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Jaypee's NURSES' DICTIONARY

Including *Digital Encyclopedia*

For Nurses & Allied Healthcare Professionals



UN Panda
Richa Saxena

6th Edition

JAYPEE

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Dictionary

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A

A band A dark band in muscle representing overlapping of actin and myosin filaments.

Abacavir An anti-HIV drug.

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.

Abarticulation Dislocation of a joint.

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

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

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

Abciximab An antiplatelet agent.

Abdominal angina An acute attack of severe abdominal pain, commonly occurring after eating and often associated with weight loss, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. 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.

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

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

Abdominal muscles A group of four pair of muscles making up in abdominal wall: The external oblique, internal oblique, rectus abdominis and transversus abdominis.

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

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A

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; 3. Below—the right inguinal or iliac, the pubic or hypogastric, and the left inguinal or iliac. Also called regions abdominis (Figs. 1A and B).

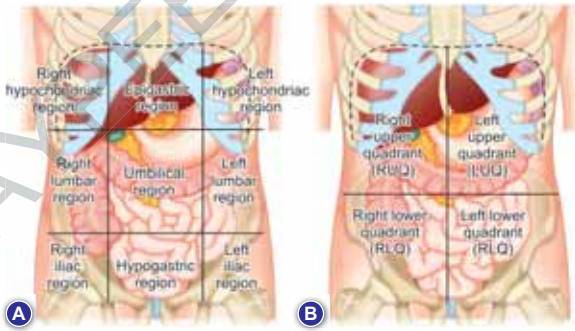
Abdominal respiration A type of respiration caused by the contraction of the diaphragm and the elastic expansion and recoil of the abdominal walls.

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 fibers arise from the nucleus in the dorsal



Figs. 1A and B: Abdominal regions. (A) Abdominopelvic regions; (B) Abdominopelvic quadrants.

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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.

Abducent 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 (Figs. 2A and B).

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

Abductor A muscle which on contraction, draws a part away from the axis of the body or of an extremity.

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.

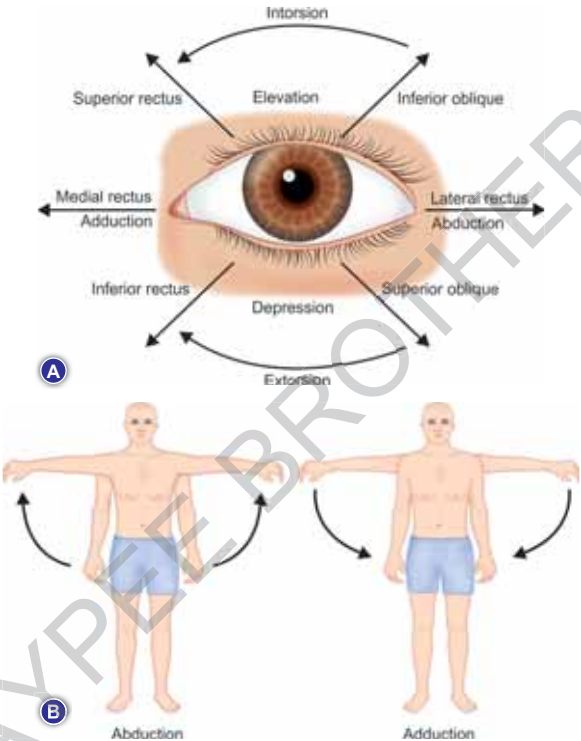
Abductor paralysis Paralysis of abduction especially of the posterior cricoarytenoid muscle and, thus of the vocal cords.

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.

Aberdeen formula A method (developed in Aberdeen in 1974) of estimating the number of nurses needed on a ward, based on the number and dependency of the patients. The formula is W = N(B + T) + A + D + E where: W = average weekly nursing workload in hours; N = average number of patients in ward; B = time in hours per week required to maintain the standard of basic nursing care for a totally helpless bedfast patient; T = time required for technical nursing of the ward speciality expressed as a percentage of the time spent on basic nursing; A = time per

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Figs. 2A and B: Abduction in ophthalmology and general physiology.

patient per week for administrative duties; D = time per patient per week for domestic work; E = patient dependency factor for ward speciality.

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

Aberration 1. Deviation from the normal or usual; 2. Unequal

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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.

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

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

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.

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

Ablatio placentae Abruptio placentae.

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

Ablepsia Loss or absence of vision.

Abluent Detergent, Cleansing.

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.

Groups (Land-Steiner)	*Erythrolyte Antigen (Agglutinogen)*	*Serum Antibody (Agglutinin)*
O	A and B absent	Anti-A Anti-B
A	A	Anti-B
B	B	Anti-A
AB	A, B	None

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

Abort 1. To miscarry; to bring forth a non-viable 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.

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. Premature cessation or emptying of the pregnant uterus before 24 weeks of gestation; 2. The product of such nonviable birth; 3. 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. insipient*** Threatened abortion in which there is copious vaginal bleeding, uterine contractions and cervical dilation. ***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. 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 rests upon isolation of the virus and serologic reactions.

Abrachia Armlessness.

Abrachius An armless individual.

Abrasion 1. A spot denuded of skin, mucous membrane or superficial epithelium by rubbing or scraping as of corneal abrasion, an excoriation; 2. The mechanical wearing down of teeth, as from incorrect brushing, appliances or bruxism. Compare attrition, erosion.

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

Abrosia Abstinence from food, fasting.

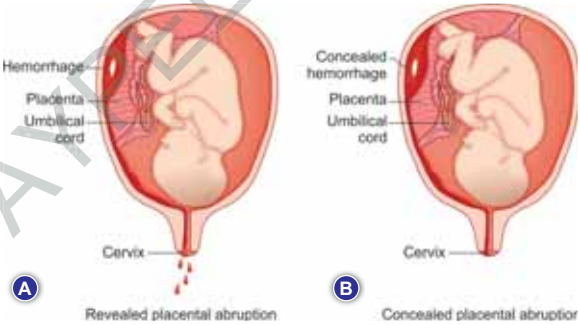
Abruptio Abruption, a tearing away.

Abruptio placentae Premature separation of the placenta prior to delivery of the infant (Figs. 3A and B).

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. 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. cold*** Abscess without heat or other usual signs of inflammation commonly tuberculous (Fig. 4).

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.

Abscopal Related to the effect of radiation on the tissues distant from the site of actual radiation.



Figs. 3A and B: Abruptio placentae.

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A

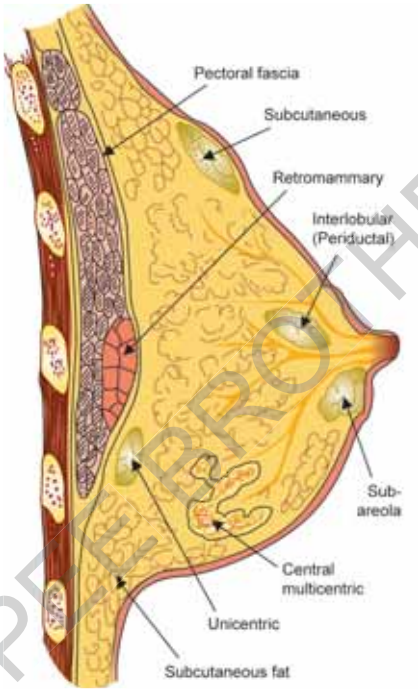


Fig. 4: Abscesses of breast.

Absence 1. In attention to one's environment; 2. Temporary loss of consciousness, as in absence attacks or psycho motor 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

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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.

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.

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.

Absorptiometry It is the amount of loss of X-rays after they pass through the body tissues.

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 psychology inattention to all but a single thought or activity.

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A

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 wave length.

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

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 will power and indecisiveness.

Abuse Misuse, maltreatment, or excessive use. ***a. Child.*** The non-accidental use of physical force or the non-accidental act of omission by a parent or other custodian responsible for the care of a child. ***a. Drug.*** Use of illegal drugs or misuse of prescribed drugs. ***a. Solvent.*** The deliberate inhalation of volatile chemicals with the aim of inducing intoxication.

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.

Acanthion The tip of the anterior nasal spine (Fig. 5).

Acanthocyte A thorny or peculiarly spiny erythrocyte characterized by multiple spiny cytoplasmic projections (Fig. 6).

Acanthocytosis A rare condition in which as many as 70 to 80 percent of the red blood cells are acanthocytes 'thorny erythrocytes', i.e. peculiar spherocytes with irregularly placed broad or coarse pseudopodia like projections; the abnormal cells

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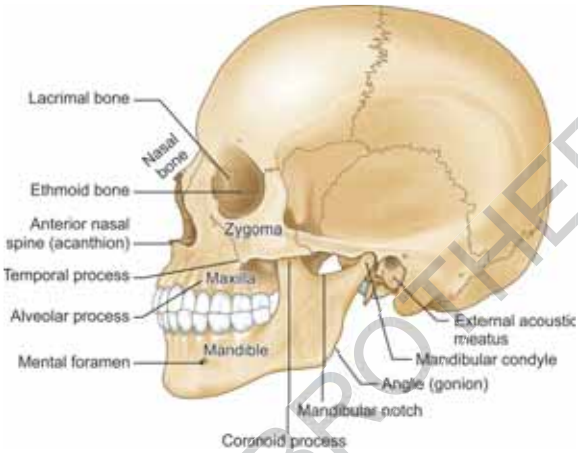
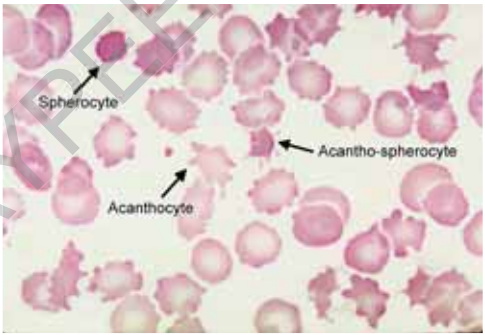


Fig. 5: Acanthion.



Source: Chris Lawrence, 2002

Fig. 6: Acanthocytes.

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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.

Acanthoid Spine shaped, spinous.

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. nigricans*** An eruption of warty growths and hyperpigmentation occurring in the skin of the axillae and in the groins. In adults it is indicative of abdominal malignancy. A benign type occurs in children. In the benign or juvenile type the subjects are obese and the skin condition is self limited.

Acapnia Absence of carbon dioxide in blood and tissues.

Acarbia Pronounced reduction in bicarbonate of the blood.

Acardia Congenital absence of the heart, a condition sometimes present in the parasitic members of conjoined twins.

Acardiacus A conjoined twin parasitic on its mate or utilizing the placental circulation of its mate and having no heart.

Acardiotrophia Atrophy of heart.

Acariasis Any disease caused by an acarid.

Acarid A member of the order Acarina, a mite.

Acaroid 1. Resembling a mite; 2. An acarus or mite.

Acarophobia Fear of small parasites or small particles.

Acatalasia Metabolic disorder characterized by loss of catalase activity in erythrocytes.

Acatalepsia, catalepsy 1. Mental deficiency characterized by a lack of understanding; 2. Uncertainty in diagnosis or prognosis.

Acataleptic 1. Deficient in comprehension; 2. Uncertain.

Acataphasia A loss of the power of correctly formulating a statement.

Acataposis Difficulty in swallowing liquids; strictly inability to do so.

Acathexia An abnormal loss of the secretions.

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- The complete and concise text of the latest edition has been fully revised and updated with more than 1,000 new entries.
- It serves as a ready reckoner for the entire nursing community.
- The presentation is in four colors.
- Additionally, figures explaining procedures, investigations, and pharmacological agents have been added following the revision and modification of the previous edition, resulting in a total count of 80.
- New appendices, including lists of commonly used drugs, frequently encountered nursing errors, Indian nursing implications, first aid, nursing ethics, immunization and vaccination, and patient safety have been added.

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