical attacks or at the climax of completed or very intense sexual gratification (Freud).

Absence attack or seizure A form of epilepsy characterized by a sudden transient lapse of consciousness, by a blank stare as in a state of "Suspended animation", sometimes accompanied by minor motor activities such as blinking of the eyes, smacking of lips, stereotyped hand movements and automatism, often there is indistinct vision.

Absolute refractory period The refractory period in which no stimulus, however strong can excite a response.

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Absolute scotoma Scotoma with perception of light entirely absent.

Absolute temperature Temperature reckoned from the absolute zero estimated at approximately –273° C or – 459°F.

Absolute threshold The lowest intensity as measured under optimal experimental conditions. At which a stimulus is effective or perceived.

Absolute zero A temperature of approximately –273.2°C or –459.8°F; the complete absence of heat.

Absorb 1. In physiology to suck; take, imbibe as fluids or gases through osmosis and capillarity. 2. To infiltrate into the skin as ultraviolet rays. 3. To incorporate into the body via the blood and lymph. 4. To receive radiant energy and convert it to another form often with rise of temperature.

Absorbable ligature A ligature composed of animal tissue such as catgut which can be absorbed by the tissues.

Absorbance In applied spectroscopy the negative logarithm to the base 10 of transmittance. The term optical density has been used to express the absorbance of solutions.

Absorbed dose In radiology the amount of energy imparted by ionizing particles to a unit mass of irradiated material at a place of interest.

Absorbefacient Any agent that promote absorption.

Absorbent 1. Anything capable of absorbing or sucking up fluids, faeces or light waves. 2. A drug application or dressing that promotes absorption of diseased tissues.

Absorptiometer 1. An instrument which determines the solubility of a gas or the amount absorbed. 2. An apparatus which measures the thickness of a layer of fluid between two parallel sheets of plate glass in apparent apposition.

Absorption 1. In physiology and pharmacology the passage by one or more processes of various body constituents or of medicinal agents through body membranes from one tissue compartment to another, e.g. products of digestion through gastrointestinal mucosa or of drugs through the skin. 2. In physics, and chemistry the taking up by one or more physical or chemical processes of a gas by a solid or liquid or of a liquid by a solid. 3. In physics, radiology and spectrophotometry the process whereby the intensity of a beam of any electromagnetic radiation is attenuated in passing through any material by conversion of the energy of radiation to an equivalent amount of

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energy which appears within the medium, the radiant energy is converted to heat or some other form of molecular energy. 4. In psychology inattention to all but a single thought or activity.

Absorption atelectasis Obstructive atelectasis.

Absorption band A region of the absorption spectrum in which the absorptivity passes through maximum or inflection.

Absorption coefficient A constant in the law of absorption for homogeneous radiations.

Absorption curve In radiobiology, a curve showing variation in absorption of radiation as a function of wavelength.

Absorption spectrum A spectrum of radiation which has passed through some selectively absorbing substance as white light after it has passed through a vapor.

Absorptive Absorbent.

Abstergent 1. Having cleansing or purgative properties. 2. A cleaning lotion. 3. A purgative.

Abstinence Voluntary self denial of or forbearance from, indulgence of appetites, especially from food, alcoholic drink or sex relations.

Abstinence delirium Delirium occurring on withdrawal of alcohol or of a drug from one addicted to it.

Abulia Loss or defect of the ability to make decisions.

Abulomania Mental disorder characterized by lack of willpower and indecisiveness.

Acalcerosis Calcium deficiency of the diet or of the body as a result of the loss of the mineral in the excreta.

Acalculia Loss of the power to work out any mathematical problems even the simplest.

Acampsia Rigidity of a joint; ankylosis.

Acanthesthesia A form of paresthesia in which there is a sensation as of a pinprick.

Acanthion The tip of the anterior nasal spine.

Acanthocephaliasis Infestation with a species of acanthocephala.

Acanthocheilonema A genus of filaria worms parasitic in man characterised by adult forms that live chiefly in the body cavities or in skin and subcutaneous tissue.

a. perstans The 'persistent filaria', is prevalent in tropical Africa and the northern part of South America, characterised by adult forms that live in the peritoneal, pericardial cavities and by microfilaria that are not sheathed and manifest no periodicity in the circulating blood; transmitted by culioides species (biting gnats). *A. perstans* is usually regarded as a harmless parasite but some observers think that it may cause oedema and a condition that resembles trypanosomiasis. Formerly termed *Filaria sanguinis*.

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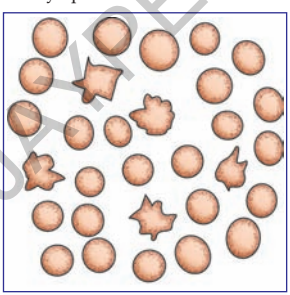
a. streptocerca A species of filaria worms found only rarely and exclusively in natives of tropical Africa characterized by adult forms that live in the dermis and subcutaneous tissues and by microfilaria that are not sheathed and manifest biperiodicity in the circulating blood, may cause rare examples of chronic edema of the skin. Formerly termed *Microfilaria streptocerca*.

Acanthocyte 1. A thorny or peculiarly spiny erythrocyte characterized by multiple spiny cytoplasmic projections. 2. Irregularly speculated RBC (spur cells) seen in abetalipoproteinemia and severe liver disease.

Acanthocytosis A rare condition in which as many as 70 to 80 percent of the red blood cells are acanthocytes 'throny erythrocytes, i.e. peculiar spherocytes with irregularly placed broad or coarse pseudopodia like projections; the abnormal cells manifest a greatly increased mechanical fragility and content of lipolecithin A; is thought to result from a mutant recessive allele for a gene that controls normal structure of red blood cells.



Acanthocytes in Abetalipoproteinemia

Acanthoid Spine-shaped, spinous.

Acanthokeratodermia Hyperkeratosis.

Acantholysis A term used in dermal pathology to denote dissolution of the layers of the epidermis. It is seen in such conditions as pemphigus vulgaris and keratosis follicularis.

Acanthoma Well differentiated keratinizing cornifying squamous cell (or epidermoid) carcinoma, term sometimes used especially with reference to such neoplasms in the skin with little or no histologic evidence of invasion. Regarded by some observers as benign neoplasms.

a. adenoides cysticum A cutaneous disease consisting of multiple small (2 to 5 mm) pearly yellow or flesh colored nodules of neoplastic benign epithelial cells derived from basal cell of the epidermis or similar cells in hairs follicles occurring mostly on the face, at the root of the nose, temples, eyelids, cheek, forehead and chin. Also known as epithelioma adenoides cysticum or multiple benign cystic epithelioma,

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Dictionary

Concise Pocket
Medical Dictionary

This most comprehensive dictionary gives all the important and major terms in concise form on which detailed information are required by the readers, especially medical students, nurses, pharmacists, laboratory and other paramedical professionals. This edition is fully revised and multicolored. All entries have been revised and updated for this new edition to reflect the very latest in medical knowledge and practice. In addition, the dictionary comes with several colorful illustrations, pronunciations and etymologies for the readers to understand the complex medical terminologies.

It defines terms in anatomy, physiology, medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, biochemistry and genetics, as well as in all the major medical and surgical specialties.

Though concise, it incorporates most commonly used terms and vocabulary mentioned in any large-sized dictionary. The most common pharmaceutical products available in the market have been included, allowing an easy reference to these products in a concise form.

It is the most authoritative and most up-to-date reference book. In addition to medical students and technicians, practitioners of medicine, teachers and all other professionals engaged in health care and delivery will also find it a useful reference and a convenient source of information.

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