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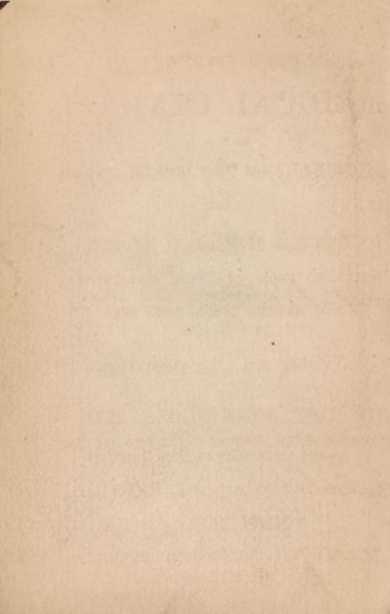


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# VEST-POCKET MEDICAL LEXICON.

BEING A

DICTIONARY OF THE WORDS, TERMS,  
AND

Symbols of Medical Science.

COLLATED FROM THE BEST AUTHORITIES,  
WITH THE ADDITION OF NEW WORDS  
NOT BEFORE INTRODUCED INTO  
A LEXICON.

With an Appendix.

by D. B. ST. JOHN ROOSA, M.D.,

Professor of the Diseases of the Eye and Ear  
in the University of New York.

Second Enlarged Edition,

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## PREFATORY NOTE.

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This little Dictionary is intended to serve as a pocket companion to the student attending medical lectures, but by no means as a substitute for the large works of the same kind. It has been prepared at the suggestion and request of a gentleman who has abundant facilities for knowing the wants of our students.

The standard dictionaries of medical science have been carefully and freely consulted; but *Fowler's Medical Vocabulary*, London, 1860, has been made the basis of the work. Some new words and terms in authorized use have been added, while very many disused ones, which seemed merely to increase the number of pages without augmenting the value of a dictionary, have been omitted. It has been the endeavor of the compiler, to bring the definitions fully up to the present stage of medical knowledge, and to make them as short as was consistent with clearness of expression.

In order to aid in pronunciation, the words have been divided into syllables and accented. Words in Italics are such as

## PREFATORY NOTE.

have been inserted merely to show the roots of others. Definitions in Italics are the literal meanings.

Abbreviations and Symbols are to be found under the appropriate letter.

D. B. ST. JOHN ROOSA.

*New York, 1865.*

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## ADVERTISEMENT TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THE large and continued sale of this little work, the many notes of commendation received from eminent medical teachers, have been gratifying evidence to the author that he did a useful, if humble, work in preparing the VEST-POCKET MEDICAL LEXICON. Some needful corrections have been made in the body of the work, while additional words have been placed in the Appendix. The French system of weights and measures has also been added.

*New York, 1869.*

# A POCKET

## MEDICAL LEXICON.

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### A.

- ĀĀ, contraction for *ana*, of each.
- A-baisse'-ment, depression.
- A-bap-tis'-ta, the old conical trepan.
- Ab-dom-i-na'-les, fish having belly-fins.
- Ab-do'-men, the belly.
- Ab-duc'-tion, the act of taking away from the median line.
- Ab-duc'-tor, a muscle performing abduction.
- Ab-er-ra'-tion, a wandering.
- chromatic*, the unequal refraction of white light by the same medium.
- distantial*, indistinct vision from the distance of an object.
- spherical*, unequal refraction by a spherical body.
- A'-bi-es, 1, the fir; 2, a variety of resinous plants.
- Ab-i-o'-sis, death.
- Ab-lu'-tion, the act of washing.
- Ab-la'-tion, removal.
- Ab-nor'-mal, not natural.
- Ab-nor'-mi-ty, an irregularity. [fetus.
- A-bor'-tion, the premature expulsion of a

- Ab-o-li'-tion, complete suspension.
- A-bor'-tives, medicines to produce abortion.
- A-bra'-sion, a scratch of the skin or mucous membrane. [pus.
- Ab'-scess, a circumscribed cavity containing
- Ab-scis'-sion, a cutting off. [fever.
- Abs. Febr, *absente febre*, in the absence of
- Ab' sith, worm-wood.
- Ab-sorp'-tion, the function by which vessels remove substances from the exterior or interior of the body. [drink.
- Ab-ste'-mi-ous, temperate as to food and
- Ab'-sti-nence, the refraining from the indulgence of an appetite.
- Ab-ster'-gent, a cleanser.
- Ab'-sus, cassia growing in Egypt.
- Ab-u'-li-a, loss of will.
- A-can'-tha, the vertebral column.
- A-car'-di-a, without a heart. [heart.
- A-car-di-o-hæ'-mi-a, want of blood in the
- A-car-di-o-ner'-via, want of nervous action in the heart.
- A-cat'-a-lep-sy, doubt in diagnosis.
- Ac-cl'i-ma'-tion, becoming accustomed to a climate.
- Ac-com-mo-da'-tion, of the eye, the power of adapting the eye to different distances.
- Ac-conche'-ment, child-birth.
- Ac'-crete, grown together.
- A-ceph'-a-lous, without a head.

- A-ceph'-al-o-cyst, a headless cyst, containing an animalcule.
- A-ceph-a-lo-pe'-di-a, without head or feet.
- A-ceph-a-lor-rhach'-i-a, without head or spine.
- A-cer'-vu-lus Cer'-e-bri, sandy matter near the pineal gland.
- A-ces'-cen-cy, a disposition to acidity.
- A-ce-tum, *vinegar*.
- A-ce-tab'u-lum, a *vinegar* *cruet*, a cup-like socket holding the head of the thigh-bone.
- A'-ce-ta-tes, combined with acetic acid.
- Ac'-e-tone, naphtha; pyro-acetic acid.
- A-chil'-lis Ten-do, tendon of the gastrocnemius.
- A'-chor, a running sore on the head.
- A-ce'-tum, *vinegar*.
- A-chro'-ma, want of color of the skin.
- A-chro-mat'-ic, *without color*, correcting aberration of refrangibility.
- A-chro-ma-top'-si-a, color blindness.
- Ac'id, a substance sour to the taste, reddening vegetable blue.
- A-ci-ne'-si-a, 1, loss of motion in body, 2, the interval between the sounds of the heart.
- Ac'-me, the height of.
- Ac'-ne, a kind of pimple.
- Ac-ne Men-ta'-gra, papular eruption on the beard. Barber's itch.
- A-cot-y-led'-o-nous, destitute of, or having very indistinct, seed lobes.
- A-cor'-mas, a monster without a trunk.

- A-cous'-ties, the science of sounds.
- A-*era-to-pe'-ga*, mineral springs, with no decided chemical properties.
- Ac'-rid, burning, sharp, pungent.
- A-*eri-doph'-a-gi*, locust eaters.
- A-*eri'-ta*, animals with blended organs.
- Ac'-ro-gen, growing from the top or point.
- Ac-ro-dyn'-*i-a*, epidemic of rheumatism, in Paris, 1828-9.
- A-*cro'-mi-on*, *top of*, the end of the spine of the scapula.
- Ac-tu-al Can'-*te-ry*, a hot iron used in canterisation.
- Ac-u-pres'-sure, the compression of blood-vessels, by needles. [needle.
- Ac-u-punc'-ture, puncturing parts with a
- A-cute', violent, severe.
- Ad'-de, add to.
- Ad'-*di-son's* disease, bronzed skin, with disease of the supra-renal capsules.
- Ad-due'-tor, a muscle, drawing towards median line of body.
- A'-den, a gland.
- Ad-e-nal'-*gi-a*, a pain in a gland.
- Ad-e-ni'-tis, inflammation of a gland.
- Ad-e-no'-ma, a glandular growth.
- Ad-e-not'-o-my, cutting out a gland.
- Ad'-e-noid, like a gland.
- A'-deps, lard without fat.
- Ad-he'-sion, sticking to. [grave wax.
- Ad-i-po-cere', soap from animal matter,
- Ad'-i-pose, fatty.

- Ad'-ju-vant, a helper.
- Ad Lib., *Ad libitum*, at pleasure.
- Ad'-nate, growing together.
- Ad-o-les'-cence, period in man between 14 and 25; woman 12 and 21. [age.
- A-dult', age between adolescence and old
- A-dul-ter-a'-tion, corrupting.
- Ad-us'-tion, the act of applying a burning substance to the body.
- Ad-ven-ti'-tious, acquired, accidental.
- Ad-y-nam'-ic, characterized by great debility.
- Æ-dœ'-a, the genital organs.
- Æ-dœ-ol'-o-gy, a treatise on the genital organs.
- Æ-dœ-i'-tis, inflammation of the organs of generation.
- Æ-ga-grop-i'-la, a ball of hair swallowed by goats in licking themselves.
- Æ'-gi-lops, an ulcer at the inner angle of the eye.
- Æ-goph'-o-ny, a voice like the bleating of a goat, heard in auscultation.
- A-e-ra'-tion, the filling a liquid with air.
- A-e-rif'-e-rous, carrying air.
- A-e'-ri-form, having the form of air.
- A-e-ro-dy-nam'-ics, the science of the motion of air. [sphere.
- A-e-rol'-o-gy, the science of the atmosphere.
- A-e-rom'-e-ter, an air measurer. [air.
- A'-er-o-phy-tes, plants living entirely in air.
- A-er-os-ta'-tion, the process of weighing air.

- Æ-ru'-gi-nous, like verdigris.  
 Æs-them-a-tol'-o-gy, a treatise on the senses.  
 Æs-thes-i-om'-e-ter, an instrument for measuring sensibility in paralysis.  
 Æs-thet'-i-ca, disorders of sensation.  
 Æs'-tus Vo-lat'-i-cus, a flushing of the face.  
 Æ'-tas, age.  
 Æ-ti-ol'-o-gy, the science of the causes of disease.  
 Af-fee'-tion, a disorder or disease.  
 Af-fer-ent, conveying towards the center.  
 Af-flux'-us, a determination of blood.  
 Af-fu'-sion, the act of pouring out.  
 A-fœ'-tal, without a fœtus.  
 Af'-ter Birth, the placenta.  
 Af-ter-pains, pains from contraction of the womb after delivery.  
 A-ga-lac'-ti-a, the absence of milk after child-bearing.  
 Ag-ne'-si-a, }  
 Ag-ne'-sis, } impotence.  
 A-gen-o-so'-mus, with imperfect or no genital organs.  
 A-geu'-si-a, a defect in or absence of taste.  
 Ag-glom'-er-ate, to mass together.  
 Ag-glu'-ti-nate, glueing together.  
 Ag'-gre-gate, to flock together.  
 Ag-i-ta'-tion, mental or physical excitement.  
 A-glu-ti'-tion, inability to swallow.  
 Ag'-mi-na-ted, arranged in groups.  
 Ag'-nail, a hang nail.



- A-gom-phi'-a-sis, } looseness of the teeth.  
 A-gom-pho'-sis, }  
 A-grip'-pa, those born feet first, as were the  
 Agrippas of Rome.  
 A-grip-pl'-nus-par-tus, foot presentation.  
 A-gros-tog'-ra-phy, the science of grasses.  
 A'-gue, intestinal fever.  
 A'-gue-cake, swelling of the spleen.  
 Air'-cells, the last form of air passages in  
 the lungs.  
 A'-la, a wing.  
 Al-a-bas'-ter, dense sulphate of lime.  
 A'-lar, like a wing. [the body.  
 Al-bl'-no, a person with little pigment in  
 Al-bu-gin'-e-a, the white fibrous coat of testis  
 and ovary, and of the eye-ball.  
 Al-bu'-men, a proximate principle of ani-  
 mals and vegetables. The white of egg.  
 Al-bu-men-ip'-a-rous, secreting albumen.  
 Al-bu'-mi-nose, soluble principle of fibrin.  
 Al-bu-mi-nu'-ri-a, albumen in the urine.  
 Al-bu-mi-no'-sis, increase of albumen in  
 blood.  
 Al'-ca-li, } an agent having power of re-  
 Al'-ka-li, } storing the blue of litmus, red-  
 dened by acid.  
 Al'-ca-line, } impregnated with an alkali.  
 Al'-ka-line, }  
 Al'-ca-loid, an organic alkali.  
 Al'-co-hol, the product of vinous fermenta-  
 tion. [cohol.  
 Al-co-hol'-ism, symptoms from use of al-

- Al-em'-bic, a vessel used in chemistry.
- Al-em'-broth, the product of corrosive sublimate and sal ammoniac.
- Al'-gæ, leafless flowerless plants growing in water.
- Al-ien-a'-tion, insanity.
- Al-if'-erous, having wings. [Ing.
- Al'-i-ment, substances capable of nourish-
- Al-i-men'-ta-ry Ca-nal, the tube from mouth to anus.
- Al-lan-tois', a sac between chorion and amnion in the mammalian fetus.
- Al-lan-tox'-i-cum, poisoning from sausage.
- Al-lop'-athy, treating disease by producing an opposite condition.
- Al-lo-tri-u'-ria, foreign matters in the urine.
- Al'-lo-tro-pism, variable property of bodies.
- Al-o-pec'-i-a, falling of the hair.
- Al'-ter-a-tive, a medicine producing a gradual salutary effect. [hour.
- Al'-tern. hor., *alternis horis*, every other
- Al'-ve-us, a channel, a tube or canal.
- Al-ve'-o-li, the socket for the teeth.
- A-mal'-gam, a compound of a metal with mercury.
- Am-a-tor'-es, *the lovers*, the oblique muscles of the eye.
- Am-au-ro'-sis, blindness from organic changes in brain, optic nerve or retina.
- A-ma'-zi-a, without breasts.

- Am'-ber-gris, a distilled product from intestine of a whale. [each hand.
- Am-bi-dex'-ter, one equally skilful with
- Am-bus'-ti-al, produced by a burn. [vision.
- Am-bly-o'-pi-a, partial or complete loss of
- Am'-bu-la-to-ry, shifting about.
- Am'-bu-lance, a vehicle for conveying disabled soldiers. [of the menses.
- A-men-or-rhœ'-a, suppression or retention
- Am'-ni-on, the shut sac enclosing the foetus.
- A-morph'-ous, without regular shape.
- Am-phl-ar-thro'-sis, an articulation with a disk of cartilage between the joints.
- Am-phib'-i-ous, living in land and water.
- Am-phit'-ro-pal, ovules or seeds attached by the middle.
- Am'-pho-ra, a Greek liquid measure.
- Am-phor'-ic Res'-o-nance, a sound like that from blowing into an empty cask.
- Am-pul'-la, *a bottle*. The ends of the membranous semi-circular canal in the ear.
- Am-pu-ta'-tion, the act of cutting off.
- A-myg'-da-læ, tonsils.
- A-myg'-da-li-tis, inflammation of the tonsils.
- A-myg'-da-lot-o-my, cutting off the tonsils.
- A-my'-lon, starch.
- A-my-la'-ce-ous, starchy.
- A-myle' (the hydrated oxyde of), fusel oil.
- A-my-lene, an anæsthetic from alcohol and chloride of zinc.
- A-my'-loid, like starch.
- An'-a, of each.

An-ab'-a-sis, *the ascent*, first period of a disease.

An-a-ca-thar'-tic, a medicine exciting vomiting, expectoration, or salivation.

An-æ'-mi-a, want of red corpuscles in blood.

An-æ-mot'-ro-phy, defective nourishment of the blood.

An-æs-the'-si-a, diminution of sense of feeling.

A'-nal, pertaining to the anus.

An'-a-lep-sy, restoration to health.

An'-a-logue, resembling another.

An-a-phro-dis'-ia, absence of sexual power.

An-a-plas-mat'-ic, increasing the plastic power of blood.

An-a-sar'-ea, serum in sub-cutaneous connective tissue.

A-nas-to-mo'-sis, communication of vessels with each other.

A-nat'-o-my, the knowledge of the properties of organized beings.

*comparative*, the structure of other beings than man. [parts.

*descriptive*, the form and position of *general*, the properties of tissues.

*morbid*, } the changes in parts  
*pathological* } from disease.

*microscopical*, the description of proximate tissues.

*surgical*, parts with reference to operations.

*topographical*, the body by regions.

- An-at'-ro-pal, ovules or seeds curved down and grown to the lower half.
- An-cip'-i-tal, two-edged.
- An-con, *the elbow.*
- An-co-ne'-us, extensor muscle of fore-arm.
- An'-co-nal, pertaining to the elbow.
- An'-ders, disease of cattle in France.
- An-dra-nat'-o-my, dissection of a human being.
- An'-droid, a machine like a man.
- A-ne-mol'-o-gy, a treatise on winds.
- An-e-mom'-e-ter, an instrument to measure the force of the wind.
- A-nem'-o-scope, instrument showing speed of wind.
- An-en-ceph'-a-lous, without a brain.
- An-en'-te-rous, having no intestinal canal.
- An-e'-tus, ague,
- A-neu-ral'-gi-con, a fumigating apparatus for neuralgia,
- An'-eu-rism, a dilatation or rupture of an artery.
- An-eu-ris'-mal Va-rix, swelling of a vein from the entrance of arterial blood, both vessels being wounded.
- An-frac'-tu-ous, full of winding passages.
- An-gei-og'-ra-phy, description of the vessels of the body.
- An-gei-ol'-o-gy, a treatise on vessels of the body.
- An-ge-i'-tis, an inflammation of the bowels.
- An-gi'-na, the quinsy.
- An-gi-na Pec'-to-ris, pain in the heart.

- An-gi-o-car'-di-tis, inflammation of the heart and large vessels.
- An-gi-o-no'-ma, a vascular growth.
- An'-gi-o-scope, instrument for examining the vessels of the body.
- An'-gle, space between two straight lines meeting at a point.
- An'-gu-lar, shaped like an angle.
- An-he-la'-tion, shortness of breath.
- An-hy'-drous, containing no water.
- An'-i-ma, the principle of life.
- An'-i-mal heat, natural heat of the body.
- An-i-mal'-cule, a very small animal.
- An-ky-lo'-bleph-a-ron, union of edges of the eye-lid.
- An-ky-lo'-sis, want of motion of joints.
- An'-nu-lar, ring-shaped.
- An'-o-dyne, medicine to allay pain.
- An-om'-aly, irregularity.
- An-om'-alous, unusual.
- An-oph-thal'-mia, congenital absence of one or both eyes.
- An-op'-sia, without eye or socket.
- An-o-rex'-i-a, want of appetite.
- An-or-gan'-ic, without vessels or nerves.
- An-or-tho'-pi-a, vision unable to distinguish unsymmetrical objects.
- An-os'-mi-a, loss of smell.
- An-o'-tos, without ears.
- An-ou'-rous, without a tail.
- Ant-ac'-id, a remedy against acidity.
- Ant-al'-gic, anodyne.

- Ant-aph-ro-dis'-i-ac, a remedy against sexual appetite.
- An-te'-ri-or, in front of.
- An'-ther, the top of the stamen or male part of the flower.
- An-thel-min'-tic, a remedy against worms.
- An-thol'-o-gy, discourse on flowers.
- An'-thrax, a malignant boil, carbuncle.
- An-thro-pog'-ra-phy, description of man.
- An-thro'-poid, like man.
- An-throp'-o-lite, a petrification of human body.
- An-thro-pol'-o-gy, a treatise on man.
- An-thro-po-morph'-ous, having human form.
- An-thro-pon'o-my, the knowledge of human physiology.
- An-thro-poph'-a-gi, eaters of human flesh.
- An-thro-pos'-o-phy, knowledge of human anatomy and physiology.
- An'-ti, against, contrary to.
- An'-ti-cus, in front of.
- An'-ti-dote, a remedy against poison.
- An-ti-e-phi-al'-tic, a remedy against nightmare.
- An-ti-ga-lac'-tic, a remedy to diminish secretion of milk.
- An-ti-he'-lix, circular ridge in front of helix.
- An-ti-lith'-ic, remedy against stone in the bladder. [mation.
- An-ti-phlo-gis'-tic, remedy against inflammation.
- An-ti-plas'-tic, lessening fibrin in the blood.
- An-ti-py'-ic, remedy preventing suppuration.

- An-ti-py-rot'-ic, a remedy for burns.
- An-ti-sep'-tic, a remedy against rottenness.
- An-ti-the'-nar, against palm of hand and sole of foot.
- An-ti-tra'-gus, opposite tragus of ear.
- An-to'-zone, common oxygen.
- An'-trum, *cave*, a floored cavity in bone.
- A-or'-ta, the great artery of the body.
- A-pa'-gy-mous, bearing but once.
- A-pet'-a-lous, having no petals or flower-leaves.
- A-pel'-lous, without a skin.
- A-per'-i-ent, a medicine gently opening the bowels.
- A-pha'-si-a, inability to pronounce certain words.
- A-phi-lan'-thro-py, love of solitude.
- A-pho'-ni-a, without voice.
- A-phro-dis'-i-ac, producing sexual desire.
- Aph'-thæ, small white mucous ulcers.
- Aph'-thoid, like aphthæ.
- Aph'-yl-lous, without leaves.
- Ap'-i-cal, pertaining to the top. [rays.
- A-pla-nat'-ic, correcting the aberration of
- A-plas'-tic, incapable of organizing.
- A-pneu-ma-to'-sis, a lobule of lung not containing air.
- A-pneu'-mi-a, without lungs.
- Ap'-nœa, stoppage of breathing.
- Ap-o-neu-rog'-ra-phy, a treatise on aponeuroses. [fibrous tissue.
- Ap-o-neu-ro'-sis, an expansion of white



- Ap-o-phleg-mat'-ic, exciting a flow of mucus.
- A-poph'-y-sis, a process of bone firmly united to the main part.
- Ap'-o-plex-y, escape of blood into the substance of an organ.
- Ap'-o-ry, disquiet from checked secretions.
- A-pos'-ta-sis, the separation of exfoliated or fractured bone.
- A-pos-tax'is, the discharge of a tumor.
- Ap-pen'-dix, a part hanging to another.
- Ap-prox-i-ma'-tion, an approach to.
- A-py-ret'-ic, applied to diseases with interruption in, or absence of fever.
- A-py'-rous, not capable of burning.
- A'-qua, water.
- Aq., contraction for *aqua*.
- Aq. bull., *aqua bulliens*, boiling water.
- Aq. comm., *aqua communis*, common water.
- Aq. ferv., *aqua fervens*, hot water.
- Aq. marin., *aqua marina*, sea water.
- Aq. pur., *aqua pura*, pure water.
- A'-qua cap-su'-li-tis, inflammation of once supposed membrane of the aqueous humor.
- A-qua Mor-gag'-ni, water from post mortem change in the cells of the lens of the eye, and its capsule.
- A'-qua Re'-gi-a, *royal water*, a mixture of nitric acid and hydrochloric acid.
- Aq'-ue-duct, *leading water*, a canal.
- A'-que-ous, watery.

- A'-que-ous Hu'-mor, a fluid between the cornea and lens of the eye.
- A-rach'-ni-tis, } inflammation of the  
A-rach-noi-di'-tis, } arachnoid membrane.
- A'-ril, expansion of placenta around the seed.
- A-rach'-noid, *like a spider web*, a membrane of the brain.
- A-rach-nol'-o-gy, the science of spiders.
- Ar'-bor-es, a change in the skin preceding ulceration.
- Ar-bor Vi'-tæ, *the tree of life*, figure like a tree in the cerebellum.
- Ar-bor-es'-cence, like a tree.
- Ar-bus'-cu-lar, like a little tree.
- Ar-che-lo'-gi-a, a treatise on first principles.
- Ar-chen-ceph'-a-la, *dominion of the head*, Owen's name for the genus man.
- Ar-chor-rhag'-i-a, hæmorrhage from the anus.
- Ar'-ci-form, ridge-shaped.
- Arc-ta'-tion, a constriction of a canal or opening.
- Arc'-n-lus, a cradle to keep clothes from resting on diseased parts.
- Ar'-dent, burning.
- Ar'-dor, burning heat.
- A'-rea, space.
- A-re-fac'-tion, a process of drying drugs.
- A-re-na'-tion, the application of a sand bath.
- A-re-na'-ce-ous, having properties of sand.
- A-re-na'-ri-ous, full of sand.
- A-ren'-u-lous, full of small sand.

- A-re'-o-la, a colored circle around the nipple.  
 2, inflamed circle around an eruption.
- A-re'-o-lar tis-sue, connective tissue.
- A-re-nom'-eter, instrument measuring specific gravity of liquids.
- A-re-o'-tic, having power to open pores and increase perspiration.
- Ar-gen'-tum, silver.
- Ar-gen'-tine, pertaining to silver.
- Ar-gil'-la, white clay.
- Ar-gy-ri'-a, discolored skin from use of nitrate of silver.
- Ar'-id, dry.
- A-rid'-i-ty, dryness.
- A-ro'-ma, odor.
- Ar-o-mat'-ic, having a spicy smell.
- Ar-rhi'-zus, without a root.
- Ar-se-cock'-le, Scottish name for pimple.
- Ar-te'-ri-ae, a medicine against disease of the windpipe.
- Ar-te'-ri-al Sys-tem, all the arteries in the body.
- Ar-te-ri-og'-ra-phy, a description of the arteries.
- Ar-te-ri-os'-i-tas, the condition of arterial blood in veins.
- Ar-te-ri-ot'-o-my, the opening an artery for the purpose of drawing blood.
- Ar-te-ri'-tis, inflammation of an artery.
- Ar'-te-ry, a vessel conveying blood from the heart.
- Ar-thrag'-ra, gout.

- Ar-thral'-gi-a, gout and lead rheumatism.  
 Ar-thrit'-ic, pertaining to joints.  
 Ar-thro'di-a, joints between two plane or a convex and concave surface, having a gliding motion.  
 Ar-thro-dyn'-i-a, pains in the joints.  
 Ar-throg'-ra-phy, a description of the joints.  
 Ar-thro'-hy-drine, water of the joints.  
 Ar-thro-lo'-gia, a treatise on joints.  
 Ar-throp'athy, disease of the joints.  
 Ar-thro-Rheu-ma-tism, acute rheumatism.  
 Ar-thro'-sis, articulation.  
 Ar-tic'-u-lar, pertaining to joints. [tons.  
 Ar-tic-u-la'-ta, animals with jointed skele-  
 Ar-tic-u-la'-tion, the joining of bones.  
 A-run-di-na'-ce-ous, pertaining to or like a reed.  
 A-ryt-e'-noid, like a funnel, applied to cartilages of the larynx.  
 A-saph'-a-tum, black spots on the face, being obstructed sebaceous follicles.  
 As-bes'-tos, *unextinguishable*, a mineral of fibrous structure.  
 As'-ca-ris, a worm found in the intestines.  
 As-chis-to-dac'-ty-lus, a monster with webbed fingers.  
 As-ci'-tes, a collection of serous fluids in cavity of peritoneum.  
 As-clep-i'-a-des, descendants of Æsculapius.  
 As-pal-a-so'-mus, genus of monsters with imperfectly developed eyes. [gus.  
 As-par'-a-gine, active principle of aspara-

As-per-grat'-i-ca, } passing of semen  
 As-per-ma-tis'-mus, } into the bladder dur-  
 ing venereal excitement.

A-sper'-mous, without seed.

As-phyx'-i-a, without pulsation.

As-sim-i-la'-tion, the process by which bod-  
 ies transform into their substance other  
 bodies.

As'-te-roid, like a star.

As-then'-ic, without strength. [diseases.

As-the-nol'-o-gy, doctrine of debilitating

As-the-no'-pi-a, a weakness of the muscles  
 by which vision is adjusted for near ob-  
 jects.

Asth'-ma, shortness of breath.

As-tig'-ma-tism (*alpha, priovite, and stig-  
 ma*), unequal refraction in different me-  
 ridians of the eye.

As-to'-ma-tous, } without a mouth.

As-to'-mous, }

As-trag'-a-lus, a *dye*, an ankle bone.

As-tric'-tion, the action of an astringent.

As-trin'-gent, medicines contracting organic  
 textures.

At'-a-vism, disease appearing every other  
 generation.

A-tax'-ic, irregular.

Ate, termination denoting salt, made of acid,  
 ending in ic.

At-e-lec'-ta-sis, imperfect dilatation.

Ath-e-ro'-ma, an encysted tumor containing  
 pap like matter. [the exhalations.

At-mom'-e-ter, an instrument to measure

At'-om, a particle so small as not to be divided.

A-tom'-ic, pertaining to or consisting of atoms.

At-lan'-tal, pertaining to the atlas.

At'-las, *a supporter of burdens*, the first vertebra of the neck.

At-lo-did'-y-mous, a monster with two heads.

A-ton'-ic, without strength.

At'-o-ny, weakness.

A-tra-bil'-i-a-ry, afflicted with melancholy.

A-tra-men'-tal, black like ink.

At'-ro-phy, a wasting away.

At'-ro-pism, the symptoms from the use of atropine.

At'-ro-pine, { the active principle of bella-  
A-tro'-pi-a, } donna.

At-ten'-u-ant, decreasing density.

At-ten'-u-a-ted, tapered to a point, thinned.

At-ten-u-a'-tion, the infinitesimal dilution of remedies.

At-tol'-ens, *lifting up*, the name of a muscle.

At-trac'-tion, a drawing to.

Au-di'-tion, the function of hearing.

Au'-di-to-ry, pertaining to hearing.

Au'-ral, pertaining to the ear.

Au'-rum, gold.

Au'-ris, *the ear*.

Au'-ra-ted, gilded.

[heart.

Au'-ri-cle, the flap of the ear, 2, flap of the

- Au-rie'-u-lar, ear-shaped, pertaining to the ear.
- Au'-ri-scalp, an instrument to clear the ear.
- An'-rist, one skilled in diseases of the ear.
- Aus-cul-ta'-tion, the act of listening to sounds from an organ.  
*mediate*, with ear on the part.  
*immediate*, by intervention of an instrument.
- Au-tog'-e-nous, self-begetting.
- Au-to'-lar-yn-gos'-co-py, examining one's own larynx.
- Au-to-oph-thal'-mo-sco-py, examining one's own eye with the ophthalmoscope.
- Au-to-mat'-ic, without the will, involuntary.
- Au-toph'-o-ny, the noting the character of the auscultator's own voice, while listening to sounds from the chest.
- Au'-to-plas-ty, replacing lost parts.
- Au'-top-sy, examining a dead body.
- Aux-il'-i-a-ry, that which assists.
- A'-va, a Polynesian narcotic.
- A-vul'-sion, a pulling away.
- Ax-il'-la, the armpit.
- Ax'-is, *that on which another part revolves*, the second cervical vertebra.
- Ax-un'-gi-a, lard.
- A'-zote, *without life*, nitrogen.
- A'-zo-tized, nitrogenized.
- A-zo-tu'-ri-a, too much urea in urine.

A'-zy-gos, *without a fellow*, the name of certain single muscles, veins, bones, etc.

Az'-y-mous, unleavened, unfermented.

Az'-zle-teeth, molar teeth.

## B.

Bac'-ca, a berry.

Bac-cif'-e-rous, bearing berries.

Bal'-a-nos, an acorn, the glans penis.

Bal-a-ni'-tis, inflammation of the glans penis.

Bal'-an-old, like an acorn.

Bal-a-no-pos'-thi-tis, inflammation of the glans penis and prepuce.

Bal-lotte'-ment, the falling back of the child in the womb when pushed upwards by the finger.

Bal-ne-a'-tion, the act of bathing.

Bal-ne'-ol-o-gy, a treatise on baths.

Bal-ne-o'-ther-a'-pi-a, treatment by baths.

Band-prim-i-tive, the axis cylinder of the nerve tube.

Ban'-da-gist, one who makes bandages.

Bap-tor-rhœ'-a, gonorrhœa. [les.

Bar-ba'-does leg, elephantiasis of the Antil-

Bar'-bl-ers, a kind of paralysis in India.

Ba-ro-ma-chrom'-e-ter, an instrument to show the weight and length of a child.

Ba-rom'-e-ter, an instrument showing the pressure of the air. [end of the radius.

Bar'-ton's frac-ture, a fracture of the lower



Ba-ry-pho'-ni-a, an impediment of the voice or speech.

Bas-a-nas-tra'-ga-li-a, a pain in the ankle.

Base, a foundation.

Base'-ment Mem-brane, the membrane beneath epithelium and epidermis.

Bas-fond', *shallow*, lowest portion of the urinary bladder. [oris.

Bas'-i-a-tor, the kissing muscle, orbicularis

Bas'-i-lar, pertaining to, or towards the base.

Ba'-sil-ic, *royal*, applied to important parts.

Bas-i'-o-ces-trum, a kind of obstetric perforator. [tions.

Ba'-sis, the principal ingredient of prescrip-

Ba-tra'-chi-an, pertaining to frogs.

Bdel-lom'-e-ter, an artificial leech.

Beal, to suppurate.

Be'-chies, medicine to relieve a cough.

Bel'-e-noid, like an arrow.

Bel-li'-ni, ducts of, straight portion of uriniferous tubes in the kidneys.

Be-nign, } of a mild character. [acid.

Be-nig'-nant, }

Ben'-zo-a-ted, impregnated with benzoic

Be-zo'-ar, a concretion in intestinal canal and gall bladder of animals.

Bi, in composition signifies, two, twice, two-fold, 2, in chemistry a prefix denoting that a salt has two ingredients of acid to one of base.

Bib-li-og'-ra-phy, a description of books.

- Bib'-u-lous, having the quality of taking up fluids.
- Bi-cau-da'-tus, with two tails.
- Bi-ceph'-a-lous, having two heads.
- Bi'-ceps, a muscle with two heads.
- Bi-cip'-i-tal, pertaining to two heads.
- Bi-cus'-pid, having two points.
- Bi-det', a washing apparatus for the genitals.
- Bi-en'-ni-al, occurring every two years.
- Bi'-fid, forked, cleft in two parts.
- Bi'-fo-rate, having two holes.
- Bi-fur-ca'-tion, a division into two branches.
- Bi-gas'-ter, double-bellied.
- Bi-gem'-i-nal bod-ies, four bodies on the upper surface of the meso-cephale of the brain.
- Bi-lat'-e-ral, having two symmetrical sides.
- Bile, the secretion of the liver.
- Bil-i-a'-tion, the excretion of the bile.
- Bil-i-ful'-vine, the coloring matter of oxen's bile.
- Bil-i-phæ'-ein, the coloring matter of bile.
- Bil-i-ver'-din, the precipitate from adding acid to the coloring matter of bile.
- Bi-lob'-u-lar, having two lobes.
- Bi-ma'-nous, having two hands.
- Bi'-na-ry, containing two units.
- Bind'-er, band placed around abdomen after child-birth.
- Bi-noe'-u-lar, pertaining to two eyes.
- Bi-o-chym'-i-a, vital chemistry.

- Bi-o-dy-nam'-ics, the doctrine of the vital forces.
- Bi-o-ga'-mi-a, animal magnetism.
- Bi-ol'-o-gy, the science of life. [life.
- Bi-o-lyt'-ic, tending to the destruction of
- Bi-on'-o-my, physiology.
- Bi-o-stat'-ics, statistics of life.
- Bi'-o-tax-y, the classification of living beings according to their outward character.
- Bi-ot'-ic, vital.
- Bi-o-to'-mi-a, vivisection.
- Bi-pa-ri-e'-tal, between the parietal bones.
- Bip'-a-rous, bringing forth two at a birth.
- Bip'-ar-tite, divided into two parts.
- Bi'-ped, a two-legged animal.
- Bis'-ton-ry, a small narrow bladed surgical knife.
- Bit'-tos, a disease with acute pain at anus as chief symptom.
- Bi-ven'-tral, two-bellied.
- Blain, a pustule or blister. [sues.
- Blas-te'-ma, the rudimental element of tis-
- Blas-to-car'-di-a, the germinal spot of the ovum.
- Blas'-to-derm, the germinal membrane of the ovum.
- Bleb, a large blister.
- Blenn-ad-e-ni'-tis, inflammation of the mucous follicles.
- Blenn-isth'-mi-a, increased flow of mucus from pharynx or larynx.
- Blenn-og'-e-nous, secreting mucus.

- Blena-o-mæ-tæi'-tis, uterine leucorrhœa.  
 Blen-noph-thal'-mi-a, purulent conjunctivitis.  
 Blen-nor-rhag'-i-a, a discharge of muco-pus dependent on inflammation, from the urethra, vagina, or conjunctiva.  
 Blen-nor-rhœ'-a, increased secretion from a mucous surface.  
 Blen-no'-es, diseases of mucous membranes.  
 Bleph-a-ri'-tis, inflammation of the eyelids.  
 Bleph-ar-ad'-e-ni-tis, inflammation of mucous follicles of eyelids.  
 Bleph-a-ro-dys'-chrœ-a, discoloration or nævus of the eyelid.  
 Bleph-a-ron-co'-sis, a tumor of the eyelid.  
 Bleph-a-ro-phi-mi'-sis, a congenital narrowing of the fissure of the eyelids. [lid.  
 Bleph'-a-ro-plas-ty, the formation of an eye.  
 Bleph-a-ro-py-or-rhœ'-a, a discharge of pus from the eyelids.  
 Bleph-a-ror-rhœ'-a, a discharge of mucus from the eyelids. [of the eyelid.  
 Bleph'-a-ro-spasm, a convulsive twitching  
 Bleph-a-ro-ste-no'-sis, accidental narrowing of the fissure of the lids.  
 Blood Crys'-tals, hæmatoidin.  
 Blood'-y-flux, dysentery.  
 Boil, furuncle.  
 Bo'-lus, a preparation shaped like, but larger than a pill.  
 Boot'-i-kin, a mitten of oiled silk.

Bor-bo-ryg'-mus, the noise made by wind in the bowels.

Bot'-a-ny, the science of plants.

Bour'-don-et, a plug of lint introduced between the lips of a wound.

Bou'-gie, a *water candle*, a slender instrument for dilating mucous canals.

Bou-lim'-i-a, a voracious appetite.

Brach'-i-a, the arms.

Brach'-i-al, pertaining to the arms.

Brash wa-ter, the eructation of bitter fluid from the stomach.

Break-bone fe-ver, an epidemic rheumatic fever.

Breg'-ma, the top of the head.

Breph-ot'-ro-phy, the nourishment of infants.

Bright's disease, several forms of disease of the kidney, named from Dr. Bright.

Bron'-chi, } the bifurcations of the trachea  
 Bron'-chi-a, } and their ramifications into  
 the lung. [chia.

Bron-chi-ec'-ta-sis, dilatation of the bron-

Bron'-chi-ole, a small bronchial tube. [tubes.

Bron-chi'-tis, inflammation of the bronchial

Bron'-cho-cele, an enlargement of the thyroid gland.

Bron-choph'-ony, a sound in auscultation as if patient were speaking through a tube.

Bron'-cho-plas-ty, operation of closing fissure in the wind-pipe. [from the bronchia.

Bron-chor-rhœ'-a, increased flow of mucus

Bron-chot'-o-my, the operation of opening the wind-pipe.

Bu'-bo, a circumscribed swelling of a lymphatic gland or vessel.

Bu-bo-nal'-gi-a, pain in the groin.

Bu-bon'-o-cele, a hernia protruding no farther than the groin.

Bu-bon'-u-lus, a painful enlargement of lymphatics on dorsum of the penis.

Bru-it, a sound.

Bru-it de di-ab-le, *sound like a top*, in chlorosis, heard in the blood-vessels.

Bru-it de-pot-féle, a cracked pot sound.

Bru-it de-souf-flet, a bellows sound.

Brun-ners-glands, glands in the duodenum.

Buo'-ca, *the cheek*.

Buc'-cal, pertaining to the cheek.

Buc-ci-na'-tor, *the trumpeter's muscle*, a muscle of the cheek.

Buck'-et-fever, an acute epidemic rheumatic fever.

Bulb, a round root.

Bul'-la, a large blister.

Bun'-ion, a bursa on a bone, generally on the foot.

Bur'-sa, } a small sac, near joints

Bur-sa-mu-co-sa, } containing fluid, a result of bruises, pressure, etc.

But'-y-rum, butter.

But-y-rá'-ce-ous, } like butter.

But'-y-rous, }

## C.

- C, chemical symbol for carbon.
- Cac'-æ-mia, a bad state of the blood.
- Cac-æ-s-the'-sis, a morbid sensation.
- Ca-ea'-tion, evacuating the bowels.
- Ca-chex'-i-a, } a bad condition or habit of  
Ca-chex'-y, } the body.
- Ca-co-ga-lac'-ti-a, a bad condition of the milk.
- Ca-co-hym'-ia, a bad condition of the fluids.
- Ca-coph'-ony, a bad or altered state of the voice.
- Ca-co-plas'-tic, capable of but low degree of organization.
- Ca-cor-rhach'-i-tis, deformity or disease of the spine.
- Ca-co-som-i-um, a hospital for incurables.
- Ca-co-sper-ma-si-a, a bad condition of the semen.
- Ca-co-splanch'-ni-a, emaciation from indigestion.
- Ca-co-than-a'-si-a, a difficult death.
- Ca-co-thrich-i-a, disease of the hair.
- Cac'o-tro-phy, bad nutrition.
- Ca-da'-ver, a dead body.
- Ca-du'-city, the age preceding decrepitude.
- Ca-du'-cous, falling off soon.
- Cæ-cal, pertaining to the cæcum, blind.
- Cæ'-cum, the beginning of large intestine.

- Cæ-sa'-ri-an Sec-tion, removing child from the womb, by incision through abdomen.
- Caf-fe'-in, an alkaloid in coffee.
- Cal'-a-bar bean, poisonous fruit of an African plant, having power of contracting the pupil, physostigma venenosum.
- Cal-ca'-ne-um, the heel-bone.
- Cal-ca'-re-ous, partaking of the nature of lime.
- Cal-ci-fi-ca'-tion, becoming like lime.
- Cal'-ci-form, like a cup.
- Cal-cig'-e-rous cells, cells in dentine containing earthy salts.
- Cal-ci-na'-tion, the subjecting minerals to a strong heat.
- Cal'-eu-lus, a stone.
- Cal'-eu-lus ves'-i-cæ, stone in the bladder.
- Cal-e-fa'-ci-ent; applied to substances producing warmth.
- Cal'-en-ture, a kind of fever of hot climates.
- Cal-i-ga'-tion, a cloudiness of anterior surface of the crystalline lens.
- Ca-lig'-i-nous, dim, cloudy.
- Ca-lis-then'-ics, exercises to promote strength and grace.
- Ca'-lix, last subdivision of the pelvis of the kidney.
- Ca-li'-ces, plural of calix.
- Cal'-ip-pers, an instrument for taking external measurements of the pelvis.
- Cal-los'-ity, a state of hardness.
- Cal'-lous, hard.



- Cal'-lus, the new material, thrown out to unite the fracture of a bone.
- Cal'-ma-tive, soothing.
- Ca-lor'-ic, heat.
- Ca-lor-i-fi'-ci-ent, making heat.
- Ca-lo-rim'-e-ter, instrument for measuring heat of bodies.
- Cam'-e-ra-ted, like a chamber, arched.
- Can'-p-sis, bone or cartilage bent without breaking.
- Can-a-lie'-u-lus, *a little canal*.
- Can'-cel-la-ted, latticed. [bone.
- Can'-cel'-li, the pores of inner structure of
- Can'-cer, *a crab*, a malignant morbid growth.
- Can'-ceroid, like a cancer.
- Can'-crum o-ris, sloughing ulcer of the mouth.
- Ca-nes'-cent, hoary, approaching white.
- Can'-thus, corner of the eye.
- Can'-u-la, a little tube.
- Cap-il-la'-ce-ous, hairy.
- Cap'-il-la-ry, like a hair in size.
- Cap'-il-la-ry at-trac-tion, rise of liquids in tubes of very small bore.
- Ca-pit'-u-lum, *a little head*, a protuberance of bone, received into a concavity in another.
- Cap'-su-lar lig-a-ments, ligaments completely around joints. [ing a part.
- Cap'-sule, a membranous expansion enclosing
- Car-bon-a'-ce-ous, pertaining to charcoal.

- Car'-bon-a-ted, impregnated with carbonic acid.
- Car-bon-i-za'-tion, the process of converting into carbon.
- Car'-bun-cle, a gangrenous circumscribed inflammation of the skin and cellular tissue.
- Car-ci-no'-ma-tous, cancerous.
- Car-ci-no'-ses, the varieties of cancer.
- Car'-di-a, the pit of the stomach.
- Car'-di-ac, pertaining to the heart.
- Car-di-ag'-ra, { gout of the heart, heart-  
Car-di-al'-gia, { burn.
- Car-di-a'-ri-us, a worm said to have been found in the heart.
- Car-di-o-ce'le, hernia of the heart through the diaphragm.
- Car-di-od'-yne, pain in the heart.
- Car-di'-tis, inflammation of the heart substance.
- Ca'-ri-a-ted, affected with caries.
- Ca'-ri-es, ulceration of bone.
- Ca'-ri-ous, affected with caries.
- Car-min'-a-tive, a medicine to allay pain and spasm.
- Car'-ne-ous, made of, or pertaining to flesh.
- Car'-ni-fied, made like flesh.
- Car-nose', fleshy.
- Car-no'-si-ty, a little fleshy excrescence.
- Car-phol'-o-gy, the symptom of picking at the bed-clothes. [rotid arteries.
- Ca-rot'-ic, pertaining to stupor or the ca-

- Ca-rot'-ids, large arteries of the neck.
- Car-pot'-i-ca, the diseases of pregnancy.
- Car'-ti-lage, smooth elastic tissue softer than bone.
- Car'-nn-cle, a large mucous follicle in inner corner of the eye.
- Ca-runc'-u-læ myr-ti-for-mes, remains of the hymen.
- Ca-run'-cu-late, having a fleshy excrescence.
- Ca'-sein, nitrogenized principle of milk.
- Ca'-se-ous, resembling cheese.
- Cas'-u-is-try, the science of resolving cases by the principles of reason.
- Cat-a-caus'-tics, the caustic curves formed by reflection of the rays of light.
- Cat-a-di-op'-tric, } reflecting light.
- Cat-a-di-op'-tri-cal, }
- Cat-ag-mat'-ic, having property of uniting divided parts.
- Cat'-a-lep-sy, a sudden suppression of the will and senses, trunk and limbs taking and retaining any fixed position.
- Cat-a-lep'-tic meth-od, the employment of external remedies.
- Cat-a-lot'-ic, a remedy to remove scars.
- Cat-a-me'-ni-a, the monthly discharge of women.
- Cat'-a-pasm, a dry powder for sprinkling over the body.
- Cat-a-phon'-ics, the science of reflected sounds.
- Cat'-a-plasm, a poultice.

- Cat'-a-raet, any opacity of the lens and its capsule or both.
- Ca-tarrh', increased secretion from a mucous membrane.
- Cat-as-tal'-tic, repressing evacuations.
- Ca-thar'-tic, a medicine producing free discharges from the bowels.
- Ca-thar'-tin, the active principle of senna and jalap.
- Cath'-e-ter, a tubular instrument for introduction into canals of the body.
- Cath'-e-ter-ism, } the act of introducing the catheter.
- Cath-e-ter-i-za'-tion, }
- Cath'-o-lie-hu-mors, the fluids spread over the whole body.
- Cat'-ling, a straight double-edged surgical knife.
- Cat-op'-sis, morbid quickness of vision.
- Cat-op'-tries, treatise on the properties of reflected light.
- Cat-op'-tric test, examination for three images, in commencing cataract.
- Cat's-eye, a shining appearance of the pupil or fundus of the eye.
- Cau-da E-qui'-na, *horse's tail*, the end of spinal cord.
- Cau'-dal, pertaining to or having a tail.
- Cau'-date, having a tail.
- Caul, *omentum*, the membranes, when they cover face and head of the child after it is born. [tissue.
- Caus'-tic, a substance which burns living

- Cau'-te-rant, having the quality of a caustic.  
 Cau-ter-i-za'-tion, the act of burning a part.  
 Cau'-te-ry, a substance for burning any part of the body.  
 Cav'-er-nous Res-pi-ra'-tion, hollow sound heard in auscultation when there is a cavity in the lung.  
 Cav'-i-ty, any natural or morbid hollow.  
 Ce'-ci-ty, blindness.  
 Ce-cu'-ti-en-cy, cloudiness of sight.  
 Cell, a small closed sac.  
 Cel-lif'-e-rous, producing cells.  
 Cell'-u-la-ted, formed with cells.  
 Cel-lu-lif'-e-rous, producing little cells.  
 Cel'-lu-lar, containing cells.  
 Cel'-lule, a little cell.  
 Cel-lu-li'-tis, inflammation of cellular tissue.  
 Ce-lo-log'i-a, a treatise on hernia.  
 Ce-lo-so'-mus, a monster with malformation of the trunk.  
 Ce-not'-i-ca, 1, diseases of the fluids, 2, drastic medicines.  
 Cen-tip'-i-dous, divided into a hundred parts. [parts.  
 Cen-ti-grade, consisting of a hundred equal  
 Cen'-tral, towards the center.  
 Cen-trif'-u-gal, going from the center.  
 Cen-trip'-e-tal, going towards the center.  
 Ceph-a-læ-ma-to'-ma, a bloody tumor.  
 Ceph-a-læ'-mia, congestion of blood-vessels of the brain.  
 Ceph-al-al'-gi-a, head-ache.

- Ceph-a-l-a'-gra, goat in the head. [the head.  
 Ceph-a-la-to'-mi-a, the dissection or opening  
 Ce-phal'-ie, pertaining to the head.  
 Ce-phal-o-dyn'-i-a, a monster with two  
 united heads.  
 Ceph-a-lo-dyn'-i-a, head-ache. [foetal head.  
 Ceph-a-lom'-e-ter, instrument for measuring  
 Ce-phal'-o-tribe, instrument for crushing the  
 foetal head. [foetal head.  
 Ce-phal'-o-trip-sy, operation of crushing the  
 Ce-ra'-ce-ous, waxy.  
 Ce'-rate, a composition whose basis is wax.  
 Ce'-ra-ted, covered with wax.  
 Ce-ra-ti'-a-sis, the growth of horny tumors.  
 Cer-a'-ti-tis, or *Keratitis*, inflammation of  
 the cornea. [cornea.  
 Cer-a-to-ce'-le, staphyloma or hernia of the  
 Cer-a-to-nyx'-is, or *Keratonyxis*, operation  
 of introducing needle into the cornea.  
 Ce-ra-to-to'-mia, a section of the cornea for  
 any purpose.  
 Ce-re-a'-li-a, the edible grains.  
 Ce-re-a'-lin, the flesh-making principle in  
 flour.  
 Cer-e-bel'-lum, the little brain.  
 Cer-e-bra'-tion, the action of the brain.  
 Cer-e-bri'-tis, inflammation of the brain.  
 Cer'-e-brum, the brain. [cornea.  
 Cer-e-ot'-o-my, cutting out a portion of the  
 Ce'-re-ous, waxy. [ternal ear.  
 Ce-ru'-men, ear wax, secretion of the ex-  
 Cer'-vi-cal, pertaining to the neck.

- Cer-vi-co-brach'i-al, pertaining to head and arm.
- Ce-tra'-rin, } the bitter principle of Ice-  
 Ce-tra'-ri-um. } land moss.
- Chal-a-zo-ne-phri'-tis, Bright's granular disease of the kidney.
- Chal'-i-no-plas-ty, the operation of making a new angle for the mouth. [joints.
- Chalk-stones, chalk-like deposits about
- Cha-lyb'-e-ate, containing iron.
- Chan'-cre, the primary lesion of syphilis.
- Chan'-croid, the contagious and local ulcer of the genitals.
- Char'-ta, a paper, or powder in paper.
- Cha-ot'-ic, resembling chaos, confused.
- Char-ta'-ce-ous, like paper.
- Chei-l'-tis, inflammation of the lip.
- Chei'-lo-plas-ty, operation of forming a new lip.
- Che'loid, *like a tortoise*, a tubercular disease of the skin.
- Che'-mism. 1, the abuse of organic chemistry, 2, treating disease by chemical means, 3, chemical changes accompanying a function.
- Chem'-is-try, the science which examines the properties and qualities of bodies.
- Che-mo'-sis, the elevation of conjunctiva from serum.
- Chest Go-ni-om'-e-ter, an instrument to measure angles and curves of the chest.
- Chick'-en Pox, variella.

- Chill Blain, an inflammation of the skin produced by cold.
- Chi-mie'-i-ty, the force producing chemical affinity.
- Chin'-eough, whooping-cough.
- Chin-i-oi'-dine, quinine in an amorphous state.
- Chi-rag'-ra, gout in the hand.
- Chi-rar'-thri-tis, inflammation of the joints of the hand.
- Chi-rop'-o-dist, *an operator on the foot, one who removes corns and bunions.*
- Chi-rur'-gi-a, } surgery, manual opera-  
Chi-rur'-ge-ry, } tions.
- Chlo-as'-ma, disease of skin consisting of broad irregular yellowish patches.
- Chlo'-rine, an elementary gas.
- Chlo'-ro-form, a liquid composed of chlorine, carbon, and hydrogen.
- Chlo-ro'-ma, a tumor filled with a green substance.
- Chlo-ro'-sis, a want of red corpuscles in the blood.
- Chol-m'-mi-a, jaundice.
- Chol'-a-gogue, a medicine increasing secretion of bile. [bladder.
- Cho-le-cys'-ti-tis, inflammation of the gall
- Chol-ed'-o-chus, 1, receiving or containing bile, 2, duct made by union of ducts of liver and gall bladder. [choledochus.
- Cho-le-do-co'-tis, inflammation of the ductus
- Cho-le-dog'-ra-phy, a treatise on the bile.



- Chol'-e-ra, an epidemic malignant disease.  
 Chol'-e-rine, the early symptoms of cholera.  
 Cho-le-ro-ma'-ni-a, } the fear of cholera.  
 Cho-le-ro-pho'-bi-a, }  
 Cho-le-ro-pho'-ne, the faint husky voice of  
 one with cholera.  
 Cho-les-te-a-to'-ma, an encysted tumor con-  
 taining cholesterine.  
 Cho-les'-te-rine, a white shining substance  
 found in blood, brain, and bile.  
 Chol'-i-cele, a tumor of the gall bladder.  
 Chol-or-rhœ'-a, a great flow of bile.  
 Cho-lo'-ses, the affections of the liver and  
 spleen.  
 Chon'-drine, a proximate principle in carti-  
 lage and the cornea.  
 Chon-dri'-tis, inflammation of cartilage.  
 Chon-dro-gen'-si-a, a natural formation of,  
 or change into cartilage. [lage.  
 Chon-drog'-ra-phy, a description of carti-  
 lage.  
 Chon'-droïd, resembling cartilage.  
 Chon-drol'-ogy, a treatise on cartilage.  
 Chon-dro'-ma, a cartilaginous growth from  
 bones.  
 Chon-dro'-sis, a diseased condition of carti-  
 lage.  
 Chon-drot'-o-my, dissection of cartilages.  
 Chor-dee', a painful, curved erection of the  
 penis, in gonorrhœa.  
 Cho-re'-a, *St. Vitus' dance*, irregular and  
 involuntary motion of parts of the body.  
 Cho-ri'-on, the outer envelope of the ovum.

- Cho'-roid, *like the chorion*, the tunic of the eye between sclerotica and retina.
- Cho-roi-di'-tis, inflammation of the choroid.
- Chro-mat'-ic, pertaining to color.
- Chro-mat'-ics, the science of colors.
- Chro-ma-tog'-ra-phy, a treatise on colors.
- Chro-ma-to-pho'-bi-a, morbid sensitiveness to certain colors.
- Chro-mi-dro'-sis, abnormal color of the sweat or sweat glands.
- Chro-mop'-si-a, vision in which a colored impression is made on the retina.
- Chron'-os, *time*.
- Chron'-ic, continuing a long time.
- Chro-no-ther'-mal, relating to time and temperature.
- Chtho-no-pha'-gi-a, a disease characterized by desire to eat dirt.
- Chy-la'-ce-ous, pertaining to chyle.
- Chyle, the milky fluid made from chyme.
- Chy-lif'-e-rous, transmitting chyle.
- Chy-log'-ra-phy, a description of chyle.
- Chy-lo-poi-et'-ic Vis-ce-ra, the parts concerned in making chyle.
- Chy-lu'-ri-a, milky urine.
- Chyme, the mass into which food is changed by the stomach.
- Chy-mo'-sin, pepsin.
- Ci-ba'-ri-ous, useful for food.
- Cic-a-tric'-u-la, a layer of granular matter about the germinal vesicle.
- Cic-a-tri'-ti-al, } pertaining to a cicatrix.
- Cic-a-tri'-ci-al, }

- Cic'a-trix, a scar.
- Cic-a-tri-za'-tion, the process of forming a cicatrix.
- Cil'i-a, 1, the eye-lashes, 2, hair-like processes on certain mucous membranes.
- Cil'i-a-ry, pertaining to cilia, like hair.
- Cil'i-a-ry Bod-y, } band of tissue con-  
 Cil'i-a-ry Lig-a-ment, } necting iris and  
 Cil'i-a-ry Mus-cle, } choroid.
- Cil'i-a-ted, possessing cilia.
- Cin-chon'i-cine, an alkaloid from cincho-  
 nine.
- Cin'-cho-nine, active principle of cinchona  
 lancifolia.
- Cin'-cho-nism, the state of being poisoned  
 with quinine.
- Cin-e-ra'-ce-ous, } of the color or consist-  
 Cin-er'-e-ous, } ency of ashes.  
 Cin-er-it'-i-ous, }
- Cin-eth'-mics, the science of movements.
- Cin-et'-i-ca, 1, diseases of muscles, 2, agents  
 affecting motion.
- Ci-o-ni'-tis, inflammation of the uvula.
- Ci-o-not'-o-my, cutting off the uvula.
- Cir'-clet, applied to the mouths of hyda-  
 tids.
- Cir-cum-cis'-ion, the operation of cutting off  
 the foreskin.
- Cir-cum-duc'-tion, continuous motion of a  
 joint, combining all its motions.
- Cir'-cum-flex, winding about.
- Cir-cum'-flu-ent, flowing around.

- Cir-cum-fu'-sile, that which may be spread around.
- Cir-cum-gy-ra'-tion, motion about a center.
- Cir'-cum-scribed, distinctly separated or bounded. [trench.
- Cir-cum-val'-late, surrounded by a fissure or
- Cir-rhon'-o-sus, yellowness of the serous membranes.
- Cir-rho'-sis, a yellow, contracted, fissured granular condition of the liver.
- Cir'-so-cele, varicocele.
- Cir-somph'-a-lus, a varicose dilatation of vessels about the navel.
- Cir-sot'-o-my, treating varicose veins by excision.
- Cir-sy-dros-che-o-ce'le, varicocele, with water in the scrotum.
- Cit'-ric, pertaining to lemons.
- Clair-voy'-ance, *extraordinary or clear vision.* [together.
- Clamp, a metallic instrument to hold parts
- Claud'-ent, shutting.
- Clau'-sure, an imperforate canal.
- Clau'-va, a club.
- Clau'-vate, club-shaped.
- Clau'-vis, a key.
- Clav'-i-cle, the collar-bone.
- Clav'-vus Hys-ter'-i-cus, pain in the head as if a nail were being driven into it.
- Cleav'-age, the separation of muscles into their natural striæ, or fibres. [ribs.
- Clei-do-cos'-tal, pertaining to clavicle and

- Cli-mac'-ter-ic, a critical period in human life.  
 Clin'-ic, a place where disease is studied, at the bed-side, or in the presence of patients.  
 Clit'-noid, resembling a bed.  
 Cli-se-om'-eter, an instrument for measuring relations between the axis of pelvis and of the body. [the penis.  
 Clit'-o-ri-s, an organ in females analogous to  
 Clit'-o-rism, the abuse or morbid enlargement of the clitoris.  
 Clit-o-ri'-tis, inflammation of the clitoris.  
 Clo-a'-ca, a sewer or drain.  
 Clon'ic, applied to convulsions, with intermediate relaxation.  
 Club-Foot, talipes.  
 Clys'-ter, a fluid thrown into the rectum.  
 Co-ag-u-la'-tion, thickening or curdling of a fluid.  
 Co-a-les'-cence, } the uniting of parts.  
 Co-a-li'-tion, }  
 Coe-cy-o-dyn'-ia, pain in the region of the coccyx.  
 Coe'-cyx, *cuckoo's bill*, the series of bones forming lower end of spinal column.  
 Coch'-le-a, a *snail's shell*, a portion of the internal ear.  
*Coch-le-ar'-e, a spoon.*  
 Coch. mag-num, a table-spoonful. [ful.  
 Coch. par., *cochleare parvum*, a tea-spoon-  
 Coch-le-ar'-i-form, shaped like a spoon.

- Co'-co-o'-lein, the oil of the cocoa-nut.  
 Co-coon', the silky envelope of insects.  
 Coe'-tion, digestion.  
 Cod'-e-ine, one of the alkaloids of opium.  
 Coe'-li-ac, pertaining to the cavity of the belly. [the digestive organs.  
 Coe-li'-a-ca, remedies or diseases acting on  
 Coe-li-a-delph'-us, a double monster, with union of the bodies at the belly.  
 Coe-li-al'-gia, extreme sensitiveness of the muscles in the belly.  
 Coe-na-del'-phus, a double monster, with one or more organs in common.  
 Co-he'-sion, sticking together.  
 Co-hab-i-ta'-tion, sexual union.  
 Co-ho-ba'-tion, the repeated distillation of the same liquor.  
 Co-in'-di-cant, that which shows or explains.  
 Co-in'-ci-dent, occurring at the same time.  
 Co-I'-tion, sexual intercourse.  
 Col'-ic, a severe griping pain about the umbilicus.  
 Co-li'-tis, inflammation of the colon.  
 Col-lapse', prostration of the vital powers.  
 Col-lat'-e-ral, by the side of another.  
 Col-liq'-u-a-ment, 1, the fetal part of an egg, 2, the substance formed by melting.  
 Col-li-qua'-tion, the act of melting.  
 Col-liq'-u-a-tive, applied to exhausting discharges.  
 Col-liq-ue-fac'-tion, a melting down.

- Col-lo'-di-on, gun-cotton dissolved in alcohol and rectified ether. [glue.
- Col'-loid, applied to a morbid secretion like Col-lo'-ma, gelatiniform matter in cysts.
- Col-lyr'-i-um, that which checks secretion, eye-water.
- Col-o-bo'-ma, mutilation of, or deficiency in any part.
- Co'-lon, the large intestine between cæcum and rectum.
- Col'-oph-o-ny, resinous remains of distillation of turpentine.
- Co-lor-if'-ic, color giving.
- Co-los'-trum, the first milk secreted after confinement.
- Co-los-tra'-tion, disease in infants produced by colostrum.
- Co-lot'-o-my, the operation of opening the colon.
- Col-or-Blind-ness, an inability to distinguish certain colors.
- Col-pa-tre'-sia, imperforation of the vagina.
- Col-pot'-o-my, the incision of the vagina during labor.
- Co'-ma, a profound insensibility.
- Co'-ma-tose, affected with coma.
- Com-bus'-tion, the act of burning.
- Com-e-do'-nes, worm-like mass squeezed from an obstructed sebaceous follicle.
- Comp., contraction for *compositus*, compound.
- Com'-mi-nu-ted, broken in pieces.

- Com'-mis-sure, the place where two parts unite.
- Com-mu'-ni-ca-ble, contagious.
- Com-pen'-sa-to-ry, atoning for.
- Com-ple-men'-tal air, } that amount of air  
Com-ple-men'-ta-ry air, } which can be inhaled by an effort after an ordinary expiration.
- Com-pli-ca'-tion, the existence of two or more diseases at the same time.
- Com'-pound Frac'-ture, a fracture of a bone communicating with the surface by a wound.
- Com'-press, a pad.
- Com-pres'-sion of the Brain, the symptoms from pressure on the brain.
- Con'-cau-sis, several causes acting together.
- Con'-cave, hollow.
- Con-cav'-o-Con-cave, hollow on both sides.
- Con-cen-tra'-tion, an afflux to any part.
- Con-cen'-tric, having a common centre.
- Con-cep'-tion, the impregnation of the ovum by the semen.
- Con'-cha, *a shell*, the largest 2nd deepest hollow of the auricle. [fish.
- Con-cho'-logy, the science of shells and shell.
- Con-co-ag-u-la'-tion, a coagulation together of different substances.
- Con-coe'-tion, a cooking together.
- Con-com'-i-tant, accompanying together.
- Con-cre'-tion, a solid mass formed by a growing together.
- Con-cus'-sion, a shaking together.



- Con-den-sa'-tion, a thickening.
- Con'-dom, the dried cæcum of a sheep, to be drawn over the penis during sexual intercourse.
- Con-dy-lar-thro'-sis, articulation by condyles.
- Con'-dyle, an articular prominence.
- Con'-dy-loid, shaped like a condyle.
- Con-dy-lo'-ma. 1, a moist tumor, manifestation of syphilis, 2, a wart.
- Cone, that which shoots to a point.
- Con-fec'-tion, anything made up with sugar.
- Con-fer'-væ, a kind of plant growing in water.
- Con'-flu-ent, running together.
- Con-for-ma'-tion, the particular make or structure of the body.
- Con-ge-la'-tion, freezing.
- Con'-ge-ner, } of the same sort.
- Con-gen'-e-rous, }
- Con-gen'-i-tal, pertaining to an individual at his birth.
- Con-ges'-tion, a more than natural accumulation of blood or other fluid in a part.
- Con'-gius, a gallon. Symbol, C.
- Con-glo'-bate, in the shape of a ball.
- Con-glom'-e-rate, heaped together.
- Con-glu'-ti-nate, cemented together.
- Co'-ni-form, in the form of a cone.
- Con-junc-ti'-va, the mucous membrane li-

ning eye-lids, and covering anterior surface of the eye-ball.

Con-junc-ti-vi'-tis, inflammation of the conjunctiva.

Con'-nate, congenital.

Co'-noid, like a cone.

Con-sec'-u-tive, following, succeeding.

Con-ser'-va-tive, tending to repair and restore.

Con'-serve, anything prepared with sugar.

Con-sist'-ent, not fluid.

Con-sti-pa'-tion, infrequent action of the bowels.

Con-stric'-tor, that which binds or tightens.

Con-sump'-tion, a wasting away. Phthisis.

Con'-tact, touching.

Con-ta'-gi-on, the communication of disease by contact.

Con-ti-gu'-i-ty, contact without union.

Con-tin'-ued Fe-ver, a fever which abates, but never entirely intermits.

Con-ti-nu'-i-ty, an uninterrupted connection of parts.

Con-tor'-ted, twisted.

Con-tor'-tion, a twisting of a part of the body.

Con'-tra, against.

Con-tra-ni'-ten-cy, resistance to force.

Con'-tre-coup, the effect of an injury felt in one part, from a blow given in another.

Con'-tu-sion, a bruise.

Con-va-les'-cence, the period of recovery.

- Con-ver'-gent, 1, tending towards the median line of the body, 2, tending to one point from various ones.
- Con'-vex, swelling on the external surface.
- Con'-vo-lute, rolled together.
- Con-vo-lu'-tion, that which is folded upon itself.
- Con-vul'-sion, a violent and involuntary contraction of the muscles.
- Cop'-roph-a-gous, feeding on dung.
- Cor'-a-coid, shaped like a crow's beak.
- Cor'-di-al, a medicine which warms the body.
- Cor'-di-form, heart-shaped.
- Co-rec'-li-sis, obliteration of the pupil.
- Co-rec-to'-mi-a, cutting out a piece of the iris.
- Co-rec-to'-pl-a, a displacement of the pupil.
- Co-re-di-al'-y-sis, the detaching the iris from the ciliary body.
- Co-re-mor-pho'-sis, the operation for artificial pupil.
- Co-re-on'-ci-on, double hooked forceps, for making an artificial pupil.
- Co'-re-plas-ty, forming a pupil.
- Co-re-to'-mi-a, the simple incision of the iris.
- Co-ri-a'-ce-ous, having the texture of rough skin.
- Co'-ri-um, the true skin.
- Corn, a growth of thickened cuticle.

- Cor'-ne-a, the transparent coat of anterior part of the eye.
- Cor-ne-i'-tis, or keratitis, inflammation of the cornea.
- Cor-ni-fi-ca'-tion, a wrinkling of a substance produced by heat and acids.
- Co-ro'-na, a crown, the portion of the tooth above the gum.
- Cor'-o-nal Aspect, towards the crown of the head.
- Cor'-o-na-ry, encircling like a crown.
- Cor'-o-noid, like a crow's beak.
- Cor'-pus-cle, a minute body.
- Cor-ra-di-a'-tion, a conjunction of rays in one point.
- Cor-ree'-tive, mitigating the operation of.
- Cor-re-la'-tion, a relation of mutual dependence.
- Cor'-ri-gent, corrective.
- Cor-rob'-o-rant, a strengthening remedy.
- Cor-ro'-sive, eating into, or disorganizing.
- Cor'-ru-gate, } to wrinkle.
- Cor'-ru-ga-ted, } wrinkled.
- Cor'-ru-ga-tor, a muscle which produces wrinkles.
- Cor'-tex, bark.
- Cor'-ti-cal, pertaining to bark or an external surface.
- Cor'-ti-ate, like bark.
- Cor-tic'-i-form, resembling bark.
- Cor-y'-za, inflammation of mucous membrane of nose. [liness of the body.
- Cos-me-tol'-o-gy, treatise on dress and clean-

- Cos-met'-ic, pertaining to beauty.
- Cos'-mos, the universe.
- Cos'-mic, pertaining to the universe.
- Cos-mog'-o-ny, science of the origin of the universe.
- Cos-mog'-ra-phy, a description of the universe.
- Cos'-ta, a rib.
- Cos'-tal, pertaining to the ribs.
- Co-tun-ni-us Liq-uor of, fluid surrounding membranous labyrinth of the ear.
- Co-tyl-e'-don, a cup shaped lobe, the temporary seed leaves.
- Cot'-y-loid, a cup-like cavity.
- Couch'-ing, the operation of displacing a cataractous lens.
- Coun-ter Ex-ten'-sion, act of holding a limb while it is extended from the other end.
- Coun-ter Ir-ri-ta'-tion, irritation excited in one part of the body, to relieve disease in another.
- Cow-per's Glands, two glands behind the bulb of male urethra, and on each side of the vagina.
- Cow'-pox, vaccinia.
- Cox-al'-gi-a, pain in the hip.
- Cox-i'-tis, inflammation of the hip-joint.
- Cra'-ni-al, pertaining to the skull, or cranium.
- Cra-ni'-a-clasm, breaking the base of a foetal skull with forceps.
- Cra-ni'-o-elast, forceps used in craniaciasm.

- Cra-ni-og'-no-my, the doctrine of determining character by conformation of the skull.
- Cra-niol'-o-gy, a treatise on the skull.
- Cra-ni-om'-eter, an instrument for measuring the skull.
- Cra-ni-os'-co-py, } the science of investi-  
Cra-ni-os'-co-pa-cy, } gating conformation  
of the skull.
- Cra-ni'-o-tome, an instrument for holding the head in a post-mortem.
- Cra-ni-ot'-o-mist, one who performs or advocates craniotomy.
- Cra-ni-ot'-o-my, the operation of opening the skull, and extracting the fœtus.
- Cras-sa-men'-tum, the clot of blood.
- Cre'-a-tine, a substance in the fluid of muscular fibre and in the urine.
- Cre-mas'-ter, *a suspender*, the muscle which draws up the testicle.
- Cre'-ole, a native of Spanish America descended from Europeans.
- Crep'-i-tant, crackling.
- Crep-i-ta'-tion, 1, the noise made by ends of broken bones rubbed against each other, 2, noise of air bursting in fluid.
- Crep'-i-tus, see I, Crepitation.
- Cre'-ta, chalk.
- Cre-ta'-ce-ous, pertaining to chalk.
- Cre-te-fac'-tion, conversion into chalk.
- Cre'-tin, an idiot complete or partial with goitre.

- Cre'-ti-nism, the condition of a cretin.
- Crib'-ri-form, { like a sieve.
- Crib'-rose, }
- Cri'-cold, like a ring.
- Cri'-nose, hairy.
- Cri'-sis, a turning point in a disease.
- Crotch'-et, a hook, an instrument for extracting the fœtus in craniotomy.
- Croup *inflammatory*, { an affection of the
- spasmodic*, } larynx and trachea.
- hysterical*, }
- Cru'-ci-al, having the form of a cross.
- Cru'-ci-ble, a vessel in which to melt substances.
- Cru'-o-rin, hæmatin.
- Crus, leg.
- Cru'-ra, spart like a leg.
- Cru'-ral, pertaining to the legs.
- Crus-ta'-ceous, having nature of a shell.
- Cry-oph'-o-rous, a measurer of cold.
- Cryp'-ta, a gland in skin or mucous membrane.
- Cryp-to-ceph'-alus, a monster with a small internal head. [another.
- Cryp-to-did'-y-mus, one fœtus contained in
- Cryp-to'-py-le, applied to disease kept up by a hidden abscess.
- Cryp-tor'-chis, one whose testicles have not passed into the scrotum.
- Cu'-bit, the ulna.
- Cu'-bold, having the form of a cube.

- Cu'-cur-bit, a vessel shaped like a gourd.
- Cui-rass' Can-cer, a cancer extending over the anterior surface of the chest.
- Cul-mi-na'-tion, the top, the end.
- Cul-triv'-o-rous, devouring knives.
- Cu'-mu-lus, a heap.
- Cu'-ne-al, }  
 Cu'-ne-ate, } having the form of a  
 Cu'-ne-a-ted, } wedge.  
 Cu-ne'-i-form, }
- Cup'-ped, applied to drawn blood when the buffy coat is concave, or to an excavation of the optic nerve.
- Cup'-ping, the process of blood-letting by scarification and a cupping glass.
- Cu'-prum, copper.
- Cu'-pre-ous, pertaining to copper.
- Cus'-pis, the point of a spear.
- Cus'-pid, }  
 Cus'-pi-date, } having a sharp point.
- Cu-ta'-ne-al, }  
 Cu-ta'-ne-ous, } belonging to the skin.
- Cu'-ti-cle, *the little skin*, the external layer of the skin.
- Cu'-tis, the true skin, consisting of condensed connective tissue.
- Cut-ting on the Gripe, the operation of cutting directly on a stone in the bladder, which is forced into the perineum by fingers in the rectum.
- Cy-an'-ic, having a blue appearance.



- Cy-an-om'-e-ter, an instrument for comparing shades of blue in the sky.
- Cy-an-op'-a-thy, { a blueness of the sur-  
 Cy-an'-o-sis, } face depending on direct  
 communication between right and left  
 sides of the heart.
- Cy-an'-u-rin, a blue or purple pigment of  
 the urine.
- Cy'-a-thu-s, a drinking cup.
- Cy-clo-ceph-a'-lous, a monster with two  
 eyes together.
- Cy'-eloid, like a circle.
- Cy-es-i-ol'-o-gy, a discourse on pregnancy.
- Cyl-in'-dro-ma, a kind of tumor, of vesicles,  
 in a stroma of connective tissue.
- Cy-nan'-che, inflammation of the throat.
- Cyn-an'-thro-py, a madness in which men  
 have the qualities of dogs.
- Cyn'-ic, like a dog.
- Cy-ot'-ro-phy, the nutrition of the fœtus.
- Cyst, a pouch or sac, abnormally developed  
 in the body.
- Cys-tal'-gi-a, pain in the bladder.
- Cys-ta-nen-ceph'-a-lus, a monstrosity with  
 a cyst for a brain.
- Cys'-tic, pertaining to the bladder.
- Cys'-tic Ox-ide, a rare kind of stone in the  
 bladder, containing sulphur.
- Cys'-tic Sar-co'-ma, a tumor composed of  
 cysts.
- Cys'-tine, cystic oxide.
- Cys-ti-nu'-ri-a, urine containing cystine.

- Cys-tir-rhag'-i-a, hemorrhage from the bladder.
- Cys-tir-rhœ'-a, a discharge of mucus from the bladder.
- Cys-ti'-tis, inflammation of the bladder.
- Cys'-to-Bu-bon-o-cele, hernia of the bladder, through the inguinal ring.
- Cys'-to-cele, hernia of the bladder.
- Cys-to-dyn'-i-a, pain in the bladder.
- Cys'-toïd, like a cyst.
- Cys'-to Li-thi'-a-sis, the symptoms of stone in the bladder. [bladder.
- Cys-to-lith'-ic, pertaining to stone in the bladder.
- Cys'-to-ma, a cystic growth.
- Cys'-to-plas-ty, an operation for closing openings into the bladder.
- Cys'-to-pleg-ic, pertaining to paralysis of the bladder.
- Cys'-to-py-ic, pertaining to purulent affections of the bladder.
- Cys'-to-sar-co-ma, a tumor somewhat firm, but always containing solitary cysts.
- Cys-to-spas'-tic, relating to spasm of the bladder.
- Cys-tot'-o-my, 1, incision of the bladder, 2, act of opening encysted tumors.
- Cy-cli'-tis, inflammation of the ciliary portion of eye-ball.
- Cy'-li-tis, inflammation of the skin.
- Cy'-to-blast, a cell germ, or nucleus.
- Cy-to-blas'-te-ma, matter in which cyto-blasts and cells are enveloped. [tion.
- Cy-to-gen-et'-ic, pertaining to cell forma-

Cy-tog'-e-ny, cell formation.

Cy-toid', like a cyst.

## D.

Dac'-ru, a tear.

Dac-ry-ad-e-nal'-gi-a, pain in the lacrymal gland.

Dac-ry-ad-e-ni'-tis, inflammation of the lacrymal gland.

Dac-ry-al-los-o'-sis, a morbid state of the tears.

Dac-ry-o-blen-or-rho'-ea, a muccus discharge in the tears. [sac.

Dac-ry-o-cys-tal'-gia, pain in the lacrymal

Dac-ry-o-cys'-ti-tis, inflammation of the lacrymal sac. [ges.

Dac-ry'-o-lite, stone in the lacrymal passa-

Dac-ry-o-li-thi'-a-sis, the formation of stone in the lacrymal passages.

Da'-crops, a cystic swelling connected with the lacrymal passages.

Dac'-ry-o-py-or-rho'-a, a purulent discharge with the tears.

Dac-ry-o-so-len-e'-tis, inflammation of the lacrymal ducts.

Dac-tyl'-ion, webbed fingers. [ness.

Dal-to'-ni-an, one affected with color-blind-

Dar'-toid, like the skin of the scrotum.

Dar'-tos; loose reddish connective tissue in the scrotum. [prived of, opposite to.

De, in composition signifying *without*, de-

- De-bil'i-tants, medicines to calm excitement.
- De-cal'ci-fied, deprived of calcareous matter.
- De-cap-i-ta'-tion, the act of cutting off the head.
- Dec-id'-na Mem-bran-a, mucous membrane of the uterus, becomes a covering for the fetus.
- De-cid'-u-ous, shedding, falling off.
- De-coe'-tion, act of boiling substances together.
- De-col-la'-tion, act of separating the head from the trunk.
- De-com-po-si'-tion, the act of separating a body into its component parts.
- De-cor-ti-ca'-tion, the act of stripping off the bark from herbs.
- Dec'-re-ment, the quality by which anything decreases.
- De-cub'. Decu'bitus, lying on the back.
- De-cur'-tate, becoming smaller and smaller.
- De-cus'-sate, }  
De-cus'-sated, } to cross like the figure X.
- De-cus-sa'-tion, the crossing or intersection of parts.
- De-den-ti'-tion, the second teething.
- De-do-la'-tion, cutting off any part of the body obliquely.
- Def-e-ca'-tion, the act of discharging feces from the body.
- Def'-e-rent, that which carries off.

- Def-la-gra'-tion, the rapid burning of a substance with much flame.
- Def'-la-gra-tor, a galvanic instrument for producing combustion.
- De-flect'-ed, bent downwards.
- Def-lo-ra'-tion, the act of taking away a female's virginity.
- De-flux-a'-tion, the discharge of humors.
- De-for-ma'-tion, a deformity, or want of proper shape of any part of the body.
- De-gen-e-ra'-tion, a diseased alteration.
- De-glu-ti'-tion, the act of swallowing.
- De-gus-ta'-tion, the act of tasting.
- De-his'-cence, the gaping open of a part.
- De-jec'-tion, 1, the act of emptying the bowels, 2, the matter evacuated.
- De-li-ga'-tion, bandaging.
- De-li-ques'-cence, a gradual melting.
- De-llr'-i-um, wandering of the mind.
- De-llr'-i-um Tre'-mens, *trembling delirium* from the abuse of alcohol.
- Del-i-tes'-cence, the sudden disappearance of a disease.
- Del'-ti-form, } like the Greek letter Delta  
 Del'-toid, }  $\Delta$ .
- De-lu'-sion, a false idea.
- De-men'-tia, feebleness of intellect.
- De-meph-i-ti-za'-tion, act of cleansing foul air.
- De-mo'-dex, the worm like the parasite of the sebaceous follicle.
- De-mo-ma'-ni-a, a kind of insanity, in

which patient supposes he is possessed with devils.

Dem'-on-stra-tor, one who shows and explains.

Dem-on-stra'-tion, an explanation.

De-mul'-cents, medicines which soften or mollify. [matism.

Den'-gue, a violent form of epidemic rheu-

De-ni-gra'-tion, becoming black.

*Dens, a tooth.*

Dens Pro-lif'-er, a tooth more than usual.

Den'-si-ty, compactness, thickness.

Den'-tal, pertaining to the teeth,

Den'-tate, } toothed.

Den'-ta-ted, } toothed.

Den'-ti-cle, a little tooth.

Den-tic'-u-late, toothed.

Den'-ti form, like a tooth.

Den'-ti-frice, tooth-powder.

Den-tig'-e-rous, containing teeth.

Den'-tine, the ivory of the tooth.

Den-ti'-tion, the process of cutting teeth.

Den'-toid, like a tooth.

De-nu-da'-tion, the act of making bare.

De-ob'-stru-ent, a medicine to remove obstructions. [from a substance.

De-o'-dor-i-zer, that which takes away smell

De-on-tol'-o-gy, the science of duty, ethics.

De-op'-pil-a-tive, deobstruent.

De-phleg-ma'-tion, the process of separating water from spirit and acids.

Dep-il-a'-tion, the act of removing hair.

Dep-il'-ous, without hair.

De-ple'-tion, the act of emptying, e. g. blood-letting.

De-pos'-it, that which is thrown down.

De-pos'-i-tive, applied to that state of the skin where lymph is poured out and papulæ arise.

Dep-ra-va'-tion, the act of making bad.

De-pressed', lowered.

De-pres'-sion, 1, a low state of body or mind, 2, a hollow.

De-pres'-sor, a muscle which draws down.

Dep-u-ra'-tion, the act of purifying.

Der-ad-elph'-us, a double one-headed monster.

Der-ad-e-ni'-tis, inflammation of the glands of the neck.

Der-i-va'-tion, the act of drawing from.

Der'-ma, the skin.

Derm'-ad, towards the skin.

Derm'-al, pertaining to the skin.

Derm-al'-gi-a, pain in the nerves of the skin.

Derm-a-tag'-ra, diseases of the skin.

Derm'-a-toid, like the skin.

Derm-a-tol'-o-gy, science of the skin.

Derm-a-tog'-ra-phy, a description of the skin.

Derm-a-toph'-y-tæ, parasitic diseases of the skin.

Derm-a-to'-ses, diseases of the skin.

- Derm-a-to-zo'-a, little parasitic animals in the skin.
- Derm'-ie, pertaining to the skin.
- Derm-og'-ra-phy, Dermalography.
- Derm'-o-phite, a parasitic plant of the skin.
- Derm-ot'-omy, dissection of the skin.
- Des-ce-met Mem-brane of, internal layer of the cornea.
- Des-le-ca'-tion, the act of making dry.
- Des'-mos, a bond, a ligament.
- Des-mi'-tis, inflammation of ligaments.
- Des-mo-dyn'-ia, pain in the ligaments.
- Des-mog'-ra-phy, description of the ligaments.
- Des'-moid, like a ligament.
- Des-mol'-o-gy, treatise on ligaments.
- Des-mop'-athy, disease of the ligaments.
- Des-mot'-o-my, cutting the ligaments.
- Des-pu-ma'-tion, act of seaming.
- Des-qua-ma'-tion, act of scaling off.
- Des-u-da'-tion, sweating profusely.
- De-ter'-gent, a cleansing medicine.
- De-ter-mi-na'-tion, a strong and rapid flow of fluid to a part.
- Det., contraction for Detur, let it be given.
- De-tri'-tus, the remains of disorganized substance.
- De-trun-ca'-tion, the separating head from trunk.
- De-tru'-sion, the act of displacing.
- De-tru'-sor, that which expels.
- Deu-ter-op'-a-thy, a secondary disease.



- Deu-ter-os'-eo-py, the power of seeing the future.
- Deu'-to, a prefix denoting two.
- De-vap-o-ra'-tion, the change of vapor into water.
- De-vel'-op-ment, the changes in beings until full growth is obtained.
- De-vi-a'-tion, a wrong direction.
- Dex'-trad, towards the right.
- Dex-tral'-ity, the state of being right-handed.
- Dex'-trine, a soluble gummy substance from action of sulphuric acid on starch.
- Dex. man.*, contraction for Dexter Manus, right-hand.
- Dext. lat., Dextra lateralis, right side.
- Di, a prefix denoting two, bl.
- Di-a-be'-tes, immoderate increase of urine, which generally contains sugar.
- Di-a-caust'-ic, acting as a caustic by refraction.
- Di-ach'-y-lon, lead plaster.
- Di-ae'-ri-ses, diseases with changed secretions.
- Di-ae-ri-sog'-ra-phy, a description of the secretory organs.
- Di-æ-dæ'-us, a monster having double genito-urinary organs.
- Di-ag-no'-sis, *looking through*, distinguishing one disease from another. [body.
- Di-al'-y-sis, a separation of iris from ciliary

- Di-a-phan'-ity, the power of transmitting light.
- Di-a-phan'-ic, } having power to trans-  
 Di-aph'-a-nous } mit light.
- Di-a-phon'-ics, the science of refracted sounds.
- Di-aph-o-re'-sis, increased sweating.
- Di'-a-phragm, the large breathing muscle between chest and belly.
- Di-a-phrag-mal'-gl-a, pain in the diaphragm.
- Di-a-phrag-mat'-o-ce'le, a hernia through the diaphragm.
- Di-a-phrag-mi'-tis, inflammation of the diaphragm.
- Di-aph'-y-sis, the central point of ossification, forming shaft of long bones.
- Di-ap-nog'-e-nous, begetting sweat.
- Di-a-rhæ'-mi-a, a diminution of the quantity of corpuscles in the blood, and a transudation of the fluid into the cavities.
- Di-ar-rhæ'-a, a *flowing through*, too frequent evacuation of the fæces.
- Di-ar-thro'-sis, a very movable articulation.
- Di-as-tal'-tie, applied to the reflex system of nerves.
- Di-as-ta-sæ-mi'-a, a morbid separation of the constituents of the blood.
- Di'-as-ta-se, a peculiar vegetable glutenoid principle.
- Di-as'-ta-sis-a, a separation.
- Di-as-te' ma, an *interval*, a *fissure*.

- Di-as-te-ma-le-lyt'-ria, a congenital longitudinal fissure of the vagina.
- Di-as'-te-ma-ten-ceph-al'-i-a, a congenital longitudinal fissure of the brain.
- Di-as'-te-ma-tia, a congenital fissure in median line of the body.
- Di-as'-te-ma-to-cau'-li-a, a congenital longitudinal fissure of the trunk.
- Di-as'-te-ma-to-chei'-li-a, a congenital longitudinal fissure of the lip.
- Di-as'-te-ma-to-cra'-ni-a, a congenital longitudinal fissure of the skull.
- Di-as'-te-ma-to-cys'-ti-a, a congenital longitudinal fissure of the bladder.
- Di-as'-te-ma-to-gas'tri-a, a congenital longitudinal fissure of the stomach.
- Di-as'-te-ma-to-glos'-si-a, a congenital longitudinal fissure of the tongue.
- Di-as'-te-ma-to-gna'-thi-a, a congenital longitudinal fissure of the jaw.
- Di-as'-te-ma-to-me'-tri-a, a congenital longitudinal fissure of the womb.
- Di-as'-te-ma-to-py-el'-ei-a, a congenital longitudinal fissure of the pelvis.
- Di-as'-to-le, the dilatation of the cavities of the heart and arteries on entrance of the blood.
- Di-a-ther'-mal, } permitting heat to  
 Di-a-ther'-ma-nous, } pass through.
- Di-ath'-e-sis, the peculiar disposition or condition of the system. [body.
- Di-ceph'-a-lous, having two heads on one

Di'-chro-ism, a property of bodies, of appearing under two colors, according to direction of light through them.

Di-cor'-y-phas, a monster with a double vertex.

Di-erot'-ic, rebounding.

Di-dac'-tyle, a limb having only two fingers or toes.

Did'-y-mous, double, growing in pairs.

Di-e-lec'-tric, applied to a substance through which electricity may be sent.

Di'-e-ta-ry, pertaining to rules of diet.

Di-e-tet'-ics, branch of medicine relating to diet.

Dif-fer-en'-ti-al Di-ag-no'-sis, accurate distinguishing of one disease from another.

Dif-fer-en-ti-a'-tion, increase of size from formation of new tissues.

Dif-frac'-tion, the deviation of rays from a straight course.

Dif-fuse', in no well defined limits.

Dif-fu'-si-ble, capable of being widely spread.

Di-gas'-tric, double-bellied.

Dig'-eny, reproduction requiring union of the two sexes.

Di-ges'-tion, *dissolving*, the change which food undergoes in the alimentary canal.

Dig'-i-tus, *finger*.

Dig'-i-tal, pertaining to the fingers.

Dig'-i-tate, branched like the fingers.

Dig-i-tal'-is, foxglove.

- Dig'-i-ta-line, active principle of digitalls.
- Dig'-i-tate, }  
 Dig'-i-tat-ed, } branched like the fingers.
- Dig-na'-taus, a monster having two lower jaws.
- Di-la-ta'-tion, the act of making larger in all directions.
- Di-lat'-or, 1, a muscle which opens parts; 2, an instrument.
- Dil'-u-ents, medicines which increase fluidity.
- Dim.*, *dimidium*, one half.
- Di-mid'-i-ate, divided into halves.
- Di-morph'-ous, having two forms.
- Dim-y'-a-ry, closed by two muscles.
- Di-o-don-ceph'-a-lus, a monster with a double row of teeth.
- Di-op'-tries, that part of optics treating of refraction of light passing through different media.
- Diph-the'-ria, }  
 Diph'-the-rite, } *parchment*, an asthenic  
 Diph-ther'-i-tis, } inflammation of fauces,  
 nares, pharynx, and larynx, with an exudation somewhat like parchment.
- Dip'-lo-e, the structure between two layers of skull.
- Di-plo'-ma, a document conveying some honor or power.
- Di-plo-my-e'-ll-a, congenital longitudinal division of spinal cord.
- Di-plo'-pi-a, double vision.

- Di-plo-so-ma'-ti-a, a monster with two complete bodies, united at one or more parts.
- Di-pro-so'-pus, a monster with a double face.
- Dip-so-ma'-ni-a, an irresistible longing for intoxicating drinks.
- Dip-sop'-a-thy, a mode of treatment which forbids drinks.
- Di'-py-gus, a monster having double buttocks.
- Di-ra-di-a'-tion, rays of light diffused from a luminous body.
- Di-rec'-tor, a grooved instrument for guiding a knife.
- Dis-ar-tic-u-la'-tion, unjointing.
- Disc, *an ancient quoit*, oval-shaped plate.
- Dis'-crete, distinct, disjointed.
- Dis-cu'-ti-ent, applied to substances causing tumors to disappear.
- Dis-gorge'-ment, a clearing out, or discharge.
- Dis-in-fec'-tant, an agent which destroys miasmata.
- Disk, disc.
- Dis-lo-ca'-tion, a getting out of place.
- Di-som'-a-tous, {  
Di-so'-mons, } having two bodies.
- Dis-pens'-a-ry, a place in which medicine and advice are given to patients.
- Dis-pens'-a-to-ry, a book treating of the composition of medicines.
- Dis-sec'-tion, *cutting in pieces.*

- Dis'-tad, towards the farther or distal aspect.
- Dis'-tal, farthest from the heart or trunk.
- Dis-tich-i'-a-sis, a double row of eyelashes.
- Dis-til-la'-tion, the vaporization and condensation of a liquid.
- Dis-to'-cia, a delivery of twins.
- Dis-tor'-tion, an unnatural direction of any part of the body.
- Dis-trich-i'-a-sis, a double row of eyelashes, one growing inwards.
- Di-u-re'-sis, an increased excretion of urine.
- Di-u-ret'-ic, a medicine to promote diuresis.
- Di-vel'-lent, drawing asunder.
- Di-ver-tic'-u-lum, a blind tube branching from a larger one.
- Do'-lor, pain.*
- Do-lor-if'-e-rous, } producing pain, causing  
Do-lor-if'-ic, } or expressing pain.
- Dor'-sad, towards the back.
- Dor'-sal, pertaining to the back.
- Dor'-sum, the back.
- Dos'-sil, an olive-shaped mass of lint.
- Doth-i-nen-ter-i'-tis, inflammation of Peyer's or Brunner's glands.
- Douche, a shower of fluid.
- Drachm, ʒ, three scruples.
- Dra'-gee, a pill coated with sugar.
- Drain'-age tube, an india-rubber tube with holes at the sides, placed in abscesses.
- Dras'-tic, acting strongly.

- Drum of the ear, *membrana tympani*.  
 Dry cup-ping, the application of the cupping glass without puncturing the skin.  
 Du-al'-i-ty, the state of being two.  
 Duct, any tube or canal.  
 Dul'-cis, sweet.  
 Dul'-ci-fied, made sweet.  
*Du-o-de'-ni, twelve.*  
 Du-o-de'-num, first part of small intestines.  
 Du'-pli-ca-ture, a folding.  
 Du'-ra-ma-ter, *hard mother*, a membrane of brain and spinal cord.  
 Dy-nam'-ic, { pertaining to strength and  
 Dy-nam'-i-cal, { power.  
 Dy-nam'-ics, the science treating of vital forces.  
*Due, difficulty.*  
 Dys'-en-te-ry, inflammation of mucous membrane of large intestines.  
 Dys'-cra-sy, an evil habit of the body.  
 Dys-men-or-rhœ'-a, difficult or painful menstruation.  
 Dys-op'-sy, dimness of sight.  
 Dys'-o-rex-y, a bad or depraved appetite.  
 Dys-pep'-si-a, difficult digestion.  
 Dys-pha'-gi-a, difficulty of swallowing.  
 Dys-pho'-ni-ca, { difficulty of speech.  
 Dys'-pho-ny, {  
 Dysp-nœ'-a, difficulty of breathing.  
 Dys-thet'-ic, applied to diseased condition of blood-vessels.  
 Dys-u'-ri-a, difficulty and pain in discharging the urine.



## E.

- Eau, French for water.
- E-bull'-lo-scope, a kind of thermometer.
- Eb-ul-li'-tion, the act of boiling.
- E-bur-na'-tion, }  
 E-bur-ni-fi-ca'-tion, } to make like ivory.
- E-cau'-date, without a tail.
- Ec-bol'-ic, abortive.
- Ec-chy-mo'-sis, an extravasation of blood into connective tissue.
- Ec-co-prot'-ic, producing a discharge from the bowels.
- Ec-cri-si-on'-o-si, diseases of excretion.
- Ec-erit'-i-ca, medicines acting on the excretions.
- Ec-dem-i-mo-no-ma'-ni-a, a morbid desire to travel.
- Ec'-dy-sis, the moulting of the skin.
- Ech-in-o-der'-mi, men with a porcupine-like skin.
- En-chon'-dro-ma, a cartilaginous tumor.
- Ech'-o-scope, science of listening to sounds.
- Ec-lamp'-si-a, spasm with loss of consciousness.
- Ec-lee'-tic, 1, selecting; 2, one who selects.
- E-con'-o-my, 1, the combined operations of nature in man; 2, the parts of the human body.
- Ec-phy'l'-sis, a vesicular eruption.

- E-cras'-eur, *a crusher*, a steel chain, dividing parts by laceration.
- Ec-stal'-tic, applied to nervous action *from* the spinal centre. [a trance.]
- Ec'-sta-sy, suspension of external sensations.
- Ec-thy'-ma, a pustular disease of the skin.
- Ec-lo-pag'-i-a, a genus of double monsters having but one navel.
- Ec-lo-par'-a si-tes, parasites in the skin.
- Ec'-to-phyte, a vegetable parasite in the skin.
- Ec-to'-zo-a, parasites attached to the skin; 2, worms or larvæ accidentally swallowed.
- Ec-tro-dac-tyl'-i-a, a congenital deficiency of one or more fingers or toes.
- Ec-tro'-me-les, a genus of monsters with deficiency of limbs.
- Ec-tro'-pl-ion, a morbid turning out of the eyelids. [disease.]
- Ec-trot'-ic, preventing the development of a
- Ec-ze'-ma, a vesicular eruption.
- Ec-ze'-ma-toid, like eczema.
- Ec-ze-ma-to'-ses, a class of skin diseases.
- E-den'-tate, } without teeth.
- E-den'-tu-lous, }
- E'-duct, separated from.
- E-dul-cor-a'-tion, the act of sweetening.
- Ef'-fer-ent, taking away from the center.
- Ef-fer-ves'-cence, the escape of gas through liquid.
- Ef-fete', worn out, decayed.

- Ef-flo-res'-cence, blooming.  
 Ef-flu'-vi-um, that which is breathed out, or exhaled from bodies.  
 Ef-fu'-sion, a pouring out.  
 Ef-fu'-sive, attended with effusion.  
 E-ges'-ta, matters thrown off from the body.  
 E-gland'-u-lous, without glands.  
 Ei'-loid, like a fold.  
 Eris-anth'-e-ma, an eruption on a mucous membrane.  
 El-sod'-ic, applied to nerves passing to spinal centre.  
 E-jac-u-la'-tion, the emission of semen.  
 E-jec'-tion, the casting out of excretions.  
 E-lab-o-ra'-tion, making fit for nutrition.  
 E-læ-om'-e-ter, an instrument for testing purity of oils.  
 E-la'-ine, the liquid principle of fat. [rium.  
 E-lat'-e-rin, the active principle of elate.  
 E-lee'-trode, the point at which an electric current enters or leaves a body.  
 E-lee-tro-gen'-ic, producing electricity.  
 E-lee-trol'-y-sis, the process of dissolving a compound body into its elements by electricity.  
 E-lee'-tro-lytes, substances capable of undergoing electrolysis.  
 E-lee-trom'-e-ter, an instrument for measuring electricity.  
 E-lee-troph'-o-rus, an instrument for producing electricity.  
 E-lee-tro-punc'-ture, the process of insert-

- ing needles into the body, connected to a galvanic apparatus.
- E-lec'-tu-a-ry, a compound incorporated with conserve, honey, or syrup.
- El'-e-ment, a first principle. [inciples.
- El-e-ment-ol'-o-gy, the science of first principles.
- El-e-phan-ti'-a-sis, a morbid, thickened, roughened condition of the skin.
- E-lim-i-na'-tion, *out from the threshold*, the act of expelling.
- E-lin'-guid, tongue-tied.
- El-i-qua'-tion, the operation of separating a more fusible substance from another.
- E-lix-a'-tion, a decoction.
- E-lix'-ir, a pure liquid without dregs.
- E-lon-ga'-tion, a lengthening.
- E-lu-tri-a'-tion, a washing away.
- E-ly'-tri-tis, inflammation of the vagina.
- El-y-tro'-pas-ty, the operation for restoring the vagina.
- E-ly-tror'-raph-y, closing the vagina with sutures.
- E-ma-ci-a'-tion, the process of becoming lean.
- Em-a-na'-tion, that which proceeds from other bodies.
- E-man'-si-o Men'-si-um, absent menstruation.
- E-mas-cu-la'-tion, taking away male sexual organs.
- Em-bo'-ly, } a plugged condition or obstruction of the vessels.
- Em-bo'-lia, }

- Em-bo'li, the matters which cause embolia.
- Em-bro-ca'tion, a liquid to be rubbed on the body.
- Em'bry-o, the germ in the womb.
- Em-bry-oc'e'to-my, the act of destroying a fœtus in the womb.
- Em-bry-og'ra-phy, the anatomical description of the embryo.
- Em-bry-ol'o-gy, the doctrine of the embryo.
- Em-bry-o-spas'tic, applied to instruments for extracting a fœtus.
- Em-bry-ot'o-my, cutting away a fœtus.
- Em-bry-ot'ro-phy, nutrition of the fœtus.
- Em-bry-al'ci-a, instrumental delivery.
- E-met'ic, a medicine capable of producing vomiting.
- Em'e-tise, to add an emetic to a substance.
- Em'e-tine, the active principle of ipecacubana.
- Em-e-tol'o-gy, a treatise on vomiting.
- E-mic'tion, the act of making water.
- E-mis'sion, the act of sending forth anything.
- Em-men'a-go-gue, a medicine promoting menstrual discharge.
- Em-men-o-log'i-a, a treatise on menstruation.
- E-mol'li-ents, medicines which soften or relax. [the body.
- Em-pasm', a powder to prevent bad odor of
- Em-phy'l'sis, vesicular eruption.

- Em-phrat'-ic, a medicine to close the pores.  
 Em-phrax'-is, an obstruction of canals or cavities.  
 Em-phy'-ma, any tumor originating below the integument.  
 Em-phy-se'-ma, air escaped into connective tissue beneath the skin.  
 Em-pir'-i-cism, treatment founded on experience; 2, quackery. [health.  
*Em-bon-point'*, state of animal body in full  
 Emp., contraction for *emplastrum*, plaster.  
 Em-pros-thot'-o-nos, a bending of the body forwards.  
 Em-py-e'-ma, a collection of pus in the cavity of the pleura.  
 Em-py-e'-sis, a pustular eruption. [tum.  
 Em-py'-o-cele, a collection of pus in the scro-  
 Em-py-reu'-ma, a burnt smell. [vein.  
 E-mul'-gent, *milking out*, renal artery and  
 E-mul'-sif-y, to form an emulsion.  
 E-mul'-sin, the white pulp of almonds.  
 E-mul'-sion, a preparation resembling milk.  
 E-munc'-to-ry, any organ carrying off excrement.  
 En-am'-el, the hard substance covering crown of tooth.  
 En-an-ti-o-path'-ic, palliative.  
 En-an-ti-op'-athy, an opposite affection.  
 En-ar-thro'-sis, a ball and socket joint.  
 En-can'-this, an enlargement of the caruncle of the eye. [of cranium.  
 En-ceph-a-li'-tis, inflammation of contents

- En-ce-phal-o-ce'le, a congenital tumor of the brain.
- En-ceph'-a-loid, like the brain substance.
- En-ceph-a-to-lo'-gi-ca, a description of the brain.
- En-ceph-a-lo'-ma, a growth in the brain.
- En-ceph'-a-lon, the contents of the cranium.
- En-cœ-li'-tis, inflammation of any of the viscera of the belly.
- En-col-pli'-tis, inflammation of mucous membrane of the vagina.
- En-cyst'-ed, enclosed in a sac or cyst.
- En-dan'-gi-um, the lining membrane of vessels.
- En-dex-i-ol'-o-gy, the doctrine of indications.
- En-de'-mi-al, } *in the people.*
- En-dem'-ic, } peculiar to a people or a
- En-dem'-i-cal, } place.
- En-dem-i-ol'-o-gy, the science of endemics.
- En-der-mat'-ic, applied to rubbing medicines into the skin.
- En-der'-mie, applied to putting medicines on the skin after removal of the cuticle.
- En'-der-mism, method of treatment by applying medicines to the skin.
- En-do, within.*
- En-do-r-te-ri'-tis, inflammation of inner coat of an artery.
- En-do-car'-di-um, the lining membrane of the heart. [tinal pulp.
- En-do-don'-ti-tis, inflammation of the den-

En-do-en-te-ri'-tis, inflammation of mucous coat of the intestines.

En-do-gas-tri'-tis, inflammation of mucous membrane of the stomach.

En'-do-lymph, the fluid within the membranous labyrinth of the ear.

En-do-me-tri'-tis, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the womb.

En'-dos-mose, } the action of two fluids sep-

En-dos-mo'-sis, } arated by a membrane.

En-dos-te-i'-tis, inflammation of the medullary membrane of bone.

En'-e-ma, a liquid or gaseous medicine injected into the rectum.

En-ep'-i-der-mic, a method of applying medicines to the skin.

En-er-va'-tion, the state of being weakened.

En-gomph'-o-sis, an articulation like the driving of a nail.

En-gerge'-ment, a cramming. [canal.

En-os-to'-sis, a bony tumor in a medullary

En'-si-form, sword-shaped.

En'-stro-phe, inversion of a part.

En-ta'-si-a, tonic spasm.

En-ter-ad-e-nog'-ra-phy, a description of the intestinal glands.

En-ter-ad-e-nol'-o-gy, the anatomy of the intestinal glands.

En-ter-e-plh-lomph-a-c'e'le, umbilical hernia containing omentum and intestine.

En-ter'-ic, intestinal. [the intestinal canal.

En-ter'-i-ca, diseases or medicines affecting



- En-ter-i'-tis, inflammation of the intestines.  
 En-ter-o-ce'le, abdominal hernia containing only intestine.  
 En'-te-ro-co-li'-tis, inflammation of the small intestine and colon.  
 En-ter-o-cys-to-ce'le, hernia of the bladder and intestines.  
 En-te-ro-e-pip-lo-ce'le, hernia of intestine and omentum.  
 En-ter-og'-ra-phy, a description of the intestines. [nia.  
 En'-te-ro Hy-dro-ce'le, hydrocele with hernia.  
 En'-ter-o-lith, stone in the intestines.  
 En-ter-ol'-o-gy, a treatise on the viscera.  
 En-ter-omph-al-o-ce'le, } umbilical hernia  
 En-ter-omph'-a-los, } containing intestine.  
 En-ter'-o-plas-ty, a plastic operation on the intestines.  
 En-ter'-o-ses, intestinal diseases.  
 En-ter-ot'-o-my, the dissection of or operation on the intestines.  
 En-ter-o'-zo-a, intestinal worms.  
 En-tos, a prefix denoting within.  
 En-to-ma-tog'-ra-phy, a treatise on insects.  
 En-tom'-ic, pertaining to insects.  
 En-to-mol'-o-gy, the science of insects.  
 En'-to-phyte, a vegetable parasite growing on or within the body.  
 En-top'-tics, the explanation of vision of inner parts of the eye.  
 En-tor-rhag'-i-a, internal hæmorrhage.

- En-to'-zo-a, parasitic animals infesting other animals.
- En-tro'-pl-on, turning in of the eyelids.
- E-nu-cle-a'-tion, dissecting out tumors without cutting them.
- En-u-re'-sis, inability to hold the urine.
- En-zo'-o-ty, a disease of the lower animals.
- E-pen'-dy-ma, epithelial membrane lining the central canal of spinal cord.
- Eph'-e-lis, sunburn, freckles.
- E-phem'-e-ra, lasting a day. [sweat.
- Eph-i-dro'-sis, an excessive discharge of *Ep-i, upon.*
- Ep-i-can'-this, a fold of skin from root of nose over inner canthus.
- Ep-i-chro'-sis, discoloration of the skin.
- Ep-i-col'-ic, situated over the colon.
- Ep-i-con'-dyle, external condyle of the humerus.
- Ep-i-era'-nium, the scalp.
- Ep-i-dem'-ic, common to many people.
- Ep-i-de-mic'-i-ty, an epidemic constitution of the air.
- Ep-i-de-mog'-ra-phy, a history of epidemics.
- Ep-i-de-mol'-o-gy, doctrine of epidemics.
- Ep'-i-dem-y, epidemic.
- Ep-i-der'-mis, the scarf skin or cuticle.
- Ep-i-der'-moid, like the epidermis.
- Ep-i-did'-y-mis, *upon the testicle*, an appendix to the testicle. [didymis.
- Ep-i-did-y-mi'-tis, inflammation of the epi-
- Ep-i-gas-tral'-gl-a, pain at the epigastrium.

- Ep-i-gas'-tri-um, the centre region of upper zone of the belly. [region.
- Ep-i-gas-tro-ce'le, hernia in the epigastric
- Ep-i-glot'-tis, the covering of the glottis.
- Ep-i-la'-tion, the act of plucking out hairs.
- Ep'-i-lep-sy, a disease with convulsions and unconsciousness.
- Ep-i-lep'-ti-form, like epilepsy. [tears.
- E-piph'-o-ra, an involuntary trickling of
- E-piph'-y-sis, a process bone not yet ossified to main part. [human body.
- Ep'-i-phyte, a vegetable parasite on or in the
- E-pip-lo-ce'le, hernia of the omentum.
- Ep-i-plo'-le, pertaining to the omentum.
- E-pip-lo-is-chi-o-ce'le, omental hernia through the sciatic notch. [tum.
- E-pip-lo'-i-tis, inflammation of the omen-
- E-pip-lo-me-ro-ce'le, femoral hernia with omentum only.
- E-pip'-lo-on, certain foldings of peritoneum.
- E-pip-los-chi-o-ce'le, scrotal hernia containing only omentum.
- Ep-i-si-ol'-tis, inflammation of the labia.
- Ep-i si-or'-rhap-h-y, uniting opposite sides of the labia by suture.
- Ep-i-spa'-di-as, a congenital opening of the urethra on upper aspect of the penis.
- Ep-i-spas'-tics, substances which produce effusion of serum beneath the cuticle.
- Ep-i-splen-i'-tis, inflammation of the covering of the spleen.
- Ep-i-stax'-is, hæmorrhage from the nose.

- Ep-is-thot'-o-nos, a bending of the body forwards.
- Ep-i-the'-li-al casts, moulds of tubules of the kidney.
- Ep-i-the-li-o'-ma, a cancerous tumor with a great development of epithelial cells.
- Ep-i-the'-li-um, *above a leaf*, a thin layer, like epidermis.
- Ep-i-troch'-le-a, *above a pulley*, the inner condyle of the humerus.
- Ep-i-zo'-a, parasitic animals on the surface of the body.
- Ep'-u-lis, a tumor on the gum.
- Ep-u-lot'-le, tending to heal wounds and ulcers.
- E-qui'-na, glanders in horses.
- E-qui-lat'-er-al, having equal sides.
- E-rad-i-ca'-tion, taking out from the root.
- E-rec'-tile tissue, a tissue of dilated veins communicating with each other, into which arteries pour their blood.
- E-rec'-tor, a muscle causing a part to erect; 2, a lens to correct inverted image of microscope.
- Er-e-ma-cau'-sis, the slow burning of organic matters in the air.
- Er'-e-thism, increased sensibility.
- Er'-go-tine, a vegetable principle from the ergot of rye.
- Er'-go-tism, the symptoms produced by ergot.
- E-rod'-ed, eaten into.

- E-ro'-sion, the destruction of a part by a corrosive substance.
- E-rot'-ic, produced by love.
- E-ro'-to-ma'-ni-a, love madness.
- Er-pe-tol'-o-gy, a treatise on reptiles.
- Er-rhine, a substance producing a discharge from the nose.
- Er-ror-lo'-ci, *a mistake in place*, the entrance of fluids into the wrong vessels.
- E-rue-ta'-tion, a belching from the stomach.
- Er-y-sip'-e-las, a contagious inflammation of the skin.
- Er-y-the'-ma, a superficial redness of a part of the skin.
- Er'-y-throid, having a red appearance.
- Es'-char, the slough produced by burns.
- Es-cha-rot'-ic, an application producing an eschar.
- Es-cu-la'-pi-an, medical, pertaining to *Æsculapius*.
- Es'-cu-lent, that which may be used as food.
- Es'-sence, a volatile oil diluted with spirit.
- Es-sen'-tial, the active principle of vegetables.
- E-tes-tic-u-la'-ti-o, castration.
- E-thal, an oily principle separated from spermaceti.
- Eth'-moid, like a sieve.
- Eth-nog'-ra-phy, a history of the varieties of men.
- E-ti-o-la'-tion, the paleness of anything

Eu'-chy-my, a healthy state of the fluids of the body.

Eu'-cra-sy, }  
Eu-cra'-si-a, } a good temperament.

Eu-di-om'-e-ter, an instrument to measure the amount of oxygen in the air.

Eu-pep'-tic, possessing good digestion.

Eu-plas'-tic, highly organizable.

Eus-ta'-chi-an Tube, } the tube leading

Eus-ta'-chi-an Trum-pet, } from pharynx to middle ear.

Eus-ta'-chi-an Valve, valve at union of inferior vena cava and right auricle of the heart.

Eu-ther-a-pel'-a, an examination of principles of medical science.

Eu-troph'-ic, nourishing well. [gas.

E-vap-o-ra'-tion, the change of a liquid into

E-ven-tra'-tion, 1, a tumor of the belly; 2, ventral hernia; 3, escape of intestines through a wound of the belly.

E-vis-ce-ra'-tion, removal of the viscera.

E-vul'-sion, plucking out.

Ex-ac-er-ba'-tion, an increase in symptoms.

Ex-al-bu'-mi-nous, without albumen.

Ex-an'-gi-a, an enlargement of rupture of a blood-vessel.

Ex-an-i-ma'-tion, without life.

Ex-an'-them, a red rash on the skin.

Ex-an-the'-mat-a, }  
Ex-an-the-mat'-i-ca, } the eruptive fevers.

- Ex-ar-te-ri'-tis, inflammation of the external coat of an artery.
- Ex-ar-tic-u-la'-tion, amputation at, or dislocation of, a joint.
- Ex-car-na'-tion, the separation of injected vessels from a contiguous part.
- Ex-cip'-i-ent, the vehicle in a prescription.
- Ex-eis'-ion, the act of cutting off.
- Ex-co-ri-a'-tion, an abrasion of the skin.
- Ex-cre-a'-tion, raising mucus from the throat.
- Ex'-cre-ment, superfluous evacuated matter.
- Ex-eres'-cence, an unnatural growth.
- Ex-ere'-ta, useless matters.
- Ex-en-ter-is'-mus, the operation of opening the chest of a fœtus and extracting the viscera.
- Ex-fœ-ta'-tion, extra-uterine pregnancy.
- Ex-fo-li-a'-tion, separating from.
- Ex-ha-la'-tion, that which arises from a body in vapor.
- Ex-in-an-i'-tion, extreme exhaustion.
- Ex-i'-ti-al, } destructive to life.
- Ex-i'-ti-ous, }
- Ex-o-car'-di-al, } outside of the heart.
- Ex-o-car'-di-ac, }
- Ex-od'-ic, applied to nerves proceeding *from* the spinal centre.
- Ex-og'-e-nous, growing from the outside.
- Ex-o-lu'-tion, *an unbending*, fainting.
- Ex-omph'-a-los, hernia of the navel.

- Ex-oph-thal'-mi-a, } a protrusion of the eye  
 Ex-oph-thal'-mos, } from the orbit.
- Ex-or'-mi-a, papular eruptions.
- Ex-os-mo'se, the passage of a fluid from the  
 inside to the outside of a membrane.
- Ex-os'-se-ous, without bones. [bone.
- Ex-os-to'-sis, a bony tumor growing from
- Ex-ot'-ic, }  
 Ex-ot'-i-cal, } foreign.
- Ex-pec-ta'-tion, method of treatment by  
 leaving disease to nature.
- Ex-pec'-to-rant, a medicine to produce ex-  
 pectoration.
- Ex-pec-to-ra'-tion, the act of expelling se-  
 cretions from windpipe and lungs.
- Ex-pert', one who has familiar knowledge of  
 any subject.
- Ex'-plo-ra-tor, a grooved needle.
- Ex-spu-i'-tion, the act of spitting.
- Ex'-tro-phy of the bladder, a congenital  
 opening of the bladder in the hypogas-  
 trium.
- Ex-ten'-sion, the act of pulling out.
- Ex-ten'-sor, a muscle which extends a part.
- Ex-tir-pa'-tion, complete removal.
- Ex'-tract, the dried residuum of a vegetable  
 or animal principle.
- Ex-tra'-ne-ous, proceeding from without.
- Ex-trav-a-sa'-tion, the escape of contents of  
 vessels into surrounding tissues.
- Ex-tra-U'-ter-ine, without the womb.
- Ex-trin'-sic, coming from without.



- Ex-tro-ver'-sion, act of turning a fœtus by external manipulation.
- Ex-tu'-ber-ance, }  
 Ex-tu'-ber-an-cy, } a swelling.
- Ex-u-da'-tion, the discharge of fluids through the coats of a vessel, or the skin.
- Ex-ul-ce-ra'-tion, the act of causing ulcers.
- Ex-u'-vi-æ, the cast off parts of animals or plants.
- Eye Stone, the shell of a species of fish used for removing substances from the lids.
- Eye Teeth, the canine teeth.

## F.

- Fac-et', a small circumscribed articular surface.
- Fac-ti'-ti-ous, made by art.
- Fæ'-ces, evacuations from the bowels.
- Fal'-cate, }  
 Fal'-ci-form, } shaped like a scythe or sickle.
- Fal'-ling Sick'-ness, epilepsy.
- Fal-lo'-pl-an Tubes, two canals, one going from each side of the womb.
- Fal-set'-to, a kind of male voice, higher than the natural one. [ra mater
- Falx, Cer-e-bri, sickle-shaped process of du-
- Far-a-di-zä'-tion, induced electricity.
- Far'-cy Glanders, a kind of superficial glanders.
- Fa-ri'-na, *meal*.

- Fa-ri-na'-ce-ous, of the nature of meal.  
 Far-sight'-ed-ness, presbyopia.  
 Fas'-ci-æ, *bundles*, fibrous membranes.  
 Fas'-cie-le, a small bundle of fibres.  
 Fas'-cie'-led, } growing in bundles or  
 Fas'-cie'-u-late, } bunches from the same  
 Fas'-ic'-u-la-ted, } point.  
 Fat'-ty Casts, fat moulded in uriniferous  
 tubes.  
 Fa-tu'-i-ty, foolishness.  
 Fau'-ces, the opening from mouth to phar-  
 ynx.  
 Fau'-na, the animals of a country and their  
 description.  
 Fa-vose', like a honey-comb.  
 Fa'-vu-lus, honey-comb-like depressions in  
 mucous membrane of stomach.  
 Fa'-vus, porrigo.  
 Fe-bric'-i-ty, the state of fever.  
 Fe-bric'-u-la, a fever of short duration.  
 Fe-bric-u-los'-i-ty, feverishness.  
 Feb-ri-fa'-ci-ent, fever producing.  
 Feb-rif'-e-rous, fever bearing.  
 Feb-ri-fu'-gal, } having the power of driving  
 Feb'-ri-fuge, } away fever.  
 Fe'-brile, pertaining to fever.  
 Fe'-bris, fever. [a muddy fluid.  
 Fec'-u-lence, any substance deposited from  
 Fe-cun-da'-tion, the act of making fruitful.  
 Fe-cun'-di-ty, the power of producing  
 young.  
 Fel-lif'-lu-ous, flowing with gall.

- Fem-i-nes'-cence, the taking by a female of the characteristics of male.
- Fe'-mur, the thigh bone.
- Fe-nes'-tra, a window, an opening.
- Fe-nes'-trate, }  
 Fe-nes'-tra-ted, } having openings.  
 Fe-nes'-tral, }
- Fe'-rine, bad, malignant.
- Fer-men-ta'-tion, a spontaneous chemical change in a substance, producing a new combination.
- Fer'-rein, Ca-nal of, 1, the channel made by edges of the lids; 2, the crooked uriniferous ducts in the cortical structure of the kidney.
- Fer-ru'-gi-na-ted, having the properties of iron rust.
- Fer-ru'-gi-nous, impregnated with iron.
- Fes'-ter, to suppurate.
- Fet'-id, stinking.
- Fe'-ver, a state of being hot.
- Fi'-bre, a fine slender extensible body, a part of organic texture.
- Fi'-bril, a very small fibre.
- Fi'-bril-late, to branch off into fibres or fibrils.
- Fi-bril'-lose, covered with little fibres.
- Fi'-brin, the proximate principle forming basis of muscles.
- Fi-brin-a'-tion, the act of adding fibrin to the blood.
- Fi'-brin Pep'-tone, the combination between

solvent fluid in the stomach and the fibrin entering that organ.

Fi-bro-car'-ti-lage, white fibrous tissue and cartilage.

Fi'-bro-gen, an early condition of fibrin.

Fi'-broid, resembling fibrin.

Fib'-ro-ma, a fibrous tumor.

Fi-bro-nu'-cle-a-ted, applied to a kind of tumor between benign and malignant.

Fi'-bro-Plas-tic, consisting of the elements of connective tissue partly changed into fibre.

Fi'-brous, consisting of fibres.

Fib'-u-la, *a clasp*, the outer bone of the leg.

Fi-la'-ce-ous, thready.

Fil'-a-ment, any thread-like substance.

Fil'-i-form, having form of a thread.

Fil'-ter, to strain, a strainer.

Fil-tra'-tion, the act of straining.

Fim'-bri-a, *a fringe*, a body like a fringe.

Fire Damp, carburetted hydrogen gas.

First In-ten-tion, applied to union of wounds without pus.

Fis'-sure, a crack or slit. [membrane.

Fis'-tu-la, a narrow canal lined by false

Ft. abbreviation for *fat*, make.

Fix-a'-tion, the act of directing the eye to some particular point.

Flap, a portion of the soft parts freed from other structures except at the base.

Flat'-u-lenco, } windiness in the digestive

Flat'-u-len-cy, } canal.

Fla-vie'-o-mous, having yellow hair.

Fla'-vous, yellow.

Fleam, an instrument for opening veins.

Flex-i-bil'-i-ty, the quality of admitting to be bent.

Flex'-ion, the state of being bent.

Flex'-or, a muscle which bends parts on which it acts.

Floc-cil-a'-tion, } a picking of the bed-

Floc-ci-ta'-tion, } clothes in delirium.

Floc'-cu-lence, the state of being in flocks or locks.

Floc'-cus, a lock of wool.

Flood'-ing, unnatural hæmorrhage from the womb.

Flo'-ra, the goddess of flowers, the botany of a particular country.

Fluc-ti-so'-nous, sounding like waves.

Fluc-ta-a'-tion, the waving of fluid as felt by the hands.

Flu-o-res'-cence, the property of absorbing the chemical rays of light.

Flu'-vi-al, } pertaining to rivers.

Flux, any extraordinary flow of fluids from a part. [part.

Flux'-ion, a determination of fluid to any

Fo'-cus, a hearth, the point at which rays of light meet.

Fœ-ta'-tion, pregnancy.

Fœ'-ti-cide, the act of killing a fœtus.

Fœ-tif'-e-rous, producing young.

- Fœ'-tor, a strong offensive smell.
- Fœ'-tus, the young of any animal while in the womb.
- Fol'-li-cle, a little bag.
- Fo-men-ta'-tion, the act of keeping a part warm with cloths dipped in hot fluids.
- Fom-i'-tes, *fuel*, particles supposed to retain contagious matter.
- Font'-a-nel, *a little fountain*, apertures in the skulls of infants at the junction of the sutures.
- Fon-tic'-ul-us, a small artificial ulcer.
- For-a'-men, a hole or opening.
- Fo-ram'-i-na-ted, having little holes.
- For'-ceps, an instrument for extracting.
- Fore Arm, the part between elbow and wrist.
- Fo-ren'-sic Med'-i-cine, the application of medical knowledge to law.
- For-mi-ca'-tion, a sensation of ants creeping over the body.
- For'-mu-la, a prescription. [tions.
- Form'-u-lary, a book containing prescriptions.
- For'-nix, *an arch*, a part of the brain.
- Fos'-sa, a cavity whose opening is larger than its base.
- Fos'-sil, an organic substance found imbedded in the earth.
- Four-chette', *a fork*, a fold in the vulva.
- Fo'-ve-a, a slight depression.
- Fo'-ve-ate, { having little depressions.
- Fo'-ve'-o-late, }

- Foy'-er, the seat of a disease.  
 Frae'-ture, a break, a solution of continuity.  
 Frae'-nu-lum, { a *bridle*, a fold keeping a  
 Frae'-num, } part in place.  
 Fra-gil'-i-ty, facility to be broken.  
 Fram-bœ'-si-a, a skin disease of the Antilles  
 and Africa.  
 Frem'-i-tus, a roaring sound.  
 Fric'-tion, rubbing.  
 Fri-gor-if'-ic, producing cold.  
 Fron'-tal, pertaining to the forehead.  
 Fruc-tif'-e-rous, producing fruit.  
 Fruc'-tu-ous, fruitful.  
 Fu-ga'-el-ous, fleeing quickly away.  
 Ful-mi-na'-tion, the explosion of substances.  
 Ful'-vous, tawny, yellow.  
 Func'-tion, the office or duty of an organ.  
 Fun'-da-ment, the lower part of the rectum.  
 Fun'-dus, a *bottom*, the base of an organ.  
 Fun'-gi-form, { like a mushroom.  
 Fun'-gold, }  
 Fun-gos'-i-ty, a soft excrecence.  
 Fun'-gus, a *mushroom*.  
 Fu'-ni-cle, a little cord.  
 Fu'-nis, a *cord*, the umbilical cord.  
 Fur, a layer of diseased matter on the sur-  
 face of organs.  
 Fur'-ca-ted, { forked.  
 Fur'-cate, }  
 Fur-fur-a'-ce-ous, bran-like, scaly.  
 Fu-runc'-u-loid, like a boil.  
 Fu-runc'-le, a boll.

Fus'-cin, a brownish matter obtained from animal oil.

Fus'-cous, a blackish brown. [potato brandy.

Fu'-sel Oil, poisonous fluid found in making

Fu-si-bil'-i-ty, the quality of being melted by heat.

Fu'-si-form, shaped like a spindle.

Fu'-sion, the state of being melted by heat.

## G.

Ga'-la, milk. [ing milk.

Ga-lac-tæ'-mi-a, a state of the blood, contain-

Ga-lac'-ta-gogue, a substance promoting the flow of milk.

Ga-lac'-ti-a, a morbid flow or want of milk.

Ga-lac'-tin, the active principle of the cow tree plant.

Ga-lac-tir-rhæ'-a, an excessive flow of milk.

Ga-lac-to-ce'le, a tumor of the breast from distension of milk ducts.

Ga-lac-tom'-e-ter, an instrument for measuring quality of the milk.

Ga-lac-toph-or'-i-tis, inflammation of the milk ducts.

Ga-lac-toph'-o-rous, bearing milk.

Ga-lac-toph'-o-rus, an instrument to assist in drawing milk.

Ga-lac-to'-sis, the secretion of milk.

Gall, bile.

Gall Blad-der, a reservoir for the bile.

Gal'-le-go, a north wind in Madrid.



- Gal-li-na'-ce-ous, pertaining to fowls.  
 Gal'-li-pot, a small pot used by apothecaries.  
 Gall Stones, biliary concretions.  
 Gal-li-nag'-i-nis Ca-put, *head of a cock*, a projection in spongy portion of the urethra.  
 Gal'-va-nism, current electricity.  
 Gal'-van-o-Cau-ter-i-za'-tion, cantherizing with a wire heated by electricity.  
 Gal-van-ol'-o-gy, a treatise on galvanism.  
 Gal-van'-o-punc-ture, electropuncture.  
 Gang'-li-form, having form of a ganglion.  
 Gang-l'-o-lum, a little swelling.  
 Gang-li-o'-ma, a glandular swelling.  
 Gang'-li-on, 1, a mass of nerve matter shaped like a gland; 2, a small solid body in the course of the lymphatics and lacteals; 3, a tumor lying on a tendon.  
 Gang-li-o-ni'-tis, inflammation of a ganglion.  
 Gan'-gre-ne, the beginning of mortification.  
 Gar'-ga-rism, } a gargle.  
 Gar-ga-ris'-ma, }  
 Gas, any aeriform body.  
 Gas-om'-e-ter, an instrument to collect gases.  
 Gas-om'-e-try, 1, the science of measuring gases; 2, the science of the nature of gases.  
 Gasp, to catch in breathing.  
 Gas-ter-as-the'-ni-a, weakness of the stomach. [tion.  
 Gas'-ter-hys-ter-ot'-o-my, the cesarean sec-

- Gas-tral'-gi-a, pain in the stomach.  
 Gas'-tric, pertaining to the stomach.  
 Gas-tril'-o-quist, ventriloquist.  
 Gas-tri'-tis, inflammation of the stomach.  
 Gas-tro-ec'le, hernia of the stomach.  
 Gas-tro-ec-ne'-mi-us, *belly of the leg*, bellied muscle of calf of the leg.  
 Gas-tro-ec-ne'-mi-i, plural of the above.  
 Gas-tro-did'-y-mus, a double monster united at the belly. [mach.  
 Gas-tro-dyn'-ia, spasmodic pain in the sto-  
 Gas'-tro-lith, a stone formed in the stomach.  
 Gas-tro-li-thi'-a-sis, the state of formation of gastroliths.  
 Gas-tro-ma-lax'-i-a, softening of the stomach.  
 Gas-trom'-e-les, a monster with limbs on the belly.  
 Gas-tro-me'-ni-a, menstruation from the stomach.  
 Gas-trop'-a-ty, disease of the stomach.  
 Gas'-tro-pe-ri-o-dyn'-i-a, periodical pain in the stomach.  
 Gas-tro-r'-a-phy, sewing up wounds of the belly.  
 Gas-tro'-ses, diseases of the stomach.  
 Gas'-tro-tome, an instrument for slitting up the intestines.  
 Gas-trot'-o-my, the operation of opening the belly.  
 Gath'-er-ing, suppuration. [womb.  
 Gaz'-o Hys-ter'-ic, caused by gas in the

- Gel-a'-ti-al, caused by freezing.
- Ge-lat-i-fi-ca'-tion, the conversion into gelatin.
- Ge-la-tig'-e-nous, yielding gelatin.
- Gel'-a-tin, *jelly*, a proximate principle of animals.
- Ge-la-ti-na'-tion, the act of being turned into gelatin.
- Ge-lat'-i-nous, like gelatin.
- Gel' a-tin Pep'-to-ne, the combination between solvent stomach fluid and the gelatin received as food.
- Gem-el-lip'-a-rous, bearing twins.
- Gem'-i-nate, }  
 Gem'-i-nous, } in pairs.
- Ge-ne-an'-thro-py, begetting men.
- Gen-e-ra'-tion, the reproduction of organized beings.
- Ge-ne'-si-al, pertaining to organs of generation.
- Ge-ne-si-ol'-o-gy, the doctrine of generation.
- Ge-net'-i-ca, 1, diseases of the sexual functions; 2, remedies acting on the genital organs.
- Ge'-ni-an, pertaining to the chin.
- Ge-nie'-u-la-ted, } bent in the form of a knee,  
 Ge-nie'-u-late, } jointed.
- Ge'-ni-o-Hy-o-Glos-sus, attached to the chin, hyoid bone, and the tongue.
- Ge-ni'-o-plas-ty, the operation for restoring the chin.
- Gen'-i-tai, pertaining to generation.

- Gen'-i-tals, the parts pertaining to generation.
- Gen-ti-li'-tions, peculiar to a people, hereditary.
- Ge-no-plas'-tic, applied to operations for restoring the chin.
- Ge'-nus, *family*, the grouping of analogous species.
- Ge-ny-an'-tri-tis, inflammation of the antrum of upper jaw.
- Ge-ny'-o-plas-ty, the operation for restoring the cheek.
- Germ, the rudiment of a new being.
- Germ Cell, } the first nucleated  
 Ger'-mi-nal Ves'-i-cle, } cell in the im-  
 pregnated egg.
- Ge-roc'-o-my, rules of life for the old.
- Ge-ron'-ti-on, the arcus senilis, opacity at border of cornea.
- Gib-bos'-i-ty, a prominence, a convexity.
- Gim'-ber-nat's Lig'-a-ment, the portion of femoral arch attached to the pectineal line of the pubes.
- Gin'-gi-va*, the gums.
- Gin'-gi-val, pertaining to the gums.
- Gin-gi-vi'-tis, inflammation of the gums.
- Gin'-gly-moid, like a hinge.
- Gin'-gly-mus, a hinge joint.
- Giz'-zard, the strong muscular stomach of a fowl.
- Gla-bel'-la, the space between the eyebrows.
- Gla-bel'-lad, towards the glabella.

Gla'-ci-al, like ice.

Gla-ci-a'-tion, the act of freezing.

Gla-ci-fi-ca'-tion, making ice.

Gla'i'-rine, a gelatinous vegetable matter, a substance forming on thermal waters.

Gland, an organ having the function of secretion.

Glan'-dule, a small gland.

Glan-du-los'ity, a collection of glands.

Glans, *an acorn*, the extremity of the penis and clitoris. [ance.

Glauc-ees'-cent, having a sea-green appear-

Glauc-ei'-na, cow pox.

Glauc-o'-ma, *a green tumor*, an inflammatory disease of all the inner structures of the eye.

Glauc'-ous, having a sea-green color.

Gleet, a long continuing discharge from the urethra. [eye.

Gle'-noid, a cavity like the socket of the

Gl'i'-a-dine, the matter giving adhesive quality to gluten.

Glis'-son's Cap'-sule, the fibro-cellular sheath of vessels of the liver.

Glo'-bate, } shaped like a ball.

Glo'-ba-ted, }

Glob'-ule, a little ball.

Glob'-u-lin, 1, the albuminous principle of the blood corpuscle; 2, white corpuscles of the chyle.

Glob'-u-lism, homeopathy. [sphere.

Glob'-u-lose, having the form of a small

Glo'-bus Hys-ter'-i-cus, the sensation as if a ball were in the throat.

Glom'-e-rate, }  
 Glom'-e-ra-ted, } gathered together. [vessels.

Glom'-e-rule, a tuft made by a collection of  
 Glo'-no-line, the nitrate of oxyde of glyeyl.

Glos'-sal, pertaining to the tongue.

Glos-sal'-gi-a, pain in the tongue.

Glos'-si-tis, inflammation of the tongue.

Glos-sog'-ra-phy, a description of the tongue.

Glos-sol'-o-gy, a treatise on the tongue.

Glot'-tis, *the mouth of a musical instrument*, opening of the larynx.

Glu-co-hæ'-mi-a, an excessive amount of sugar in the blood.

Glu'-cose, the sugar of fruits.

Glu-co-su'-ri-a, sugar in the urine.

Glu-tæ'-us, name of buttock muscles.

Glu'-ten, a vegetable principle like fibrin.

Glu'-tin, gelatin.

Glu'-ti-nous, viscid, sticky.

Glu-ti'-tis, inflammation of the nates.

Glyc'-e-rine, }  
 Glyc'-e-rin, } a principle of oils and fats.

Gly'-co-coll, the sugar of gelatine.

Gly-co-gen'-e-sis, }  
 Gly-cog'-e-ny, } the generation of sugar.

Gly-cor-rhæ'-a, the discharge of saccharine fluids from the body.

Gly-co-su'-ria, sugar in the urine.

Gnath-al'-gi-a, pain in the jaw.

Gnath-i'-tis, inflammation of the jaw.

- Gnath-o-ceph'-a-lus, a monster with no head but immense jaws.
- Gnath'-o-plas-ty, the formation of a new jaw. [cartilage.
- Goi'-tre, an enlargement of the thyroid
- Gomph-i'-a-sis, pain in and looseness of the teeth.
- Gom-pho'-sis, an articulation in which one bone is placed in a cavity of another.
- Gon'-ag-ra, gout or rheumatism of the knee.
- Gon-ar-thri'-tis, inflammation of the knee joint. [angles.
- Go-ni-om'-e-ter, an instrument to measure
- Gon-or-rhœ'-a, a purulent contagious discharge from the urethra or vagina.
- Gor'-get, a broad-bladed grooved instrument in lithotomy.
- Gout, inflammation of the fibrous and ligamentous parts of joints.
- Gra-a'-fl-an Follicle, { vesicles in the ovary
- Gra-a'-fl-an Vesicle, } containing the ovules.
- Gra'-ci-lis, *slender*, a muscle. [authority.
- Grad'-u-ate, to receive a degree from proper
- Gramme, a French weight = 15.438 grains Troy.
- Gran'-u-la-ted, resembling small grains.
- Gran-u-læ'-tion, small red eminences on the surface of a wound or ulcer.
- Gran'-u-lar Lids, a hypertrophy of the papillæ and glands of the eyelids, trachoma.
- Gran'-ule, a particle with no distinct structure.

- Graph-o-spas'-mus, cramp of the fingers.
- Grav'-el, small stones formed in the kidney and expelled with the urine. [female urine.
- Grav'-i-din, a sediment sometimes found in
- Gra-vim'-e-ter, an instrument to determine specific gravity of fluid or solid bodies.
- Grav'-i-ty Spe-cif'-ic, the weight peculiar to equal bulk of every different kind of matter.
- Gre-ga'-ri-ous, herding together.
- Griff, } a child having one parent a ne-  
Grif'-fo, } gro, the other a mulatto.
- Grin'-ders, the molar teeth.
- Gro'-cer's Itch, eczema of the hands.
- Gruff, the coarse powder not passing through a sieve.
- Gru'-mose, }  
Gru'-mous, } thick, clotted.
- Gu-i'-a-cine, the resin of guaiacum. [fein.
- Gu-ar'-an-in, an alkaloid analogous to cas-
- Gu-ber-nac'-u-lum, a rudder, that which directs the position of a part.
- Gum Boll, parulis.
- Gum-ma'-ta, } tumors in connective  
Gum-my' Tu'-mors, } tissue in syphilis.
- Gum Res'-in, an inspissated juice of plants.
- Gun'-cot-ton, cotton steeped in nitric or nitro-sulphuric acid and dried.
- Gurg'-ling, sound like a whirlpool, heard in auscultation, when fluid communicates with air.
- Gust-a'-tion, the act of tasting.



- Gust'-a-to-ry, pertaining to the taste.  
 Gut'-ta Per'-cha, the concrete juice of an Indian tree.  
 Gut'-ta, a drop.  
 Gut'-tæ, drops.  
 Gut'-ta-tim, drop by drop.  
 Gtt., contraction for guttæ.  
 Gut'-tu-ral, formed in the throat.  
 Gyn-o-plas'-tic, applied to the operation of opening or dilating a contracted or imperforate vagina or os uteri.  
 Gyp'-sum, plaster of paris.  
 Gy'-rus, *a circuit*, convolution in the brain.

## H.

- H, symbol for hydrogen. [body.  
 Hab'-it, disposition or condition of mind or  
 Hab'-i-tat, the natural abode of a creature.  
 Hæ-mi-eli'-no-sis, blood extravasated under  
 the skin. [blood.  
 Hæ-ma-chro'-ine, coloring matter of the  
 Hæ-ma-chro'-ses, diseases in which the  
 blood is changed in color. [blood and bile.  
 Hæ-ma-cy'-an-in, a blue coloring matter in  
 Hæ-ma-dy-nam'-ics, the mechanical theory  
 of the circulation of the blood.  
 Hæ-ma-dy-nom'-e-ter, an instrument to  
 measure the force of the blood.  
 Hæ'-mæ-go-gue, a medicine to promote  
 menstrual and hemorrhoidal discharges.  
 Hæ'-mal, pertaining to the blood.

- Hæ-mant'-li-on, an instrument for taking a few drops of blood from the skin.
- Hæ-ma'-phæ-in, the brown coloring matter of the blood.
- Hæ-ma-po'-e-sis, the production of blood.
- Hæ-ma-stat'-ies, the doctrine of the pressure, etc., of the blood.
- Hæ-ma-tal'-los-co-py, the distinguishing different kinds of blood.
- Hæ-ma-te'-læ-um, the fat in the blood.
- Hæ-ma-tem'-e-sis, vomiting blood.
- Hæ-mat'-i-ca, 1, remedies for the blood; 2, diseases of the blood.
- Hæ'-ma-tine, the red coloring matter of the blood.
- Hæ-ma-tin'-ic, a remedy increasing the quantity of the blood corpuscles.
- Hæ-mat-o-ce'le, a bloody tumor in the tunica vaginalis testis. [stool.
- Hæ-ma-to-chi'-zi-æ, a discharge of blood by
- Hæ-ma'-to-des, containing, or like blood.
- Hæ-ma-to-ge'-ne-sis, the formation of blood.
- Hæ-ma-tog'-ra-phy, a description of the blood.
- Hæ'-ma-toid, like blood.
- Hæ-ma-toid'-in, blood crystals.
- Hæ-ma-tol'-o-gy, a treatise on the blood.
- Hæ-ma-tol'-y-ses, diseases with diminished coagulability of the blood.
- Hæ-ma-tol-y'-ti-ca, medicines impoverishing the blood.
- Hæ-ma-to'-ma, a blood tumor.

- Hæ-ma-toph'-tho-res, diseases with corrupt blood.
- Hæ-ma-to-phy'-ta, microscopic blood parasites.
- Hæ-ma-top'-sis, a collection of menstrual fluid in the womb.
- Hæ-ma-to'-eis, 1, the change of venous into arterial blood; 2, the formation of blood.
- Hæ-ma-to-stat'-ics, 1, doctrine of the circulation; 2, remedies to stop hæmorrhage.
- Hæ-ma-to'-tho-rax, extravasation of blood into the chest.
- Hæ-ma-tu'-ri-a, bloody urine.
- Hæ'-mic, pertaining to the blood.
- Hæ-mi-dro'-sis, sweating blood.
- Hæ'-min, pertaining to blood.
- Hæ-mi'-tis, the change of blood in inflammation.
- Hæ-mo-dro-mom'-e-ter, an instrument for measuring velocity of the blood.
- Hæ-mo-pex'-i-æ, diseases with increased coagulability of the blood.
- Hæ-mo-phil'-ia, inclined to hæmorrhages.
- Hæ-m-oph-thal'-mia, hæmorrhage into the eye.
- Hæ-mop'-ty-sis, spitting of blood.
- Hæ-m'-o:-rhage, any discharge of blood from its vessels.
- Hæ-m-or-rhæ'-a, passive hæmorrhage.
- Hæ-mor-rhoi-dro'-sis, sweating blood from hæmorrhoids.
- Hæ-mo-spa'-si-a, drawing blood to a part.

- Hæ-mo-spas'-tic, an agent drawing blood to a part.
- Hæ-mo-stat'-ic, an agent to stop hæmorrhage.
- Hæ-mot'-ro-phy, excess of blood nourishment.
- Hair Salt, native sulphate of magnesia.
- Hal-it'-u-ous, covered with vapor.
- Hal-lu-ci-na'-tion, an imagination of objects which do not exist.
- Ha'-lo Sig-na'-tus, the series of platings on vitreous humor.
- Hal'-o-gene, a body uniting salts and metal.
- Ha-log'-e-nous, producing saline compounds.
- Ha'-loid, like salt.
- Ha-lo-pe'-gæ, salt mineral waters.
- Ha'-lo-ph-ytes, plants inhabiting salt marshes.
- Ham'-u-lar, like a small hook.
- Ha-pon-tis'-mus, the growing together of organic parts.
- Haph-on'-o-si, diseases of the sense of touch.
- Hap'-to-gen, a filament sometimes surrounding oil globules.
- Hap-to-ti'-ca, the doctrine of touch.
- Hare Lip, a congenital fissure of the upper lip.
- Har-mo'-ni-a, the simple apposition of two articular bones.
- Hasch'-isch, Indian hemp.

- Haus'tus, a drink or draught.  
 Hav'er'-si-an Canals, canals in bones.  
 Hay Asthma, } catarrh from irritation of hay  
 Hay Fever, } pollen.  
 Heart Burn, uneasiness in the cardiac re-  
 gion.  
 Heat Prick-ly, lichen from excessive  
 heat.  
 Hee'-tic Fe-ver, a *pining away fever*, a  
 fever of organic disease.  
 Hee'-ti-sis, the condition of having hectic  
 fever.  
 Hel-col'-o-gy, a treatise on ulcers.  
 Hel'-co-plas-ty, engrafting sound skin on to  
 ulcers.  
 Hel-i-en-ceph-al'-i-tis, inflammation of the  
 brain from exposure to the sun.  
 He'-lix, a *twisted thing*, the rim of the an-  
 nicle of the ear.  
 Hel-minth'-a-go-gue, a remedy to expel  
 worms.  
 Hel-min-thi'-a-sis, } a condition giving  
 Hel-min-tho-gen'-e-sis, } rise to worms.  
 Hel-minth'-oid, worm-shaped.  
 Hel-minth-ol'-o-gy, a treatise on worms.  
 He-ma'-chro-in, } same as hæmatin.  
 He-ma-to'-sin, }  
 Hem-e-ra-lo'-pi-a, vision only by day.  
 Hem-e'-ra-lops, one who has hemeralopia.  
 Hem'-i, a prefix denoting one half.  
 Hem-i-era'-ni-a, pain in one side of the head.

- Hem-i-o'-pi-a, vision in which only half an object is seen.
- Hem-i-ple'-gi-a, paralysis of one half of the body.
- Hem'-or-rhage. See Hæmorrhage.
- Hen Blind-ness, hemeralopia.
- Hep-a-tal'-gi-a, pain in the liver.
- He-pat'-ic, pertaining to the liver.
- He-pat'-ic Air, sulphuretted hydrogen gas.
- Hep'-a-tine, a principle in the liver.
- Hep-a-tor-rhœ'-a, bilious diarrhœa.
- He-pat'-i-tis, inflammation of the liver.
- Hep-a-ti-za'-tion, converted into a liver-like substance.
- Hep'-a-tized, impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen.
- He-pat-o-ce'le, hernia of the liver.
- Hep-a-tog'-ra-phy, a description of the liver.
- He-pat'-o-lith, stone in the liver.
- He-pat-o-lith-i-a'-sis, the formation of stones in the liver.
- Hep-a-tol'-o-gy, a treatise on the liver.
- Hep-a-tomph'-a-lus, hernia of the liver at the navel.
- Hep-a-toph'-y-ma, a suppurative swelling of the liver.
- Hep-a-tol'-o-my, dissection of the liver.
- Hep'-a-tule, hydrosulphuret of ammonia.
- Her-ba'-ce-ous, pertaining to herbs.
- Her-ba'-ri-um, a collection of dried plants.
- Her-bif'-e-rous, producing herbs.

- Her-biv'-o-rous, eating herbs.  
 Her-maph'-ro-dite, having male and female generative organs.  
 Her-met'-ic, chemical.  
 Her-met'-ic Seal, an air-tight seal.  
 Her'-ni-a, the displacement and protrusion of a viscus from its cavity.  
 Her-ni-ot'-o-my, the operation for hernia.  
 Her'-pes, a vesicular skin disease.  
 Het-er-ad-en'-ic, an abnormal glandular structure.  
 Het-er-och'-ro-nous, pertaining to difference of time.  
 Het-e-ro-chy-meu'-sis, an altered condition of the blood.  
 Het-e-ro-ge'-ne-ous, different in kind.  
 Het-e-ro-gen'-e-sis, spontaneous generation, an anomaly in formation.  
 Het-er-ol'-o-gous, not like any natural part.  
 Het-er-ol'-o-gy, a deviation from the normal tissue.  
 Het-e-ro-morph'-ism, a deviation from the normal shape.  
 Het-e-ro-ou'-si-an, } having a different na-  
 Het-e-ro-ou'-si-ous, } ture.  
 Het-e-rop'-a-thy, allopathy.  
 Het-e-ro-pro'-so-pus, a monster with two faces.  
 Het-e-ro-tax'-i-a, a change in the position of organs. [toes.  
 Hex-a-dac'-ty-lous, having six fingers or  
 Hg., symbol for hydrargyrum, mercury.

- Hi-ber-na'-tion, the winter sleep of animals.
- Hic'-cough, } a spasm of the diaphragm and  
 Hic'-cup, } larynx. [suc.
- Hide Bound, induration of connective tis-
- Hi'-lum, the scar marking the union of a  
 seed with the fruit.
- Hi'-lus, a fissure.
- Hip-pan-thro'-pi-a, believing one's self to be  
 a horse.
- Hip-po-cam'-pus, *sea-horse*, two convolu-  
 tions of the brain.
- Hi-ru'-do-Me-dic-i-nal'-is, the leech.
- Hip-po-crat'-ic Face, pale, sunken, and con-  
 tracted features.
- Hip-po-pa-thol'-o-gy, the science of vete-  
 rinary surgery.
- Hip-pot'-o-my, the anatomy of the horse.
- Hip-pu'-ri-a, an excess of hippuric acid in  
 the urine.
- Hip-pu'-ris, *horse's tail*, cauda equina.
- Hir'-sute, hairy. [sues.
- His'-to-Chem'-is-try, chemistry of the tis-
- His-tog'-e-ny, the formation and develop-  
 ment of organic textures.
- His-tol'-o-gy, the minute anatomy of the  
 tissues.
- His-tol'-y-sis, the decay of the tissues.
- His-ton'-o-my, the laws of the tissues.
- His-tot'-o-my, dissection of the tissues.
- His-tri-on'-ic, applied to affections of the  
 facial muscles.
- Hob'-nail Liv'-er, cirrhosis of the liver.



- Ho-mo-chro'-mous, of the same color.
- Hom-æ-op'-a-thy, *omoios*, like, *pathos*, disease, a system of medicine, like curing like.
- Ho-mo-ge'-ne-ous, of a like nature.
- Ho-mo-gen'-e-sis, generation by union of the two sexes.
- Ho-moi-o'-sis, the process of elaborating food.
- Ho-mol'-o-gous, resembling others.
- Ho-mol'-o-gy, the relation of the parts of the body.
- Hom'-o-log-ic, a corresponding part.
- Hor. De-cub., Ho-ra De-cu-bi-tus, at bed-time.
- H. S., Ho-râ Som-ni, at bed-time.
- Hor'-de-o-lum, a sty, a small boil on the eyelid.
- Hor-ri-pl-la'-tion, a sensation as of the creeping of the hair.
- Hos'-pi-tal Gan-grene, a peculiar sloughing of wounds. [bursa of knee.
- House-Maid's Knee, inflammation of the
- Hu-mec-ta'-tion, the act of moistening.
- Hu'-me-rus, *the shoulder*, bone of the arm.
- Hu'-mor-ism, the doctrine attributing all disease to the fluids.
- Hu'-mor, the fluids of organized bodies.
- Hu'-mus, decayed vegetable matter.
- Hy'-a-line, like glass.
- Hy-a-li'-tis, inflammation of the 'hyaloid membrane of the eye.
- Hy'-a-loid, like glass.

Hy'-brid, born of two species.

Hy-dat'-id, vesicles sometimes developed in organs of the body.

Hy-da-tig'-i-nous, producing hydatids.

Hy'-da-toid, like water.

Hy-drad-i-ni'-tis, inflammation of a lymphatic gland.

Hy'-dra-gogue, a medicine causing watery discharges.

Hy-dral'-las, a morbid amount of fluid of the allantois.

Hy-drarg'-y-ri-a, eczema from mercury.

Hy-drar-gy-ri'-a-sis, mercurial poisoning.

Hy-drar'-gy-rum, mercury.

Hy-drar'-thro-sis, } white swelling, chronic

Hy-drar'-thrus, } inflammation of a joint.

Hy'-drate, a compound with water.

Hy'-dra-ted, combined with water.

Hy-drau'-lies, the practical application of the science of the motion of liquids.

Hy-dren-ce-phal'-i-tis, acute hydrocephalus.

Hy-dren-ce-phal-o-ce'le, a hernia of the brain.

Hy-dren-ter-o-ce'le, intestinal hernia with fluid in the sac.

Hy-dro'-a, an accumulation of water under the epidermis.

Hy-dro-æ'-mia, an excess of water in the blood. [tunica vaginalis testis.

Hy-dro-ce'le, a collection of serum in the

- Hy-dro-ceph'-a-lus, a collection of water within the head.
- Hy-droch'-y-es, diseases with sudden effusion of serous fluid.
- Hy-dro-dy-nam'-ics, the phenomena of fluids in motion or at rest.
- Hy'-dro-gen, *producing water*, the lightest gas known.
- Hy-dro-gen-a'-tion, the process of combining with hydrogen.
- Hy-dro-hy-men'-i-tis, inflammation of a serous membrane.
- Hy-dro-hys-ter'-ic, caused by an accumulation of serum in the uterus.
- Hy-dro-la'-ta, medicated waters.
- Hy-drol'-i-ca, watery solutions of principles of drugs.
- Hy-drol'-o-gy, a treatise on water.
- Hy'-dro-mel, honey and water.
- Hy-dro-men-in'-gi-tis, inflammation of the capsule of the aqueous humor.
- Hy-drom'-e-ter, an instrument measuring specific gravity of liquids.
- Hy-dro-me'-tra, a secretion and accumulation of fluid in the womb.
- Hy-dro-ne-phri'-sis, an accumulation of water in the kidney. [ricardium.]
- Hy-dro-per-i-car'-di-um, dropsy of the pericardium.
- Hy-drop'-a-thy, the water-cure.
- Hy-droph'-a-nous, transparent from immersion in water. [from bite of a mad dog.]
- Hy-dro-pho'-bi-a, *fear of water*, a disease

- Hy'-dro-*phone*, an instrument to assist auscultation.
- Hy-droph'-thal-mi-a, a morbid increase of the fluids of the eye.
- Hy-dro-phi-so-me'-tra, an-accumulation of air and fluid in the womb.
- Hy-drop'-ic, 1, affected with dropsy; 2, a medicine to cure dropsy.
- Hy-dro-pneu-ma-to'-sis, the condition of containing water and air.
- Hy-dro-pneu-mo-tho'-rax, accumulation of air and fluid into the chest.
- Hy-dro-py-ret'-ic, pertaining to sweating fevers. [spine.
- Hy-dror-ra'-chis, a watery tumor of the
- Hy-dro-stat'-ic Test, the process of seeing if lungs of newly born are lighter or heavier than water.
- Hy-dro-stat'-ics, the laws of the pressure and equilibrium of fluids.
- Hy-dro-thi'-on, sulphuretted hydrogen.
- Hy-dro-tho'-rax, effusion of serum into the pleural cavity.
- Hy'-dru-ret, a compound of hydrogen with metals.
- Hy-e-ma'-tion, the act of passing a winter at a place.
- Hy-gi-ene', } relating to the preservation  
 Hy-gi-en'-ics, { of health.
- Hy-grol'-o-gy, the doctrine of the fluids of the body.
- Hy-gro'-ma, a tumor of the bursa.

- Hy-grom'-e-ter, an instrument to measure moisture of the air.
- Hy'-gro-scope, an instrument showing the moisture of the air.
- Hy-lo-zo'-ism, the doctrine that matter has life.
- Hy'-men, *the God of marriage*, a fold of mucous membrane at entrance of virgin vagina.
- Hy-men-i'-tis, inflammation of any internal membrane.
- Hy-men-og'-ra-phy, a description of the membranes of the body.
- Hy-men-ol'-o-gy, a treatise on the membranes of the body.
- Hy-men-or'-ra-phy, the closing the vagina by suture at the hymen.
- Hy'-o, a prefix denoting origin from the hyoid bone.
- Hy'-oid, like the Greek letter  $\Omega$ .
- Hy-pæ'-mi-a, deficiency or extravasation of blood.
- Hy'-per, a prefix denoting excess.
- Hy-per-ac'-u-sis, a fineness of hearing.
- Hy-per-æ'-mi-a, a more than natural amount of blood in the capillaries.
- Hy-per-æ-s-the'-si-a, an excessive sensibility.
- Hy-per-bo'-re-an, very far north.
- Hy-per-dy-nam'-ic, belonging to great strength. [blood.
- Hy-per-i-no'-sis, increase of fibrin in the

Hy-per-me-tro'-pi-a, such a state of the refraction of the eye that only convergent rays are united on the retina. Too short an eye-ball. [late.

Hy-per-oi'-tis, inflammation of the soft part.

Hy-per-o'-pi-a. See Hypermetropia.

Hy-per-pla'-sia, excessive cell formation.

Hy-per'-pnoea, panting respiration.

Hy-per-sthen'-ia, with an excess of strength.

Hy-per'-tro-phy, the enlargement of a part from increased nutrition.

Hy-phæ'-mia, deficiency of blood.

Hy-pli-no'-sis, a diminution of the fibrin of the blood.

Hyp-na-go'-gle, conducing to sleep.

Hyp'-nic, an agent affecting sleep.

Hyp'-no-tism, the sleep of mesmerism.

Hy'-po, a prefix signifying under, below.

Hy-po-chon'-driac, one affected with melancholy.

Hy-po-chon-dri'-a-sis, the state of being a hypochondriac.

Hy-po-chon'-dri-um, the right and left region of the upper zone of the belly.

Hy-po-der-mat'-o-my, cutting under the skin.

Hy-po-der'-mic, pertaining to the skin.

Hy-po-dyn'-ia, a slight pain under the skin.

Hy-po-gas'-tri-um, the middle region of the lower zone of the belly. [tric region.

Hy-po-gas-tro-œ'le, hernia in the hypogas-

- Hy-po-glos'-sal, *under the tongue*, the 9th pair of nerves.
- Hy-po-hæ'-mia, an extravasation of blood in the eye.
- Hy-po-plas'-tic, with diminished plastic power.
- Hy-pop'-y-on, pus in the anterior chamber of the eye.
- Hy-po-spa'-di-a, a congenital opening of the urethra on the under surface of the penis.
- Hy-po-sta'-sis, passive congestion, a sediment.
- Hy-po-stat'-ic, relating to sediments or stagnation.
- Hy-po-styp'-tic, a mild astringent.
- Hy-poth'-e-sis, a supposition taken for granted.
- Hy-po-som'-e-try, the act of measuring relative heights of places.
- Hy-po-the'-nar eminence, a fleshy prominence corresponding to base of little finger.
- Hy-ra'-ce-um, a substance from the urine of the rock badger.
- Hys-te-ral'-gia, pain in the womb.
- Hys-te'-ri-a, 1, a disease feigning all others; 2, a spasmodic disease from the disorders of the womb.
- Hys-ter-o-ce'le, a hernia of the womb.
- Hys'-ter-old, resembling hysteria.
- Hys-ter-ol'-o-gy, a treatise on the womb.

- Hys-ter-om'-e-ter, a sound to measure the cavity of the womb.
- Hys-ter'-o-scope, a mirror to illuminate the cavity of the womb.
- Hys-ter-os-to-mat'-o-mus, an instrument for dividing the mouth of the womb.
- Hys-ter'-o-tome, an instrument for dividing the mouth and neck of the womb.
- Hys-ter-ot'-o-my, 1, Caesarian section; 2, dissection of the womb.
- Hys-ter-o-tris'-mus, a spasm of the womb.

## I.

- I, symbol for iodine.
- I-at-ra-lep'-tic, method of rubbing medicines into the skin.
- I-at-reu-si-o-log'-ia, the doctrine of the practice of medicine.
- I-at-ra-log'-ia, a treatise on medicine.
- Ic, an ending denoting acids containing highest known quantity of oxygen.
- I'-chor, a bloody, thin, acrid discharge.
- Ich-o-ræ-mia, pyæmia.
- Ich-thy-i'-a-sis, a scaly skin disease.
- Ich-thy-og'-ra-phy, a treatise on fishes.
- Ich'-thy-oid, like a fish.
- Ich-thy'-o-lite, a fossil fish.
- Ich-thy-ol'-o-gy, the science of fishes.
- Ich-thy-o'-sis, a skin disease where the cuticle is hard and scaly.
- Ik'-te-ros, jaundice.*



- Ic-ter'-ic, pertaining to jaundice.  
 Ic'-ter-oid, resembling jaundice.  
 Id-e-ag'-e-nous, begetting ideas.  
 Id-e-ol'-o-gy, the science of ideas.  
 Id-i-oc'-ra-sy, peculiarity of constitution.  
 Id'-i-o-cy, a congenital defective develop-  
 ment of the faculties. [natural state.  
 Id-i-o-e-lec'-tric, containing electricity in its  
 Id-i-op'-a-ty, a peculiar morbid state.  
 Id'-i-opt-cy, color blindness.  
 Id-i-o-syn'-era-sy, a peculiar disposition.  
 Id'-i-ot, an imbecile. [glands.  
 Id-ro'-sis, an excited action of the sweat  
 Ig'-ne-ous, pertaining to fire.  
 Ig-nes'-cent, sending forth sparks of fire.  
 Ig-nif'-e-rous, producing fire.  
 Ig'-ni-fy, to form into fire.  
 Ig-nig'-e-nous, produced by fire.  
 Ig'-nis-Fat'-u-us, phosphuretted hydrogen  
 gas, spontaneously ignited in the atmo-  
 sphere.  
 Ig-ni'-tion, the act of being set on fire.  
 Il-e-a-delph'-us, a double monster joined  
 from the pelvis downwards.  
 Il-el'-tis, inflammation of the ileum.  
 Il'-eo-Co-li'-tis, enteritis.  
 Il'-e-um, *winding about*, the lower three  
 fifths of the small intestine.  
 Il'-e-us, 1, intussusception of the bowels;  
 2, the symptoms of colic or strangulated  
 hernia. [another.  
 Il-li-qua'-tion, the melting of one thing into

- Il-lu'-sion, a wrong mental idea.
- Im-be-cil'-i-ty, a weakness of the mental faculties.
- Im-bi-bi'-tion, the action by which a fluid penetrates a solid.
- Im'-bri-cate, lying over each other like roof tiles.
- Im-med'-i-ca-ble, not to be healed.
- Im-mers'ed, sunk deeply.
- Im-pac'-ted, wedged in.
- Im-pac'-tion, a wedging in.
- Im-pen'-nous, without wings.
- Im-per'-fo-rate, having no opening.
- Im-pe-ti'-go, a cutaneous pustular disease.
- Im-pla-cen'-tal, having no placenta.
- Im-plan-ta'-tion, that condition of a monstrosity, in which of two united bodies, one is developed, the other in a rudimentary condition.
- Im-pon'-der-a-ble, without appreciable weight.
- Im-pos-thu-ma'-tion, the act of forming an abscess.
- Im-pos'-thu-me, a collection of pus, an abscess.
- Im'-po-tence, an inability of sexual intercourse.
- Im-preg-na'-tion, the act of rendering fruitful.
- Im'-pulse of the heart, stroke of the heart against the chest. [tion.
- Im-pu-tres'-ci-ble, not subject to corrup-

- In-al-i-men'-tal, not affording nourishment.
- In-an-i-ti-a'-tion, being exhausted from want of food.
- In-a-ni'-tion, emptiness, want of fulness.
- In-ar-tic'-u-la-ted, without joints.
- In-au-ra'-tion, the process of gilding.
- In-can-des'-cence, a glowing white heat.
- In-car'-ce-ra-ted, imprisoned.
- In-car-na'-tion, filling up with granulations.
- In-ce-ra'-tion, the act of covering with or making like wax.
- In'-ci-dence, the direction in which one body falls on another.
- In'-ci-dence, an-gle of, angle which the moving body makes with plane of body struck.
- In-cin-e-ra'-tion, the act of reducing to ashes.
- In-cis'-ion, a cut, the act of cutting into.
- In-ci'-sor Teeth, the four front teeth in upper and lower jaws.
- In-co-he'-rence, want of agreement.
- In-com-pat'-i-ble, that which cannot be prescribed with another substance.
- In-com-press-i-bil'-i-ty, not capable of being made smaller by force.
- In-con-coe'-tion, the state of being undigested or unripe.
- In-con'-ti-nence, inability to restrain the evacuations or passions.
- In-cor-po-ra'-tion, the act of thoroughly mixing with.
- In-cras-sa'-tion, the act of thickening.

- In-crem'-a-ble, that which cannot be burned.  
 In'-cre-ment, the quantity by which any-  
 thing increases.  
 In-crus-ta'-tion, the act of forming a crust.  
 In-cu-ba'-tion, the period between the re-  
 ception of a poison, and the appearance of  
 its symptoms.  
 In'-cu-bus, a burden, the nightmare.  
 In'-cus, *an anvil*, one of the little bones of  
 the middle ear.  
 In'-dex, *that which shows*, the fore-finger.  
 In-di-ca'-tion, anything which shows what  
 should be done in a disease.  
 Ind. Indies, dally.  
 In-dig'-e-nous, produced naturally in a  
 country.  
 In-di-ges'-tion, an incapability of the diges-  
 tive organs to perform their work.  
 In'-do-lent, almost or entirely free from pain.  
 In-due'-tion, 1, the power which an insu-  
 lated electrified body has of inducing an  
 opposite electric state in other bodies; 2,  
 the process of reasoning from particular  
 to general truths.  
 In-due-tom'-e-ter, an instrument for measur-  
 ing differences of electrical induction.  
 In-du-ra'-tion, a state of hardness.  
 In-e'-bri-ant, intoxicating.  
 In-er'-tia, inactivity.  
 In-fan'-ti-cide, intentional killing an infant.  
 In-fare'-tion, a stuffing up.  
 In-fec'-tion, the communication of disease.

- In-fee'-tions, communicating disease.  
 In-fe-cun'-di-ty, sterility.  
 In-fe'-rior, lower.  
 In-fib-u-la'-tion, the act of joining edges by clasps.  
 In-fl-tra'-tion, the escape of fluids into connective tissue.  
 In-fla-i-tes'-i-mal, endlessly subdivided.  
 In-fir'-ma-ry, a charitable institution for the treatment of the sick.  
 In-fir'-mi-ty, habitual disease.  
 In-flam-ma'-tion, a *burning*, heat, redness, swelling, and tenderness in a part.  
 In-flam'-ma-tory, tending to inflammation.  
 In-flec'-ted, bent from a straight line.  
 In-flu-en'-za, an epidemic catarrh.  
 In'-fra, a prefix denoting beneath.  
 In'-fra-spi-nat'-us, a muscle under the spine of the scapula. [stances.  
 In-fric'-tion, the act of rubbing in oily sub-  
 In-frig-i-da'-tion, the act of making cold.  
 In-fra-gil'-e-rous, not bearing fruit.  
 In-fun-dib'-u-lar, } having the form of  
 In-fun-dib'-u-li-form, } a funnel.  
 In-fun-dib'-u-lum, a funnel.  
 In-fus-ta'-tion, the act of darkening, or blackening.  
 In-fu'-sion, 1, the process of steeping a substance in fluid; 2, the liquor thus impregnated: 3, the act of introducing medicines into the veins. [ing liquids.  
 In-fu-so'-ria, microscopical animals inhabit-

- In-ges'-ta, articles introduced into the alimentary canal. [stomach.
- In-ges'-tion, the act of introducing into the
- In-glo'-bate, in the form of a globe.
- In-grav-i-da'-tion, the state of being pregnant.
- In'-gul-nal, pertaining to the groin.
- In-ha-la'-tion, the act of drawing air into the lungs.
- In-ha'-ler, an apparatus for inhalation.
- In-hu-ma'-tion, the placing a patient in an earth bath.
- In'-i-ad, towards the nape of the neck.
- In-i-en-ceph'-a-lus, a monster with a protrusion of brain in the occipital region.
- In-i'-tis, fibrous inflammation.
- In-ject'-ed, applied to a part reddened by an accumulation of blood.
- In-jec'-tion, 1, the act of throwing a liquid into the body; 2, the liquid thus injected.
- In'-kneed, knock-kneed.
- In-lap'-i-date, to convert into stone.
- In'-nate, inborn, natural.
- In-ner-va'-tion, the properties of the nervous system.
- In-nom-i-na'-ta, *the nameless*, the largest artery proceeding from the aorta.
- In-nom-i-na'-tum, the bone of the pelvis formed by ilium, ischium, and os pubis.
- In-oc'-u-la-ble, communicable by inoculation. [into any part of the body.
- In-oc-u-la'-tion, the insertion of a poison

- In-o-hy-men-i'-tis, inflammation of fibrous tissue.
- In-o'-ma, a fibrous tumor.
- In-o-pol'-y-pus, a fibrous polypus.
- In-or-gan'-ic, without organs.
- In-os-cu-la'-tion, a union of vessels.
- In'-o-site, unfermentable sugar in the muscular fibre of the heart.
- In-os-te-a-to'-ma, a tumor partly muscular and fibrous.
- In-sal-i-va'-tion, the mingling of food with saliva.
- In-sa-lu'-bri-ous, unhealthy.
- In-sane', unsound in mind.
- In-sa-nif'-er-ous, producing insanity.
- In-san'-i-ta-ry, unhealthy.
- In-see'-a-ble, that which cannot be cut.
- In-see-tol'-o-ger, one who studies insects.
- In-see-tol'-o-gy, the science of insects.
- In-sem-i-na'-tion, the emission of semen in coition.
- In-ser'-tion, the attachment of one part to another. [sun.
- In-so-la'-tion, exposure to the rays of the sun.
- In-som'-ni-a, sleeplessness.
- In-som'-ni-ous, troubled in sleep.
- In-spi-ra'-tion, the action of drawing air into the lungs.
- In-spis'-sa-ted, thickened.
- In-spis'-sant, any agent thickening the blood. [drop.
- In-stil-la'-tion, the pouring a fluid drop by drop.

- In'-stinct, the function of the brain in animals.
- In'-sti-tutes of Med-i-cine, that branch explaining the phenomena of health and disease.
- In-suf-fla-tion, the act of blowing air into a cavity of the body.
- In-su-la'-tion, the state of an electrical body surrounded by non-conductors.
- In'-su-la-tor, the substance arresting transfer of electricity from one body to another.
- In'-te-grant, a part of a body similar to the whole.
- In-teg'-u-ment, a covering.
- In-ten'-si-ty, the state of being raised to a great degree.
- In-ten'-tion first, to heal by union without suppuration; second, by granulation.
- In-ter', a prefix meaning between.
- In-ter-ea'-dence, a supernumerary arterial pulsation.
- In-ter'-ca-la-ry, occurring between. [gan.]
- In-ter-lo'-bar, between the lobes of an organ.
- In-ter-mit'-tent, ceasing at intervals.
- In-ter-nun'-ci-al, a messenger between.
- In-ter'-sti-ces, unoccupied spaces between molecules.
- In-ter-sti'-tial, pertaining to interstices.
- In-tes'-tine, the canal from mouth to anus.
- In-tol'-e-rance, that condition in which a remedy cannot be borne.
- In'-tra, a prefix denoting within.



- In-tra-cap'su-lar, within a capsule.
- In-trin'sic, internal, true, real.
- In-tro-ces'sion, a sinking of parts inwards.
- In-tro-mis'sion, the introducing one body into another.
- In-tu-mes'cence, the state of being swollen.
- In-tus-sus-cep'tion, a slipping of one part of the intestine into another.
- In-unc'tion, the act of rubbing in an ointment.
- In-vag-i-na'tion, the slipping of one part into another, as a sword into its scabbard.
- In-ver-mi-na'tion, a morbid state from worms.
- In-ver'sion, the turning an organ inside out.
- In-ver'te-bral,                    }
- In-ver'te-brate,                } having no vertebræ
- In-ver'te-brated,               } or back-bone.
- In-vo-lu'crum, a covering.
- I-od'ic, composed of iodine and oxygen.
- I-od'i-ca, remedies composed of iodine.
- I'o-dide, a non-acid compound of iodine with another substance.
- I'o-dine, an element found in sea plants.
- I'o-dined, impregnated with iodine.
- I'o-dism, the symptoms produced by iodine.
- I-o-do-me'the, a nervous inability produced by iodine. [iodine.
- I-o-do-pe'gæ, mineral springs containing

- I-od'-u-ret-ted, impregnated with iodine.  
 Ir-i-an-cis'-tron, a small hook used in making an artificial pupil.  
 Ir-id-des'-sis, making an artificial pupil, by ligating a bit of iris drawn out from a corneal wound.  
 Ir-i-dec-to-me-di-al'-y-sis, the separating the iris from the ciliary ligament, and excising it. [the iris.  
 Ir-i-dec'-to-my, the excising a segment of  
 Ir-i-den-clei'-sis, } the leaving a portion  
 Ir-i-den-clei'-mus, } of the iris in the  
 corneal wound, in making an artificial pupil.  
 Ir-id-er-e'-mi-a, an absence of the iris.  
 Ir-i-des'-cent, marked with the colors of the rainbow.  
 Ir-id-o-ce'le, hernia of the iris.  
 Ir'-i-do-Cho-roi-di-tis, inflammation of the iris and choroid.  
 Ir'-i-do-Col-o-bo'-ma, deficiency of the iris.  
 Ir-i-do-Cy-cly-tis, inflammation of the circumference of the iris.  
 Ir-i-do-de-sis, See Iriddessis.  
 Ir'-i-do-di-al'-y-sis, loosening of the iris from its ciliary border. [the iris.  
 Ir'-i-do-Do-ne'-sis, a quivering motion of  
 Ir-i-do-pla'-gia, paralysis of the iris.  
 Ir-i-do-to'-mia, a cutting of the iris.  
 Iris, a rainbow, a membrane of the eye.  
 I-ri'-tis, inflammation of the iris.  
 Ir-ra-di-a'-tion, going from a center.

- Ir-re-du'-ci-ble, not to be brought back to its former position.
- Ir-ri-ga'-tion, the regular and continuous moistening of a part.
- Ir-ri-ta-bil'-i-ty, a power peculiar to organized bodies, by which they move and contract.
- Is-chi-ag'-ra, gout in the hip.
- Is-chi-al'-gia, pain in the ischium.
- Is-chi-at'-ic, connected with the ischium.
- Is-chi'-o-cele, ischiatic hernia.
- Is-chit-o-dym'-ia, a double monstrosity united at the ischium.
- Is-chi'-um, *ischis, the loin*, the lowermost of the three bones of the hip.
- Is-chu-ret'-ic, a medicine to relieve ischuria.
- Is-thu'-ria, suppression of the urine.
- I-so'-bar-ysm, similarity of weight.
- I-so-ther'-mal, having the same winter temperature.
- I-so-chro-mat'-ic, having the same color.
- I-soch'-ron-al, } performed in the same  
I-soch'-ron-ous, } time.
- I-so-clin'-ic Lines, lines connecting places where the dip of the magnetic needle is equal.
- I-so-cy'-clous, composed of equal rings.
- I-so-dy-nam'-ic, having equal power.
- I-so-ge-o-ther'-mal, having equal heat.
- I-so-gon'-ic, referring to places with an equal declination of the magnetic needle.

- I-so-hy-e-to'-ses, lines connecting places where the same quantity of rain falls.
- I-som-er'-le, applied to compounds having the same elements in the same proportion, but differing in properties.
- I-so'-mer-ous, having equal parts.
- I-so-morph'-ous, having the same form, but differing in composition.
- I-soph'-a-ty, 1, curing disease by taking the products of the same disease; 2, the cure of diseased organs, by doses of the same organ of another animal.
- I-soth'-e-ral, having the same summer temperature.
- I-so-therm'-al, having uniform temperature.
- Is'-sue, a flow of pus.
- Isth'-mi-tis, inflammation of the fauces.
- Itch, scabies.
- Ite, an ending for salts formed from acids ending in -ous.
- Itis, an ending denoting inflammation.

## J.

- Ja-cob's Mem-brane, external layer of the retina.
- Ja-cob-son's Nerve, the tympanic branch of the glosso-pharyngeal nerve.
- Jac-ti-ta'-tion, moving to and fro.
- Jag'-ger-y, a sugar from a tree in the East Indies.
- Jal-ap-in, the active principle of jalap.

Ja'-ni-ceps, a double monster, the faces of whose double head look in opposite directions.

Jaun'-dice, *yellowness*, a disease characterized by yellowness of the skin, eyes, and urine.

Jee'-o-ral, pertaining to the liver.

Je-cur, *the liver*. [num.]

Jej-u-ni'-tis, inflammation of the jeju-

Jej'-u-num, *empty*, second portion of the small intestine.

Jug'-u-lar, relating to the throat.

Ju'-jube, a fruit of the south of Europe.

Ju-men'-tous, applied to urine resembling that of beasts.

Ju-van-ti-a, helping.

## K.

K,\* symbol for kalium, or potassium. [lies.]

Ka-li'-ge-nous, producing the true alca-

Kal'-ium, the German for potassium.

Keesh, flakes of carburet of iron, on bars of pig-iron.

Ke'-lis, a *stain*, a tubercular skin-disease.

Kelp, a mineral alkali from burnt sea-weeds.

Ker-a-ti'-tis, inflammation of the cornea.

Ker-a-to-nyx'-is, introducing a needle through the cornea. [cornea.]

Ke'-ra-tome, an instrument for cutting the

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\* See the letter C, for words derived from the Greek.

- Ki-es'-te-ine, a deposit in the urine during pregnancy.
- Kil'-o-gramme, a French weight equal to 2.6803 lbs. Troy.
- Kil'-o-litre, a French measure equal to 220.09668 gallons.
- Ki-ne-mat'-ics, See Kinetics.
- Ki-nes-ip'-a-thy, treating disease by movements.
- Ki-net'-ics, the science of motion.
- King's-Evil, scrofula.
- Kl'-o-tome, an instrument for dividing adhesions in the rectum, and for excising the tonsils. [cherry.
- Kirsch-Was-ser, a distilled fruit from the Klep-to-ma'-ni-a, insanity with a propensity to stealing.
- Kop-ro-log'-i-cal, pertaining to the effects produced by feces and offal.
- Kous'-sine, an alkaloid of kousso.
- Kre-at'-ic, pertaining to flesh.
- Ku'-miss, fermented mare's milk.
- Ky'-an-ized, steeped in corrosive sublimate.
- Kyl-lo'-sis, club-foot.
- Ky-mo-graph'-ion, an instrument showing the relation between the pulse and the respiration.

## L.

L, symbol for Lithium.

La'-bi-al, pertaining to the lips.

- La-bim'-e-ter, a scale to measuring distance between blades of obstetrical forceps.
- La'-bi-um, *a lip*, a fold of the vulva.
- Lab'-o-ra-to-ry, a place for preparing chemical products.
- La'-bor, child-birth.
- La'-brose, having thick lips.
- Lab'-y-rinth, the internal ear.
- Lac'-e-rate, to tear.
- Lac-e-ra'-tion, a breach made by tearing.
- Lach'-ry-ma, *a tear*.
- Lach'-ry-mal, pertaining to tears.
- Lach-ry-ma'-tion, the act of shedding tears.
- Lac, *milk*. [milk.]
- Lac'-ta-go-gue, inducing the secretion of
- Lac-tal'-bu-men, casein.
- Lac'-tant, giving suck.
- Lac'-ta-ry, milky.
- Lac-ta'-tion, the act of suckling.
- Lac'-te-al Ves-sels, vessels conveying chyle.
- Lac'-tein, evaporated milk.
- Lac'-te-ous, milky.
- Lac-tes'-cence, milkiness.
- Lac-tes'-cent, yielding milk.
- Lac'-tic, pertaining to milk.
- Lac-tif'-e-rous, conveying milk.
- Lac'-ti-fuge, a medicine dispelling milk.
- Lac'-tine, sugar of milk.
- Lac'-to-line, evaporated milk.
- Lac-tom'-e-ter, a milk measurer. [lettuce.]
- Lac-tu-ca'-ri-um, the inspissated juice of
- La-cu'-na, a small furrow.

Lag-ne'-sis, lust.

Lag-oph-thal'-mi-a, eyes like a hare's, inability to close the eyelids.

Lam'-doid, } like the Greek letter lamb-  
Lam-doi'-dal, } da, Λ.

Lam'-bent, touching lightly.

La-mel'-la, a thin plate.

Lam'-el-late, in little thin plates.

Lam'-i-na, a thin plate or layer.

Lam'-i-nate, composed of thin plates.

Lan-ci-na'-ting, of a piercing character.

Lan-ci'-si, nerves of, two white trunks on either side of the corpus callosum

La-nu'-gi-nose, }  
La-nu'-gi-nous, } downy.

Lap'-a-ro-En-ter-ot'-o-my, the operation of opening the abdomen and intestines.

Lap-ar-ot'-o-my, the operation of opening the belly in the lumbar region.

La-plid'-e-ous, stony.

Lap-i-des'-cenea, the process of becoming stone or like stone. [into stone.

La-pid-i-fi-ca'-tion, the process of converting  
La'-pis, a stone.

Lar-da'-ce-ous, resembling lard. [ing the egg.

Lar'-va, the first stage of insects after leav-

Lar-yn-ge'-al, pertaining to the larynx.

Lar-yn-gis'-mus, spasm of the opening of the larynx.

Lar-yn-gis'-mus Strid'-u-lus, a spasmodic narrowing or paralysis of the glottis in infants.

Lar-yn-gi'-tis, inflammation of the larynx.



- Lar-yn-gog'-ra-phy, an anatomical description of the larynx.
- Lar-yn-gol'-o-gy, a treatise on the larynx.
- Lar-yn-goph'-o-ny, the sound heard through the stethoscope placed over the larynx.
- Lar-yn'-go-scope, an instrument for inspecting the larynx.
- Lar-yn-gos'-co-py, the science of using the laryngoscope. [the larynx.
- Lar-yn-got'-o-my, the operation of opening Lar'-ynx, the upper part of the windpipe.
- La'-tent, hid, not visible.
- Lat'-e-rad, towards the lateral aspect.
- Lat'-e-ral As-pect, towards the right or left of median line.
- Lat-er-it'-ious, resembling brick dust.
- Lat'-e-ro-Flex'-ion, a bending to one side.
- Lat'-e-ro-Ver'-sion, a turning to one side.
- La-tib'-u-lum, the hidden matter of an infectious disease.
- Lat'-i-ca, a latent remittent fever.
- Lax'-a-tive, a gently evacuating medicine.
- Laz-a-ret'-to, a building for the performance of quarantine.
- Leg-u'-mine, a vegetable principle analogous to casein.
- Le-gu'-min-ous, pod-like.
- Lei-phæ-mia, poorness of the blood.
- Lei-po-thy'-mic, tending to fainting.
- Len'-i-ops, Mattel's instrument for extraction of the child.
- Len'-i-tive, a medicine soothing pain.

Lens, 1, a transparent substance so formed, that rays of light are made by it to diverge, converge, or become parallel; 2, the crystalline body of the eye.

Len-tic'-'u-lar, pertaining to the lens.

Lent'-'ous, viscid, thick.

Lep'-'i-do'-'sis, pityriasis.

Le-pos-te-oph'-'y-ton, a diseased growth of a thin plate of bone.

Lep'-'ra, a form of scaly skin disease.

Lep-to-ce-pha'-'lia, a monstrosity in which the head is unusually small.

Le'-'sion, an injury, derangement.

Leth'-'ar-gy, stupor.

Le'-'the-on, a name for sulphuric ether.

Le-thif'-'e-rous, bringing death.

Leu-cæ'-'mia, a deficiency of coloring matter in the blood.

Leu-cæ'-'thi-ops, an individual like a negro, except in color.

Leu'-'cine, a white principle in muscle.

Leu'-'ci-tis, scleratitis, [blood.

Leu-coe'-'y-tes, the white corpuscles of the

Leu-co-cy-to'-'sis, } white celled blood.

Leu-co-cy-thæ'-'mia, }

Leu'-'co-E-thi-op'-'ic, white and black.

Leu-co'-'ma, a white opacity of the cornea.

Leu-co-path'-'ia, } albinism.

Leu-co-p'-'a-thy, }

Leu-co-phleg-mat'-'ic, with a pale, flabby condition of the skin. [the vagina.

Leu-cor-rhœ'-'a, a whitish discharge from

- Leu-co'-ses, 1, diseases of the lymphatic system; 2, a class of anæmic diseases.
- Leu-ko'-lei-num, one of the products of the dry distillation of coal.
- Le-va'-tor, a lifter up.
- Ley, water impregnated with potash or soda.
- Li-bid'-i-nous, lustful.
- Li'-chen, a papular skin disease.
- Li-en'-cu-lus, a supernumerary spleen.
- Li-en'-i-tis, inflammation of the spleen.
- Li-en'-ter-y, a kind of diarrhœa where the food is discharged undigested.
- Lig'-a-ment, *a bond*, a bundle of fibrous tissue uniting bones.
- Li-ga'-tion, the act of tying.
- Lig'-a-ture, a cord or wire used to bind vessels.
- Lig'-ne-ous, like wood.
- Lig'-num, wood.
- Lim-i-tro'-pheæ, the series of ganglia of the sympathetic nerve.
- Lim-nem'-ic, induced by emanations from a marsh.
- Li-mi'-sis, a morbid appetite.
- Line'-tus, a syrupy medicine.
- Lin'-e-ar, like a line.
- Lin'-gua, the tongue.
- Lin'-gual, pertaining to the tongue.
- Li-ni'-tis, an affection of the stomach.
- Lint, scraped linen.
- Li-pæ'-mia, excess of fat in the blood.

- Li-par'-o-cele, fatty tumor of the scrotum.  
 Li-po-me'-ria, an arrested development.  
 Lip-pi-tu'-do, blear-eyed.  
 Li-qua-mu'-mia, human fat.  
 Liq-ue-fa'-cient, 'a remedy causing liquid to become solid deposits.  
 Liq-ue-fac-tion, the act of converting solids into liquids.  
 Li-ques'-cent, becoming liquid.  
 Liq'-uor, a spirituous fluid.  
 Lith'-a-gogue, a medicine having power to expel a stone.  
 Lith'-ate, the compound of lithic acid with a base.  
 Li-thee'-bo-ly, the expulsion of a stone by contraction of the bladder.  
 Li-thee'-ta-sy, the removal of a stone by stretching the neck of the bladder.  
 Lith'-ia, } the disposition to, or actual  
 Lith-i-a'-sis, } formation of stone.  
 Lith-i-a'-try, the medical treatment of stone.  
 Lith'-ic, pertaining to stone.  
 Lith'-i-ca, medicines counteracting disposition to stone.  
 Lith'-o-clast, a kind of lithotrite.  
 Lith-o-dras'-sic, a kind of stone forceps.  
 Li-thol'-y-sy, } the solution of a stone by  
 Li-thol'-y-sis, } liquids injected into the bladder.  
 Lith-o-me'-tra, uterine concretions. [stone.  
 Lith-on-trip'-tic, a medicine to dissolve

Lith'-o-spas-ty, the extraction of a stone through the urethra.

*Li'-thos*, a stone.

Lith'-o-tome, an instrument for cutting the bladder.

Li-thot'-o-my, the removal of a stone by an incision into the bladder.

Lith'-o-trip-sy, } the crushing or comminu-  
Li-thot'-ri-ty, } tion of a stone in the  
bladder. [urine.

Li-thu'-ria, lithic acid and lithates in the Lit'-mus, blue pigment, acids turn it red.

Lit-ram'-e-ter, Hare's instrument to determine specific gravity.

Litre, a French measure, holds nearly 2,1185 pints.

Lit'-tre, glands of, glands in female urethra.

Liv'-er, the gland secreting the bile.

Lix-iv-i-a'-tion, the operation of washing wood-ashes, and extracting salts.

Lobe, a division of an organ.

Lo'-cal, limited to one part or place.

Lo-chi'-a, the serous bloody discharge after delivery.

Lock-Hos-pi-tal, a venereal hospital.

Loc'-u-lar, with a prefix *uni*, *bi*, or *tri*, means divided into one, two, or three cavities.

Lol'-mic, pertaining to the plague.

Loi-mog'-ra-phy, a description of the plague.

Lol-mol'-o-gy, a treatise on the plague.

- Lo-quac'-i-ty, excessive talking.  
 Lo'-tion, a wash.  
 Lu-bri-ca'-tion, } the act of making  
 Lu-bri-fac'-tion, } smooth.  
 Lu'-cid, clear.  
 Lu-cif'-er-ous, giving light.  
 Lu'-ci-form, like light.  
 Lu-cim'-e-ter, an instrument to measure  
 the intensity of light.  
 Lum-ba'-go, rheumatism in the loins.  
 Lum-bar, pertaining to the loins.  
 Lum'-bri-cal, like an earth-worm.  
 Lum-bri-ca'-les, small muscles in palm of  
 the hand and sole of the foot.  
 Lu'-na-cy, unsoundness of mind.  
 Lu'-ni-form, shaped like the moon.  
 Lu'-nu-la, *a little moon*, the white portion  
 of the nail at the root.  
 Lu'-pus, a tubercular skin disease.  
 Lu'-rid, pale, ghastly, yellow.  
 Lus'-ci-tas, a kind of strabismus, the eye  
 being fixed in a certain direction.  
 Lux-a'-tion, a displacement.  
 Ly-can'-thro-py, a kind of melancholy in  
 which the patient thinks himself a wolf.  
 Ly-ing-In, being in child-birth.  
 Lymph, 1, the fluid of lymphatic vessels;  
 2, fluid poured out in adhesive inflamma-  
 tion.  
 Lym-phad-e-ni'-tis, inflammation of a  
 lymphatic gland. [the lymphatics.  
 Lym-phan-gi-og'-ra-phy, a description of

- Lym-phan-gi-ot'-o-my, anatomy or dissection of the lymphatic vessels.  
 Lym-phat'-ic, 1, a vessel conveying or containing lymph; 2, pertaining to lymph.  
 Lym-phî-za'-tion, the effusion of coagulable lymph. [lymphatics.  
 Lym-phog'-ra-phy, a description of the Lym-pho'-sis, the elaboration of lymph.  
 Ly-pe-ma'-ni-a, melancholy.  
 Ly-te'-ri-an, terminating a disease.

## M.

- M, signifies in prescription *misce*, mix, or *manipulus*, a handful.  
 Mac-e-ra'-tion, the process of making soft by steeping.  
 Ma-cro-bi-ot'-ic, long-lived.  
 Ma-cro-ce-pha'-lia, the condition of having a very large head.  
 Ma-cro-ceph'-a-lous, a very large brain.  
 Ma-cro-chi'-ri-a, having very large hands.  
 Ma-cro-co'-lia, having very large limbs.  
 Mac'-ro-cosm, *the large world*, the universe.  
 Ma-cu-me'-li-a, a monstrosity with excessive size of one limb.  
 Mac'-u-læ, *spots*, discoloration of the skin.  
 Mac'-u-late, } spotted.  
 Mac'-u-la-ted, }  
 Mad-jonn, a compound of powdered hemp, honey, and aromatic spices.

Mag'-is-tral, extemporaneous.

Mag'-rums, a popular name for a convulsive disease like chorea.

Ma'-lar, pertaining to the cheek bone.

Ma-la'-ri-a, foul air.

Mal-as-sim-i-la'-tion, imperfect assimilation.

Mal-ax-a'-tion, the process of softening drugs by kneading them.

Mal-for-ma'-tion, irregularity in the structure of parts.

Ma-lig'-nant, serious in character, dangerous to life.

Ma-lin'-ge-ry, the science of feigning disease.

Ma'-lis, a generic term for presence of parasitic animals in the skin.

Mal'-len-ders, a scurfy eruption, attacking fore leg of horse.

Mal-le'-o-lus, *a little mallet*, the ancle, the two processes formed by projections from lower extremities of tibia and fibula.

Mal'-le-us, *hammer*, the most external of the little bones of the ear.

Mal-pig'-hi, A-ci-ni of, } small red bodies in

Mal-pig'-hian bod-ies, } the cortical structure of the kidney.

Mal-prac'-tice, improper medical treatment.

Mam'-mal, an animal that suckles its young.

Mam-ma'-lia, plural of the above.

Mam'-ma-ry, pertaining to the breasts.

Mam-mif'-e-rous, having breasts.

Mam'-mi-form, } shaped like the breast.

Mam'-mil-la-ry, }



- Mam'-mil-la-ted, rounded like a teat.  
 Mam'-mi-tis, inflammation of the breast.  
 Man'-a-kin, a figure like a human being.  
 Ma'-ni-a, madness.  
 Ma-nip-u-la'-tion, handling.  
 Man-om'-e-ter, } an instrument to show  
 Man'-o-scope, } density or rarity of the  
 air.  
 Ma-nu'-bri-um, a handle.  
 Mar-as-chi'-no, a liquid distilled from the  
 cherry in Dalmatia.  
 Ma-ras'-mus, a drying up, atrophy.  
 Mar'-cid, wasted away, withered.  
 Mar'-ga-rine, one of the proximate solid  
 principles in human fat  
 Mar-gar-i-ta'-ce-ous, like mother of pearl.  
 Ma-rig'-e-nous, produced in or by the sea.  
 Mar'-row, the soft fat in the hollow of long  
 bones.  
 Mar'-tial, containing iron.  
 Mas-chal-ad-e-ni'-tis, inflammation of the  
 glands of the axilla.  
 Mas'-se-ter, the chewing muscle.  
 Mas-tal'-gia, pain in the breast.  
 Mas-ti-ca'-tion, the act of chewing solid  
 food.  
 Mas'-ti-ca-to-ry, pertaining to chewing.  
 Mas-ti'-tis, inflammation of the breast.  
 Ma-to-dyn'-ia, pain in the breast.  
 Mas'-toid, shaped like a nipple.  
 Mas-tur-pa'-tion, } the act of exciting the ge-  
 Mas-tur-ba'-tion, } nital organs by the hand

Ma-te'-ria Med'-i-ca, the branch of science treating of the substances employed in the practice of medicine.

Mat'-rass, a glass vessel used in pharmacy.

Ma-tric'-u-late, 1, to admit to membership in a college or university; 2, one thus admitted.

Ma'-trix, *the womb*, the place in which anything is formed.

Mat-u-ra'-tion, the process of ripening.

Ma-tu'-ri-ty, a state of ripeness.

Maw, 1, the stomach of brutes; 2, the crop of fowls.

Max-il'-la, the jaw-bone.

Max'-il-la-ry, pertaining to the jaw-bone.

Ma-zo-dyn'-ia, pain in the breast.

Ma-zo'-i-tis, mastitis.

Ma-zol'-o-gy, a treatise on mammalia.

Mea'-sle, the flesh-worm, or cysticercus cellulosus.

Mea'-sles, rubeola.

Me-at'-us, a passage.

Me-com'-e-ter, an instrument for measuring the length of the body.

Me-co-nis'-mus, poisoning by opium.

Me-co'-ni-um, 1, the feces passed by infants soon after birth; 2, the inspissated juice of the poppy.

Me-co-no-lo'-gi-a, a treatise on opium.

Me'-di-an, in the middle.

Me'-di-an Line, an imaginary line, dividing the body longitudinally in two parts.

- Me-di-as'-ti-num, a space in the chest between the pleura.
- Med'-i-ca-ble, that which may be cured.
- Med'-ic-a-ment, any substance given to allay morbid action.
- Med-i-ca'-tion, the act of treatment by medicine.
- Me-dul'-lar, } pertaining to or resembling  
Med'-ul-la-ry, } marrow.
- Med-ul'-li-tis, inflammation of the marrow.
- Meg'-a-cosm, the universe.
- Meg-a-lo-me'-lia, a monstrosity with very large limbs.
- Meg'-rim, headache confined to one side.
- Mel-bo'-mi-an glands, } sebaceous glands  
Mel-bo'-mi-an fol-li-cles, } at the back of the tarsal cartilages.
- Me-læ-na, tar-like evacuations.
- Mel-an-æ'-mi-a, state of excess of venous blood.
- Mel-an'-a-gogue, a medicine to expel black bile.
- Mel'-an-chol-y, *black bile*, mental depression.
- Mel-an'-ic, black.
- Mel-an-is'-mus, an increased quantity of dark pigment in the skin.
- Mel'-an-oid, like melanosis. [anosia.
- Mel-an-o'-ma, 1, any black product; 2, melanosis.
- Mel-an-o-path'-ia, an increase of pigment in patches. [lungs.
- Mel-an-o-pneu'-mon, melanosis of the

Mel'-an-ose, black.

Mel-an-o'-sis, a disease consisting in the deposition of a black product in various parts of the body. [urine.

Mel-an-u'-rin, a black pigment in the Me-las'-ma, a blackness of the skin in patches.

Me-lie'-e-ris, an encysted tumor, containing substance like honey and wax.

Mel-i-tæ'-mi-a, blood containing an unusual quantity of sugar.

Mel-i-tag'-ra, impetigo with thick crusts like honey.

Mel'-i-tis, inflammation of the cheeks.

Mel-i-tu'-ri-a, sugary urine.

Mel-lig'-e-nous, like honey.

Mel-o-æ'-mi-a, a non-coagulable, black, septic condition of the blood.

Mel-om'-e-les, a monster with supernumerary limbs.

Mel-o-plas'-tic, applied to the operation for restoring the cheek.

Mel-o-sal'-gi-a, pain a little above the knee, a symptom of phthisis.

Mel-y-al'-gia, excessive sensitiveness of the muscles of the limbs.

Mem'-brane, a thin expanded part.

Mem'-brane False, the result of organized fibrine exuded on free surfaces.

Men'-a-gogue, a remedy to excite menstrual flow. [of the brain.

Men-in-ge'-al, pertaining to the membranes

- Men-in'-gi-na, the membrane formed by union of pia mater with arachnoid.
- Men-in-gi-ni'-tis, inflammation of the meninges.
- Men-in-gi'-tis, inflammation of the membranes of the brain.
- Men-in-go'-sis, the union of bones by means of a membrane.
- Me-nis'-cus, *a little moon*, 1, a lens with a concave and convex surface; 2, a lamina of fibro-cartilage, between articular surface of bones.
- Men-or-rhag'-ia, excessive menstruation.
- Men'-ses, the periodical discharge of blood from the uterus.
- Men'-sis, a month.*
- Men'-stru-al, monthly.
- Men-stru-a'-tion, the flow of the menses.
- Men'-stru-um, any fluid which dissolves a solid.
- Men-su-ra'-tion, the act of measuring.
- Men-tag'-ra, sycosis of the chin.
- Men'-tal, 1, pertaining to the mind; 2, pertaining to the chin.
- Me-phit'-ic, offensive to the smell.
- Meph'-it-ism, any bad exhalation.
- Mer-cu'-ri-al, pertaining to, or containing mercury.
- Mer-cu'-ri-al Er'-e-thism, a tendency to palsy of the heart, produced by mercurial poisoning. [affected by mercury.
- Mer-cu-ri-li-za'-tion, the condition of being

- Mer-o-cœ'le, femoral hernia.
- Me-rol'-o-gy, a treatise on the elementary constituents of the system.
- Mer-or-gan-i-za'-tion, partial organization.
- Mes-en-ter'-i-tis, inflammation of the mesentery.
- Mes'-en-tery, a large fold of peritoneum holding the small intestines in position.
- Me-se-ra'-le, pertaining to the mesentery.
- Me'-si-al, belonging to the middle.
- Me-so, a prefix denoting the middle.
- Me-so-cœ'-cum, a fold of peritoneum holding up the cœcum.
- Me-so-co'-lon, the peritoneum behind the colon.
- Me-sod-mi'-tis, inflammation of the mediastinum.
- Me'-so-epi-did-y-mi'-tis, a folding of the tunica vaginalis testis.
- Me-sor'-chi-um, a duplicature of peritoneum supporting the testicle.
- Me-so-Rec'-tum, a fold of peritoneum connecting the rectum with the sacrum.
- Me-sot'-i-ca, diseases affecting the internal structure of organs.
- Met-a-bol-el'-o-gy, a description of the changes in disease.
- Met-a-bol'-ic, pertaining to change.
- Met-a-car'-pus, the hand between wrist and fingers. [finger.
- Met-a-con'-dyle, the last phalanx of a
- Met-al'-lur-gy, the art of working metals.

- Met-a-morph-op'-sia, vision in which floating spots are seen by the patient.
- Met-a-morph'-o-sis, a change of formation.
- Met-a-phys'-ics, the science of objects inaccessible to the senses.
- Met-a-phy'-sis, a change in form.
- Me-tas'-ta-sis, a change in the seat of a disease.
- Met-a-tar'-sus, the foot between the heel and toes.
- Me-tath'-e-sis, a removal of a morbid cause, without expulsion.
- Met-at'-ro-phy, changed nutrition.
- Me'-te-or, a transitory aerial appearance.
- Met-e-or'-o-lites, stones in the air.
- Met-e-or-ol'-o-gy, the science explaining aerial phenomena.
- Meth-æ'-ma-ta, the capillary blood-vessels.
- Me-thex'-i-a, confirmed habit of drunkenness.
- Me-thex-i-phre-ne'-sia, delirium tremens.
- Me-thex-o-man'-ia, madness from intemperance.
- Me'-thi-a, the drunken fit.
- Me-thi-lep'-sia, proneness to intoxication.
- Me-tho-man'-i-a, an irresistible desire for intoxicating drinks.
- Me-thys'-tics, substances producing intoxication.
- Met-o-pos'-eo-py, the science of discovering character by appearance of the forehead or face.
- Me-tral'-gi-a, pain in the womb.

- Me-tri'-tis, inflammation of the womb.
- Me-tro-phle-bi'-tis, inflammation of the veins of the womb.
- Me-tro-rhag'-i-a, an excessive flow of blood from the interior of the womb.
- Me-tro-rhœ'-a, a discharge of fluid from the womb.
- Met'-ro-scope, an instrument for listening to the fetal heart.
- Met'-ro-tome, an instrument for incising the womb.
- Met-ro-to'-mi-a, the cesarian section.
- Mi-asm,                    }
- Mi-as'-ma,                } a poisonous emanation.
- Mi'-cro-cosm, *the little world*, man.
- Mic-ro-cos'-me-ter, the vital principle.
- Mic-ro-cos'-mic Salt, a compound of soda, ammonia, and phosphoric acid.
- Mic-ro-cos-mog'-ra-phy, human physiology.
- Mic-ro-cous-tic, an instrument to increase small sounds.
- Mi-cro-do'-sic, giving minute doses.
- Mi-crog'-ra-phy, the description of microscopic objects.
- Mi-crol'-o-gy, a treatise on the microscope.
- Mi-crom'-e-ter, an instrument for measuring objects under the microscope.
- Mi-cro-pho'-nies, the science of increasing small sounds.
- Mi-croph-thal'-mic, having small or imperfectly developed eyes.                [*of the face.*]
- Mi-cro-pro'-so-pus, a monster with only part



- Mi'cro-scope, an instrument magnifying objects.
- Mi-cros'-co-py, the use of the microscope.
- Mi'cro-tome, an instrument for dissecting microscopic objects.
- Mic-tu-ri'-tion, the act of passing water.
- Mid'-riff, the diaphragm.
- Mid'-wife-ry, obstetrics.
- Mil'-i-a-ry, like millet seeds.
- Milk, Su-gar of, a substance evaporated from whey.
- Min-er-al'-o-gy, the science treating of inorganic substances beneath the earth's surface.
- Min'-im, the sixtieth part of a fluid drachm.
- Min-i-me'-ter, an instrument for measuring minims. [man race.
- Mis-an'-thro-py, the state of hating the human race.
- Mis-car'-riage, the untimely expulsion of the egg from the womb.
- Mis'-tion, the state of being mixed.
- Mi'-tral, like a bishop's mitre.
- Mne-mon'-ics, the art of assisting the memory.
- Mo-bil'-i-ty, capable of motion.
- Mod'-el-ling, a mode in which wounds are healed by layer upon layer of plastic material.
- Mo'-di-o-lus, the axis of the cochlea of middle ear.
- Mo'-lar, grinding.
- Mole'-cule, a minute mass.

Mol-les'-cence, great softness.

*Mol-lis*, soft.

Mol-lus'-can, } without a skeleton.  
Mol-lus'-cous, }

Mol-lus'-cum, a skin disease consisting of tumors filled with a pulpy substance.

Mo-nad, 1, a final atom; 2, the smallest of animalcules; 3, a primary cell.

Mon-o-blep'-sis, condition of seeing only with one eye at a time.

Mon-o-car'-di-an, having a single heart.

Mon-o-ceph'-a-lous, a double monster with one head.

Mon-o-chro-mat'-ic, of one color.

Mon-oc'-u-lar, pertaining to one eye.

Mon-o-dac'-ty-lus, having only one finger or toe.

Mon-o-gas'-tric, having only one stomach.

Mon-o-ma'-ni-a, madness on one subject.

Mo-nop'-ath-y, disease of one organ or function.

Mons Ven-e-ris, *mountain of Venus*, the prominence of female pubes.

Mon'-ster, any organized being deviating from the ordinary standard.

Mor'-bid, diseased.

Mor-bif'-ic, causing disease.

Mor-bil'-i-ty, a state of disease.

Mor-bose', proceeding from disease.

Mor'-bu-lent, sickly.

Mor-bus, disease.

Mor'-di-cant, sharp, pungent.

- Mor-gagn'-i, flu'-id of, post-mortem fluid between the lens and capsule.
- Mor'-i-bund, about to die.
- Mon-o-plas'-tic, applied to art of restoring lost parts.
- Morph'-œ-a, a skin disease, supposed trace of leprosy.
- Mor-tif'-e-rous, producing death.
- Mor-tif-i-ca'-tion, loss of life in a part.
- Mo-tif'-ic, producing motion.
- Mo-til'-i-ty, the faculty of moving.
- Moult-ing, the act of shedding a natural covering.
- Mox'-a, a cone of inflammable material.
- Mu-cif'-e-rous, producing mucus.
- Mu'-ci-form, like mucus.
- Mu'-cin, the albumenoid constituent of mucus. [brane.
- Mu-ci'-tis, inflammation of a mucous mem-
- Mu'-co-cele, tumor of the lacrymal sac.
- Mu-coid, like mucus.
- Mu-cos'-i-ty, a fluid like mucus.
- Mu-cus, a viscid fluid secreted by mucous membranes.
- Mu-lat'-to, the offspring of a black and white.
- Mu-li-eb'-ri-ty, the period when the girl becomes a woman.
- Mul-ti, a compound denoting many.
- Mul-ti-cap'-su-lar, with many capsules.
- Mul-ti-fœ-ta'-tion, pregnant with more than two fetuses.
- Mul'-ti-form, having many forms.

- Mul-ti-loc'-u-lar, having many cells.
- Mul-toe'-u-lar, having more than two eyes.
- Mumps, inflammation of the parotid gland.
- Mun-dif'-i-cant, healing, cleansing.
- Mun-di-fi-ca'-tion, the act of cleaning.
- Mu-ral, rough. [upon uric.
- Mu-rex'-id, a purple from nitric acid acting
- Mu'-ri-a-ted, combined with muriatic acid.
- Mus'-cæ-Vol-i-tan'-tes, flying spots seen before the eyes.
- Mus-cle, a fibred arrangement of tissue with contractile power.
- Mus'-cu-line Pep'-tone, the combination between fluid in the stomach and muscular fibrine.
- Mus-cu-lo-cu-ta'-ne-ous, pertaining to the skin and muscles.
- Mus'-cu-lo-spi'-ral, winding between muscles.
- Mus-ti-phi'-ni, a woman with one-sixteenth part negro blood.
- My-al'-gi-a, pain in the muscles.
- My-co-der'-ma, the vegetable parasite on the crusts of the favus.
- My-col'-o-gy, a treatise on fungi.
- Myd-ri'-a-sis, a fixed dilatation of the pupil.
- My-e-li'-tis, 1, inflammation of the spinal cord and its membranes; 2, inflammation of brain substance.
- My-e-lo-cy'-tes, the nuclei of vesicles of gray nervous matter.
- My'-e-loid, like marrow.

- My-e-lo'-ma, a cancerous encephaloid tumor.
- My'-lo, a prefix denoting that muscles are attached near the molar teeth.
- My-o-de-sop'-si-a, musca volitantes.
- My-o-dy-nam'-ics, the science of muscular power.
- My-o-dyn'-i-a, pain in the muscles.
- My-og'-ra-phy, description of the muscles.
- My-o-lem'-ma, the sheath of muscular fibre.
- My'-o-line, a substance in muscle cells.
- My-ol'-o-gy, the description of the muscles.
- My-o-path'-ic, belonging to diseases of the muscles.
- My-o'-pi-a, an elongated condition of eye-ball, so that only divergent rays focus on retina.
- My'-ope, a short-sighted person.
- My-os-al'-gi-a, pain in the muscles.
- My-o-sar-co'-ma, a sarcomatous tumor, with fleshy fibres in its structure.
- My'-o-sis, a contracted state of the pupil.
- My-os-i'-tis, inflammation of the muscles.
- My-o-til'-i-ty, muscular contractility.
- My-ot'-o-my, the operation of dividing a muscle.
- My-rin-gi'-tis, a corrupt term for inflammation of the membrana tympani.
- Myr'-tl-form, like myrtle leaves.
- Myx-or'-rho-os, one who discharges much mucus.
- Myx-o-sar-co'-ma, a partly mucous and fleshy tumor.

## N.

N, symbol for nitrogen.

Na., symbol for natrium.

Na-bo'-thi Glan'-du-læ, small bodies on the neck of the womb.

Nac'-ra, an influenza in the East Indies.

Næ'-void, like a nævus.

Næ'-vose, spotted.

Næ'-vus, a congenital spot.

Nan-o-ceph-a'-li-a, the condition of having a very small head.

Nan-o-cor'-mi-a, the condition of having a very small trunk.

Nan-o-me'-li-a, the condition of having a very small limb.

Nape of the Neck, the hinder part of the neck.

Naph'-tha-line, a white crystallizable substance formed in making gas from pit-coal.

Nar-cot'-ic, a remedy relieving pain and producing sleep. [cotie.

Nar'-co-tism, the extreme effect of a nar-

Na'-sal, pertaining to the nose.

Na'-si-form, shaped like a nose.

Na-si'-tis, inflammation of the nose.

Na'-tes, the buttocks.

Na-tro-pe'-gæ, soda springs.

Nat'-u-ral-ist, a student of natural history.

Nau'-sea, sickness at the stomach.

Nau'-se-ant, an agent exciting nausea.

Nau-si-o'-sis, 1st, nausea; 2d, venous hemorrhage discharged by jets.

Na'-vel, the remains of the opening for the umbilical cord.

Near-Sight'-ed-ness, myopia.

Neb'-u-la, *a cloud*, an opacity of the cornea.

Neb-u-los'-i-ty, the state of being clouded.

Ne-cræ'-mi-a, death of the blood.

Ne-crol'-o-gy, the statistics of death.

Ne-crop'-sy, { the examination of the

Ne-cræs'-co-py, { body after death.

Ne'-crosed, dead.

Ne-cro'-sis, the death of the interior of the shaft of a bone.

Ne-crot'-ic, dead.

Ne-crot'-o-my, dissection.

Ne-cu'-si-a, a dissection wound.

Nek-ro-bl'-o-sis, a kind of degeneration ending in complete destruction.

Ne-og'-a-la, the milk secreted directly after the colostrum. [with vessels and nerves.

Ne-o-Mem'-brane, a fibrinous exudation

Ne'-o-plas-ty, making new parts.

Ne-phral'-gi-a, pain in the kidney. [kidney.

Ne-phral-min'-tic, owing to parasites in the

Neph'-ri-a, Bright's disease.

Ne'-phrine, cystic oxide and urea.

Ne-phrit'-ic, pertaining to the kidneys.

Ne-phri'-tis, inflammation of the kidney.

Ne-phrog'-ra-phy, a description of the kidney.

Neph'-roid, like a kidney.

- Ne-phro-li'-thi-a-sis, a stone in the kidney.  
 Ne-phro-lith'-ic, pertaining to stone in the kidney.  
 Ne-phrol'-o-gy, a treatise on the kidneys.  
 Ne-phro-py'-ic, pertaining to pus in the kidney.  
 Ne-phro-spas'-tic, dependent on spasm of the kidney.  
 Ne-phrot'-o-my, dissection of the kidney.  
 Nerve, a bundle of nerve fibres surrounded by connective tissue.  
 Nerve-Cells, } the essential elements  
 Nerve-Cor'-pus-cles, } of nerve matter.  
 Nerve-Fi-bres, the primitive constituent of nerves.  
 Ner'-vine, acting on the nervous system.  
 Ner'-vous Cen'-ters, the organs whence the nerves arise.  
 Ner'-vous-ness, increased sensibility of nervous system.  
 Net'-tle-rash, urticaria.  
 Neu-ræ'-mi-a, a functional disease of the nerves.  
 Neu'-ral-Ax-Is, the brain and spinal cord.  
 Neu-ral'-gi-a, a non-inflammatory pain in a nerve.  
 Neu-ric'-i-ty, nervous force.  
 Neu-ri-lem'-ma, the connective tissue investing the nerve fibres.  
 Neu-ri-lem'-mi-tis, inflammation of the neurilemma. [ous system.  
 Neu'-rine, the matter composing the nerv-



- Neu-ri'-tis, inflammation of a nerve.  
 Neu-rog'-ra-phy, the description of the nerves.  
 Neu-rol'-o-gy, the science of the nerves.  
 Neu-ro'-ma, a tumor of a nerve.  
 Neu-rop'-a-thy, disease of the nerve.  
 Neu-ro'-ses, diseases of the nervous system.  
 Neu-ro-sthen'-i-a, nervous irritation.  
 Neu-rot'-i-ca, diseases of nervous functions.  
 Neu'-tral, having neither basic nor acid properties.  
 Neu'-tral-ize, to destroy the properties of a body.  
 Ni-co-ti-an'-in, } the active principle of  
 Nic'-o-tin, } tobacco.  
 Nic-ta'-tion, the act of winking.  
 Ni-do-ros'-i-ty, eructation with the taste of undigested roast meat.  
 Ni'-do-rous, having the smell of burnt animal matter.  
 Night-Blind-ness, hemeralopia.  
 Ni'-gres-cent, becoming black.  
 Ni-gri-fl-ca'-tion, the act of making black.  
 Nip-ple, a conical protuberance from the breast.  
 Ni-trog'-en-ized, containing nitrogen.  
 Ni-trog'-e-nous, pertaining to or containing nitrogen.  
 Ni'-tru-ret, a substance consisting of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon, with one atom of nitrogen.  
 Noc-tam-bu-la'-tion, walking in the sleep.

- Node, an infiltration of lymph between per-  
 iosteum and bone.
- No-dos'-i-ty, a calcareous deposit in joints.
- Nod'-ule, a little knot-like eminence.
- No'-li me Tan'-ge-re, *don't touch me*, Lu-  
 pus.
- No-ma, a phagedenic affection of the labia  
 pudendi.
- No'-mad, having no fixed abode.
- No'-men-cla-ture, the name of things in any  
 art or science.
- Non'-stri-a-ted, not marked with stripes.
- Nor'-mal, ordinary, regular, right.
- No-so-co'-mi-al, pertaining to a hospital.
- No-sog'-e-ny, the generation and develop-  
 ment of disease.
- No-sog'-ra-phy, a description of disease.
- No-sol'-o-gy, a classification of disease.
- No-son'-o-my, the names of diseases.
- No-so-phy'-ta, a disease caused by parasites.
- No-so-po-e'-tic, causing disease.
- No'-so-tax-y, the arrangement of disease.
- Nos-tal'-gi-a, home sickness.
- Nos'-trum, a secret medicine.
- No'-tal, dorsal. [on its back.
- No-ten-ceph'-a-lus, a monster whose head is  
 Nu'-bi-lous, cloudy.
- Nu-cha, the nape of the neck.
- Nuck, ca-nal of, a pouch of peritoneum in  
 the female fœtus, extending along the  
 round ligament.
- Nu'-cle-a-ted, having a nucleus.

- Nu'-cle-us, a kernel.  
 Nu-ta'-tion, a constant and involuntary movement of the head.  
 Nu'-tri-ment, that which nourishes.  
 Nu-tri'-tion, the function of nourishing.  
 Nyc'-ta-lope, a person with nyctalopia.  
 Nyc-ta-lo'-pi-a, state of seeing only at night.  
 Nym'-phæ, two folds of mucous membrane on each side of the vagina.  
 Nymph-i'-tis, inflammation of the clitoris.  
 Nymph-o-ma'-ni-a, an uncontrollable sexual desire in females.  
 Nymph-ot'-o-my, the cutting out the nymphæ or clitoris.  
 Nys-tag'-mus, a continuous rolling about of the eye.

## O.

- O. 1, the symbol for oxygen; 2, for a pint.  
 Ob-dor-mit'-ion, 1, the state of the limbs being asleep; 2, sound sleep.  
 O-be'-si-ty, excessive fatness.  
 Ob-fus-ca'-tion, the act of darkening.  
 Ob-jec'-tive, outward, external.  
 Ob-lique', deviating from the vertical line.  
 Ob-lit'-e-ra-ted, blotted out.  
 Ob-mu-tes'-cence, dumbness.  
 Ob-so-les'-cence, the process of withering.  
 Ob'-so-lete, not now used. [women.  
 Ob-stet'-ric, pertaining to the delivery of

- Ob-sti-pa'-tion, 1, constipation; 2, lateral curvative of the spine.
- Ob'-stru-ent, closing the openings of vessels.
- Ob-stu-pe-fac'-tion, the act of making stupid.
- Ob-trun-ca'-tion, the act of cutting off.
- Ob-tun'-dents, medicines blunting acrid secretions.
- Ob-tu-ra'-tor, that which stops up.
- Ob-tuse', blunt.
- Oc-ce-ca'-tion, the act of making blind.
- Oc-cip'-i-tal, pertaining to the hinder part of the head.
- Oc'-ci-put, hind part of the head.
- Oc-cu'-sion, a shutting up, a closure.
- Oc-cult', hidden.
- Och-le'-sis, a morbid condition from overcrowding the sick.
- Oc-ta'-rius, an imperial pint,  $f \frac{3}{4} xx$ .
- Oc'-u-lar, pertaining to the eye.
- Oc'-u-late, having eyes.
- Oc'-u-list, one skilled in diseases of the eye.
- Oc'-u-lus, an eye.*
- O-don-tag'-ra, rheumatic pain in the teeth.
- O-don-tal'-gi-a, tooth-ache.
- O-don-ti'-tis, inflammation of the teeth.
- O-don-to-bo-thri'-tis, inflammation of the gums.
- O-don-tog'-e-ny, the development of the teeth. [teeth.
- O-don-tog'-ra-phy, a description of the

- O-don'-toid, tooth-like.  
 O-don-to-li'-thos, tartar of the teeth.  
 O-don-tol'-o-gy, a treatise on the teeth.  
 O-don-tech'-ny, dentistry.  
 O'-do-rant, producing an odor.  
 Œ-de'-ma, swelling from serum in the connective tissue.  
 Œ-no'-mel, honey wine.  
 Œ-nom'-e-ter, an instrument to determine specific gravity of wine.  
 Œ-soph-a-gis'-mus, spasm of the œsophagus.  
 Œ-soph-a-gi'-tis, inflammation of the œsophagus.  
 Œ-soph-a-got'-o-my, the operation of opening the œsophagus.  
 Œ-soph'-a-gus, a musculo-membranous tube from the pharynx to the stomach.  
 Œ-stru-a'-tion, 1, sexual excitement; 2, the period of heat in animals.  
 Of-fic'-i-nal, said of a medicine kept constantly prepared.  
 Ol-no-ma'-ni-a, a mania for intoxicating liquors.  
 O-le-ag'-i-nous, containing oil.  
 O-le-cran-ar-thro'-tis, inflammation of the elbow-joint.  
 O-lee'-ran-oid, resembling the elbow.  
 O-lee'-ra-non, the elbow, the large process at the summit of the elbow.  
 O-lef-i'-ant Gas, vapor of carbon and hydrogen.  
 O'-le-in, the liquid principle of fat.

- O-le-om'-e-ter, an instrument to ascertain the purity of oil.
- O'-le-ose, }  
O'-le-ous, } oily.
- Ol-fac'-tion, the sense of smell.
- Ol-fac'-tive, }  
Ol-fac'-to-ry, } pertaining to smell.
- Ol'-i-gist, }  
Ol-i-gist'-ic, } applied to a crystallized oxide of iron.
- Ol-i-goe-y-tha'-mi-a, a diminution in quantity of the red corpuscles in the blood.
- Ol'-i-va-ry, olive-shaped.
- Ol-i-vas'-ter, olive-color.
- Ol'-i-vile, a substance from the gum of the olive tree. [of the olive.
- Ol-i-vi'-na, a bitter principle from the leaves
- Ol-o-pho'-ni-a, a malformation of the vocal organs. [der-joint.
- O-mar-thri'-tis, inflammation of the shoulder.
- O-men'-tum, a broad layer of peritoneum hanging freely in the belly.
- Om-niv'-er-ous, eating every kind of food.
- O-my-hy-old, pertaining to the shoulder and hyoid bone.
- Om'-o-plate, the scapula.
- Om'-pha-cine, pertaining to unripe fruit.
- Om-phal'-ic, pertaining to the navel.
- Om-phal'-o-cele, hernia at the navel.
- Om-phal-op'-ter, a double convex lens.
- Om-phal-ot'-o-my, division of the umbilical cord.
- O'-nan-ism, masturbation.

- On-co'-ses, disease characterized by swellings.
- On-col'-o-my, opening an abscess or cutting out a tumor.
- O-nei-ro-dyn'-i-a, the night-mare.
- O-nei-rol'-o-gy, the doctrine of dreams.
- O-nyeh'-i-a, an abscess at the side of the finger nail.
- O-nyx, pus in the layers of the cornea.
- O-o-de'-o-cele, obturator hernia.
- O-ol'-o-gy, the science of eggs.
- O-pac'-i-ty, a cloudiness.
- O-pa-les'-cence, a colored luster.
- O'-pa-line, resembling opal.
- O-paque', not allowing light to pass through.
- O-phid'-i-an, } pertaining to serpents.
- O-phid'-i-ous, }
- O-phi-ol'-o-gy, a treatise on serpents.
- Oph-thal'-mi-a, inflammation of the eyes.
- Oph-thal'-mic, pertaining to the eyes.
- Oph-thal'-mi-tis, a general inflammation of the eye.
- Oph-thal-mog'-ra-phy, a description of the eye.
- Oph-thal-mol'-o-gy, the science of the eye.
- Oph-thal-mop'-to-sis, displacement of the globe of the eye.
- Oph-thal'-mo-scope, an instrument for examining the interior of the eye.
- Oph-thal-mos'-co-py, the art of using the ophthalmoscope. [ring an operation.
- Oph-thal-mos-ta'-sis, the fixing an eye du-

- Oph-thal-mo-sta'-tum, an instrument for fixing the eye.
- O-pi'-an-ine, an alkaloid in opium.
- O'-pi-ate, a medicine containing opium.
- O-pis-oth'-o-nos, a spasmodic bending of the body backwards.
- Op'-pi-la-tives, medicines which stop up the pores.
- Op'-po-nens, opposing.
- Op-pres'-sion, a sensation of insight.
- Op-sim'-a-thy, education late in life.
- Op-si-om'-e-ter, an instrument for measuring the accommodation of the eye.
- Op-si-ma'-ni-ac, one madly fond of a particular kind of food.
- Op'-tic, pertaining to vision.
- Op'-tics, a treatise on the nature and properties of light.
- Op-tic Disc, the termination of the optic nerve in the retina.
- Op-tom'-e-ter, an instrument for measuring the accommodative power of the eye.
- O-ra'-Ser-ra'-ta, a line marking the separation of the ciliary body from the choroid.
- O'-ral, pertaining to the mouth.
- Or-bic'-u-lar, }  
 Or-bic'-u-late, } completely circular.  
 Or-bic'-u-lated, }
- Or'-bit, the cavity in which the eye is lodged.
- Or'-bi-tal, pertaining to the orbit.
- Or-chi-dot'-o-my, dividing the testis.



- Or-chi'-o-ecele, 1, scrotal hernia; 2, a tumor of the testicle.
- Or-chi'-tis, inflammation of the testicle.
- Or-cho'-o-my, castration.
- Or'-gan, a part of a living being exercising some function.
- Or'-gan-ic, pertaining to or having organs.
- Or'-gan-ism, the human system.
- Or-gan-i-za'-tion, the process of being formed into living tissue.
- Or-gan-og'-e-ny, the doctrine of the formation of living tissue.
- Or-gan-og'-ra-phy, a description of the organs.
- Or-gan-o-nom'-i-a, the doctrine of the laws of organic life.
- Or-gasm, the height of venereal excitement.
- Or-gas'-ti-ca, diseases affecting the power of procreation.
- Or-ni-thol'-ogy, a treatise on birds.
- Or-tho-pæd'-i-a, the art of correcting deformities.
- Or-tho-pæ'-dist, a practitioner of orthopædia.
- Or-thot'-ro-pal, undergoing no change of position during growth.
- Os-che'-o-ecele, scrotal hernia, dropsy of the scrotum.
- Os-che-o-plas'-ty, the operation for restoring the scrotum.
- Os-chi'-tis, inflammation of the scrotum.
- Os-cil-la'-tion, a wavy motion.

- Os'-ei-tant, yawning, gaping.  
 Os'-ma-zome, the extractive matter of muscular fibre.  
 Os-mi-dro'-sis, sweat with an unusual smell.  
 Os-mom'-e-ter, an instrument for measuring the osmotic force.  
 Os'-mose, the action by which fluids pass through a porous solid.  
 Os-mot'-ic, pertaining to osmose.  
 Os-phre-si-ol'-o-gy, a treatise on smelling and odors.  
 Os', 1, a bone; 2, a mouth.  
 Os'-se-oid, resembling bone.  
 Os'-se-ous, bony.  
 Os-si'-cle, a small bone.  
 Os-sie'-u-la-ted, furnished with small bones.  
 Os-sif'-e-rous, producing bone.  
 Os-si-fi-ca'-tion, a development of, or change into bone.  
 Os'-si-fied, converted into bone.  
 Os-siv'-o-rous, eating or destroying bone.  
 Os'-te-ine, the animal matter of bone.  
 Os-te'-i-tis, inflammation of bone.  
 Os-te'-o-cele, 1, hernia with a bony sac; 2, an ossified testicle.  
 Os'-te-o-cope, pain in the bones.  
 Os-te-o-cys'-toid, cystic disease of bone.  
 Os-te-og'-e-ny, the formation of bone.  
 Os'-te-oid, like bone.  
 Os-te-ol'-o-gy, the science of bones.  
 Os-te-o'-ma, a bony tumor.

- Os-te-o-my-e-lit'is, inflammation of the marrow and bone. [bone.
- Os-te-o-pæ'-di-on, a foetus converted into
- Os-te'-o-phyte, a bony growth.
- Os-te'-o-plas-ty, an operation for restoring lost bone.
- Os'-te-o-Sar-co'-ma, cartilaginous masses embedded in a fibro-membranous cellular membrane. [bones.
- Os'-te-o-Stru'-ma, scrofulous disease of the
- Os-te-ot'-o-mist, an instrument for breaking up the bones of foetal head.
- Os-ihex'-y, the ossification of soft parts of the body.
- Os-Tin'-cæ, the mouth of the womb.
- Os'-toid, resembling bone.
- O-ta-cous'-tic, an instrument to improve the hearing.
- O-tal'-gi-a, neuralgia of the ear.
- O'-tic, pertaining to the ear.
- O-ti'-tis, general inflammation of the ear.
- O-tog'-ra-phy, an anatomical description of the ear.
- O-tol'-o-gy, a treatise on the ear.
- O-top'-a-thy, a diseased state of the ear.
- O'-to-plas-ty, an operation for restoring a lost ear.
- O-tor-rhag'-i-a, hemorrhage from the ear.
- O-tor-rhœ'-a, purulent discharge from the ear.
- O'-to-scope, a tube for listening to air passing into middle ear.
- O-tot'-o-my, dissection of the ear.

- O'-to-phone, a clamp to cause the auricle to stand out from the head.
- Ou'-rar-ine, the active principle of the woorara poison.
- Ou-rol'-gy, } the diagnosis of disease  
 Ou-ros'-co-py, } from an examination of the urine.
- Ous, a termination for acids, having a lesser quantity of oxygen.
- O-val, egg-shaped.
- O-var-i-ot'-o-my, the operation for removal of the ovary.
- O-va-ri'-tis, inflammation of the ovary.
- O'-va-ry, the organ in the female, where the ova or eggs are formed.
- O-vic'-u-lar, pertaining to an egg.
- O'-vi-duct, the fallopian tube.
- O-vif'-e-rous, producing eggs.
- O'-vi-form, shaped like an egg.
- O-vig'-e-rous, containing eggs.
- O'-vine, pertaining to sheep.
- O-vip'-a-rous, producing eggs.
- O-vol'-o-gy, a description of the egg. [body.
- O-vo-vi-vip'-a-rous, hatching eggs in the
- O-vu-la'-tion, the formation of ovules in and discharge from the ovary.
- O-vule, the body, which being fecundated becomes embryo.
- O-vum, *the egg*, the embryo and its membranes. †
- Ox-y-Ac-id, an acid containing oxygen.
- Ox-a-lat'-ic, pertaining to oxalates.

- Ox-al-u'-ri-a, oxalic acid in the urine.  
 Ox-y-ceph-a'-li-a, a monstrosity in which the head is like a sugar-loaf. [gar.  
 Ox'-y-erate, a mixture of water and vine-  
 Ox-y-da'-tion, the process of converting a body into an oxyde.  
 Ox'-yde, }  
 Ox'-ide, } a compound of oxygen.  
 Ox'-y-gen, a colorless, tasteless, and inodorous gas, the sustaining principle of life and combustion. [a body with oxygen.  
 Ox-y-gen-a'-tion, the process of combining  
 Ox'-y-mel, a mixture of honey and vinegar.  
 Ox-yr'-rho-dine, a mixture of the oil and vinegar of roses. [both in acid and base.  
 Ox'-y-Salt, a compound containing oxygen  
 Ox-y-toe'-ic, promoting delivery. [nostril.  
 O-zæ'-na, an offensive discharge from the  
 O'-zone, an elementary substance in air and water.

## P.

- P, *pugillus*, in prescriptions signifies a hand full. [lies equal parts.  
 P. Æ, partes æquales, in prescriptions signi-  
 P. R. N., *pro re nata*, according to circumstances.  
 Pac-chi-o'-ni-an Glands } whitish bodies  
                                   } or Bodies, } among vessels of  
                                   } the pia mater.  
 Pach-æ'-ml-a, thickness of the blood.

- Pach'-e-a-bleph-a-ro'-sis, a thickening of the eyelids.
- Pach-y-der-mat-o-ce'le, a congenital circumscribed thickening of the skin.
- Pach-y-lo'-sis, hypertrophy of the papillæ of the skin.
- Pa-ein'-i-an Cor-pus-cles, small oval bodies attached to certain spinal nerves.
- Pæ'-de-ras-ty, sodomy, a love for boys.
- Pæ-di-a'-tri-a, } treatment of children's  
Pæ-di-at'-rics, } diseases.
- Pæ-don-o-sol'-o-gy, the study of the diseases of childhood.
- Pæ-dot'-ro-phy, the nourishment of children.
- Pain-ter's Col-ic, lead poisoning.
- Pa-læ-on-tog'-ra-phy, a treatise on ancient organized beings.
- Pal'-ate, the roof of the mouth.
- Pal'-li-a-tive, alleviating.
- Pal'-mar, pertaining to the palm of the hand.
- Pal'-mi-ped, web-footed.
- Pal-pa'-tion, exploring disease by feeling of diseased part.
- Pal'-pe-bræ, the eyelids.
- Pal'-pe-bral, pertaining to the eyelids.
- Pal-pi-ta'-tion, a loud beating of the heart.
- Pa-lu'-dal, pertaining to marshes.
- Pam-ple'-gi-a, general paralysis.
- Pan-a-ce'-a, a cure-all.
- Pan-bi-o'-ma, the original principle of life.

- Pan-crat'-ic, } very strong.  
 Pan-crat'-i-cal, }
- Pan'-cre-as, a gland behind the stomach.  
 Pan-cre'-a-tine, the secretion of the pan-  
 creas.  
 Pan-cre-a-ti'-tis, inflammation of the pan-  
 creas.  
 Pan'-cre-a-toid, resembling the pancreas.  
 Pan-dem'-ic, 1. attacking a whole people or  
 population; 2. a disease attacking a popu-  
 lation.  
 Pan'-dem-y, 2. Pandemic.  
 Pan-die-u-la'-tion, the act of stretching out  
 the limbs.  
 Pan-i-fi-ca'-tion, the process of making  
 bread.  
 Pan-nic'-u-lus, connective tissue.  
 Pan-nic'-u-lus Car-no'-sus, a layer of mus-  
 cular fibres just beneath the skin.  
 Pan'-nus, a red cloth, vascular cornea.  
 Pant'-a-gogue, a medicine expelling morbid  
 matter.  
 Pan-ta-mor'-phic, assuming all forms. [food.  
 Pan-toph'-a-gists, animals eating all kinds of  
 Pa-pa'-ver, the poppy.  
 Pa-pa'-ve-ra-ce-ous, pertaining to the poppy.  
 Pa-pav'-er-ine, an alkaloid in opium.  
 Pa-pav'-e-rous, having the quality of pop-  
 pies.  
 Pa-pil'-la, a small eminence at the surface  
 of parts.  
 Pa-pil'-li-form, having shape of a papilla.

- Pap-il-lo'-ma, a papillary tumor.
- Pap'-u-la, the pimple.
- Par-a-bys'-ma, engorgement of an organ.
- Par-a-cen'-te-sis, the operation of tapping a cavity.
- Par-a-chrœ'-a, a change in the color of the skin.
- Par-a-ci-ne'-ses, diseases of the nerves of motion.
- Par-ac'-ri-ses, diseases of the secretions.
- Par-ac-u'-sis, a confused state of the hearing.
- Par-a-cy-cle'-ses, diseases of the circulation of the blood.
- Par-a-cy'-e-sis, morbid pregnancy.
- Par-a-gen'-sis, perversion of taste.
- Par-a-gom'-pho-sis, incomplete impaction of the fetal head.
- Par'-al-lax, the measure of the direction of the visible from the true deviation of objects.
- Par-al'-y-sis, palsy, loss or diminution of voluntary motion or of sensation.
- Par'-al-ized, struck with palsy.
- Par-a-me'-ni-a, disordered menstruation.
- Par-a-ne-phri'-tis, inflammation of the supra-renal capsules.
- Par-a-phi-mo'-sis, swelling of the head of penis, so that the foreskin cannot be drawn over it.
- Par-a-pho'-ni-a, altered voice. [pbragn.
- Par-a-phre-ni'-tis, inflammation of the dia-



- Par-a-plas'-tic, possessed of bad formative powers.
- Par-a-ple'-gi-a, palsy of the lower half of the body. [plexy.
- Par-ap'-o-plex-y, a stupor resembling apo-
- Par-ap'-sis, loss of the sense of touch or feeling.
- Par'-a-site, a living being attaching itself to another organized body.
- Par-a-si'-ti-cide, an agent that kills parasites.
- Par-a-si-tog'-e-ny, a condition favouring the production of parasites.
- Par-a-si'-toid, like a parasite.
- Par-a-spa'-di-a, an opening of the urethra at the side of the penis.
- Par-a-top'-i-æ, diseases in which organs are displaced.
- Par-at'-ro-phy, bad nutrition.
- Par-ee'-ta-ma, excessive stretching of a part.
- Par-e-gor'-ic, *mitigating pain*, camphorated tincture of opium. [lum.
- Par-en-ceph-al'-o-cele, hernia of the cerebe-
- Par-en'-chy-ma, the texture or substance of an organ.
- Par-en-chym'-a-toid, resembling a parenchymatous structure.
- Par-es-the'-sis, malformation of the external organs of sense.
- Par-i'-e-tal, pertaining to the walls of a part, or to the parietal bones.
- Par-i'-e-tes, walls.

- Par-o-dim'-i-a, unnatural labor.  
 Par-o-don'-ti-des, tumors on the gums.  
 Par-om-phal'-o-cele, hernia near the navel.  
 Par-o-ni'-ri-a, disturbed dreaming.  
 Par-o-nych'-ia, deep inflammation of the fingers or toes, a felon.  
 Par-op'-sis, depraved vision.  
 Par-or-chid-i-um, the non-descent of one or both testicles, from the scrotum.  
 Par-os'-mis, perversion of smell.  
 Par-os'-tia, a defective condition of the bones.  
 Par-ot'-id, a gland under the ear.  
 Par-o-ti'-di-tis, } inflammation of the paro-  
 Par-o-ti'-tis, } tid, mumps.  
 Par'-ox-ysm, the re-appearance of symptoms at intervals.  
 Par-tu'-ri-ent, bringing forth, about to bring forth, having brought forth.  
 Par-tu-ri-fa'-ci-ent, inducing labor.  
 Par-tu-rit'-ion, the act of bringing forth.  
 Par-u'-lis, a small abscess in the gum.  
 Par-u'-ri-a, diseased state of the urine.  
 Par-Vagum, *the wandering pair*, the eighth pair of nerves.  
 Pas'-til, a dry composition of aromatics.  
 Pa-tel'-la, the knee-pan.  
 Pa-thet'-ic, affecting the passions.  
 Path'-ic, }  
 Path'-ic-al, } morbid.  
 Pa-thog'-e-ny, relating to the generation and development of disease.

- Path-o-gno'-mie, } characteristic of a  
 Path-o-gno-mon'-ie, } disease.  
 Pa-thog'-no-my, the expression of the pas-  
 sions.  
 Pa-thog'-ra-phy, a description of disease.  
 Pa-thol'-o-gy, that which explains nature  
 and cause of disease.  
 Path-o-ma'-ni-a, moral insanity.  
 Pat'-u-lous, gaping.  
 Pec'-cant, not healthy.  
 Pec'-tin, the pulp of ripe fruits.  
 Pec'-ti-nate, { toothed like a comb.  
 Pec'-ti-na-ted, }  
 Pec'-to-ral, pertaining to the chest.  
 Pec-to-ri-l'-o-quism, { voice heard from the  
 Pec-to-ri-l'-o-quy, { point of chest on  
 which the ear is placed.  
*Pec'-tus, the chest.*  
 Pe-dal, pertaining to the foot.  
 Ped'-i-cel, a little stem.  
 Pe-dic-u-la'-tion, state of having lice.  
 Pe-dic'-u-lous, lousy.  
 Pe-dun'-cle, a prolongation.  
 Pe-la'-gi-a, a kind of erysipelas.  
 Pel'-i-cide, boiled honey.  
 Pel-i-cim'-e-ter, instrument for measuring  
 the pelvis.  
 Pel-lag'-ra, skin disease of Lombardo-Vene-  
 tia.  
 Pel'-li-cle, a thin crust formed on evapora-  
 ting salt. [the pelvis.  
 Pel-vim'-e-ter, an instrument for measuring

- Pel'-vis, *a basin*, 1, the cavity made by  
 osea innominata, sacrum, and coccyx; 2,  
 any cavity.
- Pem'-phi-gus, a skin disease consisting of  
 large blisters.
- Pe'-nis, male organ of generation.
- Pen'-du-lous, hanging.
- Pen'-ni-form, having the form of a quill.
- Pen'-ta, a prefix denoting five.
- Pe-pas'-tic, medicine to promote healthy  
 pus.
- Pep'-sin, the organic principle in the gas-  
 tric juice.
- Pep'-tic, promoting digestion.
- Pep'-tone, compound of solvent fluid in the  
 stomach, and food received into it.
- Per, a prefix denoting the superlative de-  
 gree.
- Per-a-cute', very violent.
- Per-co-la'-tion, the process of straining.
- Per-cus'-sion, striking on a body to elicit  
 sounds.
- Per-en'-ni-al, always continuing.
- Per'-fo-ra-tor, an instrument to open the  
 head of a fetus in the womb.
- Per'-fo-rans, perforating, opening into.
- Per-ga-me'-ne-ous, like parchment.
- Per-i, a prefix denoting round about.
- Per-i-ar-tic'-u-lar, round about a joint.
- Per'-i-blast, matter around the nucleus of a  
 cell. [cardium.
- Per-i-car'-di-tis, inflammation of the peri-

- Per-i-car'-di-um, the serous membrane covering the heart.
- Per'-i-carp, the seed-vessel or shell of a fruit.
- Per-i-chon'-dri-tis, inflammation of the perichondrium.
- Per-i-chon'-dri-um, white fibrous tissue surrounding non-articular cartilages.
- Per-i-co-lon'-i-tis, inflammation of the connective tissue around the colon.
- Per-i-col'-pl-tis, inflammation of the connective tissue about the vagina.
- Per-i-er-a'-ni-um, the periosteum covering the skull externally.
- Per-i-cys'-ti-tis, inflammation of the connective tissue about the bladder.
- Per-i-des'-mi-um, the connective tissue covering a ligament.
- Per-i-di-as'-to-le, a slight interval succeeding the diastole.
- Per-i-dis-y-mis, the serous coat investing the testicle.
- Per-i-ex-ceph'-al-i-tis, inflammation of the membranes surrounding the brain.
- Per'-i-glot-tis, mucous membrane covering the tongue.
- Per-i-he-pat'-i-tis, inflammation of the peritoneum, covering the liver. [the ear.
- Per'-i-lymph, the lymph in the labyrinth of
- Per-i-me'-trine, round about the womb.
- Per-i-mys'-i-um, the connective tissue sheathing muscles.

- Per-i-næ'-um, or ne-um, the triangular space between the tuberosity of the ischium, the anus, and genitals.
- Per-i-os-te'-o-phyte, a bony growth beginning in the periosteum.
- Per-i-os'-te-um, a tough membrane covering bone.
- Per-i-os-ti'-tis, inflammation of the periosteum.
- Per-i-os-to'-sis, tumor of the periosteum.
- Per-i-os-tos-te'-i-tis, inflammation of the periosteum and bone.
- Per-iph'-e ral, } pertaining to the cir-  
 Per-iph'-er-ic, } cumference or border  
 Per-iph-er'-i-cal, } or edge.
- Per-iph'-e-ry, the border of a circle.
- Per-i-proc-ti'-tis, inflammation of the connective tissue about the rectum.
- Per-i-stal'-tic, a wavy or worm-like movement.
- Per-is'-to-le, the wavy, worm-like movement of the intestines pushing their contents forwards.
- Per-i-stro'-ma, the mucous coat of the intestines.
- Per-i-sys'-to-le, the interval between systole and diastole of the heart.
- Per-i-to-næ'-um, or eum, the serous membrane lining abdomen and pelvis and covering their contents.
- Per-i-to-ni'-tis, inflammation of the peritonæum.

Per-i-ty-phli'-tis, inflammation of the connective tissue about the cæcum.

Per-i-zo'-ma, the diaphragm.

Per-me-a-bil'-i-ty, the quality of being passed through without rupture or displacement of parts.

Per-mis'-tion, the act of mixing. [head.

Per-o-ceph'-a-lus, a monster with a defective

Per-o'-ne-al, pertaining to the fibula.

Per-o-so'-mus, a monster with an imperfect body.

Per-i-phi-ca'-tion, a process of making a knot of an artery.

Per-sist'-ent, continuing. [from the skin.

Per-spi-ra'-tion, a watery secretion exuded

Per-tu'-sion, the act of making holes with a pointed instrument.

Per-tus'-sis, whooping-cough.

Pes-An-ser-i'-nus, *goose's foot*, a plexus of nerves on the face.

Pes'-sa-ry, an instrument introduced into the vagina to prevent falling of the womb.

Pes-tif'-e-rous, injurious to health.

Pes'-ti-lence, a widely extending contagious disease. [ring in fevers.

Pe-tesh'-i-æ, purple spots in the skin occur-

Pet-ri-fac'-tion, a change into stone.

Pe-tro'-sal, } resembling stone.

Pe'-trous, }

Pey-er's Glands, glands beneath mucous coat of small intestines. [lens.

Pha-ci'-tis, inflammation of the crystalline

- Phag-e-dæ'-na, rapid ulceration.
- Pha-lan'-ges, the bones of fingers and toes.
- Phal'-anx, the singular number of phalanges.
- Phar-ma-cen'-tics, the science of preparing medicines. [cines.
- Phar-ma-cen'-tist, one who prepares medicines.
- Phar-ma-co-dy-nam'-ics, the science of the effects and uses of medicines.
- Phar-ma-cog'-no-sis, a treatise on unprepared medicines.
- Phar-ma-col'-o-gy, a treatise on medicines.
- Phar-ma-co-pœ'-ia, a book giving directions for making medicines.
- Phar'-ma-cy, the art of collecting, compounding medicines.
- Phar-yn-gi'-tis, inflammation of the pharynx.
- Phar-yn-go-ce'le, a sac-like enlargement of the pharynx.
- Phar-yn'-go-tome, an instrument for scarifying the tonsils.
- Phar'-ynx, the part of alimentary canal, from mouth to œsophagus.
- Phe-nom'-e-non, an appearance, a symptom.
- Phe-nom'-e-na, plural of phenomenon.
- Phi-lo-pro-gen'-i-tive-ness, the quality of love of children.
- Phi-mo'-sis, a contraction of the opening of the fore-skin, so that the glans cannot be uncovered.
- Phle-bec-ta'-sia, dilatation of a vein.



- Phle-bis'-mus, the swelling of veins from non-return of blood.
- Phle-bi'-tis, inflammation of a vein.
- Phle'-bo-byst, the obstruction of a vein.
- Phle'-bo-lite, a stony mass in veins.
- Phle-bol'-o-gy, a treatise on veins.
- Phle-bot'-o-mist, one who opens veins.
- Phle-bot'-o-my, the operation of opening a vein.
- Phlegm, mucus from the bronchial tubes.
- Phleg-ma'-si-a Do-lens, a white firm swelling of the legs after delivery.
- Phleg-mat'-ic, } cold, dull, heavy.
- Phleg-mat'-ical, }
- Phleg'-mon, a circumscribed inflammation of cutaneous connective tissue.
- Phlo-gis'-tic, inflammatory.
- Phlo-gosed', inflamed.
- Phlor'-id-zine, a bitter principle in the bark of domestic fruits.
- Phlyc'-tæ-na, a small clear vesicle.
- Phlyc'-ten-oid, like phlyctænæ.
- Phlyc-ten'-u-læ, small pustules on the cornea, in strumous ophthalmia.
- Phlyc-tid'-i-um, a pustule surrounded by an inflammatory zone.
- Pho-com'-e-lus, a monster without legs or arms, but with feet and hands.
- Phœ'-ni-cine, hæmatine.
- Pho-net'-ics, } the science of sounds.
- Phon'-ics, }
- Phon'-i-ca, diseases of the vocal organs.

- Phon'-o-scope, a stethoscope.  
 Phos'-gene, generated by light.  
 Phos-phu'-ri-a, urine impregnated with phosphorus.  
 Pho-to-gen'-ic, producing light.  
 Pho-to-pho'-bi-a, dread of light.  
 Pho-tom'-e-ter, instrument measuring intensity of light.  
 Pho-top'-sy, the appearance of sparks of light before the eye.  
 Phren'-ic, pertaining to the diaphragm.  
 Phren'-i-ca, diseases of the intellect.  
 Phren'-ics, remedies for the mind.  
 Phre-nol'-o-gy, the science of telling character from formation of the skull.  
 Phthei-re'-mi-a, the lessening of the plastic power of the blood.  
 Phthei-ri'-a-sis, the condition of having lice on the body.  
 Phthi'-ses, diseases with ulceration, emaciation, and hectic fever.  
 Phthis'-ic, common name for asthma.  
 Phthi'-sis, tubercula, disease of the lungs.  
 Phy'-ma-toid, state of cancerous tissue in which it resembles tubercle.  
 Phy-ma-to'-ses, tubercular diseases.  
 Phys-con'-i-a, an enlargement of the abdomen without dropsy. [life.  
 Phys-i-an'-thro-py, the philosophy of human  
 Phys'-ic, 1, the science and art of treating disease; 2, medicine for purging. [things.  
 Phys'-i-cal, pertaining to nature or material

- Phys'-i-cist, a material philosopher.  
 Phys'-ics, the science of material bodies.  
 Phys-i-og-nom'-ics, indications of the countenance.  
 Phys-i-og'-no-my, the science of determining character from the features.  
 Phys-i-og'-o-ny, the production of nature.  
 Phys-i-ol'-o-gy, the science of living beings.  
 Phy-so-me'-tra, accumulation of gaseous fluid in the womb.  
 Phy-to-bi-ol'-o-gy, vegetable physiology.  
 Phy-tol'-o-gy, a treatise on plants.  
 Phy-to'-zo-on, zoophyte.  
 Pla-Ma-ter, *tender mother*, a membrane of brain and spinal cord.  
 Pi-ar-hæ'-mi-a, fat in the blood.  
 Pi-ca, an unnatural appetite.  
 Ple'-ro-mel, a bitter substance in bile.  
 Pie-ro-pe'-gæ, bitter mineral waters.  
 Pig'-ment, the coloring matter of the body.  
 Pl'-le-ous, hairy.  
 Piles, hemorrhoids.  
 Pi-me-lo'-ma, a fatty tumor.  
 Pi-me-lo'-sis, a change into fat.  
 Pin'-e-al, like a pineapple in shape.  
 Pin-guec'-u-la, a small innocent excrescence under the conjunctiva.  
 Pin'-guid, fatty.  
 Pin-guid'-i-nous, containing fat.  
 Pin'-ni-form, having the form of a feather, or pen.  
 Pl-on-æ'-mi-a, fatty blood.

- Pi'-per-ine, substance extracted from black pepper.
- Pi-pette', a thin glass tube for sucking up liquids.
- Pis-ca-to'-ri-al, pertaining to fishes.
- Pis'-ci-form, having form of a fish.
- Pi'-si-form, having form of a pea.
- Pit-to'-ta, medicines whose principal ingredient is pitch.
- Pi-tu'-i-ta-ry, concerned in the secretion of mucus.
- Pi-tu'-i-tous, consisting of mucus.
- Pit-y-ri'-a-sis, a scaly skin disease.
- Pla-ce'-bo, a medicine simply to satisfy the patient.
- Pla-cen'-ta, a vascular mass, adherent to the womb, and connected with the fœtus by a cord.
- Pla-cen'-ta Præ'-vi-a, the presence of the placenta over the mouth of the womb.
- Plague, an endemic contagious disease of the Levant.
- Plan'-tar, pertaining to the sole of the foot.
- Plas'-ma, the colorless fluid of the blood.
- Pled'-get, a compress.
- Plen'-i-tude, fulness. [system.
- Pleth'-o-ra, redundancy of blood in the
- Pleu'-ra, the serous membrane covering the lungs. [of the chest.
- Pleu-ral'-gi-a, pain in the muscles at the side
- Pleu'-ri-sy, } inflammation of the pleu-
- Pleu-ri'-tis, } ra.

- Pleu-ro-ce'le, a hernia of the pleura.
- Pleu-ro-dyn'-i-a, rheumatic pain in muscles at side of the chest.
- Pleu-ro-per-i-pneu'-mo-ny, inflammation of the lungs and pleura at the same time.
- Pleu-ro-thot'-o-nos, a spasmodic curvature of the body to one side.
- Plex-im'-e-ter, an ivory plate used in percussion.
- Plex'-or, an instrument employed to percuss with.
- Plex'-us, a network of vessels or nerves.
- Pli'-ca, a fold, or plait.
- Pli'-ca-ted, folded like a fan.
- Pleu-ri-loc'-u-lar, with many cells.
- Pneu-mar-thro'-sis, air in joints.
- Pneu-math-æ'-mi-a, condition of air developed in blood-vessels.
- Pneu-mat'-ic, pertaining to air.
- Pneu-mat'-ics, science of weight pressure of aeriform fluids.
- Pneu-mat-o-ce'le, distension of the scrotum or a hernia by air.
- Pneu-ma-tol'-o-gy, a treatise on the properties of elastic fluids.
- Pneu-ma-to'-sis, the condition of containing air.
- Pneu-mo-gas'-tric, pertaining to the lungs and stomach.
- Pneu-mo-hæ-mor-rhag'-i-a, pulmonary apoplexy. [capacity of the lungs.
- Pneu-nom'-e-try, measurement of the ca-

- Pneu-mo'-ni-a, inflammation of the substance of the lungs.
- Pneu-mon'-i-ca, all diseases of the lungs.
- Pneu-mo-ni'-tis, pneumonia. [the lung.
- Pneu-mon-o-my-co'-sis, a form of fungus of
- Pneu-mo-tho'-rax, an accumulation of air in the pleural sac.
- Po-dag'-ric, pertaining to gout.
- Po-dal'-ic, pertaining to the foot.
- Po-den-ceph'-a-lus, a monster whose brain is situated outside of the skull.
- Po-dol'-o-gy, a treatise on the foot.
- Pog-o-nol'-o-gy, a treatise on the beard.
- Pol-lu'-tion, producing venereal orgasm otherwise than by sexual intercourse.
- Pol-y-a-cous'-tic, multiplying sound.
- Pol-y-cor'-i-a, a condition in which there is more than one pupil.
- Pol-y-cys'-tic, having many cysts.
- Pol-y-morph'-ous, having many forms.
- Pol-y-om'-ma-tous, many-eyed.
- Pol-y-o'-py, manifold vision.
- Pol-yp'-i-form, like a polypus.
- Pol-y-plas'-tic, having many shapes.
- Pol'-y-poid, like a polypus.
- Pol-yp'-tome, an instrument for cutting a polypus. [mucous membranes.
- Pol'-y-pus, a kind of tumor growing from
- Pol-y-sar'-ci-a, an excessive amount of fat in the body. [cartilage.
- Po-mum- $\Delta$ '-dam-i, *Adam's apple*, thyroid
- Pons, a bridge.*

- Pop-ll'-te-al, a triangular space at back of knee.
- Pore, the openings at the extremities of vessels in the surface of different membranes.
- Po-ros'-i-ty, a property by which particles are not in absolute contact.
- Por'-ri-go, a pustular eruption on the head.
- Por-ta*, a gate.
- Por'-tal, pertaining to the portal vein of the liver. [cision.
- Pos-thet'-o-mist, one who performs circumcision.
- Pos-thet'-o-my, circumcision.
- Pes-thi-o-plas'-tic, applied to the operation for restoring the fore-skin.
- Pos-thi'-tis, inflammation of the fore-skin.
- Post, in composition, *behind*, *after*.
- Post Mortem, after death. [active.
- Po-ten'-tial, 1, powerful; 2, not immediately
- Poudre, powder.
- Præ, in composition signifying before.
- Præ-cor'-di-al, the region of the heart.
- Pre-cip'-i-tant, that which falls down to the bottom of the vessels in a liquid.
- Pre-cur'-so-ry, preceding.
- Pre-dis-po-si'-tion, fitness for.
- Preg'-nan-cy, state of being with child.
- Pre-hen'-sile, adapted to seize. [mouth.
- Pre-hen'-sion, the taking food into the
- Pre'-puce, loose fold of skin covering the head of the penis. [see near objects.
- Pres-by-o'-pi-a, far-sightedness, inability to

- Pri'-a-pism, painful erection of the penis.  
 Pri'-mæ-VI'-æ, *the chief ways*, the stomach and intestinal canal.  
 Pri-mor'-di-al, primary.  
 Prism, a triangular glass solid.  
 Pris-mat'-ic, pertaining to a prism.  
 Pro'-bang, a piece of whalebone with a portion of sponge attached to the end.  
 Probe, a surgical exploring instrument.  
 Pro-cre-a'-tion, the act of begetting.  
 Proc'-ti-ca, pains about the anus.  
 Proc-ti'-tis, inflammation of the rectum.  
 Proc-to-ce'-le, falling down of the rectum.  
 Prog-no'-sis, judgment of the course or termination of a disease.  
 Pro-lapse', a falling down.  
 Prol'-i-cide, the destruction of offspring.  
 Pro-lif-er-a'-tion, the process of generation of young.  
 Pro-lif'-le, having the faculty of generating.  
 Pro-na'-tion, the motion by which the palm of the hand is turned downward.  
 Proph-y-lac'-tic, preventing. [a lecturer.  
 Pro-sec'-tor, one who prepares subjects for  
 Pro-so-pal'-gi-a, pain in the face.  
 Pros'-tate, a gland in the male surrounding the neck of the bladder.  
 Pro-te'-i-form, having many forms.  
 Pro'-te-in, the precipitate from decomposition of albumen, fibrine, or caseine, with caustic potash. [bination of oxygen.  
 Pro'-to, a prefix denoting first degree of com-



- Pro'-to-phyte, a creature lowest in the scale of the vegetable kingdom.
- Pro'-to-plast, a first formed or organized body.
- Pro-to'-zo-on, lowest creature in the animal kingdom.
- Pro-tu'-ber-ance, a rough prominence.
- Prox'-i-mad, towards the trunk.
- Prox'-i-mal, nearest the heart.
- Prox'-i-mate, nearest.
- Pru-ri'-go, a papular skin-disease itching greatly.
- Pseu'-do, in composition signifying false.
- Pso'-as, two muscles alongside of lumbar vertebrae.
- Pso-ri'-a-sis, a kind of scaly skin-disease.
- Psor-o-co'-mi-um, an itch hospital.
- Psy-chi'-a-try, medical treatment of mental diseases.
- Psy'-chi-cal, pertaining to the mind.
- Psy-chol'-o-gy, a treatise on the mind.
- Psy-cho'-ses, mental diseases.
- Ptar'-mics, medicines exciting sneezing.
- Pter-yg'-i-um, thickening of the conjunctiva at inner side of the eye-ball.
- Pter'-y-goid, like a wing.
- Pto'-sis, a falling down of the upper eyelid.
- Pty-al'-a-gogue, a medicine producing a flow of saliva.
- Pty'-al-ized, salivated.
- Pu'-be-ral, pertaining to puberty.

Pu'-ber-ty, the time at which the generative faculties begin to be developed.

Pu'-bes, the lower part of the hypogastric region.

Pu-bes'-cence, puberty.

Pu-den'-da, genital organs. [dren.

Pu-er'-pe-ral, pertaining to bearing chil-

Pu-er'-pe-rous, bearing children.

Pul-mom'-e-ter, an instrument to measure respiration.

Pul'-mo-na-ry, }  
 Pul-mon'-ic, } pertaining to the lungs.  
 Pul-mon'-i-cal, }

Pul-sa'-tion, the beating of the heart and arteries.

Pulse, the beating of the arteries perceptible to the touch.

Pul-ta'-ce-ous, nearly fluid.

Pul'-vis, powder.

Pul-ver-i-za'-tion, reducing to powder.

Punc'-tum, a very minute opening.

Pun'-gent, with a sharp taste.

Pur-ga'-tion, the act of cleansing.

Pur'-ga-tive, } medicine exciting evacua-  
 Purge, } tion from the bowels.

Pu'-ri-form, like pus.

Pur'-pu-ra, purple spots from extravasated blood.

Pur'-pu-rine, a coloring principle found in matter.

Pur'-u-lent, having the nature of pus.

Pus, matter, a result of inflammation.

- Pus'-tule, a very minute abscess.  
 Pu-tre-fac'-tion, the state of becoming rotten.  
 Pu-tres'-cent, } rotten.  
 Pu'-trid, }  
 Py-æ'-mi-a, blood poisoning.  
 Py-e-li'-tis, inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney.  
 Py-e-lom'-e-ter. See Pelvimeter.  
 Py'-ine, a peculiar matter in pus and mucus.  
 Py-lo'-rus, *the guardian of the gate*, a fold of mucous membrane surrounding opening from stomach to duodenum.  
 Py-o-gen'-i-a, a formation of pus.  
 Py-or-rhœ'-a, a flow of pus. [pus.  
 Py-o-stat'-ic, an agent arresting secretion of  
 Py-rec'-ti-ca, fevers.  
 Py-ré-to-ge-net'-ic, stimulant.  
 Py-re-tol'-o-gy, a treatise on fevers.  
 Pyr'-i-form, shaped like a pear.  
 Py-rog'-e-nous, produced by fire.  
 Py-ro-llg'-ne-ous, } procured by the distil-  
 Py-ro-lig'-nic, } lation of wood.  
 Py-rom'-e-ter, an instrument for measuring high degree of heat.  
 Py-ro'-sis, the belching up of a thin fluid.  
 Py-rox-yl'-ic, obtained by the distillation of wood.  
 Py-rox'-y-line, gun cotton and similarly produced substances. [matter.  
 Py-tho-gen'-e-sis, the production of rotten

## Q.

- Q. P., *quantum placet*, as much as is fit.  
 Q. S., abbreviation for *quantum sufficit*, enough.  
 Quad-ri, in composition signifies four, or four times. [mulatto.  
 Quad-roon', the offspring of a white and  
 Quad-ru'-ma-nous, four-handed.  
 Quar-an-tine, *forty*, the period which vessels from infected ports are debarred entering a healthy one.  
 Quar'-tan, applied to the intermittent fever when the paroxysm occurs every seventy-two hours.  
 Quick'-en-ing, the first perceptible movement of the fetus in the womb.  
 Quin'-sy, tonsillitis.  
 Quin'-tan, occurring every fifth day.  
 Quin-tes'-sence, containing the virtues of a substance in a small quantity.  
 Quo-tid'-i-an, daily.  
 Quer'-cus, the oak.

## R.

- R, or R, abbreviation of *recipe*, take, or symbol of the invocation to Jove.  
 Rab'-id, affected with hydrophobia.  
 Rac'-a-bout, a compound of potato starch, chocolate, and aromatics.  
 Rac'-e-mose, like a bunch of grapes. [back.  
 Rach-al'-gl-a, pain in the muscles of the  
 Ra-chid'-i-an, spinal. [bones.  
 Ra-chi'-tis, atrophy and distortion of the

Ra'-di-al, pertaining to the radius.

Ra'-di-ate,  
Ra'-di-a-ted,  
Ra'-di-a-ting, } arranged in lines proceed-  
ing as from a centre.

Ra'-di-us, a *spoke*, the smaller bone of the fore-arm. [through fluid.

Rale, a sound in air passages of air passing

Ram-i-fi-ca'-tion, a branching out.

Ram-ol-lisse'-ment, the softness of an organ.

Ran-ces'-cent, becoming sour.

Ran'-ine, *relating to a frog*; the termination of the lingual artery.

Ran'-u-la, a tumor from an obstructed duct under the tongue.

Ra'-phe, a *seam*, a line resembling a seam.

Rar-e-fac'-tion, the process of causing a substance to be less dense.

Ra-ti-oc-i-na'-tion, a process of reasoning.

Rau'-ci-ty, hoarseness.

Ray, a beam of light from a radiant point.

Re-a'-gent, a substance to detect the presence of another body.

Re-cep-tac'-u-lum Chy-li, the beginning of the thoracic duct. [a cataract.

Rec-li-na'-tion, the operation of displacing

Rec'-on-dite, secret, hidden.

Rec'-re-ment, a fluid returned to the blood after being secreted by it.

Re-eru-des'-cence, the state of becoming sore or diseased again. [quids.

Rec-ti-fi-ca'-tion, the process of refining li-

Rec-ti'-tis, inflammation of the rectum.

- Rec'-to-cele, hernia of the rectum.  
 Rec'-tum, the last portion of intestine.  
 Rec'-tus, *straight*, the name of certain muscles.  
 Rec'-ti, plural of rectus.  
 Re-cu'-pe-ra-tive, tending to recovery.  
 Re-cur'-rent, 1, returning to their origin; 2, tending to recur.  
 Re-din-te-gra'-tion, restoration to a sound state.  
 Re-duc'-tion, the operation restoring displaced parts.  
 Re-flec'-tant, bending or flying back.  
 Re-flec'-tion, the process of bending back.  
 Re-fo-cil-la'-tion, the act of refreshing.  
 Re-frac'-ted, bent back.  
 Re-frac'-tion, the deviation of rays passing through bodies of different densities.  
 Re-fran-gi-bil'-i-ty, the disposition of rays to be broken up. [heat.  
 Re-frig'-e-rant, producing cold, allaying  
 Re-gen-e-ra'-tion, the reproduction of destroyed parts.  
 Reg'-i-men, regulation of diet.  
 Re-gur-gi-ta'-tion, the act of throwing back a portion of contents.  
 Re-ju-ven-es'-cence, the renewal of youth.  
 Re-lapse', a return of disease. [sion.  
 Re-lax-a'-tion, the process of remitting ten-  
 Re-mis'-sion, a temporary abatement of symptoms.  
 Re'-nal, pertaining to the kidney.

- Re'-ni-form, shaped like a kidney.  
 Ren'-net, an infusion of the stomach of a calf.  
 Re-ple'-tion, fulness.  
 Re-pro-due'-tion, 1, a restoration; 2, the process of generation.  
 Re-sec'-tion, the operation of removing the extremities of long bones.  
 Re-sid'-u-al, remaining.  
 Res'-in, a solid inflammatory vegetable substance exuding from trees.  
 Res-o-lu'-tion, the gradual disappearance of a disease.  
 Res'-o-nance, a resounding.  
 Re-sorp'-tion, the absorption of fluid previously deposited.  
 Re-spir'-a-ble, capable of being breathed.  
 Res-pi-ra'-tion, the process of breathing.  
 Res'-pi-ra-tor, an instrument worn over the mouth to warm the air breathed.  
 Res'-ti-form, shaped like a rope.  
 Re-sus-ci-ta'-tion, the reviving a person from apparent death.  
 Re-te, *a net*.  
 Re-te-mal-pigh'-ii, } the deeper layer of  
 Re-te-mu-co'-sum, } epidermis.  
 Re-ten'-tion, a holding back.  
 Re-tie'-u-lar, } resembling a net.  
 Re-tie'-u-late, }  
 Ret'-i-na, a sheet of nervous matter at the bottom of the eye.  
 Ret-i-ni'-tis, inflammation of the retina.  
 Re-tort', a vessel used in distillation.

- Re-trac-til'-i-ty, the tendency to contract.  
 Re-trac'-tor, an instrument for drawing parts back.  
 Re-tra'-hens, drawing back.  
 Re-tro-ces'-sion, a drawing back.  
 Ret'-ro-grade, backward.  
 Re-tro, in composition signifying *behind*.  
 Re-tro-ver'-sion, a turning backward.  
 Re, in composition signifying *again*.  
 Re-vel'-lent, derivative. [sound.  
 Re-verb-er-a'-tion, the act of repelling  
 Re-viv-i-fac'-tion, bringing to life again.  
 Rhach'-i-o-tome, an instrument for opening the vertebral column.  
 Rhach'-i-ta, the spinal muscles.  
 Rhag'-a-des, fissures about the external origin of mucous membranes.  
 Rhe-om'-e-try, the method of ascertaining the force of electric currents.  
 Rhe'-o-scope, an instrument for ascertaining the existence of an electric current.  
 Rhe'-um, an increased watery discharge from a mucous membrane or glands.  
 Rheu'-ma-tism, inflammation of fibrous tissue.  
 Rhi-nal'-gi-a, pain in the nose.  
 Rhi-ni'-tis, inflammation of the nose.  
 Rhi'-no-plas-ty, the operation for forming a new nose.  
 Rhi-no'-sis, the loose condition of the skin in phthisis. [the naso-pharyngeal space.  
 Rhi'-no-scope, an instrument for observing



- Rhi-zome', a rooted stem yearly producing shoots.
- Rhom'-bus, a four-sided figure whose sides are equal but angles unequal.
- Rhom'-boi-de-us, like a rhombus.
- Rhon'-chus, a snoring noise from the dryness of the bronchial tubes.
- Rhythm, the relative duration between different movements of the same organ.
- Rick'-ets, rachitis.
- Rig'-or, a sudden shivering coldness.
- Ri-ma, a fissure or opening.
- Ring-worm, herpes circinatus.
- Ri-so'-ri-al, concerned in laughing. [tanns.
- Ri-sus Sar-don'-i-cus, spasmodic grin in tet-
- Rob, the juice of a fruit thickened by evaporation.
- Rob'-o-rant, a strength-giver.
- Ro'-dent, gnawing.
- Ro-se'-o-la, a red eruption.
- Ro-se'-o-la, a sort of eruption midway between measles and scarlet fever.
- Ro'-tary, turning as a wheel on its axis.
- Ro-ta'-tion, the act of turning on its axis.
- Ro-ta'-tor, that which rotates another part.
- Rot'-u-lar, pertaining to the patella.
- Rot'-u-la, *a little wheel*, the patella.
- Rou-tine', rote. [of the skin.
- Ru-be-fa'-ci-ent, an agent producing redness
- Ru-be'-o-la, measles.
- Ru-bes'-cent, growing red.
- Ru-be-fac'-tion, act of making red,

Ru-big'-i-nous, of a rust color.

Ru'-di-ment, the first form of anything.

Ru'-gose, { wrinkled.

Ru'-gous, }

Ru'-mi-na-ted, applied to albumen presenting a mottled appearance.

Ru-mi-na'-tion, function by which food once swallowed is a second time chewed.

Ru'-pi-a, a filthy vesicular skin disease.

Rup'-ture, hernia.

Ru'-ti-lant, shining.

## S.

S, the symbol for sulphur.

S. A., abbreviation for *secundum artem*, according to art.

Sab'-u-lous, sandy. [the stomach.

Sab'-ur-ral, pertaining to vitiated matters in

Sab-ur-ra'-tion, the application of hot sand in a bag to any part of the body.

Sac, a little bag, a pouch, a cyst.

Sac-cha-rif'-e-rous, producing sugar.

Sac-cha'-ri-fy, to convert into sugar.

Sac'-cha-rine, pertaining to sugar.

Sac'-cha-rum, sugar.

Sach-ar-or-rhœ'-a, sugar in the urine.

Sac-cho-lac'-tin, sugar of milk.

Sac'-cu-la-ted, having form of little sac.

Sac'-cule, a little sac.

Sa'-chet, a small bag containing perfume.

Sa'-eral, pertaining to the sacrum.

Sa'-crum, the large triangular bone at end of the spinal column.

Sag'-it-tal, straight like an arrow,

Sa-lac'-i-ty, great venereal appetite.

Sal'-i-cine, the active principle of the willow bark.

Sa'-line, containing salt.

Sa-liv-a, the spittle, secretion of salivary glands.

Sal-i-va'-tion, an excessive secretion of saliva.

Sal-pin-gi'-tis, inflammation of the eustachian tube.

Salt, the resulting compound of an acid and a base.

Sal-ta'-tion, beating, palpitation.

Sal'-ta-to-ry, adapted for leaping.

Sal-u-tif'-e-rous, producing health.

Sal-va-tel'-la, a vein over the fourth metacarpal space.

San'-a-ble, susceptible of cure.

San'-a-to-ry, } healing.

San'-a-tive, }  
San'-ga-reed, reduced in strength and sweetened.

San-gui'-f'-e-rous, conveying blood.

San-gui-fi-ca'-tion, the production of blood.

San'-guine, abounding in blood.

*San'-guis, blood.*

Sa'-ni-es, ichor, a thin bloody discharge.

Sa'-ni-ous, like ichor.

San-a-ta'-ri-um, a hospital.

- San'-i-ty, a sound state of mind.
- Sa-phe'-na, *manifest*, two veins only covered by skin from foot to groin.
- Sa-pid'-i-ty, the quality of affecting taste.
- Sa-po, soap.
- Sa-po-na'-ce-ous, containing soap.
- Sa-pon'-u-la, an alcoholic solution of soap.
- Sa-pon-if'-ic, producing taste.
- Sar'-co-cele, a fleshy enlargement of the testicle.
- Sar-co-lem'-ma, the membranous sheath enclosing each muscular fibre.
- Sar-col'-o-gy, a treatise on the soft parts of the human body.
- Sar-co'-ma, a fleshy non-inflammatory tumor. [muscle.
- Sar-to'-ri-us, *Sar-tor*, *tailor*, the tailor's
- Sat-u-ra'-tion, the union of one substance with another till the recipient can contain no more.
- Sat-urn-is'-mus, lead poisoning.
- Sat-y-ri'-a-sis, an irresistible sexual desire in males.
- Sau'-ri-an, pertaining to lizards.
- Sax-if'-ra-gous, dissolving stone in the bladder.
- Sea'-bi-es, the itch, a vesicular parasitic eruption.
- Sea-la, *a ladder*, passages in the internal ear.
- Scalled Head, eczema. [parts.
- Seal'-pel, a small knife for dividing soft

Scaph'-oid, boat-shaped.

Scap'-u-la, the shoulder-blade.

Scar-i-fi-ca'-tion, the act of making several small incisions.

Scar-i-fi-ca'-tor, an instrument for scarifying.

Scar-la-ti'-na, an exanthematous fever.

Schin-dy-le'-sis, the articulation of a thin plate of bone into a cleft in another.

Schis-to-ceph'-a-lus, a monster with a fissured head.

Schiz-a-trich'-i-a, the splitting of hairs.

Schnel-de'-ri-an-Mem-brane, the membrane lining the nostrils.

Schwann, White sub-stance of, the white tube around the axis cylinder of a nerve fibre.

Sci-at'-ic, pertaining to the hip.

Sci-at'-ic-a, pain in the course of the sciatic nerve. [sparks.

Scin-til-la'-tion, the act of sending forth

Scir'-rhus, a hard cancerous tumor.

Scir'-rhoid, like scirrhus.

Scle-ra, white of eye.

Scle-ren-ceph'-a'-li-a, hardening of the brain.

Scle-ri'-a-sis, } hardening of connective tis-

Scle-ro'-ma, } sue.

Scle-ro-sar-co'-ma, a hard fleshy growth on the gums.

Scle-ro'-sis, a state of hardness.

Scle-ro-skel'-e-ton, bones developed in tendons and ligaments.

Scle-rot'-ic, the white of the eye-ball.

- Scle-ro-ti'-tis, inflammation of the scler-  
 rotica.  
 Scol-i-o'-sis, lateral distortion of the spine.  
 Scor-bu'-tus, scurvy.  
 Scot'-o-my, giddiness with dimness of sight.  
 Sero-bic'-u-lus Cordis, the depression just  
 below ensiform cartilage.  
 Sero'-u-la, *a little old sow*, constitutional  
 debility with tendency to inflammatory  
 and ulcerative disease.  
 Sero'-to-cele, scrotal hernia.  
 Sero'-tum, the bag holding the testicles.  
 Scu'-ti-form, having form of a shield.  
 Seyb'-a-la, hard, lumpy, fecal matters.  
 Se-ba'-ce-ous, like suet.  
 Se-bif'-e-rous, } secreting sebaceous mat-  
 Se-bip'-a-rous, } ter.  
 Se-cern'-ent, } secreting.  
 Se-cern'-ing, }  
 Se-cre'-ting, the process of producing from  
 blood substances differing from it.  
 Se-cre'-tion, the function by which sub-  
 stances are separated from the blood.  
 Sed'-a-tive, a quieting medicine.  
 Sed'-i-ment, a deposit thrown down from  
 liquid substances.  
 Sel'-la Tur'-ci-ca, *a Turkish saddle*, hollow  
 in sphenoid bone.  
 Se-mei-og'-ra-phy, a description of the  
 symptoms of a disease.  
 Se-mei-ol'-o-gy, } a treatise on symptoms.  
 Se-mei-ot'-ics, }

Sem'-i, half, twice.

Se'-men, *seed*, the generative fluid of a male.

Se-mi-nif'-e-rous, secreting semen.

Se-nil'-i-ty, old age.

Sen'-sate, }  
Sens'-a-ted, } produced by the senses.

Sen-so'-ri-um, the center of perception.

Sen'-so-ry, communicating with the nerves of sense.

Sen'-ti-ent, causing feeling.

Sep'-ta'-mi-a, putrid blood.

Sep'-tic, having power to produce rottenness.

Sep'-tum, *a fence*, a wall separating parts.

Seq'-ue-la, a disease following another.

Se-ques'-trum, a dead portion of bone enclosed in a new shell of ossified lymph.

Se-ro-co-li'-tis, inflammation of the serous membrane of the colon.

Ser'-o-lin, a peculiar fatty matter in the blood.

Se-ros'-i-ty, the thin mixture remaining after separation of albumen from serum.

Ser-pig'-i-nous, advancing like a serpent.

Ser'-rate, }  
Ser'-ra-ted, } toothed like a saw.

Se'-rum, *clearly*, a thin watery alkaline fluid separated from the clot of blood and secreted by certain membranes.

Ses'-a-moid, like a seed of grain.

Ses-cu'-ple, one and a half.

Ses'-qui, a prefix denoting one and a half.

- Ses'-sile, attached by a base.
- Se'-ton, a skein of silk passed through a fold of skin.
- Shin'-gles, herpes zoster.
- Shock, a sudden depression of organic or vital powers.
- Show, a vaginal mucous discharge, one or two days before labor.
- Si-a-gan-tri'-tis, inflammation of the membrane of the antrum.
- Si-al'-a-gogue, a substance producing a secretion of saliva.
- Si-la'-ce-a, medicines affecting the salivary glands.
- Sib'-i-lant, } making a hissing sound.  
Sib'-i-lous, }
- Sie-ex'-tion, the process of drying.
- Si-de'-ro-scope, an instrument for detecting small quantities of iron in a substance.
- Sig'-moid, } like the Greek letter sigma,  
Sig-moid'-al, }  $\Sigma$
- Sin'-a-plis, mustard.
- Sin'-a-pism, a mustard plaster.
- Sin'-ci-pit, the part of the head in front of the coronal suture.
- Sine, a straight line drawn from one extremity of an arc perpendicular to the radius.
- Sin-gul'-tus, hiccough.
- Sin'-u-ous, winding, tortuous.
- Si'-nus, a cavity more expanded at the bottom than at the entrance.
- Si'-phon, a bent tube with unequal legs.



Sit-i-ol'-o-gy, dietetics.

Si'-zy, buffy.

Slough, the dead portion separating from the living in mortification.

Soft-Pal'-ate, a movable curtain between the mouth and pharynx.

So'-lar, having rays like the sun.

So-le'-us, *sole fish*, a muscle in the calf of the leg.

Sol-u-bl'-i-ty, capability of being dissolved.

So-lu'-tion, a chemical union between a fluid and a solid.

So-lu'-tion of Con-ti-nu'-i-ty, an accidental separation of parts.

Sol'-vent, a substance having power of dissolving another.

So-mat'-ic, pertaining to the body. [jects.

So-ma-tol'-o-gy, a treatise on material sub-

So-ma-tol'-o-my, anatomy.

Som-nam'-bu-lism, sleep-walking.

Som-nif'-e-rous, causing sleep.

Som-nil'-o-quy, } talking in sleep.

Som-nil'-o-quism, }

So-nif'-e-rous, producing sound.

So-nom'-e-ter, a sound measurer.

So-no-re'-i-ty, property of yielding sound.

So-nor-if'-ic, producing sound.

So-no'-rous, giving sound when struck.

Scot Wart, epithelial cancer of the scrotum.

So-phis-ti-ca'-tion, the adulteration of any medicine.

So'-por, profound sleep.

- So-por-if'-e-rous, } producing sleep.  
 So-por-if'-ic, }  
 Sor-be-fa'-ci-ent, an agent producing absorption.  
 Sor'-des, *fifth*, accumulation of foul secretion about the teeth.  
 Sound, an instrument for exploring the bladder or uterus.  
 Span-æ'-mi-a, a diminution of the fibrin and red corpuscles in the blood.  
 Spar-al'-li-um, an injection for the vagina.  
 Spasm, an involuntary contraction of muscular fibres.  
 Spas-mod'-ic, pertaining to spasm.  
 Spas'-tic, inducing spasm.  
 Spat'-u-la, an instrument for spreading ointments and depressing the tongue.  
 Spay'-ing, the operation of extirpating the ovaries of animals.  
 Spec'-ial-ist, one who devotes himself to diseases of particular parts.  
 Spe'-cies, a particular sort.  
 Spe-cif'-ic, a medicine specially capable of removing a disease.  
 Spe-cif'-ic Grav'-i-ty, the comparative weight of equal bulks of different bodies.  
 Spec'-trum, the colored image on a white surface by rays of light through a hole and refracted by a prism.  
 Spec'-u-lum, an instrument for dilating and assisting the examination of parts.  
 Sperm, the fecundating fluid of the male

- Sper'-ma-tin, the animal matter contained in sperm.
- Sper-mat'-o-cele, a swelling of the spermatic vessels.
- Sper-mat-o-pho'-bi-a, a morbid dread of spermatorrhœa.
- Sper-ma-tor-rhœ'-a, the involuntary emission of spermatic fluid. {in the semen.
- Sper-ma-to-zo'-a, microscopic particles found
- Sphac'-e-la-ted, mortified.
- Sphac'-el-ism, inflammation of the brain.
- Sphac'-e-lus, mortification.
- Sphe'-noid, wedge-shaped.
- Sphinc'-ter, a circular muscle closing a natural orifice.
- Sphyg'-mic, pertaining to the pulse.
- Sphyg'-mo-graph, an instrument showing the force of the pulse.
- Sphyg-mol'-o-gy, the doctrine of the pulse.
- Sphyg'-mo-scope, { an instrument for mea-
- Sphyg-mom'-e-ter, } suring pulsations.
- Spi'-ca, a bandage over the thigh and perineum.
- Spi-na-bif'-i-da, congenital absence of the portion of the back bone.
- Spine, the collection of vertebræ forming the vertebral column.
- Spir'-it, an alcoholic liquor.
- Spir'-it-u-ous, alcoholic.
- Spi-rom'e-ter, an instrument for measuring respirations.
- Spis'-sa-ted, thickened.

- Spis'-si-tude, a state of thickness.
- Splanch'-nic, pertaining to the viscera.
- Splanch'-ni-ca, medicines or diseases affecting the bowels.
- Splanch-nog'-ra-phy, } a treatise on the vis-  
 Splanch-nol'-o-gy, } cera.
- Splay'-foot, flat-foot.
- Spleen, a vascular organ situated at the cardiac end of the stomach.
- Splen'-cu-lus, an additional spleen.
- Splen-em-prax'-is, congestion of the spleen.
- Splen'-i-ca, medicines affecting the spleen.
- Sple-ni'-tis, inflammation of the spleen.
- Sple'-ni-us, a muscle of the back.
- Splen-i-za'-tion, becoming like the spleen.
- Splen-o-ha'-mi-a, congestion of the spleen.
- Splen'-oid, like the spleen.
- Splint, a piece of thin material used to keep fractured parts in apposition.
- Spon'-dyle, a vertebra.
- Spon-dy-li'-tis, inflammation of a vertebra.
- Spon-de-lo-lis'-the-sis, dislocation of a vertebra.
- Spon-gi-o'-pi-lne, sponge and wool in layers coated on one side with india rubber.
- Spon-ta'-ne-ous, occurring without any apparent cause.
- Spo-rad'-ic, }  
 Spo-rad'-i-cal, } occurring in single cases.
- Spor'-ules, or Spores, minute organs analogous to seeds. [ligaments.
- Sprain, a violent stretching of tendons or

- Spur, the angle at which an artery leaves a trunk.
- Spu'-tum, } whatever is spit out.  
 Spu'-ta, }
- Squa'-ma, scaly diseases.
- Squi'-nan-cy, quinsy.
- Squin'-ting, strabismus.
- Ss, abbreviation for semis, one-half.
- St. Vitus's-Dance, chorea.
- Staff, an instrument for guiding the knife in lithotomy.
- Stag-na'-tion, a standing still of fluids.
- Stan'-num, tin.
- Sta-pe'-di-us, ^ muscle of the middle ear.
- Sta'-pes, a *stirrup*, one of the little bones of the middle ear.
- Staph'-u-le, the uvula. [of the eye.
- Staph-y-lo'-ma, any protrusion of the coats
- Staph'-y-lo-plas-ty, the operation for replacing the lost palate.
- Staph-y-lor'-ra-phy, the operation of uniting a fissure of the palate.
- Staph-y-lot'-o-my, amputation of the uvula.
- Sta'-sis, standing still.
- Sta-tis'-tics, the application of numbers for clearing of facts. [water.
- Ste'-a-dine, lard mixed with pure soda and
- Steam, the vapor of water.
- Ste'-a-rine, one of the solid principles of fat.
- Ste-a-rop'-tene, a crystalline substance in essential oils. [scrotum.
- Ste-at'-o-cele, a steatomatous tumor of the

- Ste-a-to'-ma, an encysted tumor containing a substance like fat.
- Ste-a-to'-sis, fatted degeneration.
- Steg-not'-ic, producing costiveness.
- Ste'-no, duct of, the duct of the parotid gland.
- Ster-co-ra'-ce-ous, pertaining to the feces.
- Ste-re-om'-e-ter, an instrument for determining the specific gravity of liquids and solids.
- Ste'-re-o-scope, an instrument by which two plane pictures are represented as one solid one.
- Ste-re-ot'-i-ca, accidental injuries of hard parts.
- Ster-il'-i-ty, inability of the female to conceive.
- Ster'-no-clei-do Mas'-toid, a muscle from the sternum and clavicle to the mastoid process.
- Ster'-num, the breast-bone.
- Ster-nu'-ta'-tion, the act of sneezing.
- Ster-nu'-ta-tive, } having the quality of  
 Ster-nu'-ta-to-ry, } provoking sneezing.
- Ster'-nu-to-ry, }
- Ster'-tor, a deep snoring in inspiration.
- Steth-o-go-ni-om'-e-ter, an instrument for measuring the chest walls.
- Steth-om'-e-ter, an instrument for measuring the mobility of the chest walls.
- Steth'-o-scope, a tube for conveying the sounds from the chest to the ear.
- Sthen'-ic, attended with increased strength.

- Sti'-bi-um, antimony.
- Stib-i'-al-ism, the symptoms produced by antimony.
- Still'-born, born dead.
- Stil-li-cid'-i-um, the flowing of a fluid drop by drop.
- Stim'-u-lus, an excitant.
- Stœ-chi-ol'-o-gy, a treatise on elementary subjects.
- Sto'-ma, a mouth.
- Stom'-ach, principal organ of digestion.
- Stom-a-ti'-tis, inflammation of the mouth.
- Sto-mat'-o-plas-ty, the operation of enlarging the mouth.
- Stra-bis'-mus, a want of parallelism in the position and motion of the eyes.
- Stra-bot'-e-my, dividing the muscles to relieve strabismus.
- Strain, sprain. [with pain.
- Stran'-gu-ry, passing urine in drops and
- Stri'-a-ted, marked with lines.
- Stri-æ, lines.
- Stric'-ture, a contraction of a duct or tube.
- Strid'-u-lous, making a harsh noise.
- Stro'-ma, the foundation structure of an organ.
- Stru'-ma, scrofula.
- Stamp, the part of a limb remaining after an amputation.
- Stupe, cloths wrung out in medicated hot water.
- Stu'-por, profound unconsciousness.

- Stu-pra'-tion, the violation of a female.  
 Stye, a small abscess on the lid.  
 Sty'-loid, shaped like a style or pen.  
 Styp'-tic, a remedy stopping hemorrhage.  
 Sub, in composition denoting *under, beneath, deficiency*.  
 Sub-jec'-tive-ly, pertaining to self.  
 Sub-ll-ma'-tion, the process of volatilizing matters, and again condensing them by cold.  
 Sub-men'-tal, under the chin.  
 Sub-sul'-tus, a convulsive twitching motion.  
 Sue'-cu-lent, { Juicy.  
 Sue'-cu-lous, {  
 Su-dam'-i-na, minute vesicles.  
 Su-da'-tion, sweating.  
 Su-dor-if'-er-ous, conveying the sweat.  
 Su-dor-ip'-a-rous, producing sweat.  
 Suf-fu'-sion, a pouring out of fluid.  
 Sul'-cus, a groove.  
 Su'-per, in composition *above, over*.  
 Su-per-cil'-i-a-ry, above the edge of eyelid.  
 Su-per-fœ'-ta-tion, { the state of a  
 Su-per-im-preg-na'-tion, { female already  
 pregnant, conceiving before the termina-  
 tion of the first gestation.  
 Su-per-na'-tant, floating on the surface.  
 Su-pi-na'-tion, 1, the movement by which  
 the palm of the hand is turned upward; 2,  
 lying on the back. {the hand upwards.  
 Su-pi-na'-tor, a muscle turning the palm of  
 Su'-pine, lying on the back.



- Sup-pos'-i-to-ry, a medicine for introduction into the rectum.
- Sup-pres'-sion, the stoppage of discharges.
- Sup-pu-ra'-tion, the process of the forming of pus.
- Su'-pra, in composition *above, over, beyond, more than.*
- Su'-ra, *calf of the leg.*
- Su'-ral, pertaining to the calf of the leg.
- Sur'-di-ty, deafness.
- Sur-do-mu'-ti-ty, deaf and dumbness.
- Sur'-re-nal, beneath the kidneys.
- Sus-pen'-so-ry, anything which holds up.
- Sus-pli-ra'-tion, { the act of whispering.
- Sus-ur-ra'-tion, {
- Su'-ture, a kind of tooth-like joint in the bones of the skull; 2, the mode of keeping the edges of wounds together by stitches.
- Swel'-ling, a morbid enlargement of any part of the body.
- Sy-ceph'-a-lus, a monster with two united heads.
- Sy-co'-ma, a wart resembling a fig.
- Sy-co'-sis, a disease of the hair tubes of the beard. [the globe.
- Sym-bleph'-a-ron, a union of the eyelid to
- Sym'-me-les, kind of monsters with limbs joined together.
- Sym-phy-ot'-o-my, the operation of dividing the symphysis pubis. [rate.
- Sym'-phys-i-a, union of parts usually sepa-

Sym'phy-sis, articulations of the pelvis, one between the bones of the pubes, the other between the ilia and sacrum.

Sym-po'-di-a, a monster with united lower extremities.

Symp'-tom, an appearance in a disease.

Syn, in composition signifies *with, together, a uniting or agreeing.*

Syn-arthro'-sis, a class of articulations without synovial cavity.

Syn-chon-dro'-sis, union by cartilage.

Syn'-chro-nal, } occurring at the same  
Syn'-chro-nous, } time.

Syn'-chy-sis, an unnatural fluidity of the vitreous humor.

Syn'-co-pe, fainting.

Syn-des-mi'-tis, inflammation of the ligaments or of the conjunctiva. [ments.

Syn-des-mol'-o-gy, a treatise on the liga-

Syn-des-mo'-sis, articulation by ligaments.

Syn-des-mol'-o-my, anatomy or dissection of the ligaments.

Syn-ech'-i-a, a *holding together*, an adherence of the iris to capsule, of the lens posterior or to the cornea anterior.

Syn'-er-gy, co-operation in action. [eye.

Syn-i-ze'-sis, obliteration of the pupil of the

Syn-neu-ro'-sis, the connection of parts by ligaments.

Syn'-o-cha, inflammatory continued fever.

Syn-os-te-og'-ra-phy, } a treatise on the  
Syn-os-te-ol'-o-gy, } joints.

- Syn-os-te-o'-sis, union by bone.
- Syn-os-te-ot'-o-my, the anatomy of the joints.
- Syn-o'-vi-a, a viscid transparent liquid secreted by synovial membranes.
- Syn-o-vi'-tis, inflammation of the synovial membrane.
- Syph-il-i-co'-ma, a hospital for syphilis.
- Syph-il'-i-des, the cutaneous eruptions of syphilis.
- Syph-il-i-pho'-bi-a, a morbid fear of syphilis.
- Syph'-i-lis, an infectious venereal disease dependent on a distinct poison.
- Syph-i-il-za'-tion, inoculation with syphilis.
- Syph-i-lo-der'-ma, a syphilitic skin eruption.
- Syph-i-log'-e-ny, the generation of syphilis.
- Syph-il-og'-ra-pher, one who writes on syphilis.
- Syph'-il-oid, resembling syphilis. [ilis.
- Syph-i-lo-ma'-nia, an insane fear of syphilis.
- Syr'-inge, an instrument for injecting fluids.
- Syr-in-gi'-tis, inflammation of the eustachian tube.
- Syr-in-got'-o-my, the operation of incising a fistula in ano.
- Sys-pa'-si-a, a kind of diseases with spasmodic inability of speech.
- Sys-ar-co'-sis, connexion of bones by means of muscles. [tion and dilatation.
- Sys-tal'-tic, consisting of alternate contrac-

- Sys-tem'-ic, pertaining to the body generally. [arteries.  
 Sys'-to-ic, the contraction of the heart and

## T.

- Tab-ash-sheer', a concretion in the knots of the bamboo.  
 Tab-e-fac'-tion, a wasting away.  
 Tab'-e-fy, to waste gradually.  
 Ta-bes Dor-sal'-is, wasting of the body with pain in the back and loins.  
 Ta-bes Mes-en-ter'-i-ca, tubercles in the mesenteric glands. [quickly.  
 Tach-y-ot'-o-my, the art of operating  
 Tac'-tile, pertaining to touch.  
 Tæ'-ni-a, a ribbon, a kind of intestinal worm.  
 Tæ'-ni-cide, a remedy to kill worms.  
 Tæ'-ni-fuge, a remedy expelling worms.  
 Tæ'-noid, ribbon-shaped.  
 Tal'-i-pes, club foot.  
*calcaneus*, the variety where only the heel touches the ground.  
*equinus*, where the patient walks on the ball of the foot.  
*valgus*, where the patient walks on inner side of the foot.  
*varus*, heel is raised, the inner edge of foot turned upward and the whole foot twisted inward.  
 Tam'-pon, a plug of lint.

- Tan-gi-bil'-i-ty, } being perceptible to  
 Tan'-gi-ble-ness, } touch.
- Tan'-nin, a principle from oak bark and other astringents.
- Ta-pe'-tum, *tapestry*, pigment layer of choroid.
- Tape-worm, a worm sometimes found in the intestines.
- Tar-sor'-rhap-h-y, an operation for lessening the size of opening between the eyelids.
- Tar'-sus, the space between the bones of the leg and metatarsus.
- Tau'-rine, one of the products of the decomposition of bile.
- Tau'-to-chro-nous, occurring at the same time.
- Tax'-i-der-my, the art of preserving the skins of animals.
- Tax'-is, *an arranging*, the operation of reducing a hernia with the hand.
- Tech-nol'-o-gy, a treatise on children.
- Teg-men'-tum, a covering, a roof.
- Teg'-u-ment, the combined structures of the skin.
- Tel'-no-scope, an instrument for correcting chromatic aberration.
- Tel-an-ge-ec'-ta-sis, dilatation of vessels far from the heart, *nævus maternus*.
- Tel-e-ol'-o-gy, the science of final causes.
- Tel-lu'-ri-al, }  
 Tel-lu'-ric, } earthly.
- Tem'-po-ral, pertaining to the temples.

- Tem'-u-lence, drunkenness, delirium.  
 Te-nac'-u-lum, a hook to draw out and hold  
 bleeding arteries.  
 Ten'-don, white fibrous tissue attaching  
 muscle to bone.  
 Te-nes'-mus, a frequent desire to evacuate  
 the bowels, with pain, and voiding only  
 mucus.  
 Te-nos-y-ni'-tis, inflammation of the syno-  
 vial membrane of a tendon.  
 Te-not'-o-my, division of a tendon.  
 Ten'-sion, a state of being stretched.  
 Ten'-sor, a muscle which stretches or makes  
 tense.  
 Tent, a roll of lint for dilating parts.  
 Ten-to'-ri-um, a process of dura mater sepa-  
 rating cerebrum from cerebellum.  
 Te-nu'-i-ty, thinness, slenderness.  
 Tep-i-fac'-tion, the act of warming.  
 Te'-rate, cylindrical and tapering.  
 Ter-a-tog'-e-ny, the production of monsters.  
 Ter-a-tol'-o-gy, a treatise on monsters.  
 Ter-a-to'-sis, the state of a monster.  
 Ter'-ce-non, the offspring of a white and  
 mulatto. [tine.  
 Ter-e-bin'-thi-nate, pertaining to turpen-  
 'Ter'-gal, pertaining to the back.  
 Tern, three fold.  
 Ter'-na-ry, consisting of three.  
 Ter-rene, }  
 Ter'-re-ous, } pertaining to the earth.  
 Ter'-ti-an, occurring every third day.

- Tes'-tes, the testicles.
- Tes'-ti-cles, glands secreting semen.
- Te-tan'-ic, pertaining to tetanus.
- Tet'-an-ized, affected with tetanus.
- Tet'-a-nus, a disease characterized by continuous spasm of muscles.
- Te-tram'-er-ous, consisting of four parts.
- Tet'-ter, a vague name for various skin diseases. [nerves.
- Thal'-a-mus, *a bed*, the origin of the optic
- Thal'-as'-si-o-phy-tes, sea plants.
- Than'-a-toid, like death
- Than-a-toi'-o-gy, the doctrine of death.
- The-be'-si-us, foramina of, small depressions on inner surface of right auricle.
- The'-ca, a sheath. [don,
- The'-cal, pertaining to the sheath of a tendon.
- The-cl'-tis, inflammation of a fibrous sheath.
- The-in, an alkaloid from the leaves of the tea plant.
- The-l'-tis, inflammation of the nipple.
- The'-nar, the palm of the hand or sole of the foot. [storing the health.
- Ther-a-peu'-tic, pertaining to the art of restoring the health.
- Ther-a-peu'-ties, the treatment of disease.
- The-ri'-a-ki, opium eaters.
- The-ri'-a-ca, molasses.
- The-not'-o-my, the dissection of wild beasts.
- Ther'-mal, pertaining to heat.
- Ther'-mo-gen, the elementary matter of heat. [ing the intensity of heat.
- Ther-mom'-e-ter, an instrument for measuring heat.

- Ther'-mo-scope, an instrument for showing power of heat.
- Ther'-mo-stat, an instrument for regulating temperature in distillation.
- Ther-mot'-ics, the science of heat.
- Thes-i-op-nœ'-a, prone respiration.
- Thi'-o-nic, certain compounds of sulphur and oxygen.
- Thilp-sen-ceph'-a-lus, a monster with an open skull. [the chest.
- Tho-ra-cen'-te-sis, the operation of tapping
- Tho-rac'-ic, pertaining to the chest.
- Tho-rac'-ic Duct, canal from receptaculum chyli to left subclavian vein.
- Tho'-rax, the cavity between the neck and abdomen.
- Thræ'-nine, lacrymine.
- Threph-sol'-o-gy, a treatise on the nutrition of organized bodies.
- Throb'-bing, palpitation.
- Throm-bo'-sis, the formation of a thrombus in blood and its subsequent softening and change into substance like pus.
- Throm'-bus, a tumor from venous blood extravasated into connective tissue.
- Thrush, aphthæ.
- Thy-mi'-a-tech-ny, the art of using perfumes in medicine. [gland.
- Thy-mi'-tis, inflammation of the thymus
- Thy'-mus, a temporary gland partly in the chest, partly in the neck. [shield.
- Thy'-roid, having shape of a folding door or



- Tib'-i-a, the larger bone of the leg.
- Tic, a habitual spasm of a muscle.
- Tic Dou'-lor-eux, neuralgia of the branches of the fifth pair of nerves.
- Ti-dal-Air, the air inspired and expired in ordinary respiration.
- Tinc-to'-rial, pertaining to color.
- Tinc'-ture, a spirituous liquor containing the active principle of a substance.
- Tin'-e-a, 1, inflammation about roots of the eye-lashes; 2, a kind of eruption on the skin.
- Tis'-ane, an aqueous medicine containing little active medicine.
- Tis'-sue, the peculiar structure of a part.
- Ti-thon-ic'-i-ty, property of light by which it produces chemical rays.
- Tit-il-la'-tion, the act of tickling.
- Tit-u-ba'-tion, restlessness.
- To-col'-o-gy, obstetrics.
- Tol'-er-ance, the power of bearing medicine.
- To-men'-tum, the inner surface of cerebral pia mater.
- Tone, a healthy state.
- Ton'-ic, a medicine increasing the strength.
- To-nic'-i-ty, the property of passive contraction of muscles. [fauces.
- Ton'-sils, the glands on each side of the
- Ton-sil'-i-tis, inflammation of the tonsils.
- Toph-a'-ce-ous, pertaining to calcareous matter. [concretion in the joints.
- Toph'-us, 1, a soft tumor on a bone; 2, a

- Top'-ic, } local.  
 Top'-i-cal, }
- Tor'-cu-lar He-ro-ph-i-li, a wine press, the cavity formed by union of venous sinuses of the brain.
- Tor'-mi-na, twisting pains in the bowels.
- Tor'-pent, benumbing.
- Tor'-por, a condition of numbness.
- Tor'-por-if'-ic, producing torpor.
- Tor-re-fac'-tion, the drying or roasting drugs.
- Tor-ri-cel'-li-an Vac'-u-um, the vacuum above the mercurial column in the barometer.
- Tor'-sion, the act of twisting.
- Tor-ti-col'-lis, wry neck.
- Tou'-cher, the digital examination of the mouth and neck of the womb.
- Tour'-ni-quet, an instrument making pressure on an artery.
- Tox-æ'-mi-a, poison in the blood.
- Tox'-ic, } poisonous.  
 Tox'-i-cal, }
- Tox-i-co-hæ'-mi-a, blood poisoning.
- Tox-i-co'-ses, poisonous diseases.
- Tra-bee'-u-la, a connecting or surrounding fibre.
- Trach'-e-a, the wind-pipe, air-passage of the lungs.
- Trach-e-i'-tis, inflammation of the trachea, croup.
- Trach-el'-i-an, cervical.

- Trach-el-is'-mus, spasmodic action of muscles of the neck.
- Trach'-e-lo, a prefix denoting pertaining to the neck.
- Tru-che'-o-tome, an instrument for opening the trachea.
- Trach-e-ot' o-my, the operation of opening the trachea.
- Tra-chi'-tis, inflammation of the trachea.
- Trac'-tors Me-tal-lic, Perkins's rods, drawing out disease.
- Tra'-gi-cus, muscular fibres on the outer surface of the tragus.
- Tra'-gus, a *goat*, the triangular projection near external meatus of ear.
- Tra-lu'-cent, transparent.
- Trance, catalepsy.
- Trans-ca'-len-cy, permeability to heat.
- Trans-form-a'-tion, change of form.
- Trans-fu'-sion, process of transferring blood from one animal into veins of another.
- Trans-lu'-cence, } property of allowing  
Trans-lu'-cen-cy, } rays of light to pass through.
- Trans-mu-ta-bil'-i-ty, the power of change.
- Trans-pa'-ren-cy, the property of a part allowing objects to be seen through.
- Trans-pi'-ra'-tion, sweating.
- Trans-po-si'-tion, a change in position.
- Trans-u-da'-tion, passing of a fluid through a porous tissue. [parts.
- Trans-verse', in a direct line across other

- Tra-pe'-zi-form, like a trapezium.
- Tra-pe'-zi-um, 1, a figure with four unequal sides; 2, the first bone of the second row of the wrist. [the neck.
- Tra-pe'-zi-us, a large muscle on the back of
- Tra-pe-zoi'-des, the second bone of the second row of the carpus.
- Tra'-pe-zoid, like a trapezium.
- Trau'-ma, a wound or injury.
- Trau-mat'-ic, produced by a wound.
- Trau'-ma-tism, the state of the system from a severe wound.
- Tre'-mor, a trembling.
- Trench'-ant, sharp-edged, cutting.
- Tre-pan', a circular saw.
- Tre-phine', cylindrical saw, used for perforating the cranium.
- Tri, in composition signifies three or thrice.
- Tri-ceph'-a-lus, a monster with three heads.
- Tri'-ceps, a muscle having three points of origin. [lashes.
- Trich-i-a'-sis, a growing inward of the eye-
- Trich-i'-na Spi-ral'-is, a parasite infecting swine, and thence the human subject.
- Trich-i-no'-sis, the state of being infected with trichina.
- Tri-co-ceph'-a-lus Dis-par, the long thread-worm. [hair.
- Tri-chog'-e-nous, promoting the growth of
- Tri-chom-on'-as-Va-gi-næ, an animalcule sometimes found in vaginal mucus.
- Tri-cho'-ma-tose, interlaced.

- Tri-cho'-sis, diseases of the hair.
- Tri-cusp'-id, having three points.
- Tri-dac'-tyle,                    {  
 Tri-dac'-ty-lous,                } having three fingers.
- Tri-fur'-ci-al, the fifth pair of nerves with three branches.
- Tri-gas'-tric, a muscle with three bellies.
- Tri-gem'-i-ni, the fifth pair of nerves.
- Tri'-gone, *three angles*, a small triangular space at anterior part of fundus of the bladder.
- Tris, a prefix denoting that a salt has three equivalents of base, to one of acid.
- Tris'-mus, lock-jaw, tetanus of muscles of lower jaw.
- Tri-splanch'-nic, distributed to the three great intestinal cavities.
- Trit-u-ra'-tion, the act of reducing a substance to a very fine powder.
- Tro'-char, a sharp pointed instrument enclosed in a tube.
- Tro-chan'-ter, two processes at upper extremity of the thigh bone.
- Tro-che, a lozenge.
- Troch'-le-a, an articular surface like a pulley.
- Tro'-choid, like a wheel.
- Tro'-na, a native sesqui-carborate of soda in Africa.
- Tro'-phic,                         {  
 Troph'-i-cal,                    } nourishing.

Troph-o-neu-ro'-ses, diseases of nutrition from nervous influence.

Tros'-ter, a spirit made from grape husks, barley, and rye.

Trun'-cate, as if cut off.

Trun-ca'-tion, the act of cutting off.

Trunk, the body of an animal without the limbs.

Truss, an apparatus for keeping up a hernia.

Tu'-bal, pertaining to a tube.

Tube Casts, moulds of the tubuli of the kidney.

Tu'-ber-cle, *a little elevation*, small yellowish unorganized deposits in various parts of the body.

Tu-ber-cu-li'-tis, inflammation of a tubercle.

Tu-ber-cu-lo-ce'le, tubercular disease of the testicle.

Tu-ber-cu-lo'-sis, the presence of tubercles in the system.

Tu-ber-os'-i-ty, a rough irregular eminence of bone.

Tu-me-fac'-tion, the act of swelling.

Tu'-mor, a swelling, a morbid enlargement.

Tu'-nicle, a membrane covering an organ or part.

Tu'-nicle, a natural covering.

Tur'-bi-nate, shaped like a top, a spiral oblong.

Tur-ges'-cence, } a swelled condition from  
 Tur-gid'-i-ty, } superabundance of fluids  
 Tur'-gid-ness, } in a part.

Turn of Life, the period in woman of the natural cessation of the menses.

Turn'-ing, the manual operation by which one position of a fœtus is substituted for another.

Tus-sie'-u-lar, pertaining to a slight cough.

Tus'-sive, produced by cough.

Tych'-i-a, accidental injuries or deformities.

Tym-pan-i'-tes, collection of air in the belly.

Tym'-pa-num, the middle cavity of the ear.

Tym-pan'-ic, pertaining to the tympanum.

Tym-pa-ni'-tis, inflammation of the cavity of the tympanum.

Type, a certain peculiarity in the form of disease.

Typh-in'-ia, a relapsing fever, or fever generated by famine.

Ty'-phoid, continued fever, with lesion of mesenteric and intestinal glands.

Ty-pho-ma -ni-a, the delirium of typhus.

Ty-phoon', a hurricane in the Eastern and Chinese seas.

Ty'-phous, pertaining to typhus.

Ty'-phus, continued fever with great muscular prostration and disturbance of the brain.

Typ'-ic, } characterized by periodicity

Typ'-ic-al, } or observance of a type.

Ty-ro'-ma, a cheese-like secretion of the brain.

Ty-son's Glands, sebaceous glands around

## U.

U-dom'-e-ter, a water measurer, rain gauge.

Ul'-cer, a solution of continuity of soft parts attended with secretion of pus.

Ul'-cer-a'-tion, the process of becoming an ulcer.

Ul'-cus'-cle, } a little ulcer.

Ul'-cus'-cule, }

U-li'-tis, inflammation of the gums.

Ul'-mus, the elm.

Ul'-na, the larger of the bones of the arm.

U'-lu-lation, howling.

Um-bil'-ic, } pertaining to the navel.

Um-bil'-i-cal, }

Um-bil'-i-eate, } having a hollow in the

Um-bil'-i-ca-ted, } center like the navel.

Um-bil'-i-cus, the navel.

Un'-ei-form, hook-like.

Unc'-tion, the smearing with ointment.

Unc'-tu-ous-ness, the property of resembling oil or grease.

Un'-du-late, } wavy.

Un-du-la'-ted, }

Un-du-la'-tion, a wavy motion.

Un'-ge-al, } pertaining to the nails.

Un'-gual, }

Un'-gue-al, }

Un'-guent, } ointment.

Un-guen'-tum, }



- Un'-guis, *a nail.*  
 U-ni-lat'-e-ral, one-sided.  
 Un-ion *by first intention*, union by adhesion.  
 Un-ion *by second intention*, union by granulation.  
 U-ni-pa'-ri-ent, } producing one at a birth.  
 U-nip'-a-rous, }  
 U-ni-vo'-cal, regular, always pursuing one method.  
 U-po-der'-mic, under the skin.  
 U'-rach-us, a cord, a remnant of fetal structure, connecting summit of the bladder with the umbilicus.  
 U-ræ'-mi-a, urine in the blood.  
 U-rar-is'-co-plas-ty, the process of remedying an imperfection of the soft palate.  
 U'-rate, combination of uric acid and a base.  
 U'-re-a, the nitrogenous constituent of urine.  
 U-re'-ter, the tube conveying urine from the kidney to the bladder.  
 U-re-ter'-i-tis, inflammation of the ureter.  
 U-re'-thra, the tube conveying urine from the bladder.  
 U-re-thri'-tis, inflammation of the urethra.  
 U-re'-thro-plas-ty, the operation of remedying defects in the urethra. [urethra.  
 U-re-thror-rhag'-i-a, hæmorrhage from the  
 U-re'-thro-tome, an instrument for dividing stricture of the urethra. [the urethra.  
 U-re-throt'-o-my, the operation of opening

- U-ret'-i-ca, medicines promoting discharges from the urine.
- U-ri-næ'-mi-a, uræmia.
- U'-ri-nal, a vessel for urine.
- U-ri-na'-tion, the act of passing water.
- U'-rine, the fluid secreted by the kidneys.
- U-ri-nif'-e-rous, conveying urine.
- U-ri-nom'-e-ter, an instrument for testing the specific gravity of urine. [urine.
- U-ro-di-al'-y-sis, a temporary suppression of
- U-ro-glan'-cine, indigo blue in urinary deposits.
- U-ro-nol'-o-gy, a treatise on the urine.
- U-ro-phan'-ic, passing through the body and appearing in the urine without change.
- U-ro-rho'-dine, a purple urinary deposit.
- U-ros'-co-py, inspection of the urine.
- U-ros-te'-a-lith, a fatty constituent of some urinary calculi.
- U-ro'-ses, diseases of urinary organs.
- Ur-ti-ca'-ri-a, nettle-rash.
- Us'-tion, the act of burning.
- U'-ter-ine, pertaining to the uterus.
- U'-te-rus, the womb. [nancy.
- U'-te-ro-Ges-ta'-tion, the period of preg-
- U'-tri-cle, a little sac.
- U'-ve-a, a *grape*, a layer of pigment on the posterior surface of the iris.
- U'-vu-la, a *little grape*, the process of the lower border of the soft palate.
- U-vu-li'-tis, inflammation of the uvula.

## V.

*Vac-ca*, a cow.

Vac'-ci-nal, pertaining to cow-pox.

Vac-ci-na'-tion, inoculation with the poison of cow-pox.

Vac-ci-nel'-la, false cow-pox.

Vac-ci'-nist, one who vaccinates.

Vac-cin'-i-a, a vesicular disease of the cow.

Vac'-u-um, an empty space.

Va'-gi-na, a *sheath*, membranous canal from the vulva to uterus.

Vag-i-ni'-tis, inflammation of the vagina.

Val-e-tu-di-na'-ri-an, one in delicate health.

Val'-vate, opening by valves.

Val-vu-læ Con-ni-ven'-tes, fold of mucous membrane in small intestines. [than gas.

Va'-por, an air-like fluid less permanent

Var-i-cel'-la, chicken-pox. [the eyelid.

Var-i-co-bleph'-a-ron, a varicose tumor of

Var-i-co-ce'le, an enlarged condition of the veins of the spermatic cord. [navel.

Var-i-comph'-a-lus, a varicose tumor of the

Var'-i-cose, pertaining to varix.

Va-ri'-o-la, small-pox.

Va'-ri-o-loid, mild small-pox. [a vein.

Va'-rix, an enlarged or twisted condition of

Va'-rix An-eu-ris-mal, an enlarged and tortuous condition of vein, presenting a thrill at each pulsation from the entrance of arterial blood into the vein.

Vas, a vessel.

Vas-a Vor-ti'-co-sa, the vessels of the choroid coat of the eye.

Vas-a Va-so-rum, *vessels of vessels*, small vessels supplying larger ones. [vessels.

Vas'-cu-lar, pertaining to blood and blood-Vaso-motor, applied to nerve fibres supplying the coats of blood-vessels.

Vas-def-er-ens, the excretory duct of the testicle. [ing a fetus alive.

Vee'-tis, *a lever*, an instrument for extract-

Vein, a non-pulsating vessel returning blood to the heart. [parts.

Ve'-lum, *a covering*, applied to various

Ven'-e-fice, the practice of poisoning.

Ven-e-na'-tion, the act of poisoning.

Ven'-e-nose, poisonous. [course.

Ve-ne'-re-al, pertaining to sexual inter-

Ven'-e-ry, sexual intercourse. [vein.

Ven-e'-sec-tion, the operation of cutting a Ven'-om, poison.

Ven'-om-ous, poisonous.

Ve-nos'-i-ty, the condition of venous blood.

Ven'-tose, a cupping glass.

Ven'-ter, *the belly*. [fresh air.

Ven-ti-la'-tion, the act of supplying with

Ven'-tral, pertaining to the belly.

Ven'-tri-cle, *a little belly*.

Ven-tril'-o-quist, { speaking from the

Ven-tril'-o-quist, { belly.

Ven'-ule, a small vein.

Ver'-juice, a liquid from sour grapes.

- Ver'-mi-cide, that which kills worms.  
 Ver-mie'-u-lar, like the motion of a worm.  
 Ver-mie-u-lar'-tion, moving like a worm.  
 Ver'-mie-ule, a little worm. [worm.  
 Ver'-mi-form, having the shape of a  
 Ver'-mi-fuge, that which drives away  
 worms. [worms.  
 Ver-mi-na'-tion, the condition of having  
 Ver'-nix-Cas-e-o'-sa, the ointment-like cov-  
 ering of the body of the fetus.  
 Ver'-sion, turning.  
 Vert'-e-bra, one of the bones of the back.  
 Vert'-e-brae, plural of vertebra.  
 Vert'-e-brate, }  
 Ver'-te-brated, } having vertebra.  
 Ver'-tex, the crown of the head.  
 Ver'-ti-go, dizziness.  
 Ver'-u-Mon'-tan-um, a little elevation in  
 the prostatic portion of the urethra.  
*Ves'-i-ca, the bladder.*  
 Ves'-i-cal, pertaining to the bladder  
 Ves'-i-cant, a blister.  
 Ves-i-ca'-tion, the process of blistering.  
 Ves'-i-cle, a very small blister.  
 Ves-ic'-u-læ, skin diseases with vesicles.  
 Ves'-sel, any tube or canal in which the  
 blood or other fluid is contained.  
 Ves'-ti-bule, *an entrance*; 1, space in inter-  
 nal ear; 2, angle between the nymphæ.  
 Vet'-er-i-na-ry, pertaining to beasts of  
 burden.  
 Vi'-a-ble, sufficiently developed to live.

Vi'-bi-ces, marks of a whip.

Vi-bra'-tion, 1, regular reciprocal motion of a suspended body; 2, the tremulous motion of a body when its particles are disturbed.

Vi-ca'-ri-ous, taking the place of another.

Vil'-li, *nap of cloth*, little elevations of mucous membrane containing vessels.

Vil'-nam, *wine*.

Vir'-gi-nal, 1, the external genital organs of a virgin; 2, pertaining to a virgin.

Vir-i-les'-cence, the condition of an old female, somewhat like a man.

Vir'-u-lent, poisonous.

Vir'-rus, a poison.

Vis'-ce-ral, pertaining to the viscera.

Vis'-ce-ra, the entrails.

Vis'-cus, an entrail.

Vis'-u-al, pertaining to vision.

Vis'-u-al-An-gle, the angle formed at the eye by rays of light from an object.

Vit'-ta, *life*.

Vi'-tal, pertaining to life.

Vi'-tals, parts of the body essential to life.

Vi-tal'-i-ty, principle of life.

Vit'-el-line, pertaining to the yolk.

Vi-tel'-lus, the yolk.

Vit'-re-ous, like glass.

Viv-i-fi-ca'-tion, the act of giving life.

Vi-vip'-a-rous, producing young in a living state. [mal.]

Viv-i-sec'-tion, the dissection of a live ani-

- Vo'-cal, pertaining to the voice.  
 Vol-a-til'-i-ty, the property of a substance disposing it to float away.  
 Vo-lat-i-li-za'-tion, the act of reducing substances to a vapor.  
 Vo-li'-tion, the act of willing.  
 Vol'-ume, apparent space occupied by a body. [nose.  
 Vo'-mer, a *plough-share*, a bone in the  
 Vom'-i-ca, a collection of pus in the lungs.  
 Ven'-i-to, the yellow fever.  
 Vor'-ti-cal, } whirling, turning.  
 Vor'-ti-cose, }  
 Vox, a voice.  
 Vul'-ner-ose, full of wounds.  
 Vul'-nus, a wound.  
 Vul'-va, the parts of the female genitals which are visible externally.  
 Vul-vi'-tis, inflammation of the vulva.

## W.

- Wart, an enlarged papilla of the skin.  
 Wa'-ter-brash, pyrosis.  
 Welk, a tubercular protuberance on the face.  
 Wen, an encysted tumor.  
 Whit'-low, an inflammation about the ends of the fingers.  
 White Swel'-ling, popular name for chronic inflammation of joints.  
 Whoop'-ing-cough, pertussis.

- Wil-lis, cir-cle of, an anastomosis between branches of vertebral and internal carotid arteries within the cranium.
- Wir-sung, ca-nal of, pancreatic duct.
- Wis'-dom-teeth, the last of the true molar teeth.
- Wolf-fl-an Bod-ies, two temporary glands preceding genito-urinary organs in reptiles, birds and man.
- Wor'-mi-an-bones, little bones in the sutures of the skull.
- Wound, a solution of continuity of the soft parts, occasioned by external violence.
- Wris'-berg, nerve of, the smaller internal cutaneous nerve of the bronchial plexus.

## X.

- Xan'-thie-ox-yde, an ingredient of stony formations.
- Xan'-thine, the yellow dyeing matter in madder.
- Xan'-tho-sis, yellow discoloration in cancerous tumours.
- Xan'-thus, yellow.
- Xan-thu'-ri-a, xanthic oxide in the urine.
- Xe-roph-thal'-mi-a, a dryness in the eye from want of tears or mucus.
- Xiph'-oid, like a sword.
- Xiph-op'-a-ges, a double monstrosity in which the union is at the epigastrium.



- Xy-loi'-dine, 1, a combustible precipitate in form of white powder obtained by dissolving starch in strong nitric acid; 2, paper as tough as parchment, and very combustible, having been immersed in strong nitric acid and washed in distilled water.
- Xy-loph'-a-gous, eating wood.

## Y.

- Yawn'-ing, a deep inspiration.
- Yeast Plant, the fungous plant constituting yeast.
- Yellow'-wash, corrosive sublimate and lime water.
- Yu'-ca, a South American plant from which an intoxicating drink is formed.

## Z.

- Zam'-bo, the offspring of a negro and mulatto.
- Zin'-cum, zinc.
- Zone, a band or stripe.
- Zon'-u-lar Cil-lar'-ls, } the circle formed by  
Zon'-ule of Zinn, } the ciliary processes  
of the choroid and vitreous.
- Zo-o-bi-ol'-o-gy, animal physiology.
- Zo'-o-gen, an organic substance in mineral waters like flesh broth.
- Zo-og'-ra-phy, } a description of animals.  
Zo-ol'-o-gy, }

- Zo'-o-phyte, a plant-like animal.
- Zo-ot'-o-my, the anatomy of the lower animals.
- Zos'-ter, a girdle.
- Zu-mol'-o-gy, a treatise on fermentation.
- Zy-go'-ma, *a projection like a yoke*, the process of the temporal bone articulating with the cheek bones.
- Zy-mot'-ic, occasioned by a diseased principle acting on the system like a ferment.

## APPENDIX.\*

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THE following terminations which are often used in the composition of medical words, are here given to assist the memory and lessen the difficulty in technical terms.

**Æ-RE-SIS** (*airesis*, a taking of any thing.)

Example, (*dia*, throughout), Di-æ-re-sis, a breach of continuity.

**A-GOGUE** (*agogos*, one who leads) denoting substances which expel others. Example, Chol'-agogues (*chole*, bile), purgatives expelling bile.

**AG-RA** (*agra*, seizure), denoting seizure or pain, generally applied to gout. Ex., Cheir-ag-ra (*cheir'*), gout in the hand. Ment-ag-ra (*mentum*, chin), eruption on the chin.

**AL-GI-A** (*algos*, pain). Ex. Ceph-al-al'-gi-a (*kephale*, the head), pain in the head. Neu-ral'-gi-a, pain in a nerve.

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\* This portion of the Appendix is adapted from Hay's Edition of Hoblyn's Medical Dictionary.

## APPENDIX.

- CELE** (*kele*, a tumor). Ex. (*boubon*, the groin). Bu-bon-o-ce'le, a tumor in the groin.
- CEPH-A-LUS** (*kephale*, the head), denoting some affection of the head. Ex., A-ceph-a-lus, without a head.
- CRA'-NI-UM** (*kranion*, the skull), denoting the head of anything; (*olene*, the ulna). O-le-cra-non, the head of the ulna.
- DEM-IC** (*demos*, a people). En-dem-ic, diseases in or among, or peculiar to a people.
- EX-TER-Y** (*entera*, the bowels), denoting affections of the bowels. Ex., (*dus*, with difficulty.) Dys-en-ter-y, inflammation of mucous membrane of large intestines.
- FA-CI-ENT** (*fa-ci-o*, to make), denoting the production of any particular effect. Ex., Ru-be-fa-ci-ent, a substance which makes the body red.
- FORM** (*for-ma*, likeness), denoting resemblance. Ex., Ae-ri-form, like air.
- FUG** (*fu-go*, I expel), denoting that which expels. Ex., Feb-ri-fuge, a substance which expels fever.
- GEN—GEN-E-SIS—GEN-OUS** (*genesis*, generation), denoting production or generation. Ex., Ox-y-gen (*oxus*, acid), generating acid, as was supposed. Ex-o-ge-nous, outside growing, applied to plants growing by external increase.
- GNO-SIS** (*gnosis*, knowledge). Ex., (*dia*,

## APPENDIX.

throughout), Di-ag-no'-sis, distinction of diseases.

GRAPH-Y (*graphie*, writing), a description of anything. Ex., Ad-e-no-graph-y (*aden*, a gland), a description of the glands.

HEX-I-A (*hexis*, a habit), denoting a habitual state. Cac-hex-i-a (*kakos*, bad), bad state of the body.

LEP-SY (*lepsis*, a taking), denoting the act of taking. Cat-a-lep-sy (*kata*, thoroughly), a spasmodic attack of the limbs retaining them in one position.

Lo-gy (*logos*, an account), denoting a treatise on or description of any thing. Ex., Os-te-ol-o-gy (*osteos*, a bone), a description of the bones.

LY-SIS (*lisis*, a solution or loosening). Ex., An-al-y-sis, the resolution of a compound body into its constituent parts.

MA-NI-A (*mania*, madness). Ex., Mo-no-ma-ni-a (*monos*, alone), madness on one subject.

ME-TER (*metron*, a measure). Ex., Ther-mom-e-ter (*therme*, heat), a measurer of heat.

O-DYNE—O-DYN-I-A (*odyne*, pain). Ex., An-o-dyne, without pain.

OID (*eidos*, likeness). Ex., Ad-en-oid (*aden*, gland), like a gland.

OPH-THAL'-MOS (*ophthalmos*, the eye). Xer-oph-thal-mi-a (*xeros*, dry), dryness of the eye.

## APPENDIX.

- O-REX-I-A (*orexis*, appetite or desire). Ex., AN-O-REX-I-A, want of appetite.
- PA-TH-I-A—PATHY (*pathos*, affection). Ex., HO-MŒ-O-PATH-Y (*omoiōs*, similar), the art of curing by inducing a similar disease.
- PEP-SI-A (*pepsis*, digestion). Dys-pep-si-a (*dus*, with difficulty), difficult digestion.
- PHA-GI-A (*phago*, to eat). Ex., Dys-pha-gi-a, difficulty of swallowing.
- PHO-BI-A (*phobos*, fear). Ex., Hy-dro-pho-bi-a (*udor*, water), dread of water.
- PHO-NI-A (*phōnē*, voice). Ex., A-pho-ni-a, loss of voice.
- PHO-RUS (*phero*, I convey). Ex., Phos-pho-rus (*phos*, light), conveying light.
- PHY-SIS (*phūsīs*, nature), denoting production or existence. Ex., Sym-phy-sis (*sun*, with), the growing together of bones, as of the ossa pubis.
- PLE-GI-A (*plegē*, a stroke). He-mi-ple-gi-a (*Hemísus*, half), a paralysis of one side of the body.
- PNOŒA (*pnoia*, breathing). Ex., Dys-pnoŒa, difficulty of breathing.
- PRO-SIS (*ptōsis*, a falling down).
- PTY-SIS (*ptūsis*, a spitting). Ex., Hæ-mo-pty-sis (*Haima*, blood), a spitting of blood.
- RUA-GI-A (*rago*, I burst forth). Ex., Hæ-mo-rha-gi-a, a bursting forth of blood.
- RAPH-E (*raphē*, a seam). Ex., Staph-y-lor-raph-y, a sewing up of fissures of the palate.

## APPENDIX.

- RHŒA (*reo*, I flow). Ex., Leu-co-rhœa, *Leukos*, white), a white discharge.
- SAR-CA or SAR-CI-A (*sarx*, flesh). Ex., Poly-sar-ci-a (*polus*, much), excess of flesh.
- SCOPE—SCO-PY (*skopos*, an inspection). Oph-thal-mo-scope, an instrument to inspect the eye.
- STA-SIS (*istemi*, I stand), denoting a standing or position in a place. Ex., Met-a-sta-sis (*meta*, a preposition denoting change from one place to another), transference to another part.
- STO-MA (*stoma*, the mouth). Di-sto-ma, (*dis*, twice), two-mouthed.
- THE-SIS (*thesis*, a position). Di-ath-e-sis (*dia*, throughout), the condition throughout, constitutional condition.
- TOME—TO-MY (*tome*, a section). An-at-o-my, *cutting* up, a dissection. Ker-a-tome, a knife for dividing the cornea.
- TO-NI-A—TO-NOS (*tonos*, tension). Ex., A-to-ni-a, } without tone.  
A-ton-ic, }
- TRO-PHY (*trophe*, nourishment). A-tro-phy, defective nutrition.
- U-RE-SIS—U-RI-A (*ouresis*, the act of discharging urine). Ex., Dys-u-ri-a, diffi-culty in discharging the urine.

THE  
ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS  
USED IN  
Prescription Writing.

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DR. DUNGLISON in his great Dictionary remarks of Prescriptions: "A prescription should be as simple as possible, and should bear upon its face, the objects to be fulfilled by it. No article should form a part of it, unless adapted for some useful purpose. A compound prescription has been divided into four parts: the *basis*, or principal ingredient of the prescription; the *adjuvans*, or that which is designed to promote the action of the former; the *corrigenens*, or that intended to correct its operation, or obviate any unpleasant symptom which it is apt to produce; and the *constituens*, *excipient*, or *vehiculum*, constituent, excipient, or vehicle, the substance which gives to the other ingredients consistence or form." Example:



## PRESCRIPTIONS.

- ℞ Aloes ʒi *Basis.*  
 Hd. chlorid mit. gr. x *Adjuvans.*  
 Ol. Carui gr. x *Corrigens.*  
 Syrup. q. s. *Constituens.*  
 M. et ft. pil. No. xx.

In the United States the directions for the patient are usually written in English, while those for the apothecary who makes up the prescription, should be in Latin. The Roman numerals i ij iij iv. v. etc., are generally employed, although the Arabic 1, 2, 3, 4, &c., are sometimes used. The substance employed should always be in the genitive case, while the quantity is in the accusative. Abbreviations are, however, usually used for the former, and Symbols for the latter. An example of an unabbreviated prescription is here given:

- ℞ Aceti Aromatici, guttas quinque,  
 Spiritus ætheris nitrici, drachmam  
 unam.  
 Aquæ, uncias quinque et drachmas sep-  
 tem,  
 Miscæ et fiat Lotio.
- ℞ Acet. Aromat. gtt. v.  
 Spirit. æth. nit. ʒi.  
 Aq. ʒv et ʒvij.  
 M.

It is usual to distinguish fluid measure by the letter f. fluidus, before the quantity.

## ABBREVIATIONS.

### ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS.

- AA. Ana, of each ingredient.  
 Add. Adde, add to it.  
 Ad lib. Ad Libitum, at pleasure.  
 Admov. Admove, apply.  
 Altern. hor. Alternis horis, every other hour.  
 Aliquant. Aliquantillum, a very little.  
 Applic. Applicetur, apply.  
 Aq. bull., Aqua bulliens, boiling water.  
 Aq. comm., Aqua communis, common water.  
 Aq. font., Aqua fontana, spring water.  
 Aq. marin., Aqua marina, sea water.  
 Aq. niv., Aqua nivalis, snow water.  
 Aq. pluvial., Aqua pluvialis, rain water.  
 Aq. pur., Aqua pura, pure water.  
 B. A., Balneum arenæ, a sand bath.  
 Baln. maris, Balneum maris, a warm water bath.  
 Baln. tep., Balneum tepidum, a warm bath.  
 Baln. vap., Balneum vaporis, a vapor bath.  
 Bib., Bibe, drink.  
 Bis. ind., Bis Indies, twice a day.  
 Bol., Bolus, a bolus.  
 Bull., Bulliat, let it boil.  
 C., Cum, with.  
 Cap., Capiat, let him take.  
 Cærul., Cæruleus, blue.  
 Cat., Cataplasma, a poultice.  
 C. C., Cucurbitula cruenta, a cupping glass.



## ABBREVIATIONS.

- Ed., Eduleora, sweeten.  
 Emp., Emplastrum, a plaster.  
 Ex. sup. alut., Extende super alutam, spread on leather.  
 F. Ft., Fiat, let there be made.  
 F. S. A., Fiat Secundum artem, let there be made according to the rules of art.  
 Ft. mist., Fiat mistura, let a mixture be made.  
 Ft. Haust., Fiat Haustus, let a draught be made.  
 Ft. pil. no. xx., Fiant Pilulæ viginti, let 20 pills be made.  
 Fem. intern., Femoribus internis, to the inner part of the thighs.  
 Ft. venes., Fiat venæsectio, bleed.  
 Flor., Flores, flowers.  
 Fl. f., Fluidus, fluid, by measure.  
 Fontic., Fonticulus, an issue.  
 Fot., Fotus, a fomentation.  
 Fruct., Fructus, fruit.  
 Garg. Gargarisma, a gargle.  
 Gr., Granum, a grain, grana, grains, (never *grs.*)  
 Gut., Gutta, a drop.  
 Gtts., Guttas, drops.  
 Guttat., Guttatim, by drops.  
 Haust., Haustus, a draught.  
 Hor. decub., Horâ decubitûs, at bed-time.  
 Hirud., Hirudo, a leech, Hirudines, leeches.  
 H. S. Hor. Som., Horâ Somni, on going to sleep.

## ABBREVIATIONS.

- Ind., Indies, daily.  
 Inf., Infusum, infusion.  
 Inject., Injectio, an injection.  
 Lat. dol., Lateri dolenti, to the side affected.  
 lb., Libra, a pound weight.  
 Lim., Limones, lemons.  
 Liq., Liquor.  
 Lot., Lotio, lotion.  
 M., Misce, mix.  
 Mac., Macera, macerate.  
 Manip., Manipulus, a handful, or a pinch between thumb and fore-finger.  
 M. P., Massa pilularum, a pill mass.  
 Mass., Massa, a mass.  
 Mie. pan., Mica panis, a crumb of bread.  
 Mist., Mistura, a mixture.  
 Mitt. sang. ad  $\bar{\text{z}}$  xij. salt. Mittatur sanguinem ad uncias duodecim saltem, take away at least twelve ounces of blood.  
 Mod. præ., Modo præscripto, in the manner directed.  
 Mor. sol., More solito, in the usual way.  
 Muc., Mucilago, Muclage.  
 N., Nocte, at night.  
 No., Numero, in number.  
 O., Octarius, a pint.  
 Ol., Oleum, oil.  
 Omn. alt. hor., Omnibus alternis horis, every other hour.  
 Omn. hor., Omni horâ, every hour.  
 O. O. O., Oleum olivum optimum, best olive oil.

## ABBREVIATIONS.

- Ov., Ovum, an egg.  
 Ox., Oxymel.  
 Pulv., Pulvis, powder.  
 P., Pondere, by weight.  
 Pil., Pilula, Pill.  
 P. Æ., Partes æquales, equal parts.  
 Ph. D., Pharmacopœia Dublinensis, Dublin  
 Pharmacopœia.  
 Ph. E., Pharmacopœia Edinensis, Edinburgh  
 Pharmacopœia.  
 Ph. L., Pharmacopœia Londinensis, London  
 Pharmacopœia.  
 Ph. U. S., Pharmacopœia of the United States.  
 P. R. N., Pro re nata, according to circum-  
 stances.  
 Pug., Pugillus, a grasp between the finger  
 and thumb.  
 Q. P., Quantum Placet, as much as you  
 please.  
 Q. S., Quantum Sufficiat, as much as is suf-  
 ficient.  
 R., take, receipt.  
 Rad., Radix, root.  
 Rep., Repetatur, let it be separated.  
 Sem., Semen, seed.  
 Sesunc., Sesuncia, an ounce and a half.  
 Si op. sit, Si opus sit, if there is occasion.  
 Sig., Signa, write, mark.  
 Ss., Semis, a half.  
 Sum., Sumendus, to be taken.  
 Syr., Syrupus, Syrup.  
 Temp. dext., to the right temple.

## ABBREVIATIONS.

Ung., Unguentum, ointment.

M., Minimum, a minim, the 60th part of a fluid drachm.

℥ Serupulum, a scruple, equal to 20 grains Troy.

ʒ Drachma, a drachm, equal to three scruples, or in liquid the eighth part of an ounce.

℥ Uncia, an ounce.

Unciam, accusative singular, which case should be used in prescriptions. Uncias, accusative plural.

## EXAMPLES OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

℞ Hydrargyri Bromidi *granum semissem.*

Decocti Sarsæ Compositi *Unciam fluidam unam et semissem.*

Misce. Fiat haustus ter die sumendus.

Abbreviated,

℞ Hydrarg. Bromid. *gr. ss.*

Decoct. Sars. Comp. *f ℥i ss.*

Make a draught to be taken three times a day.

The initials or full name of the prescriber should be written under the prescription, as also the date.

## PRESCRIPTIONS.

℞ Potassii Iodid. *scrupulum unum.*  
 Tincturæ Hyoseyami *drachmam,*  
 Infusi Quassie *Uncias sex.*  
 Misc. Sumat unciam semissem ter die.

℞ Potass. Iodid. ℥i.  
 Tinct. Hyoseyam. ℥i.  
 Infus. Quass. ℥vi.

M.

Take half an ounce 3 times a day.

℞ Tincturæ Catechu Compositæ, *drachmas tres.*  
 Confectionis Aromatici, *drachmam unam et semissem.*  
 Tincturæ Opii, *drachmam semissem.*  
 Misturæ Cretæ, *uncias sex.*  
 Misc. Capiat *drachmam unam* post singulas liquidas dejectiones.

or

℞ Tinct. Catechu, Comp. ℥ij.  
 Confect. Aromat. ℥iss.  
 Tinct. Opii ℥ss.  
 Mist. Cret. ℥vj.

M.

Take a teaspoonful after each liquid stool.

℞ Ferri Sulphatis *grana duo,*  
 Pilulæ Aloes cum Myrrha *grana tria,*  
 Misc; fiat pilula ter die sumenda.

or

℞ Fer. Sulph. gr ij.  
 Pil. Al. c. Myrrh. gr. iij.

M.



## PRESCRIPTIONS.

Make a pill to be taken 3 times a day.

℞ Tincturæ Opii, *minima triginta.*  
 Olei Olivæ, *drachmam unam et semissem.*

Liquoris Ammoniacæ *drachmas septem.*

Misce. Fiat Linimentum.

℞ Tinct. Opii ℥xxx.

Ol. Oliv. ʒ iss.

Liq. Amm. ʒ viij.

M.

Make a liniment.

℞ Olei Crotonis *guttas sexaginta.*

Olei Olivæ *drachmam unam.*

Misce. Fiat Linimentum.

℞ Ol. Croc. *gtts. xx.*

Ol. Oliv. ʒ i.

M.

Make a liniment.

℞ Sodæ Bicarbonatis, } *grana duode-*

Rhei Pulveris, } *cim āā.*

Fiat chartas tales numero viginti,  
 et capiat unam bis in die.

℞ Sodæ bicarb. } *gr. xij.*

Rhei Pulv. } *āā.*

M.

Make twenty such powders (papers). Take  
 one twice a day.

# POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES.

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**ACID HYDROCYANIC.** The remedies for poisoning by this agent consist chiefly in the exhibition of stimulants. Vapor of ammonia is recommended; chlorine, either in the form of vapor, or taken internally, is also advised. The hypochlorite of lime or of soda may be acted upon by dilute hydrochloric or acetic acid, in order to obtain the vapor. Cold affusion, artificial respiration, stimulating injections.

**ACID HYDROCHLORIC.** Chalk or calcined magnesia, or a dilute solution of an alkaline carbonate, milk, white of egg, oil, or demulcents of any kind. The alkaline carbonates are themselves poisonous in large quantities. Large draughts of tepid water or demulcent fluid should follow the antidote.

**ACID SULPHURIC.** Same as above.

## POISONS.

**ACID OXALIC.** Powdered chalk, magnesia or its carbonate, suspended in water or milk. An emetic, if free vomiting is not induced by the above means. The alkaline carbonates form soluble poisonous salts with oxalic acid, and cannot therefore be used as antidotes in this kind of poisoning.

**ACID PHOSPHORIC.** Magnesia, emetics, and emollient drinks.

**ALCOHOL.** The stomach-pump, cold affusion, ammonia.

**CHLOROFORM, ETHER.** Cold affusion on the head and neck, ammonia to the nostrils, artificial respiration, electricity, opening the trachea.

**ALKALIES—AMMONIA, POTASH, SODA.** Weak acids, as vinegar and water, following by acidulated demulcent drinks, olive oil in large quantities, large draughts of milk. In poisoning by the vapor of ammonia, the inhalation of the vapor of acetic or of dilute hydrochloric acid.

**IODINE, IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.** Emetics and starchy fluids, gruel, arrow-root, starch, etc.

**IRRITANT GASES—CARBONIC ACID, CHLORINE, NITROUS ACID, HYDROCHLORIC ACID.** Pure air, inhalation of ammonia, ether, or the vapor of warm water.

**MAD DOGS, BITES OF.** Cauterization of the wound with nitrate of silver.

## POISONS.

### METALLIC POISONS.

**ARSENIC.** An emetic, stomach-pump; sulphate of zinc or of copper may be used as an emetic, or powdered mustard, or a mixture of salt and water; or vomiting may be induced by tickling the throat with a feather. The vomiting should be assisted by demulcent drinks. If the poison has passed into the bowels, castor oil.

Hydrated sesquioxide of iron, prepared by precipitating the muriated tincture by an excess of ammonia, collecting the precipitate on a muslin strainer, and washing it with water until it no longer emits the odor of ammonia.

**ANTIMONY.** Vomiting to be promoted by tepid waters; any astringent infusion, such as tea, oak-bark, tannin; afterwards opiates, warm bath, and mustard poultices.

**BARYTA, SALTS OF.** Stomach pump or emetics, sulphate of magnesia or soda.

**COPPER.** Demulcent fluids to induce vomiting, stomach pump, albumen in large excess, *e. g.*, white of egg, milk, iron filings, calcined magnesia.

**IRON.** Carbonate of soda, mucilaginous drinks.

**LEAD, ACETATE OF.** Emetic of sulphate of zinc; follow its action by large draughts of milk containing white of egg.

## POISONS.

A solution of sulphate of magnesia or of soda; hydrated sesquisulphuret of iron.

**MERCURY, CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.** Albumen in the form of white of an egg, followed if necessary by an emetic. The white of one egg neutralizes four grains of the poison.

## VEGETABLE POISONS.

**ACONITE.** Thorough evacuation of the stomach either by an emetic or the stomach pump; stimulants, such as ammonia and brandy, and the use of stimulating injections; free administration of finely powdered animal charcoal, vegetable infusions containing tannic acid, and a solution of iodine in iodide of potassium. Tincture of nux vomica has been given with success.

**ATROPINE.** An emetic or the use of stomach pump; morphine administered by the mouth or by subcutaneous injection.

**DATURINE.** Same as in poisoning by atropine.

**HELLBORE.** Emesis and subsequent stimulation. Opium has been found useful.

**HEMLOCK.** Emesis and subsequent exhibition of stimulants.

**NICOTINE.** Same as above.

**OPIUM.** Any portions of the unabsorbed poison should be quickly removed from the stomach. The stomach pump will be most efficient, or an emetic of gr. xx. or gr. xxx.

## POISONS.

sulphate of zinc, or about gr. x. of sulphate of copper may be administered. If neither of these is at hand, powdered mustard or a solution of common salt should be freely administered; the patient should be kept thoroughly aroused. Flagellations with wet cloths, walking the patient about, dashing of cold water over head and chest may be employed for this purpose. A current of electricity applied to the spine and chest is the best method of preventing insensibility. Belladonna is recommended as an antidote.

**STRYCHNINE.** An emetic or use of the stomach pump, internal use of chloroform and by inhalation; tannic acid, 25 parts of tannin to one part of strychnine; solution of iodine in iodide of potassium, chlorine, bromine, animal charcoal, camphor and lard or fat, nicotine.

# SUPPLEMENT.

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## A.

Ac'i-nus, *stone of a grape*, in plural *acini*, the small granulations composing liver and other glandular bodies. [of a physician.

A-ki-ol'o-gy, science of materials for the use

Am-bly-o'-pi-a, ex. an-op'-si-a, weakness of vision from disuse of the eye.

A'-me-tro-pi-a, abnormal refractive condition of the eyeball.

Am-pul'-la, *a flask*, opening of the semi-circular canals of ear. [red.

An-er-y-throp'-si-a, inability to see the color

A-pha'-ki-a, absence of the lens of the eye.

A-py-rex'-ia, period of intermission in fever.

Ar'-cus-Se-ni'-lis, *senile bow*, fatty degeneration on periphery of cornea.

A-sym'-me-try, want of symmetry.

A-tre'-si-a, adjective used with reference to the closure or absence of a normal opening.

## B.

- Bdell-at'-o my, operation of incising a leech while applied.
- Bath-y-mor'-phi-a, an elongated condition of the eyeball, *myopia*. [ladonna.
- Bel-la-don'-na, *handsome lady*, atropa bel-
- Bi-lin', a gummy mass, principal constituent of the bile.
- Bo-tal's Hole, foramen ovale of foetal heart.
- Bran'-chi-æ, gills or breathing apparatus analogous to lungs of land animals.
- Eul'-bus Oc'-u-li, *ball of the eye*, eyeball.

## C.

- Cat-al'-y-sis, a *dissolving*, a force or power which decomposes a compound body by mere contact.
- Cat-op'-tric Test, old test for cataract by observation as to the reflections from the cornea, and anterior and posterior surfaces of the lens.
- Centi-met'-re, one hundredth part of a metre, two-fifths of an English inch=0.394.
- Chi'-as-ma, *making the letter X*, the crossing of the fibres of optic nerve.
- Chro-ma-to-dy-so'-pi-a, the mistaking of colors in the solar spectrum, which are very distant from each other.



## SUPPLEMENT.

Co-pho'-sis, deafness.

Cor'-pus, *body*.

Cor'-po-ra, plural of above.

Cor'-po-ra-Lu-te'-a, *yellow body*, yellow spots found in the ovaria in place of *ova*.

Cor'-pus-Cal-lo'-sum, *hard body*, a white substance joining the hemispheres of the brain.

Cor'-pus-Spon-gi-o'-sum, a cellular vascular substance which covers the urethra.

Cur-ric'-u-lum, *space of time*.

Cys-ti-ccr'-eus, hydatid found in various parts of the body.

## E.

Ec-to'-pi-a, *displacement*.

Ec-ta'-si-a, *protrusion*, staphyloma.

Ep-i-cri'-sis, critical remarks upon.

Es'-er-ine, active principle of Calabar bean.

Et-i-ol'-o-gy, *etiology*, doctrine of causes.

Ex-sic-ca'-tion, *drying up*.

## F.

Flu'-or, a flowing.

Flu'-or al'-bus, leucorrhœa, or the whites.

Fons Pul-sa-til'-is, *pulsating fountain*, the anterior fontanel.

For'-elgn Bod'-y, any substance left in a

## SUPPLEMENT.

wound or cavity of the body, which keeps up irritation.

Func'-tion-al dis-ease', where the function of an organ is diseased, but its structure is unchanged.

### G.

Gli-o'-ma, a morbid growth, viscid in structure.

[amaurosis or cataract.

Gut'-ta Se-re'-na, *clear drop*, old term for

### H.

Hi-ru'-do Med-ic-i-nal'-is, the leech.

Hor-op'-ter, a line drawn through an object looked upon, all of whose points are formed upon corresponding parts of the two retinas.

### I.

In Si'-tu, *in position*.

Is-chæ'-mi-a, stagnant condition of the blood.

I'-ter, *a way*.

### J.

Ju-van'-ti-a, *assistants*, applied to parts of prescriptions that assist the main ingredients.

SUPPLEMENT.

K.

Ke'-loid, *like a tumor*, French name for a disease like cancer.

Kil'-o-met-re, *a thousand metres*, 4 furlongs, 218 yards, 1 foot, and 10.2 inches.

L.

Lev-i-ga'-ted, reduced to fine powder.

Len-tic'-u-lar Gang'-li-on, a ganglion on the orbit between optic nerve and external rectus muscle.

Li-po'-ma, fatty tumor.

Lyt'-ta Ves-i-ca-to'-ri-a, blistering fly.

M.

Mar-ri-otte's Spot, blind spot of retina or entrance of optic nerve.

Mole } , a fleshy mass sometimes found in  
Mo'-la } the uterus.

Mi-crop'-si-a, vision when objects appear lessened in size. [too large.

Meg-al-op'-si-a, vision when objects appear

Mil-li-met'-re, 0.0610 of an English inch.

Mi-croph-thal'-mi-a, an imperfectly developed state of the eye.

My-o'-sis, contraction of the pupil.

My-ot'-ic, an agent used to contract the pupil.

Myx-o'-ma, mucous tumor.

## N.

- Neu-ro-dyn'-i-a, pain in a nerve,  
 Nu'-me-ro, Latin for *number*.  
 Noc-tur'-nal, belonging to the night.  
 Non com'-pos men'-tis, *not sound of mind*.

## O.

- Oph-thal'-mo-stat, an instrument for fixing  
 the eye during operations.  
 Oph-thal'-mi-a Ne-o-na-to'-rum, purulent in-  
 flammation of conjunctiva of the newly  
 born.  
 Os'-te-o-ma-la'-kia, softening of the bones,  
 leading to fatty degeneration and death.  
 Os'-te-o-my-e-li'-tis, inflammation of bone  
 and medulla after amputations.  
 O-tha-to'-ma, vascular tumor of the ear.  
 Ora Ser-ra'-ta, boundary line of retina.  
 O-to-lith', grains of carbonate of lime in the  
 utricle and saccule of the labyrinth of the  
 ear.  
 Os Un'-guis, *nail-like bone*, lachrymal bone.

## P.

- Pan-oph-thal-mi'-tis, inflammation of all the  
 tissues of the eye.  
 Par-e'-sis, paralysis.

## SUPPLEMENT.

- Ped-i-cel'-late, having a stalk or pedicle.  
 Pe-dunc'-u-lated, attached by a small point.  
 Per-i-scop'-le, *vision all around*, applied to convex-concave lenses.  
 Pha-ki'-tis, inflammation of the lens.  
 Phy-sos-tig'-mine, active principle of Calabar bean. [for vessels of optic nerve.  
 Po'-rus Op'-ti-cus, opening in lamina cribrosa  
 Pro-the'-sis Oc'-u-li, insertion of an artificial eye.  
 Psy-cho'-ses, affections of the mind.  
 Pol-y-o'-pia, multiplication of images on the retina. [sulphur.  
 Py-ri'-tes, native compounds of metals with

## R.

- Ra'-bi-es, *madness*, a disease caused by the absorption of the saliva of dogs and other animals, hydrophobia.  
 Ra'-dix, the root.

## S.

- San'-to-nine, active principle of Levant wormseed.  
 Scle-ro'-sis, hardness.  
 Sco-to'-ma, *darkness*, portion of retina incapable of receiving an image.  
 Sphyg'-mo-graph, an instrument for recording state of the pulse.

## SUPPLEMENT.

Syn-des-mi'-tis, conjunctivitis.

Syn-dec'-to-my, operation of removing conjunctiva at the margin of the cornea

### T.

Teg-men, *a covering or roof.*

Teg-men-Tym-pa-ni, roof of cavity of the tympanum. [visual power.

Test-Types, letters arranged for testing the

Tra-cho'-ma, *rough tumor*, inflammation of follicles of eyelids, causing them to resemble small granulations. [edge of eyelids.

Ty-lo'-sis, loss of cilia and inflammation at

TABLE OF ELEMENTARY SUBSTANCES WITH THEIR SYMBOLS AND EQUIVALENTS.

*The non-metallic substances are in Italics to distinguish them from the Metals. The fractions of atomic weights are not expressed.*

NO.	ELEMENTS.	SYM- BOLS.	EQUIVA- LENTS.
1	Aluminium.....	Al	14
2	Antimony, (Stibium)...	Sb	122
3	Arsenic.....	As	75
4	Barium.....	Ba	69
5	Bismuth.....	Bi	210
6	<i>Boron</i> .....	B	11
7	<i>Bromine</i> .....	Br	80
8	Cadmium.....	Cd	56
9	Cæsium.....	Cæ	128
10	Calcium.....	Ca	20
11	<i>Carbon</i> .....	C	6
12	Cerium.....	Ce	46
13	<i>Chlorine</i> .....	Cl	36
14	Chromium.....	Cr	26
15	Cobalt.....	Co	30
16	Calumbium (Tantalum).....	Ta	184
17	Copper (Cuprum).....	Cu	32
18	Didymium.....	Di	48
19	Erbyum.....	Er	?

# ELEMENTARY SUBSTANCES.

NO.	ELEMENTS.	SYM- BOLS.	EQUIVA- LENTS.
20	<i>Fluorine</i> .....	F	19
21	Glucinum.....	G	7
22	Gold (Aurum).....	Au	197
23	Hydrogen.....	H	1
24	Ilmenium.....	Il	
25	<i>Iodine</i> .....	I	127
26	Iridium.....	Ir	99
27	Iron (Ferrum).....	Fe	28
28	Lanthanum.....	La	44
29	Lead (Plumbum).....	Pb	104
30	Lithium.....	L	7
31	Magnesium.....	My	12
32	Manganese.....	Mn	28
33	Mercury (Hydrargyrum)	Hg	100
34	Molybdenum.....	Mo	48
35	Nickel.....	Ni	30
36	Niobium.....	Nb	
37	<i>Nitrogen</i> .....	N	14
38	Norium.....	No	
39	Osmium.....	Os	100
40	<i>Oxygen</i> .....	O	8
41	Palladium.....	Pd	54
42	Pelopium.....	Pe	
43	<i>Phosphorus</i> .....	P	31
44	Platinum.....	Pt	99
45	Potassium (Kallium).....	K	39
46	Rhodium.....	Ro	52
47	Rubidium.....	Rb	85
48	Ruthenium.....	Ru	52



## ELEMENTARY SUBSTANCES.

NO.	ELEMENTS.	SYM- BOLS.	EQUIVA- LENTS.
49	<i>Selenium</i> .....	Se	40
50	<i>Silicon</i> .....	Si	22
51	Silver (Argentum).....	Ag	108
52	Sodium (Natrium).....	Na	23
53	Strontium.....	Sr	44
54	<i>Sulphur</i> .....	S	16
55	Tellurium.....	Te	64
56	Terbium.....	Tb	?
57	Thorium.....	Th	60
58	Tin (Stannum).....	Sn	59
59	Titanium.....	Ti	24
60	Tungsten (Wolfram).....	W	92
61	Uranium.....	U	60
62	Vanadium.....	V	68
63	Yttrium.....	Y	32
64	Zinc.....	Zn	32
65	Zirconium.....	Zo	34

THE METRIC SYSTEM OF MEASURES OF LENGTH,  
CAPACITY, AND WEIGHT.

THE unit of the decimal or metrical system of measure of length is the metre (39.371 inch), and is intended to be the ten-millionth part of the distance from the Equator to the North Pole.

The unit of the measure of capacity is the litre (2.1135 pints), and is obtained by taking the cube of one-tenth of a metre (*i. e.*, of a decimetre).

The unit of weight is the gramme (15.434 grains), and is obtained by taking one-thousandth part of the weight of water (at 39° F.) contained in the litre (cubic decimetre).

The decimal sub-divisions of the metre, litre, and gramme are expressed by the Latin prefixes, *deci*, *centi*, *milli*, etc., while the decimal multiples are expressed by the Greek prefixes, *deca*, *hecto*, *kilo*, etc.

FRENCH LINEAR MEASURE.

Millemetre	=	0.039	English inches.
Centimetre	=	0.393	“ “
Decimetre	=	3.937	
Metre	=	39.371	= 1 yd. 0 ft. 3.37 in.

TABLE OF METRICAL WEIGHTS COMPARED WITH AVOIRDUPOIS AND APOTHECARY'S WEIGHTS.

Names.	Equiva- lent in grammes.	Grains.	Avoirdupois weight.	Apothecary's weight.
			lb. oz. gr.	lb. ʒ ʒr.
Milligramme..	.001	.0154		
Centigramme.	.01	.1543		1
Decigramme..	.1	1.5484		1.5
Gramme.....	1.	15.4340		15.4
Decagramme..	10.	154.3402	0 ¼ 45.	34.
Hectogramme.	100.	1543.4023	3 ½ 12.152	1 48.
Kilogramme..	1000.	15434.0234	2 3 ¼ 12.173	2 8 1.14
Myriagramme.	10000.	154340.2344	22 0 ¼ 12.	26 9 4.20

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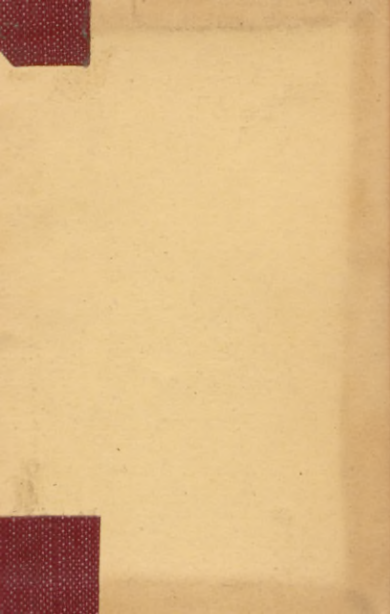












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