

second edition

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Preface

This fully-updated dictionary provides the user with a complete guide to the vocabulary in current use by nurses and other health care professionals.

Over 11,000 terms are explained in clear, straightforward English. Areas covered include diseases and conditions, instruments, drugs, treatments and patient care, as well as medical specialisations such as surgery, psychiatry and physiotherapy. Many informal and everyday terms used by patients in describing their condition are also included.

A useful supplement also contains a guide to anatomical terms, illustrated with clear and simple diagrams.

Thanks are due to Glenda Cornwell, Rosemary Cook, Stephen Curtis, Fiona McIntosh, Lynn Davy and Dinah Jackson for their advice on the first edition of this text, and to Kathryn Jones for her helpful comments during the production of this second edition.

Publishers' Note:

While every effort has been made to be as accurate as possible, the author, advisors, editors and publishers of this book cannot be held liable for any errors and omissions, or actions that may be taken as a consequence of using it.

Pronunciation

The following symbols have been used to show the pronunciation of the main words in the dictionary.

Stress is indicated by a main stress mark (') and a secondary stress mark (,). Note that these are only guides, as the stress of the word changes according to its position in the sentence.

<i>Vowels</i>		<i>Consonants</i>	
æ	back	b	buck
ɑ:	harm	d	dead
ɒ	stop	ð	other
ɑɪ	type	dʒ	jump
au	how	f	fare
aɪə	hire	g	gold
aʊə	hour	h	head
ɔ:	course	j	yellow
ɔɪ	annoy	k	cab
e	head	l	leave
eə	fair	m	mix
eɪ	make	n	nil
eʊ	go	ŋ	sing
ɜ:	word	p	print
i:	keep	r	rest
ɪ	happy	s	save
ə	about	ʃ	shop
I	fit	t	take
ɪə	near	tʃ	change
u	annual	θ	theft
u:	pool	v	value
ʊ	book	w	work
ʊə	tour	x	loch
ʌ	shut	ʒ	measure
		z	zone

A

AA *abbreviation* Alcoholics Anonymous

A & E /'eɪ ənd 'i:/, **A & E department** /'eɪ ənd 'i: dɪ,pɑ:tment/ *noun* same as **accident and emergency department**

A & E medicine /'eɪ ənd 'i:,med(ə)sɪn/ *noun* the medical procedures used in A & E departments

ab- /æb/ *prefix* away from

ABC /'eɪ bi: 'si:/ *noun* the basic initial checks of a casualty's condition. Full form **airway, breathing and circulation**

abdomen /'æbdəmən/ *noun* a space inside the body below the diaphragm, above the pelvis and in front of the spine, containing the stomach, intestines, liver and other vital organs ○ *pain in the abdomen* (NOTE: For other terms referring to the abdomen, see words beginning with **coeli-**, **coelio-**.)

abdomin- /æbdəmɪn/ *prefix* same as **abdomino-** (*used before vowels*)

abdominal /æb'dəmɪn(ə)l/ *adjective* located in the abdomen, or relating to the abdomen

abdominal aorta /æb,dəmɪn(ə)l eɪ'ɔ:tə/ *noun* the part of the aorta which lies between the diaphragm and the point where the aorta divides into the iliac arteries. See illustration at **KIDNEY** in Supplement

abdominal cavity /æb,dəmɪn(ə)l 'kævɪtɪ/ *noun* the space in the body below the chest

abdominal pain /æb'dəmɪn(ə)l peɪn/ *noun* pain in the abdomen caused by indigestion or more serious disorders

abdominal viscera /æb,dəmɪn(ə)l 'vɪsərə/ *plural noun* the organs which are contained in the abdomen, e.g. the stomach, liver and intestines

abdominal wall /æb'dəmɪn(ə)l wɔ:l/ *noun* muscular tissue which surrounds the abdomen

abdomino- /æbdəmɪnəʊ/ *prefix* referring to the abdomen

abdominopelvic /æb,dəmɪnəʊ'pelvik/ *adjective* referring to the abdomen and pelvis

abdominoperineal /æb,dəmɪnəʊpərɪ'nɪ:əl/ *adjective* referring to the abdomen and perineum

abdominoperineal excision /æb,dəmɪnəʊpərɪ,nɪ:əl ik'sɪʒ(ə)n/ *noun* a surgical

operation that involves cutting out tissue in both the abdomen and the perineum

abdominoposterior /æb,dəmɪnəʊpərɪ'stɪəriə/ *adjective* referring to a position of a fetus in the uterus, where the fetus's abdomen is facing the mother's back

abdominoscopy /æb,dəmɪ'nɒskəpi/ *noun* an internal examination of the abdomen, usually with an endoscope

abdominothoracic /æb,dəmɪnəʊθɔ: 'ræsɪk/ *adjective* referring to the abdomen and thorax

abduct /æb'dju:s/ *verb* same as **abduct**

abducens nerve /æb'dju:s(ə)nz, nɜ:v/ *noun* the sixth cranial nerve, which controls the muscle which makes the eyeball turn outwards

abducent /æb'dju:s(ə)nt/ *adjective* referring to a muscle which brings parts of the body away from each other or moves them away from the central line of the body or a limb. Compare **adductor**

abduct /æb'dʌkt/ *verb* (*of a muscle*) to pull a leg or arm in a direction which is away from the central line of the body, or to pull a toe or finger away from the central line of a leg or arm. Compare **adduct**

abduction /æb'dʌkʃən/ *noun* the movement of a part of the body away from the centre line of the body or away from a neighbouring part. Opposite **adduction**. See illustration at **ANATOMICAL TERMS** in Supplement

abductor /æb'dʌktə/, **abductor muscle** /æb'dʌktə ,məs(ə)l/ *noun* a muscle which pulls a part of the body away from the centre line of the body or away from a neighbouring part. Opposite **adductor**

aberrant /æ'berənt/ *adjective* not usual or expected

aberration /,æbə'reɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* an action or growth which is not usual or expected

ablation /ə'bleɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the removal of an organ or of a part of the body by surgery

abnormal /æb'nɔ:m(ə)l/ *adjective* not usual ○ **abnormal behaviour** ○ **an abnormal movement**

abnormality /,æbno:t'ærnlɪ/ *noun* a form or condition which is not usual (NOTE: For other

terms referring to abnormality, see words beginning with **terat-**, **terato-**)

abocclusion /æbə'klju:ʒ(ə)n/ *noun* a condition in which the teeth in the top and bottom jaws do not touch

abort /ə'bɔ:t/ *verb* to eject an embryo or fetus, or to cause an embryo or fetus to be ejected, and so end a pregnancy before the fetus is fully developed

abortifacient /ə,bɔ:tɪ'feɪʃ(ə)nt/ *noun* a drug or instrument which provokes an abortion

abortion /ə'bɔ:s(ə)n/ *noun* a situation where a fetus leaves the uterus before it is fully developed, especially during the first 28 weeks of pregnancy, or a procedure which causes this to happen

abortive /ə'bɔ:tɪv/ *adjective* not successful ○ an abortive attempt

abortus /ə'bɔ:təs/ *noun* a fetus which is expelled during an abortion or miscarriage

abortus fever /ə'bɔ:təs,fi:və/ *noun* same as brucellosis

ABO system /eɪ bi: 'əʊ,sistəm/ *noun* a system of classifying blood groups. □ **blood group**

abrasion /ə'breɪʒ(ə)n/ *noun* a condition in which the surface of the skin has been rubbed off by a rough surface and bleeds

abreaction /ə'bri:kækʃən/ *noun* the treatment of a person with a neurosis by making him or her think again about past bad experiences

abruptio placenta /ə,brʌptiə plə'sentɪ/ *noun* an occasion when the placenta suddenly comes away from the uterus earlier than it should, often causing shock and bleeding

abscess /'æbsɛs/ *noun* a painful swollen area where pus forms ○ She had an abscess under a tooth. ○ The doctor decided to lance the abscess. (NOTE: The formation of an abscess is often accompanied by a high temperature. The plural is **abscesses**.)

absorbable suture /əb,zɔ:bəb(ə)l 'su:tʃə/ *noun* a suture which will eventually be absorbed into the body, and does not need to be removed

absorbent cotton /əb,zɔ:bənt 'kɒt(ə)n/ *noun* a soft white material used as a dressing to put on wounds

absorption /əb'zɔ:pʃən/ *noun* the process by which a liquid is taken into a solid

abstinence /'æbstɪnəns/ *noun* a deliberate act of not doing something over a period of time, especially not eating or drinking ○ *abstinence from alcohol*

abulia /ə'bū:liə/ *noun* a lack of willpower

abuse *noun* /ə'bju:s/ 1. the act of using something wrongly ○ *the abuse of a privilege* 2. the illegal use of a drug or overuse of alcohol ○ *substance abuse* 3. same as **child abuse** 4. bad treatment of a person ○ *physical abuse* ○ *sexual abuse* □ **verb** /ə'bju:z/ 1. to use something

wrongly ○ *Heroin and cocaine are drugs which are commonly abused.* 2. to treat someone badly ○ *sexually abused children* ○ *He had physically abused his wife and child.*

a.c. *adverb* (used on prescriptions) before food. Full form **ante cibum**

acanthosis /ə,kænθ'əʊsɪs/ *noun* a disease of the prickle cell layer of the skin, where warts appear on the skin or inside the mouth

acapnia /eɪ'kæpnɪə/ *noun* the condition of not having enough carbon dioxide in the blood and tissues

acaricide /ə'kærɪsaɪd/ *noun* a substance which kills mites or ticks

acatalasia /eɪ,kætə'læziə/ *noun* an inherited condition which results in a lack of catalase in all tissue

accessory /æk'sesəri/ *noun* something which helps something else to happen or operate, but may not be very important in itself ■ **adjective** helping something else to happen or operate

accident /'æksɪd(ə)nt/ *noun* 1. an unpleasant event which happens suddenly and harms someone's health ○ *She had an accident in the kitchen and had to go to hospital.* ○ *Three people were killed in the accident on the motorway.* 2. chance, or something which happens by chance ○ *I met her by accident at the bus stop.*

accidental injury /,æksɪdənt(ə)l 'ɪndʒəri/ *noun* an injury that happens to someone in an accident

accident and emergency department /,æksɪd(ə)nt ənd ɪ'mɜ:dʒənsɪ di,pɑ:tment/ *noun* the part of a hospital which deals with people who need urgent treatment because they have had accidents or are in sudden serious pain. Abbreviation **A & E**

accident form /'æksɪd(ə)nt fɔ:m/, **accident report form** /,æksɪd(ə)nt ri'pɔ:t fɔ:m/ *noun* a form to be filled in with details of an accident

accident prevention /,æksɪd(ə)nt pri'venʃən/ *noun* the work of taking action or changing procedures to prevent accidents from happening

accident ward /'æksɪd(ə)nt wɔ:d/ *noun* a ward for urgent accident victims. Also called **casualty ward**

accommodation /ə,kɒmə'deɪʃ(ə)n/, **accommodation reflex** /ə,kɒmə'deɪʃ(ə)n ,rɪ:fleks/ *noun* (of the lens of the eye) the ability to focus on objects at different distances, using the ciliary muscle

accommodative squint /ə,kɒmədeɪtɪv 'skwɪnt/ *noun* a squint when the eye is trying to focus on an object which is very close

accouchement /ə'ku:ʃmənt/ *noun* the time when a woman is being looked after because her baby is being born, or has just been born

accountability /ə'kaʊntə'bɪlɪtɪ/ *noun* the state of being responsible to someone else for an action ◇ *developing and maintaining standards of accountability*

accountable /ə'kaʊntəb(ə)l/ *adjective* responsible to someone else for an action ◇ *accountable to the public*

accretion /ə'kri:sʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a gradual increase in size, as through growth or external addition ◇ *an accretion of calcium around the joint*

acebutolol /,æsɪ'bju:təlɒl/ *noun* a drug which reduces both the heart rate and how strongly the heart muscles contract, used in the treatment of high blood pressure and irregular heart rhythms

ACE inhibitor /'eɪs ɪn,hɪbitə/ *noun* same as **angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor**

acephalus /eɪ'sefələs/ *noun* a fetus born without a head

acetabuloplasty /,æsɪ'tæbju:ləsɪ,plæstɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to repair or rebuild the acetabulum

acetabulum /,æsɪ'tæbju:ləm/ *noun* the part of the pelvic bone, shaped like a cup, into which the head of the femur fits to form the hip joint. Also called **cotyloid cavity** (NOTE: The plural is **acetabula**.)

acetaminophen /ə,sɪ:tə'mɪnəfən/ *noun* US same as **paracetamol**

acetazolamide /ə,sɪ:tə'zələmaɪd/ *noun* a drug which helps a person to produce more urine, used in the treatment of oedema, glaucoma and epilepsy

acetonaemia /ə,sɪ:tə'u'nɪ:miə/ same as **keto-naemia**

acetone /'æsɪtən/ *noun* a colourless volatile substance formed in the body after vomiting or during diabetes. ♦ **ketone**

acetonuria /ə,sɪ:tə'u'nju:riə/ *noun* the presence of acetone in the urine, shown by the fact that the urine gives off a sweet smell

acetylcholine /,æsɪtaɪl'kɔ:li:n/ *noun* a substance released from nerve endings, which allows nerve impulses to move from one nerve to another or from a nerve to the organ it controls

COMMENT: Acetylcholine receptors are of two types, muscarinic, found in parasympathetic post-ganglionic nerve junctions, and nicotinic, found at neuromuscular junctions and in autonomic ganglia. Acetylcholine acts on both types of receptors, but other drugs act on one or the other.

acetylcoenzyme A /,æsɪtaɪlkəu,enzaɪm 'eɪ/ *noun* a compound produced in the metabolism of carbohydrates, fatty acids and amino acids

acetylsalicylic acid /,æsɪtaɪl,sæləsɪlik 'æsɪd/ *noun* ♦ **aspirin**

achalasia /,ækə'lɛziə/ *noun* the condition of being unable to relax the muscles

ache /eɪk/ *noun* a pain which goes on for a time, but is not very severe ◇ *He complained of various aches and pains.* ■ *verb* to have a pain in part of the body ◇ *His tooth ached so much he went to the dentist.*

Achilles tendon /ə,kili:z 'tendən/ *noun* a tendon at the back of the ankle which connects the calf muscles to the heel and which acts to pull up the heel when the calf muscle is contracted

achillorrhaphy /,ækɪ'lɔ:rəfɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to stitch a torn Achilles tendon

achillotomy /,ækɪ'lɒtəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to divide the Achilles tendon

achlorhydria /,eɪklɔ:z'haidriə/ *noun* a condition in which the gastric juices do not contain hydrochloric acid, a symptom of stomach cancer or pernicious anaemia

acholia /eɪ'kəʊliə/ *noun* the absence or failure of the secretion of bile

acholuria /,eɪkb'lū:riə/ *noun* the absence of bile colouring in the urine

acholuric jaundice /,eɪkəlu:ri:k 'dʒɔ:ndɪs/ *noun* a disease where unusually round red blood cells form, leading to anaemia, an enlarged spleen and the formation of gallstones. Also called **hereditary spherocytosis**

achondroplasia /,eɪkɒndrə'pleɪzɪə/ *noun* an inherited condition in which the long bones in the arms and legs do not grow fully while the rest of the bones in the body grow as usual, resulting in dwarfism

achromatopsia /,eɪkrəʊmə'tɒpsɪə/ *noun* a rare condition in which a person cannot see any colours, but only black, white and shades of grey

aching /'eɪki/ *adjective* feeling aches all over the body (*informal*)

aciclovir /eɪ'saɪkləʊvɪr/ *noun* a drug that is effective against herpesviruses. Also called **acyclovir**

acidaemia /,æsɪ'di:mɪə/ *noun* a state in which the blood has too much acid in it. It is a feature of untreated severe diabetes.

acid-base balance /,æsɪd 'beɪləns/ *noun* the balance between acid and base, i.e. the pH level, in plasma

acidity /ə'sɪdɪti/ *noun* 1. the level of acid in a liquid ◇ *The alkaline solution may help to reduce acidity.* 2. same as **hyperacidity**

acidosis /,æsɪ'doʊsɪs/ *noun* 1. a condition when there are more acid waste products such as urea than usual in the blood because of a lack of alkali 2. same as **acidity**

acidotic /,æsɪ'dɒtɪk/ *adjective* relating to acidosis

acid reflux /,æsɪd 'ri:fλəks/ *noun* a condition caused by a faulty muscle in the oesophagus allowing the acid in the stomach to pass into the oesophagus

acid stomach /'æsɪd 'stʌmək/ *noun* same as **hyperacidity**

acinus /'æsɪnəs/ *noun* 1. a tiny sac which forms part of a gland 2. part of a lobule in the lung (NOTE: The plural is **acini**.)

acne /'ækni/ *noun* an inflammation of the sebaceous glands during puberty which makes blackheads appear on the skin, usually on the face, neck and shoulders. These blackheads often then become infected. ○ *She is using a cream to clear up her acne.*

acne rosacea /,ækni rəʊ'seɪʃə/ *noun* same as **rosacea**

acne vulgaris /,ækni vul'gə:ris/ *noun* same as **acne**

acoustic /ə'ku:stɪk/ *adjective* relating to sound or hearing

acoustic nerve /ə'ku:stɪk nɜ:v/ *noun* the eighth cranial nerve which governs hearing and balance

acquired /ə'kwaɪəd/ *adjective* referring to a condition which is neither congenital nor hereditary and which a person develops after birth in reaction to his or her environment

acquired immunity /,kwaɪəd ɪ'mju:nɪti/ *noun* an immunity which a body acquires from having caught a disease or from immunisation, not one which is congenital

acquired immunodeficiency syndrome /ə'kwaɪəd ,ɪm'jʊnədɪfɪʃ(ə)nsi 'sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* **acquired immune deficiency syndrome** /ə'kwaɪəd ɪm,jūn dɪ'fɪʃ(ə)nsi 'sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a viral infection which breaks down the body's immune system. Abbreviation **AIDS**. □ **HIV**

acrivastine /ə'krɪvə stɪ:n/ *noun* a drug which reduces the amount of histamine produced by the body. It is used in the treatment of rhinitis, urticaria and eczema.

acro- /ækroʊ/ *prefix* referring to a point or tip

acrocephalia /,ækroʊsə'feɪliə/ *noun* same as **oxycephaly**

acrocyanosis /,ækroʊsaɪə'nəʊsɪs/ *noun* a blue coloration of the extremities, i.e. the fingers, toes, ears and nose, which is due to poor circulation

acrodynia /,ækroʊ'dɪniə/ *noun* a children's disease, caused by an allergy to mercury, where the child's hands, feet and face swell and become pink, and the child is also affected with fever and loss of appetite. Also called **erythroedema, pink disease**

acromegaly /,ækroʊ'megəli/ *noun* a disease caused by excessive quantities of growth hormone produced by the pituitary gland, causing a slow enlargement of the hands, feet and jaws in adults

acromioclavicular /,ækroʊməiə'oklə 'vɪkjʊlə/ *adjective* relating to the acromion and the clavicle

acromion /ə'krəʊmiən/ *noun* the pointed top of the scapula, which forms the tip of the shoulder

acronyx /'ækronɪks, 'eɪkrɒnɪks/ *noun* a condition in which a nail grows into the flesh

acroparaesthesia /,ækroʊpærɪs'θi:ziə/ *noun* a condition in which the patient experiences sharp pains in the arms and numbness in the fingers after sleep

acrophobia /,ækra'fəʊbiə/ *noun* a fear of heights

acrosclerosis /,ækroʊsklə'rəʊsɪs/ *noun* sclerosis which affects the extremities

ACTH *abbreviation* adrenocorticotrophic hormone

actinomycin /,æk'tɪnəmɪə'nmaɪsɪn/ *noun* an antibiotic used in the treatment of children with cancer

actinomycosis /,æk'tɪnəmətɪ'kəʊsɪs/ *noun* a fungal disease transmitted to humans from cattle, causing abscesses in the mouth and lungs (**pulmonary actinomycosis**) or in the ileum (**intestinal actinomycosis**)

action potential /'ækʃən pə,tensəl/ *noun* a temporary change in electrical potential which occurs between the inside and the outside of a nerve or muscle fibre when a nerve impulse is sent

active immunity /,æktyv ɪ'mju:nɪti/ *noun* immunity which is acquired by catching and surviving an infectious disease or by vaccination with a weakened form of the disease, which makes the body form antibodies

activities of daily living /æk'tɪvɪtɪz əv deɪli 'lɪvɪŋ/ *noun* a scale used by geriatricians and occupational therapists to assess the capacity of elderly or disabled people to live independently. Abbreviation **ADLs**

activity /æk'tɪvɪti/ *noun* 1. what someone does ○ *difficulty with activities such as walking and dressing* 2. the characteristic behaviour of a chemical ○ *The drug's activity only lasts a few hours.* □ **antibacterial activity** effective action against bacteria

acuity /ə'kjy:utɪ/ *noun* keenness of sight, hearing or intellect

acupressure /'ækjuprɛʃə/ *noun* a treatment which is based on the same principle as acupuncture in which, instead of needles, fingers are used on specific points on the body, called pressure points

acupuncture /'ækjupənktʃə/ *noun* a treatment based on needles being inserted through the skin into nerve centres in order to relieve pain or treat a disorder

acute /'ækjʊ:t/ *adjective* referring to a disease or condition which develops rapidly and can be dangerous ○ *an acute abscess* Opposite **chronic**

acute abdomen /ə'kju:t 'æbdəmən/ *noun* any serious condition of the abdomen which requires surgery

acute bed /ə'kju:t bed/ *noun* a hospital bed reserved for people requiring immediate treatment

acute care /ə'kju:t keə/ *noun* medical or surgical treatment in a hospital, usually for a short period, for a patient with a sudden severe illness or injury

acute disseminated encephalomyelitis /ə'kju:t dɪ'semɪneɪtɪd en,kefələʊmərɪ'lætɪs/ *noun* an encephalomyelitis or myelitis believed to result from an autoimmune attack on the myelin of the central nervous system

acute glaucoma /ə'kju:t glɔ:'kəʊmə/ *noun* same as **angle-closure glaucoma**

acute hospital /ə'kju:t 'hɒspɪt(ə)l/ *noun* a hospital where people go for major surgery or intensive care of medical or surgical conditions

acutely /ə'kju:tli/ *adverb* 1. having or causing a suddenly developing medical condition ○ *acutely ill patients* ○ *acutely toxic chemicals* 2. extremely (*informal*)

acute respiratory distress syndrome /ə'kju:t rɪ'spirət(ə)ri 'dɪ'stres ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* an infection of the lungs, often following injury, which prevents them functioning properly. Abbreviation **ARDS**

acute rheumatism /ə'kju:t 'ru:mətɪz(ə)m/ *noun* same as **rheumatic fever**

acute rhinitis /ə'kju:t rai'naitɪs/ *noun* a virus infection which causes inflammation of the mucous membrane in the nose and throat

acute suppurative arthritis /ə'kju:t ,səpjurətɪv ə:θ'rætɪs/ *noun* same as **pyarthrosis**

acute toxicity /ə'kju:t tkɒ'sisiti/ *noun* a level of concentration of a toxic substance which makes people seriously ill or can cause death

acyclovir /eɪ'saɪkləʊvɪə/ *noun* same as **aciclovir**

acystia /eɪ'sistɪə/ *noun* a condition in which a baby is born without a bladder

Adam's apple /,ædəmz 'æp(ə)l/ *noun* a part of the thyroid cartilage which projects from the neck below the chin in a man. Also called **laryngeal prominence**

adapt /ə'dæpt/ *verb* 1. to change one's ideas or behaviour to fit into a new situation ○ *She has adapted very well to her new job in the children's hospital.* 2. to change something to make it more useful ○ *The brace has to be adapted to fit the patient.*

adaptation /,ædæp'teɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* 1. a change which has been or can be made to something 2. the act of changing something so that it fits a new situation

ADD *abbreviation* attention deficit disorder

Addison's anaemia /,ædɪs(ə)nɪə'ni:miə/ same as **pernicious anaemia** [Described 1849. After Thomas Addison (1793–1860), from Northumberland, founder of the science of endocrinology.]

Addison's disease /'ædɪs(ə)nɪz dɪ,zi:z/ *noun* a disease of the adrenal glands, causing a change in skin colour to yellow and then to dark brown and resulting in general weakness, anaemia, low blood pressure and wasting away. Treatment is with corticosteroid injections. [Described 1849. After Thomas Addison (1793–1860), from Northumberland, founder of the science of endocrinology.]

adducent /ə'dju:s(ə)nt/ *adjective* referring to a muscle which brings parts of the body together or moves them towards the central line of the body or a limb. Compare **abducent**

adduct /ə'dʌkt/ *verb* (*of a muscle*) to pull a leg or arm towards the central line of the body, or to pull a toe or finger towards the central line of a leg or arm. Opposite **abduct**

adducted /ə'dʌktɪd/ *adjective* referring to a body part brought towards the middle of the body

adduction /ə'dʌkʃən/ *noun* the movement of a part of the body towards the midline or towards a neighbouring part. Compare **abduction**. See illustration at **ANATOMICAL TERMS** in Supplement

adductor /ə'dʌktə/, **adductor muscle** /ə 'dʌktə ,məs(ə)l/ *noun* a muscle which pulls a part of the body towards the central line of the body. Opposite **abductor**

aden- /ædɪn/ *prefix* same as **adeno-** (*used before vowels*)

adenectomy /,ædɪ'nektəmi/ *noun* the surgical removal of a gland

adenine /'ædənī:n/ *noun* one of the four basic chemicals in DNA

adenitis /,ædɪ'tnaitɪs/ *noun* inflammation of a gland or lymph node. ♀ **lymphadenitis**

adeno- /ædɪnəʊ/ *prefix* referring to glands

adenocarcinoma /,ædɪnəʊkɑ:kəsɪ'neomə/ *noun* a malignant tumour of a gland

adenohypophysis /,ædɪnəʊhə'pɒfɪsɪs/ *noun* the front lobe of the pituitary gland which secretes most of the pituitary hormones

adenoid /'ædɪnɔɪd/ *adjective* like a gland

adenoidal /,ædɪ'nɔɪd(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the adenoids

adenoidal tissue /,ædɪnɔɪd(ə)l 'tɪʃu:/ *noun* same as **adenoids**

adenoidectomy /,ædɪnɔɪ'dektəmɪ/ *noun* the surgical removal of the adenoids

adenoids /'ædɪnɔɪdz/ *plural noun* a mass of tissue at the back of the nose and throat that can restrict breathing if enlarged. Also called **pharyngeal tonsils**

adenoid vegetation /'ædɪnɔɪd ,vedʒə'teɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a condition in children where the adenoidal tissue is covered with growths and can block the nasal passages or the Eustachian tubes

adenolymphoma /,ædɪnəlɪm'fəʊmə/ *noun* a benign tumour of the salivary glands

adenoma /,ædɪ'nəʊmə/ *noun* a benign tumour of a gland

adenomyoma /,ædɪnəʊmə'əʊmə/ *noun* a benign tumour made up of glands and muscle

adenopathy /,ædɪ'nɒpəθi/ *noun* a disease of a gland

adenosclerosis /,ædɪnəsklə'rəʊsɪs/ *noun* the hardening of a gland

adenosine /ə'denəsɪ:n/ *noun* a drug used to treat an irregular heartbeat

adenosine diphosphate /ə,dɛnəsɪ:n daɪ'fəʊsfeɪt/ *noun* a chemical compound which provides energy for processes to take place within living cells, formed when adenosine triphosphate reacts with water. Abbreviation **ADP**

adenosine triphosphate /ə,dɛnəsɪ:n traɪ'fəʊsfeɪt/ *noun* a chemical which occurs in all cells, but mainly in muscle, where it forms the energy reserve. Abbreviation **ATP**

adenosis /,ædɪ'nəʊsɪs/ *noun* any disease or disorder of the glands

adenovirus /'ædɪnəʊ,vairəs/ *noun* a virus which produces upper respiratory infections and sore throats and can cause fatal pneumonia in infants

ADH *abbreviation* antidiuretic hormone

ADHD *abbreviation* attention deficit hyperactivity disorder

adhesion /əd'hi:ʒ(ə)n/ *noun* a stable connection between two parts in the body, either in a healing process or between parts which are not usually connected

adhesive dressing /əd,hɪsɪv 'dresɪŋ/ *noun* a dressing with a sticky substance on the back so that it can stick to the skin

adipose /'ædɪpəs/ *adjective* containing fat, or made of fat

adipose degeneration /,ædɪpəs di,dʒenə'reiʃ(ə)n/ *noun* an accumulation of fat in the cells of an organ such as the heart or liver, which makes the organ less able to perform its proper function. Also called **fatty degeneration**

adiposis /,ædɪ'pəʊsɪs/ *noun* a state where too much fat is accumulated in the body

adiposis dolorosa /,ædɪ,pəʊsɪs ,dɒlə'rəʊsə/ *noun* a disease of middle-aged women in which painful lumps of fatty substance form in the body. Also called **Dercum's disease**

adiposogenitalis /,ædɪ,pəʊsəu,dʒenɪ'teɪlɪs/ *noun* same as **Fröhlich's syndrome**

adiposuria /,ædɪpsəu'ju:riə/ *noun* the presence of fat in the urine

adiposus /,ædɪ'pəʊsəs/ ♦ **panniculus adiposus**

aditus /'ædɪtəs/ *noun* an opening or entrance to a passage

adjustment /ə'dʒʌstmənt/ *noun* a specific directional high-speed movement of a joint performed by a chiropractor

adjvant /'ædʒuvənt/ *adjective* referring to treatment by drugs or radiation therapy after surgery for cancer ■ *noun* a substance added to a drug to enhance the effect of the main ingredient

adjvant therapy /'ædʒuvənt ,θerəpi/ *noun* therapy using drugs or radiation after cancer surgery

ADLs *abbreviation* activities of daily living

administer /əd'mіnіstər/ *verb* to give someone medicine or a treatment □ **to administer orally** to give a medicine by mouth

admission /əd'mіʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the act of being registered as a hospital patient

adnexa /æd'neksə/ *plural noun* structures attached to an organ

adolescence /,ædə'les(ə)ns/ *noun* the period of life when a child is developing into an adult

adolescent /,ædə'les(ə)nt/ *noun* a person who is at the stage of life when he or she is developing into an adult ■ *adjective* developing into an adult, or occurring at that stage of life ○ *adolescent boys and girls* ○ *adolescent fantasies*

adoptive immunotherapy /ə,drɒptɪv imjūnə'θerəpi/ *noun* a treatment for cancer in which the patient's own white blood cells are used to attack cancer cells

ADP *abbreviation* adenosine diphosphate

adrenal /ə'dri:n(ə)l/ *adjective* situated near the kidney ■ *noun* same as **adrenal gland**

adrenalectomy /ə,drɪ:nə'lektəmɪ/ *noun* the surgical removal of one of the adrenal glands

adrenal gland /ə'dri:n(ə)l glænd/ *noun* one of two endocrine glands at the top of the kidneys which secrete cortisone, adrenaline and other hormones. Also called **adrenal body**, **adrenal**. See illustration at **KIDNEY** in Supplement

adrenaline /ə'drenəlɪn/ *noun* a hormone secreted by the medulla of the adrenal glands which has an effect similar to stimulation of the sympathetic nervous system

adrenal medulla /ə,drɪ:(n)əl me'dələ/ *noun* the inner part of the adrenal gland which secretes adrenaline and noradrenaline. Also called **suprarenal medulla**

adrenergic /,æd'rə'nɜ:zɪ:dʒɪk/ *adjective* referring to a neurone or receptor which is stimulated by adrenaline. ♦ **beta blocker**

adrenergic receptor /,ædrənɜ:zɪ:dʒɪk rɪ'septər/ *noun* same as **adrenoceptor**

COMMENT: Three types of adrenergic receptor act in different ways when stimulated by

adrenaline. Alpha receptors constrict the bronchi, beta 1 receptors speed up the heartbeat and beta 2 receptors dilate the bronchi.

adrenoceptor /ə,drenəʊ'zeptə/ *noun* a cell or neurone which is stimulated by adrenaline. Also called **adrenoreceptor, adrenergic receptor**

adrenocortical /ə,dri:nəʊ'kɔ:tɪk(ə)l/ *adjective* relating to the cortex of the adrenal glands

adrenocorticotropic hormone /ə,dri:nəʊ',kɔ:tikɔ:tropfɪk 'hɔ:mən/ *noun* a hormone secreted by the pituitary gland, which makes the cortex of the adrenal glands produce corticosteroids. Abbreviation **ACTH**. Also called **corticotrophin**

adrenocorticotrophin /ə,dri:nəʊkɔ:təkɔʊ'trɔ:fɪn/ *noun* adrenaline extracted from animals' adrenal glands and used to prevent haemorrhages or to help asthmatic conditions

adrenogenital syndrome /ə,dri:nəʊ'ðʒenɪt(ə)l,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a condition caused by overproduction of male sex hormones, where boys show rapid sexual development and females develop male characteristics

adrenolytic /'ædri:nəʊ'lɪtɪk/ *adjective* acting against the secretion of adrenaline

adrenoreceptor /ə,drenəʊrɪ'zeptə/ *noun* same as **adrenoceptor**

adsorbent /æd'sɔ:bənt/ *adjective* being capable of adsorption

adsorption /æd'sɔ:pʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the attachment of one substance to another, often the bonding of a liquid with a gas or vapour which touches its surface

adult /'ædʌlt/ *adjective* grown-up ○ Adolescents reach the adult stage about the age of eighteen or twenty. ■ *noun* someone who is no longer a child

adult coeliac disease /'ædʌlt 'sɪ:liæk dɪ,zi:zɪl/ *noun* a condition in adults where the villi in the intestine become smaller and so reduce the surface which can absorb nutrients

adult dentition /'ædʌlt den'tɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the 32 teeth which an adult has

adulteration /ə,dʌltə'reiʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the act of making something less pure by adding another substance

adult respiratory distress syndrome /'ædʌlt rɪ'spirat(ə)rɪ dɪ'stres ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a description of various lung infections which reduce the lungs' efficiency. Abbreviation **ARDS**

advanced trauma life support /əd'venst,traʊ:ma 'laɪf sə,pɔ:tɪ/ *noun* the management of a trauma patient during the critical first hour after injury. Abbreviation **ATLS**

adventitious /ə,dvɛn'tɪʃəs/ *adjective* on the outside or in an unusual place

adventitious bursa /,ædvɛn'tɪʃəs 'bɜ:sə/ *noun* a bursa which develops as a result of continued pressure or rubbing

adverse /'ædvɜ:s/ *adjective* harmful or unfavourable

adverse occurrence /,ædvɜ:s ə'kʌrəns/ *noun* a harmful event which occurs during treatment

advocacy /'ædvəkəsi/ *noun* active support for something, especially in order to help people who would have difficulty in gaining attention without your help

adynamic ileus /eɪ,daimænɪk 'iliəs/ *noun* same as **paralytic ileus**

aegophony /i:'gɒfəni/ *noun* a high sound of the voice heard through a stethoscope, where there is fluid in the pleural cavity

aer- /eə/ *prefix* same as **aero-** (*used before vowels*)

aeration /eə'reiʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the adding of air or oxygen to a liquid

aero- /eərəʊ/ *prefix* referring to air

aeroba /eə'rəʊba/, **aerobe** /'eərəʊb/ *noun* a tiny organism which needs oxygen to survive

aerobic /eə'rəʊbɪk/ *adjective* needing oxygen to live, or taking place in the presence of oxygen

aerogenous /eə'rɒdʒənəs/ *adjective* referring to a bacterium which produces gas

aerophagia /,eərə'feɪdʒə/, **aerophagy** /eə'rɒfədʒɪ/ *noun* the habit of swallowing air when suffering from indigestion, so making the stomach pains worse

aerosol /'eərəsɒl/ *noun* tiny particles of a liquid such as a drug or disinfectant suspended in a gas under pressure in a container and used as a spray

aetiology /i:ti'ɒlədʒɪ/ *noun* 1. the cause or origin of a disease 2. the study of the causes and origins of diseases

AfC *abbreviation* Agenda for Change

afebrile /eɪ'fi:brail/ *adjective* with no fever

affect /ə'fekt/ *verb* to make something or someone change, especially to have a bad effect on something or someone ○ Some organs are rapidly affected if the patient lacks oxygen for even a short time. ■ *noun* same as **affection**

affection /ə'fekʃ(ə)n/, **affect** /ə'fekt/ *noun* the general state of a person's emotions

affective /ə'fektɪv/ *adjective* relating to a person's moods or feelings

affective disorder /ə'fektɪv dis,ɔ:də/ *noun* a condition which changes someone's mood, making him or her depressed or excited

afferent /'æf(ə)rənt/ *adjective* conducting liquid or electrical impulses towards the inside. Opposite **efferent**

afferent nerve /'æf(ə)rənt ,nɜ:v/ *noun* same as **sensory nerve**

afferent vessel /'æf(ə)rənt ,ves(ə)l/ *noun* a tube which brings lymph to a gland

affinity /ə'finiti/ *noun* an attraction between two substances

aflatoxin /,æflə'toksɪn/ *noun* a poison produced by some moulds in some crops such as peanuts

African trypanosomiasis /,æfrɪkən ,trɪpənəʊsɪs/ *noun* same as **sleeping sickness**

afterbirth /'a:ftəbɜːθ/ *noun* the tissues, including the placenta and umbilical cord, which are present in the uterus during pregnancy and are expelled after the birth of a baby

aftercare /'a:ftəkeə/ *noun* 1. the care of a person who has had an operation. Aftercare treatment involves changing dressings and helping people to look after themselves again. 2. the care of a mother who has just given birth

after-effect /'a:ftər ɪ'fekt/ *noun* a change which appears only some time after the cause ○ *The operation had some unpleasant after-effects.*

after-image /'a:ftər ,ɪmɪdʒ/ *noun* an image of an object which remains in a person's sight after the object itself has gone

afterpains /'a:ftəpeɪnz/ *plural noun* regular pains in the uterus which are sometimes experienced after childbirth

afunctional /eɪ 'fʌŋkjʃən(ə)l/ *adjective* which does not function properly

agalactia /,eɪgə'læktiə/ *noun* a condition in which a mother is unable to produce milk after childbirth

agammaglobulinaemia /eɪ,gæmæglɒbjuːjə 'niːmiə/ *noun* a deficiency or absence of immunoglobulins in the blood, which results in a reduced ability to provide immune responses

agar /'eɪgə/, **agar agar** /,eɪgə 'eɪgə/ *noun* a culture medium based on an extract of seaweed used for growing microorganisms in laboratories

age /eɪdʒ/ *noun* the number of years which a person has lived ○ *What's your age on your next birthday?* ○ *He was sixty years of age.* ○ *The size varies according to age.* ■ *verb* to grow old

age group /eɪdʒ ɡru:p/ *noun* all the people of a particular age or within a particular set of ages ○ *the age group 20–25*

agency /'eɪdʒənsi/ *noun* 1. an organisation which carries out work on behalf of another organisation, e.g. one which recruits and employs nurses and supplies them to hospitals temporarily when full-time nursing staff are unavailable 2. the act of causing something to happen ○ *The disease develops through the agency of bacteria present in the bloodstream.*

Agenda for Change /ə,dʒendə fə 'tseɪndʒ/ *noun* a pay and reform package designed to ensure that all directly employed NHS staff are paid on the basis of equal pay for work of equal

value, implemented in December 2004. Abbreviation **AfC**

agenesis /eɪ'dʒenəsɪs/ *noun* the absence of an organ, resulting from a failure in embryonic development

agent /'eɪdʒənt/ *noun* 1. a chemical substance which makes another substance react 2. a substance or organism which causes a disease or condition 3. a person who acts as a representative of another person or carries out some kinds of work on his or her behalf

agglutination /ə,glu:tɪ'nɛʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the act of coming together or sticking to one another to form a clump, as of bacteria cells in the presence of serum, or blood cells when blood of different types is mixed

agglutinin /ə'glu:tɪnɪn/ *noun* a factor in a serum which makes cells stick together in clumps

agglutinogen /,æglu:tɪnədʒən/ *noun* a factor in red blood cells which reacts with a specific agglutinin in serum

agitation /,ædʒɪ'teɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a state of being very nervous and anxious

aglossia /eɪ'glosɪə/ *noun* the condition of not having a tongue from birth

agnosia /æg'nəʊziə/ *noun* a brain disorder in which a person fails to recognise places, people, tastes or smells which they used to know well

agonist /'ægənɪst/ *noun* 1. a muscle which causes part of the body to move and another muscle to relax when it contracts. Also called **prime mover** 2. a substance which produces an observable physiological effect by acting through specific receptors. ♦ **antagonist**

agony /'ægəni/ *noun* a very severe physical or emotional pain ○ *He lay in agony on the floor.* ○ *She suffered the agony of waiting for weeks until her condition was diagnosed.*

agoraphobia /,æg(ə)rə'fəʊbiə/ *noun* a fear of being in open spaces. Compare **claustrophobia**

agoraphobic /,æg(ə)rə'fəʊbɪk/ *adjective* afraid of being in open spaces. Compare **claustrophobic**

agranulocytosis /ə,grænjuːləʊsɪs/ *noun* a usually fatal disease where the number of granulocytes, a type of white blood cell, falls sharply because of a bone marrow condition

agraphia /eɪ'græfiə/ *noun* the condition of being unable to put ideas into writing

AHF *abbreviation* antihaemophilic factor

aid /eɪd/ *noun* 1. help 2. a machine, tool or drug which helps someone do something ○ *He uses a walking frame as an aid to exercising his legs.* ■ *verb* to help someone or something ○ *The procedure is designed to aid the repair of tissues after surgery.*

AID /,eɪ əi 'di:/ *noun* full form **artificial insemination by donor**. Now called **DI**

AIDS /eɪdz/, **Aids** *noun* a viral infection which breaks down the body's immune system. Full form **acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, acquired immune deficiency syndrome**

AIDS dementia /,eɪdz dɪ'menʃə/ *noun* a form of mental degeneration resulting from infection with HIV

AIDS-related complex /,eɪdz rɪ'leɪtɪd 'kɒmpleks/, **AIDS-related condition** /,eɪdz rɪ'leɪtɪd kən'dɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* early symptoms shown by someone infected with the HIV virus, e.g. weight loss, fever and herpes zoster. Abbreviation **ARC**

AIH *abbreviation* artificial insemination by husband

ailment /'eɪlmənt/ *noun* an illness, though not generally a very serious one ○ *Chickenpox is one of the common childhood ailments.*

air bed /'eə bed/ *noun* a mattress which is filled with air, used to prevent the formation of bedsores. ♦ **conduction**

airborne infection /,eəbɔ:n ɪn'fekʃən/ *noun* an infection which is carried in the air

air conduction /'eə kən,dʌkʃən/ *noun* the process by which sounds pass from the outside to the inner ear through the auditory meatus

air embolism /'eər ,embəlɪz(ə)m/ *noun* a blockage caused by bubbles of air, that stops the flow of blood in vessels

air passage /'eə ,pæsɪdʒ/ *noun* any tube which takes air to the lungs, e.g. the nostrils, pharynx, larynx, trachea and bronchi

airsickness /'eəsɪknəs/ *noun* a queasy feeling, usually leading to vomiting, caused by the movement of an aircraft

airway /'eəwei/ *noun* a passage through which air passes, especially the trachea

akathisia /,eɪkə'θɪziə/ *noun* restlessness

akinesia /,eɪkɪ'nɪ:ziə/ *noun* a lack of voluntary movement, as in Parkinson's disease

akinetic /,eɪkɪ'nɛtɪk/ *adjective* without movement

alacrima /eɪ'lækrimə/ *noun* same as **xerosis**

alactasia /,eɪlæk'teɪziə/ *noun* a condition in which there is a deficiency of lactase in the intestine, making the patient incapable of digesting lactose, the sugar in milk

alalia /eɪ'lɛliə/ *noun* a condition in which a person completely loses the ability to speak

alanine /'ælənī:n/ *noun* an amino acid

alanine aminotransferase /,ælənī:n ə'mi:nəʊ'trænsfə'reɪz/ *noun* an enzyme which is found in the liver and can be monitored as an indicator of liver damage. Abbreviation **ALT**

alar cartilage /,eɪlər 'kɑ:tɪlɪdʒ/ *noun* cartilage in the nose

Albee's operation /'ɔ:lbɪ:z əpə,reɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a surgical operation to fuse two or more ver-

tebrae [After Frederick Houdlett Albee (1876–1945), US surgeon.]

albinism /'ælbɪnɪz(ə)m/ *noun* a condition in which a person lacks the pigment melanin and so has pink skin and eyes and white hair. It is hereditary and cannot be treated. ♦ **vitiligo**

albino /æl'bɪ:nəʊ/ *noun* a person who is deficient in melanin and has little or no pigmentation in the skin, hair or eyes

albuginea oculi /,ælbjʊdʒɪnɪə 'ɒkjʊlə/ *noun* same as **sclera**

albumin /'ælbjʊmɪn/ *noun* a common protein, which is soluble in water, found in plant and animal tissue and digested in the intestine

albuminuria /,ælbjʊmɪ'njuəriə/ *noun* a condition in which albumin is found in the urine, usually a sign of kidney disease, but also sometimes of heart failure

albumose /'ælbjʊməʊz/ *noun* an intermediate product in the digestion of protein

alcohol /'ælkəhɒl/ *noun* a pure colourless liquid which is formed by the action of yeast on sugar solutions and forms part of drinks such as wine and whisky

alcohol abuse /'ælkəhɒl ə,bju:s/ *noun* the excessive use of alcohol adversely affecting a person's health

alcohol addiction /'ælkəhɒl ə,dɪkʃən/ *noun* a condition in which a person is dependent on the use of alcohol

alcohol-fast /'ælkəhɒl fɑ:st/ *adjective* referring to an organ stained for testing which is not discoloured by alcohol

alcoholic /,ælkə'hɒlik/ *adjective* containing alcohol ■ *noun* a person who is addicted to drinking alcohol and shows changes in behaviour and personality

alcoholic cirrhosis /,ælkəhɒplɪk sɪ'rəʊsɪs/ *noun* cirrhosis of the liver caused by alcoholism

Alcoholics Anonymous /,ælkəhɒlkɪks ə'nɒnimɪs/ *noun* an organisation of former alcoholics which helps people to overcome their dependence on alcohol by encouraging them to talk about their problems in group therapy. Abbreviation **AA**

alcoholism /'ælkəhɒplɪz(ə)m/ *noun* excessive drinking of alcohol which becomes addictive

alcohol poisoning /'ælkəhɒl ,poɪz(ə)nɪŋ/ *noun* poisoning and disease caused by excessive drinking of alcohol

alcoholuria /,ælkəhɒ'ljuəriə/ *noun* a condition in which alcohol is present in the urine (NOTE: The level of alcohol in the urine is used as a test for drivers who are suspected of driving while drunk.)

aldosterone /æl'dɒstərəʊn/ *noun* a hormone secreted by the cortex of the adrenal gland, which regulates the balance of sodium and potassium in the body and the amount of body fluid

aldosteronism /æl'dɒst(ə)rənɪz(ə)m/ *noun* a condition in which a person produces too much aldosterone, so that there is too much salt in the blood. This causes high blood pressure and the need to drink a lot of liquids.

aleukaemic /eɪlu:ki:mɪk/ *adjective* referring to a state where leukaemia is not present

Alexander technique /,ælɛg'zju:ndə tek'nɪk/ *noun* a method of improving the way a person stands and moves, by making them much more aware of how muscles behave

alexia /eɪ'lɛksiə/ *noun* a condition in which the patient cannot understand printed words. Also called **word blindness**

alfacalcidol /,ælfə'kælsɪdɒl/ *noun* a substance related to vitamin D, used by the body to maintain the right levels of calcium and phosphate, and also as a drug to help people who do not have enough vitamin D

algesimeter /,ældʒɪ'mɪtər/ *noun* an instrument to measure the sensitivity of the skin to pain

-algia /,ældʒiə/ *suffix* a word ending that indicates a painful condition

algid /'ældʒɪd/ *adjective* referring to a stage in a disease that causes fever during which the body becomes cold

alienation /,erli'e'nɛf(ə)n/ *noun* a psychological condition in which a person develops the feeling of not being part of the everyday world, and as a result often becomes hostile to other people

alignment /ə'lainmənt/ *noun* the arrangement of something in a straight line, or in the correct position in relation to something else

alimentary /,ælɪ'ment(ə)ri/ *adjective* providing food, or relating to food or nutrition

alimentary canal /ælɪ'ment(ə)ri kæ'næl/ *noun* a tube in the body going from the mouth to the anus and including the throat, stomach and intestine, through which food passes and is digested

COMMENT: The alimentary canal is formed of the mouth, throat, oesophagus stomach and small and large intestines. Food is broken down by digestive juices in the mouth, stomach and small intestine, water is removed in the large intestine, and the remaining matter is passed out of the body as faeces.

alimentation /,ælɪ'men'teɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the act of providing food or nourishment

aliquot /'ælkwɔ:t/ *noun* a part of a larger thing, especially a sample of something which is taken to be examined

alkalaemia /,ælkə'li:miə/ *noun* an excess of alkali in the blood

alkali /'ælkəlaɪ/ *noun* one of many substances which neutralise acids and form salts (NOTE: The plural is **alkalis**.)

alkaline /'ælkəlaɪn/ *adjective* containing more alkali than acid

alkalinity /,ælkə'linɪti/ *noun* the level of alkali in a body ○ Hyperventilation causes fluctuating carbon dioxide levels in the blood, resulting in an increase of blood alkalinity.

alkaloid /'ælkəlɔɪd/ *noun* one of many poisonous substances found in plants and used as medicines, e.g. atropine, morphine or quinine

alkalosis /,ælkə'ləʊsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which the alkali level in the body tissue is high, producing cramps

alkaptonuria /,ælkæptə'njuəriə/ *noun* a hereditary condition where dark pigment is present in the urine

allantois /ə'læntəʊɪs/ *noun* one of the membranes in the embryo, shaped like a sac, which grows out of the embryonic hindgut

allele /ə'lɪ:l/ *noun* one of two or more alternative forms of a gene, situated in the same area on each of a pair of chromosomes and each producing a different effect

allergen /'ælədʒən/ *noun* a substance which produces hypersensitivity

allergenic agent /,ælədʒenɪk 'eɪdʒənt/ *noun* a substance which produces an allergy

allergic /'ælɪ:s:dʒɪk/ *adjective* having an allergy to something ○ She is allergic to cats. ○ I'm allergic to penicillin.

allergy /'ælədʒi/ *noun* an unusual sensitivity to some substances such as pollen or dust, which cause a physical reaction such as sneezing or a rash in someone who comes into contact with them ○ She has an allergy to household dust. ○ He has a penicillin allergy. (NOTE: You have an allergy or you are allergic to something.)

allergy bracelet /'ælədʒi 'breɪslət/ *noun* ♦ medical alert bracelet

allied health professional /,æləɪd 'hɛlθ prə,feʃ(ə)n(ə)l/ *noun* a professional working in medicine who is not a doctor or nurse, e.g. a physiotherapist or paramedic

allo- /æləʊ/ *prefix* different

allocation /,ælə'keɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the way an amount of something is divided among the various departments of an organisation, or the amount which is received by a particular department

allodynia /,ælə'dɪniə/ *noun* pain of the skin caused by something such as clothing which usually does not cause pain

allograft /'æləʊgra:f/ *noun* same as **homograft**

allopathy /'ælɒpəθi/ *noun* the treatment of a condition using drugs which produce opposite symptoms to those of the condition. Compare **homeopathy**

allopurinol /,æləʊ'pjʊərɪnɒl/ *noun* a drug which helps to stop the body producing uric acid, used in the treatment of gout

all or none law /,ɔ:l ɔ: 'nʌn lɔ:/ *noun* the rule that the heart muscle either contracts fully or does not contract at all

allylestrenol /,æləlæ'l'estrənəl/ *noun* a steroid used to encourage pregnancy

alopecia /,ælə'pi:ʃə/ *noun* a condition in which hair is lost. Compare **hypotrichosis**

alopecia areata /,æləpi:ʃə ,ærɪ'eɪtə/ *noun* a condition in which the hair falls out in patches

alpha /'ælfə/ *noun* the first letter of the Greek alphabet

alpha-adrenoceptor antagonist /,ælfə ə,dri:nəʊər'tɪngkətənt/ *noun*, **alpha-adrenoceptor blocker** /'ælfə ,blɒkə/ *noun* a drug which can relax smooth muscle, used to treat urinary retention and hypertension. Also called **alpha blocker**

alpha-fetoprotein /,ælfə ,fɪ:təʊ'prəʊti:n/ *noun* a protein produced by the liver of the human fetus, which accumulates in the amniotic fluid. A high or low concentration is tested for by amniocentesis in the antenatal diagnosis of spina bifida or Down's syndrome, respectively.

Alport's syndrome /'ɔ:lپɔ:ts ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a genetic disease of the kidneys which sometimes causes a person to lose his or her hearing and sight

alprostadiol /æl'prɒstədɪl/ *noun* a drug which makes blood vessels wider, used to treat impotence, prevent coagulation, and maintain babies with congenital heart conditions

ALT *abbreviation* alanine aminotransferase

alternative medicine /ɔ:l'tɜ:nətɪv 'med(ə)sɪn/ *noun* the treatment of illness using therapies such as homoeopathy or naturopathy which are not considered part of conventional Western medicine. ♀ **complementary medicine**

altitude sickness /'æltɪtju:d ,sɪknəs/ *noun* a condition caused by reduced oxygen in the air above altitudes of 7000 to 8000 feet (3600 metres). Symptoms include headaches, breathlessness, fatigue, nausea and swelling of the face, hands and feet. Also called **high-altitude sickness, mountain sickness**

aluminium hydroxide /ælə'minɪəm haɪ'droksaɪd/ *noun* a chemical substance used as an antacid to treat indigestion. Formula: Al(OH)₃ or Al₂O₃.3H₂O.

alveolar /,ælvɪ'əulə, æl'veɪələ/ *adjective* referring to the alveoli

alveolar duct /,ælvɪ'əulə dʌkt/ *noun* a duct in the lung which leads from the respiratory bronchioles to the alveoli. See illustration at **LUNGS** in Supplement

alveolitis /,ælvɪə'laitɪs/ *noun* inflammation of an alveolus in the lungs or the socket of a tooth

alveolus /,ælvɪ'əuləs, æl'veɪələs/ *noun* a small cavity, e.g. an air sac in the lungs or the socket

into which a tooth fits. See illustration at **LUNGS** in Supplement (NOTE: The plural is **alveoli**.)

Alzheimer plaque /'æltʃaɪmə plæk/ *noun* a disc-shaped plaque of amyloid found in the brain in people who have Alzheimer's disease

Alzheimer's disease /'æltʃaɪməz dɪ,zɪ:z/ *noun* a disease where a person experiences progressive dementia due to nerve cell loss in specific brain areas, resulting in loss of mental faculties including memory [Described 1906. After Alois Alzheimer (1864–1915), Bavarian physician.]

amalgam /'æmælgəm/ *noun* a mixture of metals, based on mercury and tin, used by dentists to fill holes in teeth

amaurosis /,æməʊ'rəʊsɪs/ *noun* blindness caused by disease of the optic nerve

amaurotic familial idiocy /,æməʊ:rɒtɪk fə,miliəl 'ɪdiəsi/, **amaurotic family idiocy** /,æməʊ:rɒtɪk ,fæm(ə)li 'ɪdiəsi/ *noun* same as **Tay-Sachs disease**

amb- /'æmb/ *prefix* same as **ambi-** (*used before vowels*)

ambi- /'æmbi/ *prefix* both

ambidextrous /,æmbɪ'dekstrəs/ *adjective* referring to a person who can use both hands equally well and who is not right- or left-handed

ambisexual /,æmbɪ'seksʃuəl/ *adjective, noun* same as **bisexual**

amblyopia /,æmblɪ'əʊpiə/ *noun* a lack of normal vision without a structural cause. A common example is squint and other forms may be caused by the cyanide in tobacco smoke or by drinking methylated spirits.

amblyopic /,æmblɪ'ɒpɪk/ *adjective* affected by amblyopia

amblyoscope /'æmblɪəʊskəp/ *noun* an instrument for measuring the angle of a squint and how effectively someone uses both their eyes together. Also called **orthoscope**

ambulatory /,æmbjʊ'lɪt(ə)rɪ/ *adjective* referring to a patient who is not confined to bed but is able to walk

ambulatory care /,æmbjju,leɪt(ə)rɪ 'keə/ *noun* treatment of a patient which does not involve staying in hospital during the night

amelia /'æmɪliə/ *noun* the absence of a limb from birth, or a condition in which a limb is short from birth

amelioration /,æmɪli:reɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the process of getting better

ameloblastoma /,æmɪləʊbla'stəʊmə/ *noun* a tumour in the jaw, usually in the lower jaw

amenorrhoea /,eimənə'rɪə/ *noun* the absence of one or more menstrual periods, usual during pregnancy and after the menopause

amentia /eɪ'mensɪə/ *noun* the fact of being mentally underdeveloped

ametropia /æmətɪ'truːpiə/ *noun* a condition in which the eye cannot focus light correctly onto the retina, as in astigmatism, hypermetropia and myopia. Compare **emmetropia**

amphetamine /æm'fetəmi:n/ *noun* an addictive drug, similar to adrenaline, used to give a feeling of wellbeing and wakefulness. Also called **amphetamine**

amikacin /æmɪ'keɪsɪn/ *noun* a type of antibiotic used to treat infections caused by aerobic bacteria

amiloride /ə'mɪləraɪd/ *noun* a drug which helps to increase the production of urine and preserve the body's supply of potassium

amino acid /ə'mi:nəʊ'əsɪd/ *noun* a chemical compound which is broken down from proteins in the digestive system and then used by the body to form its own protein

aminobutyric acid /ə'mi:nəʊbju:tɪrɪk 'æsɪd/ *noun* ♦ **gamma aminobutyric acid**

aminoglycoside /ə'mi:nəʊ'glai̯kəsaɪd/ *noun* a drug used to treat many Gram-negative and some Gram-positive bacterial infections (NOTE: Aminoglycosides include drugs with names ending in -cin: **gentamicin**.)

aminophylline /ə'mi:nofɪli:n/ *noun* a drug that makes the bronchial tubes wider, used in the treatment of asthma

amiodarone /ə'mi:ndərəʊn/ *noun* a drug that makes the blood vessels wider, used in the treatment of irregular heartbeat

amitosis /æmɪ'toʊsɪs/ *noun* the multiplication of a cell by splitting of the nucleus

amitriptyline /æmɪ'triptili:n/ *noun* a sedative drug used to treat depression and persistent pain

amlodipine /æm'lɒdipi:n/ *noun* a drug that helps to control the movement of calcium ions through cell membranes. It is used to treat hypertension and angina.

ammonia /ə'moʊniə/ *noun* a gas with a strong smell, a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen, which is a usual product of human metabolism

amnesia /æm'nɪ:ziə/ *noun* loss of memory

amnihook /'æmnihʊk/ *noun* a hooked instrument used to induce labour by pulling on the amniotic sac

amniocentesis /'æmniəsɛn'si:sɪs/ *noun* a procedure which involves taking a test sample of the amniotic fluid during pregnancy using a hollow needle and syringe

amnion /'æmniən/ *noun* the thin sac containing the amniotic fluid which covers an unborn baby in the uterus. Also called **amniotic sac**

amnioscope /'æmniəskəʊp/ *noun* an instrument used to examine a fetus through the cervical channel, before the amniotic sac is broken

amnioscopy /'æmni'ɒskəpi/ *noun* an examination of the amniotic fluid during pregnancy

amniotic /,æmni'ɒtɪk/ *adjective* relating to the amniotic

amniotic fluid /,æmniɒtɪk 'flu:id/ *noun* the fluid contained in the amniotic sac which surrounds an unborn baby

amniotomy /,æmni'ɒtəmi/ *noun* a puncture of the amniotic sac to help induce labour

amoeba /ə'mi:bə/ *noun* a form of animal life, made up of a single cell (NOTE: The plural is **amoebae**)

amoebiasis /,æmni'bæɪəsɪs/ *noun* an infection caused by amoebae which can result in amoebic dysentery in the large intestine (**intestinal amoebiasis**) and sometimes affects the lungs (**pulmonary amoebiasis**)

amoebic /ə'mi:bɪk/ *adjective* relating to or caused by amoebae

amorphous /ə'mɔ:fəs/ *adjective* with no regular shape

amoxicillin /ə'mɒksɪsɪlɪn/ *noun* an antibiotic

Amoxil /ə'mɒksɪl/ a trade name for amoxicillin

amphetamine /æm'fetəmi:n/ *noun* same as **amfetamine**

amphiarthrosis /,æmfɪərɪ'θrəʊsɪs/ *noun* a joint which only has limited movement, e.g. one of the joints in the spine

amphotericin /,æmfəterɪ'cɪn/ *noun* an anti-fungal agent, used against *Candida*

ampicillin /,æmpɪ'sɪlɪn/ *noun* a type of penicillin, used as an antibiotic

ampoule /'æmpu:l/, **ampule** /'æmpju:l/ *noun* a small glass container, closed at the neck, used to contain sterile drugs for use in injections

ampulla /æm'pʊlə/ *noun* a swelling of a canal or duct, shaped like a bottle (NOTE: The plural is **ampullae**.)

amputation /,æmpju'teɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the surgical removal of a limb or part of a limb

amputee /,æmpju'ti:/ *noun* someone who has had a limb or part of a limb removed in a surgical operation

amygdala /ə'mɪg'dælə/ *noun* an almond-shaped body in the brain, at the end of the caudate nucleus of the thalamus. Also called **amygdaloid body**

amygdaloid body /ə'mɪg'dælɔɪd ,bɒdi/ *noun* same as **amygdala**

amyl- /æm(ə)l/ *prefix* referring to starch

amylase /'æmɪleɪz/ *noun* an enzyme which converts starch into maltose

amyl nitrate /,æm(ə)l 'naɪtræɪt/ *noun* a drug used to reduce blood pressure (NOTE: Amyl nitrate is also used as a recreational drug.)

amyloid /'æmɪlɪd/ *noun* a waxy protein that forms in some tissues during the development of various diseases, e.g. forming disc-shaped plaques in the brain in Alzheimer's disease

amyloid disease /'æmɪlɔɪd dɪ,zi:z/ *noun*
same as **amyloidosis**

amyloidosis /,æmɪlɔɪ'dəʊsɪs/ *noun* a disease of the kidneys and liver, where amyloid develops in the tissues. Also called **amyloid disease**

amylapsin /,æmɪ'lɒpsɪn/ *noun* an enzyme which converts starch into maltose

amylose /'æmɪləʊz/ *noun* a carbohydrate of starch

amyotonia /,eɪmətə'nəʊniə/ *noun* a lack of muscle tone

amyotonia congenita /,eɪmətətəʊniə kən'dʒenɪtə/ *noun* a congenital disease of children in which the muscles lack tone. Also called **floppy baby syndrome**

amyotrophia /eɪ,maɪə'trəʊfiə/ *noun* a condition in which a muscle wastes away

amyotrophic lateral sclerosis /eɪ,maɪətropfɪk 'lætər(ə)l sklə'rəʊsɪs/ *noun* a motor neurone disease in which the limbs twitch and the muscles gradually waste away. Also called **Gehrig's disease**. Abbreviation **ALS**

amyotrophy /eɪ,maɪ'btrəfi/ same as **amyotrophia**

an- /æn/ *prefix* same as **ana-** (*used before vowels*)

ana- /ænə/ *prefix* without or lacking

anabolic /,ænə'bɒlɪk/ *adjective* referring to a substance which synthesises protein

anabolic steroid /ænə,bɒlɪk 'stɪərɔɪd/ *noun* a drug which encourages the synthesis of new living tissue, especially muscle, from nutrients

anabolism /æ'næbəlɪz(ə)m/ *noun* the process of building up complex chemical substances on the basis of simpler ones

anacrotism /'a'nakrətɪz(ə)m/ *noun* a second stroke in the pulse

anaemia /'a'ni:mɪə/ *noun* a condition in which the level of red blood cells is less than usual or where the haemoglobin is less, making it more difficult for the blood to carry oxygen. The symptoms are tiredness and pale colour, especially pale lips, nails and the inside of the eyelids. The condition can be fatal if not treated.

anaemic /'a'ni:mɪk/ *adjective* having anaemia

anaerobe /'ænərəʊb, æn'eərəʊb/ *noun* a microorganism which lives without oxygen, e.g. the tetanus bacillus

anaerobic /,ænə'rəʊbɪk/ *adjective* 1. not needing oxygen for metabolism ○ *anaerobic bacteria* 2. without oxygen ○ *anaerobic conditions*

anaesthesia /,ænəs'θetɪzɪs/ *noun* 1. a state, deliberately produced in a patient by a medical procedure, in which he or she can feel no pain, either in part or in the whole of the body 2. a loss of feeling caused by damage to nerves (NOTE: The US spelling is **anesthesia**.)

anaesthetic /,ænəs'θetɪk/ *adjective* inducing loss of feeling ■ *noun* a substance given to someone to remove feeling, so that he or she can undergo an operation without pain

anaesthetic induction /,ænəsθetɪk ɪn'dʌkʃn/ *noun* a method of inducing anaesthesia in a patient

anaesthetic risk /,ænəsθetɪk 'rɪsk/ *noun* the risk that an anaesthetic may cause serious unwanted side effects

anaesthetise /ə'nɪ:sθətaɪz/, **anaesthetize** *verb* to produce a loss of feeling in a person or in part of the person's body

anaesthetist /ə'nɪ:sθətɪst/ *noun* a specialist who administers anaesthetics

anal /'eɪn(ə)l/ *adjective* relating to the anus

analeptic /,ænə'leptɪk/ *noun* a drug used to make someone regain consciousness or to stimulate a patient

analgesia /,æn(ə)l'dʒi:zɪə/ *noun* a reduction of the feeling of pain without loss of consciousness

analgesic /,æn(ə)l'dʒi:zɪk/ *adjective* relating to analgesia ■ *noun* a painkilling drug which produces analgesia and reduces pyrexia

anally /'eɪn(ə)li/ *adverb* through the anus ○ *The patient is not able to pass faeces anally.*

analyse /'ænəlaɪz/ *verb* to examine something in detail ○ *The laboratory is analysing the blood samples.* ○ *When the food was analysed it was found to contain traces of bacteria.*

analysis /ə'næləsɪs/ *noun* an examination of a substance to find out what it is made of (NOTE: The plural is **analyses**.)

analyst /'ænəlist/ *noun* a person who examines samples of substances or tissue, to find out what they are made of

anaphase /'ænəfeɪz/ *noun* a stage in cell division, after the metaphase and before the telophase

anaphylactic /,ænfɪl'ækτɪk/ *adjective* relating to or caused by extreme sensitivity to a substance

anaphylactic shock /,ænfɪlækɪtɪk 'ʃɒk/ *noun* a sudden severe reaction, which can be fatal, to something such as an injected substance or a bee sting

anaphylaxis /,ænəfɪ'læksɪs/ *noun* 1. extreme sensitivity to a substance introduced into the body 2. same as **anaphylactic shock**

anaplasia /,ænə'pleɪsiə/ *noun* the loss of a cell's typical characteristics, caused by cancer

anaplastic /,ænə'plæstɪk/ *adjective* referring to anaplasia

anarthria /æn'a:θriə/ *noun* the loss of the ability to speak words properly

anasarca /,ænə'sa:kə/ *noun* the presence of fluid in the body tissues. ♀ **oedema**

anastomose /'a:næstəməuz/ *verb* to join two blood vessels or tubular structures together

anastomosis /ə,næstə'meʊsɪs/ *noun* a connection made between two blood vessels or tubular structures, either naturally or by surgery

anatomical /,ænə'tɒmɪk(ə)l/ *adjective* relating to the anatomy ○ *the anatomical features of a fetus*

anatomy /ə'nætəmi/ *noun* 1. the structure, especially the internal structure, of the body 2. the branch of science that studies the structure of the bodies of humans, animals and plants ○ *They are studying anatomy.*

ancillary worker /æn'silərɪ ,wɜ:kə/ *noun* someone who does a job for patients such cooking or cleaning which is supplementary to medical care

anconeus /æŋ'kənɪəs/ *noun* a small triangular muscle at the back of the elbow

Ancylostoma /,ænsɪlə'stəʊmə/ *noun* a parasitic worm in the intestine which holds onto the wall of the intestine with its teeth and lives on the blood and protein of the carrier

ancylostomiasis /,ænsɪləstə'maɪəsɪs/ *noun* a disease of which the symptoms are weakness and anaemia, caused by a hookworm which lives on the blood of the carrier. In severe cases the person may die.

androgen /'ændrədʒən/ *noun* a male sex hormone, testosterone or androsterone, which increases the male characteristics of the body

androgenic /,ændrə'dʒenɪk/ *adjective* producing male characteristics

andrology /æn'drɒlədʒɪ/ *noun* the study of male sexual characteristics and subjects such as impotence, infertility and the male menopause

androsterone /æn'drɒstərəʊn/ *noun* one of the male sex hormones

anencephalous /,ænen'kefələs/ *adjective* having no brain

anencephaly /,ænen'kefəli/ *noun* the absence of a brain, which causes a fetus to die a few hours after birth

anergy /'ænədʒi/ *noun* a state of severe weakness and lack of energy

aneurine /'ænjʊərɪn/ *noun* same as **Vitamin B₁**

aneurysm /'ænjʊrɪz(ə)m/ *noun* a swelling caused by the weakening of the wall of a blood vessel

angi- /ændʒi/ *prefix* same as **angio-** (*used before vowels*)

angiectasis /,ændʒi'ektəsɪs/ *noun* a swelling of the blood vessels

angitis /,ændʒi'aitɪs/ *noun* an inflammation of a blood vessel

angina /æn'dʒaɪnə/ *noun* a pain in the chest following exercise or eating, which is caused by an inadequate supply of blood to the heart muscles because of narrowing of the arteries. It is com-

monly treated with nitrates or calcium channel blocker drugs.

angina pectoris /æn,dʒaɪnə 'pektərɪs/ *noun* same as **angina**

angio- /ændʒiəʊ/ *prefix* referring to a blood vessel

angiocardiotherapy /,ændʒiə'ka:dɪ'ɒgrəfi/ *noun* an X-ray examination of the cardiac system after injection with an opaque dye so that the organs show up clearly on the film

angiodysplasia /,ændʒiədɪs'plaɪziə/ *noun* a condition where the blood vessels in the colon dilate, resulting in loss of blood

angiogenesis /,ændʒiə'ɒdʒenəsɪs/ *noun* the formation of new blood vessels, e.g. in an embryo or as a result of a tumour

angiogram /'ændʒiəʊgræm/ *noun* an X-ray picture of blood vessels

angiography /,ændʒi'ɒgrəfi/ *noun* an X-ray examination of blood vessels after injection with an opaque dye so that they show up clearly on the film

angiology /,ændʒi'ɒlədʒi/ *noun* the branch of medicine which deals with blood vessels and the lymphatic system

angioma /,ændʒi'əʊma/ *noun* a benign tumour formed of blood vessels, e.g. a naevus

angioneurotic oedema /,ændʒiənju,rɒptɪk ɪ'di:mə/ *noun* a sudden accumulation of liquid under the skin, similar to nettle rash

angiopathy /,ændʒi'ɒpəθi/ *noun* a disease of vessels such as blood and lymphatic vessels

angioplasty /'ændʒiəʊ,plæsti/ *noun* plastic surgery to repair a blood vessel, e.g. a narrowed coronary artery

angiosarcoma /,ændʒiəsɔ:ma/ *noun* a malignant tumour in a blood vessel

angiospasm /'ændʒiəospæz(ə)m/ *noun* a spasm which constricts blood vessels

angiotensin /'ændʒiətensɪn/ *noun* a polypeptide which affects blood pressure by causing vasoconstriction and increasing extracellular volume

angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor /,ændʒiətensɪn kən,vɜ:tɪŋ 'enzaɪm ɪ,hɪbitə/ *noun* a drug which inhibits the conversion of angiotensin I to angiotensin II, which constricts arteries, used in the treatment of hypertension and heart failure. Also called **ACE inhibitor** (NOTE: ACE inhibitors have names ending in -pril: captopril.)

angle-closure glaucoma /,æŋgəl ,kləʊzə gla:'kəʊmə/ *noun* an unusually high pressure of fluid inside the eyeball caused by pressure of the

iris against the lens, trapping the aqueous humour.
Also called **acute glaucoma**

angular vein /'æŋgjʊlə vɛɪn/ *noun* a vein which continues the facial vein at the side of the nose

anhedonia /,ænhi'dəʊniə/ *noun* a psychological condition in which a person is unable to enjoy all the experiences that most people enjoy

anhidrosis /,ænhi'drəʊsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which sweating by the body is reduced or stops completely

anhidrotic /,ænhi'drɒtɪk/ *adjective* referring to a drug which reduces sweating

anhydramia /,ænhæd'rɪdri:mɪə/ *noun* a lack of sufficient fluid in the blood

anhydrous /æn'haɪdrəs/ *adjective* referring to compounds or crystals that contain no water

anidrosis /,ænɪ'drəʊsɪs/ *noun* same as **anhidrosis**

aniridia /,ænɪ'rɪdiə/ *noun* a congenital absence of the iris

anisocytosis /,ænaisəʊsəsɪt'əʊsɪs/ *noun* a variation in size of red blood cells

anisomelia /,ænaisə'mɛliə/ *noun* a difference in length of the legs

anisometropia /,ænaisəʊmə'trəʊpiə/ *noun* a state where the refraction in the two eyes is different

ankle /'æŋkəl/ *noun* the part of the body where the foot is connected to the leg

ankyloblepharon /,æŋkɪlə'blefərən/ *noun* a state where the edges of the eyelids are stuck together

ankylosing spondylitis /,æŋkɪləʊzɪŋ spɔndɪ'laitɪs/ *noun* a condition occurring more frequently in young men, in which the vertebrae and sacroiliac joints are inflamed and become stiff

ankylosis /,æŋkɪ'ləʊsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which the bones of a joint fuse together

Ankylostoma /,æŋkɪl'stəʊmə/ *noun* same as **Ancylostoma**

ankylostomiasis /,æŋkɪləʊstə'maɪəsɪs/ *noun* same as **ancylostomiasis**

annular /'ænjʊlə/ *adjective* shaped like a ring

annulus /'ænjʊləs/ *noun* a structure shaped like a ring

ano- /ænəʊ/ *prefix* referring to the anus

anodyne /'ænədaim/ *noun* a drug which reduces pain, e.g. aspirin or codeine ■ *adjective* referring to drugs that bring relief from pain or discomfort

anomalous /ə'nɒmələs/ *adjective* different from what is usual

anomaly /ə'nɒməli/ *noun* something which is different from the usual

anomie /'ænəmɪ/ *noun* a psychological condition in which a person develops the feeling of not being part of the everyday world, and behaves as though they do not have any supporting social or moral framework

onychia /,ænə'nɪkiə/ *noun* a congenital absence of one or more nails

anopheles /ə'nɒfəli:z/ *noun* a mosquito which carries the malaria parasite

anoplasty /eɪnəʊplæsti/ *noun* surgery to repair the anus, as in treating haemorrhoids

anorchism /æn'ɔ:kɪz(ə)m/ *noun* a congenital absence of testicles

anorectal /eɪnəʊ'rekt(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to both the anus and rectum

anorexia /,ænə'reksɪə/ *noun* loss of appetite

anorexia nervosa /,ænərekṣiə nɔ:vəʊsə/ *noun* a psychological condition, usually found in girls and young women, in which a person refuses to eat because of a fear of becoming fat

anosmia /æn'ɒzmɪə/ *noun* the lack of the sense of smell

anovular /æn'ɒvju:lə/ *adjective* without an ovum

anovular bleeding /æn'ɒvju:lə 'bli:dɪŋ/ *noun* bleeding from the uterus when ovulation has not taken place

anovulation /æn'ɒvju'leɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a condition in which a woman does not ovulate and is therefore infertile

anoxaemia /,ænɒk'si:miə/ *noun* a reduction of the amount of oxygen in the blood

anoxia /æ'nɒksiə/ *noun* a lack of oxygen in body tissue

anoxic /æn'ɒksɪk/ *adjective* referring to anoxia or lacking oxygen

antacid /ænt'æsɪd/ *adjective* preventing too much acid forming in the stomach or altering the amount of acid in the stomach ■ *noun* a substance that stops too much acid forming in the stomach, used in the treatment of gastro-intestinal conditions such as ulcers, e.g. calcium carbonate or magnesium trisilicate

antagonist /æn'tægənɪst/ *adjective* 1. referring to a muscle which opposes another muscle in a movement 2. referring to a substance which opposes another substance ■ *noun* a substance which acts through specific receptors to block the action of another substance, but which has no observable physiological effect itself ○ *Atropine is a cholinergic antagonist and blocks the effects of acetylcholine.*

ante- /æntɪ/ *prefix* before

ante cibum /,æntɪ 'tʃɪbəm, ,æntɪ 'sɪ:bəm/ *adverb* full form of **a.c.**

anteflexion /,æntɪ'flekʃən/ *noun* the curving forward of an organ, e.g. the usual curvature of the uterus

antemortem /,ænti'mɔ:təm/ *noun* the period before death

antenatal /,ænti'næt(ə)l/ *adjective* during the period between conception and childbirth

antenatal clinic /,ænti'næt(ə)l klinɪk/ *noun* a clinic where expectant mothers are taught how to look after babies, do exercises and have medical checkups. Also called **maternity clinic**

antenatal diagnosis /,ænti,næt(ə)l daɪəg'nəʊsɪs/ *noun* a medical examination of a pregnant woman to see if the fetus is developing in the usual way. Also called **prenatal diagnosis**

antepartum /,ænti'pɑ:təm/ *noun* the period of three months before childbirth ■ *adjective* referring to the three months before childbirth

antepartum haemorrhage /,æntipɑ:təm 'hemərɒdʒ/ *noun* bleeding from the vagina before labour. Abbreviation **APH**

anterior /æn'tiəriə/ *adjective* in front. Opposite **posterior**

anterior aspect /æn,tiəriə 'æspekt/ *noun* a view of the front of the body, or of the front of part of the body. See illustration at **ANATOMICAL TERMS** in Supplement

anterior fontanelle /æn,tiəriə fɔntə'nel/ *noun* the cartilage at the top of the head where the frontal bone joins the two parietals

anterior nares /æn,tiəriə 'neəri:z/ *plural noun* the two nostrils. Also called **external nares**

anterograde amnesia /,æntərəʊgrɛd əm'ni:ziə/ *noun* a brain condition in which the person cannot remember things which happened recently

anteverision /,ænti'vezʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the tilting forward of an organ, whether usual, as of the uterus, or unusual

anthelmintic /,ænθel'mɪntɪk/ *noun* a substance which removes worms from the intestine ■ *adjective* removing worms from the intestine

anthracosis /,ænθrə'kɔsis/ *noun* a lung disease caused by breathing coal dust

anthrax /ænθræks/ *noun* a disease of cattle and sheep which can be transmitted to humans

anthrop- /ænθrəp/ *prefix* referring to human beings

anthropology /,ænθrə'pɒlədʒi/ *noun* the study of human beings as a species, especially their culture or development. It differs from sociology in taking a more historical and comparative approach.

anthropometry /,ænθrə'pmətri/ *noun* the study of human body measurements (NOTE: The uses of anthropometry include the design of ergonomic furniture and the examination and comparison of populations.)

anti- /ænti/ *prefix* against

antiarrhythmic /,æntiər'iðmɪk/ *adjective* referring to a drug which corrects an irregular heartbeat

antiasthmatic /,æntiæs'mætɪk/ *adjective* referring to a drug that is used to treat asthma

antibacterial /,æntibæk'tɪsiəl/ *adjective* destroying bacteria

antibiotic /,æntibaɪ'ɒtɪk/ *adjective* stopping the spread of bacteria ■ *noun* a drug which is developed from living substances and which stops the spread of bacteria, e.g. penicillin ○ *He was given a course of antibiotics.* ○ *Antibiotics have no effect against viral diseases.*

antibody /'æntibodi/ *noun* a protein that is stimulated by the body to produce foreign substances such as bacteria, as part of an immune reaction ○ *Tests showed that he had antibodies in his blood.*

antibody-negative /,æntibodi 'negətɪv/ *adjective* showing none of a particular antibody in the blood ○ *The donor tested antibody-negative.*

antibody-positive /,æntibodi 'pozɪtɪv/ *adjective* showing the presence of particular antibodies in the blood ○ *The patient is HIV antibody-positive.*

anticholinergic /,æntikəʊlɪ'nɜ:dʒɪk/ *adjective* blocking nerve impulses which are part of the stress response ■ *noun* one of a group of drugs which are used to control stress

anticholinesterase /,æntikəʊlɪn'estəreɪz/ *noun* a substance which blocks nerve impulses by reducing the activity of the enzyme cholinesterase

anticoagulant /,æntikə'ægjʊlənt/ *adjective* slowing or stopping the clotting of blood ■ *noun* a drug which slows down or stops the clotting of blood, used to prevent the formation of a thrombus (NOTE: Anticoagulants have names ending in -parin: **heparin**.)

anticonvulsant /,æntikən'vels(ə)nt/ *adjective* acting to control convulsions ■ *noun* a drug used to control convulsions, as in the treatment of epilepsy, e.g. carbamazepine

anti-D /ænti 'di/, **anti-D gamma-globulin** /ænti ,di: ,gæmə 'glɒbjʊlɪn/ *noun* Rh D immunoglobulin, used to treat pregnant women who develop antibodies when the mother is Rh-negative and the fetus is Rh-positive

antidepressant /,æntidɪ'pres(ə)nt/ *adjective* acting to relieve depression ■ *noun* a drug used to relieve depression by stimulating the mood of a depressed person. Examples are tricyclic antidepressants, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors and monoamine oxidase inhibitors.

anti-D immunoglobulin /ænti ,di: imjʊnəʊ 'glɒbjʊlɪn/ *noun* immunoglobulin administered to Rh-negative mothers after the birth of an Rh-positive baby, to prevent haemolytic disease of the newborn in the next pregnancy

antidiuretic /æntidai'ju'retɪk/ *noun* a substance which stops the production of excessive amounts of urine ○ *hormones which have an antidiuretic effect on the kidneys* ■ *adjective* preventing the excessive production of urine

antidote /'æntɪdəʊt/ *noun* a substance which counteracts the effect of a poison ○ *There is no satisfactory antidote to cyanide.*

antiembolic /æntiem'bɒlɪk/ *adjective* preventing embolism

antiemetic /ænti'metɪk/ *noun* a drug which prevents vomiting ■ *adjective* acting to prevent vomiting

antiepileptic drug /æntiepli'leptɪk dræg/ *noun* a drug used in the treatment of epilepsy and convulsions, e.g. carbamazepine

antifibrinolytic /æntifibrinə'lɪtɪk/ *adjective* acting to reduce fibrosis

antifungal /ænti'fʌŋgəl/ *adjective* referring to a substance which kills or controls fungal and yeast infections, e.g. candida and ringworm (NOTE: Antifungal drugs have names ending in **-conazole**.)

antigen /'æntɪdʒən/ *noun* a substance that stimulates the body to produce antibodies, e.g. a protein on the surface of a cell or microorganism

antigenic /ænti'dʒenɪk/ *adjective* referring to a substance which stimulates the formation of antibodies

antihaemophilic factor /æntihī:mō'fɪlk ,fæktər/ *noun* factor VIII, used to encourage blood-clotting in haemophiliacs. Abbreviation **AHF**

antihelminthic /æntihel'minθɪk/ *noun* a drug used in the treatment of worm infections such as threadworm, hookworm or roundworm

antihistamine /ænti'hɪstəmɪ:n/ *noun* a drug used to control the effects of an allergy which releases histamine, or reduces gastric acid in the stomach for the treatment of gastric ulcers (NOTE: Antihistamines have names ending in **-tidine**: **loratadine** for allergies, **cimetidine** for gastric ulcers.)

antihypertensive /æntihaɪpə'tensɪv/ *adjective* acting to reduce blood pressure ■ *noun* a drug used to reduce high blood pressure

anti-inflammatory /ænti in'flæmət(ə)rɪ/ *adjective* referring to a drug which reduces inflammation

antilymphocytic serum /æntilimfəʊ'sitɪk ,sɪərəm/ *noun* a serum used to produce immunosuppression in people undergoing transplant operations. Abbreviation **ALS**

antimalarial /æntimə'leəriəl/ *noun* a drug used to treat malaria and in malarial prophylaxis ■ *adjective* treating or preventing malaria

antimetabolite /æntimə'tæbəlaɪt/ *noun* a substance which can replace a cell metabolism, but which is not active

antimicrobial /æntimai'krəubɪəl/ *adjective* acting against microorganisms that cause disease

antimigraine /ænti'maɪgrain/ *noun* a drug used in the treatment of migraine

antimitotic /æntimai'tɒtɪk/ *adjective* preventing the division of a cell by mitosis

antimuscarinic /æntiməskə'rɪnɪk/ *adjective* referring to a drug which blocks acetylcholine receptors found on smooth muscle in the gut and eye

antimycotic /æntimai'kɒtɪk/ *adjective* destroying fungi

antinauseant /ænti'nɔ:zɪənt/ *adjective* referring to a drug which helps to suppress nausea

antioxidant /ænti'ɒksɪd(ə)nt/ *noun* a substance which makes oxygen less damaging, e.g. in the body or in foods or plastics ○ *antioxidant vitamins*

antiperistalsis /æntiperi'stælsɪs/ *noun* a movement in the oesophagus or intestine which causes their contents to move in the opposite direction to usual peristalsis, so leading to vomiting

antiperspirant /ænti'pɜ:sɪp(ə)rənt/ *noun* a substance which prevents sweating ■ *adjective* preventing sweating

antipruritic /æntipro'ritɪk/ *noun* a substance which prevents itching ■ *adjective* preventing itching

antipsychotic /æntisai'kɒtɪk/ *noun* a neuroleptic or major tranquilliser drug which calms disturbed people without causing sedation or confusion by blocking dopamine receptors in the brain

antipyretic /æntipar'ɪtɪk/ *noun* a drug which helps to reduce a fever ■ *adjective* reducing fever

anti-Rh body /ænti r̄h 'eɪts ,bɒdi/ *noun* an antibody formed in a mother's blood in reaction to a Rhesus antigen in the blood of the fetus

antisepsis /ænti'septɪs/ *noun* a procedure intended to prevent sepsis

antiseptic /ænti'septɪk/ *adjective* preventing harmful microorganisms from spreading ○ *She gargled with an antiseptic mouthwash.* ■ *noun* a substance which prevents germs growing or spreading ○ *The nurse painted the wound with antiseptic.*

antiserum /ænti'sɪərəm/ *noun* ♦ *serum* (NOTE: The plural is **antisera**.)

antisocial /ænti'səʊʃ(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to behaviour which is harmful to other people

antispasmodic /æntispæz'mɒdɪk/ *noun* a drug used to prevent spasms

antitetanus serum /ænti'tetənəs ,sɪərəm/ *noun* a serum which protects a patient against tetanus. Abbreviation **ATS**

antithrombin /ænti'θrɒmbɪn/ *noun* a substance present in the blood which prevents clotting

antitoxic serum /æntitóksik 'sírəm/ *noun* an immunising agent, formed of serum taken from an animal which has developed antibodies to a disease, used to protect a person from that disease

antitoxin /ænti'tóksɪn/ *noun* an antibody produced by the body to counteract a poison in the body

antitragus /ænti'trægəs/ *noun* a small projection on the outer ear opposite the tragus

antitussive /ænti'tʌsɪv/ *noun* a drug used to reduce coughing

antivenin /ænti'venɪn/, **antivenom** /ænti'venɒm/, **antivenene** /æntivə'nɪnə:/ *noun* a substance which helps the body to fight the effects of a particular venom from a snake or insect bite

antiviral /ænti'veɪrəl/ *adjective* referring to a drug or treatment which stops or reduces the damage caused by a virus ■ *noun* same as **antiviral drug**

antiviral drug /ænti'veɪrəl dræg/ *noun* a drug which is effective against a virus (NOTE: Antiviral drugs have names ending in **-ciclovir**)

antral /æntrəl/ *adjective* referring to an antrum

antrectomy /æn'trɛktəmɪ/ *noun* the surgical removal of an antrum in the stomach to prevent gastrin being formed

antroscopy /æn'trɔskəpi/ *noun* an examination of an antrum

antrostomy /æn'trɔstəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to make an opening in the maxillary sinus to drain an antrum

antrum /æntrəm/ *noun* any cavity inside the body, especially one in bone (NOTE: The plural is **antra**.)

anuria /æn'juəriə/ *noun* a condition in which the patient does not make urine, either because of a deficiency in the kidneys or because the urinary tract is blocked

anus /eɪnəs/ *noun* a short passage after the rectum at the end of the alimentary canal, leading outside the body between the buttocks and through which faeces are passed. See illustration at **DIGESTIVE SYSTEM** in Supplement, **UROGENITAL SYSTEM (MALE)** in Supplement (NOTE: For other terms referring to the anus, see **anal** and words beginning with **ano-**.)

anvil /'ænvɪl/ *noun* same as **incus**

anxiety /æŋ'zaiəti/ *noun* the state of being very worried and afraid

anxiety disorder /æŋ'zaiəti dis,ɔ:də/ *noun* a mental disorder where someone is very worried and afraid, e.g. a phobia

anxiety neurosis /æŋ'zaiəti nju,rəʊsɪs/ *noun* a neurotic condition where the patient is anxious and has morbid fears

anxiolytic /æŋksiə'lɪtɪk/ *noun* a drug used in the treatment of anxiety ■ *adjective* treating anxiety

aorta /eɪ'ɔ:tə/ *noun* the main artery in the body, which sends blood containing oxygen from the heart to other blood vessels around the body. See illustration at **HEART** in Supplement

aortic /eɪ'ɔ:tɪk/ *adjective* relating to the aorta

aortic aneurysm /eɪ,ɔ:tɪk ,ænʃə'aɪrɪz(ə)m/ *noun* a serious aneurysm of the aorta, associated with atherosclerosis

aortitis /eɪɔ:t'taɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the aorta

aortography /eɪɔ:t'tɔgrəfi/ *noun* an X-ray examination of the aorta after an opaque substance has been injected into it

apathetic /æpə'θetɪk/ *adjective* referring to a person who takes no interest in anything

apathy /æpəθi/ *noun* the condition of not being interested in anything, or of not wanting to do anything

aperient /ə'priərɪənt/ *noun* a substance which causes a bowel movement, e.g. a laxative or purgative ■ *adjective* causing a bowel movement

aperistalsis /eɪperɪ'tstælsɪs/ *noun* a lack of the peristaltic movement in the bowel

Apert's syndrome /'æpərtz,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a condition in which the skull grows tall and the lower part of the face is underdeveloped

aperture /'æpətʃə/ *noun* a hole

apex /'erpeks/ *noun* 1. the top of the heart or lung 2. the end of the root of a tooth

Apgar score /'æpgɑ: skɔ:/ *noun* a method of judging the condition of a newborn baby in which the baby is given a maximum of two points on each of five criteria: colour of the skin, heartbeat, breathing, muscle tone and reaction to stimuli [Described 1952. After Virginia Apgar (1909–74), US anaesthesiologist.]

APH *abbreviation* antepartum haemorrhage

aphagia /eɪ'fædʒiə/ *noun* a condition in which a person is unable to swallow

aphakia /eɪ'feɪkiə/ *noun* the absence of the crystalline lens in the eye

aphakic /eɪ'ferkɪk/ *adjective* referring to aphakia

aphasia /eɪ'feziə/ *noun* a condition in which a person is unable to speak or write, or to understand speech or writing because of damage to the brain centres controlling speech

aphonia /eɪ'fɔniə/ *noun* a condition in which a person is unable to make sounds

aphrodisiac /,æfrə'diziæk/ *noun* a substance which increases sexual urges ■ *adjective* increasing sexual desire

aphtha /'æfθə/ *noun* a small white ulcer which appears in groups in the mouth in people who have the fungal condition thrush (NOTE: The plural is **apthae**.)

aphthous stomatitis /,æfθəs ,stəʊmə'taɪtɪs/ *noun* canker sores which affect the mucous membrane in the mouth

apical /'æpɪk(ə)l/ *adjective* situated at the top or tip of something

apical abscess /,æpɪk(ə)l 'æbses/ *noun* an abscess in the socket around the root of a tooth

apicectomy /,æpɪ'sektəmɪ/ *noun* the surgical removal of the root of a tooth

aplasia /eɪ'pleɪzɪə/ *noun* a lack of growth of tissue

aplastic /eɪ'plæstɪk/ *adjective* unable to develop new cells or tissue

aplastic anaemia /eɪ,plæstɪk ə'nī:miə/ *noun* anaemia caused by the bone marrow failing to form red blood cells

apnea /æp'ni:ə/ *noun* US same as **apnoea**

apnoea /æp'ni:ə/ *noun* the stopping of breathing (NOTE: The US spelling is **apnea**.)

apnoeic /æp'ni:ik/ *adjective* where breathing has stopped

apocrine /'æpəkrain/ *adjective* referring to apocrine glands

apocrine gland /'æpəkrain glænd/ *noun* a gland producing body odour where parts of the gland's cells break off with the secretions, e.g. a sweat gland

apocrinitis /,æpəkrɪ'naitɪs/ *noun* the formation of abscesses in the sweat glands

apomorphine /,æpəʊ'mɔ:fɪ:n/ *noun* a substance that comes from morphine, used to make a person cough, sleep or be sick (NOTE: It is administered under the skin and is used to treat drug overdose, accidental poisoning and Parkinson's disease.)

aponeurosis /,æpənju'rəʊsɪs/ *noun* a band of tissue which attaches muscles to each other

apophysial /'æpə'fɪzɪəl/ *adjective* referring to apophysis

apophysis /'æpəfɪsɪs/ *noun* a growth of bone, not at a joint

apophysitis /æpəfɪ'saɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of an apophysis

apoplexy /'æpəpleksi/ *noun* same as **cerebrovascular accident** (*dated*)

apoptosis /ə'pɒptəsɪs/ *noun* a form of cell death that is necessary both to make room for new cells and to remove cells whose DNA has been damaged and which may become cancerous

appendage /ə'pendɪdʒ/ *noun* a part of the body or piece of tissue which hangs down from another part

appendiceal /,æpən'dɪsɪəl/ *adjective* relating to the appendix ○ *There is a risk of appendiceal infection.*

appendicectomy /ə,pɛndɪ'sektəmɪ/ *noun* the surgical removal of an appendix

appendicitis /ə,pɛndɪ'saɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the vermiform appendix

appendicular /,æpən'dɪkjʊlər/ *adjective* 1. referring to body parts which are associated with the arms and legs 2. relating to the appendix

appendicular skeleton /,æpən'dɪkjʊlər 'skelɪt(ə)n/ *noun* part of the skeleton, formed of the pelvic girdle, pectoral girdle and the bones of the arms and legs. Compare **axial skeleton**

appendix /ə'pendɪks/ *noun* 1. a small tube attached to the caecum which serves no function but can become infected, causing appendicitis. Also called **vermiform appendix**. See illustration at **DIGESTIVE SYSTEM** in Supplement 2. any small tube or sac hanging from an organ

apperception /,æpə'sepʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the conscious recognition of a stimulus

appetite /'æpɪtɪt/ *noun* the feeling of wanting food

applannation tonometry /æplə,nɛɪʃ(ə)n tə'nɒmətri/ *noun* the measuring of the thickness of the cornea

appliance /ə'plaɪəns/ *noun* a piece of apparatus used on the body ○ *He was wearing a surgical appliance to support his neck.*

applicator /'æplɪkɪtər/ *noun* an instrument for applying a substance

apposition /,æpə'zɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* 1. the relative positioning of two things 2. cell growth in which layers of new material are deposited on existing ones

appraisal /ə'preɪz(ə)l/ *noun* a judgment or opinion on something or somebody, especially one which decides how effective or useful they are

apprehension /,æprɪ'hɛnʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a feeling of anxiety or fear that something bad or unpleasant will happen

apraxia /eɪ'lpræksɪə/ *noun* a condition in which someone is unable to make proper movements

aprexia /,ærpar'reksɪə/ *noun* the absence of fever

apyrexial /,ærpar'reksɪəl/ *adjective* no longer having any fever

aqua /'ækwə/ *noun* water

aqueduct /'ækwɪdʌkt/ *noun* a tube which carries fluid from one part of the body to another

aqueous /'eɪkwɪəs, 'ækwiəs/ *adjective* referring to a solution made with water ■ *noun* a fluid in the eye between the lens and the cornea

aqueous humour /,eɪkwɪəs 'hju:mə/ *noun* same as **aqueous**. See illustration at **EYE** in Supplement

AR abbreviation attributable risk

arachidonic acid /ə,rækɪdɒnɪk 'æsɪd/ *noun* an essential fatty acid

arachnodactyly /ə,ræknəʊ'dæktɪli/ *noun* a congenital condition in which the fingers and toes are long and thin

arachnoid /ə'ræknoɪd/ *noun* the middle of the three membranes covering the brain. ☞ **dura mater**

arachnoiditis /ə,ræknoɪt'daɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the arachnoid

arachnoid mater /ə,ræknoɪd 'meɪtə/, **arachnoid membrane** /ə'ræknoɪd ,membreɪn/ *noun* same as **arachnoid**

arachnoid villi /ə,ræknoɪd 'vɪlɪ/ *plural noun* villi in the arachnoid which absorb cerebrospinal fluid

arborisation /ə:bɔ:rɪz'zeɪʃ(ə)n/, **arborization** *noun* the branching ends of some nerve fibres, of a motor nerve in muscle fibre or of venules, capillaries and arterioles

arbovirus /ə:bəvʌɪrəs/ *noun* a virus transmitted by blood-sucking insects

arc /ɑ:k/ *noun* a nerve pathway

ARC *abbreviation* AIDS-related complex or AIDS-related condition

arch /ɑ:tʃ/ *noun* a curved part of the body, especially under the foot

arch- /ɑ:tʃ/ *prefix* chief, most important

arcuate /'a:kjuət/ *adjective* arched

arcuate artery /'a:kjuət ,a:təri/ *noun* a curved artery in the foot or kidney

arcuate ligaments /'a:kjuət ,a:təri/ *plural noun* three ligaments forming a fibrous arch to which the diaphragm is attached

arcus /'a:kəs/ *noun* an arch

arcus senilis /,ɑ:kəs sə'nailɪs/ *noun* an opaque circle around the cornea of the eye which can develop in old age

ARDS /a:dz/ *abbreviation* adult respiratory distress syndrome

areola /ə'ri:ələ/ *noun* the coloured part round a nipple

areolar tissue /ə'ri:ələ ,tɪʃu:/ *noun* a type of connective tissue

arginine /'a:dʒɪnɪ:n/ *noun* an amino acid which helps the liver form urea

Argyll Robertson pupil /ə:gɪl 'rɒbətsən ,pjʊ:p(ə)l/ *noun* a condition of the eye, in which the lens is able to focus but the pupil does not react to light. It is a symptom of tertiary syphilis or of locomotor ataxia.

ariboflavinosis /eɪ,raibəʊfləvɪ'nəʊsɪs/ *noun* a condition caused by not having enough vitamin B₂. The symptoms are very oily skin and hair and small cuts in the mouth.

Arnold-Chiari malformation /ə:nəld ki 'ærɪ mælfɔ:,meɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a congenital condition in which the base of the skull is malformed, allowing parts of the cerebellum into the spinal canal [Described 1894. After Julius A. Arnold (1835–1915), Professor of Pathological Anatomy at Heidelberg, Germany, and Hans von Chiari (1851–1916), Professor of Pathological Anatomy at Strasbourg and later at Prague, Czech Republic.]

aromatherapy /ə,rəʊmə'θerəpi/ *noun* treatment to relieve tension and promote wellbeing in which fragrant oils and creams containing plant extracts are massaged into the skin

arousal /ə'raʊz(ə)l/ *noun* 1. feelings and physical signs of sexual desire 2. the act of waking up from sleep, unconsciousness or a drowsy state

arrector pili /ə,rek'tə 'pailət̩ ,mʌs(ə)l/ *noun* a small muscle which contracts and makes the hair on the skin stand up when someone is cold or afraid

arrest /ə'rest/ *noun* the stopping of a bodily function. ☞ **cardiac arrest**

arrhythmia /'a:rrɪðmiə/ *noun* a variation in the rhythm of the heartbeat

arsenic /'a:snɪk/ *noun* a chemical element which forms poisonous compounds such as arsenic trioxide and which was formerly used in some medicines (NOTE: The chemical symbol is As.)

artefact /'a:tɪfækt/ *noun* something which is made or introduced artificially

arter- /a:tər/ *prefix* same as **arterio-** (*used before vowels*)

arterial /a:'tɪəriəl/ *adjective* relating to arteries

arterial haemorrhage /a:,tɪəriəl 'hem(ə)rɪdʒ/ *noun* a haemorrhage of bright red blood from an artery

arterectomy /a:,tɪəri'ektəmɪ/ *noun* the surgical removal of an artery or part of an artery

arterio- /a:tɪəriəʊ/ *prefix* referring to arteries

arteriogram /a:'tɪəriəʊgræm/ *noun* an X-ray photograph of an artery, taken after injection with an opaque dye

arteriography /a:,tɪəri'ɔ:g्रəfi/ *noun* the work of taking X-ray photographs of arteries after injection with an opaque dye

arteriole /a:'tɪəriəl/ *noun* a very small artery

arteriopathy /a:,tɪəri'ɒpəθɪ/ *noun* a disease of an artery

arterioplasty /a:'tɪəriəʊplæsti/ *noun* plastic surgery to make good a damaged or blocked artery

arteriorrhaphy /a:,tɪəri'ɔ:rəfɪ/ *noun* the act of stitching an artery

arteriosclerosis /a:,tɪəriəʊsklə'rəʊsɪs/ *noun* the arterial disease atherosclerosis (*dated*)

arteriotomy /ə:tɪ'rei'ɒtəmɪ/ *noun* a puncture made in the wall of an artery

arteriovenous /ə:tɪ'reiəʊ'venəs/ *adjective* referring to both an artery and a vein

arteritis /ə:tɪ'rætɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the walls of an artery

artery /'ɑ:tərɪ/ *noun* a blood vessel taking blood from the heart to the tissues of the body

arthr- /ɑ:θr/ *prefix* same as **arthro-** (*used before vowels*)

arthralgia /ɑ:θræl'dʒɪə/ *noun* pain in a joint

arthrectomy /ə:t'rektəmɪ/ *noun* the surgical removal of a joint

arthritic /ɑ:θrɪtɪk/ *adjective* affected by or relating to arthritis ○ *She has an arthritic hip.* ■ *noun* a person suffering from arthritis

arthritis /ɑ:θraɪtɪs/ *noun* a painful inflammation of a joint. ♀ **osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis**

arthro- /ɑ:θrəʊ/ *prefix* referring to a joint

arthroclasia /ə:θrəʊ'kleɪzə/ *noun* removal of ankylosis in a joint

arthrodesis /ə:θrəʊ'di:sɪs/ *noun* a surgical operation in which a joint is fused in position, so preventing pain from movement

arthrodynia /ə:θrəʊ'ðniə/ *noun* pain in a joint

arthrography /ə:'θrɒgrəfi/ *noun* X-ray photography of a joint

arthrogryposis /ə:θrəʊgrɪ'pəʊsɪs/ *noun* a group of disorders in which movement becomes progressively restricted

arthropathy /ə:'θrɒpəθɪ/ *noun* a disease in a joint

arthroplasty /'ɑ:θrəoplæsti/ *noun* a surgical operation to repair or replace a joint

arthroscope /'ɑ:θrəʊsko:p/ *noun* an instrument which is inserted into the cavity of a joint to inspect it

arthroscopy /ə:'θrɒskəpi/ *noun* a procedure to examine the inside of a joint by means of an arthroscope

arthrosis /ə:θrəʊsɪs/ *noun* the degeneration of a joint

arthrotomy /ə:'θrɒtəmɪ/ *noun* a procedure that involves cutting into a joint to drain pus

articular /ə:tɪk'yulə/ *adjective* referring to joints

articular cartilage /ə:tɪk'yulə 'kɑ:tɪlɪdʒ/ *noun* a layer of cartilage at the end of a bone where it forms a joint with another bone. See illustration at **BONE STRUCTURE** in Supplement, **SYNOVIAL JOINT** in Supplement

articulate /ə:tɪk'yuleɪt/ *verb* to be linked with another bone in a joint

articulation /ə:tɪk'yu'lɛfɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a joint or series of joints

artificial /,ɑ:tɪfɪ'fɪʃ(ə)l/ *adjective* 1. made by humans and not a natural part of the body ○ **artificial cartilage** ○ **artificial kidney** ○ **artificial leg** 2. happening not as a natural process but through action by a doctor or another person or a machine ○ **artificial feeding**

artificial insemination /,ɑ:tɪfɪʃ(ə)l ɪn'semɪneʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the introduction of semen into a woman's uterus by artificial means

artificial insemination by donor /,ɑ:tɪfɪʃ(ə)l ɪnsemɪneʃ(ə)n bɑ:n 'dəʊnə/ *noun* same as **donor insemination**. Abbreviation **AID**

artificial insemination by husband /,ɑ:tɪfɪʃ(ə)l ɪnsemɪneʃ(ə)n bɑ:n 'hæzbənd/ *noun* artificial insemination using the semen of the husband. Abbreviation **AIH**

artificial lung /,ɑ:tɪfɪʃ(ə)l 'lʌŋ/ *noun* a machine through which a person's deoxygenated blood is passed to absorb oxygen to take back to the bloodstream

artificial respiration /,ɑ:tɪfɪʃ(ə)l ,rɛspɪ'reɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a way of reviving someone who has stopped breathing, e.g. mouth-to-mouth resuscitation

artificial rupture of membranes /,ɑ:tɪfɪʃ(ə)l ,rʌptʃər əv 'membrɪneɪz/ *noun* the breaking of the amniotic sac with an amnihook, so releasing the amniotic fluid

arytenoid /ærɪ'ti:nɔɪd/ *adjective* located at the back of the larynx

arytenoid cartilage /ærɪ'ti:nɔɪd ,kɑ:tɪlɪdʒ/ *noun* a small cartilage at the back of the larynx

arytenoideectomy /,ærɪ'ti:nɔɪd'ektəmɪ/ *noun* an operation to remove the arytenoid cartilage

asbestosis /æsbe'stəʊsɪs/ *noun* a disease of the lungs caused by inhaling asbestos dust

ascariasis /,æskə'reɪəsɪs/ *noun* a disease of the intestine and sometimes the lungs, caused by infestation with *Ascaris lumbricoides*

Ascaris lumbricoides /,æskərɪs 'lʌmbri'kɔɪdɪz/ *noun* a type of large roundworm which is a parasite in the human intestine

ascending aorta /ə,sendɪŋ er'ɔ:tə/ *noun* the first section of the aorta as it leaves the heart and turns upwards. Compare **descending aorta**

ascending colon /ə,sendɪŋ 'kəʊlon/ *noun* the first part of the colon which goes up the right side of the body from the caecum. Compare **descending colon**. See illustration at **DIGESTIVE SYSTEM** in Supplement

Aschoff nodules /'æʃof ,nɒdju:lz/ ,
Aschoff's nodules /'æʃofz ,nɒdju:lz/ *plural noun* nodules which are formed mainly in or near the heart in rheumatic fever

ascites /ə'saɪtɪz/ *noun* an unusual accumulation of fluid from the blood in the peritoneal cavity, occurring in heart and kidney failure or as a result of malignancy

ascorbic acid /ə,skɔ:bɪk 'æsɪd/ *noun* same as Vitamin C

ASD *abbreviation* autistic spectrum disorders

-ase /eɪz, eɪs/ *suffix* enzyme

asepsis /eɪ'septɪs/ *noun* the absence of micro-organisms which cause infection, usually achieved by sterilisation

aseptic /eɪ'septɪk/ *adjective* sterilised, or involving sterilisation, and therefore without infection

aseptic technique /eɪ,septɪk tek'nɪ:ks/ *noun* a method of doing something using sterilised equipment

asexual /eɪ'sekʃuəl/ *adjective* not sexual, not involving sexual intercourse

Asian flu /eɪzɪən 'flu:/ *noun* ↗ flu

-asis /ə'sɪs/ ↗ -iasis

asparagine /ə'spærədʒɪ:n/ *noun* an amino acid

aspartame /ə'spa:tæm/ *noun* a protein produced from aspartic acid, used to make substances sweeter

aspartate aminotransferase /ə,spa:tət eɪ'mi:nəʊ'trænsfə'reɪz/ *noun* an enzyme found in heart muscle, liver cells, skeletal muscle cells and some other tissues. It is used in the diagnosis of liver disease and heart attacks.

aspartic acid /ə,spa:tɪk 'æsɪd/ *noun* an amino acid

aspect /'æspekt/ *noun* a direction from which the body is viewed, e.g. the view from above is the 'superior aspect'

Asperger's syndrome /'æspɜ:dʒəm̩d̩n̩d̩r̩oʊm/ *noun* a developmental disorder characterised by difficulty in social interaction and a restricted range of interests, more common in boys than girls [Described 1944. After Hans Asperger (1906–80), Austrian psychiatrist.]

aspergillosis /'æspɜ:dʒɪ'ləʊsɪs/ *noun* infection of the lungs with the fungus *Aspergillus*

aspermia /eɪ'spɜ:mɪə/ *noun* the absence of sperm in semen

asphyxia /æs'fɪksɪə/ *noun* a condition in which someone is prevented from breathing, e.g. by strangulation or breathing poisonous gas, and therefore cannot take oxygen into the bloodstream

asphyxiation /əs'fɪksi'eɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the state of being prevented from breathing, or the act of preventing someone from breathing. ↗ **suffocation**

aspiration /'æspi'reɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* 1. the act of removing fluid from a cavity in the body, often using a hollow needle 2. same as **vacuum suction**

aspirator /'æspɪ'reɪtə/ *noun* an instrument used to suck fluid out of a cavity such as the mouth or the site of an operation

aspirin /'æsprɪn/ *noun* a common pain-killing drug, or a tablet containing this drug. Also called **acetylsalicylic acid**

assay /'æsæɪ, ə'sæɪ/ *noun* the testing of a substance. ↗ **bioassay, immunoassay**

assessment /ə'sesmənt/ *noun* 1. a judgment about something ○ *Further treatment will be based on your doctor's assessment of your condition.* 2. a method of deciding whether a student is learning and progressing well ○ *continuous assessment*

assimilation /ə,sɪmɪ'leɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the action of assimilating food substances

assisted suicide /ə,sɪstɪd 'su:isaid/ *noun* the suicide of someone who is terminally ill with the help of a doctor or friend at the request of the person who is dying

associate /ə'səʊsɪeɪt/ *verb* to be related to or connected with something ○ *side effects which may be associated with the drug* ○ *The condition is often associated with diabetes.*

associate nurse /ə,səʊsiət 'nɜ:sɪs/ *noun* a nurse who assists a primary nurse by carrying out agreed care for someone based on a plan designed by a primary nurse

asthenia /æs'θi:nɪə/ *noun* a condition in which someone is weak and does not have any strength

asthenic /æs'θenɪk/ *adjective* referring to a general condition in which someone has no strength and no interest in things

asthenopia /,æsθɪ'nəʊpiə/ *noun* same as **eyestrain**

asthma /'æsmə/ *noun* a lung condition characterised by narrowing of the bronchial tubes, in which the muscles go into spasm and the person has difficulty breathing. ↗ **cardiac asthma**

asthmatic /æs'mætɪk/ *adjective* having the lung disease asthma, or relating to asthma ○ *He has an asthmatic attack every spring.* ■ *noun* a person who has asthma

asthmaticus /æs'mætɪkəs/ *adjective* ↗ **status asthmaticus**

astigmatism /'æstɪgmatɪz(ə)m/ *noun* a condition in which the eye cannot focus vertical and horizontal lines simultaneously, leading to blurring of vision

astringent /'a:strɪndʒənt/ *noun* a substance which makes the skin tissues contract and harden ■ *adjective* referring to an astringent

astrocyte /'æstrəsait/ *noun* a star-shaped cell of the connective tissue of the nervous system

astrocytoma /'æstrəsai'təʊma/ *noun* a type of brain tumour which develops slowly in the connective tissue of the nervous system

asymmetric /,æsɪ'metrik/ *adjective* shaped or arranged so that the two sides do not match or balance each other

asymmetry /æ'simətri/ *noun* a state in which the two sides of the body or of an organ do not resemble each other

asymptomatic /eɪsɪmptə'mætɪk/ *adjective* not showing any symptoms of disease

asyncnclitism /æ'sɪŋklɪtɪz(ə)m/ *noun* in childbirth, a situation in which the head of the baby enters the vagina at an angle

asynergia /æsɪ'nɜ:dʒɪə/, **asynergy** /æ'sɪnədʒɪə/ *noun* awkward movements and bad coordination, caused by a disorder of the cerebellum. Also called **dyssynergia**

asytrole /eɪ'stɒstəlɪ/ *noun* a state in which the heart has stopped beating

ataractic /ætə'rækτɪk/ *noun* a drug which has a calming effect ■ *adjective* calming

ataraxia /ætə'ræksɪə/, **ataraxis** /ætə'ræksɪs/ *noun* the state of being calm and not worrying

ataraxic /ætə'ræksɪk/ *noun, adjective* same as **ataractic**

ataxia /ə'tæksɪə/ *noun* a failure of the brain to control movements

ataxic /ə'tæksɪk/ *adjective* having ataxia, or relating to ataxia

ataxic gait /ə'tæksɪk 'geɪt/ *noun* a way of walking in which the person walks unsteadily due to a disorder of the nervous system

ataxy /ə'tæksi/ *noun* same as **ataxia**

atelectasis /ætə'lektəsɪs/ *noun* the failure of a lung to expand properly

atenolol /ə'tenəlɒl/ *noun* a drug used in controlling blood pressure and angina

arteriovenous malformation /ɑ:tɪvə'nju:s mælfɔ:r'meʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a condition in which the arteries and veins in the brain are not properly formed, leading to strokes or epilepsy. Abbreviation **AVM**

atherogenic /æθərəʊg'ɪdʒɪk/ *adjective* referring to something which may produce atheroma

atheroma /æθə'rəʊmə/ *noun* thickening of the walls of an artery by deposits of a fatty substance such as cholesterol

atheromatous /æθə'rɒmətəs/ *adjective* referring to atheroma

atherosclerosis /æθərəʊsklə'rəʊsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which deposits of fats and minerals form on the walls of an artery, especially the aorta or one of the coronary or cerebral arteries, and prevent blood from flowing easily

atherosclerotic /æθərəʊsklə'rɒtɪk/ *adjective* referring to atherosclerosis

athetosis /æθə'təʊsɪs/ *noun* repeated slow movements of the limbs, caused by a brain disorder such as cerebral palsy

athlete's foot /æθlɪts 'fʊt/ *noun* an infectious skin disorder between the toes, caused by a fungus. Also called **tinea pedis**

atlas /'ætləs/ *noun* the top vertebra in the spine, which supports the skull and pivots on the axis or second vertebra

atom /'ætəm/ *noun* the smallest part into which an element can be divided and still keep its properties. It consists of a dense, positively charged nucleus surrounded by a system of electrons.

atomiser /'ætəmaɪzaɪə/ *noun* an instrument which sprays liquid in the form of very small drops like mist. Also called **nebuliser**

atony /'ætəni/ *noun* a lack of tone or tension in the muscles

atopen /'ætəpən/ *noun* an allergen which causes an atopy

atopic eczema /eɪ,tɒpɪk 'eksɪmə/, **atopic dermatitis** /eɪ,tɒpɪk dɜ:ma'taitɪs/ *noun* a type of eczema often caused by a hereditary allergy

atopy /'ætəpi/ *noun* a hereditary allergic reaction

ATP *abbreviation* adenosine triphosphate

atracurium /ætrə'kjʊəriəm/ *noun* a drug used as a relaxant

atresia /ə'tri:zɪə/ *noun* an unusual closing or absence of a tube in the body

atretic /ə'tretɪk/ *adjective* referring to atresia

atri- /eɪtri/ *prefix* referring to an atrium

atrial /eɪtrɪəl/ *adjective* referring to one or both of the atria of the heart

atrial fibrillation /eɪtrɪəl fɪbrɪ'lɪeʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a rapid uncoordinated fluttering of the atria of the heart, which causes an irregular heartbeat

atrioventricular /eɪtrɪəʊ'ven'trɪkjʊlə/ *adjective* referring to the atria and ventricles

atrioventricular bundle /eɪtrɪəʊ'ven',trɪkjʊlə 'bʌnd(ə)l/ *noun* a bundle of modified cardiac muscle which conducts impulses from the atrioventricular node to the septum and then divides to connect with the ventricles. Also called **AV bundle, bundle of His**

atrioventricular node /eɪtrɪəʊ'ven',trɪkjʊlə ,nəʊd/ *noun* a mass of conducting tissue in the right atrium of the heart, which continues as the atrioventricular bundle and passes impulses from the atria to the ventricles. Also called **AV node**

at-risk /ət 'rɪsk/ *adjective* exposed to danger or harm of some kind ○ **at-risk children**

atrium /'eɪtrɪəm/ *noun* one of the two upper chambers in the heart. See illustration at **HEART** in Supplement

atrophic cirrhosis /æ,trofɪk sɪ'rəʊsɪs/ *noun* advanced portal cirrhosis in which the liver has become considerably smaller and clumps of new cells are formed on the surface of the liver where fibrous tissue has replaced damaged liver cells. Also called **hobnail liver**

atrophy /'ætrəfi/ *noun* the wasting of an organ or part of the body ■ *verb* (of an organ or part of the body) to waste away

atropine /'ætrəpi:n/ *noun* an alkaloid substance derived from the poisonous plant belladonna and used, among other things, to enlarge the pupil of the eye, to reduce salivary and bronchial secretions during anaesthesia and as a muscarinic antagonist

ATS *abbreviation* antitetanus serum

attack /'ɑ:tæk/ *noun* a sudden occurrence of an illness ○ *He had an attack of fever.* ○ *She had two attacks of laryngitis during the winter.*

attention deficit disorder /ə,tɛnʃən 'defɪsɪt dɪs,ɔ:də/ *noun* a condition in which a person is unable to concentrate, does things without considering their actions properly and has little confidence. It occurs mainly in children. Abbreviation ADD

attention deficit hyperactivity disorder /ə,tɛnʃən ,defɪsɪt ,haɪpəræk'trɪviti dis,ɔ:də/ *noun* a condition in which a child has an inability to concentrate and shows disruptive behaviour. Abbreviation ADHD

attention deficit syndrome /ə,tɛnʃən 'defɪsɪt ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* same as **attention deficit disorder**

attenuation /ə,tenju'eɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a reduction in the effect or strength of something such as a virus, either because of environmental conditions or as a result of a laboratory procedure

atticotomy /,ætɪ'lkɒtəmi/ *noun* the removal of the wall in the inner ear. Also called **cortical mastoideectomy**

attitude /'ætɪtju:d/ *noun* 1. an opinion or general feeling about something ○ *a positive attitude towards the operation* 2. a way of standing or sitting

attributable risk /ə,tribjutəb(ə)l 'rɪsk/ *noun* a measure of the excess risk of disease due to exposure to a particular risk. The excess risk of bacteriuria in oral contraceptive users attributable to the use of oral contraceptives is 1,566 per 100,000. Abbreviation AR

atypical /eɪ'tipɪk(ə)l/ *adjective* not usual or expected ○ *an atypical renal cyst*

audio- /ə:diəʊ/ *prefix* referring to hearing or sound

audiogram /'ə:di:dɪgræm/ *noun* a graph drawn by an audiometer

audiologist /,ə:di'ɒlədʒɪst/ *noun* a specialist who deals in the treatment of hearing disorders

audiology /,ə:di'ɒlədʒi/ *noun* the scientific study of hearing, especially for diagnosing and treating hearing loss

audiometer /,ə:di'ɒmɪtə/ *noun* an apparatus for testing hearing, especially for testing the range of sounds that the human ear can detect

audiometry /,ə:di'ɒmətri/ *noun* the science of testing hearing

audit /'ɔ:dit/ *noun* a check on figures, scientific data or procedures ○ *a medical audit regarding the outpatient appointment system*

audit commission /'ɔ:dit kə,misʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a government body which examines the accounts of public bodies such as hospital trusts to ensure that public money is being spent wisely

audit cycle /'ɔ:dit ,sairk(ə)l/ *noun* the cycle in which medical topics are selected for review, observation and comparison with agreed standards and changes are decided on

auditory /'ɔ:dit(ə)ri/ *adjective* relating to hearing

auditory acuity /,ɔ:dit(ə)ri ə'kjū:ti/ *noun* the ability to hear sounds clearly

auditory canals /,ɔ:dit(ə)ri kə'nælz/ *plural noun* the external and internal passageways of the ear

auditory nerve /'ɔ:dit(ə)ri nɜ:v/ *noun* the eighth cranial nerve which governs hearing and balance. See illustration at **EAR** in Supplement. Also called **vestibulocochlear nerve**

auditory ossicles /,ɔ:dit(ə)ri 'ɒsɪk(ə)lz/ *plural noun* the three little bones, the malleus, incus and stapes, in the middle ear

Auerbach's plexus /,aʊərbæk:s 'pleksəs/ *noun* a group of nerve fibres in the intestine wall [Described 1862. After Leopold Auerbach (1828–97), Professor of Neuropathology at Breslau, now in Poland.]

aura /'ɔ:rə/ *noun* a warning sensation which is experienced before an attack of epilepsy, migraine or asthma

aural /'ɔ:rl/ *adjective* referring to the ear

auricle /'ɔ:rik(ə)l/ *noun* the tip of each atrium in the heart

auricular /'ɔ:rikjʊlə/ *adjective* referring to the ear

auricular vein /'ɔ:rikjʊlə veɪn/ *noun* a vein which leads into the posterior facial vein

auriscope /'ɔ:riskəʊp/ *noun* an instrument for examining the ear and eardrum. Also called **otoscope**

auscultation /,ə:skʊl'teɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the act of listening to the sounds of the body using a stethoscope

auscultatory /'ɔ:skʊltət(ə)ri/ *adjective* referring to auscultation

Australia antigen /ɔ:’streliə ,æntɪdʒən/ *noun* an antigen produced on the surface of liver cells infected with the hepatitis B virus

autism /'ɔ:tɪz(ə)m/ *noun* a condition developing in childhood, characterised by difficulty in social interaction, language and communication problems, learning difficulties and obsessional repetitive behaviour (NOTE: Autism is more common in boys than in girls.)

autistic /'ɔ:tɪstɪk/ *adjective* affected by, or relating to, autism

autistic spectrum disorders /ɔ:tɪstɪk ,spektrəm dɪ'sɔ:dəz/ plural noun autism in all its different forms and degrees of severity. Abbreviation **ASD**

auto- /ɔ:təʊ/ prefix self

autoantibody /,ɔ:təʊ'æntɪbɔdi/ noun an antibody formed to attack antigens in the body's own cells

autoclave /'ɔ:təukləv/ noun equipment for sterilising surgical instruments using heat under high pressure ■ verb to sterilise equipment using heat under high pressure ○ *Autoclaving is the best method of sterilisation.*

autogenous /'ɔ:tndʒənəs/, **autogenic** /,ɔ:təʊ 'dʒenɪk/ adjective produced either in the person's body, or using tissue from the person's own body ○ *an autogenous vein graft*

autograft /'ɔ:təgrɑ:f/ noun a transplant made using parts of the person's own body

autoimmune /,ɔ:təʊ'mju:n/ adjective referring to an immune reaction in a person against antigens in their own cells

autoimmune disease /,ɔ:təʊ'mju:n dɪ'zi:z/ noun a disease in which the person's own cells are attacked by autoantibodies ○ *Rheumatoid arthritis is thought to be an autoimmune disease.*

autoimmunisation /,ɔ:təʊ,imjʊnɪz'zeʃ(ə)n/, **autoimmunization** noun the process leading to an immune reaction in a person to antigens produced in their own body

autoimmunity /,ɔ:təʊ'mju:nɪti/ noun a condition in which a person's own cells are attacked by autoantibodies

autoinfection /,ɔ:təʊin'fekʃ(ə)n/ noun an infection by a microorganism already in the body, or infection of one part of the body by another part

autointoxication /,ɔ:təʊintɔksɪ'keʃ(ə)n/ noun the poisoning of the body by toxins produced in the body itself

autologous /ɔ:tɒləgəs/ adjective referring to a graft or other material coming from the same source

autolysis /'ɔ:tɒlɪsɪs/ noun a situation in which cells destroy themselves with their own enzymes

automatism /'ɔ:tɒmətɪz(ə)m/ noun a state in which a person acts without consciously knowing that he or she is acting

autonomic /,ɔ:tə'nɒmɪk/ adjective governing itself independently

autonomic nervous system /,ɔ:tənɒmɪk 'nɜ:vəs ,sistəm/ noun the nervous system formed of ganglia linked to the spinal column. It regulates the automatic functioning of the main organs such as the heart and lungs and works when a person is asleep or even unconscious. ♦

parasympathetic nervous system, sympathetic nervous system

autonomy /ɔ:t'ɒnəmɪ/ noun the state of being free to act as one wishes

autoplasty /'ɔ:təplæsti/ noun the repair of someone's body using tissue taken from another part of their body

autopsy /'ɔ:tɒpsi/ noun the examination of a dead body by a pathologist to find out the cause of death ○ *The autopsy showed that he had been poisoned.* Also called **post mortem**

autosomal /,ɔ:təʊ'seʊm(ə)l/ adjective referring to an autosome

autosome /'ɔ:təʊsəʊm/ noun a chromosome that is not a sex chromosome

autotransfusion /,ɔ:təʊtræns'fju:ʒ(ə)n/ noun an infusion into a person of their own blood

avascular /eɪ'veskjʊlə/ adjective with no blood vessels, or with a deficient blood supply

AV bundle /,eɪ 'vi: 'bʌnd(ə)l/ noun same as **atrioventricular bundle**

aversion therapy /e'verʃ(ə)n,θerəpi/ noun a treatment by which someone is cured of a type of behaviour by making him or her develop a great dislike for it

avitaminosis /eɪ,vitəmɪn'naʊsɪs/ noun a disorder caused by a lack of vitamins

AVM abbreviation arteriovenous malformation

AV node /,eɪ 'vi: nəʊd/ noun same as **atrioventricular node**

AVPU /,eɪ vi: pi: 'ju:/ noun a method of rating if a person is conscious: A = alert; V = verbal, responding to verbal commands; P = pain, responding to pain; U = unconscious

avulsion /'ɔ:vʌlʃən/ noun an act of pulling away tissue or a body part by force

avulsion fracture /e, vʌlʃ(ə)n 'frækʃən/ noun a fracture in which a tendon pulls away part of the bone to which it is attached

axial /'ækσɪəl/ adjective referring to an axis

axial skeleton /,ækσɪəl 'skelɪt(ə)n/ noun the bones that make up the vertebral column and the skull. Compare **appendicular skeleton**

axillary /æk'siləri/ adjective referring to the armpit

axis /'ækσɪs/ noun 1. an imaginary line through the centre of the body 2. a central vessel which divides into other vessels 3. the second vertebra on which the atlas sits (NOTE: The plural is **axes**.)

axon /'ækσɒn/ noun a nerve fibre which sends impulses from one neurone to another, linking with the dendrites of the other neurone. See illustration at **NEURONE** in Supplement

azathioprine /eɪzə'θaiəprɪn/ noun a drug which suppresses the immune response, used after transplant surgery to prevent rejection

-azepam /æzɪpæm/ *suffix* used in names of benzodiazepines ◇ *diazepam*

azidothymidine /eɪzɪdəʊ'θaimɪdi:n/ *noun* a drug used in the treatment of AIDS. Abbreviation **AZT**. Also called **zidovudine**

azo- /eɪzəʊ/ *prefix* containing a nitrogen group

azoospermia /eɪzəʊə'spɜ:mɪə/ *noun* the absence of sperm

azoturia /eɪzəʊ'tjuəriə/ *noun* the presence of urea or other nitrogen compounds in the urine, caused by kidney disease

AZT *abbreviation* azidothymidine

azygous /'æzɪgəs/ *adjective* single, not one of a pair

azygous vein /'æzɪgəs veɪn/ *noun* a vein which brings blood back into the vena cava from the abdomen

B

Babinski reflex /bə'binski 'ri:fleks/, **Babinski's reflex** /bə'binskiz 'ri:fleks/ *noun* an unusual curling upwards of the big toe when a finger is lightly run across the sole of the foot, while the others turn down and spread out, a sign of hemiplegia and pyramidal tract disease. Compare **plantar reflex** [Described 1896. After Joseph François Felix Babinski (1857–1932), French-born son of Polish refugees. A pupil of Charcot, he was head of the Neurological clinic at Hôpital de la Pitié, 1890–1927.]

Babinski test /bə'binski test/ *noun* a test for a Babinski reflex

baby /'beɪbi/ *noun* a very young child who is not yet old enough to talk or walk ○ *Babies start to walk when they are about 12 months old.* (NOTE: If you do not know the sex of a baby you can refer to the child as it: *The baby was sucking its thumb*)

baby blues /'beɪbi blu:z/ *plural noun* same as **postnatal depression** (*informal*)

bacillaemia /,bæsɪ'lɪmɪə/ *noun* an infection of the blood by bacilli

bacillary /bə'siləri/ *adjective* referring to bacilli

bacille Calmette-Guérin /bæ'si:l ,kælmɛt 'gerɛn/ *noun* full form of **BCG** [After A. Calmette (1863–1933) and C. Guérin (1872–1961), French bacteriologists.]

bacilluria /,bæsɪ'ljuəriə/ *noun* the presence of bacilli in the urine

bacillus /ba'siləs/ *noun* a bacterium shaped like a rod (NOTE: The plural is **bacilli**.)

back /bæk/ *noun* 1. the part of the body from the neck downwards to the waist, which is made up of the spine and the bones attached to it (NOTE: For other terms referring to the back, see **dorsal** and words beginning with **dorsi-**, **dorso-**.) 2. the other side from the front ○ *She has a swelling on the back of her hand.* ♀ **dorsum**

backache /'bækək/ *noun* pain in the back, often without a specific cause

backbone /'bækbaʊn/ *noun* a series of bones, the vertebrae, linked together to form a flexible column running from the pelvis to the skull. Also called **rachis, spine**

background carboxyhaemoglobin level /,bækgraʊnd kɑ:bɒksi hi:mə'gləʊbɪn ,lev(ə)l/ *noun* the level of carboxyhaemoglobin in the blood of a person who is not exposed to high levels of carbon monoxide

back pain /'bæk peɪn/ *noun* pain in the back, especially long-lasting or severe pain

backside /'bæksaɪd/ *noun* someone's buttocks (*informal*)

back strain /'bæk streɪn/ *noun* a condition in which the muscles or ligaments in the back have been strained

bacteraemia /,bæk'tə:rɪ:miə/ *noun* the fact of having bacteria in the blood. Bacteraemia is not necessarily a serious condition. Compare **septicaemia**

bacteria /bæk'tɪrɪə/ *plural of bacterium*

bacterial /bæk'tɪrɪəl/ *adjective* relating to bacteria or caused by bacteria ○ *Children with sickle-cell anaemia are susceptible to bacterial infection.*

bacterial plaque /bæk'tɪrɪəl,plæk/ *noun* a hard smooth bacterial deposit on teeth

bactericidal /bæk,tɪrɪ'saɪdəl/ *adjective* referring to a substance which destroys bacteria

bactericide /bæk'tɪrɪsайд/ *noun* a substance which destroys bacteria

bacteriological /bæk'tɪrɪə'lodʒɪk(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to bacteriology

bacteriologist /bæk,tɪrɪ'ɒlədʒɪst/ *noun* a doctor who specialises in the study of bacteria

bacteriology /bæk,tɪrɪ'ɒlədʒi/ *noun* the scientific study of bacteria

bacteriolysin /bæk,tɪrɪ'ɒlɪsin/ *noun* a protein, usually an immunoglobulin, which destroys bacterial cells

bacteriolysis /bæk,tɪrɪ'ɒlɪsɪs/ *noun* the destruction of bacterial cells

bacteriolytic /bæk,tɪrɪ'ɒlitɪk/ *adjective* referring to a substance which can destroy bacteria

bacteriophage /bæk'tɪrɪfeɪdʒ/ *noun* a virus which affects bacteria

bacteriostatic /bæk'trɪəstɪk/ *adjective* referring to a substance which does not kill bacteria but stops them from multiplying

bacterium /bæk'trɪəm/ *noun* a microscopic organism. Some types are permanently present in the gut and can break down food tissue, but many can cause disease. (NOTE: The plural is **bacteria**.)

COMMENT: Bacteria can be shaped like rods (bacilli), like balls (cocci) or have a spiral form (spirochaetes). Bacteria, especially bacilli and spirochaetes, can move and reproduce very rapidly.

bacteruria /bæk'trɪərɪ'juəriə/ *noun* a condition in which bacteria are present in the urine

Bactrim /'bæktrɪm/ a trade name for co-trimoxazole

Baghdad boil /,baɪgdæd 'boɪl/, **Baghdad sore** /,baɪgdæd 'sɔ:/ *noun* a skin disease of tropical countries caused by the parasite *Leishmania*. Also called **Oriental sore**

BAHA *abbreviation* bone anchored hearing aid

Baker's cyst /,beɪkəz 'sɪst/ *noun* a swelling filled with synovial fluid, at the back of the knee, caused by weakness of the joint membrane [Described 1877. After William Morrant Baker (1838–96), member of staff at St Bartholomew's Hospital, London, UK]

baker's itch /,beɪkəz 'ɪtʃ/, **baker's dermatitis** /,beɪkəz də'maɪtɪs/ *noun* an irritation of the skin caused by handling yeast

BAL *abbreviation* British anti-lewisite

balanced diet /,bælənst 'daɪət/ *noun* a diet which provides all the nutrients needed in the correct proportions

balanitis /,bælə'naitɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the glans of the penis

balanoposthitis /,bælənəʊpɒsθaɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the foreskin and the end of the penis

balantidiasis /,bæləntɪ'daɪəsɪs/ *noun* an infestation of the large intestine by a parasite *Balantidium coli*, which causes ulceration of the wall of the intestine, leading to diarrhoea and finally dysentery

balanus /'bælənəs/ *noun* the round end of the penis. ♀ **glans**

bald /'baʊld/ *adjective* with no hair, especially on the head

baldness /'baʊldnəs/ *noun* the state of not having any hair

COMMENT: Baldness in men is hereditary; it can also occur in both men and women as a reaction to an illness or to a drug.

Balkan frame /,baʊlkən 'freɪm/, **Balkan beam** /,baʊlkən 'biːm/ *noun* a frame fitted above a bed to which a leg in plaster can be attached. ♀

Pearson bed

ball and cage valve /,baɪl ən 'keɪdʒ vəlv/ *noun* an artificial heart valve, formed of a silicon

ball which moves inside a metal cage to open and shut the valve

ball and socket joint /,baɪl ən 'spɒkɪt dʒɔɪnt/ *noun* a joint where the round end of a long bone is attached to a cup-shaped hollow in another bone in such a way that the long bone can move in almost any direction. Compare **gingly-mus**

balloon /bə'lju:n/ *noun* a bag of light material inflated with air or a gas, used to unblock arteries

balloon angioplasty /bə'lju:n ,ændʒɪə'pleɪsti/ *noun* same as **percutaneous angioplasty**

ballottement /bə'lɒtmənt/ *noun* a method of examining the body by tapping or moving a part, especially during pregnancy

balneotherapy /,bælniəθə'ræpi/ *noun* the treatment of diseases by bathing in hot water or water containing beneficial natural chemicals

balsam /'bɔ:lsm(ə)m/ *noun* a mixture of resin and oil, used to rub on sore joints or to put in hot water and use as an inhalant. ♀ **friar's balsam**

ban /bæn/ *verb* to say that something is not permitted ○ *Smoking is banned throughout the building.* ○ *Use of this drug has been banned.*

bandage /'bændɪdʒ/ *noun* a piece of cloth which is wrapped around a wound or an injured limb ○ *His head was covered with bandages.* ■ *verb* to wrap a piece of cloth around a wound ○ *She bandaged his leg.* ○ *His arm is bandaged up.*

Bandl's ring /'bændl(ə)z rɪŋ/ same as **retraction ring** [After Ludwig Bandl (1842–92), German obstetrician.]

Bankart's operation /'bæŋkərtz əpə'reɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* an operation to repair a recurrent dislocation of the shoulder [First performed 1923. After Arthur Sydney Blundell Bankart (1879–1951), first orthopaedic surgeon at the Middlesex Hospital, London, UK]

Banti's syndrome /'bæntɪz ,sɪnd्रəʊm/, **Banti's disease** /'bæntɪz di,zɪ:z/ *noun* same as **splenic anaemia** [Described 1882. After Guido Banti (1852–1925), Florentine pathologist and physician.]

Barbados leg /ba:z,bɛɪdəs 'leg/ *noun* a form of elephantiasis, a large swelling of the leg due to a Filaria worm

barber's itch /,ba:bəz 'ɪtʃ/, **barber's rash** /,ba:bəz 'ræʃ/ *noun* same as **sycosis barbae**

barbiturate /ba:'bitʃʊrət/ *noun* a sedative drug

barbotage /,ba:bə'ta:ʒ/ *noun* a method of spinal analgesia by which cerebrospinal fluid is withdrawn and then injected back

barium /'beəriəm/ *noun* a chemical element, forming poisonous compounds, used as a contrast medium when taking X-ray photographs of soft tissue (NOTE: The chemical symbol is **Ba**.)

barium enema /'beəriəm 'enɪmə/ *noun* a liquid solution containing barium sulphate which is put into the rectum to increase the contrast of an X-ray of the lower intestine

barium meal /,beəriəm 'mi:l/, **barium solution** /,beəriəm sə'lju:s(ə)n/ *noun* a liquid solution containing barium sulphate which someone drinks to increase the contrast of an X-ray of the alimentary tract

Barlow's disease /'ba:ləʊz dɪ,zi:z/ *noun* scurvy in children, caused by a lack of vitamin C [Described 1882. After Sir Thomas Barlow (1845–1945), physician at various London hospitals and to Queen Victoria, King Edward VII and King George V.]

Barlow's sign /'ba:ləoz saɪn/ *noun* a test for congenital dislocation of the hip, in which a sudden movement is felt and sometimes a sound is heard when the joint is manipulated

baroreceptor /,bærəʊ'reptər/ *noun* one of a group of nerves near the carotid artery and aortic arch, which senses changes in blood pressure

barotrauma /,bærəʊ'trɔ:mə/ *noun* an injury caused by a sharp increase in pressure

Barr body /ba:/, /bɒdɪ/ *noun* a dense clump of chromatin found only in female cells, which can be used to identify the sex of a baby before birth [Described 1949. After Murray Llewellyn Barr (1908–95), head of the Department of Anatomy at the University of Western Ontario, Canada.]

Barré-Guillain syndrome /,bærē 'gi: jæn ,sɪnd्रəm/ *noun* ♦ **Guillain-Barré syndrome**

barrel chest /,bærəl 'tʃest/ *noun* a chest formed like a barrel, caused by asthma or emphysema

barrier cream /'bærɪə kri:m/ *noun* a cream put on the skin to prevent the skin coming into contact with irritating substances

barrier nursing /'bærɪə ,nɜ:sɪŋ/ *noun* the nursing of someone who has an infectious disease. It involves keeping them away from other patients and making sure that faeces and soiled bedclothes do not carry the infection to other patients.

bartholinitis /,bɑ:θəlɪ'nartɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the Bartholin's glands

Bartholin's glands /'bɑ:θəlɪnz glændz/ *plural noun* two glands at the side of the vagina and between it and the vulva, which secrete a lubricating substance. Also called **greater vestibular glands** [After Caspar Bartholin (1655–1748), Danish anatomist.]

basal /'beɪs(ə)l/ *adjective* located at the bottom of something, or forming its base

basal metabolic rate /,beɪsɪk metə'bɒlkɪt̬ rεɪt/ *noun* the amount of energy used by the body in exchanging oxygen and carbon dioxide when at rest. It was formerly used as a way of testing thyroid gland activity. Abbreviation **BMR**

base /beɪs/ *noun* 1. the bottom part ○ *the base of the spine* 2. the main ingredient of an ointment, as opposed to the active ingredient 3. a substance which reacts with an acid to form a salt ■ *verb* to use something as a base

Basedow's disease /'bæzɪdəʊz dɪ,zi:z/ *noun* a form of hyperthyroidism [Described 1840. After Carl Adolph Basedow (1799–1854), general practitioner in Mersburg, Germany.]

basement membrane /,beɪsmənt ,mem 'breɪn/ *noun* a membrane at the base of an epithelium

basilar /'bæzɪlə/ *adjective* referring to a base

basilic vein /bə,zɪlɪk 'veɪn/ *noun* a large vein running along the inside of the arm

basophil /'beɪsəfɪl/ *noun* a type of white blood cell which has granules in its cytoplasm and contains histamine and heparin

basophilia /,beɪsə'fɪliə/ *noun* an increase in the number of basophils in the blood

basophilic granulocyte /,beɪsəfɪlɪk 'grænjułəsait/ *noun* same as **basophil**

Batten's disease /'bæt(ə)nz dɪ,zi:z/ *noun* a hereditary disease which affects the enzymes of the brain, causing cells in the brain and eye to die

battered baby syndrome /'bætəd ,berbi ,sɪnd्रəm/, **battered child syndrome** /'bætəd 'tʃaɪld 'sɪnd्रəm/ *noun* a condition in which a baby or small child is frequently beaten, usually by one or both of its parents, sustaining injuries such as multiple fractures

battledore placenta /'bæt(ə)ldə: plə,sentə/ *noun* a placenta where the umbilical cord is attached at the edge and not at the centre

Bazin's disease /'berzɪnз dɪ,zi:z/ *noun* same as **erythema induratum** [Described 1861. After Pierre Antoine Ernest Bazin (1807–78), dermatologist at Hôpital St Louis, Paris, France. He was an expert in parasitology associated with skin conditions.]

BC *abbreviation* bone conduction

BCC *abbreviation* Breast Cancer Campaign

B cell /'bi: sel/ *noun* same as **beta cell**

BCG /,bi: si: 'dʒi: ,vækstɪn/, **BCG vaccine** *noun* a vaccine which immunises against tuberculosis. Full form **bacille Calmette-Guérin**

BCh *abbreviation* Bachelor of Surgery

BDA *abbreviation* British Dental Association

bearing down /,beəriŋ 'daʊn/ *noun* a stage in childbirth when the woman starts to push out the baby from the uterus

bearing-down pain /,beəriŋ 'daʊn ,peɪn/ *noun* pain felt in the uterus during the second stage of labour (NOTE: Bearing-down pain is also associated with uterine prolapse.)

Beck inventory of depression /,bek ,ɪnvənt(ə)ri əv dr'preʃ(ə)n/ *noun* one of the rating scales for depression, in which a series of 21

questions refers to attitudes frequently shown by people suffering from depression

beclomethasone /'beklə'meθəsəʊn/ *noun* a steroid drug usually used in an inhaler to treat asthma or hay fever

becquerel /'bekrəel/ *noun* an SI unit of measurement of radiation. Abbreviation **Bq** (NOTE: Now used in place of the **curie**.)

bed bath /'bed bɑːθ/ *noun* an act of washing the whole body of someone who is unable to get up to wash. Also called **blanket bath**

bed blocking /'bed ,blɒkɪŋ/ *noun* the fact of people being kept in hospital because other forms of care are not available, which means that other people cannot be treated

bedbug /'bedbʌg/ *noun* a small insect which lives in dirty bedclothes and sucks blood

bed occupancy /'bed ,pkjupənsi/ *noun* the percentage of beds in a hospital which are occupied

bedpan /'bedpæn/ *noun* a dish into which someone can urinate or defecate without getting out of bed

bed rest /'bed rest/ *noun* a period of time spent in bed in order to rest and recover from an illness

bedridden /'bed,rɪd(ə)n/ *adjective* referring to someone who has been too ill to get out of bed over a long period of time

bedside manner /,bedsaɪd 'mænə/ *noun* the way in which a doctor behaves towards a patient, especially a patient who is in bed □ **a good bedside manner** the ability to make patients feel comforted and reassured

bedsore /'bedsɔː/ *noun* an inflamed patch of skin on a bony part of the body, which develops into an ulcer, caused by pressure of the part on the mattress after lying for some time in one position. Special beds such as air beds, ripple beds and water beds are used to try to prevent the formation of bedsores. Also called **pressure sore, decubitus ulcer**

bedstate /'bedsteɪt/ *noun* a record of the current level of occupancy of beds in a hospital or care unit, updated as admissions and discharges occur

bedwetting /'bedwetɪŋ/ *noun* same as **nocturnal enuresis** (NOTE: This term is used mainly about children.)

Beer's knife /'bɪəz naɪf/ *noun* a knife with a triangular blade, used in eye operations [After George Joseph Beer (1763–1821), German ophthalmologist.]

behaviour /br'heɪvɪə/ *noun* a way of acting □ *His behaviour was very aggressive.*

behavioural /br'heɪvɪərəl/ *adjective* relating to behaviour

behaviourism /br'heɪvɪərɪz(ə)m/ *noun* a psychological theory proposing that only someone's

behaviour should be studied to discover their psychological problems

behaviourist /br'heɪvɪərɪst/ *noun* a psychologist who follows behaviourism

behaviour therapy /br'heɪvɪərəθε'rapi/ *noun* a form of psychiatric treatment in which someone learns how to improve their condition

Behçet's syndrome /'beɪçɛts ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a chronic condition of the immune system with no known cause, experienced as a series of attacks of inflammation of small blood vessels accompanied by mouth ulcers and sometimes genital ulcers, skin lesions and inflamed eyes [Described 1937. After Halushi Behçet (1889–1948), Turkish dermatologist.]

behind /br'haind/ *noun* same as **buttock** (*informal*)

bejel /'bedʒəl/ *noun* a non-venereal form of syphilis which is endemic among children in some areas of the Middle East and elsewhere and is caused by a spirochaete strain of bacteria

belch /'beltʃ/ *noun* the action of allowing air in the stomach to come up through the mouth ■ *verb* to allow air in the stomach to come up through the mouth

belching /'beltʃɪŋ/ *noun* the action of allowing air in the stomach to come up through the mouth. Also called **eructation**

belladonna /,belə'dɒnə/ *noun* 1. a poisonous plant with berries containing atropine. Also called **deadly nightshade** 2. a form of atropine extracted from the belladonna plant

belle indifférence /,bel ən'difərəns/ *noun* an excessively calm state in a person, in a situation which would usually produce a show of emotion

Bellocq's cannula /be,lɒks 'kænjuːlə/, **Bellocq's sound** /be,lɒks 'saʊnd/ *noun* an instrument used to control a nosebleed [After Jean Jacques Bellocq (1732–1807), French surgeon.]

Bell's mania /'belz 'meɪniə/ *noun* a form of acute mania with delirium [After Luther Vose Bell (1806–62), American physiologist.]

Bell's palsy /'belz 'pɔːlzi/ *noun* paralysis of the facial nerve on one side of the face, preventing one eye being closed. Also called **facial paralysis** [Described 1821. After Sir Charles Bell (1774–1842), Scottish surgeon. He ran anatomy schools, first in Edinburgh and then in London. Professor of Anatomy at the Royal Academy.]

belly /'beli/ *noun* 1. same as **abdomen** 2. the fatter central part of a muscle

Bence Jones protein /,bens 'dʒəʊnz ,prəʊti:n/ *noun* a protein found in the urine of people who have myelomatosis, lymphoma, leukaemia and some other cancers [Described 1848. After Henry Bence Jones (1814–73), physician at St George's Hospital, London, UK]

bends /'bendz/ *plural noun* □ **the bends** ♦ **caisson disease**

Benedict's solution /'benidikts sə,lu:f(ə)n/ *noun* a solution used to carry out Benedict's test

Benedict's test /'benidikts test/ *noun* a test to see if sugar is present in the urine [Described 1915. After Stanley Rossiter Benedict (1884–1936), physiological chemist at Cornell University, New York, USA.]

benign /bə'nain/ *adjective* generally harmless

benign growth /bə'nain grəʊθ/ *noun* same as benign tumour

benign pancreatic disease /bə,nain,pænkrɪ'ætik dɪ,zɪ:z/ *noun* chronic pancreatitis

benign prostatic hypertrophy /bɪ,nain prɒ,sti:tɪk haɪ'pɔ:trəfi/ *noun* a nonmalignant enlargement of the prostate. Abbreviation **BP**

benign tumour /bə,nain 'tju:mə/ *noun* a tumour which will not grow again or spread to other parts of the body if it is removed surgically, but which can be fatal if not treated. Also called **benign growth**. Opposite **malignant tumour**

Bennett's fracture /'benits 'frækʃə/ *noun* a fracture of the first metacarpal, the bone between the thumb and the wrist [Described 1886. After Edward Halloran Bennett (1837–1907), Irish anatomist, later Professor of Surgery at Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland.]

benzocaine /'benzəkeɪn/ *noun* a drug with anaesthetic properties used in some throat lozenges and skin creams

benzodiazepine /,benzədəʊər'æzəpi:n/ *noun* a drug which acts on receptors in the central nervous system to relieve symptoms of anxiety and insomnia, although prolonged use is to be avoided (NOTE: Benzodiazepines have names ending in -azepam: diazepam.)

benzoin /'benzəʊɪn/ *noun* a resin used to make friar's balsam

benzyl benzoate /'benzil 'benzəʊeɪt/ *noun* a colourless oily liquid which occurs naturally in balsams, used in medicines and perfumes

bereavement /'bri:vment/ *noun* the loss of someone, especially a close relative or friend, through death

beriberi /'beri'beri/ *noun* a disease of the nervous system caused by lack of vitamin B₁

berylliosis /bə,rɪlɪ'əʊsɪs/ *noun* poisoning caused by breathing in particles of the poisonous chemical compound beryllium oxide

Besnier's prurigo /,benieɪz pru'rɪgəʊ/ *noun* an itchy skin rash on the backs of the knees and the insides of the elbows [After Ernest Besnier (1831–1909), French dermatologist.]

beta /'bi:tə/ *noun* the second letter of the Greek alphabet

beta-adrenergic receptor /,bi:tə ,ædrə'nɛrjɪk rɪ'septə/ *noun* one of two types of nerve endings

that respond to adrenaline by speeding up the heart rate or dilating the bronchi

beta blocker /'bi:tə ,blɒkə/ *noun* a drug which reduces the activity of the heart (NOTE: Beta blockers have names ending in -olol: **atenolol**, **propranolol hydrochloride**.)

beta cell /'bi:tə sel/ *noun* a type of cell found in the islets of Langerhans, in the pancreas, which produces insulin. Also called **B cell**

Betadine /'bi:tədī:n/ *noun* a trade name for a form of iodine

betamethasone /,bi:tə'meθəsəʊn/ *noun* a very strong corticosteroid drug

betaxolol /'bi:tæksəlɒl/ *noun* a beta blocker drug used in the treatment of high blood pressure and glaucoma

bethanechol /be'θænɪkɒl/ *noun* an agonist drug used to increase muscle tone after surgery

Betnovate /'betnəvət/ *noun* a trade name for an ointment containing betamethasone

bi- /baɪ/ *prefix* two or twice

bias /'baɪəs/ *noun* a systematic error in the design or conduct of a study which could explain the results

bicarbonate of soda /baɪ,kə:bənət əv 'səʊdə/ *noun* same as **sodium bicarbonate**

bicellular /baɪ'seljʊlə/ *adjective* having two cells

biceps /'baɪseps/ *noun* any muscle formed of two parts joined to form one tendon, especially the muscles in the front of the upper arm (**biceps brachii**) and the back of the thigh (**biceps femoris**). ♦ **triceps** (NOTE: The plural is **biceps**.)

bicipital /baɪ'sɪpɪt(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to a biceps muscle

biconcave /baɪ'knɒkjərv/ *adjective* referring to a lens which is concave on both sides

biconvex /baɪ'kɒnveks/ *adjective* referring to a lens which is convex on both sides

bicornuate /baɪ'kɔ:nju:t/ *adjective* divided into two parts (NOTE: The word is sometimes applied to a malformation of the uterus.)

bicuspid /baɪ'kʌspɪd/ *adjective* with two points ■ *noun* a premolar tooth

bicuspid valve /,baɪ'kʌspɪd ,vælv/ *noun* same as **mitral valve**. See illustration at **HEART** in Supplement

b.i.d. *adverb (used on prescriptions)* twice daily. Full form **bis in die**

bidet /'bi:deɪ/ *noun* an object for washing the genital and anal areas. It looks like a low toilet.

bifid /'baɪfɪd/ *adjective* in two parts

bifocal /baɪ'fəʊk(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to lenses made with two sections which have different focal lengths, one for looking at things which are near, the other for looking at things which are far away

bifocal glasses /baɪ'fəʊk(ə)l 'gla:sɪz/, **bifocal lenses** /baɪ'fəʊk(ə)l 'lenzɪz/, **bifocals** /baɪ'fəʊk(ə)lɪz/ plural noun spectacles with lenses which have two types of lens combined in the same piece of glass, the top part being used for seeing at a distance and the lower part for reading

bifurcate adjective /baɪ'fɜ:t/ separating or branching off into two parts ■ verb /'baɪfərkeɪt/ to split or branch off into two parts

bifurcation /baɪ'fɜ:kʃ(ə)n/ noun a place where something divides into two parts

bigeminy /baɪ'dʒemɪni/ noun same as **pulsus bigeminus**

big toe /'bɪg 'təʊ/ noun the largest of the five toes, on the inside of the foot. Also called **great toe**

biguanide /baɪ'gwā:nайд/ noun a drug which lowers blood sugar, used in the treatment of Type II diabetes

bilateral /baɪ'læt(ə)rəl/ adjective affecting both sides

bilateral pneumonia /baɪ'læt(ə)rəl nju: 'mənjuɪə/ noun pneumonia affecting both lungs

bile /baɪl/ noun a thick bitter brownish yellow fluid produced by the liver, stored in the gall bladder and used to digest fatty substances and neutralise acids (NOTE: For other terms referring to bile, see words beginning with **chol-**)

bilharzia /bi'lha:tziə/ noun 1. a fluke which enters the bloodstream and causes bilharziasis. Also called **Schistosoma** 2. same as **bilharziasis** (NOTE: Although strictly speaking, **bilharzia** is the name of the fluke, it is also generally used for the name of the disease: *bilharzia patients; six cases of bilharzia*)

bilharziasis /,bi:lhɑ:t'saɪəsɪs/ noun a tropical disease caused by flukes in the intestine or bladder. Also called **bilharzia, schistosomiasis**

bili- /'bili/ prefix referring to bile (NOTE: For other terms referring to bile, see words beginning with **chol-, chole-**)

biliary /'biliərɪ/ adjective referring to bile

biliary colic /biliərɪ 'kolɪk/ noun pain in the abdomen caused by gallstones in the bile duct or by inflammation of the gall bladder

bilious /'biliəs/ adjective 1. referring to bile 2. referring to nausea (*informal*)

biliousness /'biliəsnəs/ noun a feeling of indigestion and nausea (*informal*)

bilirubin /,bili'rū:bɪn/ noun a red pigment in bile

bilirubinaemia /,bili'rū:bɪ'nī:mɪə/ noun an excess of bilirubin in the blood

biluria /,bili'juəriə/ noun the presence of bile in the urine. Also called **choluria**

biliverdin /,bili'verdeɪn/ noun a green pigment in bile, produced by oxidation of bilirubin

Billings method /'bɪlɪŋz ,meθəd/ noun a method of birth control which uses the colour and consistency of the cervical mucus as guides to whether ovulation is taking place

Billroth's operations /'bɪlrbθs ɔ:pə ,reɪʃ(ə)nз/ plural noun surgical operations in which the lower part of the stomach is removed and the part which is left is linked to the duodenum (**Billroth I**) or jejunum (**Billroth II**) [Described 1881. After Christian Albert Theodore Billroth (1829–94), Prussian surgeon.]

bimanual /baɪ'mænjuəl/ adjective done with two hands, or needing both hands to be done

binary /'baɪnəri/ adjective made of two parts

binary fission /,baɪnəri 'fɪʃ(ə)n/ noun the process of splitting into two parts in some types of cell division

binaural /baɪ'nɔ:rəl/ adjective using, or relating to, both ears

bander /'baɪndə/ noun a bandage which is wrapped round a limb to support it

Binet's test /'bɪneɪz test/ noun an intelligence test for children [Originally described 1905 but later modified at Stanford University, California, USA. After Alfred Binet (1857–1911), French psychologist and physiologist.]

binocular /bi'nɒkjʊlə/ adjective referring to the two eyes

binovular /bi'nɒvjʊlə/ adjective referring to twins who develop from two different ova

bio- /baɪəʊ/ prefix referring to living organisms

bioassay /,baɪəʊ'seɪ/ noun a test of the strength of a drug, hormone, vitamin or serum, by examining the effect it has on living animals or tissue

bioavailability /,baɪəʊ'verlɪ'biliti/ noun the extent to which a nutrient or medicine can be taken up by the body

biochemistry /,baɪəʊ'kemɪstri/ noun the chemistry of living tissues

biocide /'baɪəʊsəd/ noun a substance which kills living organisms

biodegradable /,baɪəʊdɪ'greɪdəb(ə)l/ adjective easily decomposed by organisms such as bacteria or by the effect of sunlight, the sea, etc.

biofeedback /,baɪəʊ'fi:dbeɪk/ noun the control of the autonomic nervous system by someone's conscious thought, as he or she sees the results of tests or scans

biohazard /'baɪəʊ,hæzəd/ noun a danger to human beings or their environment, especially one from a poisonous or infectious agent

biological /,baɪə'lɒdʒɪk(ə)l/ adjective referring to biology

biological parent /,baɪə'lɒdʒɪk(ə)l 'peərənt/ noun a parent who was physically involved in producing a child

biologist /baɪ'ɒlədʒɪst/ *noun* a scientist who specialises in biology

biology /baɪ'ɒlədʒɪ/ *noun* the study of living organisms

biomaterial /,baɪəʊmə'tɪəriəl/ *noun* a synthetic material which can be used as an implant in living tissue

biometry /baɪ'ɒmətri/ *noun* the science which applies statistics to the study of living things □

biometry of a fetus the measurement of the key parameters of growth of a fetus by ultrasound

bionic ear /baɪ'nɒnɪk 'ɪə/ *noun* a cochlear implant (*informal*)

bionics /baɪ'ɒnɪks/ *noun* the process of applying knowledge of biological systems to mechanical and electronic devices

biophysical profile /,baɪəʊfɪzɪk(ə)l/ 'prəʊfaɪl/ *noun* a profile of a fetus, based on such things as its breathing movement and body movement

biopsy /'baɪəpsɪ/ *noun* the process of taking a small piece of living tissue for examination and diagnosis ○ *The biopsy of the tissue from the growth showed that it was benign.*

biorhythm /'baɪərəθɪð(ə)m/ *noun* a regular process of change which takes place within living organisms, e.g. sleeping, waking or the reproductive cycle (NOTE: Some people believe that biorhythms affect behaviour and mood.)

biostatistics /,baɪəʊstɪ'stɪstɪks/ *plural noun* statistics used in medicine and the study of disease

biotechnology /,baɪəʊtek'nɒlədʒɪ/ *noun* 1. the use of biological processes in industrial production, e.g. in the production of drugs 2. same as **genetic modification**

biotin /'baɪətɪn/ *noun* a type of vitamin B found in egg yolks, liver and yeast

BIPAP /'baɪpæp/ *noun* a breathing apparatus that allows air delivered through a mask to be set at one pressure for inhaling and another for exhaling, maximising breathing efficiency and minimising natural muscular effort. Full form **bi-level positive airway pressure**

parietal /,baɪpə'reɪəl(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the two parietal bones

parous /'bɪpərəs/ *adjective* producing twins

ipennate /baɪ'peneɪt/ *adjective* referring to a muscle with fibres which rise from either side of the tendon

bipolar /baɪ'pəʊlə/ *adjective* with two poles. See illustration at **NEURONE** in Supplement

bipolar disorder /,baɪpələr dɪs'ɔ:də/ *noun* a psychological condition in which someone moves between mania and depression and experiences delusion. Also called **manic-depressive illness, manic depression**

bipolar neurone /baɪ,pəʊlə 'njuərəon/ *noun* a nerve cell with two processes, a dendrite and an axon, found in the retina. See illustration at **NEURONE** in Supplement. Compare **multipolar neurone, unipolar neurone**

birth /bɜ:θ/ *noun* the act of being born

birth canal /'bɜ:θ kə,næl/ *noun* the uterus, vagina and vulva

birth control /'bɜ:θ kən,trəʊl/ *noun* same as **contraception**

birth control pill /'bɜ:θ kən,trəʊl pil/ *noun* same as **oral contraceptive**

birthing chair /'bɜ:θɪŋ tʃeəl/ *noun* a special chair in which a woman sits to give birth

birthing pool /'bɜ:θɪŋ pu:l/ *noun* a special large bath in which pregnant women can relax before and when giving birth

birthmark /'bɜ:θmɑ:k/ *noun* an unusual coloured or raised area on the skin which someone has from birth. Also called **naevus**

birth mother /'bɜ:θ ,mʌðəl/ *noun* the woman who gave birth to a child

birth parent /'bɜ:θ ,peərənt/ *noun* one of the parents that physically produced a child

birth plan /'bɜ:θ plæn/ *noun* a list of a pregnant woman's wishes about how the birth of her baby should take place, e.g. whether she wants a natural birth and what pain relief she should be given

birth rate /'bɜ:θ reɪt/ *noun* the number of births per year, shown per thousand of the population ○ *a birth rate of 15 per thousand* ○ *There has been a severe decline in the birth rate.*

birth trauma /'bɜ:θ ,trɔ:mə/ *noun* an injury caused to a baby during delivery

birth weight /'bɜ:θ weɪt/ *noun* the weight of a baby at birth

bisacodyl /,baɪsə'kəʊdɪl/ *noun* a laxative drug

bisexual /baɪ'sekʃuəl/ *adjective* referring to a person who is sexually attracted to both males and females

bisexuality /,baɪsɛkʃu'ælɪti/ *noun* the state of being sexually attracted to both males and females

bis in die /,bis ɪn 'dɪ:ə/ *adverb* full form of **b.i.d.**

bismuth /'bɪzməθ/ *noun* a chemical element (NOTE: The chemical symbol is **Bi**.)

bistoury /'bɪstəri/ *noun* a sharp thin surgical knife

bite /baɪt/ *verb* 1. to cut into something with the teeth ○ *He bit a piece out of the apple.* 2. (of an insect) to puncture someone's skin ■ *noun* 1. the action of biting or of being bitten 2. a place or mark where someone has been bitten ○ *a dog bite* ○ *an insect bite*

bite wing /'baɪt wɪŋ/ *noun* a holder for dental X-ray film, which a person clenches between the

teeth, so allowing an X-ray of both upper and lower teeth to be taken

Bitot's spots /bi:təʊz/ *noun plural noun* small white spots on the conjunctiva, caused by vitamin A deficiency [Described 1863. After Pierre A. Bitot (1822–88), French physician.]

bivalve /'baʊvælv/ *noun* an organ which has two valves ■ *adjective* referring to a bivalve organ

black eye /,blæk 'aɪ/ *noun* bruising and swelling of the tissues round an eye, usually caused by a blow

blackhead /'blækhed/ *noun* same as **comedo** (*informal*)

black heel /'blæk ,hi:l/ *noun* a haemorrhage inside the heel, characterised by black spots

black out /'blæk aʊt/ *verb* to have sudden loss of consciousness ○ *I suddenly blacked out and I can't remember anything more*

blackout /'blækəut/ *noun* a sudden loss of consciousness (*informal*) ○ *She must have had a blackout while driving.* Also called **fainting fit**

blackwater fever /'blækwɔ:tə ,fi:vəl/ *noun* a form of malaria where haemoglobin from red blood cells is released into plasma and makes the urine dark

bladder /'blædə/ *noun* any sac in the body, especially the sac where the urine collects before being passed out of the body ○ *He is suffering from bladder trouble.* ○ *She is taking antibiotics for a bladder infection.*

Blalock's operation /'bleɪlkɒks ɒpə,reɪʃ(ə)n/, **Blalock-Taussig operation** /'bleɪlkɒk 'tɔ:sig ɒpə,reɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a surgical operation to connect the pulmonary artery to the subclavian artery, in order to increase blood flow to the lungs of someone who has tetralogy of Fallot

bland /bla:nd/ *adjective* referring to food which is not spicy, irritating or acid

blanket bath /'blæŋkt batθ/ *noun* same as **bed bath**

blast /bla:st/ *noun* 1. a wave of air pressure from an explosion which can cause concussion 2. an immature form of a cell before distinctive characteristics develop

-**blast** /bla:st/ *suffix* referring to a very early stage in the development of a cell

blasto- /bla:stəʊ/ *prefix* referring to a germ cell

blastocoelle /'bla:stəʊsɪ:l/ *noun* a cavity filled with fluid in a morula

blastocyst /'bla:stəʊsɪst/ *noun* an early stage in the development of an embryo

Blastomyces /,bla:stəʊ'maɪsɪ:z/ *noun* a type of parasitic fungus which affects the skin

blastomycosis /,bla:stəʊ'maɪk'kəʊsɪs/ *noun* an infection caused by *Blastomyces*

blastula /'bla:stjʊlə/ *noun* the first stage of the development of an embryo in animals

bleb /bleb/ *noun* a blister. Compare **bullea**

bleeder /'bli:də/ *noun* 1. a blood vessel which bleeds during surgery 2. a person who has haemophilia (*informal*)

bleeding /'bli:dɪŋ/ *noun* an unusual loss of blood from the body through the skin, through an orifice or internally

bleeding time /'bli:dɪŋ taɪm/ *noun* a test of the clotting ability of someone's blood, by timing the length of time it takes for the blood to congeal

blennorrhagia /,blenəʊ'reɪdʒə/ *noun* the discharge of mucus

blennorrhoea /,blenə'rɪə/ *noun* the discharge of watery mucus

bleomycin /,bli:əʊ'maɪsɪn/ *noun* an antibiotic used to treat forms of cancer such as Hodgkin's disease

blephar- /blefər/ *prefix* same as **blepharo-** (*used before vowels*)

blepharitis /,blefə'raitɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the eyelid

blepharo- /blefərəʊ/ *prefix* referring to the eyelid

blepharoconjunctivitis /,blefərəʊkən,dʒʌŋktɪ'veɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the conjunctiva of the eyelids

blepharon /'blefərɒn/ *noun* an eyelid

blepharospasm /'blefərəʊspæz(ə)m/ *noun* a sudden contraction of the eyelid, as when a tiny piece of dust gets in the eye

blepharotosis /,blefərəʊ'taʊsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which the upper eyelid is half closed because of paralysis of the muscle or nerve

blind /bla:nd/ *adjective* not able to see

blind loop syndrome /,bla:nd lu:p,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a condition which occurs in cases of diverticulosis or of Crohn's disease, with steatorrhoea, abdominal pain and megaloblastic anaemia

blindness /'bla:ndnəs/ *noun* the fact of not being able to see

blind spot /'bla:nd spɒt/ *noun* the point in the retina where the optic nerve joins it, which does not register light

blind study /,bla:nd stʌdi/ *noun* an investigation to test an intervention such as giving a drug, in which a person does not know if he or she has taken the active medicine or the placebo

blister /'blɪstə/ *noun* a swelling on the skin containing serum from the blood, caused by rubbing, burning or a disease such as chickenpox ■ *verb* to produce blisters

bloated /'bləʊtɪd/ *adjective* experiencing the uncomfortable sensation of a very full stomach

block /blɒk/ *noun* 1. the stopping of a function 2. a large piece of something ○ *A block of wood fell on his foot.* 3. a period of time ○ *The training is in two three-hour blocks.* ■ *verb* to fill the space in something and stop other things passing

through it ○ *The artery was blocked by a clot.* ○ *He swallowed a piece of plastic which blocked his oesophagus.*

blocking /'blɒkɪŋ/ *noun* a psychiatric disorder, in which someone suddenly stops one train of thought and switches to another

blood /blʌd/ *noun* a red liquid moved around the body by the pumping action of the heart (NOTE: For other terms referring to blood, see words beginning with **haem-**, **haemo-**, **haemato-**)

blood bank /'blʌd bæŋk/ *noun* a section of a hospital or a special centre where blood given by donors is stored for use in transfusions

blood blister /'blʌd ,blɪstə/ *noun* a swelling on the skin with blood inside, caused by nipping the flesh

blood-borne virus /,blʌd bɔ:n 'vairəs/ *noun* a virus carried by the blood

blood-brain barrier /,blʌd breɪn 'bæriə/ *noun* the process by which some substances, which in other parts of the body will diffuse from capillaries, are held back by the endothelium of cerebral capillaries, preventing them from coming into contact with the fluids round the brain

blood clot /'blʌd klɒt/ *noun* a soft mass of coagulated blood in a vein or an artery. Also called **thrombus**

blood count /'blʌd kaʊnt/ *noun* a test to count the number and types of different blood cells in a sample of blood, in order to give an indication of the condition of the person's blood as a whole

blood donor /'blʌd ,dəʊnər/ *noun* a person who gives blood which is then used in transfusions to other people

blood dyscrasia /,blʌd dis'kreɪziə/ *noun* any unusual blood condition such as a low cell count or platelet count

blood gas /'blʌd ɡæs/ *noun* oxygen and carbon dioxide that are naturally present in blood, an imbalance of which may indicate a respiratory disorder

blood-glucose level /,blʌd 'glu:kəʊz ,lev(ə)l/ *noun* the amount of glucose present in the blood. The usual blood-glucose level is about 60–100 mg of glucose per 100 ml of blood.

blood group /'blʌd gru:p/ *noun* one of the different groups into which human blood is classified. Also called **blood type**

COMMENT: Blood is classified in various ways. The most common classifications are by the agglutinogens (factors A and B) in red blood cells and by the Rhesus factor. Blood can therefore have either factor (Group A and Group B) or both factors (Group AB) or neither (Group O) and each of these groups can be Rhesus negative or positive.

blood grouping /'blʌd ,gru:pɪŋ/ *noun* the process of classifying people according to their blood groups

blood-letting /'blʌd ,letɪŋ/ *noun* same as **phlebotomy**

blood loss /'blʌd lɒs/ *noun* loss of blood from the body by bleeding

blood pigment /'blʌd ,pɪg'mənt/ *noun* same as **haemoglobin**

blood pressure /'blʌd ,pre'sə/ *noun* the pressure, measured in millimetres of mercury, at which the blood is pumped round the body by the heart

blood relationship /,blʌd rɪ'lɛʃ(ə)nʃɪp/ *noun* a relationship between people who come from the same family and have the same parents, grandparents or ancestors, as opposed to a relationship by marriage

blood sample /'blʌd ,sæmpl/ *noun* a sample of blood, taken for testing

bloodshot /'blʌdʒt/ *adjective* referring to an eye with small specks of blood in it from a small damaged blood vessel

blood sugar /,blʌd 'ʃʊgə/ *noun* glucose present in the blood

blood sugar level /,blʌd 'ʃʊgə ,lev(ə)l/ *noun* the amount of glucose in the blood, which is higher after meals and in people with diabetes

blood test /'blʌd test/ *noun* a laboratory test of a blood sample to analyse its chemical composition ○ *The patient will have to have a blood test.*

blood transfusion /'blʌd træns,fju:ʒ(ə)n/ *noun* a procedure in which blood, given by another person or taken from the patient at an earlier stage is transferred into the patient's vein

blood type /'blʌd taɪp/ *noun* same as **blood group**

blood typing /'blʌd ,taɪpɪŋ/ *noun* the analysis of blood for transfusion factors and blood group

blood vessel /'blʌd ,ves(ə)l/ *noun* any tube which carries blood round the body, e.g. an artery, vein or capillary (NOTE: For other terms referring to blood vessels, see words beginning with **angi-**, **angio-**)

blood volume /'blʌd ,vɒlju:m/ *noun* the total amount of blood in the body

blot test /'blɒt test/ *noun* ♦ **Rorschach test**

blue baby /'blu: 'beɪbi/ *noun* a baby who has congenital cyanosis, born either with a congenital heart condition or with a collapsed lung, which prevents an adequate supply of oxygen reaching the tissues, giving the baby's skin a slight blue colour (*informal*)

blue litmus /'blu: 'lɪtməs/ *noun* treated paper which indicates the presence of acid by turning red

blurred vision /'blɜ:d 'vɪz(ə)n/ *noun* a condition in which someone does not see objects clearly

blush /blʌʃ/ *noun* a rush of red colour to the skin of the face, caused by emotion ■ *verb* to go red in the face because of emotion

BM *abbreviation* Bachelor of Medicine

BMA *abbreviation* British Medical Association

BMI *abbreviation* body mass index

BMR *abbreviation* basal metabolic rate

BNF *abbreviation* British National Formulary

body fluid /'bɒdi ,flu:dɪd/ *noun* a liquid in the body, e.g. water, blood or semen

body image /'bɒdi 'ɪmɪdʒ/ *noun* the mental image which a person has of their own body. Also called **body schema**

body language /'bɒdi ,læŋgwɪdʒ/ *noun* the expression on your face, or the way you hold your body, interpreted by other people as unconsciously revealing your feelings

body odour /'bɒdi 'əʊdə/ *noun* an unpleasant smell caused by perspiration

body scan /'bɒdi skæn/ *noun* an examination of the whole of the body using ultrasound or other scanning techniques

body schema /,bɒdi 'ski:mə/ *noun* same as **body image**

body substance isolation /'bɒdi ,səbstəns aɪsə,leɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* making sure that a trauma victim is kept isolated from the possibility of infection from moist body substances

body temperature /'bɒdi ,temprɪtʃə/ *noun* the internal temperature of the human body, usually about 37°C

Boeck's disease /'beks dr,zi:z/, **Boeck's sarcoid** /'beks ,sɑ:kɔɪd/ *noun* same as **sarcoidosis** [Described 1899. After Caesar Peter Moeller Boeck (1845–1913), Professor of Dermatology at Oslo, Norway.]

Bohn's nodules /,bo:nz 'nɒdju:lz/, **Bohn's epithelial pearls** /,bo:nz epi,θi:ləl 'pɜ:lz/ *plural noun* tiny cysts found in the mouths of healthy infants

boil /bɔɪl/ *noun* a tender raised mass of infected tissue and skin, usually caused by infection of a hair follicle by the bacterium *Staphylococcus aureus*. Also called **furuncle**

bolus /'bəʊləs/ *noun* 1. a mass of food which has been chewed and is ready to be swallowed 2. a mass of food passing along the intestine

bonding /'bɒndɪŋ/ *noun* the process by which a psychological link is formed between a baby and its mother ○ *In autistic children bonding is difficult.*

bone /bəʊn/ *noun* 1. calcified connective tissue 2. one of the calcified pieces of connective tissue which make the skeleton ○ *There are several small bones in the human ear.* See illustration at **SYNOVIAL JOINT** in Supplement

bone-anchored hearing aid /,bəʊn ,æŋkəd 'hɪərɪŋ eɪd/ *noun* a hearing aid that is fitted sur-

gically into the skull, usually behind the ear. Abbreviation **BAAH**

bone marrow /'bəʊn ,mærəʊ/ *noun* soft tissue in cancellous bone (NOTE: For other terms referring to bone marrow, see words beginning with **myel-**, **myelo-**.)

bone marrow transplant /,bəʊn 'mærəʊ ,trænsplænt/ *noun* the transplant of marrow from a donor to a recipient

bone scan /'bəʊn skæn/ *noun* a scan which tracks a radioactive substance injected into the body to find areas where a bone is breaking down or repairing itself

Bonney's blue /,bɒnɪz 'blu:/ *noun* a blue dye used as a disinfectant [After William Francis Victor Bonney (1872–1953), British gynaecologist.]

bony /'bəʊni/ *adjective* relating to bones, or made of bone

bone labyrinth /,bəʊni 'læbərɪnθ/ *noun* a hard part of the temporal bone surrounding the membranous labyrinth in the inner ear. Also called **osseous labyrinth**

boob /bu:b/ *noun* a woman's breast (*informal*)

booster /'bu:stər/ in,dʒekʃ(ə)n/, **booster injection** *noun* a repeat injection of vaccine given some time after the first injection to maintain the immunising effect

boracic acid /bə,ræsɪk 'æsɪd/ *noun* a soluble white powder used as a general disinfectant. Also called **boric acid**

borax /'bɔ:ræks/ *noun* a white powder used as a household cleaner and disinfectant

borborygmus /,bɔ:bə'rɪgməs/ *noun* a rumbling noise in the abdomen, caused by gas in the intestine (NOTE: The plural is **borborygmi**.)

borderline /'bɔ:dəlайн/ *adjective* 1. not clearly belonging to either one of two categories ○ a **borderline case** 2. referring to a medical condition likely to develop in someone unless an effort is made to prevent it 3. characterised by emotional instability and self-destructive behaviour ○ a **borderline personality**

Bordetella /,bɔ:də'tɛlə/ *noun* a bacterium of the family *Brucellaceae* (NOTE: *Bordetella pertussis* causes whooping cough.)

boric acid /,bɔ:rɪk 'æsɪd/ *noun* same as **boracic acid**

boron /'bɔ:rən/ *noun* a chemical element which is present in borax, and essential for healthy plant growth (NOTE: The chemical symbol is **B**.)

bosom /'bu:z(ə)m/ *noun* a woman's chest or breasts

bottom /'bɒtəm/ *noun* 1. the part of the body on which you sit. ○ **buttock** 2. the anus (*informal*)

bottom shuffling /'bɒtəm ,ʃʌf(ə)lɪŋ/ *noun* the process by which a baby who cannot yet walk moves around by moving itself along on its hands and buttocks

botulinum toxin /'bɒtju'lائنəm ,tɒksɪn/ noun a poison produced by the bacterium *Clostridium botulinum* and used, in small doses, to treat muscular cramps and spasms

botulism /'bɒtjʊlɪz(ə)m/ noun a type of food poisoning, often fatal, caused by a toxin of *Clostridium botulinum* in badly canned or preserved food. Symptoms include paralysis of the muscles, vomiting and hallucinations.

bougie /bu:ʒi:/ noun a thin tube which can be inserted into passages in the body such as the oesophagus or rectum, either to allow liquid to be introduced or to dilate the passage

bovine spongiform encephalopathy /,bəʊvɪn ,spɒndʒɪfɔ:m en,kefə'lɒpəθi:/ noun a fatal brain disease of cattle. Abbreviation **BSE**. ♦ **Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease**. Also called **mad cow disease**

bowel /'baʊəl/ noun the intestine, especially the large intestine (NOTE: **Bowel** is often used in the plural in everyday language.)

bowel movement /'baʊəl ,mu:vment/ noun 1. an act of passing faeces out of the body through the anus ○ *The patient had a bowel movement this morning.* Also called **motion**. ♦ **defecation** 2. the amount of faeces passed through the anus

bowels /'baʊəlz/ plural noun same as **bowel**

Bowen's disease /'bəʊin̩z dɪ,ziz:/ noun a form of carcinoma, appearing as red plaques on the skin

bow legs /,bəʊ 'legz/ noun a state where the ankles touch and the knees are apart when a person is standing straight. Also called **genu varum**

Bowman's capsule /,bəʊmən̩z 'kæpsjʊl:/ noun the expanded end of a renal tubule, surrounding a glomerular tuft in the kidney, which filters plasma in order to reabsorb useful food-stuffs and eliminate waste. Also called **Malpighian glomerulus, glomerular capsule** [Described 1842. After Sir William Paget Bowman (1816–92), surgeon in Birmingham and later in London, who was a pioneer in work on the kidney and in ophthalmology.]

BP abbreviation 1. blood pressure 2. British Pharmacopoeia

BPH abbreviation benign prostatic hypertrophy

Bq symbol becquerel

brace /breɪs/ noun any type of splint or appliance worn for support, e.g. a metal support used on children's legs to make the bones straight or on teeth which are forming badly ○ *She wore a brace on her front teeth.*

brachi- /brækɪ/ prefix same as **brachio-** (used before vowels)

brachial /'brækɪəl/ adjective referring to the arm, especially the upper arm

brachialis muscle /,brækɪ'eɪlɪs ,mæs(ə)l/ noun a muscle that causes the elbow to bend

brachio- /brækɪəl/ prefix referring to the arm

brachiocephalic artery /,brækɪəsəfælkɪ 'ɑ:təri/ noun the largest branch of the arch of the aorta, which continues as the right common carotid and right subclavian arteries

brachiocephalic vein /,brækɪəsəfælkɪ 'veɪn/ noun one of a pair of large veins on opposite sides of the neck that join to form the superior vena cava. Also called **innominate vein**

brachium /'brækɪəm/ noun an arm, especially the upper arm between the elbow and the shoulder (NOTE: The plural is **brachia**.)

brachy- /brækɪ/ prefix short

brachycephaly /,brækɪ'sefəli/ noun a condition in which the skull is shorter than usual

brachytherapy /,brækɪ'θerəpi/ noun a radioactive treatment in which the radioactive material actually touches the tissue being treated

Bradford's frame /'brædfədəz freɪm/ noun a frame of metal and cloth, used to support a patient [After Edward Hickling Bradford (1848–1926), US orthopaedic surgeon.]

brady- /brædɪ/ prefix slow

bradycardia /,brædɪ'ka:dɪə/ noun a slow rate of heart contraction, shown by a slow pulse rate of less than 70 beats per minute

bradykinesia /,brædɪk'ɪniə/ noun a condition in which the someone walks slowly and makes slow movements because of disease

bradykinin /,brædɪ'kainɪn/ noun a chemical produced in the blood when tissues are injured, that plays a role in inflammation. ♦ **kinin**

bradypnoea /,brædɪp'nɪ:ə/ noun unusually slow breathing

Braille /bræɪl/ noun a system of writing using raised dots on the paper to indicate letters which a blind person can read by passing their fingers over the page ○ *The book has been published in Braille.* [Introduced 1829–30. After Louis Braille (1809–52), blind Frenchman and teacher of the blind; he introduced the system which had originally been proposed by Charles Barbier in 1820.]

brain /breɪn/ noun the part of the central nervous system situated inside the skull. Also called **encephalon**. See illustration at **BRAIN** in Supplement

brain damage /'breɪn ,dæmɪdʒ/ noun damage caused to the brain as a result of oxygen and sugar deprivation, e.g. after a haemorrhage, accident, or though disease

brain death /'breɪn deθ/ noun a condition in which the nerves in the brain stem have died, and the person can be certified as dead, although the heart may not have stopped beating

brain haemorrhage /'breɪn 'hem(ə)rɪdʒ/ noun same as **cerebral haemorrhage**

brain scan /'breɪn skæn/ noun an examination of the inside of the brain, made by passing X-rays

through the head, using a scanner, and reconstituting the images on a computer monitor

brain stem /'breɪn stem/ *noun* the lower narrow part of the brain which connects the brain to the spinal cord

brain tumour /'breɪn ,tju:mə/ *noun* a tumour which grows in the brain

bran /bræn/ *noun* the outside covering of the wheat seed, removed when making white flour, but an important source of roughage in the diet

branchia /'bræŋkiə/ *noun* a breathing organ similar to the gill of a fish found in human embryos in the early stages of development (NOTE: The plural is **branchiae**.)

branchial /'bræŋkiəl/ *adjective* referring to the branchiae

branchial cyst /,bræŋkiəl 'sist/ *noun* a cyst on the side of the neck of an embryo

branchial pouch /,bræŋkiəl 'paʊtʃ/ *noun* a pouch on the side of the neck of an embryo

Braun's frame /,braʊnz 'freɪm/, **Braun's splint** /,braʊnz 'splɪnt/ *noun* a metal splint and frame to which pulleys are attached, used for holding up a fractured leg while the person is lying in bed [After Heinrich Friedrich Wilhelm Braun (1862–1934), German surgeon.]

Braxton-Hicks contractions /,brækstɔ:n 'hɪks kən, træk'sənз/ *plural noun* contractions of the uterus which occur throughout a pregnancy and become more frequent and stronger towards the end [After Dr Braxton-Hicks, 19th century British physician.]

breakbone fever /'breɪkbən ,fi:və/ *noun* same as **dengue**

break down /,breɪk 'daʊn/ *verb* 1. to experience a sudden physical or psychological illness (*informal*) ○ After she lost her husband, her health broke down. 2. to start to cry and become upset (*informal*) ○ She broke down as she described the symptoms to the doctor. 3. to split or cause to split into smaller chemical components, as in the digestion of food

breast /brest/ *noun* one of two glands in a woman which secrete milk. Also called **mamma** (NOTE: For other terms referring to breasts, see words beginning with **mamm-**, **mammo-**, **mast-**, **masto-**.)

breastbone /'brestbən/ *noun* a bone which is in the centre of the front of the thorax and to which the ribs are connected. Also called **sternum**

breast cancer /'brest ,kænsə/ *noun* a malignant tumour in a breast

breast-fed /'brest fed/ *adjective* referring to a baby which is fed from the mother's breasts ○ She was breast-fed for the first two months.

breast implant /'brest ,implənt/ *noun* a sac containing silicone, implanted to improve the appearance of a breast

breast milk /'brest milk/ *noun* the milk produced by a woman who has recently had a baby

breast palpation /'brest pæl,pɛlʃ(ə)n/ *noun* feeling a breast to see if a lump is present which might indicate breast cancer

breast pump /'brest pʌmp/ *noun* an instrument for taking milk from a breast

breast reconstruction /'brest ri:kən ,strʌkʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the construction of a new breast for a woman who has had a breast removed because of cancer

breath /breθ/ *noun* air which goes in and out of the body when you breathe ○ He ran so fast he was out of breath. ○ Stop for a moment to get your breath back. ○ She took a deep breath and dived into the water.

breathe /bri:ð/ *verb* to take air in and blow air out through the nose or mouth ○ The patient has begun to breathe normally.

breath-holding attack /'breθ ,həʊldɪŋ ə ,tæk/ *noun* a period when a young child stops breathing, usually because he or she is angry

breathing /'bri:ðɪŋ/ *noun* same as **respiration** ○ If breathing is difficult or has stopped, begin artificial ventilation immediately. (NOTE: For other terms referring to breathing see words beginning with **pneum-**, **pneumo-**, **pneumat-**, **pneumato-**.)

breathlessness /'breθləsnəs/ *noun* difficulty in breathing enough air

breach /bri:tʃ/ *noun* the buttocks, especially of a baby ■ *adjective* describes a birth in which the baby is delivered buttocks first, not in the normal head first position, or describes a buttocks-first presentation

breach birth /'bri:tʃ ,b3:θ/, **breach delivery** /'bri:tʃ di,lv(ə)ri/ *noun* a birth in which the baby's buttocks appear first rather than its head

breach presentation /'bri:tʃ ,prez(ə)n 'teɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a position of the baby in the uterus in which the buttocks will appear first during childbirth

bregma /'bregmə/ *noun* the point at the top of the head where the soft gap between the bones of a baby's skull hardens

bretylium tosylate /brə'tiliəm 'tosileɪt/ *noun* an agent used to block adrenergic transmitter release

bridge /brɪdʒ/ *noun* 1. the top part of the nose where it joins the forehead 2. an artificial tooth or set of teeth which is joined to natural teeth which hold it in place 3. a part joining two or more other parts

Bright's disease /'braɪts di,zizl/ *noun* inflammation of the kidneys, characterised by albuminuria and high blood pressure. Also called **glomerulonephritis** [Described 1836. After Richard Bright (1789–1858), physician at Guy's Hospital, London, UK]

British anti-lewisite /'brɪtɪʃ ,ænti'lju:isait/ noun an antidote for gases which cause blistering, also used to treat cases of poisoning such as mercury poisoning. Abbreviation **BAL**

British Dental Association /'brɪtɪʃ 'dɛnt(ə)l əʊsəsi,eɪf(ə)n/ noun in the UK, a professional association of dentists. Abbreviation **BDA**

British Medical Association /'brɪtɪʃ 'medɪk(ə)l əʊsəsi,eɪf(ə)n/ noun in the UK, a professional association of doctors. Abbreviation **BMA**

British National Formulary /'brɪtɪʃ ,næʃ(ə)nəl 'fɔ:mjuləri/ noun a book listing key information on the prescribing, dispensing and administration of prescription drugs used in the UK. Abbreviation **BNF**

British Pharmacopoeia /'brɪtɪʃ ,fa:məkiə 'pɪ:zə/ noun a book listing drugs approved in the UK and their dosages. Abbreviation **BP**

brittle bone disease /'brɪt(ə)l 'bəʊn di,zi:z/ noun 1. same as **osteogenesis imperfecta** 2. same as **osteoporosis**

broad /bro:d/ adjective wide in relation to length

Broadbent's sign /'brɔ:dbents sain/ noun a movement of someone's left side near the lower ribs at each beat of the heart, indicating adhesion between the diaphragm and pericardium in cases of pericarditis [After Sir William Henry Broadbent (1835–1907), British physician.]

broad-spectrum antibiotic /,brɔ:pd ,spektrəm ,æntibai'btɪk/ noun an antibiotic used to control many types of microorganism

Broca's aphasia /'braukəz ,ə'feɪzɪə/ noun a condition in which someone is unable to speak or write, as a result of damage to Broca's area

Broca's area /'braukəz ,eəriə/ noun an area on the left side of the brain which governs the motor aspects of speaking [Described 1861. After Pierre Henri Paul Broca (1824–80), French surgeon and anthropologist. A pioneer of neurosurgery, he also invented various instruments, described muscular dystrophy before Duchenne, and recognised rickets as a nutritional disorder before Virchow.]

Brodie's abscess /'brəudiz 'æbses/ noun an abscess of a bone, caused by staphylococcal osteomyelitis [Described 1832. After Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie (1783–1862), British surgeon.]

bromhidrosis /'brɒmhɪ'drəʊsɪs/ noun a condition in which body sweat has an unpleasant smell

bromide /'brəʊmaɪd/ noun a bromine salt (NOTE: Bromides are used as sedatives.)

bromine /'brəʊmi:n/ noun a chemical element (NOTE: The chemical symbol is **Br.**)

bromism /'brəʊmɪz(ə)m/ noun chronic ill health caused by excessive use of bromides

bromocriptine /,brəʊməʊ'kripti:n/ noun a drug which functions like dopamine, used to treat excessive lactation, breast pain, some forms of infertility, growth disorder and Parkinson's disease

bronch- /brɒŋk/, **bronchi-** /brɒŋki/ prefix same as **broncho-** (*used before vowels*)

bronchi /'brɒŋkai/ plural of **bronchus**

bronchial /'brɒŋkiəl/ adjective referring to the bronchi

bronchial breath sounds /,brɒŋkiəl 'breθ ,saondz/ plural noun distinctive breath sounds from the lungs which help diagnosis

bronchiectasis /,brɒŋki'ektəsɪs/ noun a disorder of the bronchi which become wide, infected and filled with pus (NOTE: Bronchiectasis can lead to pneumonia.)

bronchio- /brɒŋkiəu/ prefix referring to the bronchioles

bronchiolar /,brɒŋki'əʊlə/ adjective referring to the bronchioles

bronchiole /'brɒŋkiəʊl/ noun a very small air tube in the lungs leading from a bronchus to the alveoli. See illustration at **LUNGS** in Supplement

bronchiolitis /,brɒŋkiəu'lɪtɪs/ noun inflammation of the bronchioles, usually in small children

bronchitic /brɒŋ'kitɪk/ adjective referring to bronchitis

bronchitis /brɒŋ'kaitɪs/ noun inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bronchi

broncho- /brɒŋkəu/ prefix referring to the windpipe

bronchoconstrictor /,brɒŋkəʊkən'strɪktə/ noun a drug which narrows the bronchi

bronchodilator /,brɒŋkədɪlə'teɪə/ noun a drug which makes the bronchi wider, used in the treatment of asthma and allergy (NOTE: Bronchodilators usually have names ending in **-terol**; however, the most common bronchodilator is **salbutamol**.)

bronchography /brɒŋ'knɔgrəfi/ noun an X-ray examination of the lungs after an opaque substance has been put into the bronchi

bronchomedastinal trunk /,brɒŋkəu'mi:diə,stain(ə)l 'trʌŋk/ noun the set of lymph nodes draining part of the chest

bronchomycosis /,brɒŋkəʊ'maɪk'kaʊsɪs/ noun an infection of the bronchi by a fungus

bronchophony /brɒŋ'kɒfəni/ noun vibrations of the voice heard over the lungs, indicating solidification in the lungs

bronchopleural /,brɒŋkəu'plʊərəl/ adjective referring to a bronchus and the pleura

bronchopneumonia /,brɒŋkəʊnju:'məʊniə/ noun an infectious inflammation of the bronchi-

oles, which may lead to general infection of the lungs

bronchopulmonary /brɒŋkəʊ'pʌlmən(ə)ri/ *adjective* referring to the bronchi and the lungs

bronchorrhoea /brɒŋkəʊ'rɪə/ *noun* the secretion of mucus by the bronchi

bronchoscope /brɒŋkəʊskəʊp/ *noun* an instrument which is passed down the trachea into the lungs, which a doctor can use to inspect the inside passages of the lungs

bronchoscopy /brɒŋkɪ'kɒskəpi/ *noun* an examination of a person's bronchi using a bronchoscope

bronchospasm /brɒŋkəʊspæz(ə)m/ *noun* a tightening of the bronchial muscles which causes the tubes to contract, as in asthma

bronchspirometry /brɒŋkəʊspər'rometri/ *noun* a procedure for measuring the volume of the lungs

bronchostenosis /brɒŋkəʊstə'nəʊsis/ *noun* an unusual constriction of the bronchial tubes

bronchotracheal /brɒŋkəʊtra'ki:əl/ *adjective* referring to the bronchi and the trachea

bronchus /brɒŋkəs/ *noun* one of the two air passages leading from the trachea into the lungs, where they split into many bronchioles. See illustration at LUNGS in Supplement (NOTE: The plural is bronchi.)

bronze diabetes /brɒnz daɪə'bɪ:tɪ:z/ *noun* same as haemochromatosis

Broviac catheter /brəʊviæk ,kæθɪtə/ *noun* a type of thin catheter used to insert into a vein

brow /braʊ/ *noun* same as eyebrow

brown fat /braʊn 'fæt/ *noun* dark-coloured body fat that can easily be converted to energy and helps to control body temperature

Brown-Séquard syndrome /braʊn 'séku:d ,sindrəʊm/ *noun* a condition in which the spinal cord has been partly severed or compressed, with the result that the lower half of the body is paralysed on one side and loses feeling in the other side [Described 1851. After Charles Edouard Brown-Séquard (1817–94), French physiologist.]

brucellosis /bru:sɪ'ləʊsɪs/ *noun* a disease which can be caught from cattle or goats or from drinking infected milk, spread by a species of the bacterium *Brucella*. The symptoms include tiredness, arthritis, headache, sweating, irritability and swelling of the spleen. Also called **abortus fever, Malta fever, mountain fever, undulant fever**

bruise /bru:z/ *noun* a dark painful area on the skin, where blood has escaped under the skin following a blow. ☐ **black eye** ■ *verb* to cause a bruise on part of the body ☐ *She bruised her knee on the corner of the table.* ☐ *she bruises easily* even a soft blow will give her a bruise

bruised /bru:zd/ *adjective* painful after a blow or showing the marks of a bruise ☐ *a badly bruised leg*

bruising /'bru:zɪŋ/ *noun* an area of bruises ☐ *The baby has bruising on the back and legs.*

bruit /bru:t/ *noun* an unusual noise heard through a stethoscope

Brunner's glands /'brʊnəz ,glændz/ *plural noun* glands in the duodenum and jejunum [Described 1687. After Johann Konrad Brunner (1653–1727), Swiss anatomist at Heidelberg, then at Strasbourg.]

bruxism /'brʌksɪz(ə)m/ *noun* the action of grinding the teeth, as a habit

BSE *abbreviation* bovine spongiform encephalopathy

bulbo /'bju:bəʊ/ *noun* a swelling of a lymph node in the groin or armpit

bononic plague /'bju:bɒnɪk 'pleɪg/ *noun* a usually fatal infectious disease caused by *Yersinia pestis* in the lymph system, transmitted to humans by fleas from rats

buccal /'bʌk(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the cheek or mouth

buccinator /'bʌksɪneɪtə/ *noun* a cheek muscle which helps the jaw to move when chewing

Budd-Chiari syndrome /'bʌd ki'eəri ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a disease of the liver, where thrombosis has occurred in the hepatic veins [Described 1845. After George Budd (1808–82), Professor of Medicine at King's College Hospital, London; Hans von Chiari (1851–1916), Viennese pathologist who was Professor of Pathological Anatomy at Strasbourg and later at Prague.]

budesonide /'bju:'desənɔɪd/ *noun* a corticosteroid drug taken by inhalation or in tablets, used in the treatment of hay fever and nasal polyps

Buerger's disease /'bɜ:gər dɪ,zɪ:z/ *noun* same as **thromboangiitis obliterans** [Described 1908. After Leo Buerger (1879–1943), New York physician of Viennese origin.]

buffer /'bʌfə/ *noun* a substance that keeps a constant balance between acid and alkali ■ *verb* to prevent a solution from becoming acid

buffer action /'bʌfər ,ækʃən/ *noun* the balancing process between acid and alkali

buffered /'bʌfəd/ *adjective* prevented from becoming acid ☐ *buffered aspirin*

bug /bʌg/ *noun* an infectious disease (*informal*) ☐ *He caught a bug on holiday.* ☐ *Half the staff have got a stomach bug.*

bulb /bʌlb/ *noun* a round part at the end of an organ or bone

bulbar /'bʌlbə/ *adjective* 1. referring to a bulb 2. referring to the medulla oblongata

bulbospongiosus muscle /'bɒlbəʊspɒŋdʒəs/ noun a muscle in the perineum behind the penis

bulbourethral gland /'bɒlbəʊrəθrəl 'glænd/ noun one of two glands at the base of the penis which secrete into the urethra. ◊ **gland**

bulimia /'bu'lɪmiə/, **bulimia nervosa** /bu'lɪmɪə nə'veʊsə/ noun a psychological condition in which a person eats too much and is incapable of controlling his or her eating. The eating is followed by behaviour designed to prevent weight gain, e.g. vomiting, use of laxatives or excessive exercise.

bullea /'bulə/ noun a large blister (NOTE: The plural is **bullae**.)

bumetanide /bju:'metənайд/ noun a drug which helps a patient to produce urine, used in the treatment of swelling caused by fluid accumulating in the tissues

bumper fracture /'bʌmpər ,frækʃə/ noun a fracture in the upper part of the tibia (NOTE: It has this name because it can be caused by a blow from the bumper of a car.)

bundle branch block /'bʌnd(ə)l bra:nɒk/ noun an unusual condition of the heart's conduction tissue

bundle of His /,bʌnd(ə)l əv 'hɪs/ noun same as **atrioventricular bundle** [Described 1893. After Ludwig His (1863–1934), Professor of Anatomy successively at Leipzig, Basle, Göttingen and Berlin.]

bunion /'bʌnjən/ noun an inflammation and swelling of the big toe, caused by tight shoes which force the toe sideways so that a callus develops over the joint between the toe and the metatarsal

buphtalmos /bʌf'θælməs/ noun a type of congenital glaucoma occurring in infants

bupivacaine /bju:'prɪvəkeɪn/ noun a powerful local anaesthetic, used in epidural anaesthesia

buprenorphine /bju:'prenəfɪ:n/ noun an opiate drug used in the relief of moderate to severe pain, and as an opioid substitute in treating drug addiction

Burkitt's tumour /,bɜ:kɪts 'tju:mə/, **Burkitt's lymphoma** /,bɜ:kɪts lim'fəʊmə/ noun a malignant tumour, usually on the maxilla, found especially in children in Africa [Described 1957. After Denis Parsons Burkitt (1911–93), formerly Senior Surgeon, Kampala, Uganda; later a member of the Medical Research Council (UK).]

burn /bɜ:n/ noun an injury to skin and tissue caused by light, heat, radiation, electricity or chemicals ■ verb to harm or destroy something by fire ◊ *She burnt her hand on the hot frying pan.* ◊ *Most of his hair or his skin was burnt off.* (NOTE: **burning – burnt or burned**)

burning /'bɜ:nɪŋ/ adjective referring to a feeling similar to that of being hurt by fire ◊ *She had a burning pain or in her chest.*

burr /bɜ:/ noun a bit used with a drill to make holes in a bone such as the cranium or in a tooth

bursa /'bɜ:sə/ noun a sac containing fluid, forming part of the usual structure of a joint such as the knee and elbow, where it protects against frequent pressure and rubbing (NOTE: The plural is **bursae**.)

bursitis /bɜ:s'taɪtɪs/ noun the inflammation of a bursa, especially in the shoulder

Buscopan /'bʌskəpən/ a trade name for a form of hyoscine

butoobarbitone /,bju:tə'bə:bɪtən/ noun a barbiturate drug used as a sedative and hypnotic

buttock /'bʌtək/ noun one of the two fleshy parts below the back, on which a person sits, made up mainly of the gluteal muscles. Also called **nates**

buttonhole surgery /'bʌt(ə)nholə ,sɜ:dʒəri/ noun a surgical operation through a small hole in the body, using an endoscope

bypass /'baɪpɑ:s/ noun 1. a surgical operation to redirect the blood, usually using a grafted blood vessel and usually performed when one of the person's own blood vessels is blocked 2. a new route for the blood created by a bypass operation

byssinosis /'bɪsɪ'næʊsɪs/ noun a lung disease which is a form of pneumoconiosis caused by inhaling cotton dust

C

c symbol centi-

C symbol Celsius

CABG abbreviation coronary artery bypass graft

cachet /'kæʃə/ *noun* a quantity of a drug wrapped in paper, to be swallowed

cachexia /kæ'keksɪə/ *noun* a state of ill health characterised by wasting and general weakness

cadaver /kə'dævər/ *noun* a dead body, especially one used for dissection

cadaveric /kə'dævərɪk/, **cadaverous** /kə'dævərəs/ *adjective* referring to a person who is thin or wasting away

caecal /'sɪ:k(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the caecum

caecosigmoidostomy /,sɪ:kəʊ,sɪgmoɪ'dɒstəmɪ/ *noun* an operation to open up a connection between the caecum and the sigmoid colon

caecostomy /si:kɒstəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to make an opening between the caecum and the abdominal wall to allow faeces to be passed without going through the rectum and anus

caecum /'sɪ:kəm/ *noun* the wider part of the large intestine in the lower right-hand side of the abdomen at the point where the small intestine joins it and which has the appendix attached to it. See illustration at **DIGESTIVE SYSTEM** in Supplement. Also called **cecum** (NOTE: The plural is **caeca**.)

caesarean /sɪ'zeəriən/, **caesarean section** /sɪ'zeəriən, sek'seɪn/ *noun* a surgical operation to deliver a baby by cutting through the abdominal wall into the uterus. Compare **vaginal delivery**

caesium /'sɪ:ziəm/ *noun* a radioactive element, used in treatment by radiation (NOTE: The chemical symbol is **Cs**.)

caesium-137 /,sɪ:ziəm wʌn θri: 'sev(ə)n/ *noun* a radioactive substance used in radiology

café au lait spots /,kæfē'əʊ'læt spɔts/ *plural noun* brown spots on the skin, which are an indication of von Recklinghausen's disease

caffeine /'kæfɪn/ *noun* an alkaloid found in coffee, tea and chocolate, which acts as a stimulant

caisson disease /'keɪs(ə)n dɪ,zi:z/ *noun* a condition in which a person experiences pains in the joints and stomach, and dizziness caused by nitrogen in the blood. Also called **the bends, compressed air sickness, decompression sickness**

calamine /'kæləmæɪn/, **calamine lotion** /'kæləmæɪn, ləʊʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a lotion, based on zinc oxide, which helps relieve skin irritation, caused e.g. by sunburn or chickenpox

calc- /kæk/ *prefix* same as **calci-** (*used before vowels*)

calcaemia /kæl'si:mɪə/ *noun* a condition in which the blood contains an unusually large amount of calcium

calcaneal /kæl'keɪniəl/ *adjective* referring to the calcaneus

calcaneus /kæl'keɪniəs/, **calcaneum** /kæl'keɪniəm/ *noun* the heel bone, situated underneath the talus. See illustration at **FOOT** in Supplement

calcareous degeneration /kæl,kɛriəs dɪ,dʒə'nə'reɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the formation of calcium on bones or at joints in old age

calci- /kælsɪ/ *prefix* referring to calcium

calcification /,kælsɪfɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a process of hardening caused by the formation of deposits of calcium salts

calcified /'kælsɪfaɪd/ *adjective* made hard ○ *Bone is calcified connective tissue.*

calcinosis /,kælsɪ'næʊsɪs/ *noun* a medical condition where deposits of calcium salts form in joints, muscles and organs

calcitonin /,kælsɪ'toʊnɪn/ *noun* a hormone produced by the thyroid gland, which is believed to regulate the level of calcium in the blood. Also called **thyrocalcitonin**

calcium /'kælsiəm/ *noun* a metallic chemical element which is a major component of bones and teeth and which is essential for various bodily processes such as blood clotting (NOTE: The chemical symbol is **Ca**.)

calcium antagonist /'kælsiəm æn,tægənist/ *noun* a drug which makes the arteries wider and slows the heart rate. It is used in the treatment of angina.

calcium channel blocker /'kælsiəm ,tʃæn(ə)l ,blɒkə/, **calcium blocker** /'kælsiəm ,blɒkə/ *noun* a drug which affects the smooth muscle of the cardiovascular system, used in the treatment of angina and hypertension (NOTE: Calcium channel blockers have names ending in -dipine: **nifedipine**. Not to be used in heart failure as they reduce cardiac function further.)

calculosis /,kælkjʊ'læsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which calculi exist in an organ

calculus /'kælkjʊləs/ *noun* a hard mass like a little piece of stone, which forms inside the body. Also called **stone** (NOTE: The plural is **calculi**.)

Caldwell–Luc operation /,kɔ:ldwel 'lu:k ɒpə,reɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a surgical operation to drain the maxillary sinus by making an incision above the canine tooth [Described 1893. After George Walter Caldwell (1834–1918), US physician; Henri Luc (1855–1925), French laryngologist.]

calibrator /'kælibreɪtə/ *noun* an instrument used to enlarge a tube or passage

calectasis /,keɪli'ektəsɪs/ *noun* swelling of the calyces

callisthenic /,kælis'θenɪk/ *adjective* relating to callisthenics

callisthenics /,kælis'θenɪks/ *plural noun* energetic physical exercises for improving fitness and muscle tone, including push-ups, sit-ups and star jumps

callosity /kə'lɒsɪti/ *noun* a hard patch on the skin, e.g. a corn, resulting from frequent pressure or rubbing. Also called **callus**

callus /'kæləs/ *noun* 1. same as **callosity** 2. tissue which forms round a broken bone as it starts to mend, leading to consolidation □ *Callus formation is more rapid in children and young adults than in elderly people.*

calor /'kæləs/ *noun* heat

caloric /'kɔ:lɒrɪk/ *adjective* referring to calories or to heat

calorie /'kæləri/ *noun* 1. a unit of measurement of heat or energy, equivalent to the amount of heat needed to raise the temperature of 1g of water by 1°C. Now called **joule** 2. also **Calorie** a unit of measurement of energy in food (*informal*) □ *a low-calorie diet* Now called **joule** □ **to count calories** to be careful about how much you eat

calvaria /kæl'veəriə/, **calvarium** /kæl'veəriəm/ *noun* the top part of the skull

calyx /'keɪlɪks/ *noun* a part of the body shaped like a cup especially the tube leading to a renal pyramid. See illustration at **KIDNEY** in Supplement (NOTE: The plural is **calyces**.)

CAM /si: ei 'em/ *abbreviation* complementary and alternative medicine

camphor /'kæmfə/ *noun* white crystals with a strong smell, made from a tropical tree, used to keep insects away or as a liniment

Campylobacter /'kæmpilə,bækta/ *noun* a bacterium which is a common cause of food poisoning in humans and of spontaneous abortion in farm animals

canal /kə'næl/ *noun* a tube along which something flows

canaliculitis /,kænəlɪkju'laitɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the tear duct canal

canalculus /,kænə'lɪkjʊləs/ *noun* a little canal, e.g. a canal leading to the Haversian systems in compact bone, or a canal leading to the lacrimal duct (NOTE: The plural is **canaliculi**.)

cancellous bone /'kænsələs ,bən/ *noun* a light spongy bone tissue which forms the inner core of a bone and also the ends of long bones. See illustration at **BONE STRUCTURE** in Supplement

cancer /'kænsə/ *noun* a malignant growth or tumour which develops in tissue and destroys it, which can spread by metastasis to other parts of the body and which cannot be controlled by the body itself □ *Cancer cells developed in the lymph. □ She has been diagnosed as having lung cancer or as having cancer of the lung.* (NOTE: For other terms referring to cancer, see words beginning with **carcin-**.)

cancerophobia /,kænsərəʊ'fəʊbiə/ *noun* a fear of cancer

cancer phobia /'kænsə ,fəʊbiə/ *noun* same as **cancerophobia**

cancrum oris /,kæŋkrəm 'ɔ:ris/ *noun* severe ulcers in the mouth, leading to gangrene. Also called **noma**

candidiasis /,kændi'daɪəsɪs/, **candidosis** /,kændi'doʊsɪs/ *noun* infection with a species of the fungus **Candida**

canicola fever /kə'nɪkələ ,fi:və/ *noun* a form of leptospirosis, giving high fever and jaundice

canine /'keɪnain/, **canine tooth** /'keɪneɪn ,tu:θ/ *noun* a pointed tooth next to an incisor. See illustration at **TEETH** in Supplement

canities /kə'nɪʃi:z/ *noun* a loss of pigments, which makes the hair turn white

cannabis /'kænəbɪs/ *noun* a drug made from the dried leaves or flowers of the Indian hemp plant. Recreational use of cannabis is illegal and its use to relieve the pain associated with conditions such as multiple sclerosis is controversial. Also called **hashish, marijuana**

cannula /'kænjʊlə/ *noun* a tube with a trocar or blunt needle inside, inserted into the body to introduce fluids

canthal /'kænθəl/ *adjective* referring to the corner of the eye

cantholysis /kænθələsɪs/ *noun* same as **canthoplasty**

canthoplasty /'kænθəplæsti/ *noun* 1. an operation to repair the canthus of the eye 2. an opera-

tion to cut through the canthus to enlarge the groove in the eyelid

canthus /'kænθəs/ *noun* a corner of the eye

cap /kæp/ *noun* 1. a covering which protects something 2. an artificial hard covering for a damaged or broken tooth

CAPD *abbreviation* continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis

caepeline bandage /'kæpləlæn̩, bændɪdʒ/ *noun* a bandage shaped like a cap, either for the head, or to cover a stump after amputation

capillary /kə'pɪləri/ *noun* a tiny blood vessel between the arterioles and the venules, which carries blood and nutrients into the tissues

capita /'kæptɪə/ plural of **caput**

capitate /'kæptɪteɪt/, **capitate bone** /'kæptɪteɪt, bən̩/ *noun* the largest of the eight small carpal bones in the wrist. See illustration at **HAND** in Supplement

capitellum /,kæpɪ'teləm/ *noun* a rounded enlarged part at the end of a bone, especially this part of the upper arm bone, the humerus, that forms the elbow joint with one of the lower bones, the radius. Also called **capitulum of humerus** (NOTE: The plural is **capitella**.)

capitulum /kə'pitjʊləm/ *noun* the rounded end of a bone which articulates with another bone, e.g. the distal end of the humerus (NOTE: The plural is **capitula**.)

capitulum of humerus /kə,pitjʊləm əv 'hju:mərəs/ *noun* same as **capitellum**

caplet /'kæplət/ *noun* a small oblong tablet with a covering that dissolves easily and which usually cannot be broken in two

capsular /'kæpsjʊlə/ *adjective* referring to a capsule

capsule /'kæpsju:l/ *noun* 1. a membrane round an organ or joint 2. a small hollow digestible case filled with a drug that is taken by swallowing ○ *She swallowed three capsules of painkiller.* ○ *The doctor prescribed the drug in capsule form.*

capsulectomy /,kæpsjʊ'lɛktəmi/ *noun* the surgical removal of the capsule round a joint

capsulitis /,kæpsjʊ'laitɪs/ *noun* inflammation of a capsule

capsulotomy /,kæpsjʊ'lɒtəmi/ *noun* a surgical procedure involving cutting into the capsule around a body part, e.g. cutting into the lens of the eye during the removal of a cataract

captopril /'kæptəprɪl/ *noun* a drug which helps to prevent the arteries from being made narrower by an angiotensin. It is used to control high blood pressure.

caput /'kæpət/ *noun* the head (NOTE: The plural is **capita**.)

carbamazepine /,ka:bə'mæzəpi:n/ *noun* a drug which reduces pain and helps to prevent con-

vulsions. It is used in the treatment of epilepsy, pain and bipolar disorder.

carbenoxolone /,ku:bə'nɒksələn/ *noun* a liquorice agent, used to treat stomach ulcers

carbidopa /,ku:bi'dəʊpə/ *noun* an inhibitor used to enable levodopa to enter the brain in larger quantities in the treatment of Parkinson's disease

carbimazole /ku:'bɪməzəʊl/ *noun* a drug which helps to prevent the formation of thyroid hormones, used in the management of hyperthyroidism

carbohydrate /,ku:bəʊ'haidreɪt/ *noun* 1. a biological compound containing carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. Carbohydrates derive from sugar and are an important source of food and energy. 2. food containing carbohydrates ○ *high carbohydrate drinks*

carbolic acid /ku:bɒlik 'æsɪd/ *noun* same as **phenol**

carbon /'ka:bən/ *noun* one of the common non-metallic elements, an essential component of living matter and organic chemical compounds (NOTE: The chemical symbol is **C**)

carbon dioxide /,ku:bən daɪ'ɒksaɪd/ *noun* a colourless gas produced by the body's metabolism as the tissues burn carbon, and breathed out by the lungs as waste (NOTE: The chemical symbol is **CO₂**)

carbon dioxide snow /,ku:bən daɪ,ɒksaɪd 'snəʊ/ *noun* solid carbon dioxide, used in treating skin growths such as warts, or to preserve tissue samples

carbonic anhydrase /ku:bɒnɪk æn'haidrəz/ *noun* an enzyme which acts as a buffer and regulates the body's water balance, including gastric acid secretion and aqueous humour production

carbon monoxide /,ku:bən mə'nɒksaɪd/ *noun* a poisonous gas found in fumes from car engines, from burning gas and cigarette smoke (NOTE: The chemical symbol is **CO**)

carboxyhaemoglobin /ku:bɒksihi:mə'gləʊbɪn/ *noun* a compound of carbon monoxide and haemoglobin formed when a person breathes in carbon monoxide from tobacco smoke or car exhaust fumes

carboxyhaemoglobinaemia /ku:bɒksihi:mə,gləʊbɪ'nɪ:miə/ *noun* the presence of carboxyhaemoglobin in the blood

carbuncle /'ku:bʌŋkəl/ *noun* a localised staphylococcal infection, which goes deep into the tissue

carcin- /ku:sɪn/ *prefix* same as **carcino-** (*used before vowels*)

carcino- /ku:sɪnə/ *prefix* referring to carcinoma or cancer

carcinogen /ku:'sɪnədʒən/ *noun* a substance which produces a carcinoma or cancer

carcinogenesis /kə:sɪnə'sdʒenəsɪs/ *noun* the process of forming a carcinoma in tissue

carcinogenic /kə:sɪnɔ:dʒenɪk/ *adjective* causing a carcinoma or cancer

carcinoïd /'kɑ:sɪnɔɪd/, **carcinoïd tumour** /'kɑ:sɪnɔɪd,tju:mə/ *noun* an intestinal tumour, especially in the appendix, which causes diarrhoea

carcinoma /kə:sɪ'nəʊmə/ *noun* a cancer of the epithelium or glands

carcinomatosis /,kɑ:sɪnəʊmə'tæʊsɪs/ *noun* a carcinoma which has spread to many sites in the body

carcinomatous /,kɑ:sɪ'nɒmətəs/ *adjective* referring to carcinoma

carcinosarcoma /,kɑ:sɪnəʊsə:kəʊmə/ *noun* a malignant tumour containing elements of both a carcinoma and a sarcoma

cardia /'kɑ:diə/ *noun* an opening at the top of the stomach which joins it to the gullet

cardiac /'kɑ:diæk/ *adjective* referring to the heart

cardiac achalasia /,kɑ:diæk ,ækə'lɛzɪə/ *noun* a condition in which the patient is unable to relax the cardia, the muscle at the entrance to the stomach, with the result that food cannot enter the stomach. ☞ **cardiomotomy**

cardiac arrest /,kɑ:diæk ə'rest/ *noun* a condition in which the heart muscle stops beating

cardiac asthma /,kɑ:diæk 'æsmə/ *noun* difficulty in breathing caused by heart failure

cardiac catheter /,kɑ:diæk 'kæθɪtə/ *noun* a catheter passed through a vein into the heart, to take blood samples, to record pressure or to examine the interior of the heart before surgery

cardiac catheterisation /,kɑ:diæk ,kæθɪtərɪz'eɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a procedure which involves passing a catheter into the heart

cardiac cirrhosis /,kɑ:diæk sɪ'rəʊsɪs/ *noun* cirrhosis of the liver caused by heart disease

cardiac compression /,kɑ:diæk kəm 'pref(ə)n/ *noun* the compression of the heart by fluid in the pericardium

cardiac conducting system /,kɑ:diæk kən 'dʌktɪŋ ,sɪstəm/ *noun* the nerve system in the heart which links an atrium to a ventricle, so that the two beat at the same rate

cardiac cycle /,kɑ:diæk 'saɪkl(ə)l/ *noun* the repeated beating of the heart, formed of the diastole and systole

cardiac decompression /,kɑ:diæk ,di:kəm 'pref(ə)n/ *noun* the removal of a haematoma or constriction of the heart

cardiac failure /,kɑ:diæk 'feɪljə/ *noun* same as heart failure

cardiac glycoside /,kɑ:diæk 'glaɪkəsɔɪd/ *noun* a drug used in the treatment of tachycardia and atrial fibrillation, e.g. digoxin

cardiac index /,kɑ:diæk 'indeks/ *noun* the cardiac output per square metre of body surface, usually between 3.1 and 3.8 l/min/m² (litres per minute per square metre)

cardiac infarction *noun* same as **myocardial infarction**

cardiac monitor /,kɑ:diæk 'mɒnɪtə/ *noun* same as **electrocardiograph**

cardiac murmur /,kɑ:diæk 'mɜ:mə/ *noun* same as **heart murmur**

cardiac muscle /'kɑ:diæk ,mas(ə)l/ *noun* a muscle in the heart which makes the heart beat

cardiac neurosis /,kɑ:diæk nju'rəʊsɪs/ *noun* same as **disordered action of the heart**

cardiac notch /,kɑ:diæk 'nɒtʃ/ *noun* 1. a point in the left lung, where the right inside wall is bent. See illustration at **LUNGS** in Supplement 2. a notch at the point where the oesophagus joins the greater curvature of the stomach

cardiac orifice /,kɑ:diæk 'ɔrfɪs/ *noun* an opening where the oesophagus joins the stomach

cardiac output /,kɑ:diæk 'autput/ *noun* the volume of blood expelled by each ventricle in a specific time, usually between 4.8 and 5.3 l/min (litres per minute)

cardiac pacemaker /,kɑ:diæk 'peɪsmekə/ *noun* an electronic device implanted on a patient's heart, or which a patient wears attached to the chest, which stimulates and regulates the heartbeat

cardiac reflex /,kɑ:diæk 'ri:fleks/ *noun* the reflex which controls the heartbeat automatically

cardiac surgery /,kɑ:diæk 'sɜ:dʒərɪ/ *noun* surgery to the heart

cardiac tamponade /,kɑ:diæk ,tæmpə'næd/ *noun* pressure on the heart when the pericardial cavity fills with blood. Also called **heart tamponade**

cardiac vein /'kɑ:diæk veɪn/ *noun* one of the veins which lead from the myocardium to the right atrium

cardinal /,kɑ:dn(ə)l 'nʌmbə/ *adjective* most important

cardinal ligaments /,kɑ:dn(ə)l 'lɪgəmənts/ *plural noun* ligaments forming a band of connective tissue that extends from the uterine cervix and vagina to the pelvic walls. Also called **Mackenrodt's ligaments**

cardio- /kɑ:diəʊ/ *prefix* referring to the heart

cardiogenic /kɑ:di'e'dʒenɪk/ *adjective* resulting from activity or disease of the heart

cardiogram /'kɑ:diəgræm/ *noun* a graph showing the heartbeat, produced by a cardiograph

cardiograph /'kɑ:diəgra:f/ *noun* an instrument which records the heartbeat

cardiography /,kɑ:di'ngrəfi/ *noun* the action of recording the heartbeat

cardiologist /'ku:di'ɒlədʒɪst/ *noun* a doctor who specialises in the study of the heart

cardiology /'ku:di'ɒlədʒi/ *noun* the study of the heart, its diseases and functions

cardiomegaly /,ku:diə'megəli/ *noun* an enlarged heart

cardiomyopathy /,ku:diəʊ'maɪ'ɒpəθi/ *noun* a disease of the heart muscle

cardiomyoplasty /,ku:diə'maɪəʊ,plæstɪ/ *noun* an operation to improve the functioning of the heart, by using the latissimus dorsi as a stimulant

cardiomotomy /,ku:diəʊ'maɪ'tɒməti/ *noun* an operation to treat cardiac achalasia by splitting the ring of muscles where the oesophagus joins the stomach. Also called **Heller's operation**

cardiopathy /,ku:di'ɒpəθi/ *noun* any kind of heart disease

cardiophone /'ku:diəfən/ *noun* a microphone attached to a patient to record sounds, usually used to record the heart of an unborn baby

cardioplegia /,ku:diə'ɒplɪdʒiə/ *noun* the stopping of a patient's heart, by chilling it or using drugs, so that heart surgery can be performed

cardiopulmonary /,ku:diə'ɒpʌlmən(ə)ri/ *adjective* relating to both the heart and the lungs

cardiopulmonary bypass /,ku:diəu'ɒpləmən(ə)ri'baɪpəs/ *noun* a machine or method for artificially circulating the patient's blood during open-heart surgery. The heart and lungs are cut off from the circulation and replaced by a pump.

cardiopulmonary resuscitation /,ku:diəu'ɒpləmən(ə)ri'resʊsɪteɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* an emergency technique to make a person's heart start beating again. It involves clearing the airways and then alternately pressing on the chest and breathing into the mouth. Abbreviation **CPR**

cardiopulmonary system /,ku:diəu'ɒpləmən(ə)ri'sistəm/ *noun* the heart and lungs considered together as a functional unit

cardioscope /'ku:diəskəʊp/ *noun* an instrument formed of a tube with a light at the end, used to inspect the inside of the heart

cardiospasm /'ku:diəʊspæz(ə)m/ *noun* same as **cardiac achalasia**

cardiothoracic /,ku:diəʊθ'ræsɪk/ *adjective* referring to the heart and the chest region ○ a **cardiothoracic surgeon**

cardiotocography /,ku:diəʊtɒ'kɒgrəfi/ *noun* the recording of the heartbeat of a fetus

cardiotomy /,ku:di'ɒtəmɪ/ *noun* an operation that involves cutting the wall of the heart

cardiotomy syndrome /,ku:di'ɒtəmɪ'sɪndrəm/ *noun* fluid in the membranes round the heart after cardiotomy

cardiotoxic /,ku:diə'u'tɒksɪk/ *adjective* which is toxic to the heart

cardiovascular /,ku:diə'u'væskjʊlə/ *adjective* referring to the heart and the blood circulation system

cardiovascular disease /,ku:diə'u'væskjʊlə'dɪzɪ:z/ *noun* any disease which affects the circulatory system, e.g. hypertension

cardiovascular system /,ku:diə'u'væskjʊlə,sistəm/ *noun* the system of organs and blood vessels by means of which the blood circulates round the body and which includes the heart, arteries and veins

cardioversion /,ku:diə'u'vɜ:ʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a procedure to correct an irregular heartbeat by applying an electrical impulse to the chest wall. □ **defibrillation**

carditis /'ku:daitɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the connective tissue of the heart

care pathway /'keə,pɑ:θweɪ/ *noun* the entire process of diagnosis, treatment and care that a patient goes through

care plan /'keə plæn/ *noun* a plan drawn up by the nursing staff for the treatment of an individual patient

caries /'keəri:z/ *noun* decay in a tooth or bone

carina /'keɪrɪ:nə/ *noun* a structure shaped like the bottom of a boat, e.g. the cartilage at the point where the trachea branches into the bronchi

cariogenic /,keəriəʊ'dʒenɪk/ *adjective* referring to a substance which causes caries

carminative /'ku:mrɪnətɪv/ *noun* a substance which relieves colic or indigestion ■ *adjective* relieving colic or indigestion

carneous mole /,ke:nɪəs 'məʊl/ *noun* matter in the uterus after the death of a fetus

carotenaemia /,kærət̩'ni:mɪə/ *noun* an excessive amount of carotene in the blood, usually as a result of eating too many carrots or tomatoes, which gives the skin a yellow colour. Also called **xanthaemia**

carotene /'kærət̩'i:n/ *noun* an orange or red pigment in carrots, egg yolk and some oils, which is converted by the liver into vitamin A

carotid /kə'rotɪd/, **carotid artery** /kə,rɒtɪd'ærɪ/ *noun* either of the two large arteries in the neck which supply blood to the head

carotid artery thrombosis /kə,rɒtɪd'ærɪθrɒm'bəsɪs/ *noun* the formation of a blood clot in the carotid artery

carp- /kə:p(ə)/ *prefix* same as **carpo-** (used before vowels)

carpal /'ku:p(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the wrist

carpal bones /'ku:p(ə)bənz/, **carpals** /'ku:p(ə)lz/ *plural noun* the eight bones which make up the carpus or wrist. See illustration at **HAND** in Supplement

carpal tunnel release /,ku:p(ə)l'tʌn(ə)lri'li:s/ *noun* an operation to relieve the compression of the median nerve

carpal tunnel syndrome /,ka:p(ə)l 'tʌn(ə)l ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a condition, usually affecting women, in which the fingers tingle and hurt at night. It is caused by compression of the median nerve.

carphology /kaʊ:,fɒlədʒi/ *noun* the action of pulling at the bedclothes, a sign of delirium in typhoid and other fevers. Also called **floccitation**

carpo-/kə:pəʊ/ *prefix* referring to the wrist

carpometacarpal joint /,kə:pəʊmetə'kju:p(ə)l dʒɔ:nt/ *noun* one of the joints between the carpals and metacarpals. Also called **CM joint**

carpopedal spasm /,kə:pəʊpə:d(ə)l 'spæz(ə)m/ *noun* a spasm in the hands and feet caused by lack of calcium

carpus /'kə:pəs/ *noun* the bones by which the lower arm is connected to the hand. Also called **wrist**. See illustration at **HAND** in Supplement (NOTE: The plural is **carpi**.)

carrier /'kærɪə/ *noun* 1. a person who carries bacteria of a disease in his or her body and who can transmit the disease to others without showing any signs of being infected with it ○ *Ten per cent of the population are believed to be unwitting carriers of the bacteria.* 2. an insect which carries disease and infects humans 3. a healthy person who carries a chromosome variation that gives rise to a hereditary disease such as haemophilia or Duchenne muscular dystrophy

cartilage /'kɑ:tɪlɪdʒ/ *noun* thick connective tissue which lines and cushions the joints and which forms part of the structure of an organ. Cartilage in small children is the first stage in the formation of bones.

cartilaginous /,kɑ:tɪ'lædʒɪnəs/ *adjective* made of cartilage

cartilaginous joint /,kɑ:tɪ'lædʒɪnəs dʒɔ:nt/ *noun* 1. **primary cartilaginous joint** same as **synchondrosis** 2. **secondary cartilaginous joint** same as **sympysis**

caruncle /kə'rʌŋkəl/ *noun* a small swelling

cascara /kæ'skærə/, **cascara sagrada** /kæ'skærə sə'grā:də/ *noun* a laxative made from the bark of a tropical tree

case /keɪs/ *noun* a single occurrence of a disease ○ *There were two hundred cases of cholera in the recent outbreak.*

caseation /,keɪsi'eʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the process by which dead tissue decays into a firm and dry mass. It is characteristic of tuberculosis.

case control study /keɪs kən'trəʊl ,stʌdi/ *noun* an investigation in which a group of patients with a disease are compared with a group without the disease in order to study possible causes

case history /'keɪs ,hɪst(ə)ri/ *noun* details of what has happened to a patient undergoing treatment

casein /'keɪsɪn/ *noun* one of the proteins found in milk

caseinogen /,keɪsɪ'nɪədʒən/ *noun* the main protein in milk, from which casein is formed

Casey's model /'keɪsɪz ,mɒd(ə)l/ *noun* a model for the care of child patients, where the parents are involved in the treatment

castor oil /,kæstər 'ɔ:l/ *noun* a plant oil which acts as a laxative

castration /kæ'streɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the surgical removal of the sexual organs, usually the testicles, in males

casualty /'kæzjʊəlti/ *noun* 1. a person who has had an accident or who is suddenly ill ○ *The fire caused several casualties.* ○ *The casualties were taken by ambulance to the nearest hospital.* 2. also **casualty department** same as **accident and emergency department** ○ *The accident victim was rushed to casualty.*

casualty ward /'kæzjʊəlti wɔ:d/ *noun* same as **accident ward**

CAT /kæt/ *noun* same as **computerised axial tomography**

cata- /kætə/ *prefix* downwards

catabolic /,kætə'bɒlik/ *adjective* referring to catabolism

catabolism /kæ'tæbəlɪz(ə)m/ *noun* the process of breaking down complex chemicals into simple chemicals

catalase /'kætəleɪz/ *noun* an enzyme present in the blood and liver which catalyses the breakdown of hydrogen peroxide into water and oxygen

catalepsy /'kætəlepsi/ *noun* a condition often associated with schizophrenia, where a person becomes incapable of sensation, the body is rigid and he or she does not move for long periods

catalyse /'kætəlaɪz/ *verb* to act as a catalyst and help make a chemical reaction take place (NOTE: The US spelling is **catalyze**.)

catalyst /'kætəlist/ *noun* a substance which produces or helps a chemical reaction without itself changing ○ *an enzyme which acts as a catalyst in the digestive process*

catalytic /,kætə'lɪtɪk/ *adjective* referring to catalysis

catamenia /,kætə'mi:nɪə/ *noun* menstruation (technical)

cataplexy /'kætəpleksi/ *noun* a condition in which a person's muscles become suddenly rigid and he or she falls without losing consciousness, possibly caused by a shock

cataract /'kætərækɪt/ *noun* a condition in which the lens of the eye gradually becomes hard and opaque

cataractic lens /,kætə'ræktəs ,lenz/ *noun* a lens on which a cataract has formed

catarrh /kə'ta:/ *noun* inflammation of the mucous membranes in the nose and throat, creating an excessive amount of mucus

catatonia /kætə'təʊniə/ *noun* a condition in which a psychiatric patient is either motionless or shows violent reactions to stimulation

catatonic /kætə'tɒnɪk/ *adjective* referring to behaviour in which a person is either motionless or extremely violent

catchment area /'kætʃmənt ,eəriə/ *noun* an area around a hospital which is served by that hospital

catecholamines /kætə'kɒləmi:nz/ *plural noun* the hormones adrenaline and noradrenaline which are released by the adrenal glands

catgut /'kætgʌt/ *noun* a thread made from part of the intestines of sheep, now usually artificially hardened, used to sew up cuts made during surgery

catharsis /kə'θa:sɪs/ *noun* purgation of the bowels

cathartic /kə'θa:tɪk/ *adjective* laxative or purgative

catheter /'kæθətə/ *noun* a tube passed into the body along one of the passages in the body

catheterisation /,kæθɪtərəz'zeɪʃ(ə)n/, **catherization** *noun* the act of putting a catheter into a patient's body

CAT scan /'kaet skæn/, **CT scan** /,sɪ: 'ti: skæn/ *noun* same as **CT scan**

cat-scratch disease /'kaet skrætʃ dɪ,zɪ:z/, **cat-scratch fever** /'kaet skrætʃ ,fi:və/ *noun* an illness in which the patient has a fever and swollen lymph glands, thought to be caused by a bacterium transmitted to humans by the scratch of a cat. It may also result from scratching with other sharp points.

cauda equina /,kɔ:də ɪ'kwai:nə/ *noun* a group of nerves which go from the spinal cord to the lumbar region and the coccyx

caudal /'kɔ:d(ə)l/ *adjective* (*in humans*) referring to the cauda equina

caudal anaesthetic /,kɔ:d(ə)l ,ænəs'θetɪk/ *noun* an anaesthetic, injected into the base of the spine to remove feeling in the lower part of the body. It is often used in childbirth.

caudal analgesia /,kɔ:d(ə)l ,æn(ə)'lジ:ziə/ *noun* a method of pain relief that involves injecting an anaesthetic into the base of the spine to remove feeling in the lower part of the body

caul /kɔ:l/ *noun* 1. a membrane which sometimes covers a baby's head at birth 2. same as **omentum**

causalgia /kɔ:'zældʒə/ *noun* burning pain in a limb, caused by a damaged nerve

causal organism /,kɔ:z(ə)l 'ɔ:gənɪz(ə)m/ *noun* an organism that causes a particular disease

caustic /'kɔ:stɪk/ *noun* a chemical substance that destroys tissues that it touches ■ *adjective* corrosive and destructive

cauterisation /,kɔ:tərəz'zeɪʃ(ə)n/, **cauterization** *noun* the act of cauterising □ *The growth was removed by cauterisation.*

cauterise /'kɔ:təraɪz/, **cauterize** *verb* to use burning, radiation or laser beams to remove tissue or to stop bleeding

cautery /'kɔ:təri/ *noun* a surgical instrument used to cauterise a wound

cavernous /'kævənəs/ *adjective* hollow

cavitation /,kævɪ'teɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the forming of a cavity

cavity /'kævɪtɪ/ *noun* a hole or space inside the body

cc *abbreviation* cubic centimetre

CCU *abbreviation* coronary care unit

CD4 /,sɪ: di: 'fɔ:/ *noun* a compound consisting of a protein combined with a carbohydrate which is found in some cells and helps to protect the body against infection □ **CD4 count** a test used to monitor how many CD4 cells have been destroyed in people with HIV

CDH *abbreviation* congenital dislocation of the hip

cefaclor /'sefəklɔ:/ *noun* an antibacterial drug used to treat septicaemia

cefotaxime /,sefə'tæksi:m/ *noun* a synthetic cephalosporin used to treat bacterial infection by pseudomonads

-cele /'sɪ:l/ *suffix* referring to a swelling

cell /sel/ *noun* a tiny unit of matter which is the base of all plant and animal tissue (NOTE: For other terms referring to cells, see words beginning with **cyt-**, **cyto-**)

cellular /'seljʊlər/ *adjective* 1. referring to cells, or formed of cells 2. made of many similar parts connected together

cellulite /'seljʊloit/ *noun* lumpy deposits of subcutaneous fat, especially in the thighs and buttocks

cellulitis /,seljʊ'laitɪs/ *noun* a usually bacterial inflammation of connective tissue or of the subcutaneous tissue

cellulose /'seljʊləʊs/ *noun* a carbohydrate which makes up a large percentage of plant matter

Celsius /'sɛlsɪəs/ *noun* a metric scale of temperature on which 0° is the point at which water freezes and 100° is the point at which water boils under average atmospheric conditions. Also called **centigrade**. □ **Fahrenheit** (NOTE: It is usually written as a C after the degree sign: 52°C (say: 'fifty-two degrees Celsius').) [Described 1742. After Anders Celsius (1701–44), Swedish astronomer and scientist.]

Celsius temperature /'sɛlsɪəs ,temprɪtʃə/ *noun* temperature as measured on the Celsius scale

CEMACH /'si:mæʃ/ *noun* a UK research project investigating the causes of infant deaths and still-

births. Full form **Confidential Enquiry into Maternal and Child Health**

cement /sɪ'ment/ *noun* 1. an adhesive used in dentistry to attach a crown to the base of a tooth
2. same as **cementum**

cementum /sɪ'mentəm/ *noun* a layer of thick hard material which covers the roots of teeth

census /'sensəs/ *noun* a systematic count or survey

-**centesis** /senti:sɪs/ *suffix* puncture

centi- /senti/ *prefix* one hundredth (10^{-2}). Symbol c

centigrade /'sentɪg'reɪd/ *noun* same as **Celsius**

centile chart /'sentɪəl tʃa:t/ *noun* a chart showing the number of babies who fall into each percentage category, as regards, e.g., birth weight

centilitre /'sentili:tə/ *noun* a unit of measurement of liquid equal to one hundredth of a litre. Symbol cl

centimetre /'sentɪmɪ:tə/ *noun* a unit of measurement of length equal to one hundredth of a metre. Symbol cm

central /'sentrəl/ *adjective* referring to the centre

central line /'sentrəl laɪn/ *noun* a catheter inserted through the neck, used to monitor central venous pressure in conditions such as shock where fluid balance is severely upset

central nervous system /'sentrəl 'nɜ:vəs ,sɪstəm/ *noun* the brain and spinal cord which link together all the nerves

central temperature /'sentrəl 'temprɪtʃə/ *noun* the temperature of the brain, thorax and abdomen, which is constant

central venous pressure /'sentrəl 'vi:nəs ,pre:sə/ *noun* blood pressure in the right atrium of the heart, which can be measured by means of a catheter

centrifugal /,sentrɪ'fju:g(ə)l/, sen'trif(jug(ə))l/ *adjective* moving away from the centre

centrifugation /,sentrifju:'geʃ(ə)n/, **centrifuging** /'sentrifju:dʒɪŋ/ *noun* the process of separating the components of a liquid in a centrifuge

centrifuge /'sentrifju:dʒ/ *noun* a device to separate the components of a liquid by rapid spinning

centriole /'sentriəl/ *noun* a small structure found in the cytoplasm of a cell, which involved in forming the spindle during cell division

centripetal /,sentri'pi:t(ə)l/, sen'tripɪt(ə)l/ *adjective* moving towards the centre

centromere /'sentrəmɪə/ *noun* a constricted part of a chromosome, seen as a cell divides

centrosome /'sentrəsəʊm/ *noun* the structure in the cytoplasm of a cell, near the nucleus, and containing the centrioles

centrum /'sentrəm/ *noun* the central part of an organ (NOTE: The plural is **centra**)

cephal- /sɛfəl/ *prefix* same as **cephalo-** (used before vowels)

cephalalgia /,sefə'lældʒɪə/ *noun* same as headache

cephalexin /,sefə'leksɪn/ *noun* an antibiotic used to treat infections of the urinary system or respiratory tract

cephalhaematoma /,sefəlhi:mə'təʊmə/ *noun* a swelling found mainly on the head of babies delivered with forceps

cephalic /sə'fælɪk/ *adjective* referring to the head

cephalo- /sɛfələʊ/ *prefix* referring to the head

cephalocele /'sefələsɪl/ *noun* a swelling caused by part of the brain passing through a weak point in the bones of the skull

cephalogram /'sefələʊgræm/ *noun* an X-ray photograph of the bones of the skull

cephalometry /,sefə'lɒmɪtri/ *noun* measurement of the head

cephalopelvic disproportion /,sefələʊ ,pelvɪk ,dispro'sɔ:pɪ:(j)o)n/ *noun* a condition in which the pelvic opening of the mother is not large enough for the head of the fetus

cephalosporin /,sefələʊ'spo:rɪn/ *noun* a drug used in the treatment of bacterial infection

cephradine /'sefrədɪn/ *noun* an antibacterial drug used to treat sinusitis and urinary tract infections

cerclage /sɜ: 'kla:ʒ/ *noun* the act of tying things together with a ring

cerebellar /,serə'bɛlər/ *adjective* referring to the cerebellum

cerebellar cortex /,serəbɛlər 'kɔ:tɛks/ *noun* the outer covering of grey matter which covers the cerebellum

cerebellum /,serə'bɛləm/ *noun* a section of the hindbrain, located at the back of the head beneath the back part of the cerebrum. See illustration at **BRAIN** in Supplement

cerebr- /serəbrəl/ *prefix* same as **cerebro-** (used before vowels)

cerebral /'serəbrəl/ *adjective* referring to the cerebrum or to the brain in general

cerebral dominance /,serəbrəl 'dɒmɪnəns/ *noun* the usual condition where the centres for various functions are located in one cerebral hemisphere

cerebral haemorrhage /,serəbrəl 'hem(ə)rɪdʒ/ *noun* bleeding inside the brain from a cerebral artery. Also called **brain haemorrhage**

cerebral infarction /,serəbrəl in'fʊ:kʃən/ *noun* the death of brain tissue as a result of reduction in the blood supply to the brain

cerebral ischaemia /,serəbrəl ɪ'ski:mɪə/ noun failure in the blood supply to the brain

cerebral palsy /,serəbrəl 'pɔ:lzi/ noun a disorder mainly due to brain damage occurring before birth, or due to lack of oxygen during birth, associated with poor coordination of muscular movements, impaired speech, hearing and sight, and sometimes mental impairment (NOTE: Premature babies are at higher risk.)

cerebral peduncle /,serəbrəl pi'daŋk(ə)l/ noun a mass of nerve fibres connecting the cerebral hemispheres to the midbrain. See illustration at BRAIN in Supplement

cerebral thrombosis /,serəbrəl θrəm'bəʊsɪs/ noun same as **cerebrovascular accident**

cerebration /,serə'breɪʃ(ə)n/ noun brain activity

cerebro- /serəbrəʊ/ prefix referring to the cerebrum

cerebrospinal /,serəbrəʊ'spaɪn(ə)l/ adjective referring to the brain and the spinal cord

cerebrospinal fever /,serəbrəʊ'spaɪn(ə)l 'fi:vəl/ noun same as **meningococcal meningitis**

cerebrospinal fluid /,serəbrəʊ'spaɪn(ə)l 'flu:ið/ noun fluid which surrounds the brain and the spinal cord. Abbreviation **CSF**

COMMENT: CSF is found in the space between the arachnoid mater and pia mater of the brain, within the ventricles of the brain and in the central canal of the spinal cord. It consists mainly of water, with some sugar and sodium chloride. Its function is to cushion the brain and spinal cord and it is continually formed and absorbed to maintain the correct pressure.

cerebrovascular /,serəbrəʊ'veskjʊlə/ adjective referring to the blood vessels in the brain

cerebrovascular accident /,serəbrəʊ'veskjʊlər 'ækstɪd(ə)nt/ noun a sudden blocking of or bleeding from a blood vessel in the brain resulting in temporary or permanent paralysis or death. Also called **stroke**

cerebrum /sə'ri:b्रəm/ noun the largest part of the brain, formed by two sections, the cerebral hemispheres, which run along the length of the head. The cerebrum controls the main mental processes, including the memory. Also called **telencephalon**

cerumen /sə'rū:men/ noun wax which forms inside the ear. Also called **earwax**

ceruminous gland /sə'rū:minəs, glænd/ noun a gland which secretes earwax. See illustration at **EAR** in Supplement

cervic- /sɜ:vɪk/ prefix same as **cervico-** (used before vowels)

cervical /'sɜ:vɪk(ə)l, sə'vɪk(ə)l/ adjective referring to the neck

cervical canal /,sɜ:vɪk(ə)l kə'næl/ noun a tube running through the cervix, from the point where the uterus joins the vagina to the entrance of the uterine cavity. Also called **cervicouterine canal**

cervical cancer /,sɜ:vɪk(ə)l 'kænsə/ noun a cancer of the cervix of the uterus

cervical collar /,sɜ:vɪk(ə)l 'kɒlə/ noun a special strong orthopaedic collar to support the head of a person with neck injuries or a condition such as cervical spondylosis

cervical erosion /,sɜ:vɪk(ə)l rɪ'rəʊʒ(ə)n/ noun a condition in which the epithelium of the mucous membrane lining the cervix uteri extends outside the cervix

cervical ganglion /,sɜ:vɪk(ə)l 'gæŋglɪən/ noun one of the bundles of nerves in the neck

cervical incompetence /,sɜ:vɪk(ə)l 'ɪnkomplɪt(ə)ns/ noun a dysfunction of the cervix of the uterus which is often the cause of spontaneous abortions and premature births and can be remedied by Shirodkar's operation

cervical intraepithelial neoplasia /,sɜ:vɪk(ə)l intræpi,θi:lɪəl ,ni:əʊ'pleɪzə/ noun changes in the cells of the cervix which may lead to cervical cancer. Abbreviation **CIN**

cervical nerve /,sɜ:vɪk(ə)l 'nɜ:v/ noun spinal nerve in the neck

cervical node /,sɜ:vɪk(ə)l 'nəud/ noun lymph node in the neck

cervical plexus /,sɜ:vɪk(ə)l 'pleksəs/ noun a group of nerves in front of the vertebrae in the neck, which lead to nerves supplying the skin and muscles of the neck, and also the phrenic nerve which controls the diaphragm

cervical rib /,sɜ:vɪk(ə)l 'rib/ noun an extra rib sometimes found attached to the vertebrae above the other ribs and which may cause thoracic outlet syndrome

cervical smear /,sɜ:vɪk(ə)l 'smɪə/ noun a test for cervical cancer, where cells taken from the mucus in the cervix of the uterus are examined

cervical spondylosis /,sɜ:vɪk(ə)l ,spondi'ləʊsɪs/ noun a degenerative change in the neck bones. ☈ **spondylosis**

cervical vertebrae /,sɜ:vɪk(ə)l 'vɜ:tib्रɪ:/ plural noun the seven bones which form the neck

cervicectomy /,sɜ:vɪ'sektəmɪ/ noun the surgical removal of the cervix uteri

cervicitis /,sɜ:vɪ'taɪtɪs/ noun inflammation of the cervix uteri

cervico- /sɜ:vɪkəʊ/ prefix referring to the neck

cervicouterine canal /,sɜ:vɪkəʊ,jʊ:tərəin kə'næl/ noun same as **cervical canal**

cervix /'sɜ:vɪks/ noun 1. any narrow neck of an organ 2. the neck of the uterus, the narrow lower

part of the uterus leading into the vagina. Also called **cervix uteri**

CESDI *abbreviation* Confidential Enquiry into Stillbirths and Deaths in Infancy. ◊ **CEMACH**

cesium /'si:ziəm/ *noun* US same as **caesium**

cetrimide /'setrɪmaɪd/ *noun* a mixture of ammonium compounds, used in disinfectants and antiseptics

CFT *abbreviation* complement fixation test

chafe /tʃeɪf/ *verb* to rub something, especially to rub against the skin ◊ *The rough cloth of the collar chafed the girl's neck.*

Chagas' disease /'ʃa:gəz dɪ,zɪ:z/ *noun* a type of sleeping sickness found in South America, transmitted by insect bites which pass trypanosomes into the bloodstream. Children are mainly affected and if untreated the disease can cause fatal heart block in early adult life. [Described 1909. After Carlos Chagas (1879–1934), Brazilian scientist and physician.]

CHAI *abbreviation* Commission for Healthcare Audit and Improvement

chalasia /tʃə'lɛzɪə/ *noun* an excessive relaxation of the oesophageal muscles, which causes regurgitation

chalazion /kə'lɛzɪən/ *noun* same as **meibomian cyst**

chalone /'keɪləʊn, 'kæləʊn/ *noun* a hormone which stops a secretion, as opposed to those hormones which stimulate secretion

chancre /'fæŋkə/ *noun* a sore on the lip, penis or eyelid which is the first symptom of syphilis

chancroid /'fæŋkrɔɪd/ *noun* a venereal sore with a soft base, situated in the groin or on the genitals and caused by the bacterium *Haemophilus ducreyi*. Also called **soft chancre**

characterise /'kærɪktəraɪz/, **characterize** *verb* to be a typical or special quality or feature of something or someone ◊ *The disease is characterised by the development of lesions throughout the body.*

charcoal /'tʃa:kəʊl/ *noun* a highly absorbent substance, formed when wood is burnt in the absence of oxygen, used to relieve diarrhoea or intestinal gas and in cases of poisoning

Charcot's joint /,ʃɑ:kəʊz 'dʒɔɪnt/ *noun* a joint which becomes deformed because the patient cannot feel pain in it when the nerves have been damaged by syphilis, diabetes or leprosy [Described 1868. After Jean-Martin Charcot (1825–93), French neurologist.]

Charcot's triad /,ʃɑ:kəʊz 'traɪæd/ *noun* three symptoms of multiple sclerosis: rapid eye movement, tremor and scanning speech

Charnley clamps /,tʃa:nli 'klæmps/ *plural noun* metal clamps fixed to a rod through a bone to hold it tight

chart /tʃɑ:t/ *noun* a record of information shown as a series of lines or points on graph paper ◊ *a temperature chart*

charting /'tʃɑ:tɪŋ/ *noun* the preparation and updating of a hospital patient's chart by nurses and doctors

CHC *abbreviation* 1. child health clinic 2. community health council

CHD *abbreviation* coronary heart disease

check-up /'tsek ʌp/ *noun* a general examination by a doctor or dentist ◊ *She went for a check-up. ◊ He had a heart check-up last week.*

cheek /tʃi:k/ *noun* 1. one of two fleshy parts of the face on each side of the nose 2. either side of the buttocks (*informal*)

cheekbone /'tʃi:kbaʊn/ *noun* an arch of bone in the face beneath the cheek which also forms the lower part of the eye socket

cheil- /kail/ *prefix* same as **cheilo-** (*used before vowels*)

cheilitis /kə'laitɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the lips

cheilo- /kailəʊ/ *prefix* referring to the lips

cheiloschisis /kailəʊ'faisɪs/ *noun* a double cleft upper lip

cheilosis /kai'ləʊsɪs/ *noun* swelling and cracks on the lips and corners of the mouth caused by lack of vitamin B

cheiro- /keɪrəʊ/ *prefix* referring to the hand

cheiropompholyx /,keɪrəʊ'pɒmfəlɪks/ *noun* a disorder of the skin in which tiny blisters appear on the palms of the hand

chelating agent /'ki:leɪtɪŋ ,eɪdʒənt/ *noun* a chemical compound which can combine with some metals, used as a treatment for metal poisoning

chemical symbol /,kemɪk(ə)l 'sɪmbəl/ *noun* letters which represent a chemical substance ◊ *Na is the symbol for sodium.*

chemistry /'kemistrɪ/ *noun* the study of substances, elements and compounds and their reactions with each other

chemo- /'ki:məʊ/ *noun* chemotherapy (*informal*)

chemo- /keməʊ, ki:məʊ/ *prefix* referring to chemistry

chemoreceptor /,ki:məʊrɪ'septə/ *noun* a cell which responds to the presence of a chemical compound by activating a nerve, e.g. a taste bud reacting to food or cells in the carotid body reacting to lowered oxygen and raised carbon dioxide in the blood

chemosis /ki:'məʊsɪs/ *noun* swelling of the conjunctiva

chemotaxis /,ki:məʊ'tæksɪs/ *noun* the movement of a cell when it is attracted to or repelled by a chemical substance

chemotherapeutic agent /,ki:məʊθərɪətɪk 'pjutɪk ,eɪdʒənt/ *noun* a chemical substance used to treat a disease

chemotherapy /,ki:məʊ'θerəpi/ *noun* the use of drugs such as antibiotics, painkillers or antiseptic lotions to fight a disease, especially using toxic chemicals to destroy rapidly developing cancer cells

chest /tʃest/ *noun* 1. the upper front part of the body between the neck and stomach. Also called **thorax** 2. same as **thorax** (NOTE: For other terms referring to the chest, see **pectoral** and words beginning with **steth-**, **thorac-**, **thoraco-**)

chest pain /tʃest peɪn/ *noun* pain in the chest which may be caused by heart disease

chesty /'tʃestɪ/ *adjective* having phlegm in the lungs, or having a tendency to chest complaints

Cheyne–Stokes respiration /,tʃeɪn 'stɔ:ks respi,reɪʃ(ə)n/, **Cheyne–Stokes breathing** /,tʃeɪn 'stɔ:ks ,bri:ðɪŋ/ *noun* irregular breathing, usually found in people who are unconscious, with short breaths gradually increasing to deep breaths, then reducing again, until breathing appears to stop

chiasm /'kaɪəz(ə)m/, **chiasma** /'kaɪəzmə/ *noun* ↗ **optic chiasma**

chickenpox /'tʃɪkɪn,pɒks/ *noun* an infectious disease of children, with fever and red spots which turn into itchy blisters. Also called **varicella**

Chief Medical Officer /tʃi:f 'medɪk(ə)l ,ɒfɪsə/ *noun* in the UK, a government official responsible for all aspects of public health. Abbreviation **CMO**

Chief Nursing Officer /tʃi:f 'nɜ:sɪŋ ,ɒfɪsə/ *noun* in the UK, an official appointed by the Department of Health to advise Government Ministers and provide leadership to nurses and midwives. Abbreviation **CNO**

chilblain /'tʃɪlbleɪn/ *noun* a condition in which the skin of the fingers, toes, nose or ears becomes red, swollen and itchy because of exposure to cold. Also called **erythema pernio**

child /tʃaɪld/ *noun* a young boy or girl. Child is the legal term for a person under 14 years of age. (NOTE: The plural is **children**. For other terms referring to children, see words beginning with **paed-**, **paedo-** or **ped-**, **pedo-**)

child abuse /tʃaɪld ə,bjʊs/ *noun* cruel treatment of a child by an adult, including physical and sexual harm

childbirth /'tʃaɪldbɜ:θ/ *noun* the act of giving birth. Also called **parturition**

child health clinic /,tʃaɪld 'helθ,klɪnik/ *noun* a special clinic for checking the health and development of small children under school age. Abbreviation **CHC**

childminder /'tʃaɪldmaɪndə/ *noun* somebody who looks after other people's children in his or

her own home, especially when the parents or guardians are working

child protection /,tʃaɪld prə'tekʃən/ *noun* the measures taken to avoid abuse, neglect or exploitation of any kind towards children

children /'tʃɪldrən/ plural of **child**

chill /tʃɪl/ *noun* a short illness causing a feeling of being cold and shivering, usually the sign of the beginning of a fever, of flu or a cold

Chinese medicine /,tʃaɪni:z 'med(ə)sɪn/ *noun* a system of diagnosis, treatment and prevention of illness developed in China over many centuries. It uses herbs, minerals and animal products, exercise, massage and acupuncture.

Chinese restaurant syndrome /,tʃaɪni:z 'rest(ə)rənt ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* an allergic condition which gives people severe headaches after eating food flavoured with monosodium glutamate (*informal*)

chiro- /kɪərəʊ/ *prefix* referring to the hand

chiropodist /kɪ'rɒpədɪst/ *noun* a person who specialises in treatment of minor disorders of the feet

chiropody /kɪ'rɒpədɪ/ *noun* the study and treatment of minor diseases and disorders of the feet

chiropractic /,kɪərəʊ'præktɪk/ *noun* the treatment and prevention of disorders of the neuromusculoskeletal system by making adjustments primarily to the bones of the spine

chiropractor /kɪərəʊ,prækta/ *noun* a person who treats musculoskeletal disorders by making adjustments primarily to the bones of the spine

chiropracty /'kɪərəʊ,præktɪ/ *noun* same as **chiropractic** (*informal*)

Chlamydia /klə'mɪdiə/ *noun* a bacterium that causes trachoma and urogenital diseases in humans and psittacosis in birds, which can be transmitted to humans. It is currently a major cause of sexually transmitted disease.

chloasma /kləʊ'æzmə/ *noun* the presence of brown spots on the skin from various causes

chlor- /kloʊ:r/ *prefix* same as **chloro-** (*used before vowels*)

chlorambucil /kloʊ:r'æmbjʊsɪl/ *noun* a drug which is toxic to cells, used in cancer treatment

chloramphenicol /kloʊ:ræm'fenɪkol/ *noun* a powerful antibiotic which sometimes causes the collapse of blood cell production, so is used only for treating life-threatening diseases such as meningitis

chlor diazepoxide /,kloʊ:dai,æzi'pɒksaɪd/ *noun* a yellow crystalline powder, used as a tranquilliser and treatment for alcoholism

chlorhexidine /kloʊ:hɛksɪdɪ:n/ *noun* a disinfectant mouthwash

chlorination /kloʊ:ri'nейʃ(ə)n/ *noun* sterilisation by adding chlorine

chlorine /'klori:n/ *noun* a powerful greenish gas, used to sterilise water (NOTE: The chemical symbol is Cl.)

chlormethiazole /,klɔ:me'θαιəzəʊl/ *noun* a sedative used in the treatment of people with alcoholism

chloro- /klɔ:rəʊ/ *prefix* referring to chlorine

chloroform /'klɔrəfɔ:m/ *noun* a powerful drug formerly used as an anaesthetic

chloroma /klo:'rəʊmə/ *noun* a bone tumour associated with acute leukaemia

chlorosis /klo:'rəʊsɪs/ *noun* a type of severe anaemia due to iron deficiency, affecting mainly young girls

chlorothiazide /,klɔ:rəʊ'θaiəzəɪd/ *noun* a drug which helps the body to produce more urine, used in the treatment of high blood pressure, swelling and heart failure

chloroxylenol /,klɔ:rəʊ'zaiłənɒl/ *noun* a chemical used as an antimicrobial agent in skin creams and in disinfectants

chlorpheniramine /,klɔ:fen'aɪrəmɪ:n/, **chlorpheniramine maleate** /,klɔ:fenərəmɪ:n'mælɪet/ *noun* an antihistamine drug

chlorpromazine hydrochloride /klo:z,prəʊməzɪ:n',haɪdrəʊ'klɔ:raɪd/ *noun* a drug used to treat schizophrenia and other psychoses

chlorpropamide /klo:'prəʊpəmæɪd/ *noun* a drug which lowers blood sugar, used in the treatment of diabetes

chlorthalidone /klo:'θælɪdəʊn/ *noun* a diuretic

choana /'kəʊənə/ *noun* any opening shaped like a funnel, especially the one leading from the nasal cavity to the pharynx (NOTE: The plural is *choanae*.)

chocolate cyst /tʃɒkəlt 'sɪst/ *noun* an ovarian cyst containing old brown blood

cho- /kɒl/ *prefix* same as **chole-** (*used before vowels*)

cholaemia /kɑ:l'i:miə/ *noun* the presence of an unusual amount of bile in the blood

cholagogue /'kɒləgɒg/ *noun* a drug which encourages the production of bile

cholangiocarcinoma /kə,lændʒiəʊ,kə:sɪ'nəʊmə/ *noun* a rare cancer of the cells of the bile ducts

cholangiography /kə,lændʒi'ɒŋgrəfi/ *noun* an X-ray examination of the bile ducts and gall bladder

cholangiolitis /kə,lændʒiəʊ'laitɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the small bile ducts

cholangiopancreatography /kə,lændʒiəʊ,pæŋkriə'tɒgrəfi/ *noun* an X-ray examination of the bile ducts and pancreas

cholangitis /,kəʊlən'dʒaɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the bile ducts

chole- /kɒli/ *prefix* referring to bile

cholecalciferol /,kɒlikæl'sifərɒl/ *noun* a form of vitamin D found naturally in fish-liver oils and egg yolks

cholecystectomy /,kɒlisɪ'stektəmɪ/ *noun* the surgical removal of the gall bladder

cholecystitis /,kɒlisɪ'staɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the gall bladder

cholecystoduodenostomy /,kɒlisɪstə,dju:ədɪ'nɒstəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to join the gall bladder to the duodenum to allow bile to pass into the intestine when the main bile duct is blocked

cholecystography /,kɒlisɪ'stɒgrəfi/ *noun* an X-ray examination of the gall bladder

cholecystokinin /,kɒlisɪstə'kainɪn/ *noun* a hormone released by cells at the top of the small intestine. It stimulates the gall bladder, making it contract and release bile.

cholecystotomy /,kɒlisɪ'stɒtəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to make a cut in the gall bladder, usually to remove gallstones

choledoch- /kəledək/ *prefix* referring to the common bile duct

choledochoolithiasis /kə,ledəkəlɪ'θaiəsɪs/ *noun* same as **cholelithiasis**

choledocholithotomy /kə,ledɪkəlɪ'θɒtəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove a gallstone by cutting into the bile duct

choledochostomy /kə,ledə'kɒstəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to make an opening in a bile duct

choledochotomy /kəledə'kɒtəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to make a cut in the common bile duct to remove gallstones

cholelithiasis /,kɒlɪlɪ'θaiəsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which gallstones form in the gall bladder or bile ducts. Also called **choledochoolithiasis**

cholelithotomy /,kɒlɪlɪ'θɒtəmɪ/ *noun* the surgical removal of gallstones by cutting into the gall bladder

cholera /'kɒlərə/ *noun* a serious bacterial disease spread through food or water which has been infected by *Vibrio cholerae* □ A cholera epidemic broke out after the flood.

choleresis /kə'lɪərəsɪs/ *noun* the production of bile by the liver

choleretic /,kɒlɪ'retɪk/ *adjective* referring to a substance which increases the production and flow of bile

cholestasis /,kɒlɪ'steɪsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which all bile does not pass into the intestine but some remains in the liver and causes jaundice

cholesteatoma /kə,lestɪə'təʊmə/ *noun* a cyst containing some cholesterol found in the middle ear and also in the brain

cholesterol /kə'lestərɒl/ *noun* a fatty substance found in fats and oils, also produced by the liver and forming an essential part of all cells

cholesterolaemia /kə'lestərə'lēmɪə/ *noun* a high level of cholesterol in the blood

cholesterosis /kə'lestə'rəʊsɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the gall bladder with deposits of cholesterol

cholic acid /'kəʊlik 'æsɪd/ *noun* one of the bile acids

choline /'kəʊli:n/ *noun* a compound involved in fat metabolism and the precursor for acetylcholine

cholinergic /,kəʊlɪ'nɜ:gɪk/ *adjective* referring to a neurone or receptor which responds to acetylcholine

cholinesterase /,kəʊlɪ'nestərəɪz/ *noun* an enzyme which breaks down a choline ester

choluria /kəʊ'ljuəriə/ *noun* same as **biliria**

chondr- /kɒndr-/ *prefix* referring to cartilage

chondritis /kɒn'draɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of a cartilage

chondroblast /'kɒndrəʊblæst/ *noun* a cell from which cartilage develops in an embryo

chondrocalcinosis /,kɒndrəʊ,kælsɪ'nəʊsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which deposits of calcium phosphate are found in articular cartilage

chondrocyte /'kɒndrəʊsaɪt/ *noun* a mature cartilage cell

chondrodysplasia /,kɒndrəʊdɪs'pleɪzɪə/ *noun* a hereditary disorder of cartilage which is linked to dwarfism

chondrodstrophy /,kɒndrəʊ'distrəfɪ/ *noun* any disorder of cartilage

chondroma /kɒn'drəʊmə/ *noun* a tumour formed of cartilaginous tissue

chondromalacia /,kɒndrəʊmə'leɪʃə/ *noun* degeneration of the cartilage of a joint

chondrosarcoma /,kɒndrəʊsə:kəʊmə/ *noun* a malignant, rapidly growing tumour involving cartilage cells

corda /'kɔ:də/ *noun* a cord or tendon (NOTE: The plural is **cordae**.)

chordee /'kɔ:dɪ:/ *noun* a painful condition where the erect penis is curved, a complication of gonorrhoea

chorditis /kɔ:'daitɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the vocal cords

chordotomy /kɔ:'dɒtəmi/ *noun* a surgical operation to cut a cord such as a nerve pathway in the spinal cord in order to relieve intractable pain

chorea /kɔ:'ri:ə/ *noun* a sudden severe twitching, usually of the face and shoulders, which is a symptom of disease of the nervous system

chorion /'kɔ:ri:n/ *noun* a membrane covering the fertilised ovum

chorionic /,kɔ:ri'ɒnɪk/ *adjective* referring to the chorion

chorionic gonadotrophin /kɔ:ri,ɒnɪk ,gəʊnədəʊ'trəʊfɪn/ *noun* ♀ **human chorionic gonadotrophin**

chorionic villi /kɔ:ri,ɒnɪk 'vɪlɪ/ *plural noun* tiny finger-like folds in the chorion

chorionic villus sampling /kɔ:ri,ɒnɪk 'vɪləs ,sæmplɪŋ/ *noun* an antenatal screening test carried out by examining cells from the chorionic villi of the outer membrane surrounding an embryo, which have the same DNA as the fetus

choroid /'kɔ:rɔɪd/ *noun* the middle layer of tissue which forms the eyeball, between the sclera and the retina. See illustration at **EYE** in Supplement

choroiditis /,kɔ:rɔɪ'daɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the choroid in the eyeball

choroidocyclitis /kɔ:,rɔɪdəʊsət'klaitɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the choroids and ciliary body

Christmas disease /'krɪsməs dɪ,zɪ:z/ *noun* same as **haemophilia B** [After Mr Christmas, the person in whom the disease was first studied in detail.]

Christmas factor /'krɪsməs ,fæktə/ *noun* same as **Factor IX**

chrom- /k्रeəʊm/ *prefix* same as **chromo-** (used before vowels)

-chromasia /k्रeəmeɪziə/ *suffix* referring to colour

chromatid /'k्रeəmətɪd/ *noun* one of two parallel filaments making up a chromosome

chromatin /'k्रeəmətɪn/ *noun* a network which forms the nucleus of a cell and can be stained with basic dyes

chromatography /,k्रeəmə'tɒgrəfɪ/ *noun* a method of separating chemicals through a porous medium, used in analysing compounds and mixtures

chromatophore /k्रeə'mætəfɔ:/ *noun* any pigment-bearing cell in the eyes, hair and skin

chromic acid /,k्रeəmɪk 'æsɪd/ *noun* an unstable acid existing only in solution or in the form of a salt, sometimes used in the removal of warts

chromicised catgut /,k्रeəmɪsaɪzd 'kætgʌt/ *noun* catgut which is hardened with chromium to make it slower to dissolve in the body

chromium /'k्रeəmɪəm/ *noun* a metallic trace element (NOTE: The chemical symbol is Cr.)

chromo- /k्रeəməʊ/ *prefix* referring to colour

chromosomal /,k्रeəmə'səʊm(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to chromosomes

chromosome /'k्रeəməsəʊm/ *noun* a rod-shaped structure in the nucleus of a cell, formed of DNA, which carries the genes

chromosome mapping /'k्रeəməsəʊm ,maepɪŋ/ *noun* a procedure by which the position of genes on a chromosome is established

chronic /'kronɪk/ *adjective* 1. referring to a disease or condition which lasts for a long time ○ *He has a chronic chest complaint.* Opposite **acute** 2. referring to serious pain (*informal*)

chronic abscess /,kronɪk 'æbses/ *noun* an abscess which develops slowly over a period of time

chronic appendicitis /,kronɪk ə,pɛndɪ'saɪtɪs/ *noun* a condition in which the veriform appendix is always slightly inflamed. ♦ **grumbling appendix**

chronic catarrhal rhinitis /,kronɪk kə,tɑ:rlaɪtɪs/ *noun* a persistent form of inflammation of the nose where excess mucus is secreted by the mucous membrane

chronic fatigue syndrome /,kronɪk fə'ti:gɪzɪsm/ *noun* same as **myalgic encephalomyelitis**

chronic granulomatous disease /,kronɪk grænju'ləmətəs dɪ,zɪ:z/ *noun* a type of inflammation where macrophages are converted into epithelial-like cells as a result of infection, as in tuberculosis or sarcoidosis

chronic obstructive airways disease /,kronɪk əb,stræktyv 'eəweɪz dɪ,zɪ:z/ *noun* abbreviation **COAD**. Now called **chronic obstructive pulmonary disease**

chronic obstructive pulmonary disease /,kronɪk əb,stræktyv 'pʌlmən(ə)ri dɪ,zɪ:z/ *noun* any of a group of progressive respiratory disorders where someone experiences loss of lung function and shows little or no response to steroid or bronchodilator drug treatments, e.g. emphysema and chronic bronchitis. Abbreviation **COPD**

chronic pancreatitis /,kronɪk pænkrɪtɪs/ 'taɪtɪs/ *noun* a persistent inflammation occurring after repeated attacks of acute pancreatitis, where the gland becomes calcified

chronic periarthritis /,kronɪk peria:'θraɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of tissues round the shoulder joint. Also called **scapulohumeral arthritis**

chronic pericarditis /,kronɪk perɪkā:dɪtɪs/ *noun* a condition in which the pericardium becomes thickened and prevents the heart from functioning normally. Also called **constrictive pericarditis**

Chronic Sick and Disabled Persons Act 1970 /kronɪk ,sɪk ən dis,eib(ə)ld 'pɜ:s(ə)nəz əktɪ/ *noun* an Act of Parliament in the UK which provides benefits such as alterations to their homes for people with long-term conditions

chronic toxicity /,kronɪk tɒk'sɪsɪti/ *noun* exposure to harmful levels of a toxic substance over a period of time

chrysotherapy /,kraɪsəʊ'θerəpɪ/ *noun* treatment which involves gold injections

Chvostek's sign /tʃɔ:vstɛks sain/ *noun* an indication of tetany, where a spasm is produced if the facial muscles are tapped

chyle /kaɪl/ *noun* a fluid in the lymph vessels in the intestine, which contains fat, especially after a meal

chylomicron /,kaɪləʊ'maɪkron/ *noun* a particle of chyle present in the blood

chyluria /kai'ljuəriə/ *noun* the presence of chyle in the urine

chyme /kaim/ *noun* a semi-liquid mass of food and gastric juices, which passes from the stomach to the intestine

chymotrypsin /,kaimau't्रɪpsɪn/ *noun* an enzyme which digests protein

Ci *abbreviation* curie

cicatrix /'sɪkətrɪks/ *noun* same as **scar**

-ciclovir /sɪklovɪr/ *suffix* used in the names of antiviral drugs

-cide /saɪd/ *suffix* referring to killing

cilia /'sɪliə/ plural of **cilium**

ciliary /'sɪliərɪ/ *adjective* referring to cilia

ciliary body /'sɪliərɪ ,bɒdɪ/ *noun* the part of the eye which connects the iris to the choroid. See illustration at **EYE** in Supplement

ciliary ganglion /,sɪliərɪ 'gængglɪən/ *noun* a parasympathetic ganglion in the orbit of the eye, supplying the intrinsic eye muscles

ciliary muscle /'sɪliərɪ ,məs(ə)l/ *noun* a muscle which makes the lens of the eye change its shape to focus on objects at different distances. See illustration at **EYE** in Supplement

ciliary processes /,sɪliərɪ 'prəʊsesɪz/ *plural noun* the ridges behind the iris to which the lens of the eye is attached

ciliated epithelium /,sɪliētɪd epi'thɪliəm/ *noun* simple epithelium where the cells have tiny hairs or cilia

cilium /'sɪliəm/ *noun* 1. an eyelash 2. one of many tiny hair-like processes which line cells in passages in the body and by moving backwards and forwards drive particles or fluid along the passage (NOTE: The plural is **cilia**.)

-cillin /sɪlɪn/ *suffix* used in the names of penicillin drugs ○ *amoxycillin*

cimetidine /sɪ'metɪdɪn/ *noun* a drug which reduces the production of stomach acid, used in peptic ulcer treatment

cimex /'saimeks/ *noun* a bedbug or related insect which feeds on birds, humans and other mammals (NOTE: The plural is **cimices**.)

CIN *abbreviation* cervical intraepithelial neoplasia

-cin /sɪn/ *suffix* referring to aminoglycosides ○ *gentamicin*

cinematics /,sɪnɪ'mætɪks/ *noun* the science of movement, especially of body movements

cineplasty /'sɪniplæstɪ/ *noun* an amputation where the muscles of the stump of the amputated limb are used to operate an artificial limb

cineradiography /sɪnɪ'reɪdɪ'ɒgrəfɪ/ *noun* the practice of taking a series of X-ray photographs for diagnosis, or to show how something moves or develops in the body

cinesiology /sɪ,ni:sɪ'ɒlədʒɪ/ *noun* the study of muscle movements, particularly in relation to treatment

cinnarizine /'sɪnərəzɪ:n/ *noun* an antihistaminic used to treat Ménière's disease

ciprofloxacin /saɪprəʊ'fləksəsɪn/ *noun* a powerful antibiotic used in eye drops to treat corneal ulcers and surface infections of the eye, and in the treatment of anthrax in humans

circadian /sɪ:’keɪdiən/ *adjective* referring to a pattern which is repeated approximately every 24 hours

circle of Willis /sɔ:k(ə)l əv 'wɪlɪs/ *noun* a circle of branching arteries at the base of the brain formed by the basilar artery, the anterior and posterior cerebral arteries, the anterior and posterior communicating arteries and the internal carotid arteries [Described 1664. After Thomas Willis (1621–75), English physician and anatomist.]

circulatory system /,sɜ:kjʊlə'reit(ə)rɪ'sɪstəm/ *noun* a system of arteries and veins, together with the heart, which makes the blood circulate around the body

circum- /sɜ:kəm/ *prefix* around

circumcision /,sɜ:kəm'sɪz(ə)n/ *noun* the surgical removal of the foreskin of the penis

circumduction /,sɜ:kəm'dʌkʃən/ *noun* the action of moving a limb so that the end of it makes a circular motion

circumflex /'sɜ:kəmfleks/ *adjective* bent or curved

circumoral /,sɜ:kəm'ɔ:rəl/ *adjective* referring to rashes surrounding the lips

circumvallate papillae /sɜ:kəm,vælət pə'pili:/ *plural noun* large papillae at the base of the tongue, which have taste buds

cirrhosis /sa'raʊəsɪs/ *noun* a progressive disease of the liver, often associated with alcoholism, in which healthy cells are replaced by scar tissue

cirrhotic /sɪ'rɒtɪk/ *adjective* referring to cirrhosis *The patient had a cirrhotic liver.*

cirs- /sɜ:s/ *prefix* referring to dilation

cirsoid /'sɜ:sɔɪd/ *adjective* referring to a varicose vein which is dilated

cisplatin /sis'pleɪtɪn/ *noun* a chemical substance which may help fight cancer by binding to DNA. It is used in the treatment of ovarian and testicular cancer.

cistern /'sistən/, **cisterna** /sɪ'stɜ:nə/ *noun* a space containing fluid

citric acid /,sɪtrɪk 'æsɪd/ *noun* an acid found in fruit such as oranges, lemons and grapefruit

citric acid cycle /,sɪtrɪk 'æsɪd ,sɑ:k(ə)l/ *noun* an important series of events concerning amino

acid metabolism, which takes place in the mitochondria in the cell. Also called **Krebs cycle**

citrulline /'sɪtrʊlɪn, 'sɪtrəlɪn/ *noun* an amino acid

CJD *abbreviation* Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease

cl *abbreviation* centilitre

clamp /klæmp/ *noun* a surgical instrument to hold something tightly, e.g. a blood vessel during an operation ■ *verb* to hold something tightly

clap /klæp/ *noun* same as **gonorrhoea** (*slang*)

classification /,klæsɪfɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the work of putting references or components into order so as to be able to refer to them again and identify them easily ○ *the ABO classification of blood*

claudication /,klə:dɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the fact of limping or being lame

claustrophobia /,klu:st्रə'fəʊbiə/ *noun* a fear of enclosed spaces or crowded rooms. Compare **agoraphobia**

claustrophobic /,klu:st्रə'fəʊbɪk/ *adjective* afraid of being in enclosed spaces or crowded rooms. Compare **agoraphobic**

clavicle /'klævɪkl(ə)l/ *noun* same as **collarbone**

clavicular /klə:vɪk'yulər/ *adjective* referring to the clavicle

clavus /'kleɪvəs/ *noun* 1. a corn on the foot 2. severe pain in the head, like a nail being driven in

claw foot /,klɔ: 'fʊt/ *noun* a deformed foot with the toes curved towards the instep and with a very high arch. Also called **pes cavus**

claw hand /,klɔ: 'hænd/ *noun* a deformed hand with the fingers, especially the ring finger and little finger, bent towards the palm, caused by paralysis of the muscles

clean /kli:n/ *adjective* 1. free from dirt, waste products or unwanted substances 2. sterile or free from infection ○ *a clean dressing* ○ *a clean wound* 3. not using recreational drugs

cleavage /'kli:vidʒ/ *noun* the repeated division of cells in an embryo

cleavage lines /'kli:vidʒ ,laɪnz/ *plural noun* same as **Langer's lines**

cleft /klefɪ/ *noun* a small opening or hollow place in a surface or body part ■ *adjective* referring to a surface or body part which has separated into two or more sections

cleft foot /,klefɪ 'fʊt/ *noun* same as **talipes**

cleft lip /,klefɪ 'lɪp/ *noun* a congenital condition in which the upper lip fails to form in the usual way during fetal development. Also called **hare-lip**

cleft palate /,klefɪ 'pælət/ *noun* a congenital condition in which the palate does not fuse during fetal development, causing a gap between the mouth and nasal cavity in severe cases

cleido- /kləɪdəʊ/ *prefix* referring to the clavicle

cleidocranial dysostosis /'klaɪdəʊk्रeɪmɪəl 'dɪsɒs'təʊsɪs/ *noun* a hereditary bone malformation, with protruding jaw, lack of collarbone and malformed teeth

client /'klaɪənt/ *noun* a person visited by a health visitor or social worker

climacteric /klai'mæktərɪk/ *noun* a period of diminished sexual activity in a man who reaches middle age

climax /'klaɪmæks/ *noun* 1. an orgasm 2. the point where a disease is at its worst ■ *verb* to have an orgasm

clindamycin /klɪndə'maɪsɪn/ *noun* a powerful antibiotic used to treat severe infections and acne

clinic /'klinɪk/ *noun* 1. a small hospital or a department in a large hospital which deals only with out-patients or which specialises in the treatment of particular medical conditions ○ *He is being treated in a private clinic.* ○ *She was referred to an antenatal clinic.* 2. a group of students under a doctor or surgeon who examine patients and discuss their treatment

clinical /'klinɪk(ə)l/ *adjective* 1. referring to the physical assessment and treatment of patients by doctors, as opposed to a surgical operation, a laboratory test or experiment 2. referring to instruction given to students at the bedside of patients as opposed to class instruction with no patient present 3. referring to a clinic

clinical audit /'klinɪk(ə)l 'ɔ:dɪt/ *noun* an evaluation of the standard of clinical care

clinical care /'klinɪk(ə)l 'keə/ *noun* the care and treatment of patients in hospital wards or in doctors' surgeries

clinical effectiveness /'klinɪk(ə)l 'efektivnəs/ *noun* the ability of a procedure or treatment to achieve the desired result

clinical governance /'klinɪk(ə)l 'gəvənəns/ *noun* the responsibility given to doctors to coordinate audit, research, education, use of guidelines and risk management to develop a strategy to raise the quality of medical care

Clinical Management Plan /'klinɪk(ə)l 'mænɪdʒmənt 'plæn/ *noun* a comprehensive statement of a patient's condition that details what medicines and treatments may be used in ongoing care, forming part of the patient's records

clinical medicine /'klinɪk(ə)l 'med(ə)s(ə)n/ *noun* the study and treatment of patients in a hospital ward or in the doctor's surgery, as opposed to in the operating theatre or laboratory

clinical nurse manager /'klinɪk(ə)l 'nɜ:sɪmənɪtə/ *noun* the administrative manager of the clinical nursing staff of a hospital

clinical nurse specialist /'klinɪk(ə)l nɜ:sɪspeʃ(ə)list/ *noun* a nurse who specialises in a particular branch of clinical care

clinical pathology /'klinɪk(ə)l pæθəɒlədʒɪ/ *noun* the study of disease as applied to the treatment of patients

clinical psychologist /'klinɪk(ə)l saɪkɒlədʒɪst/ *noun* a psychologist who studies and treats sick patients in hospital

clinical trial /'klinɪk(ə)l 'traɪəl/ *noun* a trial carried out in a medical laboratory on a person or on tissue from a person

clinician /'kli:nɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a doctor, usually not a surgeon, who has considerable experience in treating patients

clinodactyly /'klaɪndək'tæktɪli/ *noun* the permanent bending of a finger to one side

clip /'klɪp/ *noun* a piece of metal with a spring, used to attach things together

clitoris /'klɪtrɪs/ *noun* a small erectile female sex organ, situated at the anterior angle of the vulva, which can be excited by sexual activity. See illustration at **UROGENITAL SYSTEM (FEMALE)** in Supplement

cloaca /'kluə'eɪkə/ *noun* the end part of the hindgut in an embryo

clomipramine /'kluə'mɪprəmɪn/ *noun* a drug used to treat depression, phobias and obsessive-compulsive disorder

clonazepam /'kluə'næzɪpæm/ *noun* a drug used to treat epilepsy

clone /'kluən/ *noun* a group of cells derived from a single cell by asexual reproduction and so identical to the first cell ■ *verb* to reproduce an individual organism by asexual means

clonic /'kluənɪk/ *adjective* referring to clonus

clonic spasms /'kluənɪk 'spæz(ə)mz/ *plural noun* spasms which recur regularly

clonidine /'kluənidɪ:n/ *noun* a drug which relaxes and widens the arteries, used in the treatment of hypertension, migraine headaches and heart failure

clonus /'kluənəs/ *noun* the rhythmic contraction and relaxation of a muscle, usually a sign of upper motor neurone lesions

closed fracture /'kluəzd 'frækɪʃə/ *noun* same as **simple fracture**

Clostridium /'klo:stri'diəm/ *noun* a type of bacteria

clot /'klot/ *noun* a soft mass of coagulated blood in a vein or an artery ○ *The doctor diagnosed a blood clot in the brain.* ○ *Blood clots occur in thrombosis.* ■ *verb* to change from a liquid to a semi-solid state, or to cause a liquid to do this ○ *His blood does not clot easily.* (NOTE: **clotting – clotted**)

clotrimazole /'klo:t्रɪməzəʊl/ *noun* a drug used to treat yeast and fungal infections

clotting /'klotɪŋ/ *noun* the action of coagulating substances in plasma, called Factor I, Factor II,

and so on, which act one after the other to make the blood coagulate when a blood vessel is damaged

COMMENT: Deficiency in one or more of the clotting factors results in haemophilia.

clubbing /'klʌbɪŋ/ *noun* a thickening of the ends of the fingers and toes, a sign of many different diseases

club foot /'klʌb 'fʊt/ *noun* same as **talipes**

cluster headache /'klʌstə ,hedeɪk/ *noun* a headache which occurs behind one eye for a short period

Clutton's joint /'klʌt(ə)nz ,dʒɔɪnt/ *noun* a swollen knee joint occurring in congenital syphilis [Described 1886. After Henry Hugh Clutton (1850–1909), surgeon at St Thomas's Hospital, London, UK]

cm *abbreviation* centimetre

CMHN *abbreviation* community mental health nurse

CM joint /'si: 'em dʒɔɪnt/ *noun* same as **carpometacarpal joint**

CMO *abbreviation* Chief Medical Officer

CMV *abbreviation* cytomegalovirus

C/N *abbreviation* charge nurse

CNS *abbreviation* central nervous system

coagulant /kəʊ'ægjʊlənt/ *noun* a substance which can make blood clot

coagulase /kəʊ'ægjʊleɪz/ *noun* an enzyme produced by a staphylococcal bacteria which makes blood plasma clot

coagulate /kəʊ'ægjuleɪt/ *verb* to change from liquid to semi-solid, or cause a liquid to do this ○ His blood does not coagulate easily. ♀ **clot**

coagulation /kəʊ'ægju'leɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the action of clotting

coagulum /kəʊ'ægjʊləm/ *noun* same as **blood clot** (NOTE: The plural is **coagula**.)

coalesce /,kəʊə'les/ *verb* to combine, or to cause things to combine, into a single body or group

coalescence /,kəʊə'les(ə)ns/ *noun* the process by which wound edges come together when healing

coarctation /,kəʊə:k'teɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the process of narrowing

coat /kəʊt/ *noun* a layer of material covering an organ or a cavity ■ *verb* to cover something with something else

coated tongue /,kəʊtɪd 'tʌŋ/ *noun* same as **furred tongue**

cobalt /'kəʊbɔlt/ *noun* a metallic element (NOTE: The chemical symbol is **Co**.)

cocaine /kəʊ'keɪn/ *noun* a narcotic drug not generally used in medicine because its use leads to addiction, but sometimes used as a surface anaesthetic

cocci /'kɒki/ plural of **coccus**

coccus /'kɒkəs/ *noun* a bacterium shaped like a ball (NOTE: The plural is **cocci**.)

coccy- /'kɒksi/ *prefix* referring to the coccyx

coccydynia /,kɒksi'dniə/ *noun* a sharp pain in the coccyx, usually caused by a blow. Also called **coccygodynia**

coccygeal **vertebrae** /'kɒk,svɜːbrə/ plural noun the fused bones in the coccyx

coccyges /'kɒk'saɪdʒi:z/ plural of **coccyx**

coccygodynia /,kɒksɪgəʊ'dniə/ *noun* same as **coccydynia**

coccyx /'kɒksɪks/ *noun* the lowest bone in the backbone (NOTE: The plural is **coccyges**.)

cochlea /'kɒklɪə/ *noun* a spiral tube inside the inner ear, which is the essential organ of hearing. See illustration at **EAR** in Supplement (NOTE: The plural is **cochleae**.)

cochlear /'kɒklɪə/ *adjective* referring to the cochlea

cochlear implant /,kɒkliə 'implə:nt/ *noun* a type of hearing aid for profound hearing loss

Cochrane database /,kɒkrən 'deɪtəbeɪs/ *noun* a database of regular reviews carried out on research

code /kəʊd/ *noun* 1. a system of numbers, letters or symbols used to represent language or information 2. same as **genetic code** ■ *verb* 1. to convert instructions or data into another form 2. (of a codon or gene) to provide the genetic information which causes a specific amino acid to be produced ○ *Genes are sections of DNA that code for a specific protein sequence.*

codeine /'kəʊdi:n/, **codeine phosphate** /,kəʊdi:n 'fəʊsfet/ *noun* a common painkilling drug that can also be used to suppress coughing and in the treatment of diarrhoea

code of conduct /,kəʊd əv 'kɒndʌkt/ *noun* a set of general rules showing how a group of people such as doctors or nurses should work

cod liver oil /,kɒd lɪvər 'ɔil/ *noun* a fish oil which is rich in calories and vitamins A and D

-**coele** /sɪ:l/ *suffix* referring to a hollow (NOTE: The US spelling is usually -**cele**.)

coeli- /sɪ:li:/ *prefix* same as **coelio-** (used before vowels) (NOTE: The US spelling is usually **celi-**.)

coeliac /sɪ:liæk/ *adjective* referring to the abdomen

coeliac artery /,sɪ:liæk 'a:təri/, **coeliac axis** /,sɪ:liæk 'aksɪs/ *noun* the main artery in the abdomen leading from the abdominal aorta and dividing into the left gastric, hepatic and splenic arteries. Also called **coeliac trunk**

coeliac disease /,sɪ:liæk dr'i:z/ *noun* same as **gluten-induced enteropathy**

coeliac ganglion /sɪ:lɪæk 'gæŋgliən/ *noun* a ganglion on each side of the origins of the dia-phragm, connected with the coeliac plexus

coeliac trunk /sɪ:lɪæk 'træŋk/ *noun* same as coeliac artery

coelio- /sɪ:lɪəʊ/ *prefix* referring to a hollow, usually the abdomen

coelioscopy /sɪ:lɪ'ɒskəpi/ *noun* an examination of the peritoneal cavity by inflating the abdomen with sterile air and passing an endoscope through the abdominal wall (NOTE: The plural is **coelioscopies**.)

coffee ground vomit /'kofi graond ,vomɪt/ *noun* vomit containing dark pieces of blood, indicating that the person is bleeding from the stomach or upper intestine

cognition /kɒgnɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the mental action or process of gaining knowledge by using your mind or your senses, or knowledge gained in this way

cognitive /'kɒgnɪtɪv/ *adjective* referring to the mental processes of perception, memory, judgment and reasoning ◎ *a cognitive impairment*

cognitive disorder /,kɒgnɪtɪv dɪs'ɔ:də/ *noun* impairment of any of the mental processes of perception, memory, judgment and reasoning

cognitive therapy /,kɒgnɪtɪv 'θerəpi/ *noun* a treatment of psychiatric disorders such as anxiety or depression which encourages people to deal with their negative ways of thinking

cohort /'kəuhɔ:t/ *noun* a group of people sharing a particular characteristic such as age or gender who are studied in a scientific or medical investigation

cohort study /'kəuhɔ:t ,stʌdi/ *noun* an investigation in which a group of people are classified according to their exposure to various risks and studied over a period of time to see if they develop a specific disease, in order to evaluate the links between risk and disease

coil /kɔɪl/ *noun* a device fitted into a woman's uterus as a contraceptive

cold /kəuld/ *adjective* not warm or hot ■ *noun* an illness, with inflammation of the nasal passages, in which someone sneezes and coughs and has a blocked and running nose ◎ *She had a heavy cold.* Also called **common cold**, **coryza**

cold burn /'kəuld bɜ:n/ *noun* an injury to the skin caused by exposure to extreme cold or by touching a very cold surface

cold cauterity /,kəuld 'kɔ:təri/ *noun* the removal of a skin growth using carbon dioxide snow

cold pack /'kəuld pæk/ *noun* a cloth or a pad filled with gel or clay which is chilled and put on the body to reduce or increase the temperature

cold sore /'kəuld sɔ:/ *noun* a painful blister, usually on the lips or nose, caused by herpes simplex Type I

colectomy /kə'lektəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove the whole or part of the colon (NOTE: The plural is **colectomies**.)

colic /'kolɪk/ *noun* 1. pain in any part of the intestinal tract. Also called **enteralgia**, **tormina** 2. crying and irritability in babies, especially from stomach pains

coliform **bacterium** /,kəʊlɪfɔ:m bæk 'tɪəriəm/ *plural noun* any bacterium which is similar to *Escherichia coli*

colistin /kɒ'lɪstɪn/ *noun* an antibiotic which is effective against a wide range of organisms and is used to treat gastrointestinal infections

colitis /kə'laitɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the colon. Also called **colonitis**

collaborative care /kə,læb(ə)rətɪv 'keə/ *noun* treatment that involves collaboration between different medical departments or agencies, or involves active collaboration between the patient and the providers of treatment

collagen /'kɒlədʒən/ *noun* a thick protein fibre forming bundles, which make up the connective tissue, bone and cartilage

collapse /kə'læps/ *noun* 1. a condition in which someone is extremely exhausted or semi-conscious ◎ *She was found in a state of collapse.* 2. a condition in which an organ becomes flat or loses air ◎ *lung collapse* ■ *verb* 1. to fall down in a semi-conscious state ◎ *After running to catch his train he collapsed.* 2. to become flat, or lose air

collapsed lung /kə,læpst 'laŋ/ *noun* same as **pneumothorax**

collarbone /kɒləbəʊn/ *noun* one of two long thin bones which join the shoulder blades to the breastbone. Also called **clavicle** (NOTE: Collarbone fracture is one of the most frequent fractures in the body.)

collateral /kə'læt(ə)rəl/ *adjective* secondary or less important

Colles' fracture /'kɒlɪs(ɪz) ,frækɪtʃə/ *noun* a fracture of the lower end of the radius with displacement of the wrist backwards, usually when someone has stretched out a hand to try to break a fall [After Abraham Colles (1773–1843), Irish surgeon.]

colliculus /kə'lɪkjʊləs/ *noun* one of four small projections (**superior colliculi** and **inferior colliculi**) in the midbrain. See illustration at **BRAIN** in Supplement (NOTE: The plural is **colliculi**.)

collodion /kə'lədɪən/ *noun* a liquid used for painting on a clean wound, where it dries to form a flexible covering

colloid /'kɒlɔɪd/ *noun* 1. a mass of tiny particles of one substance dispersed in another substance 2. the particles which are suspended in a colloid solution 3. a thick jelly-like substance which stores hormones, produced in the thyroid gland ■

adjective relating to or resembling a colloid ○ **colloid acne**

collyrium /kə'lɪriəm/ **noun** a solution used to bathe the eyes (NOTE: The plural is **collyria**.)

colo-/kələʊ/ **prefix** referring to the colon

coloboma /kələʊ'bəʊmə/ **noun** a condition in which part of the eye, especially part of the iris, is missing

colon /'kəʊlən/ **noun** the main part of the large intestine, running from the caecum at the end of the small intestine to the rectum

colonic /kə'lɒnɪk/ **adjective** referring to the colon

colonic irrigation /kə'lɒnɪk ɪrɪ'geɪʃ(ə)n/ **noun** the washing out of the contents of the large intestine using a tube inserted in the anus

colonoscope /kə'lɒnəskəʊp/ **noun** a surgical instrument for examining the interior of the colon

colonoscopy /kələ'ɒnskəpi/ **noun** an examination of the inside of the colon, using a colonoscope passed through the rectum (NOTE: The plural is **colonoscopies**.)

colony /'kɒləni/ **noun** a group or culture of microorganisms

colostomy /kə'lɒstəmi/ **noun** a surgical operation to make an opening between the colon and the abdominal wall to allow faeces to be passed out without going through the rectum (NOTE: The plural is **colostomies**.)

colostomy bag /kə'lɒstəmi bæg/ **noun** a bag attached to the opening made by a colostomy, to collect faeces as they are passed out of the body

colostrum /kə'lɒstrəm/ **noun** a fluid rich in antibodies and low in fat, secreted by the mother's breasts at the birth of a baby, before the true milk starts to flow

colour blindness /'kʌlər, 'blʌndnəs/ **noun** a condition of being unable to tell the difference between specific colours

colour index /'kʌlər, 'ɪndeks/ **noun** the ratio between the amount of haemoglobin and the number of red blood cells in a specific amount of blood

colp-/kɒlp/ **prefix** same as **colpo-** (used before vowels)

colpo-/kɒlpəʊ/ **prefix** referring to the vagina

colpocystitis /kɒlpəʊ'stɪtɪs/ **noun** inflammation of both the vagina and the urinary bladder

colpohysterectomy /kɒlpəʊ'hɪstə'rektəmɪ/ **noun** a surgical operation in which the womb is removed through the vagina (NOTE: The plural is **colpohysterectomies**.)

colpopexy /kɒlpəpeksi/ **noun** a surgical operation to fix a prolapsed vagina to the abdominal wall (NOTE: The plural is **colpopexies**.)

colpoplasty /kɒlpəplæsti/ **noun** a surgical operation to repair a damaged vagina (NOTE: The plural is **colpoplasties**.)

colporrhaphy /kɒl'pɒrəfi/ **noun** a surgical operation to stitch a prolapsed vagina (NOTE: The plural is **colporraphies**.)

colposcope /'kɒlpəʊskəp/ **noun** a surgical instrument used to examine the inside of the vagina. Also called **vaginoscope**

colposcopy /kɒl'ɒpskəpi/ **noun** an examination of the inside of the vagina (NOTE: The plural is **coloscopies**.)

colposuspension /kɒlpəsə'spɛnʃən/ **noun** a surgical operation to strengthen the pelvic floor muscles to prevent incontinence

colpotomy /kɒl'ɒptəmɪ/ **noun** a surgical operation to make a cut in the vagina (NOTE: The plural is **colpotomies**.)

column /'kɒləm/ **noun** ♀ **vertebral column**

coma /'kəʊmə/ **noun** a state of unconsciousness from which a person cannot be awakened by external stimuli

comatose /'kəʊmətəʊs/ **adjective** unconscious or in a coma

combined therapy /kəm'baind θerəpi/ **noun** the use of two or more treatments at the same time

comedo /'kɒmɪdəʊ/ **noun** a small point of dark, hard matter in a sebaceous follicle, often found associated with acne on the skin of adolescents (NOTE: The plural is **comedones**.)

comforter /'kʌmfətə/ **noun** 1. someone who helps to make another person less anxious or unhappy 2. a baby's dummy

commando **operation** /kə'ma:ndəʊ, 'ɒpəreɪʃ(ə)n/, **commando procedure** /kə'ma:ndəʊ prə:sɪ:dʒə/ **noun** a major operation to combat cancer of the face and neck. It involves the removal of facial features, which are later rebuilt.

commensal /kə'mensəl/ **noun** an animal or plant which lives on another animal or plant but does not harm it in any way. Both may benefit from the association. ○ *Candida* is a commensal in the mouths of 50% of healthy adults. (NOTE: If a commensal causes harm, it is a **parasite**.) ■ **adjective** living on another animal or plant

communited /'kɒminjʊ:tɪd/ **adjective** referring to a fracture where the bone is broken in several places

communited fracture /,kɒminju:tɪd 'frækɪʃə/ **noun** a fracture where the bone is broken in several places

Commission for Health Improvement /kə'miʃ(ə)n fə 'helθ im,pru:vment/ in the UK, the independent inspection body for the National Health Service, with the role of helping to raise standards of patient care. It aims to identify where improvement is required and share good practice. Abbreviation **CHI**

commissure /'kɒmɪsʃuə/ **noun** a structure which joins two similar tissues, e.g. a group of nerves which crosses from one part of the central

nervous system to another. ◊ **corpus callosum**, **grey commissure**

Committee on Safety of Medicines /kə'miti ɔn 'seifiti əv 'med(ə)sins/ noun the official body which advises the British Government on the safety and quality of medicines

commode /kə'moʊd/ noun a special chair with a removable basin used as a toilet by people with limited mobility

common bile duct /,kɒmən 'baɪl dʌkt/ noun a duct leading to the duodenum, formed of the hepatic and cystic ducts

common carotid artery /,kɒmən kɑ:rɒtɪd ,ɑ:təri/ noun the main artery running up each side of the lower part of the neck. Also called **carotid**

common cold /,kɒmən 'kəʊld/ noun same as **cold**

common hepatic duct /,kɒmən hɪ'pætɪk dʌkt/ noun a duct from the liver formed when the right and left hepatic ducts join

common iliac artery /,kɒmən 'iliæk ,ɑ:təri/ noun one of two arteries which branch from the aorta in the abdomen and in turn divide into the internal iliac artery, leading to the pelvis, and the external iliac artery, leading to the leg

communicable disease /kə,mju:nɪkəb(ə)l dɪ'zi:z/ noun a disease which can be passed from one person to another or from an animal to a person. ◊ **contagious disease, infectious disease**

communicating artery /kə'mju:nɪkeɪtɪŋ ,ɑ:təri/ noun one of the arteries which connect the blood supply from each side of the brain, forming part of the circle of Willis

community /kə'mju:niti/ noun a group of people who live and work in a district ◊ *The health services serve the local community.*

community care /kə,mju:niti 'keə/ noun the providing of help to people such as those who are elderly or mentally ill in order to allow them to stay in their own homes, rather than requiring them to be cared for in hospitals or care homes

community health /kə,mju:niti 'helθ/ noun the health of a local community, or provision of services for a local community

community health council /kə,mju:niti 'helθ ,kaʊnsəl/ noun a statutory body of interested people from outside the medical professions charged with putting forward the patients' point of view on local health issues. Abbreviation **CHC**

community hospital /kə'mju:niti ,hospit(ə)l/ noun a hospital serving a local community

community midwife /kə,mju:niti 'midwaɪf/ noun a midwife who works in a community as part of a primary health care team

community nurse /kə,mju:niti 'nɜ:s/ noun a nurse who treats people in a local community

community paediatrician /kə,mju:niti pɪdiə'trɪʃ(ə)n/ noun a paediatrician serving a local community

community pharmacist /kə,mju:niti 'fɑ:məsɪst/, **retail pharmacist** /,rɪ:tɪl 'fɑ:məsɪst/ noun a person who makes medicines and sells them in a chemist's shop

community psychiatric nurse /kə,mju:niti ,sɑ:kɪ'ætrɪk/ noun. Also called **community mental health nurse**. Abbreviation **CPN**

community trust /kə,mju:niti 'trʌst/ noun an independent non-profit-making body set up to represent an area of public concern

compact bone /kɒmpækɪt 'bəʊn/ noun a type of bone tissue which forms the hard outer layer of a bone. See illustration at **BONE STRUCTURE** in Supplement

compartment /kəm'pa:tment/ noun one of the areas into which an enclosed space is divided

compatibility /kəm'pa:tɪ'biliti/ noun the ability of two drugs not to interfere with each other when administered together

compatible /kəm'pætɪb(ə)l/ adjective able to function together without being rejected ◊ *The surgeons are trying to find a compatible donor or a donor with a compatible blood group.*

compensate /'kɒmpənseɪt/ verb 1. to give someone an amount of money or something else to pay for loss or damage 2. (of an organ) to make good the failure of an organ by making another organ, or the undamaged parts of the same organ, function at a higher level ◊ *The heart has to beat more strongly to compensate for the narrowing of the arteries.* 3. to emphasise a particular ability or personality characteristic in order to make the lack of another one seem less bad

compensation /,kɒmpə'nseɪʃ(ə)n/ noun 1. something which makes something else seem less bad or less serious 2. an amount of money or something else given to pay for loss or damage ◊ *The drugs caused him to develop breathing problems, so he thinks he's entitled to medical compensation.* 3. the act of giving money to pay for loss or damage ◊ *compensation for loss of a limb*

4. a situation where the body helps to correct a problem in a particular organ by making another organ, or the undamaged parts of the same organ, function at a higher level 5. behaviour that emphasises a particular ability or personality characteristic in order to make the lack of another one seem less bad

competence /'kɒmpɪt(ə)ns/ noun the ability to do something well, measured against a standard, especially ability which you get through experience or training ◊ *encouraging the development of professional competence in the delivery of care to patients*

competency /'kɒmpɪt(ə)nsi/ noun a guideline, usually one of several, for the medical treat-

ment that is to be given in particular circumstances

complaint /kəm'pleɪnt/ *noun* 1. an expression of dissatisfaction about something or someone ○ *The hospital administrator wouldn't listen to the complaints of the consultants.* 2. an illness ○ a chest complaint ○ a nervous complaint

complement *noun* /'kɒmplɪmənt/ a substance which forms part of blood plasma and is essential to the work of antibodies and antigens ■ *verb* /'kɒmplɪment/ to complete something by providing useful or pleasing qualities which it does not itself have

complementary /,kɒmplɪ'ment(ə)rɪ/ *adjective* 1. combining with or adding to something else ○ *Ultrasound and CT provide complementary information.* 2. used in or using complementary medicine ○ *complementary therapies* 3. referring to genes which are necessary to each other and produce their effect only when they are present together

complementary medicine /,kɒmplɪment(ə)rɪ 'med(ə)sɪn/ *noun* the forms of alternative medicine which are now accepted by practitioners of conventional Western medicine, e.g. acupuncture and osteopathy

complete abortion /kəm,pli:t ə'bɔ:ʃ(ə)n/ *noun* an abortion where the whole contents of the uterus are expelled

complete blood count /kəm,pli:t 'blæd kaʊnt/ *noun* a test to find the exact numbers of each type of blood cell in a sample of blood. Abbreviation **CBC**

complicated fracture /,kɒmplikeɪtɪd 'frækʃə/ *noun* a fracture with an associated injury of tissue, as when a bone has punctured an artery

complication /,kɒmplɪ'keʃ(ə)n/ *noun* 1. a condition in which two or more conditions exist in someone, whether or not they are connected ○ *He was admitted to hospital suffering from pneumonia with complications.* 2. a situation in which someone develops a second condition which changes the course of treatment for the first ○ *She appeared to be improving, but complications set in and she died in a few hours.*

compos mentis /,kɒmpos 'mentɪs/ *adjective* not affected by a mental disorder (NOTE: The phrase is from Latin and means 'of sound mind'.)

compound fracture /,kɒmpaʊnd 'frækʃə/ *noun* a fracture where the skin surface is damaged or where the broken bone penetrates the surface of the skin. Also called **open fracture**

compress *noun* /'kɒmpres/ a wad of cloth soaked in hot or cold liquid and applied to the skin to relieve pain or swelling, or to force pus out of an infected wound ■ *verb* /kəm'pres/ to squeeze or press something

compressed air sickness /kəm,pres't əsɪknəs/ *noun* same as **caisson disease**

compression /kəm'preʃ(ə)n/ *noun* 1. the act of squeezing or pressing ○ *The first-aider applied compression to the chest of the casualty.* 2. a serious condition in which the brain is compressed by blood or cerebrospinal fluid accumulating in it or by a fractured skull

compression stocking /kəm,preʃ(ə)n 'stɔ:kɪŋ/ *noun* a strong elastic stocking worn to support a weak joint in the knee or to hold varicose veins tightly

compulsion /kəm'pʌlf(ə)n/ *noun* 1. an act of forcing someone to do something, or the fact of being forced to do something ○ *You are under no compulsion to treat a violent patient.* 2. a strong psychological force which makes someone do something, often unwillingly ○ *She felt a sudden compulsion to wash her hands again.*

compulsive /kəm'pʌlsɪv/ *adjective* referring to a feeling which cannot be stopped ○ *She has a compulsive desire to steal.*

compulsive-obsessive disorder /kəm,palsɪv ə'bɛsɪv dis,ɔ:də/ *noun* same as **obsessive-compulsive disorder**

compulsory admission /kəm,palsərɪ əd 'mɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the process of admitting someone who is mentally ill to hospital for treatment whether or not they consent

computed tomography /kəm,pju:tɪgrɪ tə'mogrəfi/ *noun* same as **computerised axial tomography**. Abbreviation **CT**

computerised axial tomography /kəm,pju:təraɪzd ,æksɪəl tə'mogrəfi/ *noun* a system of examining the body in which a narrow X-ray beam, guided by a computer, photographs a thin section of the body or of an organ from several angles, using the computer to build up an image of the section. Abbreviation **CAT**. Also called **computed tomography**

-conazole /kɒnəzəʊl/ *suffix* used in the names of antifungal drugs ○ **fluconazole**

concave /'kɒnkeɪv/ *adjective* curving towards the inside ○ *a concave lens*

concept /'kɒnsept/ *noun* a thought or idea, or something which someone might be able to imagine

conception /kən'sepʃən/ *noun* the point at which a woman becomes pregnant and the development of a baby starts

conceptual framework /kən,septfju:el 'freɪmwɜ:k/ *noun* the theoretical basis on which something is formed

conceptus /kən'septəs/ *noun* an embryo or fetus together with all the tissues that surround it during pregnancy (NOTE: The plural is **conceptuses**)

concha /'kɒŋkə/ *noun* a part of the body shaped like a shell (NOTE: The plural is **conchae**)

concordance /kən'kɔ:d(ə)ns/ *noun* 1. a state in which two or more things are in the correct or

expected relationship to each other. For example, the atrioventricular concordance is the relationship between the atria and the ventricles in the heart. **2.** the fact of two related people sharing the same genetic characteristic ○ *the concordance of schizophrenia in identical twins* **3.** an agreement between a professional and a patient on a course of treatment, especially related to use of medicines

concretion /kən'krɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a mass of hard material which forms in the body, e.g. a gall-stone or deposits on bone in arthritis

concussion /kən'kʌʃ(ə)n/ *noun* **1.** the act of applying force to any part of the body **2.** loss of consciousness for a short period, caused by a blow to the head

condition /kən'dɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* **1.** the particular state of someone or something ○ *in poor condition* ○ *Her condition is getting worse.* ○ *The conditions in the hospital are very good.* **2.** a particular illness, injury or disorder ○ *He is being treated for a heart condition.*

conditioned reflex /kən,dɪʃ(ə)nd 'ri:fleks/ *noun* an automatic reaction by a person to a stimulus, or an expected reaction to a stimulus which comes from past experience

conditioned response /kən,dɪʃ(ə)nd ri'spɒns/ *noun* a response to a stimulus as a result of associating it with an earlier stimulus

COMMENT: The classic example of a conditioned response is Pavlov's experiment with dogs in which they produced saliva, ready to eat their food, when a bell rang, because on previous occasions they had been fed when the bell was rung.

condom /'kɒndɒm/ *noun* a rubber sheath worn on the penis during intercourse as a contraceptive and also as a protection against sexually transmitted disease

conducting system /kən'dʌktɪŋ ,sistəm/ *noun* the nerve system in the heart which links an atrium to a ventricle, so that the two beat at the same rate

conduction /kən'dʌkʃən/ *noun* the process of passing heat, sound or nervous impulses from one part of the body to another

conductive deafness /kən,dʌktɪv 'defnəs/, **conductive hearing loss** /kən,dʌktɪv 'hɪərɪŋ ,lɒs/ *noun* deafness caused by inadequate conduction of sound into the inner ear

conductor /kən'dʌktə/ *noun* **1.** a substance or object which allows heat, electricity, light or sound to pass along it or through it **2.** a tube with a groove in it along which a knife is slid to cut open a sinus

condyle /'kɒndɪlə/ *noun* a rounded end of a bone which articulates with another

condyloid process /'kɒndɪlɔɪd ,prəʊses/ *noun* a projecting part at each end of the lower

jaw which forms the head of the jaw, joining the jaw to the skull

condyloma /,kɒndɪ'ləʊmə/ *noun* a growth usually found on the vulva (NOTE: The plural is **condylomas** or **condylomata**.)

cone /kəʊn/ *noun* **1.** a shape with a circular base or top and a part that tapers to a point, or an object with this shape **2.** one of two types of cell in the retina of the eye which is sensitive to light, used especially in the perception of bright light and colour. ◊ **rod** ■ *verb* to show a rapid change for the worse in neurological condition due to herniation of the midbrain through the foramen magnum in the skull, caused by raised pressure inside the brain (NOTE: **cones – coning – coned**)

cone biopsy /'kəʊn baɪ,ɒpsi/ *noun* the removing of a cone of tissue from the cervix for examination

confabulation /kən,fæbju'leɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the act of making up plausible stories to cover up loss of memory

confidentiality /,kɒnfɪdənſi'ælɪti/ *noun* an obligation not to reveal professional information about a person or organisation

confounding factor /kən'faʊndɪŋ ,fækٹə/ *noun* a factor which has an association with both a disease and a risk factor and thus complicates the nature of the relationship between them

confused /kən'fju:zd/ *adjective* unable to think clearly or act rationally ○ *Many severely confused patients do not respond to spoken communication.*

confusion /kən'fju:ʒ(ə)n/ *noun* the state of being confused

congenital /kən'dʒenɪt(ə)l/ *adjective* existing at or before birth

congenital aneurysm /kən,dʒenɪt(ə)l 'ænjərɪz(ə)m/ *noun* a weakening of the arteries at the base of the brain, present at birth

congenital cataract /kən,dʒenɪt(ə)l 'kætərækt/ *noun* a cataract which is present at birth

congenital dislocation of the hip /kən,dʒenɪt(ə)l di'slo,keɪʃ(ə)n əv ðə 'hip/ *noun* a condition in which a person is born with weak ligaments in the hip, so that the femur does not stay in position in the pelvis

congenital heart disease /kən,dʒenɪt(ə)l 'ha:t ,dɪ,zɪz/ , **congenital heart defect** /kən,dʒenɪt(ə)l 'ha:t ,dɪ,fekt/ *noun* a heart condition existing at birth

congenital hyperthyroidism /kən,dʒenɪt(ə)l ,ha:pθraɪ'əʊrɪdɪz(ə)m/ *noun* a disease caused by a malfunction of the thyroid before birth or in early life

congenital malformation /kən,dʒenɪt(ə)l ,mælfɔ:'meɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a malformation which is present at birth, e.g. a cleft palate

congenital syphilis /kən,dʒenit(ə)l 'sifilɪs/ *noun* syphilis which is passed on from a mother to her unborn child

congenital toxoplasmosis /kən,dʒenit(ə)l ,tɒksəplæz'moʊsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which a baby has been infected with toxoplasmosis by its mother while still in the uterus

congestion /kən'dʒestʃən/ *noun* an accumulation of blood in an organ. ♦ **nasal congestion**

congestive /kən'dʒestɪv/ *adjective* referring to congestion

conisation /,kənɔɪ'seɪʃ(ə)n/, **conization** *noun* the surgical removal of a cone-shaped piece of tissue

conjoined twins /kən,dʒɔɪnd 'twɪnz/ *plural noun* twins who are joined together at birth. Also called **Siamese twins**

COMMENT: Conjoined twins are always identical and can be joined at the head, chest or hip. In some cases they can be separated by surgery, but this is not possible if they share a single important organ such as the heart.

conjugate /'kɒndʒʊgeɪt/, **conjugate diameter** /,kɒndʒʊgət dɪ'æmɪtər/ *noun* a measurement of space in a woman's pelvis, used to calculate if it is large enough for a child to be delivered

conjunctiva /,kɒndʒʌŋkt'vaɪə/ *noun* a membrane which covers the front of the eyeball and the inside of the eyelids. See illustration at **EYE** in Supplement (NOTE: The plural is **conjunctivas** or **conjunctivae**.)

conjunctival /,kɒndʒʌŋkt'vaɪəl/ *adjective* referring to the conjunctiva

conjunctivitis /kən,dʒʌŋktɪt'vaitɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the conjunctiva from a range of causes

connective tissue /kə,nektɪv 'tɪsfə/ *noun* tissue which forms the main part of bones and cartilage, ligaments and tendons, in which a large proportion of fibrous material surrounds the tissue cells

Conn's syndrome /'kɒnz ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a condition in which excessive production of the hormone aldosterone causes fluid retention and high blood pressure

consanguinity /,kɒnsæn'gwɪnɪti/ *noun* a blood relationship between people

conscious /'kɒnʃəs/ *adjective* 1. awake and aware of what is happening ♦ *He became conscious in the recovery room two hours after the operation.* 2. deliberate and intended ♦ *a conscious choice*

-conscious /kɒnʃəs/ *suffix* giving importance to ♦ *health-conscious* ♦ *safety-conscious*

consciousness /'kɒnʃəsnəs/ *noun* the state of being mentally alert and knowing what is happening

consensus management /kən'sensəs ,mænɪdʒmənt/ *noun* a form of management

which aims to get everyone to agree on what actions should be taken

consent /kən'sent/ *noun* agreement to allow someone to do something ♦ *The parents gave their consent for their son's heart to be used in the transplant operation.*

consent form /kən'sent fo:m/ *noun* a form which a patient signs to show that he or she agrees to have a particular operation

conservative treatment /kən,sɜːrvətɪv 'trیtmənt/ *noun* medical or surgical treatment which is limited to conventional measures rather than more extreme or risky procedures ♦ *Symptoms usually resolve with conservative treatment.*

consolidation /kən,sɒlɪ'deɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a stage in mending a broken bone in which the callus formed at the break changes into bone

constipation /,kɒnstɪ'peɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* difficulty in passing faeces

constrictive pericarditis /kən,strɪktɪv ,periku:daitɪs/ *noun* same as **chronic pericarditis**

constrictor /kən'strɪktə/ *noun* a muscle which squeezes an organ or which makes an organ contract

consultant /kən'saltənt/ *noun* 1. a doctor who is a senior specialist in a particular branch of medicine and who is consulted by GPs ♦ *She was referred to a consultant at the orthopaedic hospital.* 2. a senior specialised doctor in a hospital

consumption /kən'sʌmpʃ(ə)n/ *noun* 1. the act of taking food or liquid into the body ♦ *the patient's increased consumption of alcohol* 2. a former name for pulmonary tuberculosis

contact dermatitis /,kɒntækt ,dɜːmə'taitɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the skin caused by touch, e.g. by touching some types of plant, soap or chemical. Also called **irritant dermatitis**

contact lens /'kɒntækt lenz/ *noun* a tiny plastic lens which fits over the eyeball and is worn instead of spectacles to improve eyesight

contact tracing /'kɒntækt ,treɪsɪŋ/ *noun* the process of tracing people with whom someone with an infectious disease has been in contact

contagious /kən'teɪdʒəs/ *adjective* able to be transmitted by touching an infected person or objects which an infected person has touched

contagious disease /kən,teɪdʒəs dr'zi:z/ *noun* a disease which can be transmitted by touching an infected person or objects which an infected person has touched. ♦ **communicable disease, infectious disease**

containment /kən'teɪnmənt/ *noun* 1. action taken to restrict the spread of something undesirable or dangerous such as a disease ♦ *government policy of containment of the SARS virus* 2. the eradication of a global disease such as smallpox by removing it region by region

contaminate /kən'tæmɪneɪt/ **verb** 1. to make something impure by touching it or by adding something to it ○ *Supplies of drinking water were contaminated by refuse from the factories.* ○ *The whole group of tourists fell ill after eating contaminated food.* 2. to spread infection to someone or something

continence /'kɒntɪnəns/ **noun** 1. the ability to control the discharge of urine and faeces 2. self-restraint

continent /'kɒntɪnənt/ **adjective** able to exercise control over the discharge of urine and faeces

continuing education /kən,tɪnjʊŋ ,edjʊ'keɪʃ(ə)n/ **noun** regular courses or training designed to bring professional people up to date with the latest developments in their particular field

continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis /kən,tɪnjʊəs ,æmbjʊlət(ə)ri perɪtə,ni:əl dæt'æləsɪs/ **noun** a method of dialysis of people while they are walking about. Abbreviation **CAPD**

continuous positive airways pressure /kən,tɪnjʊəs ,pozɪtɪv 'eəwəiz ,preʃər/ **noun** a method used in intensive care which forces air into the lungs of someone with lung collapse. Abbreviation **CPAP**

contra- /kɒntrə/ **prefix** against, opposite, contrasting

contraception /,kɒntrə'septʃən/ **noun** the prevention of pregnancy, e.g. by using devices such as a condom or an IUD, or drugs in the form of contraceptive pills or injections at regular intervals. Also called **birth control**

contrceptive /,kɒntra'septɪv/ **adjective** preventing conception ○ *a contraceptive device or drug* ■ **noun** a drug or device which prevents pregnancy

contrceptive sheath /,kɒntrə'septɪv ſi:θ/ **noun** same as **condom**

contrceptive sponge /,kɒntrə'septɪv ſpəndʒ/ **noun** a piece of synthetic sponge impregnated with spermicide, which is inserted into the vagina before intercourse

contractibility /'kɒntrækტɪbiliti/ **noun** the capacity to contract

contraction /kən'trækʃən/ **noun** 1. the act of making something smaller or of becoming smaller ○ *the contraction of dental services* 2. a tightening movement which makes a muscle shorter, which makes the pupil of the eye smaller or which makes the skin wrinkle

contracture /kən'trækტfə/ **noun** a permanent tightening of a muscle caused by fibrosis

contraindication /,kontrɔɪndɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n/ **noun** something which suggests that someone should not be treated with a specific drug or not continue with a specific treatment because circumstances make that treatment unsuitable

contralateral /kɒntrə'lætərəl/ **adjective** located on or affecting the opposite side of the body. Opposite **ipsilateral**

contrast medium /'kontræ:st ,mi:dɪəm/ **noun** a radio-opaque dye, or sometimes gas, put into an organ or part of the body so that it will show clearly in an X-ray photograph ○ *In an MRI scan no contrast medium is required; in a CAT scan iodine-based contrast media are often required.*

contre-coup /'kontrəku:/ **noun** an injury to one point of an organ such as the brain, caused by a blow received on an opposite point of the organ

control /kən'trəol/ **verb** 1. to have the ability or authority to direct someone or something ○ *Sometimes we need help to control people who think they have waited too long.* 2. to limit or restrain something ○ *administered drugs to control the pain* ■ **noun** 1. the ability or authority to control something ○ *After her stroke she had no control over her left arm.* ○ *The administrators are in control of the admissions policy.* 2. a person or group whose test data are used as a comparison in a study 3. a comparison in a study

controlled drug /kən,trəuld 'dræg/ **noun** a drug which is not freely available, which is restricted by law and classified as A, B, or C and of which possession may be an offence. Also called **controlled substance**

controlled substance /kən,trəuld 'ſabstəns/ **noun** same as **controlled drug**

controlled trial /kən,trəuld 'traɪəl/ **noun** a trial in which members of one group are treated with a test substance and those of another group are treated with a placebo as a control

controls assurance /kən'trəulz ə,fjuərəns/ **noun** a process designed to provide evidence that NHS organisations are doing their best to manage themselves both in order to meet their objectives and to protect patients, staff and the public against risks of all kinds

confused wound /kən,tju:zd 'wu:nd/ **noun** a wound caused by a blow where the skin is bruised as well as torn and bleeding

contusion /kən'tju:ʒ(ə)n/ **noun** same as **bruise**

convalescence /,kɒnvə'les(ə)ns/ **noun** a period of time when someone is convalescing

convergent strabismus /kən,vɜ:dʒənt strə'bɪzməs/, **convergent squint** /kən,vɜ:dʒənt 'skwɪnt/ **noun** a condition in which one or both of a person's eyes look towards the nose. Also called **cross eye**

conversion /kən'vɜ:f(ə)n/ **noun** the process of changing one thing into another ○ *the conversion of nutrients into tissue*

convex /'kɒnvɛks/ **adjective** curving towards the outside ○ *a convex lens*

convoluted /'kɒnvəlu:tɪd/ *adjective* folded and twisted

convolution /,kɒnvə'lu:sf(ə)n/ *noun* a twisted shape ○ *the convolutions of the surface of the cerebrum*

convulsion /kən'velʃən/ *noun* the rapid involuntary contracting and relaxing of the muscles in several parts of the body ○ *The child had convulsions.* ♦ **fit** (NOTE: Often used in the plural.)

Cooley's anaemia /'ku:liz ə,ni:miə/ *noun* same as **thalassaemia** [Described 1927. After Thomas Benton Cooley (1871–1945), Professor of Paediatrics at Wayne College of Medicine, Detroit, USA.]

Coombs' test /'ku:mz test/ *noun* a test for antibodies in red blood cells, used as a test for erythroblastosis fetalis and other haemolytic syndromes [Described 1945. After Robin Royston Amos Coombs (1921–2006), Quick Professor of Biology, and Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, UK]

coordination /kəʊ,ɔ:dɪ'nɛɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* 1. the combining of two or more things as an effective unit, or the way things combine effectively ○ *requires coordination between nursing staff and doctors* 2. the ability to use two or more parts of the body at the same time to carry out a movement or task ○ *The patient showed lack of coordination between eyes and hands.*

COPD *abbreviation* chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

coping mechanism /'kəʊpɪŋ ,mekənɪz(ə)m/ *noun* a method of dealing with situations which cause psychological stress

copper /'kɒpə/ *noun* a metallic trace element (NOTE: The chemical symbol is Cu.)

copr- /'kɒpr/ *prefix* faeces

coprolith /'kɒprlɪθ/ *noun* a lump of hard faeces in the bowel

cor /kɔ:/ *noun* the heart

coraco-acromial /,kɔrəkəu ə'krəʊmɪəl/ *adjective* referring to the coracoid process and the acromion

coracoid process /'kɔrəkɔɪd ,prəʊses/ *noun* a projecting part on the shoulder blade

cord /kɔ:d/ *noun* a long flexible structure in the body like a thread

cordectomy /kɔ:'dektəmi/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove a vocal cord (NOTE: The plural is **cordectomies**.)

cordotomy /kɔ:'dɒtəmi/ *noun* another spelling of **chordotomy**

corium /'kɔ:riəm/ *noun* same as **dermis**

corn /kɔ:n/ *noun* a hard painful lump of skin usually on a foot, where something such as a tight shoe has rubbed or pressed on the skin. Also called **heloma**

cornea /'kɔ:niə/ *noun* a transparent part of the front of the eyeball. See illustration at **EYE** in Supplement (NOTE: The plural is **cornea**. For other terms referring to the cornea, see words beginning with **kerat-**, **kerato-**.)

corneal /'kɔ:niəl/ *adjective* relating to a cornea

corneal graft /,kɔ:niəl 'gra:fɪt/ *noun* 1. a surgical operation to graft corneal tissue from a donor or from a dead person to replace diseased tissue. Also called **corneal transplant**, **keratoplasty** 2. a piece of corneal tissue used in a graft

corneal reflex /,kɔ:niəl 'ri:fleks/ *noun* a reflex

from touching or hitting the cornea which makes the eyelid close

corneal transplant /'kɔ:niəl ,trænsplə:nt/ *noun* same as **corneal graft**

cornification /,kɔ:nifɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* same as **keratinisation**

cornu /'kɔ:nju:/ *noun* a structure in the body which is shaped like a horn

corona /kɔ:rəʊnə/ *noun* a structure in the body which is shaped like a crown

coronal /'kɔrən(ə)l, kə'rəʊn(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to a corona

coronal plane /,kɔrən(ə)l 'pleɪn/ *noun* a plane at right angles to the median plane, dividing the body into dorsal and ventral halves. See illustration at **ANATOMICAL TERMS** in Supplement

coronal suture /,kɔrən(ə)l 'sʊ:tʃə/ *noun* a horizontal joint across the top of the skull between the parietal and frontal bones

coronary /'kɔrən(ə)ri/ *noun* same as **coronary thrombosis** (informal) ■ *adjective* referring to any structure shaped like a crown, but especially to the arteries which supply blood to the heart muscles

coronary artery /'kɔrən(ə)ri 'a:təri/ *noun* one of the two arteries which supply blood to the heart muscles

coronary artery bypass graft /,kɔrən(ə)ri ,a:təri 'baɪpɔ:s ɡra:fɪt/, **coronary artery bypass** /,kɔrən(ə)ri ,a:təri 'baɪpɔ:s/ *noun* a surgical operation to treat angina by grafting pieces of vein around the diseased part of a coronary artery

coronary care unit /,kɔrən(ə)ri 'keə ,ju:nɪt/ *noun* the section of a hospital caring for people who have heart disorders or who have had heart surgery. Abbreviation **CCU**

coronary heart disease /,kɔrən(ə)ri 'ha:t dɪ,zɪz/ *noun* any disease affecting the coronary arteries, which can lead to strain on the heart or a heart attack. Abbreviation **CHD**

coronary sinus /,kɔrən(ə)ri 'sainəs/ *noun* a vein which takes most of the venous blood from the heart muscles to the right atrium

coronary thrombosis /,kɔrən(ə)ri 'θrom 'bəʊsɪs/ *noun* a blood clot which blocks the cor-

onary arteries, leading to a heart attack. Also called **coronary**

coronavirus /kə'rəʊnə,vairəs/ *noun* a type of virus which has been identified in people who have the common cold

coroner /kɔ:rənə/ *noun* a public official, either a doctor or a lawyer, who investigates sudden or violent deaths

coronoid process /'kɒrənɔɪd ,prəʊses/ *noun* a projecting piece of bone on the ulna

corpora plural of **corpus**

corpse /kɔ:ps/ *noun* the body of a dead person

corpus /kɔ:pəs/ *noun* any mass of tissue
(NOTE: The plural is **corpora**.)

corpus callosum /,kɔ:pəs kə'ləʊsəm/ *noun* the thick band of nerve fibres that connects the two hemispheres of the brain and allows them to communicate. See illustration at **BRAIN** in Supplement (NOTE: The plural is **corpora callosa**.)

corpus cavernosum /,kɔ:pəs ,kævə'næsəm/ *noun* a part of the erectile tissue in the penis and clitoris. See illustration at **UROGENITAL SYSTEM (MALE)** in Supplement (NOTE: The plural is **corpora cavernosa**.)

corpuscle /'kɔ:pəs(ə)/ *noun* 1. a small round mass 2. a cell in blood or lymph

corpus luteum /,kɔ:pəs 'lu:tɪəm/ *noun* a body which forms in each ovary after a Graafian follicle has ruptured. The corpus luteum secretes the hormone progesterone to prepare the uterus for implantation of the fertilised ovum. (NOTE: The plural is **corpora lutea**.)

corpus spongiosum /,kɔ:pəs ,spɒŋʒə'əsəm/ *noun* the part of the penis round the urethra, forming the glans. See illustration at **UROGENITAL SYSTEM (MALE)** in Supplement (NOTE: The plural is **corpora spongiosa**.)

corrective /kə'rektɪv/ *adjective* intended to correct an irregularity or problem ○ **corrective lenses** ■ *noun* a drug which changes the harmful effect of another drug

Corrigan's pulse /,kɒrɪgənəz 'pəls/ *noun* a condition occurring in the arterial pulse in the neck in which there is a visible rise in pressure followed by a sudden collapse, caused by aortic regurgitation. Also called **water-hammer pulse**

corrugator muscle /'kɒrəgeɪtə ,mʌs(ə)/ *noun* one of the muscles which produce vertical wrinkles on the forehead when someone frowns

cortex /'kɔ:tekṣ/ *noun* the outer layer of an organ, as opposed to the soft inner medulla
(NOTE: The plural is **cortices** or **cortexes**.)

Corti /'kɔ:ti/ ♀ **organ of Corti**

cortical mastoidectomy /,kɔ:tɪkəl ,mæstɔ:dək'təmi/ *noun* same as **atticotomy**

cortices plural of **cortex**

corticospinal /,kɔ:tɪkəʊ'spaɪn(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to both the cerebral cortex and the spinal cord

corticosteroid /,kɔ:tɪkəʊ'stɪərɔɪd/ *noun* 1. any steroid hormone produced by the cortex of the adrenal glands 2. a drug which reduces inflammation, used in asthma, gastro-intestinal disease and in adrenocortical insufficiency

corticotrophin /,kɔ:tɪkəʊ'trəʊfɪn/ *noun* same as **adrenocorticotrophic hormone**

cortisol /'kɔ:tɪsɒl/ *noun* same as **hydrocortisone**

cortisone /'kɔ:tɪzən/ *noun* a hormone secreted in small quantities by the adrenal cortex ○ *The doctor gave her a cortisone injection in the ankle.*

Corynebacterium /kɔ:ə,rainbæk'tiəriəm/ *noun* a genus of bacteria which includes the bacterium which causes diphtheria

coryza /kə'raɪzə/ *noun* an illness, with inflammation of the nasal passages, in which someone sneezes and coughs and has a blocked and running nose (*technical*) Also called **cold**, **common cold**

cosmetic surgery /kɒzɪtɪk 'sɜ:dʒəri/ *noun* a surgical operation to improve a person's appearance

cost- /kɒst/ *prefix* same as **costo-** (*used before vowels*)

costal /'kɒst(ə)/ *adjective* referring to the ribs

costive /'kɒstɪv/ *noun* a drug which causes constipation

costo- /kɒstə/ *prefix* referring to the ribs

cot death /'kɒt deθ/ *noun* ♀ **sudden infant death syndrome**

co-trimoxazole /,kɔ:ə trai'mɒksəzəʊl/ *noun* a drug used to combat bacteria in the urinary tract

cotyledon /,kɒtɪ'lɪ:d(ə)n/ *noun* one of the divisions of a placenta

cotyloid cavity /'kɒtɪlɔɪd ,kævɪtɪ/ *noun* same as **acetabulum**

couching /'kaʊtʃɪŋ/ *noun* a surgical operation to displace the opaque lens of an eye as a treatment for cataracts

cough /kɒf/ *noun* a reflex action, caused by irritation in the throat, when the glottis is opened and air is sent out of the lungs suddenly ■ *an infection that causes coughing* ○ *She has a bad cough and cannot make the speech.* ■ *verb* to send air out of the lungs suddenly because the throat is irritated ○ *The smoke made him cough.* ○ *She has a cold and keeps on coughing and sneezing.*

cough medicine /'kɒf ,med(ə)sɪn/, **cough**

linctus /'kɒf ,lɪŋktəs/, **cough mixture** /'kɒf ,mɪkstʃə/ *noun* a liquid taken to soothe the irritation which causes a cough

counselling /'kaʊnsəlɪŋ/ *noun* a method of treating especially psychiatric disorders in which

a specialist talks with a person about his or her condition and how to deal with it

counterextension /'kaʊntərɪk'stenʃən/ *noun* an orthopaedic treatment in which the upper part of a limb is kept fixed and traction is applied to the lower part of it

counterirritant /'kaʊntər'ɪrt(ə)nt/ *noun* a substance which alleviates the pain in an internal organ by irritating an area of skin whose sensory nerves are close to those of the organ in the spinal cord

coupling /'kʌplɪŋ/ *noun* 1. an act of joining together or linking two people, things or processes 2. something which joins two things, especially a device for connecting two pieces of pipe, hose or tube

couvade /ku:'va:d/ *noun* an act of copying the actions of having a baby while a woman is actually giving birth, done by the father in some Native South American societies

Cowper's glands /'ku:pəz glændz/ *plural noun* two glands at the base of the penis which secrete into the urethra. Also called **bulbourethral glands** [Described 1700. After William Cowper (1666–1709), English surgeon.]

cowpox /'ku:ɒpɒks/ *noun* an infectious viral disease of cattle which can be transmitted to humans. It was used as a constituent of the first vaccines for smallpox.

cox- /'kɒks/ *prefix* the hip joint

coxa /'kɒksə/ *noun* the hip joint (NOTE: The plural is *coxae*.)

coxalgia /kɒk'sældʒə/ *noun* pain in the hip joint

coxa vara /,kɒksə 'veərə/ *noun* an unusual development of the hip bone, making the legs bow

Coxsackie virus /kɒk'sækɪ 'vaɪrəs/ *noun* one of a group of enteroviruses which enter the cells of the intestines and can cause diseases such as aseptic meningitis and Bornholm disease [After Coxsackie, New York, where the virus was first identified.]

CPAP *abbreviation* continuous positive airways pressure

CPN *abbreviation* community psychiatric nurse

CPR *abbreviation* cardiopulmonary resuscitation

crab /kræb/, **crab louse** /'kræb laʊs/ *noun* a louse, *Phthirus pubis*, which infests the pubic region and other parts of the body with coarse hair. Also called **pubic louse**

crack /kræk/ *noun* a thin break ○ *There's a crack in one of the bones in the skull.* ■ *verb* to make a thin break in something, or become split ○ *She cracked a bone in her leg.*

cradle /'kreɪd(ə)l/ *noun* a metal frame put over a person in bed to keep the weight of the bedclothes off the body ■ *verb* to carry a child with

one arm under the thigh and the other under the upper back

cradle cap /'kreɪd(ə)l kæp/ *noun* a yellow deposit on the scalp of babies, caused by seborrhoea

cramp /kræmp/ *noun* a painful involuntary spasm in the muscles, in which the muscle may stay contracted for some time

crani- /'kreɪni/ *prefix* same as **cranio-** (*used before vowels*)

crania plural of **cranium**

cranial /'kreɪniəl/ *adjective* referring to the skull

cranio- /'kreɪniə/ *prefix* the skull

craniometry /,kreɪmɪ'ɒmɪtri/ *noun* the process of measuring skulls to find differences in size and shape

craniopharyngioma /,kreɪniəfə,rɪndʒi'əʊmə/ *noun* a tumour in the brain originating in the hypophyseal duct (NOTE: The plural is **craniopharyngiomas** or **craniopharyngiomata**.)

craniostenosis /,kreɪniəstə'seʊnəsɪs/, **craniosynostosis** /,kreɪniə,sɪnəst'seʊnəsɪs/ *noun* the early closing of the bones in a baby's skull, so making the skull contract

craniotabes /,kreɪniə'ɒterbi:z/ *noun* thinness of the bones in the occipital region of a child's skull, caused by rickets, marasmus or syphilis

craniotomy /,kreɪmɪ'ɒtəmi/ *noun* a surgical operation on the skull, especially one cutting away part of the skull (NOTE: The plural is **craniotomies**.)

cranium /'kreɪniəm/ *noun* same as **skull** (NOTE: The plural is **craniums** or **crania**.)

CRB check /,sɪ:ə:bɪ:tʃek/ *noun* a check with the Criminal Records Bureau to establish whether a candidate has any convictions that disallow him or her from working with children or other vulnerable members of society. Also called **disclosure check**

creatine /'kri:i:tɪ:n/ *noun* a compound of nitrogen found in the muscles, produced by protein metabolism and excreted as creatinine

creatinine /'kri:a'tənɪ:n/ *noun* a substance which is the form in which creatine is excreted

creatinuria /kri,a:tɪ'njuəriə/ *noun* excess creatine in the urine

creatorrhoea /kri:i:tə'rɪəs/ *noun* the presence of undigested muscle fibre in the faeces, occurring in some pancreatic diseases

Credé's method /k're:dɛz ,meθəd/ *noun* 1. a method of extracting a placenta by massaging the uterus through the abdomen 2. the putting of silver nitrate solution into the eyes of a baby born to a mother who has gonorrhoea, in order to prevent gonococcal conjunctivitis [Described 1860. After Karl Sigmund Franz Credé (1819–92), German gynaecologist.]

creeping eruption /'kri:pɪŋ ɪ'ræpsən/ *noun* an itching skin complaint, caused by larvae of various parasites which creep under the skin

crepitition /,krepɪ'teɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* an unusual soft crackling sound heard in the lungs through a stethoscope. Also called **rale**

crepitus /'kreptɪs/ *noun* a harsh crackling sound heard through a stethoscope in a person with inflammation of the lungs

crest /krest/ *noun* a long raised part on a bone

crest of ilium /,krest əv 'iliəm/ *noun* same as **iliac crest**

Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease /,kraʊtsfɛlt 'jækdb dɪ,zi:z/ *noun* a disease of the nervous system caused by a slow-acting prion which eventually affects the brain. It may be linked to BSE in cows. Abbreviation **CJD**. ♦ **variant CJD** [Described 1920 by H.G. Creutzfeldt (1885–1964); 1921 by A.M. Jakob (1884–1931), German psychiatrists]

cribiform /'krɪbrɪfɔ:m/ *adjective* having small holes like a sieve

cribiform plate /'krɪbrɪfɔ:m pleɪt/ *noun* the top part of the ethmoid bone which forms the roof of the nasal cavity and part of the roof of the eye sockets

cricoid /'kraɪkɔɪd/ *adjective* relating to the lowest part of the cartilage of the larynx

cricoid cartilage /,kraɪkɔɪd 'ka:təlɪdʒ/ *noun* ring-shaped cartilage in the lower part of the larynx. See illustration at **LUNGS** in Supplement

cri-du-chat syndrome /,kri: dju: 'ʃa: ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a congenital condition, caused by loss of part of chromosome 5, which is characterised in babies by a cry suggestive of that of a cat

Crigler-Najjar syndrome /,krɪglə 'nædʒə: ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a genetically controlled condition in which bilirubin cannot be formed, leading to jaundice or even brain damage

crista /'krɪstə/ *noun* 1. a ridge, e.g. the border of a bone 2. a fold in the inner membrane of a mitochondrion (NOTE: The plural is **cristae**.)

crista galli /,krɪstə 'gælə/ *noun* a projection from the ethmoid bone

criterion /'kraɪtrɪəriən/ *noun* an accepted standard used in making a decision or judgment about something (NOTE: The plural is **criteria**.)

critical care /,kritɪk(ə)l 'keə/ *noun* specialist nursing and medical treatment given to patients who are critically ill

critical list /'kritis(ə)l list/ *noun* the list of patients in a hospital whose condition is medically life-threatening

CRNA *abbreviation* certified registered nurse anaesthetist

Crohn's disease /'kraʊnz dɪ,zi:z/ *noun* a persistent inflammatory disease, usually of the lower

intestinal tract, characterised by thickening and scarring of the intestinal wall and obstruction [Described 1932. After Burrill Bernard Crohn (1884–1983), New York physician.]

COMMENT: No certain cause has been found for Crohn's disease, where only one section of the intestine becomes inflamed and can be blocked.

cromolyn sodium /,kraʊmlɪn 'səʊdiəm/ *noun* a drug that helps to prevent the release of histamine and other substances which cause many of the symptoms of asthma and hay fever

cross-dresser /,krɒs 'dresə/ *noun* someone who wears clothes usually worn by people of the opposite sex, e.g. a transvestite

cross-dressing /,krɒs 'dresɪŋ/ *noun* the practice of wearing clothes usually worn by people of the opposite sex, e.g. by transvestites

cross-infection /,krɒs in'fekʃən/ *noun* an infection passed from one patient to another in hospital, either directly or from nurses, visitors or equipment

crossmatch /,krɒs'mætʃ/ *verb* (*in transplant surgery*) to match a donor to a recipient as closely as possible to avoid tissue rejection. ♦ **blood group**

crossmatching /,krɒs'mætʃɪŋ/ *noun* the process of matching a transplant donor to a recipient as closely as possible to avoid tissue rejection

cross-resistance /,krɒs rɪ'zɪstəns/ *noun* the development by a disease agent of resistance to a number of similar drugs or chemicals of the same class

crotamiton /krə'tæmit(ə)n/ *noun* a chemical that kills mites, used to treat scabies

crotch /krɒtʃ/ *noun* the point where the legs meet the body, where the genitals are. Also called **crutch**

crop /kru:p/ *noun* acute infection of the upper respiratory passages which blocks the larynx, affecting children

crown /kraʊn/ *noun* the top part of a tooth above the level of the gums ■ *verb* to put an artificial crown on a tooth

crowning /'kraʊnɪŋ/ *noun* 1. the act of putting an artificial crown on a tooth 2. a stage in childbirth in which the top of the baby's head becomes visible

cruciate /'kru:fiət/ *adjective* shaped like a cross

cruciate ligament /,kru:fiət 'lɪgəmənt/ *noun* any ligament shaped like a cross, especially either of two ligaments behind the knee which prevent the knee from bending forwards

crude death rate /,kru:d 'deθ ,reɪt/ *noun* the number of deaths in a year, divided by the total population

crura plural of **crus**

crural /'kruərəl/ *adjective* referring to the thigh, leg or shin

crura of the diaphragm /'kruərə əv ðə 'daɪəfræm/ *plural noun* the long muscle fibres joining the diaphragm to the lumbar vertebrae

crus /krʌs/ *noun* a long projecting part (NOTE: The plural is **crura**.)

crus cerebri /'krʌs 'seribraɪ/ *noun* each of the nerve tracts between the cerebrum and the medulla oblongata (NOTE: The plural is **crura cerebri**.)

crush fracture /'krʌʃ ,frækʃə/ *noun* a fracture by compression of the bone

crush syndrome /'krʌʃ ,sɪnd्रəʊm/ *noun* a condition in which a limb has been crushed, as in an accident, causing kidney failure and shock

crutch /krʌtʃ/ *noun* 1. a strong support for someone with an injured leg, formed of a stick with a T-bar which fits under the armpit, especially formerly, or a holding bar and elbow clasp 2. same as **crotch**

cry- /kraɪ/ *prefix* same as **cryo-** (*used before vowels*)

cryaesthesia /kraɪəs'θi:ziə/ *noun* the fact of being sensitive to cold

cryo- /kraɪəʊ/ *prefix* cold

cryobank /kraɪəʊbæŋk/ *noun* a place where biological material such as semen and body tissue can be stored at extremely low temperatures

cryoprecipitate /,kraɪəʊprɪ'tsɪpɪtət/ *noun* a precipitate such as from blood plasma, which separates out on freezing and thawing

cryoprobe /'kraɪəʊprəb/ *noun* an instrument used in cryosurgery with a tip that is kept very cold to destroy tissue

cryosurgery /,kraɪəʊ'sɜ:dʒərɪ/ *noun* surgery which uses extremely cold instruments to destroy tissue

cryotherapy /,kraɪəʊ'θerəpi/ *noun* treatment using extreme cold, as in removing a wart with dry ice

crypt /kript/ *noun* a small cavity in the body

crypto- /kriptəʊ/ *prefix* hidden

cryptococcal meningitis /,kriptəkɒk(ə)l menɪ'nɪdʒɪtɪs/ *noun* a form of meningitis that is a feature of cryptococcosis

cryptococcosis /,kriptəkɒk'kəʊsɪs/ *noun* an infection mainly affecting the brain or nervous system, caused by the fungus *Cryptococcus neoformans*. It occurs most often in people with HIV infection.

cryptomenorrhoea /,kriptə'menərəi:ə/ *noun* the retention of menstrual flow, usually caused by an obstruction

cryptorchidism /krip'tɔ:kɪdɪz(ə)m/, **cryptorchism** /krip'tɔ:kɪz(ə)m/ *noun* a condition in a young male in which the testicles do not move down into the scrotum

cryptosporidia /,kriptəʊspə'rɪdiə/ *plural of cryptosporidium*

cryptosporidiosis /,kriptəʊspə'rɪdiə'sɪsɪs/ *noun* an infectious condition of humans and domestic animals, spread by an intestinal parasite *Cryptosporidium parvum*. Its symptoms are fever, diarrhoea and stomach cramps.

cryptosporidium /,kriptəʊspə'rɪdiəm/ *noun* a parasite which contaminates drinking water supplies, causing intestinal infection (NOTE: The plural is **cryptosporidia**.)

crypts of Lieberkühn /,kripts əv 'li:bəku:n/ *plural noun* tubular glands found in the mucous membrane of the small and large intestine, especially those between the bases of the villi in the small intestine. Also called **Lieberkühn's glands** [Described 1745. After Johann Nathaniel Lieberkühn (1711–56), Berlin anatomist and physician.]

CSF *abbreviation* cerebrospinal fluid

CT *abbreviation* computed tomography

CT scan /,sɪ: 'ti: skæn/ *noun* a computer picture of a slice of the body or an organ produced by a CT scanner. Also called **CAT scan**

clubital /'kjʊ:bit(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the ulna

clubitus /'kjʊ:bitəs/ *noun* same as **ulna**

cuboid /'kjʊ:bɔɪd/, **cuboid bone** /'kjʊ:bɔɪd bəʊn/ *noun* one of the tarsal bones in the foot. See illustration at **FOOT** in Supplement

cuff /kʌf/ *noun* an inflatable ring put round the arm and inflated when blood pressure is being measured

cuirass respirator /'kwɪ:l,ræs 'respirətə/ *noun* a type of artificial respirator which surrounds only the chest

culdoscope /'kʌldəʊskəʊp/ *noun* an instrument used to inspect the interior of a woman's pelvis, introduced through the vagina

culdoscopy /kʌl'dɒskəpi/ *noun* an examination of the interior of a woman's pelvis using a culdoscope

culture /'kʌltʃə/ *noun* 1. the shared values and behaviour of a group 2. microorganisms or tissues grown in a culture medium in a laboratory ■ **verb** to grow microorganisms or tissues in a culture medium

cumulative /'kjū:mjʊlətɪv/ *adjective* growing by adding

cuneiform /'kjū:nɪfɔ:m bəʊnz/, **cuneiform bone** /'kjū:nɪfɔ:m bəʊn/ *noun* one of the three tarsal bones in the foot. See illustration at **FOOT** in Supplement

cupola /'kjū:pələ/ *noun* a dome-shaped structure

curare /kjʊ'rə:rɪ/ *noun* a drug derived from South American plants, antagonist to acetylcholine and used surgically to paralyse muscles dur-

ing operations without causing unconsciousness (NOTE: Curare is the poison used to make poison arrows.)

curettage /kjuə'retɪdʒ/ *noun* the procedure of scraping the inside of a hollow organ, often the uterus, to remove a growth or tissue for examination. Also called **curettement**

curette /kjuə'ret/ *noun* a surgical instrument like a long thin spoon, used for scraping the inside of an organ ■ *verb* to scrape an organ with a curette (NOTE: **curettes** – **curetting** – **curetted**)

curettement /kjuə'retmənt/ same as **curettage**

curie /'kjuərɪ/ *noun* a former unit of measurement of radioactivity, replaced by the becquerel. Symbol Ci

Curling's ulcer /kɜːlɪŋz 'ʌlsə/ *noun* an ulcer of the duodenum following severe injury to the body

curvature /'kɜːvətʃə/ *noun* the way in which something bends from a straight line ○ *greater* or *lesser curvature of the stomach*

cushingoid /'kuʃɪŋɔɪd/ *adjective* showing symptoms of Cushing's disease

Cushing's disease /'kuʃɪŋz dɪ,zi:z/, **Cushing's syndrome** /'kuʃɪŋz, 'sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a condition in which the adrenal cortex produces too many corticosteroids [Described 1932. After Harvey Williams Cushing (1869–1939), surgeon, Boston, USA.]

cusp /kʌsp/ *noun* 1. the pointed tip of a tooth 2. a flap of membrane forming a valve in the heart

cuspid /'kʌspɪd/ *noun* same as **canine**

cut /kʌt/ *noun* 1. a reduction in the number or amount of something 2. a place where the skin has been penetrated by a sharp instrument ○ *She had a bad cut on her left leg.* ○ *The nurse will put a bandage on your cut.* ■ *verb* 1. to make an opening in something using a knife, scissors or other sharp thing ○ *The surgeon cut the diseased tissue away with a scalpel.* ○ *She cut her finger on the broken glass.* 2. to reduce the number or amount of something ○ *Accidents have been cut by 10%.* (NOTE: **cutting** – **cut**)

cut- /kju:t/ *prefix* referring to the skin

cutaneous /kju:t'niəs/ *adjective* referring to the skin

cutaneous leishmaniasis /kju,tɛniəs li:ʃmə'naiəsɪs/ *noun* a form of skin disease caused by the tropical parasite *Leishmania*. Also called **Delhi boil**

cutdown /'kʌtdaʊn/ *noun* the procedure of cutting a vein to insert a cannula or administer an intravenous drug

cuticle /'kju:tɪk(ə)l/ *noun* same as **epidermis**

cutis /'kju:tɪs/ *noun* the skin

cutis anserina /,kju:tɪs 'ænsərɪnə/ *noun* a reaction of the skin when someone is cold or frightened, the skin being raised into many little bumps by the action of the arrector pili muscles. Also called **goose bumps**

CVA *abbreviation* cerebrovascular accident

cyan- /saɪən/ *prefix* same as **cyano-** (*used before vowels*)

cyanide /'saɪənайд/ *noun* a poison which kills very rapidly when drunk or inhaled

cyano- /saɪənəʊən/ *prefix* blue

cyanocobalamin /,saɪənəʊkəbə'læmɪn/ same as **Vitamin B₁₂**

cyanosed /saɪənəʊst/ *adjective* with blue skin ○ *The patient was cyanosed round the lips.*

cyanosis /,saɪə'nəʊsɪs/ *noun* a condition characterised by a blue colour of the peripheral skin and mucous membranes, a symptom of lack of oxygen in the blood, e.g. in heart or lung disease

cyanotic /,saɪə'ntɒtɪk/ *adjective* referring to or having cyanosis

cycle /'saɪk(ə)l/ *noun* a series of events which recur regularly

cyclic /'sɪklɪk, 'saɪklɪk/ *adjective* 1. occurring or repeated in cycles 2. referring to organic compounds composed of a closed ring of atoms

cyclical /'sɪklɪk(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to cycles

-cycline /saɪklɪn/ *suffix* used in names of antibiotics ○ **tetracycline**

cyclitis /sɪ'klɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the ciliary body in the eye

cyclo- /saɪkləʊ/ *prefix* cycles

cyclodialysis /,saɪkləʊ'daɪəl'æləsɪs/ *noun* a surgical operation to connect the anterior chamber of the eye and the choroid, as a treatment of glaucoma

cyclopentolate /,saɪkləʊ'pentəleɪt/ *noun* a drug used to paralyse the ciliary muscle

cyclophosphamide /,saɪkləʊ'fɒsfə'maɪd/ *noun* a drug which suppresses immunity, used in the treatment of leukaemia, lymphoma, Hodgkin's disease and tumours

cycloplegia /,saɪkləʊ'pli:dʒə/ *noun* paralysis of the ciliary muscle which makes it impossible for the eye to focus properly

cyclopropane /,saɪkləʊ'prəʊpeɪn/ *noun* a flammable hydrocarbon gas used as a general anaesthetic and in organic synthesis

cyclothymia /,saɪkləʊ'θaimɪə/ *noun* a mild form of bipolar disorder in which the person experiences alternating depression and excitement

cyclotomy /sə'klɒtəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to make a cut in the ciliary body (NOTE: The plural is **cyclotomies**.)

-cyclovir /saɪkloʊvɪr/ *suffix used in the names of antiviral drugs*

cyesis /sə'ɪsɪs/ *noun* same as **pregnancy (technical)**

cyst /sɪst/ *noun* an unusual growth in the body shaped like a pouch, containing liquid or semi-liquid substances

cyst- /sɪst/ *prefix* the bladder

cystadenoma /sɪstədɪ'nəʊmə/ *noun* an adenoma in which fluid-filled cysts form (NOTE: The plural is **cystadomas** or **cystadonomata**.)

cystalgia /sɪ'stældʒə/ *noun* pain in the urinary bladder

cystectomy /sɪ'stektəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove all or part of the urinary bladder (NOTE: The plural is **cystectomies**.)

cystic /'sistɪk/ *adjective* 1. referring to cysts 2. referring to a bladder

cysticercosis /'sistɪsɜː'kəʊsɪs/ *noun* a disease caused by infestation of tapeworm larvae from pork

cystic fibrosis /,sɪstɪk fə'rəʊsɪs/ *noun* a hereditary disease in which there is malfunction of the exocrine glands such as the pancreas, in particular those which secrete mucus, causing respiratory difficulties, male infertility and mal-absorption of food from the gastrointestinal tract. Also called **fibrocystic disease, mucoviscidosis**

cystine /'sistɪn/ *noun* an amino acid. It can cause stones to form in the urinary system of people who have a rare inherited metabolic disorder.

cystinosis /,sistɪ'nəʊsɪs/ *noun* a disorder affecting the absorption of amino acids, resulting in excessive amounts of cystine accumulating in the kidneys

cystinuria /,sistɪ'njuəriə/ *noun* cystine in the urine

cystitis /sɪ'staɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the urinary bladder, which makes someone pass water often and with a burning sensation

cystocele /'sistəsə:l/ *noun* a hernia of the urinary bladder into the vagina

cystogram /'sistəgræm/ *noun* an X-ray photograph of the urinary bladder

cystography /sɪ'stɒgrəfɪ/ *noun* an examination of the urinary bladder by X-rays after radio-opaque dye has been introduced

cystolithiasis /,sistəlɪ'θaiəsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which stones are formed in the urinary bladder

cystometer /sɪ'stɒmɪtə/ *noun* an apparatus which measures the pressure in the bladder

cystometry /sɪ'stɒmɪtri/ *noun* measurement of the pressure in the bladder

cystopexy /sɪ'stɒpeksi/ *noun* a surgical operation to fix the bladder in a different position. Also

called **vesicofixation** (NOTE: The plural is **cystopexies**.)

cystoplasty /'sɪstə,plæsti/ *noun* a surgical operation on the bladder (NOTE: The plural is **cystoplasties**.)

cystoscope /'sɪstəskəʊp/ *noun* an instrument made of a long tube with a light at the end, used to inspect the inside of the bladder

cystoscopy /sɪ'stɒskəpi/ *noun* an examination of the bladder using a cystoscope (NOTE: The plural is **cystoscopies**.)

cystostomy /sɪ'stɒstəmɪ/, **cystotomy** /sɪ'stɒtəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to make an opening between the bladder and the abdominal wall to allow urine to pass without going through the urethra. Also called **vesicostomy** (NOTE: The plurals are **cystostomies** and **cystotomies**)

cystourethrography /,sɪstəʊ,jʊərɪ'θrɒgrəfi/ *noun* X-ray examination of the bladder and urethra

cystourethroscope /,sɪstəʊju'ri:θræksoʊp/ *noun* an instrument used to inspect the bladder and urethra

cyt- /saɪt/ *prefix* same as **cyto-** (used before vowels)

cyto- /saɪtəʊ/ *prefix* cell

cytochemistry /,saɪtəʊ'kemɪstri/ *noun* the study of the chemical activity of cells

cytogenetics /,saɪtəʊdʒə'netɪks/ *noun* a branch of genetics which studies the function of cells, especially chromosomes, in heredity

cytokine /'saɪtəkīn/ *noun* a protein secreted by cells of the lymph system which is involved in controlling response to inflammation

cytokinesis /,saɪtə'kīnəsɪs/ *noun* changes in the cytoplasm of a cell during division

cytological smear /,saɪtə'lɒdʒɪk(ə)l/ 'smɪə/ *noun* a sample of tissue taken for examination under a microscope

cytology /saɪ'tɒlədʒɪ/ *noun* the study of the structure and function of cells

cytolysis /saɪ'tɒlɪsɪs/ *noun* the breaking down of cells

cytomegalovirus /,saɪtəʊ'megələʊ,vairəs/ *noun* one of the herpesviruses which can cause serious congenital disorders in a fetus if it infects the pregnant mother. Abbreviation **CMV**

cytometer /saɪ'tɒmɪtə/ *noun* an instrument attached to a microscope, used for measuring and counting the number of cells in a specimen

cytopenia /,saɪtəʊ'pi:nɪə/ *noun* a deficiency of cellular elements in blood or tissue

cytoplasm /saɪtəoplæz(ə)m/ *noun* a substance inside the cell membrane which surrounds the nucleus of a cell

cytoplasmic /,saɪtə'plæzmɪk/ *adjective* referring to the cytoplasm of a cell

cytosine /'saɪtəʊsɪ:n/ *noun* one of the four basic chemicals in DNA

cytosome /'saɪtəʊsəm/ *noun* the body of a cell, not including the nucleus

cytotoxic /'saɪtəʊ'tɒksɪk/ *adjective* 1. referring to a drug or agent which prevents cell divi-

sion 2. referring to cells in the immune system which destroy other cells

cytotoxic drug /,saɪtəʊtɒksɪk 'drʌg/ *noun* a drug which reduces the reproduction of cells, used to treat cancer

cytotoxin /,saɪtəʊ'tɒksɪn/ *noun* a substance which has a toxic effect on cells

D

d symbol deci-

da symbol deca-

da Costa's syndrome /də: 'kɒstəz sindrəʊm/ noun same as **disordered action of the heart** [Described 1871. After Jacob Mendes da Costa (1833–1900), Philadelphia surgeon, who described this condition in soldiers in the American Civil War.]

dacryo- /dækriəʊ/ prefix tears

dacryoadenitis /,dækriəʊədɪ'naitɪs/ noun inflammation of the lacrimal gland

dacryocystitis /,dækriəʊsɪ'taɪtɪs/ noun inflammation of the lacrimal sac when the tear duct, which drains into the nose, becomes blocked

dacryocystography /,dækriəʊsɪ'stɒgrəfi/ noun contrast radiography to determine the site of an obstruction in the tear ducts

dacryocystorhinostomy /,dækriəʊ'stɔːrɪnəmɪ/ noun a surgical operation to bypass a blockage from the tear duct which takes tears into the nose. Abbreviation **DCR** (NOTE: The plural is **dacryocystorhinostomies**.)

dacryolith /'dækriəlɪθ/ noun a stone in the lacrimal sac

dacryoma /,dækri'əʊmə/ noun a benign swelling in one of the tear ducts (NOTE: The plural is **dacryomas** or **dacryomata**.)

dactyl /'dæktɪl/ noun a finger or toe

dactyl- /'dæktɪl/ prefix same as **dactylo-** (used before vowels)

dactylitis /,dæktrɪ'laitɪs/ noun inflammation of the fingers or toes, caused by bone infection or rheumatic disease

dactylo- /'dæktɪləʊ/ prefix referring to the fingers or toes

dactylography /,dæktrɪ'lɒlədʒi/ noun signs made with the fingers in place of words when talking to a person who is unable to hear, or when a person who is unable to hear or speak wants to communicate

dactylomegaly /,dæktrɪləʊ'megəli/ noun a condition in which a person has longer fingers than usual

DAH abbreviation disordered action of the heart

Daltonism /'dɔːltənɪz(ə)m/ noun the commonest form of colour blindness, in which someone cannot see the difference between red and green. Also called **protanopia** [Described 1794. After John Dalton (1766–1844), English chemist and physician. Founder of the atomic theory, he himself was colour-blind.]

D & C /di: ən/ abbreviation dilatation and curettage

dander /'dændə/ noun very small fragments that fall from the feathers, hair or skin of animals or people

dandruff /'dændrʌf/ noun pieces of dead skin from the scalp which fall out when the hair is combed. Also called **pityriasis capitis, scurf**

D and V /di: ən 'vi:/ abbreviation diarrhoea and vomiting

Dandy-Walker syndrome /,dændi 'wɔːkə ,sɪndrəʊm/ noun a congenital condition in which there is no Magendie's foramen in the brain

dark adaptation /dɔːk ,ædæpt'εɪʃ(ə)n/ noun the reflex changes which enable the eye to continue to see in dim light. For example, the pupil becomes larger and the rods in the retina become more active than the cones.

data /'deɪtə/ plural noun information in words or figures about a particular subject, especially information which is available on computer (NOTE: In scientific usage, **data** is used with a plural verb: *The data are accurate*. In everyday language, **data** is often used with a singular verb: *The recent data supports our case*.)

data bank /'deɪtə bænk/ noun a store of information in a computer ○ *The hospital keeps a data bank of information about possible kidney donors.*

database /'deɪtæbɛɪs/ noun a structured collection of information in a computer that can be automatically retrieved and manipulated

Data Protection Act /,deɪtə prə'tekʃ(ə)n ,ækt/ noun a parliamentary act intended to protect information about individuals that is held on computers. It ensures that all information is stored securely and allows people to have access to their entries.

daughter /'dɔːtə/ noun a female child of a parent ○ *They have two sons and one daughter.*

day blindness /'deɪ ,blaindnəs/ *noun* same as **hemeralopia**

day care /'deɪ keə/ *noun* supervised recreation or medical care provided during the day for people who need special help, e.g. some elderly people or small children

day case /'deɪ keɪs/ *noun* same as **day patient**

day case surgery /'deɪ keɪs ,sɔ:dʒəri/ *noun* same as **day surgery**

day centre /'deɪ ,sentə/ *noun* a place providing day care

day nursery /'deɪ ,nɜ:s(ə)ri/ *noun* a place where small children can be looked after during the daytime while their parents or guardians are at work

day patient /'deɪ ,peɪs(ə)nt/ *noun* a patient who is in hospital for treatment for a day and does not stay overnight. Also called **day case**

day patient care /'deɪ ,peɪs(ə)nt ,keə/ *noun* care for patients who are resident in a hospital during the daytime only

day recovery ward /'deɪ rɪ'kʌv(ə)ri ,wɔ:d/ *noun* a ward where day patients who have had minor operations can recover before going home

day surgery /'deɪ ,sɔ:dʒəri/ *noun* a surgical operation which does not require the patient to stay overnight in hospital. Also called **day case surgery**

dB *abbreviation* decibel

DCR *abbreviation* dacryocystorhinostomy

DDS *abbreviation* US doctor of dental surgery

DDT *abbreviation* dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane

de- /di:/ *prefix* removal or loss

dead fingers /'ded fɪŋgəz/, **dead man's fingers** /'ded mæn'z fɪŋgəz/ *noun* same as **Raynaud's disease**

dead space /'ded speɪs/ *noun* a breath in the last part of the process of breathing in air which does not get further than the bronchial tubes

deaf /def/ *adjective* not able to hear in circumstances where most people would. ☞ **hearing-impaired**

deaf and dumb /'defənəs/ *noun* not able to hear or to speak (NOTE: This term is regarded as offensive.)

deafness /'defnəs/ *noun* the fact of being unable to hear in circumstances where most people would

deamination /di:,æmɪ'neɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the process by which amino acids are broken down in the liver and urea is formed

death /deθ/ *noun* the permanent end of all natural functions

death rate /'deθ reɪt/ *noun* the number of deaths per year per thousand of population ☞ *The death rate from cancer of the liver has remained stable.*

debility /dɪ'biliti/ *noun* general weakness

debridement /dɪ'bri:dment/ *noun* the removal of dirt or dead tissue from a wound to help healing

deca- /dɛkə/ *prefix* ten. Symbol **da**

Decadron /'dɛkədrən/ a trade name for dexamethasone

decalcification /dɪ:kælsɪfɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the loss of calcium salts from teeth and bones

decanummation /dɪ:kænju'lɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the removal of a tracheostomy tube

decapitation /dɪ:kæprɪ'teɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the act or process of cutting off the head of a person or animal

decapsulation /dɪ:kæpsjʊ'lɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove a capsule from an organ, especially from a kidney

decay /dɪ'keɪ/ *noun* 1. the process by which tissues become rotten, caused by the action of microorganisms and oxygen 2. damage caused to tissue or a tooth by the action of microorganisms, especially bacteria ■ *verb (of tissue)* to rot ☚ *The surgeon removed decayed matter from the wound.*

deci- /dɛsi:/ *prefix* one tenth (10^{-1}) ☚ *decigram* Symbol **d**

decibel /'desɪbel/ *noun* a unit of measurement of the loudness of sound, used to compare different levels of sound. Symbol **dB**

decidua /'dɪ:sɪdjuə/ *noun* a membrane which lines the uterus after fertilisation (NOTE: The plural is **deciduas** or **deciduae**.)

COMMENT: The decidua is divided into several parts: the **decidua basalis**, where the embryo is attached, the **decidua capsularis**, which covers the embryo and the **decidua vera** which is the rest of the decidua not touching the embryo. It is expelled after the birth of the baby.

decidual /'dɪ:sɪdjuəl/ *adjective* referring to the decidua

deciduoma /dɪ:sɪdju'əʊmə/ *noun* a mass of decidual tissue remaining in the uterus after birth (NOTE: The plural is **deciduomas** or **deciduomata**.)

deciduous /'dɪ:sɪdjuəs/ *adjective* referring to teeth discarded at a later stage of development

deciduous dentition /dɪ:sɪdjuəs den'tɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the set of twenty teeth which are gradually replaced by the permanent teeth as a child grows older

deciduous tooth /dɪ:sɪdjuəs tu:θ/ *noun* same as **primary tooth**

decilitre /'desilɪ:tə/ *noun* a unit of measurement of liquid equal to one tenth of a litre. Symbol **dl** (NOTE: The US spelling is **deciliter**.)

decimetre /'desɪmɪ:tə/ *noun* a unit of measurement of length equal to one tenth of a metre. Symbol **dm** (NOTE: The US spelling is **decimeter**.)

decompensation /di:kəm'pən'seɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a condition in which an organ such as the heart cannot cope with extra stress placed on it and so is unable to perform its function properly

decomposition /di:kəm'pə'zɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the process where dead matter is rotted by the action of bacteria or fungi

decompression /di:kəm'pref(ə)n/ *noun* 1. reduction of pressure 2. a controlled reduction of atmospheric pressure which occurs as a diver returns to the surface

decompression sickness /di:kəm'pref(ə)n 'sɪknəs/ *noun* same as **caisson disease**

decongestant /di:kən'dʒestənt/ *adjective* reducing congestion and swelling ■ *noun* a drug which reduces congestion and swelling, sometimes used to unblock the nasal passages

decontamination /di:kəntæmə'nейʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the removal of a contaminating substance such as radioactive material

decortication /di:kɔ:tɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the surgical removal of the cortex of an organ

decrudescence /di:kru:'des(ə)ns/ *noun* a reduction in the symptoms of a disease

decubitus /dr'kju:bɪtəs/ *noun* the position of a person who is lying down

decubitus ulcer /di:kju:bɪtəs 'ʌlsə/ *noun* same as **bedsores**

decussation /di:kʌs'əneɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the crossing of nerve fibres in the central nervous system. Also called **chiasm**

deep /di:p/ *adjective* located, coming from or reaching relatively far inside the body. Opposite **superficial**

deep cervical vein /di:p 'sɜ:vɪk(ə)l ,veɪn/ *noun* a vein in the neck which drains into the vertebral vein

deep dermal burn /di:p 'dɜ:m(ə)l ,bɜ:n/ *noun* a burn which is so severe that a graft will be necessary to repair the skin damage. Also called **full thickness burn**

deep facial vein /di:p 'feɪʃ(ə)l ,veɪn/ *noun* a small vein which drains from the pterygoid process behind the cheek into the facial vein

deep plantar arch /di:p 'plæntər ,ɑ:tʃ/ *noun* a curved artery crossing the sole of the foot

deep vein /di:p 'veɪn/ *noun* a vein which is inside the body near a bone, as opposed to a superficial vein near the skin

deep-vein thrombosis /di:p veɪn θrom 'baʊsɪs/ *noun* a condition arising when a thrombus formed in the deep veins of a leg or the pelvis travels to a lung where it may cause death. The condition may affect anyone who is inactive for long periods. Also called **phlebothrombosis**. Abbreviation **DVT**

defecation /,defə'keʃ(ə)n/, **defaecation** *noun* the act of passing out faeces from the bowels

defence /di'fens/ *noun* resistance against an attack of a disease

defence mechanism /di'fens ,mekəniz(ə)m/ *noun* a subconscious reflex by which a person prevents himself or herself from showing emotion

deferent /'defərənt/ *adjective* going away from the centre

defervescence /,defə'ves(ə)ns/ *noun* a period during which a fever is subsiding

defibrillation /di:fɪbrɪ'læʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a procedure to correct an irregular heartbeat by applying a large electrical impulse to the chest wall, especially in potentially life-threatening circumstances. Also called **cardioversion**

defibrillator /di:fɪbrɪlɪ'tə/ *noun* an apparatus used to apply an electric impulse to the heart to make it beat regularly

defibrination /di:faɪbrɪ'neɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the removal of fibrin from a blood sample to prevent clotting

deficiency /di:fɪʃ(ə)nsi/ *noun* a lack of something necessary

deficit /'defɪsɪt/ *noun* the amount by which something is less than it should be

defloration /di:flo:r'əreɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the act of breaking the hymen of a virgin, usually at the first sexual intercourse

deflorescence /di:flo:r'ə'res(ə)ns/ *noun* the disappearance of a rash

deformans /di:fɔ:mənz/ ♀ **osteitis deformans**

deformity /di:fɔ:miti/ *noun* an unusual shape of part of the body

degeneration /di:dʒenə'reɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a change in the structure of a cell or organ so that it no longer works properly

degenerative disease /di:dʒenə'retɪv di'zi:z/, **degenerative disorder** /di:dʒenə'retɪv dis'ɔ:da/ *noun* a disease or disorder in which there is progressive loss of function of a part of the body, or in which a part of the body fails to repair itself

deglutition /di:glu:t'ɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the action of passing food or liquid, and sometimes also air, from the mouth into the oesophagus (*technical*) Also called **swallowing**

dehiscence /di:hɪs(ə)ns/ *noun* the act of opening wide

dehydration /di:haɪ'dreɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a dangerous lack of water in the body resulting from inadequate intake of fluids or excessive loss through sweating, vomiting or diarrhoea

dehydrogenase /di:haɪ'drɒdʒəneɪz/ *noun* an enzyme that transfers hydrogen between chemical compounds

déjà vu /deɪʒə'vu:/ *noun* an illusion that a new situation is a previous one being repeated, usually caused by a disease of the brain

deleterious /dɛlɪ'triərɪəs/ *adjective* damaging or harmful

Delhi boil /dɛli 'boɪl/ *noun* same as **cutaneous leishmaniasis**

delirium /dɪ'lɪrɪəm/ *noun* a mental state in which someone is confused, excited and restless and has hallucinations

delirium alcoholicum /dɪ'lɪrɪəm ,ælkə'holɪkəm/ *noun* \blacktriangleright **delirium tremens**

delirium tremens /dɪ'lɪrɪəm 'tri:mənz/, **delirium alcoholicum** /dɪ'lɪrɪəm ,ælkə'holɪkəm/ *noun* a state of mental illness usually found in long-term alcoholics who attempt to give up alcohol consumption. It includes hallucinations about insects, trembling and excitement.

Abbreviation **DTs**

delivery /dr'ɪv(ə)ri/ *noun* the birth of a child

delta /deltə/ *noun* the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet

deltoid /dɛltɔɪd/, **deltoid muscle** /dɛltɔɪd ,mʌs(ə)l/ *noun* a big triangular muscle covering the shoulder joint and attached to the humerus, which lifts the arm sideways

delusion /dr'u:ʒ(ə)n/ *noun* a false belief which a person holds which cannot be changed by reason \circ *He suffered from the delusion that he was wanted by the police.*

dementia /dr'menʃə/ *noun* the loss of mental ability and memory due to organic disease of the brain, causing disorientation and personality changes

demi-/demi/ *prefix half*

demography /dɪ'mɒgrəfi/ *noun* the study of populations and environments or changes affecting populations

demulcent /dɪ'malsənt/ *noun* a soothing substance which relieves irritation in the stomach

demyelinating /di:'maɪəlɪneɪtɪŋ/ *adjective* relating to the destruction of the myelin sheath round nerve fibres

demyelination /di:'maɪəlɪ'nɛɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the destruction of the myelin sheath round nerve fibres, caused, e.g. by injury to the head, or as the main result of multiple sclerosis

dendrite /'dendrɪt/ *noun* a branched structure growing out from a nerve cell, which receives impulses from the nerve endings of other nerve cells at synapses. See illustration at **NEURONE** in Supplement. Also called **dendron**

dendritic /dɛn'drɪtɪk/ *adjective* referring to a dendrite

dendron /'dendrɒn/ *noun* same as **dendrite**

denervation /di:nə'veɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the stopping or cutting of the nerve supply to a part of the body

dengue /dɛnggi/ *noun* a tropical disease caused by an arbovirus transmitted by mosquitoes, characterised by high fever, pains in the joints, headache and rash. Also called **breakbone fever**

denial /dɪ'naiəl/ *noun* a person's refusal to accept that he or she has a serious medical problem

Denis Browne splint /dɛnis braʊn 'splɪnt/ *noun* a metal splint used to correct a club foot [Described 1934. After Sir Denis John Wolko Browne (1892–1967), Australian orthopaedic and general surgeon working in Britain.]

dens /dɛns/ *noun* a tooth, or something shaped like a tooth

dent-/dent/ *prefix* referring to a tooth or teeth

dental /dɛnt(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to teeth or to the treatment of teeth \circ **dental caries** \circ **dental surgeon**

dental hygiene /dɛnt(ə)l 'haɪdʒiːn/ *noun* procedures to keep the teeth clean and healthy

dental impaction /dɛnt(ə)l ɪm'pækʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a condition in which a tooth is closely pressed against other teeth and cannot grow normally

dental plate /dɛnt(ə)l pleɪt/ *noun* a prosthesis made to the shape of the mouth, which holds artificial teeth

dental prosthesis /dɛnt(ə)l prɒs'θi:sɪs/ *noun* one or more false teeth

dentine /dɛnti:n/ *noun* a hard substance which surrounds the pulp of teeth, beneath the enamel

dentistry /dɛntɪstri/ *noun* the profession of a dentist, or the branch of medicine dealing with teeth and gums

dentition /dɛn'tɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the number, arrangement and special characteristics of all the teeth in a person's jaws

COMMENT: Children have incisors, canines and molars, which are replaced over a period of years by the permanent teeth: eight incisors, four canines, eight premolars and twelve molars, the last four molars being called the wisdom teeth.

dentoid /dɛntɔɪd/ *adjective* shaped like a tooth

denture /dɛntʃə/ *noun* a set of false teeth, fixed to a device which fits inside the mouth

deodorant /dɪ'əʊd(ə)rənt/ *noun* a substance which hides or prevents unpleasant smells ■ *adjective* hiding or preventing odours

deontology /di:dɒn'tɒlədʒi/ *noun* the ethics of duty and of what is morally right or wrong

deoxygenate /di:pksɪdʒəneɪt/ *verb* to remove oxygen from something

deoxygenated blood /di:pksɪdʒəneɪt 'blɒd/ *noun* blood from which most of the oxy-

gen has been removed by the tissues. It is darker than arterial oxygenated blood. Also called **venous blood**. Compare **deoxygenated blood** **deoxyribonucleic acid** /di'ɒksɪraɪbənju:k/; kleɪ'nɪk'æsɪd/ noun full form of **DNA**. ■ **RNA**

Department of Health /dɪ'pa:tment/ noun in the UK, the government department in charge of health services. Abbreviation **DH**

dependant /dɪ'pendənt/ noun a person who is looked after or supported by someone else ○ *He has to support a family of six children and several dependants.*

dependence /dɪ'pendəns/, **dependency** /dɪ'pendənsi/ noun the fact of needing the support of something or someone such as a carer, nurse or doctor, or of being addicted to a drug

dependent /dɪ'pendənt/ adjective 1. needing the support of someone or something 2. addicted to a drug 3. referring to a part of the body which is hanging down

dependent relative /dɪ'pendənt 'relətɪv/ noun a person who is looked after by another member of the family

depersonalisation /dɪ'pɜ:s(ə)n(ə)lai'zeɪʃ(ə)n/, **depersonalization** noun a psychiatric state in which someone does not believe he or she is real

depilation /dɪpɪ'læʃ(ə)n/ noun the removal of hair

depilatory /dɪ'pilət(ə)rɪ/ noun a substance which removes hair ■ **adjective** removing hair

Depo-Provera a trademark for a progesterone derivative used in birth control and the treatment of endometriosis which is administered by three-monthly injection

depressant /dɪ'pres(ə)nt/ noun a drug which reduces the activity of part of the body, e.g. a tranquilliser

depressed /dɪ'prest/ adjective 1. experiencing a mental condition that prevents someone from carrying out the normal activities of life in the usual way □ **clinically depressed** Same as **depressed** 2. feeling miserable and worried (*informal*) ○ *He was depressed after his exam results.* 3. referring to something such as a metabolic rate which is below the usual level

depressed fracture /dɪ'prest 'frækʃə/noun a fracture of a flat bone such as those in the skull where part of the bone has been pushed down lower than the surrounding parts

depression /dɪ'preʃ(ə)n/ noun 1. a mental condition that prevents someone from carrying out the normal activities of life in the usual way 2. a hollow on the surface of a part of the body

depressor /dɪ'presər/ noun a muscle which pulls part of the body downwards

deprivation /dɪprɪ'veɪʃ(ə)n/ noun 1. the fact of not being able to have something that you need

or want ○ **sleep deprivation** 2. the lack of basic necessities of life

deradenitis /dɪ'redə'nɪtɪs/ noun inflammation of the lymph nodes in the neck

Dercum's disease /dɜ:kəmz dɪ'zi:z/ noun same as **adiposis dolorosa** [Described 1888. After François Xavier Dercum (1856–1931), Professor of Neurology at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, USA.]

derealisation /dɪ'reəlætɪ'zeɪʃ(ə)n/, **derealization** noun a psychological state in which someone feels the world around him or her is not real

derm- /dɜ:m/ prefix same as **derma-** (used before vowels)

-derm /dɜ:m/ suffix skin

derma- /dɜ:mə/ prefix skin

dermal /dɜ:m(ə)l/ adjective referring to the skin

dermatitis /dɜ:mə'taɪtɪs/ noun inflammation of the skin

dermatoto- /dɜ:mətəʊ/ prefix referring to the skin

dermatochalasis /dɜ:mətəʊkə'læsɪs/ noun a condition where a fold of skin moves down over the eyelid, common in older people

dermatological /dɜ:mətə'ɒlədʒɪk(ə)l/ adjective referring to dermatology

dermatologist /dɜ:mətə'ɒlədʒɪst/ noun a doctor who specialises in the study and treatment of the skin and its diseases

dermatology /dɜ:mə'tɒlədʒɪ/ noun the study and treatment of the skin and its diseases

dermatome /dɜ:mətəʊm/ noun 1. a special knife used for cutting thin sections of skin for grafting 2. an area of skin supplied by one spinal nerve

dermatomycosis /dɜ:mətəʊmək'ɒsɪs/ noun a skin infection caused by a fungus that is not a dermatophyte

dermatomyositis /dɜ:mətəʊməsɪə'saɪtɪs/ noun a collagen disease with a wasting inflammation of the skin and muscles

dermatophyte /dɜ:mətəʊfایt/ noun a fungus belonging to one of three genera which affect the skin or hair, causing tinea

dermatophytosis /dɜ:mətəʊfai'təʊsɪs/ noun a fungal infection of the skin caused by a **dermatophyte**

dermatoplasty /dɜ:mətəʊplæsti/ noun a skin graft, replacing damaged skin by skin taken from another part of the body or from a donor

dermatosis /dɜ:mə'təʊsɪs/ noun a disease of the skin

dermis /dɜ:msɪs/ noun a thick layer of living skin beneath the epidermis. Also called **corium**

dermo- /dɜ:mə/ prefix same as **derma-**

dermoid /dɜ:mɔɪd/ adjective 1. referring to the skin 2. like skin

Descemet's membrane /de'sə'mets ,memb'ren/ *noun* one of the deep layers of the cornea [Described 1785. After Jean Descemet (1732–1810), French physician; Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in Paris.]

descending aorta /dɪ'sendɪŋ eɪ'kɔ:tə/ *noun* the second section of the aorta, which turns downwards. Compare **ascending aorta**

descending colon /dɪ'sendɪŋ 'kəʊlən/ *noun* the third section of the colon which goes down the left side of the body. Compare **ascending colon**. See illustration at **DIGESTIVE SYSTEM** in Supplement

desensitisation /dɪ'sensɪtaɪz'eɪʃ(ə)n/, **desensitization** *noun* the act of making someone or something no longer sensitive to something such as an allergen

designer drug /dɪ'zainə dræg/ *noun* a drug that has been modified to enhance its properties (*informal*)

desogestrel /də'sədʒestrəl/ *noun* a hormone used as an oral contraceptive

desquamation /dɛskwə'meɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the continual process of losing the outer layer of dead skin

detached retina /dɪ'tætɪd 'retɪnə/ *noun* a condition in which the retina becomes partially separated from the eyeball, causing loss of vision. Also called **retinal detachment**

COMMENT: A detached retina can be caused by a blow to the eye, or simply is a condition occurring in old age. If left untreated the eye will become blind. A detached retina can sometimes be attached to the choroid again using lasers.

detergent /dɪ'tɜ:dʒənt/ *noun* a cleaning substance which removes grease and bacteria

deterioration /dɪ'tɪərɪə'reɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the fact of becoming worse ○ *The nurses were worried by the deterioration in the patient's reactions.*

detox /dɪ'tɒks/ *noun* same as **detoxication** (*informal*)

detoxication /dɪ'tɒksɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n/, **detoxification** /dɪ'tɒksɪfɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the removal of toxic substances to make a poisonous substance harmless

detrition /dɪ'trɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the fact of wearing away by rubbing or use

detritus /dɪ'traɪtəs/ *noun* rubbish produced when something disintegrates

detrusor muscle /dɪ'tru:sə ,mʌs(ə)l/ *noun* the muscular coat of the urinary bladder

detumescence /dɪ'tju:məs(ə)ns/ *noun* 1. (of the penis or clitoris after an erection or orgasm) the process of becoming limp 2. (of a swelling) the process of disappearing

deuteranopia /dju:tərə'nɔ:pɪə/ *noun* a form of colour blindness in which someone cannot see green

develop /dɪ'veləp/ *verb* 1. to become larger and stronger, or more complex ○ *The embryo is developing normally.* ○ *A swelling developed under the armpit.* ○ *The sore throat developed into an attack of meningitis.* 2. to make something start to happen ○ *We're developing a new system for dealing with admission to A & E.* 3. to make something start to grow or become larger, stronger or more complex ○ *He does exercises to develop his muscles.* 4. to start to have an illness ○ *The baby may be developing a cold.*

development /dɪ'veləpmənt/ *noun* 1. the process of growing, or of becoming larger and stronger, or more complex ○ *The development of the embryo takes place in the uterus.* 2. something which happens and causes a change in a situation ○ *Report any developments to me at once.*

developmental delay /dɪ'veləpmənt(ə)l dɪ'leɪ/ *noun* the fact of being later than usual in developing, either physically or psychologically

deviance /dɪ:vɪəns/ *noun* sexual behaviour which is considered unusual

deviated nasal septum /dɪ:vieɪtɪd ,neɪz(ə)l 'septəm/, **deviated septum** /,dɪ:vieɪtɪd 'septəm/ *noun* an unusual position of the septum of the nose which may block the nose and cause nosebleeds

deviation /,dɪ:vi'eɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* 1. the fact of being different from what is usual or expected or something which is different from what is usual or expected 2. an unusual position of a joint or of the eye, as in strabismus

dexamethasone /,dɛksə'meθəsən/ *noun* a synthetic steroid drug that is used to treat inflammation and hormonal imbalances

Dexa scan /'dɛksə skæn/ *noun* a technique to assess changes in someone's bone density, as in osteoporosis or in Paget's disease. Full form **Dual Energy X-Ray Absorptiometry**

dextro- /dɛkstrəʊ/ *prefix* referring to the right, or the right side of the body

dextromoramide /,dɛkstrə'mo:rəmaɪd/ *noun* an opioid drug used to reduce pain

dextrose /'dɛkstrəʊz/ *noun* same as **glucose**

DH *abbreviation* Department of Health

DI *abbreviation* donor insemination

di- /daɪ/ *prefix* two, double

dia- /daɪə/ *prefix* 1. through or throughout 2. across 3. in different or opposite directions 4. apart

diabetes /daɪə'bɪ:tɪ:z/ *noun* 1. one of a group of diseases which cause the body to produce large amounts of urine. ♀ **gestational diabetes** 2. same as **diabetes mellitus**

diabetes insipidus /daɪə'bɪ:tɪ:z ɪn'sɪpɪdəs/ *noun* a rare disorder of the pituitary gland causing an inadequate amount of the hormone vasopressin, which controls urine production, to be

produced, leading to excessive passing of urine and extreme thirst

diabetes mellitus /daɪə,bɪ:tɪz 'melɪtəs/ *noun* a disease where the body cannot control sugar absorption because the pancreas does not secrete enough insulin

COMMENT: Diabetes mellitus has two forms: Type I may have a viral trigger caused by an infection which affects the cells in the pancreas which produce insulin; Type II is caused by a lower sensitivity to insulin, is common in older people, and is associated with obesity. Symptoms of diabetes mellitus are tiredness, unusual thirst, frequent passing of water and sweet-smelling urine. Blood and urine tests show high levels of sugar. Treatment for Type II diabetes involves keeping to a strict diet and reducing weight, and sometimes the use of oral hypoglycaemic drugs such as glibenclamide. Type I diabetes is treated with regular injections of insulin.

diabetic cataract /,daɪəbetɪk 'kætərækt/ *noun* a cataract which develops in people who have diabetes

diabetic coma /,daɪəbetɪk 'kəʊmə/ *noun* a state of unconsciousness caused by untreated diabetes

diabetic retinopathy /,daɪəbetɪk reti 'nɒpəθi/ *noun* a disease of the retina, caused by diabetes

diabetogenic /,daɪəbɛtə'gjenɪk/ *adjective* which causes diabetes

diabetologist /,daɪə'bə:tɒlədʒɪst/ *noun* a doctor specialising in the treatment of diabetes mellitus

diacasia /,daɪə'kleɪziə/ *noun* a fracture made by a surgeon to repair an earlier fracture which has set badly, or to correct a deformity

diadochokinesis /dai,ædəkəʊkai'nɪ:sɪs/ *noun* the natural ability to make muscles move limbs in opposite directions

diagnosis /,daɪəg'nəʊsɪs/ *noun* the act of diagnosing a condition or illness ○ *The doctor's diagnosis was a viral infection, but the child's parents asked for a second opinion.* ○ *They found it difficult to make a diagnosis.* Compare **prognosis** (NOTE: The plural is **diagnoses**.)

diagnostic /,daɪəg'nɒstɪk/ *adjective* referring to diagnosis

diagnostic and treatment centre /,daɪəgnɒstɪk ən 'trی:tment ,sentə/ *noun* a facility mainly for day surgery or short-term stay, where a range of planned operations such as joint replacements, hernia repair and cataract removal can be undertaken. Abbreviation **DTC**

diagnostic radiographer /,daɪəg,nɒstɪk ,reɪdi'ɒgræfə/ *noun* ♦ **radiographer**

dialysate /daɪ'ælisət/ *noun* material which is subjected to dialysis

dialyser /'daɪəlaɪzə/ *noun* an apparatus which uses a membrane to separate solids from liquids, e.g. a kidney machine

dialysis /daɪ'æləsɪs/ *noun* 1. a procedure in which a membrane is used as a filter to separate soluble waste substances from the blood 2. same as **renal dialysis**

diapedesis /,daɪəpē'di:sɪs/ *noun* the movement of white blood cells through the walls of the capillaries into tissues in the development of inflammation

diaphoresis /,daɪəfə'rɪ:sɪs/ *noun* excessive perspiration

diaphoretic /,daɪəfə'retɪk/ *noun* a drug which causes sweating ■ *adjective* causing sweating

diaphragm /'daɪəfræm/ *noun* 1. a thin layer of tissue stretched across an opening, especially the flexible sheet of muscle and fibre which separates the chest from the abdomen and moves to pull air into the lungs in respiration 2. same as **vaginal diaphragm**

diaphragmatic /,daɪəfræg'mætɪk/ *adjective* referring to a diaphragm, or like a diaphragm

diaphyseal /,daɪə'fiziəl/ *adjective* referring to a diaphysis

diaphysis /dai'æfəsɪs/ *noun* the long central part of a long bone. Also called **shaft**. See illustration at **BONE MARROW** in Supplement

diaphysitis /,daɪəfə'saitɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the diaphysis, often associated with rheumatic disease

diarrhoea /,daɪə'rɪ:ə/ *noun* a condition in which someone frequently passes liquid faeces ○ *attack of diarrhoea* ○ *mild/severe diarrhoea*

diarthrosis /,daɪə:'θrəʊsɪs/ *noun* same as **synovial joint**

diastase /'daɪəsteɪz/ *noun* an enzyme which breaks down starch and converts it into sugar

diastasis /,daɪə'steɪsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which a bone separates into parts

diastema /,daɪə'sti:mə/ *noun* 1. an unusually wide space between adjacent teeth 2. an unusual gap in any body part or organ

diastolic /,daɪə'stɒlik/ *adjective* relating to the diastole

diastolic pressure /,daɪəstɒplɪk 'pre:sə/ *noun* blood pressure taken at the diastole (NOTE: Diastolic pressure is always lower than systolic.)

diathermy /,daɪə'θɜ:mi/ *noun* the use of high-frequency electric current to produce heat in body tissue

diathermy needle /daɪə,θɜ:mi 'ni:d(ə)l/ *noun* a needle used in surgical diathermy

diathermy snare /,daɪə'θɜ:mi sneə/ *noun* a snare which is heated by electrodes and burns away tissue

diathesis /dai'æθəsis/ *noun* the general inherited constitution of a person in relation to their susceptibility to specific diseases or allergies

diazepam /dai'æzəpæm/ *noun* a tranquilliser used in the short term to treat anxiety and as a muscle relaxant. In the long term it is potentially addictive.

diazoxide /daiə'zɒksaɪd/ *noun* a drug used as a vasodilator, to reduce hypertension

DIC *abbreviation* disseminated intravascular coagulation

dicephalus /dai'sefələs/ *noun* a fetus with two heads

dichlorphenamide /daiklɔ:t'fenəmaɪd/ *noun* a drug used to treat glaucoma

dichromatism /daikrəʊ'mætɪz(ə)m/ *noun* colour blindness in which only two of the three primary colours can be seen. Compare **monochromatism, trichromatism**

diclofenac sodium /daikləʊfənæk 'so:dɪəm/ *noun* an anti-inflammatory drug used to treat rheumatic disease

dirotism /daikrətɪz(ə)m/ *noun* a condition in which the pulse occurs twice with each heartbeat

die /daɪ/ *verb* to stop living ○ *His father died last year.* ○ *She died in a car crash.* (NOTE: **dying – died**)

diet /'daɪət/ *noun* the amount and type of food eaten ○ *a balanced diet* ■ *verb* to reduce the quantity of food you eat, or to change the type of food you eat, in order to become thinner or healthier ○ *He is dieting to try to lose weight.*

dietary /'daɪət(ə)ri/ *noun* a system of nutrition and energy ○ *The nutritionist supervised the dietaries for the patients.* ■ *adjective* referring to a diet

dietary fibre /'daɪət(ə)ri_,faɪbə/ *noun* fibrous matter in food, which cannot be digested. Also called **roughage**

COMMENT: Dietary fibre is found in cereals, nuts, fruit and some green vegetables. There are two types of fibre in food: insoluble fibre, e.g. in bread and cereals, which is not digested, and soluble fibre, e.g. in vegetables and pulses. Foods with the highest proportion of fibre include wholemeal bread, beans and dried apricots. Fibre is thought to be necessary to help digestion and avoid developing constipation, obesity and appendicitis.

dietetic /,daɪə'tetɪk/ *adjective* referring to diets

dietetics /,daɪə'tetɪks/ *noun* the study of food, nutrition and health, especially when applied to people's food intake

dietitian /,daɪə'tɪf(ə)n/ *noun* someone who specialises in the study of diet, especially someone in a hospital who supervises dietaries as part of the medical treatment of patients

Dietl's crisis /'di:t(ə)lz_,kraɪsɪs/ *noun* a painful blockage of the ureter, causing back pressure on the kidney which fills with urine and swells [After Joseph Dietl (1804–78), Polish physician.]

diet sheet /'daɪət ſi:t/ *noun* a list of suggestions for quantities and types of food given to someone to follow

differential /,dɪfə'renʃəl/ *adjective* referring to a difference

differential diagnosis /,dɪfə'renʃə,renʃ(ə)l_,daɪəg 'nəʊſɪs/ *noun* the identification of one disease from a number of other similar diseases by comparing the range of symptoms of each

differentiation /,dif'renʃɪ'eɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the development of specialised cells during the early embryo stage

diffuse /'dɪfju:s/ *verb* /'dɪfju:z/ /'dɪfju:s/; /dɪ'fju:z/ to spread through tissue, or cause something to spread ○ *Some substances easily diffuse through the walls of capillaries.* ■ *adjective* referring to a disease which is widespread in the body, or which affects many organs or cells

diffusion /'dɪfju:ʒ(ə)n/ *noun* the process of mixing a liquid with another liquid, or a gas with another gas

digest /'daɪ'dʒest/ *verb* to break down food in the alimentary canal and convert it into components which are absorbed into the body

digestion /'daɪ'dʒestʃən/ *noun* the process by which food is broken down in the alimentary canal into components which can be absorbed by the body

digestive /'daɪ'dʒestɪv/ *adjective* relating to digestion

digestive juice /'daɪ'dʒestɪv ju:s/ *noun* ♦ **gastric juice** (usually plural)

digestive system /'daɪ'dʒestɪv,sɪstəm/ *noun* the set of organs such as the stomach, liver and pancreas which are associated with the digestion of food. Also called **alimentary system**

digestive tract /'daɪ'dʒestɪv trækt/ *noun* same as **alimentary canal**

digit /'dɪdʒɪt/ *noun* 1. a finger or a toe 2. a number

digitalin /,dɪdʒɪ'teɪlin/, **digitalis** /,dɪdʒɪ'teɪlis/ *noun* a drug derived from foxglove leaves, used in small doses to treat heart conditions

digitalise /'dɪdʒɪtəlaɪz/, **digitalize** *verb* to treat someone who has heart failure with digoxin

digital palpation /,dɪdʒɪt(ə)l pæl'peɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* an examination of part of the body by feeling it with the fingers

digitoxin /,dɪdʒɪ'tɒksɪn/ *noun* an extract of foxglove leaves, used as a drug to stimulate the heart in cases of heart failure or irregular heartbeat

digoxin /dai'dʒɒksɪn/ *noun* an extract of fox-glove leaves, which acts more rapidly than digotoxin when used as a heart stimulant

dihydrocodeine tartrate /dai'haidrəʊt, kədī:n 'tɔ:tretɪ/ *noun* an analgesic used to treat severe pain

dilatation /'daɪleɪ'teɪʃ(ə)n/, **dilation** /daɪ'lɛʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the act of making a hollow space or a passage in the body bigger or wider ○ *dilatation of the cervix during labour*

dilatation and curettage /daɪleɪ,teɪʃ(ə)n ən kju'sretɪdʒ/ *noun* a surgical operation to scrape the interior of the uterus to obtain a tissue sample or to remove products of miscarriage. Abbreviation **D & C**

dilate /daɪ'leɪt/ *verb* to become wider or larger, or make something become wider or larger ○ *to dilate the pupil of the eye*

dilator /daɪ'leɪtə/ *noun* an instrument used to widen the entrance to a cavity

dilator pupillae muscle /daɪ,leɪtə pju:'pili: ,mæs(ə)l/ *noun* a muscle in the iris which pulls the iris back and so makes the pupil expand

diltiazem hydrochloride /dɪl,tɪəzəm 'haɪdrə'klɔ:rɪd/ *noun* a calcium channel blocker used to treat hypertension

diluent /'dɪljuənt/ *noun* a substance which is used to dilute a liquid, e.g. water

dilute /daɪ'lju:t/ *adjective* with water added ■ *verb* to add water to a liquid to make it less concentrated ○ *Dilute the disinfectant in four parts of water.*

dimenhydrinate /,daɪmen'haidrəneɪt/ *noun* an antihistamine drug that relieves travel sickness

dimetria /daɪ'mi:t्रɪə/ *noun* a condition in which a woman has a double uterus

dioptrē /daɪ'ɒptə/ *noun* a unit of measurement of the refraction of a lens

DIP abbreviation distal interphalangeal joint

diphenoxalate /,daɪfə'nɒksɪleɪt/ *noun* a drug related to pethidine that is used to treat diarrhoea, sometimes mixed with a little atropine in commercial preparations

diphtheria /dɪf'θərɪə/ *noun* a serious infectious disease of children, caused by the bacillus *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*, characterised by fever and the formation of a fibrous growth like a membrane in the throat which restricts breathing

diphtheroid /'dɪfθərɔɪd/ *adjective* referring to a bacterium similar to the diphtheria bacterium

-dipine /dɪpɪn/ *suffix* used in the names of calcium channel blockers ○ *nifedipine*

dipi- /dɪpl/ *prefix* same as **diplo-** (*used before vowels*)

dipacusis /,dɪplə'kju:sɪs/ *noun* a disorder of the cochlea in which a person hears one sound as two sounds of different pitch

diplegia /dai'pli:dʒə/ *noun* paralysis of a similar part on both sides of the body, e.g. paralysis of both arms. Compare **hemiplegia**

diplegic /dai'pli:dʒɪk/ *adjective* referring to diplegia

diplo- /dɪpləʊ/ *prefix* double

diploe /'dɪpləʊɪ/ *noun* a layer of spongy bone tissue filled with red bone marrow, between the inner and outer layers of the skull

diploid /'dɪplɔɪd/ *adjective* referring to a cell where there are two copies of each chromosome, except the sex chromosomes. In humans the diploid number of chromosomes is 46.

diplopia /dɪ'pləʊpiə/ *noun* a condition in which someone sees single objects as double. Also called **double vision**

direct contact /dai'rekt 'kɒntækt/ *noun* a situation where someone or something physically touches an infected person or object

director /dai'rekta/ *noun* an instrument used to limit the incision made with a surgical knife

dis- /dɪs/ *prefix* 1. undoing or reversal 2. removal from 3. lacking or deprived of

disability /,dɪsə'biliti/ *noun* a condition in which part of the body does not function in the usual way and makes some activities difficult or impossible. ◊ *learning disability*

Disabled Living Foundation /dɪs,erb(ə)ld 'lɪvɪŋ faʊn,dɛʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a charity which aims to help disabled people live independently

disarticulation /,dɪsa:tɪkju'leɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the amputation of a limb at a joint, which does not involve dividing a bone

disc /dɪsk/ *noun* a flat round structure. ◊ *intervertebral disc*

discharge /dɪs'fɑ:dʒ/ *noun* 1. the secretion of liquid from an opening 2. the process of sending a patient away from a hospital because the treatment has ended ■ *verb* 1. to secrete liquid out of an opening ○ *The wound discharged a thin stream of pus.* 2. to send a patient away from hospital because the treatment has ended ○ *He was discharged from hospital last week.*

discharge planning /'dɪstʃɑ:dʒ ,plænɪŋ/ *noun* the work of making a plan for when a patient leaves hospital to live at home

disclosure check /dɪs'kləʊzə tʃek/ *noun* same as **CRB check**

discomfort /dɪs'kʌmfət/ *noun* a feeling of mild pain ○ *You may experience some discomfort after the operation.*

discrete /dɪ'skrɪ:t/ *adjective* separate, not joined together

disease /dɪ'zi:z/ *noun* a condition that stops the body from functioning in the usual way ○ *an infectious disease* ○ *She is suffering from a very serious disease of the kidneys or from a serious*

kidney disease. ○ *He is a specialist in occupational diseases.* (NOTE: The term **disease** is applied to all physical and mental reactions which make a person ill. Diseases with distinct characteristics have individual names. For other terms referring to disease, see words beginning with **path-**, **patho-**.)

disfigure /dɪs'fɪgə/ *verb* to change someone's appearance so as to make it less pleasant to look at ○ *Her legs were disfigured by scars.*

disinfect /dɪsɪn'fekt/ *verb* to make the surface of something or somewhere free from microorganisms ○ *She disinfected the skin with surgical spirit.* ○ *All the patient's clothes have to be disinfected.*

disinfectant /dɪsɪn'fektənt/ *noun* a substance used to kill microorganisms on the surface of something

disinfection /dɪsɪn'fekʃən/ *noun* the removal of microorganisms on the surface of something

COMMENT: The words **disinfect**, **disinfectant**, and **disinfection** are used for substances which destroy microorganisms on instruments, objects or the skin. Substances used to kill microorganisms inside infected people are **antibiotics**.

disinfestation /dɪsɪnfɛ'steɪʃən/ *noun* the removal of insects or other pests from a place, person or animal

dislocate /dɪsləkeɪt/ *verb* to displace a bone from its usual position at a joint, or to become displaced ○ *He fell and dislocated his elbow.* ○ *The shoulder joint dislocates easily.*

dislocation /dɪslə'keɪʃən/ *noun* a condition in which a bone is displaced from its usual position at a joint. Also called **luxation**

dismember /dɪs'membə/ *verb* to cut off or pull off someone's arms or legs, often violently or in an accident

dismemberment /dɪs'membəmənt/ *noun* the state of being dismembered

disordered action of the heart /dɪs'ɔ:dəd ,ækʃən əv ðə 'ha:t/ *noun* a condition in which someone has palpitations, breathlessness and dizziness, caused by effort or worry. Also called **da Costa's syndrome, cardiac neurosis**. Abbreviation **DAH**

disorientation /dɪsɔ:rɪən'teɪʃən/ *noun* a condition in which someone is confused and does not know where he or she is

dispensary /dɪ'spensəri/ *noun* a place where drugs are prepared or mixed and given out according to a doctor's prescription, e.g. part of a chemist's shop or a department in a hospital

dispensing optician /dɪ'spensɪŋ ɒptɪʃən/ *noun* a person who fits and sells glasses but does not test eyes

dispensing practice /dɪ'spensɪŋ ,præktɪs/ *noun* a doctor's practice which dispenses prescribed medicines to its patients

displace /dɪs'pleɪs/ *verb* to put something out of its usual place

displacement /dɪs'plaɪmənt/ *noun* the fact of being moved out of the usual position ○ *fracture of the radius together with displacement of the wrist*

disposition /,dɪspoz'ɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a person's general character or tendency to act in a particular way

dissect /dɪs'sekt/ *verb* to cut and separate tissues in a body to examine them

dissection /dɪs'sekʃən/ *noun* the action of cutting and separating parts of a body or an organ as part of a surgical operation, an autopsy or a course of study

disseminated /dɪ'semineɪtɪd/ *adjective* occurring in every part of an organ or in the whole body

disseminated intravascular coagulation /dɪs'memineɪtɪd intrə,væskyʊlə kəʊ,ægjʊ'læf(ə)n/ *noun* a disorder that causes extensive clot formation in the blood vessels, followed by severe bleeding. Abbreviation **DIC**

disseminated sclerosis /dɪs'memineɪtɪd skle'rəʊsɪs/ *noun* same as **multiple sclerosis**

dissemination /dɪs'memineɪtʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the fact of being widespread throughout the body

dissociation /dɪs'səʊʃ(ə)n/ *noun* 1. the separation of parts or functions 2. (*in psychiatry*) a condition in which part of the consciousness becomes separated from the rest and becomes independent

dissociative disorder /dɪ'səʊsɪətɪv dɪs'ɔ:də/ *noun* a type of hysteria in which someone shows psychological changes such as a split personality or amnesia rather than physical ones

distal /'dɪst(ə)l/ *adjective* further away from the centre of a body

Distalgic /dɪst(ə)l'dʒi:zɪk/ a trade name for the analgesic co-proxamol

distally /'dɪst(ə)li/ *adverb* placed further away from the centre or point of attachment. Opposite **proximally**. See illustration at **ANATOMICAL TERMS** in Supplement

distension /dɪs'tenʃən/ *noun* a condition in which something is swollen ○ *Distension of the veins in the abdomen is a sign of blocking of the portal vein.*

distichiasis /dɪstɪ'kaiəsɪs/ *noun* the presence of extra eyelashes, sometimes growing on the meibomian glands

distraction /dɪ'streækʃən/ *noun* 1. something that takes a person's attention away from something else 2. a state where someone is very emotionally and mentally troubled

district general hospital /,distrɪkt ,dʒen(ə)rəl 'hospɪt(ə)l/ *noun* a hospital which serves the needs of the population of a specific district

district nurse /,distrɪkt 'nɜ:s/ *noun* a nurse who visits and treats people in their homes

disturbed /dɪ'stɔ:bd/ *adjective* affected by a psychiatric disorder ◇ *severely disturbed children*

disulfiram /dɪ'sʌlfɪræm/ *noun* a drug used to treat alcoholism by causing severe nausea if alcohol is consumed with it

dithranol /'dɪθrənɒl/ *noun* an anti-inflammatory drug used to treat dermatitis and psoriasis

diuresis /,daɪə'ri:sɪs/ *noun* an increase in the production of urine

diuretic /,daɪə'retɪk/ *adjective* causing the kidneys to produce more urine ■ *noun* a substance which makes the kidneys produce more urine and, in the treatment of oedema and hypertension

diurnal /daɪ'zə:n(ə)l/ *adjective* 1. happening in the daytime 2. happening every day

divarication /daɪ,værɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* 1. separation into widely spread branches 2. the point at which a structure forks or divides

divergence /daɪ'vɜ:dʒəns/ *noun* 1. a condition in which one eye points directly at the object of interest but the other does not 2. the process of moving apart to follow different courses 3. the amount of difference between two quantities, especially where the difference is unexpected 4. a deviation from a typical behaviour pattern or expressed wish

divergent strabismus /daɪ,vɜ:dʒənt strə'bɪzməs/, **divergent squint** /daɪ,vɜ:dʒənt 'skwɪnt/ *noun* a condition in which a person's eyes both look away from the nose. Opposite **convergent strabismus**

diverticula /,daɪ've:tɪkjʊlə/ *plural noun* plural of **diverticulum**

diverticular disease /,daɪ've:tɪkjʊlə dɪ,zɪ:z/ *noun* a disease of the large intestine, where the colon thickens and diverticula form in the walls, causing pain in the lower abdomen

diverticulitis /,daɪ've:tɪkjʊ'lɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of diverticula formed in the wall of the colon

diverticulosis /,daɪ've:tɪkjʊ'ləʊsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which diverticula form in the intestine but are not inflamed. In the small intestine, this can lead to blind loop syndrome.

diverticulum /,daɪ've:tɪkjʊləm/ *noun* a little sac or pouch which develops in the wall of the intestine or another organ (NOTE: The plural is **diverticula**.)

division /dɪ'veɪʒ(ə)n/ *noun* the action of cutting or splitting into parts

divulsor /dɪ'veləsər/ *noun* a surgical instrument used to expand a passage in the body

dizygotic /,daɪzɪg'ɒtɪk/ *adjective* developed from two separately fertilised eggs

dizygotic twins /,daɪzɪg'ɒtɪk 'twɪnz/ *plural noun* twins who are not identical and not always of the same sex because they come from two different ova fertilised at the same time. Also called **fraternal twins**

dizziness /'dɪzɪnəs/ *noun* the feeling that everything is going round because the sense of balance has been affected

dl *abbreviation* decilitre

DLE *abbreviation* disseminated lupus erythematosus

dm *abbreviation* decimetre

DNA *noun* one of the nucleic acids, the basic genetic material present in the nucleus of each cell. Full form **deoxyribonucleic acid**. ◇ **RNA**

DNA fingerprint /,di:en ei 'fɪngəprɪnt/ *noun* same as **genetic fingerprint**

DNA fingerprinting /,di:en ei 'fɪngəprɪntɪŋ/ *noun* same as **genetic fingerprinting**

DOA *abbreviation* dead on arrival

dobutamine /də'bju:təmī:n/ *noun* a drug used to stimulate the heart

doctor /'dɒktə/ *noun* a person who has trained in medicine and is qualified to examine people when they are ill to find out what is wrong with them and to prescribe a course of treatment

COMMENT: In the UK surgeons are traditionally not called 'Doctor', but are addressed as 'Mr', 'Mrs', etc. The title 'doctor' is also applied to persons who have a higher degree from a university in a non-medical subject. So 'Dr Jones' may have a degree in music, or in any other subject without a connection with medicine.

Döderlein's bacillus /'də:dəlaineɪz bækɪləs/ *noun* a bacterium usually found in the vagina [After Albert Siegmund Gustav Döderlein (1860–1941), German obstetrician and gynaecologist.]

dolicho- /dɒlkəʊ/ *prefix* long

dolichocephalic /dɒlkəʊse'fælɪk/ *adjective* referring to a person with an unusually long skull

dolichocephaly /dɒlkəʊ'sefəlɪ/ *noun* a condition of a person who has a skull which is longer than usual, the measurement across the skull being less than 75% of the length of the head from front to back

dolor /'dɒlə/ *noun* pain

dolorimetry /dɒlə'rɪmətri/ *noun* the measurement of pain

domiciliary /,dɒmɪ'sɪliəri/ *adjective* at home or in the home

dominance /'dɒmɪnəns/ *noun* the characteristic of a gene form (**allele**) that leads to the trait

which it controls being shown in any individual carrying it

dominant /'dɒmɪnənt/ *adjective* important or powerful ■ *noun (of an allele)* having the characteristic that leads to the trait which it controls being shown in any individual carrying it. Compare **recessive**

domino booking /'dɒmɪnəʊ ,bʊkɪŋ/ *noun* an arrangement for the delivery of a baby, where the baby is delivered in hospital by a midwife and the mother and child return home soon afterwards

Donald-Fothergill operation /,dɒnəld 'fɒðəgɪl əpə,reɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* an operation to close the neck of the vagina

donor /'dəʊnər/ *noun* a person who gives blood, tissue, organs or reproductive material to be used to treat another person

donor card /'dəʊnər kɑ:d/ *noun* a card carried by people stating that they give permission for their organs to be transplanted into other people after they have died

donor insemination /,dəʊnər ɪnse'mɪ'neʃ(ə)n/ *noun* artificial insemination using the sperm of an anonymous donor. Abbreviation **DI**

dopa /'dəʊpə/ *noun* a chemical related to adrenaline and dopamine. It occurs naturally in the body and in the form levodopa is used to treat Parkinson's disease.

dopamine /'dəʊpəmi:n/ *noun* a substance found in the medulla of the adrenal glands, which also acts as a neurotransmitter. Lack of dopamine is associated with Parkinson's disease.

dopaminergic /,dəʊpə'mɜːnɪz:dʒɪk/ *adjective* referring to a neurone or receptor stimulated by dopamine

Doppler transducer /'dɒplə trænz,dju:sə/ *noun* a device to measure blood flow, commonly used to monitor fetal heart rate

Doppler ultrasound /,dɒplə 'ʌltrəsaʊnd/ *noun* the use of the Doppler effect in ultrasound to detect red blood cells

Doppler ultrasound flowmeter /,dɒplə 'ʌltrəsaʊnd 'fləʊmɪ:tə/ *noun* a device which measures the flow of blood and detects steady or irregular flow, allowing abnormalities or blockages to be detected

dorsa /'dɔ:sə/ plural of **dorsum**

dorsal /'dɔ:s(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the back. Opposite **ventral**

dorsal vertebrae /,dɔ:s(ə)l 'vɜ:tib्रeɪ/ *plural noun* the twelve vertebrae in the back between the cervical vertebrae and the lumbar vertebrae

dorsi- /dɔ:sɪ/ *prefix* referring to the back

dorsiflexion /,dɔ:sɪ'fleksʃən/ *noun* flexion towards the back of part of the body, e.g. raising the foot at the ankle. Compare **plantar flexion**

dorso- /dɔ:səʊ/ *prefix* same as **dorsi-**

doroventral /,dɔ:səʊ'ventrəl/ *adjective* referring to both the front and the back of the body

dorsum /'dɔ:səm/ *noun* the back of any part of the body (NOTE: The plural is **dorsa**.)

dosage /'dəʊsɪdʒ/ *noun* a measured quantity of a drug calculated to be necessary for someone ○ *a low dosage* ○ *The doctor decided to increase the dosage of antibiotics.* ○ *The dosage for children is half that for adults.*

dose /'dəʊs/ *noun* 1. a measured quantity of a drug or radiation which is to be given to someone at one time ○ *It is dangerous to exceed the prescribed dose.* 2. a short period of experiencing a minor illness (*informal*) ○ *a dose of flu* 3. an infection with a sexually transmitted disease (*informal*) ■ *verb* to provide someone with medication (*informal*) ○ *She has been dosing herself with laxatives.*

dosimeter /dəʊ'sɪmɪtə/ *noun* an instrument which measures the amount of X-rays or other radiation received

dosimetry /dəʊ'sɪmətri/ *noun* the act of measuring the amount of X-rays or radiation received, using a dosimeter

double-blind randomised controlled trial /,dʌb(ə)l 'blæɪnd ,rændəm'aɪzd ˈkən,trəuld 'trɪəsl/ *noun* a trial used to test new treatments in which patients are randomly placed in either the treatment or the control group without either the patient or doctor knowing which group any particular patient is in

double pneumonia /,dʌb(ə)l nju:'məʊniə/ *noun* same as **bilateral pneumonia**

double uterus /,dʌb(ə)l 'jʊrt(ə)rəs/ *noun* a condition in which the uterus is divided into two sections by a membrane. Also called **uterus didelphys**. ♀ **dimetria**

double vision /,dʌb(ə)l 'vɪʒ(ə)n/ *noun* same as **diplopia** (*informal*)

douche /du:tʃ/ *noun* a liquid forced into the body to wash out a cavity, or a device used for washing out a cavity

down below /,daʊn br'ləʊ/ *adverb* used to refer politely to the genital area (*informal*)

Down's syndrome /'daʊnz ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a condition due to the existence of an extra copy of chromosome 21, in which a baby is born with slanting eyes, a wide face, speech difficulties and usually some degree of learning difficulty [Described 1866. After John Langdon Haydon Down (1828–96), British physician at Normansfield Hospital, Teddington, UK]

downstairs /daʊn'steɪz/ *adverb* used to refer politely to the genital area (*informal*)

down there /,daʊn 'ðeə/ *adverb* used to refer politely to the genital area (*informal*)

doxepin /'dɒksɪpɪn/ *noun* a drug used as a sedative and antidepressant

doxycycline /dɒksi'saɪkli:n/ *noun* a widely used antibiotic derived from tetracycline

DPT *abbreviation* diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus

DPT vaccine /di: pi: 'ti: ,væksi:n/, **DPT immunisation** /di: pi: 'ti: imjʊnai,zeɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a combined vaccine or immunisation against the three diseases, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus

Dr *abbreviation* doctor (NOTE: used when writing someone's name: *Dr Smith*)

drachm /dræm/ *noun* a measure used in pharmacy, equal to 3.8g dry weight or 3.7ml liquid measure

dracontiasis /,dræk'to:n'taɪəsɪs/, **dracunculiasis** /dræk,kʌŋkjʊ'læsɪs/ *noun* a tropical disease caused by the guinea worm *Dracunculus medinensis* which enters the body from infected drinking water and forms blisters on the skin, frequently leading to secondary arthritis, fibrosis and cellulitis

Dracunculus /dræk,kʌŋkjʊləs/ *noun* a parasitic worm which enters the body and rises to the skin to form a blister. The infection frequently leads to secondary arthritis, fibrosis and cellulitis. Also called **guinea worm**

dragee /dræ'zɛi/ *noun* a sugar-coated tablet or pill

drain /dreɪn/ *noun* a tube to remove liquid from the body ■ *verb* to remove liquid from the body ○ *an operation to drain the sinus* ○ *They drained the pus from the abscess.*

drainage /'dreɪnidʒ/ *noun* the removal of liquid from the site of an operation or pus from an abscess by means of a tube or wick left in the body for a time

drape /drɛp/ *noun* a thin material used to place over someone about to undergo surgery, leaving the operation site uncovered

drawn /drɔ:n/ *adjective* appearing tired and careworn, usually as a result of anxiety, grief or illness

draw-sheet /'drɔ: ſi:t/ *noun* a sheet under a person in bed, folded so that it can be pulled out as it becomes soiled

drepanocyte /'drɛpənəʊſaɪt/ *noun* same as **sickle cell**

drepanocytosis /,drɛpənəʊſaɪt'əʊſɪs/ *noun* same as **sickle-cell anaemia**

dressing /'dresɪŋ/ *noun* a covering or bandage applied to a wound to protect it ○ *The patient's dressings need to be changed regularly.*

drill /drɪl/ *noun* a tool which rotates very rapidly to make a hole, especially a surgical instrument used in dentistry to remove caries ■ *verb* to make a hole with a drill ○ *A small hole is drilled in the skull.* ○ *The dentist drilled one of her molars.*

Drinker respirator /'drɪŋkə ,riſpɪ'reɪtə/ *noun* a machine which encloses the whole of the body

except the head, and in which air pressure is increased and decreased, so forcing the person to breathe in and out. Also called **iron lung**

drip /drɪp/ *noun* a system for introducing liquid slowly and continuously into the body, by which a bottle of liquid is held above a person and the fluid flows slowly down a tube into a needle in a vein or into the stomach ○ *After her operation, the patient was put on a drip.*

drip feed /'drɪp fi:d/ *noun* a drip containing nutrients

drop /drɒp/ *noun* 1. a small quantity of liquid 2. a sudden reduction or fall in the quantity of something ○ *a drop in pressure* ■ *plural noun drops* liquid medicine for the eye, nose, or ear administered with a dropper ■ *verb* 1. to fall or let something fall ○ *Pressure in the artery dropped suddenly.* 2. to reduce suddenly

drop attack /'drɒp ə,tæk/ *noun* a condition in which a person suddenly falls down, though he or she is not unconscious, caused by sudden weakness of the spine

droperidol /drɒ'perɪdɒl/ *noun* a drug used to keep someone in a calm state before an operation

drop foot /'drɒp fʊt/ *noun* a condition, caused by a muscular disorder, in which the ankle is not strong and the foot hangs limp

droplet /'drɒplət/ *noun* a very small quantity of liquid

droplet infection /'drɒplət in,fekʃən/ *noun* an infection developed by inhaling droplets containing a virus, e.g. from a sneeze

dropper /'drɒpə/ *noun* a small glass or plastic tube with a rubber bulb at one end, used to suck up and expel liquid in drops

dropsy /'drɒpsi/ *noun* same as **oedema (dated)**

drop wrist /,drɒp 'rist/ *noun* a condition caused by a muscular disorder, in which the wrist is not strong and the hand hangs limp

drug /dræg/ *noun* 1. a natural or synthetic chemical substance which is used in medicine and affects the way in which organs or tissues function 2. a substance taken by choice which produces a strong effect on a person's feelings and state of mind ○ *recreational drug* ○ *controlled drugs*

drug addict /'dræg ,ædikt/ *noun* a person who is physically and mentally dependent on taking a particular drug regularly ○ *a heroin addict* ○ *a morphine addict*

drug addiction /'dræg ə,dɪkʃən/ *noun* the fact of being mentally and physically dependent on taking a particular drug regularly. Also called **drug dependence**

drug allergy /'dræg ,ælədʒi/ *noun* a reaction to a particular drug

drug tolerance /'dræg ,tɒlərəns/ *noun* a condition in which a drug has been given to someone

for so long that his or her body no longer reacts to it, and the dosage has to be increased

dry /draɪ/ **adjective** 1. not wet ○ *The surface of the wound should be kept dry.* 2. containing only a small amount of moisture ○ *She uses a cream to soften her dry skin.* (NOTE: **drier – driest**) ■ **verb** to remove moisture from something (NOTE: **dries – drying – dried**)

dry beriberi /,draɪ ,beri'beri/ **noun** beriberi associated with loss of feeling and paralysis

dry-eye syndrome /,draɪ 'aɪ ,sɪndrəʊm/ **noun** same as **xerosis**

dry out /,draɪ 'aʊt/ **verb** 1. same as **dry** 2. to treat someone for alcoholism, or undergo treatment for alcoholism (*informal*)

dry socket /,draɪ 'sɒkɪt/ **noun** inflammation of the socket of a tooth which has just been removed

DTC **abbreviation** diagnostic and treatment centre

DTs **abbreviation** delirium tremens

Duchenne muscular dystrophy /du:,ʃen ,maskjulə 'distrəfi/, **Duchenne's muscular dystrophy** /du:,ʃenz ,maskjulə 'distrəfi/, **Duchenne** /du:,ʃen/ **noun** an inherited form of muscular dystrophy that weakens the muscles of the upper respiratory and pelvic areas. It usually affects boys and causes early death. [Described 1849. After Guillaume Benjamin Arnaud Duchenne (1806–75), French neurologist.]

Ducrey's bacillus /du:,kreɪz bɑ:siləs/ **noun** a type of bacterium found in the lungs, causing chancroid [Described 1889. After Augusto Ducrey (1860–1940), Professor of Dermatology in Pisa, then Rome, Italy.]

duct /dʌkt/ **noun** a tube which carries liquids, especially one which carries secretions

ductless /'dʌktləs/ **adjective** without a duct

ductless gland /,dʌktləs 'glaend/ **noun** same as **endocrine gland**

ductule /'dʌktjʊl/ **noun** a very small duct

ductus /'dʌktəs/ **noun** same as **duct**

ductus deferens /,dʌktəs 'defərənzl/ **noun** one of two tubes along which sperm pass from the epididymus to the seminal vesicles near the prostate gland. Also called **vas deferens**. See illustration at **UROGENITAL SYSTEM (MALE)** in Supplement

dull /dʌl/ **adjective** referring to pain which is not strong but which is continuously present ○ *She complained of a dull throbbing pain in her head.* ○ *He felt a dull pain in the chest.* ■ **verb** to make a sensation or awareness of a sensation less sharp ○ *The treatment dulled the pain for a while.* ○ *The drug had dulled her senses.*

dumbness /'dʌməns/ **noun** same as **mutism**

dumping syndrome /'dʌmpɪŋ ,sɪndrəʊm/ **noun** same as **postgastrectomy syndrome**

duo- /dju:əʊ/ **prefix** two

duoden- /dju:əʊdi:n/ **prefix** referring to the duodenum

duodenal /,dju:əʊ'di:n(ə)l/ **adjective** referring to the duodenum

duodenal papillae /dju:əʊ,dɪ:n(ə)l pə'pili:/ **plural noun** small projecting parts in the duodenum where the bile duct and pancreatic duct open

duodenal ulcer /dju:əʊ,dɪ:n(ə)l 'ʌlsə/ **noun** an ulcer in the duodenum

duodenoscope /,dju:əʊ'di:nəʊskəʊp/ **noun** an instrument used to examine the inside of the duodenum

duodenostomy /,dju:əʊdɪ'nɒstəmɪ/ **noun** a permanent opening made between the duodenum and the abdominal wall

duodenum /,dju:ə'ɒ:dɪ:nəm/ **noun** the first part of the small intestine, going from the stomach to the jejunum. See illustration at **DIGESTIVE SYSTEM** in Supplement

duplex imaging /,dju:pleks 'ɪmɪdʒɪŋ/ **noun** a type of ultrasonic imaging where the speed of the flow of blood is measured

Dupuytren's contracture /du:,pwɪ:t्रənз kən'træktʃə/ **noun** a condition in which the palmar fascia becomes thicker, causing the fingers, usually the middle and fourth fingers, to bend forwards [Described 1831. After Baron Guillaume Dupuytren (1775–1835), French surgeon.]

dura /'djuərə/ **noun** same as **dura mater**

dural /'djuər(ə)l/ **adjective** referring to the dura mater

dura mater /,djuərə 'meɪtə/ **noun** the thicker outer membrane of the three covering the brain. Also called **dura, pachymeninx, arachnoid**

duty /'dju:ti/ **noun** the activities which a person has to do as part of their job ○ *What are the duties of a night sister?* (NOTE: The plural is **duties**.) □ **to be on duty** to be working ○ *She's on duty from 2 p.m. till 10 p.m.* □ **a duty of care** the requirement to treat a patient in an appropriate way, as part of the work of being a health professional

d.v.t., DVT **abbreviation** deep-vein thrombosis

dwarfism /'dwɔ:fɪz(ə)m/ **noun** a condition in which the growth of a person has stopped, leaving him or her much smaller than average

dynamic splint /dæɪ'næmɪk 'splint/ **noun** a splint which uses springs to help the person move

dynamometer /,dæɪ'nəmɒmɪtə/ **noun** an instrument for measuring the force of muscular contraction

-dynia /dɪniə/ **suffix** pain

dys- /dɪs/ **prefix** difficult or impaired

dysaesthesia /,dɪsɪs'θi:zɪs/ **noun** the impairment of a sense, in particular the sense of touch

dysarthria /dɪs'ærθriə/, **dysarthrosis** /dɪsə'θrəʊsɪs/ **noun** difficulty in speaking words clearly, caused by damage to the central nervous system

dysbasia /dɪs'beɪzɪə/ *noun* difficulty in walking, especially when caused by a lesion to a nerve

dyschezia /dɪs'ki:zɪə/ *noun* difficulty in passing faeces

dyschondroplasia /,dɪskɒndrəʊ'pleɪzɪə/ *noun* a condition in which the long bones are shorter than usual

dyschromatopsia /,dɪskrəʊmə'tɒpsɪə/ *noun* a condition where someone cannot distinguish colours

dyscoria /dɪs'kɔ:rɪə/ *noun* an unusually shaped pupil of the eye

dyscrasia /dɪs'kreɪzɪə/ *noun* any unusual body condition (*dated*)

dysdiadochokinesia /,dɪsdaɪ,ædəkəukar'nɪ:sɪə/, **dysdiadochokinesis** /,dɪsdaɪ,ædəkəukar'nɪ:sɪs/ *noun* the inability to carry out rapid movements, caused by a disorder or lesion of the cerebellum

dysentery /'dɪs(a)ntri/ *noun* an infection and inflammation of the colon, causing bleeding and diarrhoea

dysfunction /dɪs'fʌŋkʃən/ *noun* an unusual functioning of an organ

dysfunctional /dɪs'fʌŋkʃən(ə)l/ *adjective* 1. not working properly 2. unable to relate to other people emotionally or socially

dysfunctional uterine bleeding /dɪs,fʌŋkʃən(ə)l,ju:tərən'bli:dɪŋ/ *noun* bleeding in the uterus not caused by a menstrual period

dysgenesis /dɪs'dʒenəsɪs/ *noun* unusual development

dysgerminoma /dɪs,dʒɜ:mɪ'nəʊmə/ *noun* a malignant tumour of the ovary or testicle

dysgraphia /dɪs'græfiə/ *noun* difficulty in writing caused by a brain lesion

dyskariosis /dɪs,kærɪ'əʊsɪs/ *noun* the fact of becoming mature in an unusual way

dyskinesia /,diskar'nɪ:zɪə/ *noun* the inability to control voluntary movements

dyslalia /dɪs'leɪliə/ *noun* a disorder of speech, caused by an unusual development of the tongue

dyslexia /dɪs'leksiə/ *noun* a disorder of development, where a person is unable to read or write properly and confuses letters

dyslogia /dɪs'ləudʒə/ *noun* difficulty in putting ideas into words

dysmaturity /dɪsmə'tfʊərɪtɪ/ *noun* a condition affecting newborn babies, shown by wrinkled

skin, long fingernails and toenails and relatively little body fat

dysmenorrhoea /,dɪsmenə'rɪ:ə/ *noun* pain experienced at menstruation

dystostosis /,dɪsɒst'stəʊsɪs/ *noun* unusual formation of bones

dyspareunia /,dɪspær'u:nɪə/ *noun* difficult or painful sexual intercourse in a woman

dyspepsia /dɪs'pepsiə/ *noun* a condition in which a person feels pains or discomfort in the stomach, caused by indigestion

dysphagia /dɪs'feɪdʒɪə/ *noun* difficulty in swallowing

dysphasia /dɪs'feɪzɪə/ *noun* difficulty in speaking and putting words into the correct order

dysphemia /dɪs'fi:mɪə/ *noun* same as **stammering**

dysphonia /dɪs'fəʊniə/ *noun* difficulty in speaking caused by impairment of the vocal cords, or by laryngitis

dysplasia /dɪs'pleɪzɪə/ *noun* an unusual development of tissue

dyspnoea /dɪsp'nɪ:ə/ *noun* difficulty or pain in breathing

dyspnoeic /dɪsp'nɪ:k/ *adjective* difficult or painful when breathing

dyspraxia /dɪs'præksiə/ *noun* difficulty in carrying out coordinated movements

dysrhythmia /dɪs'riðmiə/ *noun* an unusual rhythm, either in speaking or in electrical impulses in the brain

dyssocial /dɪs'səʊʃ(ə)l/ *adjective* same as **antisocial**

dysynnergia /,dɪsɪ'nɜ:dʒɪə/ *noun* same as **asynergia**

dystaxia /dɪs'tæksiə/ *noun* an inability to coordinate the muscles

dystocia /dɪs'təʊsiə/ *noun* difficult childbirth

dystonia /dɪs'təʊniə/ *noun* disordered muscle tone, causing involuntary contractions which make the limbs deformed

dystrophia /dɪs'traʊfiə/ *noun* the wasting of an organ, muscle or tissue due to lack of nutrients in that part of the body. Also called **dystrophy**

dystrophia adiposogenitalis /dɪs,traʊfiə ædɪ,pəʊsədʒenɪtɪ'lɪsɪs/ *noun* same as **Fröhlich's syndrome**

dystrophy /'distrəfɪ/ *noun* same as **dystrophia**

dysuria /dɪs'juəriə/ *noun* difficulty in passing urine

E

ear /ɪə/ *noun* an organ on the side of the head which is used for hearing (NOTE: For other terms referring to ears, see **auricular** and words beginning with **ot-**, **oto-**.)

Ear, Nose & Throat /'ɪə ,nəʊz ən 'θrəʊt/ *noun* the study of the ear, nose and throat. Abbreviation **ENT**. Also called **otorhinolaryngology**

earache /'iːreɪk/ *noun* pain in the ear. Also called **otalgia**

ear canal /'ɪə kə,næl/ *noun* one of several passages in or connected to the ear, especially the external auditory meatus, the passage from the outer ear to the eardrum

eardrum /'ɪədrʌm/ *noun* the membrane at the end of the external auditory meatus leading from the outer ear, which vibrates with sound and passes the vibrations on to the ossicles in the middle ear. Also called **myringa**, **tympanum** (NOTE: For other terms referring to the eardrum, see words beginning with **tympan-**, **tympano-**.)

early onset pre-eclampsia /'ɜːli ,ɒnset ,pri: ɪ'klæmpsɪə/ *noun* pre-eclampsia which appears earlier than the 37th week of the pregnancy

earwax /'iːwæks/ *noun* same as **cerumen**

Ebola virus /ɪ'bəʊlə ,vərvəs/ *noun* a highly contagious virus found in West Africa. Patients who are affected with it vomit, have bloody diarrhoea and blood seeps through their skin.

eburnation /i:bə'nɛf(ə)n/ *noun* the conversion of cartilage into a hard mass with a shiny surface like bone

ecbolic /ek'bɒplɪk/ *noun* a substance which produces contraction of the uterus and so induces childbirth or abortion ■ *adjective* causing contraction of the uterus

ecchymosis /eɪk'məʊsɪs/ *noun* a dark area on the skin made by blood which has escaped into the tissues after a blow. Also called **bruise**, **contusion**

eccrine /'ekrɪn/ *adjective* referring to a gland, especially a sweat gland, which does not disintegrate and remains intact during secretion. Also called **merocrine**

eccyesis /'eksai'ɪ:sɪs/ *noun* same as **ectopic pregnancy**

ECG *abbreviation* electrocardiogram

echo- /ekəʊ/ *prefix* referring to sound

echocardiogram /,ekəʊ'ku:dɪəgræm/ *noun* a record of heart movements made using ultrasound

echocardiography /,ekəʊkə:di'ngrəfi/ *noun* the use of ultrasound to examine the heart

echoencephalography /,ekəʊen,kefə 'lɪgrəfi/ *noun* the use of ultrasound to examine the brain

echography /e'kngrəfi/ *noun* same as **ultrasoundography**

echovirus /'ekəʊ,vairəs/ *noun* one of a group of viruses which can be isolated from the intestine and which can cause serious illnesses such as aseptic meningitis, gastroenteritis and respiratory infection in small children. Compare **reovirus**

eclampsia /'ɪ'klæmpsiə/ *noun* a serious condition of pregnant women at the end of pregnancy, caused by toxæmia, in which the woman has high blood pressure and may go into a coma. ♦ **pre-eclampsia**

ecmnesia /e/k'nɪ:ziə/ *noun* a condition in which someone is not able to remember recent events, while remembering clearly events which happened some time ago

E. coli /,i: 'kəʊləi/ *noun* same as **Escherichia coli**

economy class syndrome /ɪ'kɒnəmi kla:s ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* same as **deep-vein thrombosis (informal)**

eraser /,eɪkra:'zɜː/ *noun* a surgical instrument, usually with a wire loop, used to cut a part or a growth off at its base

ECT *abbreviation* electroconvulsive therapy

ect- /ektəʊ/ *prefix* same as **ecto-** (*used before vowels*)

ecto- /ektəʊ/ *prefix* outside

-ectomy /ektə'mi/ *suffix* referring to the removal of a part by surgical operation

ectoparasite /,ektəso'pa:rəsərt/ *noun* a parasite which lives on the skin. Compare **endoparasite**

ectopia /ek'təpiə/ *noun* a condition in which an organ or part of the body is not in its usual position

ectopic /ek'tɒpɪk/ *adjective* not in the usual position. Opposite **entopic**

ectopic heartbeat /ek'tɒpɪk 'ha:tbi:t/ *noun* an unusual extra beat of the heart which originates from a point other than the sinoatrial node. Also called **extrasystole, premature beat**

ectopic pacemaker /ek'tɒpɪk 'peɪsməkeɪə/ *noun* an unusual focus of the heart muscle which takes the place of the sinoatrial node

ectopic pregnancy /ek'tɒpɪk 'pregnənsi/ *noun* a pregnancy where the fetus develops outside the uterus, often in one of the Fallopian tubes. Also called **extrauterine pregnancy, ectysis**

ectro- /ek'trəʊ/ *prefix* referring to a usually congenital absence or lack of something

ectrodactyly /ek'trəʊ'dæktɪli/ *noun* a congenital absence of all or part of a finger

ectromelia /ek'trəʊ'mi:liə/ *noun* a congenital absence of one or more limbs

ectropion /ek'trɔ:pɪən/ *noun* a turning of the edge of an eyelid outwards. ☞ **eversion**

eczema /'eksimə/ *noun* a non-contagious inflammation of the skin, with an itchy rash and blisters

eczematous /ek'semətəs/ *adjective* referring to eczema

eczematous dermatitis /ek'semətəs,dzɜ:mə'taɪtɪs/ *noun* an itchy inflammation or irritation of the skin due to an allergic reaction to a substance which a person has touched or absorbed

EDD *abbreviation* expected date of delivery

edentulous /'ɪ'dentjʊləs/ *adjective* having lost all teeth

EDTA /'ɛt di:ti:'eɪt/ *noun* a colourless chemical that can bind to heavy metals to remove them from the bloodstream. Full form **ethylene diamine tetra-acetate**

Edwards' syndrome /'edwədz ,sɪnd्रəʊm/ *noun* a severe genetic disorder that results in malformations of the brain, kidney, heart, hands and feet. It is caused by an extra copy of chromosome 18 and those people who have it usually die within six months.

EEG *abbreviation* electroencephalogram

EFA *abbreviation* essential fatty acid

effacement /'ɪ'fēsmənt/ *noun* the thinning of the cervix before it dilates in childbirth

effective dose /ɪ'fektɪv 'dəʊs/ *noun* a size of dose which will produce the effect required

effector /'ɪ'fektə/ *noun* a nerve ending in muscles or glands which is activated to produce contraction or secretion

efferent /'efərənt/ *adjective* carrying something away from part of the body or from the centre. Opposite **afferent**

efferent nerve /'efərənt nɜ:v/ *noun* same as **motor nerve**

effleurage /,eflɜ:ʒ'ra:ʒ/ *noun* a form of massage where the skin is stroked in one direction to increase blood flow

effort syndrome /'efət ,sɪnd्रəʊm/ *noun* same as **disordered action of the heart**

effusion /'efju:ʒ(ə)n/ *noun* a discharge of blood, fluid or pus into or out of an internal cavity

egg /eg/ *noun* a reproductive cell produced in the female body by an ovary, and which, if fertilised by the male sperm, becomes an embryo

ego /'ɪ:gəʊ/ *noun* (in psychology) the part of the mind which is consciously in contact with the outside world and is influenced by experiences of the world

EHO *abbreviation* Environmental Health Officer

EIA *abbreviation* exercise-induced asthma

Eisenmenger syndrome /'aɪzn̩mən̩dʒə,sɪnd्रəʊm/ *noun* heart disease caused by a septal defect between the ventricles, with pulmonary hypertension [Described 1897. After Victor Eisenmenger (1864–1932), German physician.]

ejaculate /'ɪ'dʒækjuleɪt/ *verb* to send out semen from the penis

ejaculation /,ɪ,dʒækjʊ'lɛʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the sending out of semen from the penis

ejaculatio praecox /ɪdʒækjʊ,leɪʃiəʊ/ *'pri:kɒks/ noun* a situation where a man ejaculates too early during sexual intercourse

ejaculatory duct /'ɪ'dʒækjʊlətri dʌkt/ *noun* one of two ducts leading from the seminal vesicles through the prostate gland to the urethra. See illustration at **UROGENITAL SYSTEM (MALE)** in Supplement

elastic cartilage /ɪ,læstɪk 'ka:tɪlɪdʒ/ *noun* flexible cartilage, e.g. in the ear and epiglottis

elastic fibre /ɪ,læstɪk 'faɪbə/ *noun* fibre which can expand easily and is found in elastic cartilage, the skin and the walls of arteries and the lungs. Also called **yellow fibre**

elastic tissue /ɪ,læstɪk 'tɪʃu:/ *noun* connective tissue which contains elastic fibres, e.g. in the walls of arteries or of the alveoli in the lungs

elastin /'ɪlestɪn/ *noun* a protein which occurs in elastic fibres

elation /ɪ'leɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the state of being happy, stimulated and excited

elbow /'elbəʊ/ *noun* a hinged joint where the upper arm bone (**humerus**) joins the forearm bones (**radius** and **ulna**)

elbow crutch /'elbəʊ kratʃ/ *noun* a crutch which surrounds the arms at the elbows and has a handle to hold lower down the shaft

elective care /ɪ,lektɪv 'keə/ *noun* hospital care which is planned in advance, rather than a response to an emergency

elective surgery /ɪ,lektɪv 'sɜ:dʒəri/, **elective treatment** /ɪ,lektɪv 'trɪ:tment/ *noun* surgery or

treatment which a patient can choose to have but is not urgently necessary to save his or her life

electro- /ɪ'lekt्रəʊ/ *prefix* referring to electricity

electrocardiogram /ɪ,lektrəʊ'ku:diəgræm/ *noun* a chart which records the electrical impulses in the heart muscle. Abbreviation **ECG, EKG**

electrocardiograph /ɪ,lektrəʊ'ku:diəgra:f/ *noun* an apparatus for measuring and recording the electrical impulses of the muscles of the heart as it beats

electrocardiography /ɪ,lektrəʊku:di'nrgrəfɪ/ *noun* the process of recording the electrical impulses of the heart

electrocardiophonography /ɪ,lektrəʊku:diəfə'nngrafɪ/ *noun* the process of electrically recording the sounds of the heartbeats

electrocautery /ɪ,lektrəʊ'kɔ:təri/ *noun* same as **galvanocautery**

electroconvulsive therapy /ɪ,lektrəʊkən'vel'siv θerəpi/ *noun* the treatment of severe depression and some mental disorders by giving someone who has been anaesthetised small electric shocks in the brain to make him or her have convulsions. Abbreviation **ECT**. Also called **electroconvulsions**

electrode /ɪ'lekt्रəʊd/ *noun* the conductor of an electrical apparatus which touches the body and carries an electric shock

electroencephalogram /ɪ,lektrəʊ'm ˌsefələgræm/ *noun* a chart on which the electrical impulses in the brain are recorded. Abbreviation **EEG**

electroencephalograph /ɪ,lektrəʊ'm ˌsefələgra:f/ *noun* an apparatus which records the electrical impulses in the brain

electroencephalography /ɪ,lektrəʊ'm sefə'ləgrəfi/ *noun* the process of recording the electrical impulses in the brain

electrolysis /ɪ,lek'trɒləsɪs/ *noun* the destruction of tissue such as unwanted hair by applying an electric current

electrophoresis /ɪ,lektrəʊfə'rɪ:sɪs/ *noun* the analysis of a substance by the movement of charged particles towards an electrode in a solution

electroplexy /ɪ'lektrəopleksi/ *noun* same as **electroconvulsive therapy**

electroretinogram /ɪ,kektrəʊ'retɪnəgræm/ *noun* the printed result of electroretinography. Abbreviation **ERG**

electroretinography /ɪ,lektrəʊ'reti'nrgrəfɪ/ *noun* the process of recording electrical changes in the retina when stimulated by light

electrosurgery /ɪ,lektrəʊ'sɜ:dʒəri/ *noun* an operation in which the surgeon uses an electrical current to cut or cauterise tissue

electrotherapy /ɪ,lektrəʊ'θerəpi/ *noun* the treatment of a disorder such as some forms of

paralysis by using low-frequency electric current to try to revive the muscles

element /'elɪmənt/ *noun* a basic simple chemical substance which cannot be broken down into simpler substances. ◊ **trace element**

elephantiasis /,elfən'taɪəsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which parts of the body swell and the skin becomes hardened, frequently caused by infestation with various species of the parasitic worm *Filaria*

elevate /'elɪveɪt/ *verb* to raise something or to lift something up ◊ *To control bleeding, apply pressure and elevate the part.*

elevation sling /,elɪ'velʃ(ə)n slɪŋ/ *noun* a sling tied round the neck, used to hold an injured hand or arm in a high position to control bleeding

elevator /'elɪvētər/ *noun* 1. a muscle which raises part of the body 2. a surgical instrument used to lift part of a broken bone

elimination /ɪ,lim'neɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the removal of waste matter from the body

elimination diet /ɪ,lim'neɪʃ(ə)n ,daɪət/ *noun* a structured diet where different foods are eliminated one at a time in order to see the effect on symptoms, used in conditions such as allergies and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder

ELISA /ɪ'laɪzə/ *noun* a process in which an enzyme binds to an antibody or antigen and causes a colour change that shows the presence or amount of protein in a sample of biological material. Full form **enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay**

elixir /ɪ'lik्सə/ *noun* a sweet liquid which hides the unpleasant taste of a drug

elliptocytosis /ɪ,lɪptəʊ'sə:təʊ'sɪs/ *noun* a condition in which unusual oval-shaped red cells appear in the blood

emaciation /ɪ,meɪsi'eɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* 1. the fact of being extremely thin and underweight 2. the loss of body tissue

emasculcation /ɪ,mæskjʊ'leɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the removal of the penis

embalm /ɪ'mba:m/ *verb* to preserve a dead body by using special antiseptic chemicals to prevent decay

embolectomy /,embə'lektəmi/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove a blood clot

emboli /'embəli/ plural of **embolus**

embolisation /,embələz'zeɪʃ(ə)n/, **embolization** *noun* the use of emboli inserted down a catheter into a blood vessel to treat internal bleeding

embolism /embəlɪz(ə)m/ *noun* the blocking of an artery by a mass of material, usually a blood clot, preventing the flow of blood

embolus /'embələs/ *noun* 1. a mass of material which blocks a blood vessel, e.g. a blood clot, air bubble or fat globule 2. material inserted into a

blood vessel down a catheter to treat internal bleeding (NOTE: The plural is **emboli**.)

embryo /'embriəʊ/ *noun* an unborn baby during the first eight weeks after conception (NOTE: After eight weeks, the unborn baby is called a **fetus**.)
embryological /,embriə'lɒdʒɪk(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to embryology

embryology /,embri'ɒlədʒi/ *noun* the study of the early stages of the development of an embryo

embryonic /,embri'ɒnɪk/ *adjective* referring to an embryo

embryonic membrane /,embriɒnɪk 'membreɪn/ *noun* one of the two layers around an embryo providing protection and food supply, i.e. the **amnion** and the **chorion**

emergency /'ɪmɜ:dʒənsɪ/ *noun* a situation where urgent immediate action has to be taken

emesis /'eməsɪs/ *noun* same as **vomiting**

emetin /'ɪmetɪn/ *noun* a substance which causes vomiting ■ *adjective* causing vomiting

eminence /'emɪnəns/ *noun* something which protrudes from a surface, e.g. a lump on a bone or swelling on the skin

emissary vein /'emɪsəri ,veɪn/ *noun* a vein through the skull which connects the venous sinuses with the scalp veins

emission /ɪ'miʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a discharge or release of fluid

emmetropia /'emɪ't्रəʊpiə/ *noun* the correct focusing of light rays by the eye onto the retina giving normal vision. Compare **ametropia**

emollient /'ɪməlɪənt/ *noun* a substance which soothes or smooths the skin, e.g. to prevent the development of eczema ■ *adjective* smoothing

emotion /ɪ'meʊʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a strong feeling

empathy /'empəθɪ/ *noun* the ability to understand the problems and feelings of another person

emphysema /,emfɪ'si:mə/ *noun* a condition in which the walls of the alveoli of the lungs break down, reducing the surface available for gas exchange and resulting in a lower oxygen level in the blood and shortness of breath. It can be caused by smoking, living in a polluted environment, old age, asthma or whooping cough.

empirical treatment /'ɪm,pɪrɪk(ə)l 'trی:tment/ *noun* treatment which is based on symptoms and clinical experience rather than on a thorough knowledge of the cause of the disorder
empowerment /ɪm'paʊəmənt/ *noun* the act of giving someone authority and power to make decisions that will affect them

empyema /,empat'i:ɪmə/ *noun* the collection of pus in a cavity, especially in the pleural cavity. Also called **pyothorax**

emulsion /ɪ'mʌlʃən/ *noun* a combination of liquids such as oil and water which do not usually mix

EN *abbreviation* enrolled nurse

en- /en/ *in/ prefix* 1. *in*, *into* 2. *to provide with* 3. *to cause to be* 4. *to put into or cover with* 5. *to go into*

enalapril /e'næləprɪl/ *noun* a drug used for the short-term management of high blood pressure

enamel /'næm(ə)l/ *noun* the hard white shiny outer covering of the crown of a tooth

enarthrosis /,ena:θrəʊsɪs/ *noun* a ball and socket joint, e.g. the hip joint

encapsulated /ɪn'kæpsjuleɪtɪd/ *adjective* enclosed in a capsule or in a sheath of tissue

encephalin /en'kefəlɪn/ *noun* another spelling of **encephalitin**

encephal- /enkɪfæl/ *prefix* same as **encephalo-** (*used before vowels*)

encephala /en'kefələ/ *plural of* **encephalon**

encephalitin /en'kefəlɪn/ *noun* a peptide produced in the brain which acts as a natural pain-killer. ♦ **endorphin**

encephalitis /en,kefə'lɪtɪs, en,sefə'lɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the brain

encephalo- /enkefələ/ *prefix* referring to the brain

encephalocele /en'kefələʊsɪ:l/ *noun* a condition in which the brain protrudes through a congenital or traumatic gap in the skull bones

encephalogram /en'kefələgræm/, **encephalograph** /en'kefələgra:f/ *noun* an X-ray photograph of the ventricles and spaces of the brain taken after air has been injected into the cerebro-spinal fluid by lumbar puncture

encephaloma /en,kefə'ləʊmə/ *noun* a tumour of the brain

encephalomyelitis /en,kefələʊmaɪə'lɪtɪs/ *noun* a group of diseases which cause inflammation of the brain and the spinal cord

encephalomyelopathy /en,kefələʊmaɪə 'lɒpəθɪ/ *noun* any condition where the brain and spinal cord are diseased

encephalon /en'kefələn/ *noun* same as **brain** (NOTE: The plural is **encephala**.)

encephalopathy /en,kefə'lɒpəθɪ/ *noun* any disease of the brain

enchondroma /,enknə'drəʊmə/ *noun* a tumour formed of cartilage growing inside a bone

encopresis /,enkəʊ'priːsɪs/ *noun* faecal incontinence not associated with a physical condition or disease

encysted /en'sɪstɪd/ *adjective* enclosed in a capsule like a cyst

end- /end/ *prefix* same as **endo-** (*used before vowels*)

endarterectomy /,enda:tə'rektəmɪ/ *noun* the surgical removal of the lining of a blocked artery. Also called **rebore**

endarteritis /,enda:tə'rɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the inner lining of an artery

endarteritis obliterans /endə:t,rə:tɪs ə 'blɪ:tərənz/ *noun* a condition where inflammation in an artery is so severe that it blocks the artery

endaural /end'ɔ:rəl/ *adjective* inside the ear

endemic /en'demik/ *adjective* referring to any disease which is very common in specific places
○ *This disease is endemic to Mediterranean countries.*

endo- /endəʊ/ *prefix* inside

endobronchial /,endəʊ'brɒŋkiəl/ *adjective* inside the bronchi

endocardial /,endəʊ'ka:dɪəl/ *adjective* referring to the endocardium

endocardial pacemaker /,endəʊkə:diəl 'peɪ:smeɪkə/ *noun* a pacemaker attached to the lining of the heart

endocarditis /,endəʊkə:'daɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the membrane lining of the heart

endocardium /,endəʊ'ka:dɪəm/ *noun* a membrane which lines the heart. See illustration at **HEART** in Supplement

endocervicitis /,endəʊsɜ:vɪ'saɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the membrane in the neck of the uterus

endocervix /,endəʊ'sɜ:vɪks/ *noun* a membrane which lines the neck of the uterus

endochondral /,endəʊ'kɒndrəl/ *adjective* inside a cartilage

endocrine /endəʊkrain/ *adjective* relating to the endocrine glands or the hormones they secrete

endocrine gland /'endəʊkrain glænd/ *noun* a gland without a duct which produces hormones which are introduced directly into the bloodstream, e.g. the pituitary gland, thyroid gland, the adrenal gland and the gonads. Also called **ductless gland**. Compare **exocrine gland**

endocrine system /'endəʊkrain ,sistəm/ *noun* a system of related ductless glands

endocrinologist /,endəʊkrɪ'nɒlədʒɪst/ *noun* a doctor who specialises in the study of endocrinology

endocrinology /,endəʊkrɪ'nɒlədʒɪ/ *noun* the study of the endocrine system, its function and effects

endoderm /'endəʊdɜ:m/ *noun* the inner of three layers surrounding an embryo. Also called **entoderm**

endodermal /,endəʊ'dɜ:m(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the endoderm. Also called **entodermal**

endogenous /en'dɒdʒənəs/ *adjective* developing or being caused by something inside an organism. Compare **exogenous**

endogenous depression /en'dɒdʒənəs di'preʃ(ə)n/ *noun* depression caused by no obvious external factor

endogenous **eczema** /en,dɒdʒənəs 'eksɪmə/ *noun* eczema which is caused by no obvious external factor

endolymph /'endəʊlɪmf/ *noun* a fluid inside the membranous labyrinth in the inner ear

endometrial /,endəʊ'mi:triəl/ *adjective* referring to the endometrium

endometrial laser ablation /,endəʊmi:triəl 'leɪzə əb,leɪf(ə)n/ *noun* a gynaecological surgical procedure using a laser to treat fibroids or other causes of thickening of the lining of the uterus

endometriosis /,endəʊmi:tri'əʊsɪs/ *noun* a condition affecting women, in which tissue similar to the tissue of the uterus is found in other parts of the body

endometritis /,endəʊmɪ'trɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the lining of the uterus

endometrium /,endəʊ'mi:triəm/ *noun* the mucous membrane lining the uterus, part of which is shed at each menstruation (NOTE: The plural is **endometria**.)

endomyocarditis /,endəʊmərəʊkə:'daɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the muscle and inner membrane of the heart

endomysium /,endəʊ'mɪsɪəm/ *noun* connective tissue around and between muscle fibres

endoneurium /,endəʊ'njuəriəm/ *noun* fibrous tissue between the individual fibres in a nerve

endoparasite /,endəʊ'pærəsaɪt/ *noun* a parasite which lives inside its host, e.g. in the intestines. Compare **ectoparasite**

endophthalmitis /,endɒfθə'lmaɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the interior of the eyeball

endorphin /en'dɔ:fin/ *noun* a peptide produced by the brain which acts as a natural pain-killer. ♦ **encephalin**

endoscope /'endəsko:p/ *noun* an instrument used to examine the inside of the body, made of a thin tube which is passed into the body down a passage. The tube has a fibre optic light, and may have small surgical instruments attached.

endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography /,endəʊskɒpɪk ,retrəgrædɪk ˌkə'la:ndʒiəpænkrɪ'ɒtgrəfi/ *noun* a method used to examine the pancreatic duct and bile duct for possible obstructions. Abbreviation **ERCP**

endoscopy /en'dɒskəpi/ *noun* an examination of the inside of the body using an endoscope

endoskeleton /'endəʊ,skelɪt(ə)n/ *noun* the inner structure of bones and cartilage in an animal

endosteum /en'dɒstiəm/ *noun* a membrane lining the bone marrow cavity inside a long bone

endothelial /,endəʊ'θi:lɪəl/ *adjective* referring to the endothelium

endothelioma /'endəʊθi:lɪ'əʊmə/ *noun* a malignant tumour originating inside the endothelium

endothelium /'endəʊ'θi:liəm/ *noun* a membrane of special cells which lines the heart, the lymph vessels, the blood vessels and various body cavities. Compare **epithelium**, **mesothelium**

endotoxin /'endəʊ'tɒksɪn/ *noun* a toxic substance released after the death of some bacterial cells

endotracheal /'endəʊ'treɪkiəl/ *adjective* same as **intratracheal**

endotracheal tube /'endəʊ'treɪkiəl ,tju:b/ *noun* a tube passed down the trachea, through either the nose or mouth, in anaesthesia or to help a person breathe

end plate /'end pleɪt/ *noun* the end of a motor nerve, where it joins muscle fibre

end stage renal disease /'end steɪdʒ 'ri:n(ə)l dɪ,zɪ:z/ *noun* the stage of kidney disease at which uraemia occurs and dialysis needs to start. Abbreviation **ESRD**

enema /'enɪmə/ *noun* a liquid substance put into the rectum to introduce a drug into the body, to wash out the colon before an operation or for diagnosis

energy /'enədʒi/ *noun* the force or strength to carry out activities *○ You need to eat certain types of food to give you energy.*

enervation /,enə'verʃ(ə)n/ *noun* 1. general nervous weakness 2. a surgical operation to remove a nerve

engagement /m'geɪdʒmənt/ *noun* (*in obstetrics*) the moment where part of the fetus, usually the head, enters the pelvis at the beginning of labour

engorged /'ɪn:gɔ:dʒd/ *adjective* excessively filled with liquid, usually blood

engorgement /'ɪn:gɔ:dʒmənt/ *noun* the excessive filling of a vessel, usually with blood

enkephalin /en'kefəlɪn/ *noun* US another spelling of **encephalin**

enophthalmos /,enɒf'θælməs/ *noun* a condition in which the eyes are very deep in their sockets

Enrolled Nurse /ɪn,rəuld 'nɜ:s/ *noun* ♦ **second-level nurse**

ensiform cartilage /,ensɪfɔ:m 'kə:təlɪdʒ/ *noun* same as **xiphoid process**

ENT *abbreviation* Ear, Nose & Throat

ENT department /i: en 'ti: dɪ,pə:tment/ *noun* a department of otorhinolaryngology

enter- /'entə/ *prefix* same as **entero-** (*used before vowels*)

enteral /'entərəl/ *adjective* referring to the intestine. Compare **parenteral**

enteral feeding /,entərəl 'fi:dɪŋ/ *noun* the feeding of a person by a nasogastric tube or by the

infusion of liquid food directly into the intestine. Also called **enteral nutrition**

enteralgia /,entər'ældʒɪə/ *noun* same as **colic**

enterally /'entərəli/ *adverb* referring to a method of feeding a person by nasogastric tube or directly into the intestine

enteral nutrition /,entərəl nju:'trɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* same as **enteral feeding**

enteric /en'terɪk/ *adjective* referring to the intestine

enteric-coated /en'terɪk 'kəʊtid/ *adjective* referring to a capsule with a coating which prevents it from being digested and releasing the drug until it reaches the intestine

enteritis /,entə'rɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestine

entero- /'entərə/ *prefix* referring to the intestine

Enterobacteria /,entərə'bæk'tɪriə/ *noun* a family of Gram-negative bacteria, including *Salmonella*, *Shigella*, *Escherichia* and *Klebsiella*

enterobiasis /,entərə'u'baiəsɪs/ *noun* a common children's disease, caused by threadworms in the large intestine which cause itching round the anus. Also called **oxyuriasis**

Enterobius /,entə'rəʊbiəs/ *noun* a small thin nematode worm, one species of which, *Enterobius vermicularis*, infests the large intestine and causes itching round the anus. Also called **threadworm**, **pinworm**

enterocele /'entərəʊsi:l/, **enterocoele** /'entərəʊsi:l/ *noun* a hernia of the intestine

enterocolitis /,entərəʊkə'laitɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the colon and small intestine

enterolith /'entərəlɪθ/ *noun* a stone in the intestine

enteron /'entərən/ *noun* the whole intestinal tract

enteropathy /,entə'rɒpəθi/ *noun* any disorder of the intestine. ♦ **gluten-induced enteropathy**

enteroscope /'entərəskəʊp/ *noun* an instrument for inspecting the inside of the intestine

enterostomy /,entə'rɒstəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to make an opening between the small intestine and the abdominal wall

enterotomy /,entə'rɒtəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical incision in the intestine

enterotoxin /,entərə'u'tɒksɪn/ *noun* a bacterial exotoxin which particularly affects the intestine

enterovirus /,entərə'u'veɪrəs/ *noun* a virus which prefers to live in the intestine. Enteroviruses include poliomyelitis virus, Coxsackie viruses and the echoviruses.

entoderm /'entədɜ:m/ *noun* same as **endoderm**

entodermal /,entə'u'dɜ:m(ə)l/ *adjective* same as **endodermal**

Entonox /'entənɒks/ *noun* a gas consisting of 50% oxygen and 50% nitrous oxide that is used as a painkiller during childbirth

entopic /ɪn'tɒpɪk/ *adjective* located or taking place in the usual position. Opposite **ectopic**

entropion /ɪn'traʊpiən/ *noun* a turning of the edge of the eyelid towards the inside

enucleation /ɪ,nju:kli'eɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the surgical removal of all of a tumour

enuresis /,enju'reɪ:sɪs/ *noun* the involuntary passing of urine

enuretic /,enju'retɪk/ *adjective* referring to enuresis, or causing enuresis

environment /ɪn'veɪrənmənt/ *noun* the conditions and influences under which an organism lives

environmental /ɪn'veɪrən'mēnt(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the environment

Environmental Health Officer /ɪn'veɪrənmēnt(ə)l 'helθ,pfɪsə/ *noun* an official of a local authority who examines the environment and tests for air pollution, bad sanitation, noise pollution and similar threats to public health. Abbreviation **EHO**

enzyme /'enzaɪm/ *noun* a protein substance produced by living cells which aids a biochemical reaction in the body (NOTE: The names of enzymes mostly end with the suffix **-ase**.)

enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay /,enzaɪm lɪŋkt ,ɪm'jʊnəsɔ:bənt 'æseɪ/ *noun* full form of **ELISA**

eonism /'i:ənɪz(ə)m/ *noun* cross-dressing, when a male wears female dress

eosin /'i:əsɪn/ *noun* a red crystalline solid used as a biological staining dye

eosinopenia /,i:əsɪnəpɪ:nɪə/ *noun* a reduction in the number of eosinophils in the blood

eosinophil /,i:əsʊ'sɪnfɪl/ *noun* a type of cell that can be stained with eosin

eosinophilia /,i:əsɪnɪəf'lɪə/ *noun* an excess of eosinophils in the blood

ependyma /'pendɪmə/ *noun* a thin membrane which lines the ventricles of the brain and the central canal of the spinal cord

ependymal /'pendɪm(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the ependyma

ependymal cell /'pendɪm(ə)l sel/ *noun* one of the cells which form the ependyma

ependymoma /,i,pɛndɪ'mæʊmə/ *noun* a tumour in the brain originating in the ependyma

ephedrine /'efdrɪ:n/ *noun* a drug that relieves asthma and blocked noses by causing the air passages to widen

ephidrosis /,efɪ'drəʊsɪs/ *noun* an unusual amount of sweat

epi- /'epi/ *prefix* on or over

epiblepharon /,epi'blefərən/ *noun* an unusual fold of skin over the eyelid, which may press the eyelashes against the eyeball

epicanthus /,epi'kænθəs/, **epicanthic fold** /,epikænθɪk 'fəʊld/ *noun* a large fold of skin in the inner corner of the eye, common in babies and also found in adults of some groups such as the Chinese

epicardial /,epi'kɑ:dɪəl/ *adjective* referring to the epicardium

epicardial pacemaker /,epi'kɑ:dɪəl 'peɪsmekər/ *noun* a pacemaker attached to the surface of the ventricle

epicardium /,epi'kɑ:dɪəm/ *noun* the inner layer of the pericardium which lines the walls of the heart, outside the myocardium. See illustration at **HEART** in Supplement

epicondyle /,epi'kɒndɪl/ *noun* a projecting part of the round end of a bone above the condyle

epicondylitis /,epi'kɒndɪl'laɪtɪs/ *noun* same as **tennis elbow**

epicranium /,epi'kreɪnɪəm/ *noun* the five layers of the scalp, the skin and hair on the head covering the skull

epicritic /,epi'krɪtɪk/ *adjective* referring to the nerves which govern the fine senses of touch and temperature

epidemic /,epi'demɪk/ *adjective* spreading quickly through a large part of the population ◎ *The disease rapidly reached epidemic proportions.* ■ *noun* an outbreak of an infectious disease which spreads very quickly and affects a large number of people

epidemiologist /,epi,dɪ:mi'plədʒɪst/ *noun* a person who specialises in the study of diseases in groups of people

epidemiology /,epi,di:mi'plədʒi/ *noun* the study of diseases in the community, in particular how they spread and how they can be controlled

epidermal /,epi'dɜ:m(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the epidermis

epidermis /,epi'dɜ:msɪs/ *noun* the outer layer of the skin, including the dead skin on the surface. Also called **cuticle**

epidermoid cyst /,epɪdɜ:msɪd 'sɪst/ *noun* same as **sebaceous cyst**

epidermolysis /,epɪdɜ:'mpləsɪs/ *noun* separation of the epidermis from the tissue underneath, usually forming a blister

epidermolysis bullosa /,epɪdɜ:,mpləsɪs bu'ləʊsə/ *noun* a group of disorders where blisters form on the skin

Epidermophyton /,epɪdɜ:mpfɪtən/ *noun* a fungus which grows on the skin and causes athlete's foot, among other disorders

epididymal /,epɪ'dɪdɪm(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the epididymis

epididymectomy /,epɪdɪdɪ'mektəmɪ/ *noun*
the removal of the epididymis

epididymis /,epɪ'dɪdɪmɪs/ *noun* a long twisting thin tube at the back of the testis, which forms part of the efferent duct of the testis, and in which spermatozoa are stored before ejaculation. See illustration at **UROGENITAL SYSTEM (MALE)** in Supplement

epididymitis /,epɪdɪdɪ'maɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the epididymis

epididymo-orchitis /epɪ'dɪdɪməʊ'ɔ:t'kaɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the epididymis and the testes

epidural /,epɪ'djʊərəl/ *adjective* on the outside of the dura mater. Also called **extradural** ■ *noun* same as **epidural anaesthesia**

epidural anaesthesia /epɪ,djʊərəl ,ænəs'θi:zɪs/ *noun* a local anaesthesia in which anaesthetic is injected into the space between the vertebral canal and the dura mater

epidural block /epɪdjʊərəl 'blɒk/ *noun* analgesia produced by injecting an analgesic solution into the space between the vertebral canal and the dura mater

epidural space /epɪdjʊərəl 'speɪs/ *noun* a space in the spinal cord between the vertebral canal and the dura mater

epigastric /,epɪ'gæstriκ/ *adjective* referring to the upper abdomen ○ *The patient complained of pains in the epigastric area.*

epigastrium /,epɪ'gæstriəm/ *noun* the part of the upper abdomen between the ribcage and the navel. Also called the **pit of the stomach**

epiglottis /,epɪ'glɒtɪs/ *noun* a flap of cartilage at the root of the tongue which moves to block the windpipe when food is swallowed, so that the food does not go down the trachea

epiglottitis /,epɪglɒ'taitɪs/ *noun* inflammation and swelling of the epiglottis

epilation /,epɪ'læf(ə)n/ *noun* the process of removing hair by destroying the hair follicles

epilepsy /'epilepsi/ *noun* a disorder of the nervous system in which there are convulsions and loss of consciousness due to a disordered discharge of cerebral neurones

epileptic /,epɪ'leptɪk/ *adjective* having epilepsy, or relating to epilepsy ■ *noun* a person with epilepsy (NOTE: The word 'epileptic' to describe a person is now avoided.)

epileptic fit /,epɪleptɪk 'fit/ *noun* an attack of convulsions, and sometimes unconsciousness, due to epilepsy

epileptiform /,epɪ'leptɪfɔ:m/ *adjective* being similar to epilepsy

epiloia /,epɪ'lɔɪə/ *noun* a hereditary disease of the brain associated with learning disabilities, epilepsy and tumours on the kidney and heart. Also called **tuberose sclerosis**

epimenorrhagia /,epɪmenə'reɪdʒə/ *noun* very heavy bleeding during menstruation occurring at very short intervals

epimenorrhoea /,epɪmenə'ri:ə/ *noun* menstruation at shorter intervals than twenty-eight days

epiphora /e'pɪfərə/ *noun* a condition in which the eye fills with tears either because the lacrimal duct is blocked or because excessive tears are being secreted

epiphyseal /,epɪ'fɪzɪəl/ *adjective* referring to an epiphysis

epiphysis /e'pɪfɪsɪs/ *noun* the area of growth in a bone which is separated from the main part of the bone by cartilage until bone growth stops. See illustration at **BONE STRUCTURE** in Supplement. Compare **diaphysis, metaphysis**

epiplo- /epɪpləʊ/ *prefix* referring to the omentum

epiploon /e'pɪpləʊn/ *noun* same as **omentum**

episclera /'epɪsklərəs/ *noun* the outer surface of the sclera of the eyeball

episcleritis /,epɪsklə'rætɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the outer surface of the sclera in the eyeball

episi- /ə'pɪzi/, **episio-** /ə'pɪziə/ *prefix* referring to the vulva

episiorrhaphy /ə,pɪzɪ'ɔ:rəfi/ *noun* a procedure for stitching torn labia majora

episiotomy /ə,pɪzɪ'ɒtəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical cut of the perineum near the vagina to prevent tearing during childbirth

episodic /,epɪ'sɒdɪk/ *adjective* happening in separate but related incidents, e.g. asthma which occurs in separate attacks

epispadias /,epɪ'speɪdiəs/ *noun* a congenital condition where the urethra opens on the top of the penis and not at the end. Compare **hypospadias**

epistaxis /,epɪ'stæksɪs/ *noun* same as **nose-bleed**

epithelial /,epɪ'θi:lɪəl/ *adjective* referring to the epithelium

epithelialisation /,epɪ'θi:li:lərɪ'zeɪʃ(ə)n/, **epithelialization** *noun* the growth of skin over a wound

epithelioma /epɪ'θi:li'əʊmə/ *noun* a tumour arising from epithelial cells

epithelium /epɪ'θi:li:əm/ *noun* the layer or layers of cells covering an organ, including the skin and the lining of all hollow cavities except blood vessels, lymphatics and serous cavities. Compare **endothelium, mesothelium**

Epstein-Barr virus /,epstain 'bu: ,værəs/ *noun* a virus which probably causes glandular fever. Also called **EB virus** [Isolated and described 1964. After Michael Anthony Epstein (b. 1921), Bristol pathologist; Murray Llewellyn

Barr (1908–95), Canadian anatomist and cytologist, head of the Department of Anatomy at the University of Western Ontario, Canada.]

epulis /ɪ'pu:lɪs/ *noun* a small fibrous swelling on a gum

equi- /ɪ'kwɪ/ *prefix* equal

equilibrium /i:kwɪ'lɪbriəm/ *noun* a state of balance

ER *abbreviation* 1. US emergency room 2. endoplasmic reticulum

Erb's palsy /ɜ:bz 'pɔ:lzi/, **Erb's paralysis** /ɜ:bz pə'ræləsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which an arm is paralysed because of birth injuries to the brachial plexus. ♦ **Bell's palsy**

ERCP *abbreviation* endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography

erectile /ɪ'rektəl/ *adjective* able to become erect

erectile dysfunction /ɪ'rektəl dɪs'fæŋkʃən/ *noun* a condition in which a man finds it difficult or impossible to have or maintain an erection during intercourse

erection /ɪ'rekʃən/ *noun* a state where a body part such as the penis becomes swollen because of engorgement with blood

erector /ɪ'rektə/ *noun* a small muscle which raises a body part

erector spinae /ɪ'rektər 'spɪnəɪ/ *noun* a large muscle starting at the base of the spine, and dividing as it runs up the spine

ERG *abbreviation* electroretinogram

ergonomics /ɜ:ga'nmɪks/ *noun* the study of humans at work

ergot /'ɜ:gət/ *noun* a disease of rye caused by the fungus *Claviceps purpurea*

ergotamine /'ɜ:gətə'mi:n/ *noun* a drug that causes narrowing of blood vessels and alleviates migraine, derived from the ergot fungus

ergotism /'ɜ:gətɪz(ə)m/ *noun* poisoning caused by eating rye which has been contaminated with the ergot fungus

erogenous /ɪ'rɒdʒənəs/ *adjective* producing sexual excitement

erogenous zone /ɪ'rɒdʒənəs zəʊn/ *noun* a part of the body which, if stimulated, produces sexual arousal, e.g. the penis, clitoris or nipples

erotic /ɪ'rɒtɪk/ *adjective* relating to or arousing the feeling of sexual desire

ERPC *abbreviation* evacuation of retained products of conception

eructation /i:rʌk'teɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* same as belching

eruption /ɪ'rʌpʃən/ *noun* something which breaks through the skin, e.g. a rash or pimple

ery- /erɪ/ *prefix* same as **erythro-**

erythema /,erɪ'θi:mə/ *noun* redness on the skin, caused by hyperaemia of the blood vessels near the surface

erythema ab igne /,erɪθi:mə æb 'igneɪ/ *noun* a pattern of red lines on the skin caused by exposure to heat

erythema induratum /,erɪθi:mə ,ɪndjʊ'reɪtəm/ *noun* a tubercular disease where ulcerating nodules appear on the legs of young women. Also called **Bazin's disease**

erythema multiforme /,erɪθi:mə 'mʌltɪfɔ:mi/ *noun* the sudden appearance of inflammatory red patches and sometimes blisters on the skin

erythema nodosum /,erɪθi:mə nəʊ'dəʊsəm/ *noun* an inflammatory disease where red swellings appear on the front of the legs

erythema pernio /,erɪθi:mə 'pɜ:nɪəʊ/ *noun* same as **chilblain**

erythematous /,erɪ'θi:mətəs/ *adjective* referring to erythema

erythr- /erɪθr/ *prefix* same as **erythro-** (used before vowels)

erythrasma /,erɪ'θræzma/ *noun* a persistent bacterial skin infection occurring in a fold in the skin or where two skin surfaces touch, such as between the toes. It is caused by *Corynebacterium*.

erythro- /ɪrɪθrəʊ/ *prefix* red

erythroblast /ɪ'rɪθrəblæst/ *noun* a cell which forms an erythrocyte or red blood cell

erythroblastosis /ɪ,rɪθrəblæ'stəʊsɪs/ *noun* the presence of erythroblasts in the blood, usually found in haemolytic anaemia

erythroblastosis foetalis /ɪ,rɪθrəblæ'stəʊsɪs fɪ: 'taɪlɪs/ *noun* a blood disease affecting newborn babies, caused by a reaction between the rhesus factor of the mother and the fetus

erythrocyte /ɪ'rɪθrəsait/ *noun* a mature red blood cell

erythrocyte sedimentation rate /ɪ,rɪθrəsæt sedimən'teɪʃ(ə)n reɪt/ *noun* a test that measures how fast erythrocytes settle in a sample of blood plasma, used to confirm whether various blood conditions are present. Abbreviation **ESR**

erythrocytosis /ɪ,rɪθrəsai'təʊsɪs/ *noun* an increase in the number of red blood cells in the blood

erythroderma /ɪ,rɪθrə'dzɜ:mə/ *noun* a condition in which the skin becomes red and flakes off

erythroedema /ɪ,rɪθrə'di:mə/ *noun* same as **acrodynia**

erythrogenesis /ɪ,rɪθra'dʒenəsɪs/, **erythropoiesis** /ɪ,rɪθrə'pɔɪəsɪs/ *noun* the formation of red blood cells in red bone marrow

erythropenia /ɪ,rɪθrə'pi:nɪə/ *noun* a condition in which a person has a low number of erythrocytes in their blood

erythroplasia /ɪ,rɪθrə'pleɪzɪə/ *noun* the formation of lesions on the mucous membrane

erythropoiesis /ɪ,rɪθrə'pɔɪə'sɪsɪs/ *noun* same as erythropoiesis

erythropoietin /ɪ,rɪθrə'pɔɪətɪn/ *noun* a hormone which regulates the production of red blood cells

erythropsia /,erɪθrɔpsɪə/ *noun* a condition in which someone sees things as if coloured red

eschar /'eska:/ *noun* a dry scab, e.g. one forming on a burn

Escherichia /,eʃə'rɪkɪə/ *noun* a bacterium commonly found in faeces

Escherichia coli /eʃə'rɪkɪə 'kəʊləɪ/ *noun* a Gram-negative bacterium associated with acute gastroenteritis. Also called **E. coli**

Esmarch's bandage /'esmɑ:ks ,bændɪdʒ/ *noun* a rubber band wrapped round a limb as a tourniquet before a surgical operation and left in place during the operation so as to keep the site free of blood [Described 1869. After Johann Friedrich August von Esmarch (1823–1908), Professor of Surgery at Kiel, Germany.]

esotropia /esə't्रaʊpiə/ *noun* a type of squint, where the eyes both look towards the nose. Also called **convergent strabismus**

ESR *abbreviation* erythrocyte sedimentation rate

ESRD *abbreviation* end-stage renal disease

essence /'es(ə)ns/ *noun* a concentrated oil from a plant, used in cosmetics, and sometimes as analgesics or antiseptics

essential amino acid /ɪ,senʃəl ə,mī:nəʊ 'æsɪd/ *noun* an amino acid which is necessary for growth but which cannot be synthesised in the body and has to be obtained from the food supply

COMMENT: The essential amino acids are: isoleucine, leucine, lysine, methionine, phenylalanine, threonine, tryptophan and valine.

essential element /ɪ,senʃəl 'elɪmənt/ *noun* a chemical element which is necessary to the body's growth or function, e.g. carbon, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen

essential fatty acid /ɪ,senʃəl ,fæti 'æsɪd/ *noun* an unsaturated fatty acid which is necessary for growth and health. Abbreviation **EFA**

COMMENT: The essential fatty acids are linoleic acid, linolenic acid and arachidonic acid.

essential hypertension /ɪ,senʃəl 'haɪpə,tənʃən/ *noun* high blood pressure without any obvious cause

essential oil /ɪ,senʃəl 'ɔɪl/ *noun* a medicinal or fragrant oil distilled from some part of a plant

essential tremor /ɪ,senʃəl 'treməl/ *noun* an involuntary slow trembling movement of the hands often seen in elderly people

essential uterine haemorrhage /ɪ,senʃəl ,jʊtərɪn 'hem(ə)rɪdʒ/ *noun* heavy uterine bleeding for which there is no obvious cause

ethambutol /'θæmbjʊtɒl/ *noun* a drug that is part of the treatment for bacterial infections such as tuberculosis

ethanol /'eθənl/ *noun* a colourless liquid, present in alcoholic drinks such as whisky, gin and vodka, and also used in medicines and as a disinfectant. Also called **ethyl alcohol**

ethene /'i:θi:n/ *noun* same as **ethylene**

ether /'i:θə/ *noun* an anaesthetic substance, now rarely used

ethical /'eθɪk(ə)l/ *adjective* concerning ethics

ethical committee /'eθɪk(ə)l ka,miti/ *noun* a group of specialists who monitor experiments involving human beings or who regulate the way in which members of the medical profession conduct themselves

ethics /'eθɪks/ *noun* ▶ **medical ethics**

ethinyloestradiol /,eθɪn(ə)l,ɪ:st्रə'daɪəl/ *noun* an artificial hormone related to oestrogen that is effective in small doses. It forms part of hormone replacement therapy.

ethmoid /eθ'moɪd/, **ethmoidal** /eθ'moɪd(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the ethmoid bone or near to the ethmoid bone

ethmoidal sinuses /eθ'moɪd(ə)l 'sainəsɪz/ *plural noun* air cells inside the ethmoid bone

ethmoid bone /'eθmɔɪd bəʊn/ *noun* a bone which forms the top of the nasal cavity and part of the orbits

ethmoidectomy /,eθmɔɪ'dektəmi/ *noun* an operation to remove the lining between the sinuses

ethmoiditis /,eθmɔɪ'daɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the ethmoid bone or of the ethmoidal sinuses

ethnic /'eθnɪk/ *adjective* relating to a culturally or racially distinctive group of people

ethyl alcohol /,iθaɪl 'ælkəhol/ *noun* same as **ethanol**

ethylene /'eθəli:n/ *noun* a gas used as an anaesthetic

ethylestrenol /,eθ'(ə)l'estrənəl/ *noun* an anabolic steroid

etiology /,i:ti'lɒdʒi/ *noun* US same as **aetiology**

eucalyptus /ju:kə'lɪptəs/ *noun* a genus of tree growing mainly in Australia, from which a strongly smelling oil is distilled

eucalyptus oil /ju:kə'lɪptəs ɔɪl/ *noun* an aromatic medicinal oil distilled from the leaves of various species of tree in the genus *Eucalyptus*

eugenics /ju:'dʒenɪks/ *noun* the study of how to improve the human race by genetic selection

eunuch /'ju:nək/ *noun* a castrated male

euphoria /ju:'fɔ:riə/ *noun* a feeling of extreme happiness

Eustachian canal /ju:'steɪʃ(ə)n kə,næl/ *noun* a passage through the porous bone forming the outside part of the Eustachian tube

Eustachian tube /ju:'steɪʃ(ə)n tju:b/ *noun* the tube which connects the pharynx to the middle ear. See illustration at **EAR** in Supplement [Described 1562, but actually named after Eustachio by Valsalva a century later. Bartolomeo Eustachio (1520–74), physician to the Pope and Professor of Anatomy in Rome.]

euthanasia /,ju:θə'neiziə/ *noun* the painless killing of an incurably ill person or someone in a permanent coma in order to end their distress. Also called **mercy killing** (NOTE: This practice is illegal in most countries.)

euthyroid /ju:'θaɪrɔɪd/ *noun* a condition where the thyroid is functioning normally

evacuant /'vækjuənt/ *noun* a medicine which makes a person have a bowel movement

evacuation /,vækju'eɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the act of removing the contents of something, especially discharging faeces from the bowel

evacuation of retained products of conception /vækju,eɪʃ(ə)n əv rɪ,teɪnd ,prɒdʌkts əv kən'sepʃən/ *noun* a D & C operation performed after an abortion or miscarriage to ensure the uterus is left empty. Abbreviation **ERPC**

evaluation /,væljju'eɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the act of examining and calculating the quantity or level of something ○ *In further evaluation of these patients no side-effects of the treatment were noted.*

eventration /,ɪ'ven'treɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the pushing of the intestine through the wall of the abdomen

eversion /'ɪ'vezʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the act of turning towards the outside or turning inside out. See illustration at **ANATOMICAL TERMS** in Supplement

evertor /'ɪ'vez:tə/ *noun* a muscle which makes a limb turn outwards

evidence-based /'evid(ə)ns bɛst/ *adjective* based on the results of well-designed trials of specific types of treatment for specific conditions ○ *evidence-based practice*

evidence-based medicine /'evid(ə)ns bɛst ,med(ə)sin/ *noun* medical practice where findings from research are used as the basis for decisions

evicseration /,ɪ'vesə'reɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the surgical removal of the abdominal viscera. Also called **exenteration**

evolution /,i:və'lju:ʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a process of change in organisms which takes place over a very long period involving many generations

evulsion /'ɪ'velʃən/ *noun* the act of extracting something by force

Ewing's tumour /'ju:ɪŋz 'tju:mə/, **Ewing's sarcoma** /,ju:ɪŋz sə'kɑ:mə/ *noun* a malignant tumour in the marrow of a long bone [Described 1922. After James Ewing (1866–1943), Professor of Pathology at Cornell University, New York, USA.]

EWS /,i: ,dʌb(ə)lju: 'es/ *noun* an 'early warning system' designed to alert healthcare professionals to new developments in technologies, pharmaceuticals and treatments

exo- /eks/ *prefix* same as **exo-** (*used before vowels*)

exacerbation /ɪg,zæsə'bɛɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* 1. the fact of making a condition worse 2. a period when a condition becomes worse

exanthem /ɪg'zænθəm/ *noun* a skin rash found with infectious diseases like measles or chicken-pox

exanthematicous /,eksæn'θemətəs/ *adjective* referring to an exanthem or like an exanthem

exception /ɪk'sepʃən/ *noun* 1. something that does not fit into or is excluded from a general rule or pattern 2. the act or condition of being excluded

exchange transfusion /ɪks,tfeɪndʒ træns 'fju:ʒ(ə)n/ *noun* a method of treating leukaemia or erythroblastosis in newborn babies, where almost all the blood is removed from the body and replaced with healthy blood

excise /ɪk'saɪz/ *verb* to cut something out

excision /ɪk'sɪz(ə)n/ *noun* an operation by a surgeon to cut and remove part of the body such as a growth. Compare **incision**

excitation /,eksɪ'teɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the state of being mentally or physically aroused

excite /ɪk'saɪt/ *verb* 1. to stimulate someone or something 2. to give an impulse to a nerve or muscle

excoriation /ɪks,kɔ:ri'eɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a raw skin surface or mucous membrane after rubbing or burning

excrement /'ekskrɪmənt/ *noun* same as **faeces**

excrecence /ɪk'skres(ə)ns/ *noun* a growth on the skin

excreta /ɪk'skri:tə/ *plural noun* waste material from the body, especially faeces

excretion /ɪk'skri:f(ə)n/ *noun* the act of passing waste matter, e.g. faeces, urine or sweat, out of the body

excruciating /ɪk'skrʊ:fɛɪtiŋ/ *adjective* extremely painful ○ *He had excruciating pains in his head.*

exenteration /ek,sentə'reɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* same as **evicseration**

exercise /'eksəsaɪz/ *noun* 1. physical or mental activity, especially the active use of the muscles as a way of keeping fit, correcting a deformity or strengthening a part ○ *Regular exercise is good for your heart.* ○ *He doesn't do or take enough exercise.* 2. a particular movement or action designed to use and strengthen the muscles ■ *verb* to take exercise, or exert part of the body in exercise ○ *He exercises twice a day to keep fit.*

exercise-induced asthma /,eksəsaɪz ɪn,dju:st 'æsmə/ *noun* asthma which is caused by exercise such as running or cycling. Abbreviation **EIA**

exfoliation /eks,fəʊli'eɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the loss of layers of tissue such as sunburnt skin

exfoliative /eks'fəuliɛtɪv/ *adjective* referring to exfoliation

exfoliative dermatitis /eks,fəʊliɛtɪv, dʒɔ:mə 'taɪtɪs/ *noun* a typical form of dermatitis where the skin becomes red and comes off in flakes

exhalation /,eksha'leɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the act of breathing out. Opposite **inhalation**

exhale /eks'heɪl/ *verb* to breathe out. Opposite **inhale**

exhibitionism /eks'ɪbɪʃ(ə)nɪz(ə)m/ *noun* a desire to show the genitals to a person of the opposite sex

exo- /eksəʊ/ *prefix* out of, outside

exocrine gland /'eksəkrain glænd/ *noun* a gland with ducts which channel secretions to particular parts of the body such as the liver, the sweat glands, the pancreas and the salivary glands. Compare **endocrine gland**

exogenous /ek'sɒndʒənəs/ *adjective* developing or caused by something outside the organism. Compare **endogenous**

exomphalos /ek'sɒmfələs/ *noun* same as **umbilical hernia**

exophthalmic goitre /,eksɒfθælmɪk 'goɪtrə/ *noun* a form of hyperthyroidism, in which the neck swells and the eyes protrude. Also called **Graves' disease**

exophthalmos /eksɒf'θælməs/ *noun* protruding eyeballs

exostosis /,eksə'stəʊsɪs/ *noun* a benign growth on the surface of a bone

exotic /'ɪg'zɒtɪk/ *adjective* referring to a disease which occurs in a foreign country

exotoxin /,eksəʊ'tɒksɪn/ *noun* a poison, produced by bacteria, which affects parts of the body away from the place of infection, e.g. the toxins which cause botulism or tetanus

exotropia /,eksəʊ't्रæʊpiə/ *noun* same as **divergent strabismus**

expectant mother /ik,spektənt 'mʌðə/ *noun* a pregnant woman

expectorant /ik'spekt(ə)rənt/ *noun* a drug which helps someone to cough up phlegm

expectoration /ik,spektə'reɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the act of coughing up fluid or phlegm from the respiratory tract

experiential learning /ik,spɪəriənl ɪ'lɜ:nɪŋ/ *noun* the process of learning from experience

expert patient /ekspɜ:t 'peɪtʃ(ə)nt/ *noun* a patient with a long-term illness who has been taught how to manage his or her own medical care

expiration /,ekspə'reɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* 1. the act of breathing out, or pushing air out of the lungs ○ *Expiration takes place when the chest muscles relax and the lungs become smaller.* Opposite **inspiration** 2. death

expire /ik'spaɪə/ *verb* 1. to breathe out 2. to die

exploration /,eksplə'reɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a procedure or surgical operation where the aim is to discover the cause of symptoms or the nature and extent of an illness

exploratory surgery /ik,splɔ:rət(ə)ri 'sɜ:dzərɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation in which the aim is to discover the cause of a person's symptoms or the nature and extent of an illness

expression /ik'spreʃ(ə)n/ *noun* 1. the look on a person's face which shows what he or she thinks and feels ○ *His expression showed that he was annoyed.* 2. the act of pushing something out of the body ○ *the expression of the fetus and placenta during childbirth*

exsanguinate /ik'sængwɪneɪt/ *verb* to drain blood from the body

exsanguination /ik,sænggwɪ'neɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the removal of blood from the body

extension /k'stenʃən/ *noun* 1. the stretching or straightening out of a joint 2. the stretching of a joint by traction

extensor /ik'stensə/, **extensor muscle** /ik 'stensə ,mas(ə)l/ *noun* a muscle which makes a joint become straight. Compare **flexor**

exterior /ik'stɪəriə/ *noun* the outside of something

externa /ik'stɜ:nə/ ♦ **otitis**

external cardiac massage /ik,stɜ:n(ə)l ,ka:diæk 'mæsə:ʒ/ *noun* a method of making someone's heart start beating again by rhythmic pressing on the breastbone

external ear /ik,stɜ:n(ə)l 'ɪə/ *noun* same as **outer ear**

external haemorrhoids /ik,stɜ:n(ə)l 'hemərɔɪdz/ *plural noun* haemorrhoids in the skin just outside the anus

external iliac artery /ik,stɜ:n(ə)l 'ɪliæk ,ɑ:təri/ *noun* an artery which branches from the aorta in the abdomen and leads to the leg

external jugular /ik,stɜ:n(ə)l 'dʒʌgjʊlə/ *noun* the main jugular vein in the neck, leading from the temporal vein

external nares /ik,stɜ:n(ə)l 'neəri:z/ *plural noun* same as **anterior nares**

external otitis /ɪk'stɪtɪs/ noun same as **otitis externa**

external respiration /ɪk'stɪpɪ'reɪʃn/ noun the part of respiration concerned with oxygen in the air being exchanged in the lungs for carbon dioxide from the blood

exteroceptor /'ekstərəʊseptər/ noun a sensory nerve which is affected by stimuli from outside the body, e.g. in the eye or ear

extinction /ɪk'stɪŋkʃn/ noun 1. the destruction or stopping of something 2. the lessening or stopping of a conditioned behavioural response through lack of reinforcement

extirpation /ekstɪr'peɪʃn/ noun the total removal of a structure, an organ or growth by surgery

extra- /ekstra/ prefix outside

extracapsular /ekstra'kæpsjʊlər/ adjective outside a capsule

extracapsular fracture /ekstra,kæpsjʊlər 'frækʃn/ noun a fracture of the upper part of the femur, which does not involve the capsule round the hip joint

extracellular /ekstra'seljʊlər/ adjective outside cells

extracellular fluid /ekstrəseljʊlər 'flu:ɪd/ noun a fluid which surrounds cells

extract noun /'ekstrækt/ a preparation made by removing water or alcohol from a substance, leaving only the essence ■ verb /ɪk'strækt/ to take out something ○ Adrenaline extracted from the animal's adrenal glands is used in the treatment of asthma.

extraction /ɪk'strekʃn/ noun the removal of part of the body, especially a tooth

extradural /ekstra'djuərəl/ adjective same as **epidural**

extradural haematoma /,ekstrə,djuərəl ,haɪ'mætəma/ noun a blood clot which forms in the head outside the dura mater, caused by a blow

extradural haemorrhage /,ekstrə,djuərəl 'hem(ə)rɪdʒ/ noun a serious condition where bleeding occurs between the dura mater and the skull

extraembryonic membranes /,ekstra'embri,ɒnɪk 'membreɪnз/ plural noun membranes which are not part of the embryo

extrapleural /ekstra'plɔːrəl/ adjective outside the pleural cavity

extrapyramidal /,ekstrəpɪ'læmɪd(ə)l/ adjective outside the pyramidal tracts

extrapyramidal system /,ekstrəpɪ'læmɪd(ə)l 'sɪstəm/ noun a motor system which carries motor nerves outside the pyramidal system

extrapyramidal tracts /,ekstrəpɪ'læmɪd(ə)l 'trækts/ plural noun same as **extrapyramidal system**

extrasensory /,ekstrə'sensəri/ adjective involving perception by means other than the usual five senses

extrasystole /,ekstrə'sistəli/ noun same as **ectopic heartbeat**

extrauterine /,ekstrə'jurətərɪn/ adjective occurring or developing outside the uterus

extrauterine pregnancy /,ekstrəjʊ:tərɪn 'pregnənsi/ noun same as **ectopic pregnancy**

extravasation /ek,strævə'seɪʃn/ noun a situation where a bodily fluid, such as blood or secretions, escapes into tissue

extraversion /,ekstrə'verʒn/ noun same as **extroversion**

extravert /'ekstrəvɜ:t/ noun same as **extrovert**

extremities /ik'stremətɪz/ plural noun the parts of the body at the ends of limbs, e.g. the fingers, toes, nose and ears

extremity /ik'stremɪtɪ/ noun 1. a limb 2. the part of a limb farthest away from the body, especially the hand or foot 3. a situation or state of great distress or danger 4. the greatest intensity of something

extrinsic /eks'trɪnsɪk/ adjective external, originating outside a structure

extrinsic factor /eks,trɪnsɪk 'fæktər/ noun a former term for vitamin B₁₂, which is necessary for the production of red blood cells

extrinsic muscle /eks,trɪnsɪk 'mæs(ə)r/ noun a muscle which is some way away from the part of the body which it operates

extroversion /ekstrə'verʒn/ noun 1. (in psychology) a condition in which a person is interested in people and things other than themselves 2. a congenital turning of an organ inside out

extrovert /'ekstrəvɜ:t/ noun a person who is interested in people and things in the external world

extubation /,ekstju:'beɪʃn/ noun the removal of a tube after intubation

eye /aɪ/ noun the part of the body with which a person sees (NOTE: For other terms referring to the eye, see **ocular**, **optic** and words beginning with **oculo-**, **ophth-**, **ophthalm-**, **ophthalmo-**)

eyeball /'aɪbɔ:lz/ noun the round ball of tissue through which light passes, located in the eye socket and controlled by various muscles

eyebrow /'aɪbraʊ/ noun an arch of skin with a line of hair above the eye

eye drops /aɪ drɔ:pз/ plural noun medicine in liquid form which is put into the eye in small amounts

eyelash /'aɪlæʃ/ noun a small hair which grows out from the edge of the eyelid

eyelid /'aɪlɪd/ noun a piece of skin which covers the eye. Also called **blepharon**, **palpebra**

(NOTE: For other terms referring to the eyelids, see words beginning with **blephar-**, **blepharo-**.)

eye socket /'aɪ,skət/ *noun* same as **orbit**

eyestrain /'aɪstreɪn/ *noun* tiredness in the muscles of the eye with a headache, which may be caused by an activity such as reading in bad light

or working on a computer screen. Also called **asthenopia**

eyetooth /'aɪtu:θ/ *noun* a canine tooth, one of two pairs of pointed teeth next to the incisors
(NOTE: The plural is **eyeteeth**.)

F

F abbreviation Fahrenheit

face /feɪs/ *noun* the front part of the head, where the eyes, nose and mouth are placed ■ *verb* to have your face towards or to look towards something ○ *Please face the screen.*

face delivery /'feɪs drɪv(ə)ri/ *noun* a birth where the baby's face appears first

face lift /'feɪs lɪft/, **face-lifting operation** /'feɪs ,lɪftɪŋ opə,reɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove wrinkles on the face and neck

face presentation /'feɪs prez(ə)n,tɛʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a position of a baby in the uterus where the face will appear first at birth

facet /'fæsɪt/ *noun* a flat surface on a bone

facet syndrome /'fæsɪt ,sɪndrəm/ *noun* a condition in which a joint in the vertebrae becomes dislocated

facial /'feɪʃ(ə)l/ *adjective* relating to, or appearing on, the face ○ *The psychiatrist examined the patient's facial expression.*

facial bone /'feɪʃ(ə)l bəʊn/ *noun* one of the fourteen bones which form the face

COMMENT: The bones which make up the face are: two maxillae forming the upper jaw; two nasal bones forming the top part of the nose; two lacrimal bones on the inside of the orbit near the nose; two zygomatic or malar bones forming the sides of the cheeks; two palatine bones forming the back part of the top of the mouth; two nasal conchae or turbinate bones which form the sides of the nasal cavity; the mandible or lower jaw; and the vomer in the centre of the nasal septum.

facial paralysis /'feɪʃ(ə)l pə,ræləsɪs/ *noun* same as **Bell's palsy**

facies /'feɪʃi:z/ *noun* someone's facial appearance, used as a guide to diagnosis

factor /'fæktə/ *noun* 1. something which has an influence or which makes something else take place 2. a substance, variously numbered, e.g. Factor I, Factor II, in the plasma, which makes the blood coagulate when a blood vessel is injured

Factor II /,fæktə 'tu:/ *noun* same as **pro-thrombin**

Factor IX /,fæktə 'naɪn/ *noun* a protein in plasma which promotes the clotting of blood and

is lacking in people with haemophilia B. Also called **Christmas factor**

Factor VIII /,fæktər 'eɪt/ *noun* a protein in plasma which promotes the clotting of blood and is lacking in people with haemophilia A

Factor XI /,fæktər ɪ'lev(ə)n/ *noun* a protein in plasma which promotes the clotting of blood and is lacking in people with haemophilia C

Factor XII /,fæktər 'twelv/ *noun* a protein in plasma which promotes the clotting of blood and is lacking in some people with haemophilia. Also called **Hageman factor**

fade away /,feɪd ə'weɪ/ *verb* to be in the process of dying (*informal*)

faecal /'fi:k(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to faeces

faecal impaction /,fi:kl(ə)l ɪm'pækʃən/ *noun* a condition in which a hardened mass of faeces stays in the rectum

faecal incontinence /,fi:k(ə)lɪn'tinəns/ *noun* an inability to control the bowel movements

faecalith /'fi:kəlɪθ/ *noun* same as **coprolith**

faecal matter /'fi:k(ə)l ,mætə/ *noun* solid waste matter from the bowels

faeces /'fi:siz/ *plural noun* solid waste matter passed from the bowels through the anus. Also called **stools, bowel movement** (NOTE: For other terms referring to faeces, see words beginning with **stereo-**)

Fahrenheit /'færənhæit/, **Fahrenheit scale** /'færənhæit skeɪl/ *noun* a scale of temperatures where the freezing and boiling points of water are 32° and 212° under standard atmospheric pressure (NOTE: Used in the US, but less common in the UK. Usually written as an F after the degree sign: 32°F (say: 'thirty-two degrees Fahrenheit').)

fail /feɪl/ *verb* 1. not to be successful in doing something ○ *The doctor failed to see the symptoms. She has failed her pharmacy exams. He failed his medical and was rejected by the police force.* 2. to become weaker and less likely to recover

failure to thrive /,feɪljə tə 'θraɪv/ *noun* same as **marasmus**

faint /feɪnt/ *verb* to stop being conscious for a short time and, usually, fall down ■ *noun* a loss of consciousness for a short period, caused by a temporary reduction in the blood flow to the brain

fainting fit /'feɪntɪŋ fit/, **fainting spell** /'feɪntɪŋ spel/ *noun* same as **syncope** ○ *She often had fainting fits when she was dieting.*

Fairbanks' splint /'feəbæŋks splɪnt/ *noun* a special splint used for correcting Erb's palsy

faith healing /'feɪθ ,hi:lɪŋ/ *noun* the treatment of pain or illness by a person who prays and may also lay his or her hands on the patient

falciform /'fælsɪfɔ:m/ *adjective* in the shape of a sickle

falciform ligament /,fælsɪfɔ:m 'lɪgəmənt/ *noun* a piece of tissue which separates the two lobes of the liver and attaches it to the diaphragm
fallen arches /,fɔ:lən 'ɑ:tʃɪz/ *plural noun* a condition in which the arches in the sole of the foot are not high

Fallopian tube /fə'ləʊpiən tju:b/ *noun* one of two tubes which connect the ovaries to the uterus. See illustration at **UROGENITAL SYSTEM (FEMALE)** in Supplement. Also called **oviduct**, **salpinx** (NOTE: For other terms referring to Fallopian tubes, see words beginning with **salping-**, **salpingo-**) [Described 1561. After Gabriele Fallopio (1523–63), Italian man of medicine. He was Professor of Surgery and Anatomy at Padua, where he was also Professor of Botany.]

Fallot's tetralogy /,fæləʊz te'rælədʒi/ *noun* same as **tetralogy of Fallot**

false rib /,fɔ:ls rib/ *noun* one of the bottom five ribs on each side which are not directly attached to the breastbone

familial /fə'miliəl/ *adjective* referring to a family

familial adenomatous polyposis /fə,miliəl ədə,nɒmətəs ,pɒlt'pəʊsɪs/ *noun* a hereditary disorder where polyps develop in the small intestine. Abbreviation **FAP**

familial disorder /fə,miliəl dɪs'ɔ:də/ *noun* a hereditary disorder which affects several members of the same family

family /'fæm(ə)li/ *noun* a group of people who are related to each other, especially mother, father and children

family doctor /,fæm(ə)li 'dɒktə/ *noun* a general practitioner

family planning /,fæm(ə)li 'plænɪŋ/ *noun* the use of contraception to control the number of children in a family

family planning clinic /,fæm(ə)li 'plænɪŋ ,klɪnik/ *noun* a clinic which gives advice on contraception

family therapy /,fæm(ə)li 'θerəpi/ *noun* a type of psychotherapy where members of the family of a person with a disorder meet a therapist to discuss the condition and try to come to terms with it

famotidine /fə'mɒtidi:n/ *noun* a histamine which reduces the secretion of gastric acid and is used to treat ulcers

Fanconi syndrome /fæn'kənɪ ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a kidney disorder where amino acids are present in the urine [Described 1927. After Guido Fanconi (1892–1979), Professor of Paediatrics at the University of Zurich, Switzerland.]

fantasy /'fæntəsɪ/ *noun* a series of imaginary events which someone believes really took place

FAP *abbreviation* familial adenomatous polyposis

farcy /'fa:sɪ/ *noun* a form of glanders which affects the lymph nodes

farmer's lung /,fɑ:məz 'lʌŋ/ *noun* a type of asthma caused by an allergy to rotting hay

fascia /'feɪʃə/ *noun* fibrous tissue covering a muscle or an organ (NOTE: The plural is **fasciae**.)

fasciculation /fə,sɪkjʊ'lɛf(ə)n/ *noun* small muscle movements which appear as trembling skin

fasciculus /fə'sɪkjʊləs/ *noun* a bundle of nerve fibres (NOTE: The plural is **fasciculi**.)

fasciitis /,fæʃj'i:atɪs/ *noun* an inflammation of the connective tissue between muscles or around organs

fastigium /fæ'stɪdʒiəm/ *noun* the highest temperature during a bout of fever

fat /fæt/ *adjective* big and round in the body ○ *You ought to eat less – you're getting too fat.* (NOTE: **fatter** – **fattest**) ■ *noun* 1. a white oily substance in the body, which stores energy and protects the body against cold 2. a type of food which supplies protein and Vitamins A and D, especially that part of meat which is white, and solid substances like lard or butter produced from animals and used for cooking, or liquid substances like oil ○ *If you don't like the fat on the meat, cut it off.* ○ *Fry the eggs in some fat.* (NOTE: Fat has no plural when it means the substance; the plural **fats** is used to mean different types of fat. For other terms referring to fats, see also **lipid** and words beginning with **steato-**.)

fatigue /fə'ti:g/ *noun* very great tiredness

fatigue fracture /fə'ti:g ,frækɪtʃə/ *noun* ♦ **stress fracture**

fatty /'fæti/ *adjective* containing fat

fatty acid /,fæti 'æsɪd/ *noun* an organic acid belonging to a group that occurs naturally as fats, oils and waxes. ♦ **essential fatty acid**

fatty degeneration /,fæti di,dʒənə'reɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* same as **adipose degeneration**

fauces /'fɔ:si:z/ *noun* an opening between the tonsils at the back of the throat, leading to the pharynx

FDA *abbreviation* US Food and Drug Administration

fear /fiə/ *noun* a state where a person is afraid of something ◎ *fear of flying*

febricula /fe'brɪkjʊlə/ *noun* a low fever

febrifuge /'febrɪfju:dʒ/ *noun* a drug which prevents or lowers a fever, e.g. aspirin ■ *adjective* preventing or lowering fever

febrile /'fi:braɪl/ *adjective* referring to a fever, or caused by a fever

febrile convulsion /,fi:braɪl kən'valʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a convulsion in a child, lasting a short time, associated with a fever

febrile disease /'fi:braɪl dɪ,zi:z/ *noun* a disease which is accompanied by fever

fecundation /fekən'deɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the act of bringing male and female reproductive matter together. Also called **fertilisation**

feedback /'fi:dbæk/ *noun* 1. information or comments about something which has been done ◎ *The initial feedback from patients on the new service was encouraging.* 2. the linking of the result of an action back to the action itself

Fehling's solution /'feɪlinz sə,lu:f(ə)n/ *noun* a solution used in Fehling's test to detect sugar in urine [Described 1848. After Hermann Christian von Fehling (1812–85), Professor of Chemistry at Stuttgart, Germany.]

Fehling's test /'feɪlinz test/ *noun* a test for the presence of aldehydes and sugars in a biological sample by means of Fehling's solution

felon /'felən/ *noun* same as **whitlow**

Felty's syndrome /'felti:z ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a condition, associated with rheumatoid arthritis, in which the spleen is enlarged and the number of white blood cells increases [Described 1924. After Augustus Roi Felty (1895–1963), physician at Hartford Hospital, Connecticut, USA.]

female condom /,fi:meil 'kɒndɒm/ *noun* a rubber sheath inserted into the vagina before intercourse, covering the walls of the vagina and the cervix

female sex hormone /,fi:meɪl 'seks ,hɔ:məʊn/ *noun* same as **oestrogen**

feminisation /,femɪnɪzaʃ(ə)n/, **feminization** *noun* the development of female characteristics in a male

femoral /'femərəl/ *adjective* referring to the femur or to the thigh

femoral artery /,femərəl 'a:tərɪ/ *noun* a continuation of the external iliac artery, which runs down the front of the thigh and then crosses to the back of the thigh

femoral canal /,femərəl kə'næl/ *noun* the inner tube of the sheath surrounding the femoral artery and vein

femoral head /,femərəl 'hed/ *noun* the head of the femur, the rounded projecting end part of the thigh bone which joins the acetabulum at the hip

femoral hernia /,femərəl 'hɛ:nɪə/ *noun* a hernia of the bowel at the top of the thigh

femoral neck /,femərəl 'nek/ *noun* the narrow part between the head and the diaphysis of the femur. Also called **neck of the femur**

femoral nerve /'femərəl nɜ:v/ *noun* a nerve which governs the muscle at the front of the thigh

femoral pulse /,femərəl 'pəls/ *noun* a pulse taken in the groin

femoral triangle /,femərəl 'traɪængəl/ *noun* a slight hollow in the groin which contains the femoral vessels and nerve. Also called **Scarpa's triangle**

femoral vein /'femərəl veɪn/ *noun* a vein running up the upper leg, a continuation of the popliteal vein

femur /'fi:məl/ *noun* the bone in the top part of the leg which joins the acetabulum at the hip and the tibia at the knee. Also called **thighbone**. See illustration at **PELVIS** in Supplement (NOTE: The plural is **femora**.)

-**fen** /fen/ *suffix* used in names of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs ◎ *ibuprofen*

fenestra /fə'nestrə/ *noun* a small opening in the ear

fenestra ovalis /fə,nestrə əʊ've:lis/ *noun* same as **oval window**

fenestra rotunda /fə,nestrə rəʊ'tʌndə/ *noun* same as **round window**

fenestration /,fənə'streɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a surgical operation to relieve deafness by making a small opening in the inner ear

fenoprofen /,fənəʊ'prəʊfen/ *noun* a non-steroidal, anti-inflammatory drug that is used to manage the pain of arthritis

fentanyl /'fentənɪl/ *noun* a narcotic drug that is a powerful painkiller

fermentation /,fɜ:men'teɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a process where carbohydrates are broken down by enzymes from yeast and produce alcohol. Also called **zymosis**

ferric /'ferɪk/ *adjective* containing iron with a valency of three

ferritin /'fərtɪn/ *noun* a protein found in the liver that binds reversibly to iron and stores it for later use in making haemoglobin in red blood cells

ferrous /'ferəs/ *adjective* containing iron with a valency of two

ferrous sulphate /,ferəs 'sʌlfɪt/ *noun* a white or pale green iron salt that is used in the treatment of iron-deficient anaemia

ferrule /'feru:l/ *noun* a metal or rubber cap or ring that strengthens and protects the lower end of a crutch or walking stick ■ *verb* to fit a ferrule onto a crutch or walking stick

fertile /'fɜ:taɪl/ *adjective* able to produce children. Opposite **sterile**

fertilisation /fɜ:tɪlɪz'zeɪʃ(ə)n/, **fertilization** noun the joining of an ovum and a sperm to form a zygote and so start the development of an embryo

fertility /fɜ:tɪlɪti/ noun the fact of being fertile. Opposite **sterility**

fertility rate /fɜ:tɪlɪtɪ reɪt/ noun the number of births per year calculated per 1000 females aged between 15 and 44

FESS abbreviation functional endoscopic sinus surgery

fester /'fɛstə/ verb (of an infected wound) to become inflamed and produce pus ◎ His legs were covered with festering sores.

festination /'fɛstɪ'nɛʃ(ə)n/ noun a way of walking in which a person takes short steps, seen in people who have Parkinson's disease

fetal /'fɪ:t(ə)l/ adjective referring to a fetus

fetal alcohol syndrome /'fɪ:t(ə)l 'ælkəʊ'lɒn'drəʊm/ noun damage caused to the fetus by alcohol in the blood of the mother, which affects the growth of the embryo, including its facial and brain development. Abbreviation **FAS**

fetal dystocia /'fɪ:t(ə)l dɪ'stəsiə/ noun a difficult childbirth caused by a malformation or malfpresentation of the fetus

fetal heart /'fɪ:t(ə)l 'ha:t/ noun the heart of the fetus

fetal monitor /'fɪ:t(ə)l 'mɒnɪtə/ noun an electronic device which monitors the fetus in the uterus

fetal position /'fɪ:t(ə)l pə,zɪʃ(ə)n/ noun a position where a person lies curled up on his or her side, like a fetus in the uterus

fetishism /'fetiʃɪz(ə)m/, **fetichism** noun a psychological disorder in which someone gets sexual satisfaction from touching objects

feto- /'fɪ:təʊ/ prefix fetus

fetoprotein /'fɪ:təʊ'prəʊtɪn/ noun ► **alpha-fetoprotein**

fetor /'fɪ:tə/ noun a bad smell

fetoscope /'fɪ:tɔskəp/ noun a stethoscope used in fetoscopy

fetoscopy /'fɪ:tɔskəpi/ noun an examination of a fetus inside the uterus, taking blood samples to diagnose blood disorders

fetus /'fɪ:təs/ noun an unborn baby from two months after conception until birth, before which it is called an embryo

FEV abbreviation forced expiratory volume

fever /'fi:və/ noun 1. a rise in body temperature ◎ She is running a slight fever. ◎ You must stay in bed until the fever has gone down. 2. a condition when the temperature of the body is higher than usual ► also called **pyrexia**

fever blister /'fi:və ,blɪstə/ noun same as **fever sore**

fever sore /'fi:və sɔ:/ noun a cold sore or burning sore, usually on the lips

fiber /'faɪbə/ noun US same as **fibre**

fibr- /'faɪbr-/ prefix referring to fibres, fibrous (used before vowels)

-fibrate /'faɪbreɪt/ suffix used in names of lipid-lowering drugs

fibre /'faɪbə/ noun 1. a structure in the body shaped like a thread 2. same as **dietary fibre**

fibre optics /,faɪbər 'ɒptɪks/, **fibrooptics** /,faɪbər'ɒptɪks/ noun the use of thin fibres which conduct light and images to examine internal organs

fibroscope /'faɪbəsko:p/ noun a device made of bundles of optical fibres which is passed into the body, used for examining internal organs

fibrillation /,faɪbrɪ'lleɪʃ(ə)n/ noun the fluttering of a muscle

fibrin /'fɪbrɪn/ noun a protein produced by fibrinogen, which helps make blood coagulate

fibrin foam /'fɪbrɪn fəʊm/ noun a white material made artificially from fibrinogen, used to prevent bleeding

fibrinogen /'fɪbrɪnədʒən/ noun a substance in blood plasma which produces fibrin when activated by thrombin

fibrinolysin /,fɪbrɪ'nɒləsɪn/ noun an enzyme which digests fibrin. Also called **plasmin**

fibrinolysis /,fɪbrɪ'nɒləsɪs/ noun the removal of blood clots from the system by the action of fibrinolysin on fibrin. Also called **thrombolysis**

fibrinolytic /,fɪbrɪnə'lɪtɪk/ adjective referring to fibrinolysis ◎ **fibrinolytic drugs** Also called **thrombolytic**

fibro- /'faɪbrəʊ/ prefix referring to fibres

fibroadenoma /,faɪbrəʊ,ædri'nəʊmə/ noun a benign tumour formed of fibrous and glandular tissue

fibroblast /'faɪbrəʊblæst/ noun a long flat cell found in connective tissue, which develops into collagen

fibrocartilage /,faɪbrəʊ'kɑ:təlɪdʒ/ noun cartilage and fibrous tissue combined

fibochondritis /,faɪbrəʊkɒnd'rɪtɪs/ noun inflammation of the fibrocartilage

fibrocyst /'faɪbrəʊsɪst/ noun a benign tumour of fibrous tissue

fibrocystic /,faɪbrəʊ'sɪstɪk/ adjective referring to a fibrocyst

fibrocystic disease /,faɪbrəʊ'sɪstɪk di,zɪ:z/, **fibrocystic disease of the pancreas** /,faɪbrəʊ ,sɪstɪk di,zɪ:z əv ðə 'pæŋkrɪəs/ noun same as **cystic fibrosis**

fibrocyte /'faɪbrəʊsایt/ noun a cell which derives from a fibroblast and is found in connective tissue

fibroid /'faɪbrɔɪd/ adjective like fibre

fibroid tumour /'faɪbrətʊm/ *noun* a benign tumour in the muscle fibres of the uterus. Also called **uterine fibroid, fibromyoma**

fibroma /'faɪbrəʊmə/ *noun* a small benign tumour formed in connective tissue

fibromyoma /faɪbrəʊmə'jʊmə/ *noun* same as fibroid tumour

fibroplasia /faɪbrə'pleɪzɪə/ *noun* ↗ **retrolental fibroplasia**

fibrosarcoma /faɪbrə'saʊkə'mə/ *noun* a malignant tumour of the connective tissue, most common in the legs

fibrosis /faɪr'b्रəʊsɪs/ *noun* the process of replacing damaged tissue by scar tissue

fibrositis /faɪbra'saɪtɪs/ *noun* a painful inflammation of the fibrous tissue which surrounds muscles and joints, especially the muscles of the back

fibrous /'faɪbrəs/ *adjective* made of fibres, or like fibre

fibrous capsule /'faɪbrəs 'kæpsjʊl/ *noun* fibrous tissue surrounding a kidney. Also called **renal capsule**

fibrous joint /'faɪbrəs dʒɔɪnt/ *noun* a joint where fibrous tissue holds two bones together so that they cannot move, as in the bones of the skull

fibrous pericardium /,faɪbrəs pə'rɪkɑ:dɪəm/ *noun* the outer part of the pericardium which surrounds the heart, and is attached to the main blood vessels

fibrous tissue /,faɪbrəs 'tɪʃu:/ *noun* strong white tissue which makes tendons and ligaments and also scar tissue

fibula /'fibjʊlə/ *noun* the thinner of the two bones in the lower leg between the knee and the ankle. Compare **tibia** (NOTE: The plural is **fibulae**.)

fibular /'fibjʊlə/ *adjective* referring to the fibula

field of vision /fi:lɒd əv 'vɪz(ə)n/ *noun* same as **visual field**

fight or flight reaction /,fʌɪt əʊ: 'flaɪt ri'ækʃn/ *noun* the theory that an organism which is faced with a threat reacts either by preparing to fight or to escape

fil- /fɪl/ *prefix* referring to a thread

filament /'fɪləmənt/ *noun* a long thin structure like a thread

filamentous /'fɪlə'mentəs/ *adjective* like a thread

Filaria /'fɪlərɪə/ *noun* a thin parasitic worm which is found especially in the lymph system, and is passed to humans by mosquitoes (NOTE: The plural is **Filariae**.)

filariasis /,fɪlə'ræsɪs/ *noun* a tropical disease caused by parasitic threadworms in the lymph system, transmitted by mosquito bites

filiform /'fɪlɪfɔ:m/ *adjective* shaped like a thread

filiform papillae /,fɪlɪfɔ:m pə'pili:/ *plural noun* papillae on the tongue which are shaped like threads, and have no taste buds

filipuncture /'fɪlɪpʌŋktʃə/ *noun* the procedure of putting a wire into an aneurysm to cause blood clotting

filling /'fɪlɪŋ/ *noun* a surgical operation carried out by a dentist to fill a hole in a tooth with amalgam

filter /'fɪltə/ *noun* a piece of paper or cloth through which a liquid is passed to remove any solid substances in it ■ *verb* to pass a liquid through a membrane, piece of paper or cloth to remove solid substances ○ *Impurities are filtered from the blood by the kidneys.*

FIM *abbreviation* functional independence measure

fimbria /'fɪmbriə/ *noun* a fringe, especially the fringe of hair-like processes at the end of a Fallopian tube near the ovaries (NOTE: The plural is **fimbriae**.)

finger /'fɪŋgə/ *noun* one of the five parts at the end of the hand, but usually not including the thumb (NOTE: The names of the fingers are: **little finger, third finger or ring finger, middle finger, forefinger or index finger.**)

finger-nose test /,fɪŋgə 'nəuz ,test/ *noun* a test of coordination, where the person is asked to close their eyes, stretch out their arm and then touch their nose with their index finger

fingerprint /'fɪnggəprɪnt/ *noun* a mark left by a finger when something is touched. ♦ **genetic fingerprint**

firm /fɜ:m/ *noun* a group of doctors and consultants in a hospital, especially one to which a trainee doctor is attached during clinical studies (*informal*)

first aid /,fɜ:st 'eɪd/ *noun* help given by a non-medical person to someone who is suddenly ill or injured before full-scale medical treatment can be given ○ *She gave him first aid in the street until the ambulance arrived.*

first-aid kit /,fɜ:st 'eɪd ,kɪt/ *noun* a box with bandages and dressings kept ready to be used in an emergency

first-aid post /,fɜ:st 'eɪd ,pəʊst/, **first-aid station** /,fɜ:st 'eɪd ,steɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a place where injured people can be taken for immediate care

first-degree burn /,fɜ:st dɪ,gri: 'bɜ:n/ *noun* a former classification of the severity of a burn, where the skin turns red

first-degree haemorrhoids /,fɜ:st dɪ,gri: 'hemərɔɪdz/ *plural noun* haemorrhoids which remain in the rectum

first-degree relative /,fɜ:st dɪ,gri: 'relətɪv/ *noun* a relative with whom an individual shares 50% of their genes, e.g. a father, mother, sibling or child

first intention /fɜːst ɪn'tenʃən/ *noun* the healing of a clean wound where the tissue forms again rapidly and no prominent scar is left

first-level nurse /fɜːst ˈlev(ə)l ˈnɜːsɪs/, **first-level Registered Nurse** /fɜːst ˈlev(ə)l ,rɛdʒɪ斯tred ˈnɜːsɪs/ *noun* a nurse who has passed qualifying examinations, is registered as such with the Nursing and Midwifery Council and can act in an independent decision-making role. Compare **second-level nurse**

fission /'fɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the act of dividing into two or more parts

fissure /'fɪʃə/ *noun* a crack or groove in the skin, tissue or an organ

fistula /'fɪstjʊlə/ *noun* a passage or opening which has been made unusually between two organs, often near the rectum or anus

fit /fɪt/ *adjective* strong and physically healthy ○ *She exercises every day to keep fit.* ○ *The doctors decided the patient was not fit for surgery.* (NOTE: **fitter – fittest**) ■ *noun* a sudden attack of a disorder, especially convulsions and epilepsy ○ *She had a fit of coughing.* ○ *He had an epileptic fit.* ○ *The baby had a series of fits.* ■ *verb* 1. to provide a piece of equipment for someone to wear ○ *She was fitted with temporary support.* 2. to have convulsions ○ *The patient has fitted twice.* (NOTE: **fitting – fitted**. Note also: you fit someone **with** an appliance.)

fitness /'fɪtnəs/ *noun* the fact of being strong and healthy ○ *Being in the football team demands a high level of physical fitness.* ○ *He had to pass a fitness test to join the police force.*

5-hydroxy-tryptamine /,faɪv haɪ,drɒksɪ 'trɪptəmɪn/ *noun* a compound which exists in blood platelets and is released after tissue is injured, and is a neurotransmitter important in sleep, mood and vasoconstriction. Also called **serotonin**

fixed /fɪk'seɪtɪd/ *adjective* referring to a person who has too close an attachment to another person, often to a parent

fixator /fɪk'seɪtə/ *noun* a metal rod placed through a bone to keep a part of the body rigid

flaccid /'flæksɪd/, 'flæsɪd/ *adjective* soft or flabby

flaccidity /flæk'sɪdɪti, flæ'sɪdɪti/ *noun* the state of being flaccid

Flagyl /'flædʒaɪl/ a trade name for metronidazole

flail /fleɪl/ *verb* to thrash around with uncontrollable or violent movements, particularly of the arms

flail chest /'fleɪl tʃest/ *noun* a condition in which the chest is not stable, because several ribs have been broken

flap /flæp/ *noun* a flat piece attached to something, especially a piece of skin or tissue still attached to the body at one side and used in grafts

flare /fleə/ *noun* red colouring of the skin at an infected spot or in urticaria

flashback /'flæf'bæk/ *noun* a repeated and very vivid memory of a traumatic event

flat foot /,flæt 'fʊt/, **flat feet** /,flæt 'fi:t/ *noun* a condition in which the soles of the feet lie flat on the ground instead of being arched as usual. Also called **pes planus**

flatulence /'flæt jʊləns/ *noun* gas or air which collects in the stomach or intestines causing discomfort

COMMENT: Flatulence is generally caused by indigestion, but can be made worse if the person swallows air (**aerophagy**).

flatulent /'flæt jʊlənt/ *adjective* having flatulence, or caused by flatulence

flatus /'flεɪtəs/ *noun* air and gas which collects in the intestines and is painful

flea /fli:/ *noun* a tiny insect which sucks blood and is a parasite on animals and humans

flecainide /fleɪ'keɪnaɪd/ *noun* a drug that helps to correct an irregular heartbeat

flex /fleks/ *verb* to bend something

flexibilitas cerea /fleksɪ'bilitəs 'sɪəriə/ *noun* a condition in which, if someone's arms or legs are moved, they remain in that set position for some time

flexion /'fleksʃən/ *noun* the act of bending a joint

Flexner's bacillus /,fleksnəz bə'siləs/ *noun* a bacterium which causes bacillary dysentery

flexor /'fleksə/, **flexor muscle** /'fleksə ,mʌsl(ə)s/ *noun* a muscle which makes a joint bend. Compare **extensor**

flexure /'fleksʃə/ *noun* 1. a bend in an organ 2. a fold in the skin

floaters /'fləʊtəz/ *plural noun* same as **muscae volitantes**

floating kidney /,fləʊtɪŋ 'kɪdnɪ/ *noun* same as **nephrotorsis**

floating rib /,fləʊtɪŋ 'rib/ *noun* one of the two lowest ribs on each side, which are not attached to the breastbone

flooding /'flədɪŋ/ *noun* same as **menorrhagia**

floppy baby syndrome /,flɒpi 'beɪbi ,sɪnd्रəʊm/ *noun* same as **amyotonia congenita**

flora /'flɔːrə/ *noun* bacteria which exist in a particular part of the body

florid /'flɔːrɪd/ *adjective* with an unhealthily glowing pink or red complexion

flowmeter /'fləʊmi:tə/ *noun* a meter attached to a pipe, e.g. as in anaesthetic equipment, to measure the speed at which a liquid or gas moves in the pipe

flu /flu:/ *noun* 1. same as **influenza** 2. a very bad cold (*informal*) (NOTE: Sometimes written 'flu to show it is a short form of **influenza**.)

flucloxacillin /flu:'klɒksəsɪlin/ *noun* a drug related to penicillin and effective against streptococcal infections and pneumonia

fluconazole /flu:'kɒnæzəl/ *noun* a drug used to treat fungal infections such as candidiasis

fluctuation /'flʌktʃu'eʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the feeling of movement of liquid inside part of the body or inside a cyst when pressed by the fingers

fluid /'flu:ɪd/ *noun* 1. a liquid 2. any gas, liquid or powder which flows

fluid balance /'flu:ɪd ,baeləns/ *noun* the maintenance of the balance of fluids in the body during dialysis or other treatment

fluke /'flu:k/ *noun* a parasitic flatworm which settles inside the liver, in the bloodstream and in other parts of the body

flunitrazepam /,flu:nai'trazi:pæm/ *noun* a tranquilliser that, because of its association with 'date rape' cases, is a controlled drug in the UK

fluorescence /flu'ɔ:res(ə)ns/ *noun* the sending out of light from a substance which is receiving radiation

fluorescent /flu'ɔ:res(ə)nt/ *adjective* referring to a substance which sends out light

fluoride /fluəraɪd/ *noun* a chemical compound of fluorine and sodium, potassium or tin ◎ *fluoride toothpaste*

fluorine /'flu:ri:n/ *noun* a chemical element found in bones and teeth (NOTE: The chemical symbol is F.)

fluoroscope /fluərɔskəʊp/ *noun* an apparatus which projects an X-ray image of a part of the body onto a screen, so that the part of the body can be examined as it moves

fluoroscopy /fluə'rɔskəpi/ *noun* an examination of the body using X-rays projected onto a screen

fluoxetine /flu:'ɒksəti:n/ *noun* a drug that increases serotonin in the brain and is used to treat anxiety and depression

flush /flaʃ/ *noun* a red colour in the skin ■ *verb* 1. to wash a wound with liquid 2. (of person) to turn red

flutter /'fla:tə/, **fluttering** /'fla:təriŋ/ *noun* a rapid movement, especially of the atria of the heart, which is not controlled by impulses from the sinoatrial node

flux /flaks/ *noun* an excessive production of liquid from the body

focal /'fəʊk(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to a focus

focal distance /,fəʊk(ə)l 'dɪstəns/, **focal length** /'fəʊk(ə)l leŋθ/ *noun* the distance between the lens of the eye and the point behind the lens where light is focused

focal epilepsy /,fəʊk(ə)l 'epilepsi/ *noun* epilepsy arising from a localised area of the brain

focus /'fəʊkəs/ *noun* 1. the point where light rays converge through a lens 2. the centre of an

infection (NOTE: The plural is **foci**) ■ *verb* 1. to adjust a lens until an image is clear and sharp 2. to see clearly ◎ *He has difficulty in focusing on the object.*

focus group /'fəʊkəs gru:p/ *noun* a discussion group of lay people brought together under professional guidance to discuss issues such as care

foetal /'fi:t(ə)l/ *adjective* another spelling of **fetal** (NOTE: The spelling **foetal** is common in general use in British English, but the spelling **fetal** is the accepted international spelling for technical use.)

foetoscope /'fi:təskəʊp/ *noun* another spelling of **fetoscope**

foetoscopy /fi'tɒskəpi/ *noun* another spelling of **fetoscopy**

foetus /'fi:təs/ *noun* another spelling of **fetus** (NOTE: The spelling **foetus** is common in general use in British English, but the spelling **fetus** is the accepted international spelling for technical use.)

folacin /'fəʊləsɪn/ *noun* same as **folic acid**

folic acid /,fɒlik 'æsɪd/ *noun* a vitamin in the Vitamin B complex found in milk, liver, yeast and green vegetables such as spinach, which is essential for creating new blood cells

follicle /'fɒlik(ə)l/ *noun* a tiny hole or sac in the body

follicle-stimulating hormone /,fɒlik(ə)l ,stɪmjuleɪtɪŋ 'hɔ:maʊn/ *noun* a hormone produced by the pituitary gland which stimulates ova in the ovaries and sperm in the testes. Abbreviation **FSH**

follicular /fə'lɪkjʊlə/, **folliculate** /fə'lɪkjʊlət/ *adjective* referring to follicles

folliculitis /fə'lɪkjʊ'laitɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the hair follicles, especially where hair has been shaved

fomentation /,fəʊmen'teɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* same as **poultice**

folmites /'fəʊmɪti:z/ *plural noun* objects touched by someone with a communicable disease which can then be the means of passing on the disease to others

fontanelle /,fɒntə'nel/ *noun* the soft cartilage between the bony sections of a baby's skull

food allergen /'fu:d ,ælədʒən/ *noun* a substance in food which produces an allergy

food allergy /'fu:d ,ælədʒi/ *noun* an allergy to a specific food such as nuts, which causes a severe reaction that may lead to life-threatening anaphylactic shock

food canal /'fu:d kə,næl/ *noun* the passage from the mouth to the rectum through which food passes and is digested

food intolerance /'fu:d m,tɒlərəns/ *noun* an adverse reaction to some foods such as oranges, eggs, tomatoes and strawberries

food poisoning /'fu:d ,pɔɪz(ə)nɪŋ/ *noun* an illness caused by eating food which is contaminated with bacteria

foot /fʊt/ *noun* the end part of the leg on which a person stands

foramen /fə'reɪmən/ *noun* a natural opening inside the body, e.g. the opening in a bone through which veins or nerves pass (NOTE: The plural is **foramina**.)

foramen magnum /fə'reɪmən 'mægnəm/ *noun* the hole at the bottom of the skull where the brain is joined to the spinal cord

foramen ovale /fə'reɪmən ə'u've:leɪ/ *noun* an opening between the two parts of the heart in a fetus

COMMENT: The foramen ovale usually closes at birth, but if it stays open the blood from the veins can mix with the blood going to the arteries, causing cyanosis.

forced expiratory volume /'fɔ:st ek 'spɪrət(ə)rɪ ,vɒlju:m/ *noun* the maximum amount of air that can be expelled in a given time. Abbreviation **FEV**

forceps /'fɔ:sɛps/ *noun* a surgical instrument with handles like a pair of scissors, made in different sizes and with differently shaped ends, used for holding and pulling

forceps delivery /'fɔ:sɛps dɪ,lɪv(ə)ri/ *noun* childbirth where the doctor uses forceps to help the baby out of the mother's uterus

fore- /fɔ:/ prefix in front

forearm /'fɔ:rɔ:m/ *noun* the lower part of the arm from the elbow to the wrist

forebrain /'fɔ:breɪn/ *noun* the front part of the brain in an embryo

forefinger /'fɔ:fɪŋgə/ *noun* the first finger on the hand, next to the thumb

foregut /'fɔ:gʌt/ *noun* the front part of the gut in an embryo

foreign /'fɔ:rɪn/ *adjective* 1. not belonging to your own country ○ *foreign visitors* ○ *a foreign language* 2. referring to something that is found where it does not naturally belong, especially something found in the human body that comes from a source outside the body ○ *a foreign object* ○ *foreign matter*

foreign body /'fɔ:rɪn 'bɒdi/ *noun* a piece of material which is not part of the surrounding tissue and should not be there, e.g. sand in a cut, dust in the eye or a pin which has been swallowed ○ *The X-ray showed the presence of a foreign body.*

forensic /fɔ'rensɪk/ *adjective* relating to the use of science in solving criminal investigations or settling legal cases

forensic medicine /fɔ'rensɪk 'med(ə)s(ə)n/ *noun* the branch of medical science concerned with finding solutions to crimes against people and which involves procedures such as conduct-

ing autopsies on murdered people or taking blood samples from clothes

foreskin /'fɔ:skɪn/ *noun* the skin covering the top of the penis, which can be removed by circumcision. Also called **prepuce**

forewaters /'fɔ:wɔ:təz/ *plural noun* fluid which comes out of the vagina at the beginning of childbirth when the amniotic bursts

formaldehyde /fɔ:'mældɪhaɪd/ *noun* a gas with an unpleasant smell that is a strong disinfectant. When dissolved in water to make **formalin**, it is also used to preserve medical specimens.

formalin /'fɔ:mlɪn/ *noun* a solution of formaldehyde in water, used to preserve medical specimens

formication /,fɔ:mi'keɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* an itching feeling where the skin feels as if it were covered with insects

formula /'fɔ:mjʊlə/ *noun* 1. a way of indicating a chemical compound using letters and numbers, e.g. H₂SO₄ 2. instructions on how to prepare a drug

formulary /'fɔ:mjʊləri/ *noun* a book that lists medicines together with their formulae

fornix /'fɔ:nɪks/ *noun* an arch (NOTE: The plural is **fornices**.)

fornix cerebri /,fɔ:nɪks 'seribrɪ/ *noun* a section of white matter in the brain between the hippocampus and the hypothalamus. See illustration at **BRAIN** in Supplement

foscarnet /'fɒ:ska:nət/ *noun* an antiviral drug administered by intravenous injection that is effective against herpesviruses that are resistant to acyclovir. It is especially used for people with AIDS.

fossa /'fɒsə/ *noun* a shallow hollow in a bone or the skin

foster children /'fɒstə ,tʃɪldrən/ *plural noun* children brought up by people who are not their own parents

foster parent /'fɒstə ,peərənt/ *noun* a woman or man who brings up a child born to other parents

Fothergill's operation /'fɒðəgɪlz əpə ,reɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a surgical operation to correct prolapse of the uterus [After W. E. Fothergill (1865–1926), British gynaecologist.]

foundation hospital /faʊn'deɪʃ(ə)n ,hɒspɪt(ə)l/ *noun* in the UK, a type of hospital that is independent of its Local Health Authority in financial matters

fourchette /fʊə'ʃɛt/ *noun* a fold of skin at the back of the vulva

fovea /'fəʊviə/, **fovea centralis** /,fəʊviə sen 'trɔ:ls/ *noun* a depression in the retina which is the point where the eye sees most clearly. See illustration at **EYE** in Supplement

FP10 /'ef pi: 'ten/ *noun* in the UK, an NHS prescription from a GP

fracture /'frækʃə/ **verb** 1. (of bone) to break ○ *The tibia fractured in two places.* 2. to break a bone ○ *He fractured his wrist.* ■ **noun** a break in a bone ○ *rib fracture or fracture of a rib*

fragile-X syndrome /,frædʒɔɪl 'eks ,sɪndrəʊm/ **noun** a hereditary condition in which part of an X chromosome is constricted, causing mental impairment

fragilitas ossium /frə,dʒɪlɪtəs 'ɒsiəm/ **noun** a hereditary condition where the bones are brittle and break easily, similar to osteogenesis imperfecta

frame /freɪm/ **noun** 1. the particular size and shape of someone's body 2. the main part of a building, ship or bicycle, etc., which holds it together ○ *the bicycle has a very light frame* ○ *I've broken the frame of my glasses* 3. a solid support for something. ♦ **walking frame, Zimmer frame**

framycetin /fræ'maisətɪn/ **noun** an antibiotic

fraternal twins /frə,tɜːn(ə)l 'twɪnz/ **plural noun** same as **dizygotic twins**

freckle /'frek(ə)l/ **noun** a harmless small brownish patch on the skin that becomes more noticeable after exposure to the sun. Freckles are often found in people with fair hair. Also called **lentigo** ■ **verb** to mark something, or become marked with freckles

freeze /fri:z/ **verb** to anaesthetise part of the body (*informal*) ○ *They froze my big toe to remove the nail.*

Freiberg's disease /'fraibɜːgz dɪ,zi:z/ **noun** osteochondritis of the head of the second metatarsus [Described 1914. After Albert Henry Freiberg (1869–1940), US surgeon.]

fremitus /'fremɪtəs/ **noun** vibrations or trembling in part of someone's body, felt by the doctor's hand or heard through a stethoscope

frenectomy /frə'nektəmi/ **noun** an operation to remove a frenum

frenotomy /frə'nɒtəmi/ **noun** an operation to split a frenum

frenum /'fri:nəm/, **frenulum** /'frenjʊləm/ **noun** a fold of mucous membrane under the tongue or by the clitoris

frequency /'fri:kwənsi/ **noun** 1. the number of times something takes place in a given time ○ *the frequency of micturition* 2. the rate of vibration in oscillations

Freudian /'frɔɪdiən/ **adjective** understandable in terms of Freud's theories, especially with regard to human sexuality ■ **noun** someone who is influenced by or follows Freud's theories or methods of psychoanalysis

friable /'fraɪəb(ə)l/ **adjective** easily broken up into small pieces

friar's balsam /,fraɪəz 'bɔːlsəm/ **noun** a mixture of various plant oils, including benzoin and

balsam, which can be inhaled as a vapour to relieve bronchitis or congestion

friction /'frɪkʃ(ə)n/ **noun** the rubbing together of two surfaces

friction fremitus /,frɪkʃən 'fremɪtəs/ **noun** a scratching sensation felt when the hand is placed on the chest of someone who has pericarditis

friction murmur /,frɪkʃən 'mɜːmə/ **noun** the sound of two serous membranes rubbing together, heard with a stethoscope in someone who has pericarditis or pleurisy

Friedländer's bacillus /'fri:dlenðəz bə ,sɪləs/ **noun** the bacterium *Klebsiella pneumoniae* which can cause pneumonia [Described 1882. After Carl Friedländer (1847–87), pathologist at the Friedrichshain Hospital, Berlin, Germany.]

Friedman's test /'fri:dmən̩z test/ **noun** a test for pregnancy [After Maurice H. Friedman (1903–91), US physician.]

Friedreich's ataxia /,fri:draɪks ə'tæksiə/ **noun** an inherited nervous disease which affects the spinal cord and is associated with club foot, an unsteady walk and speech difficulties. Also called **dystrophy adiposogenitalis** [Described 1863. After Nicolaus Friedreich (1825–82), Professor of Pathological Anatomy at Würzburg, later Professor of Pathology and Therapy at Heidelberg, Germany.]

frigidity /fri'dʒɪdɪti/ **noun** the fact of being unable to experience orgasm, sexual pleasure or sexual desire

fringe medicine /'frɪnʒ ,med(ə)sɪn/ **noun** types of medical practice which are not usually taught in medical schools, e.g. homeopathy or acupuncture (*informal*)

frog plaster /'frɒg ,pla:stə/ **noun** a plaster cast made to keep the legs in an open position after an operation to correct a dislocated hip

Fröhlich's syndrome /'frɔːliks ,sɪndrəʊm/ **noun** a condition in which someone becomes obese and the genital system does not develop, caused by an adenoma of the pituitary gland [Described 1901. After Alfred Fröhlich (1871–1953), Professor of Pharmacology at the University of Vienna, Austria.]

frontal /'frænt(ə)l/ **adjective** referring to the forehead or to the front of the head. Opposite **occipital**

frontal bone /'frænt(ə)l bəʊn/ **noun** a bone forming the front of the upper part of the skull behind the forehead

frontal lobe /'frænt(ə)l ləʊb/ **noun** the front lobe of each cerebral hemisphere

frontal lobotomy /,frænt(ə)l ləʊ'bɒtəmɪ/ **noun** formerly, a surgical operation on the brain to treat mental illness by removing part of the frontal lobe

frontal sinus /'frænt(ə)l 'saɪnəs/ *noun* one of two sinuses in the front of the face above the eyes and near the nose

front passage /'frænt 'pæsɪdʒ/ (*informal*) 1. same as **urethra** 2. same as **vagina**

frostbite /'frostbaɪt/ *noun* an injury caused by very severe cold which freezes tissue

frozen shoulder /'frəʊz(ə)n 'ʃəuldə/ *noun* stiffness and pain in the shoulder, caused by inflammation of the membranes of the shoulder joint after injury or a period of immobility, when deposits may form in the tendons

frozen watchfulness /,frəʊz(ə)n 'wɒtʃfəlnəs/ *noun* an expression of petrified fear on a child's face, especially in children who have been abused

fructose /'frʌktəʊs/ *noun* fruit sugar found in honey and some fruit, which together with glucose forms sucrose

frusemide /'fru:səmaɪd/ *noun* same as **furosemide**

FSH *abbreviation* follicle-stimulating hormone

-fuge /'fju:dʒ/ *suffix* driving away

fulguration /'fʌlgə'reɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the removal of a growth such as a wart by burning with an electric needle. Also called **electrodesiccation**

full thickness burn /'ful ,θɪknəs 'bɜ:n/ *noun* same as **deep dermal burn**

fulminant /'fʊlmɪnənt/, **fulminating** /'fʊlmɪneɪtɪŋ/ *adjective* referring to a dangerous disease which develops very rapidly

fumigation /'fju:zmɪ'geɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the process of killing insects in an area with gas or smoke

function /'fʌŋkʃən/ *noun* the particular work done by an organ ○ *What is the function of the pancreas?* ○ *The function of an ovary is to form ova.* ■ **verb** to work in a particular way ○ *The heart and lungs were functioning normally.* ○ *His kidneys suddenly stopped functioning.*

functional /'fʌŋkʃən(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to a disorder or illness which does not have a physical cause and may have a psychological cause, as opposed to an organic disorder

functional endoscopic sinus surgery /,fʌŋkʃən(ə)l ,endaskopik 'saɪnəs ,sɜ:dzərɪ/ *noun* the removal of soft tissue in the sinuses using an endoscope. Abbreviation **FESS**

functional enuresis /,fʌŋkʃən(ə)l ,enju 'ri:sɪs/ *noun* bedwetting which has a psychological cause

functional independence measure /,fʌŋkʃən(ə)l ,ɪndɪ'pendəns ,meʒə/ *noun* a measure of disability. Abbreviation **FIM**

fundoplication /,fʌndəoplɪ'tkeɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the process of wrapping the fundus of the stomach round the lower end of the oesophagus

fundus /'fʌndəs/ *noun* the bottom of a hollow organ such as the uterus

fungal /'fʌŋgəl/ *adjective* relating to, or caused by, fungi ○ *a fungal skin infection*

fungate /'fʌŋgeɪt/ *verb* (*of some skin cancers*) to increase rapidly at a late stage of tumour formation

fungicide /'fʌŋgɪsaɪd/ *noun* a substance used to kill fungi

fungiform papillae /,fʌngɪfɔ:m pə'pili:/ *noun* rounded papillae on the tip and sides of the tongue, which have taste buds

fungoid /'fʌŋgɔɪd/ *adjective* like a fungus

fungus /'fʌŋgəs/ *noun* an organism such as yeast or mould, some of which cause disease (NOTE: The plural is **fungi**. For other terms referring to fungi, see words beginning with **myc-**, **myco-**.)

funiculitis /'fju:nɪkjʊ'lætɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the spermatic cord

funiculus /'fju:nɪkjʊləs/ *noun* one of the three parts of the white matter in the spinal cord ○ *The three parts are called the lateral, anterior and posterior funiculus.*

funis /'fju:nɪs/ *noun* an umbilical cord

funnel chest /,fʌn(ə)l 'tʃest/ *noun* same as **pectus excavatum**

funny bone /'fʌni bən/ *noun* same as **olecranon** (*informal*)

furfuraceous /,fɜ:rfjə'reɪʃəs/ *adjective* referring to skin which is scaly

furor /'fju:ərəs/ *noun* an attack of wild violence, especially in someone who is mentally unwell

furosemide /'fju:rəsəmaɪd/ *noun* a drug which causes an increase in urine production, used to relieve water retention in the body. Also called **frusemide**

furred tongue /,fɜ:d 'tʌŋ/ *noun* a condition when the papillae of the tongue are covered with a whitish coating. Also called **coated tongue**

furuncle /'fju:ərʌŋkəl/ *noun* same as **boil**

furunculosis /'fju:ə,rʌŋkjʊ'ləsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which several boils appear at the same time

fusidic acid /'fju:zɪdɪk 'æsɪd/ *noun* an antibiotic used to prevent protein synthesis

fusiform /'fju:zɪfɔ:m/ *adjective* referring to muscles which are shaped like a spindle, with a wider middle section which becomes narrower at each end

fusion /'fju:ʒ(ə)n/ *noun* the act of joining, especially a surgical operation to relieve pain in the joint by joining the bones at the joint permanently so that they cannot move

Fybogel /'faɪbəʊdʒəl/ a trade name for ispaghula

G

g abbreviation gram

GABA /'gæbəl/ *abbreviation* gamma aminobutyric acid

gag /gæg/ *noun* an instrument placed between the teeth to stop the mouth from closing ■ *verb* to experience a reaction similar to that of vomiting ○ *Every time the doctor tries to examine her throat, she gags.* ○ *He started gagging on the endotracheal tube.*

gait /geɪt/ *noun* a way of walking

galacto- /gəlæktoʊ/ *prefix* referring to milk

galactocele /gə'læktsiːl/ *noun* a breast tumour which contains milk

galactorrhoea /gə,læktsə'rɪə/ *noun* the excessive production of milk

galactosaemia /gə,læktsə'siːmiə/ *noun* a congenital condition where the liver is incapable of converting galactose into glucose, with the result that a baby's development may be affected (NOTE: The treatment is to remove galactose from the diet.)

galactose /gə'læktoʊs/ *noun* a sugar which forms part of milk, and is converted into glucose by the liver

galea /'geiliə/ *noun* any part of the body shaped like a helmet, especially the loose band of tissue in the scalp (NOTE: The plural is **galeae**.)

gall /gɔ:l/ *noun* same as **bile**

gall bladder /'gɔ:l,blædər/ *noun* a sac situated underneath the liver, in which bile produced by the liver is stored. See illustration at **DIGESTIVE SYSTEM** in Supplement

Gallie's operation /'gæliz ɒpə,reɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a surgical operation where tissues from the thigh are used to hold a hernia in place [Described 1921. After William Edward Gallie (1882–1959), Professor of Surgery at the University of Toronto, Canada.]

gallipot /'gælipɒt/ *noun* a little container for ointment

gallium /'gæliəm/ *noun* a metallic element a radioisotope of which is used to detect tumours or other tissue disorders (NOTE: The chemical symbol is **Ga**.)

gallop rhythm /'gælpə ,rɪð(ə)m/ *noun* the rhythm of heart sounds, three to each cycle, when someone is experiencing tachycardia

gallstone /'gɔ:lstəʊn/ *noun* a small stone formed from insoluble deposits from bile in the gall bladder. ♀ **calculus**

galvanism /'gælvənɪz(ə)m/ *noun* a treatment using low voltage electricity

galvanocautery /,gælvənəʊ'kɔ:təri/ *noun* the removal of diseased tissue using an electrically heated needle or loop of wire. Also called **electrocautery**

gamete /'gæmi:t/ *noun* a sex cell, either a spermatozoon or an ovum

gamete intrafallopian transfer /,gæmi:t intrəfə,ləʊpiən 'trænsfə/ *noun* a technique to combine eggs and sperm outside the body and then insert them into the Fallopian tubes. Abbreviation **GIFT**

gametocyte /gə'mi:təʊsait/ *noun* a cell which is developing into a gamete

gametogenesis /gə,mɪ:təʊ'dʒenəsɪs/ *noun* the process by which a gamete is formed

gamgee tissue /'gæmdʒi:,tɪʃu:/ *noun* a surgical dressing, formed of a layer of cotton wool between two pieces of gauze

gamma aminobutyric acid /,gæmə ə,mī:nəbju:tirik 'æsɪd/ *noun* an amino acid neurotransmitter. Abbreviation **GABA**

gamma camera /'gæmə ,kæm(ə)rə/ *noun* a camera for taking photographs of parts of the body into which radioactive isotopes have been introduced

gamma globulin /,gæmə 'globjʊlin/ *noun* a protein found in plasma, forming antibodies as protection against infection

gamma ray /'gæmə reɪ/ *noun* a ray which is shorter than an X-ray and is given off by radioactive substances

gangli- /gængli/ *prefix* referring to ganglia

ganglion /'gængliən/ *noun* 1. a mass of nerve cell bodies and synapses usually covered in connective tissue, found along the peripheral nerves with the exception of the basal ganglia 2. a cyst of a tendon sheath or joint capsule, usually at the wrist, which results in a painless swelling con-

taining fluid (NOTE: [all senses] The plural is **ganglia**.)

ganglionectomy /gænggliə'nektəmɪ/ *noun* the surgical removal of a ganglion

gangrene /'gæŋgrɪ:n/ *noun* a condition in which tissues die and decay, as a result of bacterial action, because the blood supply has been lost through injury or disease of the artery ○ *After she had frostbite, gangrene set in and her toes had to be amputated.*

gangrenous /'gæŋgrɪnəs/ *adjective* referring to, or affected by, gangrene

gargle /'ga:g(ə)l/ *noun* a mildly antiseptic solution used to clean the mouth ■ *verb* to put some antiseptic liquid solution into the back of the mouth and then breathe out air through it

gargoylism /'ga:gɔɪlɪz(ə)m/ *noun* a congenital condition of the metabolism which causes polysaccharides and fat cells to accumulate in the body, resulting in mental impairment, swollen liver and coarse features. Also called **Hurler's syndrome**

gas /gæs/ *noun* 1. a substance such as nitrogen, carbon dioxide or air, which is neither solid nor fluid at ordinary temperatures and can expand infinitely (NOTE: The plural **gases** is used only when referring to different types of gas.) 2. gas which accumulates in the stomach or alimentary canal and causes pain

gas and air analgesia /,gæs ənd 'eər æn(ə)l ,dʒɪ:zɪə/ *noun* a form of analgesia used when giving birth, in which a mixture of air and gas is given

gas exchange /'gæs ɪks,tʃeɪndʒ/ *noun* the process by which oxygen in the air is exchanged in the lungs for waste carbon dioxide carried by the blood

gas gangrene /,gæs 'gæŋgrɪ:n/ *noun* a complication of severe wounds in which the bacterium *Clostridium welchii* breeds in the wound and then spreads to healthy tissue which is rapidly decomposed with the formation of gas

gash /gæʃ/ *noun* a long deep cut made accidentally by something sharp ○ *She had to have three stitches in the gash in her thigh.* ■ *verb* to make a long deep cut in something accidentally ○ *She gashed her hand on the broken glass.*

gasp /ga:sp/ *noun* a short breath taken with difficulty ○ *His breath came in short gasps.* ■ *verb* to breathe with difficulty taking quick breaths ○ *She was gasping for breath.*

gas pain /'gæs peɪn/ *noun* a pain caused by excessive formation of gas in the stomach or intestine. ♀ **flatus**

gastr- /gæstr/ *prefix* same as **gastro-** (used before vowels)

gastrectomy /gæ'strektəmɪ/ *noun* the surgical removal of the stomach

gastric /'gæstri:k/ *adjective* referring to the stomach

gastric acid /,gæstri:k 'æsɪd/ *noun* hydrochloric acid secreted into the stomach by acid-forming cells

gastric flu /,gæstri:k 'flu:/ *noun* any mild stomach disorder (*informal*)

gastric juice /'gæstri:k dʒu:s/ *noun* the mixture of hydrochloric acid, pepsin, intrinsic factor and mucus secreted by the cells of the lining membrane of the stomach to help the digestion of food (NOTE: Often used in the plural.)

gastric lavage /,gæstri:k 'lævɪdʒ/ *noun* a lavage of the stomach, usually to remove a poisonous substance which has been absorbed. Also called **stomach washout**

gastric pit /,gæstri:k 'pit/ *noun* a deep hollow in the mucous membrane forming the walls of the stomach

gastric ulcer /,gæstri:k 'alsə/ *noun* an ulcer in the stomach. Abbreviation **GU**

gastrin /'gæstri:n/ *noun* a hormone which is released into the bloodstream from cells in the lower end of the stomach, stimulated by the presence of protein, and which in turn stimulates the flow of acid from the upper part of the stomach

gastrinoma /,gæstri'nəʊmə/ *noun* a tumour of the islet cells, leading to excessive gastric acid

gastritis /gæ'estrɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the stomach

gastro- /gæstrəʊ/ *prefix* referring to the stomach

gastrocele /'gæstrəʊsɪ:l/ *noun* a condition in which part of the stomach wall becomes weak and bulges out. Also called **stomach hernia**

gastrocnemius /,gæstrɒk'nɪ:miəs/ *noun* a large calf muscle

gastrocolic /,gæstrəʊ'kɒlik/ *adjective* referring to the stomach and colon

gastrocolic reflex /,gæstrəʊkɒplɪk 'ri:fleks/ *noun* a sudden peristalsis of the colon produced when food is taken into an empty stomach

gastrooduodenal /,gæstrəʊ,dju:əʊ'di:n(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the stomach and duodenum

gastrooduodenoscopy /,gæstrəʊ,dju:əʊdɪ 'nɒskəpi/ *noun* an examination of the stomach and duodenum

gastrooduodenostomy /,gæstrəʊ,dju:əʊdɪ 'nɒstəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to join the duodenum to the stomach so as to bypass a blockage in the pylorus

gastroenteritis /,gæstrəʊentə'rætɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the membrane lining the intestines and the stomach, caused by a viral infection and resulting in diarrhoea and vomiting

gastroenterology /,gæstrəʊentə'rɒlədʒi/ *noun* the study of the digestive system and its disorders

gastroenterostomy /,gæstrə'entə'rɒstəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to join the small intestine directly to the stomach so as to bypass a peptic ulcer

gastroepiploic /,gæstrə'epi'plɔɪk/ *adjective* referring to the stomach and greater omentum

gastroepiploic artery /,gæstrə'epi'plɔɪk 'a:təri/ *noun* an artery linking the gastroduodenal artery to the splenic artery

Gastrografin /,gæstrəu'græfin/ a trade name for an enema used in bowel X-rays

gastroileac reflex /,gæstrəu,iliæk 'ri:fleks/ *noun* automatic relaxation of the ileocaecal valve when food is present in the stomach

gastrointestinal /,gæstrə'u:n'testɪn(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the stomach and intestine ○ *gastrointestinal bleeding*. Abbreviation **GI**

gastrojejunostomy /,gæstrəu'dʒɪdʒu: 'nɒstəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to join the jejunum to the stomach

gastrolith /'gæstrəlɪθ/ *noun* a calculus in the stomach

gastro-oesophageal reflux /,gæstrəu ɪ'sɒfədʒɪəl 'ri:fleks/, **gastro-oesophageal reflux disease** /,gæstrəu ɪ'sɒfədʒɪəl 'ri:fleks dɪ,zɪ:z/ *noun* the return of bitter-tasting, partly digested food from the stomach to the oesophagus

gastropexy /'gæstrəʊpeksi/ *noun* a surgical operation to attach the stomach to the wall of the abdomen

gastoplasty /'gæstrəoplæsti/ *noun* surgery to correct a deformed stomach

gastrorrhoea /,gæstrə'rɪə/ *noun* an excessive flow of gastric juices

gastroscisis /,gæstrəo'saɪsɪs/ *noun* a split in the wall of the abdomen, with viscera passing through it

gastroscope /'gæstrəskəʊp/ *noun* an instrument formed of a tube or bundle of glass fibres with a lens attached, which a doctor can pass down into the stomach through the mouth to examine the inside of the stomach

gastroscopy /gæ'strɒskəpi/ *noun* an examination of the stomach using a gastroscope

gastrostomy /gæ'strɒstəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to create an opening into the stomach from the wall of the abdomen, so that food can be introduced without passing through the mouth and throat

gastrotomy /gæ'strɒtəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to open up the stomach

Gaucher's disease /'gəʊʃeɪz ɖi,zɪ:z/ *noun* an enzyme disease where fatty substances accumulate in the lymph glands, spleen and liver, causing anaemia, a swollen spleen and darkening of the skin. The disease can be fatal in children. [Described 1882. After Philippe Charles Ernest Gaucher (1854–1918), French physician and dermatologist.]

gauze /gə:z/ *noun* a thin light material used to make dressings

gauze dressing /'gə:z ,dresɪŋ/ *noun* a dressing of thin light material

gavage /gæ've:və:ʒ/ *noun* the forced feeding of someone who cannot eat or who refuses to eat

gay /geɪ/ *adjective* relating to sexual activity among people of the same sex

GDC *abbreviation* General Dental Council

Gehrig's disease /'geɪrɪg ɖi,zɪ:z/ *noun* same as **amyotrophic lateral sclerosis**

Geiger counter /'gaɪgə ,kaʊntə/ *noun* an instrument for the detection and measurement of radiation [Described 1908. After Hans Geiger (1882–1945), German physicist who worked with Rutherford at Manchester University, UK]

gel /dʒel/ *noun* a suspension that sets into a jelly-like solid

gelatin /'dʒelətɪn/ *noun* a protein found in collagen which is soluble in water, used to make capsules for medicines

gelatinous /dʒə'lætɪnəs/ *adjective* referring to gelatin or something with a texture like jelly

gemellus /dʒɪ'lmeləs/ *noun* either of the two muscles arising from the ischium. Also called **gemellus superior muscle**, **gemellus inferior muscle**

gender /'dʒendə/ *noun* the fact of being of the male or female sex

gender reassignment surgery /,dʒendə ri:ə'sainmənt sɜː:dʒəri/ *noun* surgery to change someone's sex

gender reorientation /,dʒendə ri:ə:rɪən 'teɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the alteration of a person's sex through surgical and drug treatment

gene /dʒi:n/ *noun* a unit of DNA on a chromosome which governs the synthesis of a protein sequence and determines a particular characteristic

general amnesia /,dʒen(ə)rəl æm'nɪ:ziə/ *noun* a sudden and complete loss of memory, to the extent that a person does not even remember who he or she is

general anaesthesia /,dʒen(ə)rəl ,ænəs 'ði:ziə/ *noun* loss of feeling and loss of sensation throughout the body, after being given an anaesthetic

general anaesthetic /,dʒen(ə)rəl ænəs 'ðetik/ *noun* a substance given to make someone lose consciousness so that a major surgical operation can be carried out

General Dental Council /,dʒen(ə)rəl 'dɛnt(ə)l ,kaʊnsəl/ *noun* in the UK, the official body that registers and supervises dentists. Abbreviation **GDC**

general hospital /,dʒen(ə)rəl 'hɒspɪt(ə)l/ *noun* a hospital which does not specialise in particular types of illness or particular age groups

General Household Survey /dʒenə(r)haʊshəʊld 'sɜːvɪs/ noun a survey of households carried out continuously by the Office for National Statistics

generalised /dʒenə(r)rəlaɪzd/, **generalized** adjective 1. spreading throughout the body. Opposite **localised** 2. not having a specific cause

generalised anxiety disorder /dʒenə(r)rəlaɪzd æŋ'zaiətɪ dɪsɔːdə/ noun a state of continual anxiety for which there is no specific cause

General Medical Council /dʒenə(r)rəl 'medɪk(ə)l, kaʊnsəl/ noun in the UK, the official body that licenses qualified doctors to practise medicine. Abbreviation **GMC**

General Optical Council /dʒenə(r)rəl 'ɒptɪk(ə)l, kaʊnsəl/ noun in the UK, the official body that registers and supervises opticians

general practice /dʒenə(r)rəl 'præktɪs/ noun a medical practice where doctors offer first-line medical care for all types of illness to people who live locally, refer them to hospital if necessary and encourage health promotion

general practitioner /dʒenə(r)rəl præk'tɪʃənər/ noun a doctor who provides first-line medical care for all types of illness to people who live locally, refers them to hospital if necessary and encourages health promotion. Abbreviation **GP**

gene replacement therapy /dʒiːn ɪθ'pleɪsmənt, θerəpi/ noun the replacement of missing genes or damaging gene variations in cells by the insertion of appropriate genes to treat a genetic disorder. Also called **gene therapy**

COMMENT: Gene replacement therapy has been used successfully in animals, and is in the early stages of research in humans, but may be useful in the future treatment of cystic fibrosis, thalassaemia and other genetic disorders.

generic /dʒə'nerɪk/ adjective 1. referring to medicine which does not have a special trademark or brand name given to it by its manufacturer 2. referring to a genus ○ *The generic name of this type of bacterium is Staphylococcus.*

-**genesis** /dʒenəsɪs/ suffix production or origin

gene therapy /dʒiːn ɪθ'θerəpi/ noun same as **gene replacement therapy**

genetic /dʒə'netɪk/ adjective referring to genes

genetic code /dʒə'netɪk 'kəud/ noun the characteristics of the DNA of a cell which are passed on when the cell divides and so are inherited by a child from its parents

genetic counselling /dʒə'netɪk 'kaʊnsʌlɪŋ/ noun advice and support given to people if they or their children might be affected by inherited genetic disorders

genetic disorder /dʒə'netɪk dɪs'ɔːdə/ noun a disorder or disease caused by a damaging gene variation that may be inherited

genetic engineering /dʒə'netɪk endʒɪn'ɪərɪŋ/ noun same as **genetic modification (informal)**

genetic fingerprint /dʒə'netɪk 'fɪngəprɪnt/ noun the pattern of sequences of genetic material unique to an individual. Also called **DNA fingerprint**

genetic fingerprinting /dʒə'netɪk 'fɪngəprɪntɪŋ/ noun a method of revealing an individual's genetic profile, used in paternity queries and criminal investigations. Also called **DNA fingerprinting**

geneticist /dʒə'netɪsist/ noun a person who specialises in the study of the way in which characteristics and diseases are inherited through the genes

genetic modification /dʒə'netɪk mə'dɪfɪk'keɪʃ(ə)n/, **genetic manipulation** /dʒə'netɪk mə,nipju'lætʃ(ə)n/ noun the combination of genetic material from different sources to produce organisms with altered characteristics

genetics /dʒə'netɪks/ noun the study of genes, and of the way characteristics and diseases are inherited through the genes

genetic screening /dʒə'netɪk 'skrɪ:nɪŋ/ noun the process of testing large numbers of people to see if anyone has a particular genetic disorder

gene tracking /'dʒiːn ,trækɪŋ/ noun the method used to trace throughout a family the inheritance of a gene such as those causing cystic fibrosis or Huntington's Chorea, in order to diagnose and predict genetic disorders

-**genic** /dʒenɪk/ suffix referring to a product or something which produces

genicular /dʒe'nɪkjʊlər/ adjective referring to the knee

genital /'dʒenɪt(ə)l/ adjective referring to the reproductive organs ■ plural noun **genitals** same as **genital organs**

genitalia /dʒenɪt'ɪəliə/ noun the genital organs

genital organs /,dʒenɪt(ə)l 'ɔːgənz/ plural noun the external organs for reproduction, i.e. the penis and testicles in males and the vulva in females. Also called **genitals**, **genitalia**

genital wart /,dʒenɪt(ə).l 'wɔːt/ noun a wart in the genital or anal area, caused by a sexually transmitted virus

genito- /dʒenɪtəʊ/ prefix referring to the reproductive system

genitourinary /,dʒenɪt'ɔːjʊərɪnəri/ adjective referring to both the reproductive and urinary systems. Abbreviation **GU**

genitourinary system /,dʒenɪt'ɔːjʊərɪnəri ,sɪstəm/ noun the organs of reproduction and urination, including the kidneys

genome /dʒiːnəʊm/ *noun* the set of all the genes of an individual

genotype /dʒenətaɪp/ *noun* the genetic makeup of an individual. Compare **phenotype**

gentamicin /dʒenətɪ'maɪsɪn/ *noun* an antibiotic that is effective against a variety of different disease-causing organisms. Patients usually receive it by injection and it can cause serious side effects.

gentian violet /dʒenɪəntiːn 'vaɪələt/ *noun* an antiseptic blue dye, used to paint on skin infections and also to stain specimens. Also called **crystal violet**

genu /dʒenjuː/ *noun* the knee

genual /dʒenjuːəl/ *adjective* referring to the knee

genucubital position /,dʒenjuː'kjur:bɪt(ə)l pə,zɪf(ə)n/ *noun* the position of someone resting on their knees and elbows

genupectoral position /,dʒenjuː'pektər(ə)l pə,zɪf(ə)n/ *noun* the position of someone resting on their knees and upper chest

genus /'dʒiːnəs/ *noun* a category of related living organisms ○ A genus is divided into different species. (NOTE: The plural is **genera**.)

genu valgum /,dʒenjuː 'vælgəm/ *noun* same as **knock-knee**

genu varum /,dʒenjuː 'veərəm/ *noun* same as **bow legs**

geri- /dʒeri/ *prefix* referring to old age

geriatric /,dʒeri'æktrɪk/ *adjective* 1. referring to old people 2. specialising in the treatment of old people ○ **geriatric unit**

geriatrician /,dʒeri'æktrɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a doctor who specialises in the treatment or study of diseases of old people

geriatrics /,dʒeri'æktrɪks/ *noun* the study of the diseases and disorders of old people. Compare **paediatrics**

germ /dʒɜːm/ *noun* 1. a microorganism which causes a disease, e.g. a virus or bacterium (*informal*) ○ *Germs are not visible to the naked eye.* 2. a part of an organism capable of developing into a new organism

German measles /,dʒɜːmən 'miːz(ə)lz/ *noun* same as **rubella**

germ cell /dʒɜːm sel/ *noun* a cell which is capable of developing into a spermatozoon or ovum. Also called **gonocyte**

germinal epithelium /,dʒɜːmɪnəl ˌepɪθɪliəm/ *noun* the outer layer of the ovary

germ layer /dʒɜːm ,leɪə/ *noun* one of two or three layers of cells in animal embryos which form the organs of the body

gerontologist /dʒerən'tɒlədʒɪst/ *noun* a specialist in gerontology

gerontology /dʒerən'tɒlədʒɪ/ *noun* the study of the process of ageing and the diseases of old people

Gesell's developmental chart /gə,zels dɪ'veləpm'ent(ə)tʃɑ:t/ *noun* a chart showing the development of motor reactions and growth patterns in children

gestation /dʒe'steɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* 1. the process of development of a baby from conception to birth in the mother's womb 2. same as **gestation period**

gestational age /dʒe'steɪʃ(ə)n(ə)l 'eɪdʒ/ *noun* the age of a fetus, calculated from the mother's last period to the date of birth

gestational diabetes /dʒe'steɪʃ(ə)n(ə)l ,daɪə'bɪtɪz/ *noun* a form of diabetes mellitus which develops in a pregnant woman

gestation period /dʒe'steɪʃ(ə)n ,pɪəriəd/ *noun* the period, usually of 266 days, from conception to birth, during which the baby develops in the mother's womb. Also called **pregnancy**

gestodene /'dʒestədən/ *noun* an oral contraceptive

get better /,get 'betə/ *verb* 1. to become healthy again after being ill ○ *He was seriously ill, but seems to be getting better.* 2. (of an illness) to stop or become less severe ○ *Her cold has got better.*

getting on /,getɪŋ 'on/ *adjective* becoming elderly ○ *Her parents are getting on.*

GFR *abbreviation* glomerular filtration rate

GH *abbreviation* growth hormone

Ghon's focus /,gɒnz 'fəʊkəs/ *noun* a spot on the lung produced by the tuberculosis bacillus [Described 1912. After Anton Ghon (1866–1936), Professor of Pathological Anatomy at Prague, Czech Republic.]

GI *abbreviation* gastrointestinal

Giardia /dʒiː'a:dɪə/ *noun* a microscopic protozoan parasite which causes giardiasis

giardiasis /dʒi:a:ɪ'daɪəsɪs/ *noun* a disorder of the intestine caused by the parasite *Giardia lamblia*, usually with no symptoms, but in heavy infections the absorption of fat may be affected, causing diarrhoea. Also called **lambliasis**

giddiness /'gɪdnəs/ *noun* a condition in which someone has difficulty in standing up and keeping their balance because of a feeling that everything is turning around ○ *He began to experience attacks of giddiness.*

GIFT /gɪft/ *noun* a procedure in which a surgeon removes eggs from a woman's ovary, mixes them with sperm and places them in one of her Fallopian tubes to help her conceive a child. Full form **gamete intrafallopian transfer**

gigantism /dʒaɪ'gæntɪz(ə)m/ *noun* a condition in which someone grows very tall, caused by excessive production of growth hormone by the pituitary gland

Gilbert's syndrome /'gilbəts 'sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* an inherited disorder where the liver does not deal with bilirubin correctly

Gilliam's operation /'giliəmz əpə,reɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a surgical operation to correct retroversion of the uterus [After David Tod Gilliam (1844–1923), physician, Columbus, Ohio, USA.]

gingiv- /dʒɪndʒɪv/ *prefix* referring to the gums

gingiva /dʒɪn'dʒaɪvə/ *noun* same as **gum** (NOTE: The plural is **gingivae**.)

gingival /dʒɪndʒɪv(ə)l/ *adjective* relating to the gums

gingivectomy /,dʒɪndʒɪ'vektəmɪ/ *noun* the surgical removal of excess gum tissue

gingivitis /,dʒɪndʒɪ'vertɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the gums as a result of bacterial infection

ginglymus /'dʒɪnglɪməs/ *noun* a joint which allows movement in two directions only, e.g. the knee or elbow. Also called **hinge joint**. Compare **ball and socket joint**

ginseng /'dʒɪnsɛŋ/ *noun* a plant root widely used as a tonic and a traditional Chinese herbal remedy

girdle /'gɜ:d(ə)l/ *noun* a set of bones making a ring or arch

Girdlestone's operation /'gɜ:dəlstəʊnəs əpə,reɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a surgical operation to relieve osteoarthritis of the hip [After Gathorne Robert Girdlestone (1881–1950), Nuffield Professor of Orthopaedics at Oxford, UK]

glabella /glə'bɛlə/ *noun* a flat area of bone in the forehead between the eyebrows

gladiolus /,glædɪ'əʊləs/ *noun* the middle section of the sternum

gland /glænd/ *noun* an organ in the body containing cells that secrete substances such as hormones, sweat or saliva which act elsewhere

glanders /'glændəz/ *noun* a bacterial disease of horses, which can be caught by humans, with symptoms of high fever and inflammation of the lymph nodes

glandular /'glænddʒu:lə/ *adjective* referring to glands

glandular fever /,glænddʒu:lə 'fi:və/ *noun* same as **infectious mononucleosis**

glans /glænz/ *noun* a rounded part at the end of the penis or clitoris. See illustration at **UROGENITAL SYSTEM (MALE)** in Supplement

glare /gleə/ *noun* 1. a long stare that expresses a negative emotion such as anger 2. an uncomfortably or dazzlingly bright light 3. scattered bright light when examining something with a microscope ■ *verb* 1. to stare angrily 2. to shine uncomfortably brightly 3. to be very obvious or conspicuous

Glasgow coma scale /,gla:sgəʊ 'kəʊmə,skeɪl/, **Glasgow scoring system** /,gla:sgəʊ 'skɔ:riŋ ,sɪstəm/ *noun* a seven-point scale for evaluating someone's level of consciousness

glass eye /,glɑ:s 'aɪ/ *noun* an artificial eye made of glass

glaucoma /gləʊ:'kəʊmə/ *noun* a condition of the eyes, caused by unusually high pressure of fluid inside the eyeball, resulting in disturbances of vision and blindness

gleet /gli:t/ *noun* a thin discharge from the vagina, penis, a wound or an ulcer

glenohumeral /,glenəʊ'hʊ:mərəl/ *adjective* referring to both the glenoid cavity and the humerus

glenohumeral joint /,glenəʊ'hʊ:mərəl dʒɔ:nt/ *noun* the shoulder joint

glenoid /'glenɔɪd/ *adjective* shaped like a small shallow cup or socket

glenoid cavity /,glenɔɪd 'kævɪtɪ/, **glenoid fossa** /,glenɔɪd 'fɒsə/ *noun* a socket in the shoulder joint into which the head of the humerus fits

glia /'gli:ə/ *noun* connective tissue of the central nervous system, surrounding cell bodies, axons and dendrites. Also called **neuroglia**

glial cell /'gli:əl sel/ *noun* a cell in the glia

glial tissue /,gli:əl 'tɪʃu:/ *noun* same as **glia**

glibenclamide /'glɪ'bɛŋkləməɪd/ *noun* a sulphonylurea drug used to treat Type II diabetes mellitus

glyclazide /'glɪkləzɪd/ *noun* an antibacterial drug used to treat Type II diabetes mellitus

gio- /gləɪəʊl/ *prefix* referring to brain tissue

glioma /'glər'əʊmə/ *noun* any tumour of the glial tissue in the brain or spinal cord

gliomyoma /,glɪəʊmə'mərəʊmə/ *noun* a tumour of both the nerve and muscle tissue

glipizide /'glɪpɪzɪd/ *noun* a drug used to reduce the glucose level in the blood

Glisson's capsule /,glɪs(ə)nz 'kæpsjʊl/ *noun* a tissue sheath in the liver containing the blood vessels [After Francis Glisson (1597–1677), philosopher, physician and anatomist at Cambridge and London, UK]

globin /'gləʊbɪn/ *noun* a protein which combines with other substances to form compounds such as haemoglobin and myoglobin

globule /'glɒbju:l/ *noun* a round drop, especially of fat

globulin /'glɒbjʊlɪn/ *noun* a protein, present in blood, belonging to a group that includes antibodies

globus /'gləʊbəs/ *noun* any ball-shaped part of the body

globus hystericus /,gləʊbəs hɪ'sterɪkəs/ *noun* a feeling of not being able to swallow, caused by worry or embarrassment

glomerular /'glɒ'merʊlə/ *adjective* referring to a glomerulus

glomerular capsule /'glɒ̄,merʊlə 'kæpsjʊl/ *noun* same as **Bowman's capsule**

glomerular filtration rate /'glɒ̄,merʊlə fil 'treɪʃ(ə)n ,reɪt/ *noun* the rate at which the kidneys filter blood and remove waste matter

glomerular tuft /'glɒ̄,merʊlə 'taft/ *noun* a group of blood vessels in the kidney which filter the blood

glomeruli plural of **glomerulus**

glomerulitis /'glɒ̄,meru'laitɪs/ *noun* inflammation causing lesions of glomeruli in the kidney

glomerulonephritis /'glɒ̄,merolə'nɛθrɪtɪs/ *noun* same as **Bright's disease**

glomerulus /'glɒ̄,meroləs/ *noun* a group of blood vessels which filter waste matter from the blood in a kidney (NOTE: The plural is **glomeruli**)

gloss- /'glɒ̄s/ *prefix* same as **glosso-** (*used before vowels*)

glossa /'glɒ̄sə/ *noun* same as **tongue**

glossal /'glɒ̄s(ə)l/ *adjective* relating to the tongue

glossectomy /'glɒ̄'sektəmɪ/ *noun* the surgical removal of the tongue

glossitis /'glɒ̄'saɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the surface of the tongue

glosso- /'glɒ̄səʊ/ *prefix* referring to the tongue

glossodynia /'glɒ̄səʊ'dɪnɪə/ *noun* pain in the tongue

glossopharyngeal /'glɒ̄səʊfærɪŋ'ðʒi:əl/ *adjective* relating to the tongue and pharynx

glossopharyngeal nerve /'glɒ̄səʊfærɪŋ 'ðʒi:əl nɜːvɪ/ *noun* the ninth cranial nerve which controls the pharynx, the salivary glands and part of the tongue

glossoplegia /'glɒ̄səʊ'pli:dʒə/ *noun* paralysis of the tongue

glossotomy /'glɒ̄'sɒtəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical incision into the tongue

glottis /'glɒ̄tɪs/ *noun* an opening in the larynx between the vocal cords, which forms the entrance to the main airway from the pharynx

gluc- /'glu:k/ *prefix* referring to glucose

glucagon /'glu:kəgɒn/ *noun* a hormone secreted by the islets of Langerhans in the pancreas, which increases the level of blood sugar by stimulating the breakdown of glycogen

glucagonoma /'glu:kəgɒn'naʊmə/ *noun* a tumour of the cells of the pancreas that produces glucagon

glucocorticoid /'glu:kə'kɔ:tɪkɔɪd/ *noun* any corticosteroid which breaks down carbohydrates and fats for use by the body, produced by the adrenal cortex

gluconeogenesis /'glu:kəu,nɪ:əʊ'dʒenənəsɪs/ *noun* the production of glucose in the liver from protein or fat reserves

glucose /'glu:kəʊz/ *noun* a simple sugar found in some fruit, but also broken down from white sugar or carbohydrate and absorbed into the body or secreted by the kidneys. Also called **dextrose**

glucose tolerance test /'glu:kəʊz ,tɒlərəns test/ *noun* a test for diabetes mellitus, in which someone eats glucose and his or her urine and blood are tested at regular intervals. Abbreviation **GTT**

glue ear /'glu: ɪə/ *noun* a condition in which fluid forms behind the eardrum and causes deafness. Also called **secretory otitis media**

glue-sniffing /'glu: ,snifɪŋ/ *noun* ↗ **solvent abuse**

glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase /'glu: ,tæmɪk oksələʊə,sɪ:tɪk træns'æmīneɪz/ *noun* an enzyme used to test for viral hepatitis

glutamic pyruvic transaminase /'glu: ,tæmɪk paɪ,ru:vɪk træns'æmīneɪz/ *noun* an enzyme produced in the liver and released into the blood if the liver is damaged

gluteal /'glu:tiəl/ *adjective* referring to the buttocks

gluteal artery /'glu:tiəl ,ɑ:təri/ *noun* one of the two arteries supplying the buttocks, the **inferior gluteal artery** or the **superior gluteal artery**

gluteal muscle /'glu:tiəl ,mas(ə)l/ *noun* a muscle in the buttock. ↗ **gluteus**

gluteal vein /'glu:tiəl vein/ *noun* one of two veins draining the buttocks, the **inferior gluteal vein** and the **superior gluteal vein**

gluten /'glu:t(ə)n/ *noun* a protein found in some cereals, which makes the grains form a sticky paste when water is added

gluten enteropathy /'glu:t(ə)n ,entə'rɒpəθi/ same as **gluten-induced enteropathy**

gluten-induced enteropathy /'glu:t(ə)n ɪn ,dju:st ,entə'rɒpəθi/ *noun* 1. an allergic disease mainly affecting children, in which the lining of the intestine is sensitive to gluten, preventing the small intestine from digesting fat 2. a condition in adults where the villi in the intestine become smaller and so reduce the surface which can absorb nutrients (NOTE: Symptoms include a swollen abdomen, pale diarrhoea, abdominal pains and anaemia.) ▶ also called **coeliac disease**

gluteus /'glu:tɪəs/ *noun* one of three muscles in the buttocks, responsible for movements of the hip. The largest is the **gluteus maximus**, while the **gluteus medius** and **gluteus minimus** are smaller.

glyc- /'glɪk/ *prefix* same as **glyco-** (*used before vowels*)

glycaemia /'glai'si:mɪə/ *noun* the level of glucose found in the blood. ↗ **hypoglycaemia**, **hyperglycaemia**

glycerin /'glɪsərɪn/, **glycerine**, **glycerol** /'glɪsərɒl/ *noun* a colourless viscous sweet-tasting liquid present in all fats (NOTE: Synthetic glycerin is used in various medicinal preparations and also as a lubricant in items such as toothpaste and cough medicines.)

glyco- /glɪkəʊ/ *prefix* referring to sugar

glycogen /'glɪkədʒən/ *noun* a type of starch, converted from glucose by the action of insulin, and stored in the liver as a source of energy

glycogenesis /,glɪkəʊ'dʒenəsɪs/ *noun* the process by which glucose is converted into glycogen in the liver

glycogenolysis /,glɪkəʊdʒə'nɒləsɪs/ *noun* the process by which glycogen is broken down to form glucose

glycolysis /glɪk'kɒləsɪs/ *noun* the metabolic breakdown of glucose to release energy

glycoside /'glɪkəʊsaɪd/ *noun* a chemical compound of a type which is formed from a simple sugar and another compound (NOTE: Many of the drugs produced from plants are glycosides.)

glycosuria /,glɪkəʊ'sjuəriə/ *noun* a high level of sugar in the urine, a symptom of diabetes mellitus

GMC *abbreviation* General Medical Council

gnathic /'næθɪk/ *adjective* referring to the jaw

gnathoplasty /'næθəʊplæsti/ *noun* surgery on the jaw

gnawing /'nɔ:ɪŋ/ *adjective* referring to a physical or emotional feeling that is persistent and uncomfortable ◇ a gnawing pain ◇ gnawing anxiety

goblet cell /'gɒblət sel/ *noun* a tube-shaped cell in the epithelium which secretes mucus

GOC *abbreviation* General Optical Council

goitre /'gɔɪtə/ *noun* an excessive enlargement of the thyroid gland, seen as a swelling round the neck, caused by a lack of iodine (NOTE: The US spelling is **goiter**.)

gold /gəʊld/ *noun* a soft yellow-coloured precious metal, used as a compound in various drugs, and sometimes as a filling for teeth (NOTE: The chemical symbol is **Au**.)

golden hour /,gəʊld(ə)n 'aʊə/ *noun* the first hour after a serious injury when the most difference can be made to the patient's health

golfer's elbow /,gɔlfəz 'elbəʊ/ *noun* inflammation of the tendons of the elbow

Golgi apparatus /'gɔldʒi æpə,ri:təs/ *noun* a folded membranous structure inside the cell cytoplasm which stores and transports enzymes and hormones [Described 1898. After Camillo Golgi (1843–1926), Professor of Histology and later Rector of the University of Pavia, Italy. In 1906 he shared the Nobel Prize with Santiago Ramón y Cajal for work on the nervous system.]

Golgi cell /'gɔldʒi ,sel/ *noun* a type of nerve cell in the central nervous system, either with long axons (Golgi Type 1) or without axons (Golgi Type 2)

gomphosis /gɒm'fəʊsɪs/ *noun* a joint which cannot move, like that between a tooth and the jaw

gonad /'gəʊnæd/ *noun* a sex gland which produces gametes and also sex hormones, e.g. a testicle in males or an ovary in females

gonadotrophic hormone /,gəʊnədəʊtɪfɪk 'hɔ:məʊn/ *noun* one of two hormones, the follicle-stimulating hormone and the luteinising hormone, produced by the anterior pituitary gland which have an effect on the ovaries in females and on the testes in males

gonadotrophin /,gəʊnədəʊ't्रəʊfɪn/ *noun* any of a group of hormones produced by the pituitary gland which stimulates the sex glands at puberty. ◇ **human chorionic gonadotrophin**

goni- /gəʊni/ *prefix* same as **gonio-** (*used before a vowel*)

gonio- /gəʊniəʊ/ *prefix* referring to an angle

gonion /'gəʊnɪon/ *noun* the outer point at which the lower jawbone angles upwards

goniopuncture /'gəʊniəʊ,pʌŋktʃə/ *noun* a surgical operation for draining fluid from the eyes of someone who has glaucoma

goniotomy /,gəʊni'ɒtəmi/ *noun* a surgical operation to treat glaucoma by cutting Schlemm's canal

gonococcal /,gənə'kɒk(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to gonococcus

gonococcus /,gənə'kɒkəs/ *noun* a type of bacterium, *Neisseria gonorrhoea*, which causes gonorrhoea (NOTE: The plural is **gonococci**.)

gonocyte /'gənəsait/ *noun* same as **germ cell**

gonorrhoea /,gənə'rɪ:ə/ *noun* a sexually transmitted disease which produces painful irritation of the mucous membrane and a watery discharge from the vagina or penis

goose bumps /'gu:s bʌmps/, **goose flesh** /'gu:s fleʃ/, **goose pimples** /'gu:s ,pimp(ə)lz/ *noun* a reaction of the skin when someone is cold or frightened, the skin being raised into many little bumps by the action of the arrector pili muscles. Also called **cutis anserina**

gorget /'gɔ:dʒɪt/ *noun* a surgical instrument used to remove stones from the bladder

gouge /gaʊdʒ/ *noun* a surgical instrument like a chisel, used to cut bone

gout /gaʊt/ *noun* a disease in which unusual quantities of uric acid are produced and form crystals in the cartilage round joints. Also called **podagra**

GP *abbreviation* general practitioner

GP co-op /'dʒi: 'pi: kəʊ ,ɒp/ *noun* a group of GPs who work together to provide out-of-hours care without making any profit

graft /gra:f/ *noun* the act of transplanting an organ or tissue to replace one which is not functioning or which is diseased ◇ *a skin graft* ■ *verb* to take a healthy organ or tissue and transplant it in place of diseased or malfunctioning organ or tissue ◇ *The surgeons grafted a new section of bone at the side of the skull.* ◇ **autograft**, **homograft**

graft versus host disease /,gra:f:t, vɜ:səs 'həʊst dt,zi:z/ *noun* a condition which develops when cells from the grafted tissue react against the person's own tissue, causing skin disorders. Abbreviation **GVHD**

grain /greɪn/ *noun* 1. a very small piece of something hard such as salt 2. a measure of weight equal to 0.0648 grams. Symbol **gr**

-gram /græm/ *suffix* a record in the form of a picture

Gram-negative bacterium /,græm 'negatɪv bæk,t्रैरिओm/ *noun* a bacterium which takes up the red counterstain, after the alcohol has washed out the first violet dye

Gram-positive bacterium /,græm 'pozɪtɪv bæk,t्रैरिओm/ *noun* a bacterium which retains violet dye and appears blue-black when viewed under the microscope

Gram's stain /'græmz steɪn/ *noun* a method of staining bacteria so that they can be identified [Described 1884. After Hans Christian Joachim Gram (1853–1938), Professor of Medicine in Copenhagen, Denmark. He discovered the stain by accident as a student in Berlin, Germany.]

grand mal /,grɑ:n 'mæl/ *noun* a type of epilepsy, in which someone becomes unconscious and falls down, while the muscles become stiff and twitch violently

grand multiparity /,græn mɔlti'pærɪti/ *noun* the fact of having given birth to more than four children

granular /'grænjʊlər/ *adjective* made up of granules

granular cast /,grænjʊlə 'kɑ:st/ *noun* a cast composed of cells filled with protein and fatty granules

granular leucocyte /,grænjʊlə 'lu:kəsait/ *noun* same as **granulocyte**

granulation /,grænju'ləfɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the formation of rough red tissue on the surface of a wound or site of infection, the first stage in the healing process

granulation tissue /,grænju'ləfɪʃ(ə)n ,tɪʃu:/ *noun* soft tissue, consisting mainly of tiny blood vessels and fibres, which forms over a wound

granule /'grænju:l/ *noun* a very small piece of something hard

granulocyte /'grænjułəsait/ *noun* a type of leucocyte or white blood cell which contains granules, e.g. a basophil, eosinophil or neutrophil
granulocytopenia /,grænjułəsai,peɪniə/ *'pniə/ noun* a usually fatal disease caused by the lowering of the number of granulocytes in the blood due to bone marrow malfunction

granuloma /,grænju'ləʊmə/ *noun* a mass of granulation tissue which forms at the site of bacterial infections (NOTE: The plural is **granulomas**.)

granulomatosis /,grænjułəʊmə'təʊsɪs/ *noun* persistent inflammation leading to the formation of nodules

graph /grɑ:f/ *noun* a diagram which shows the relationship between quantities as a line

graph- /græf/ *prefix* writing

-graph /grɑ:f/ *suffix* a machine which records something as pictures

grapher /grɑ:fə/ *suffix* a technician who operates a machine which records

-graphy /grɑ:fɪ/ *suffix* the technique of study through pictures

grattage /græ'ta:ʒ/ *noun* a procedure that involves scraping the surface of an ulcer which is healing slowly to make it heal more rapidly

gravel /'græv(ə)l/ *noun* small stones which pass from the kidney to the urinary system, causing pain in the ureter

Graves' disease /'greɪvz di,zi:z/ *noun* same as **exophthalmic goitre** [Described 1835. After Robert James Graves (1796–1853), Irish physician at the Meath Hospital, Dublin, Ireland, where he was responsible for introducing clinical ward work for medical students.]

gravid /'grævɪd/ *adjective* pregnant

gravides multiparae /,grævɪdɪz ,mʌlti 'pɔ:ri:/ *plural noun* women who have given birth to at least four live babies

gravity /'grævɪti/ *noun* the importance or potential danger of a disease or situation

Grawitz tumour /'grɑ:vɪts ,tju:mə/ *noun* a malignant tumour in kidney cells [Described 1883. After Paul Albert Grawitz (1850–1932), Professor of Pathology at Greifswald, Germany.]

gray /'grɛɪ/ *noun* an SI unit of measurement of absorbed radiation equal to 100 rads. Symbol **Gy**. ◇ **rad**

graze /greɪz/ *noun* a scrape on the skin surface, making some blood flow ■ *verb* to scrape the skin surface accidentally

greater curvature /,greɪtə 'kɜ:vətʃə/ *noun* a convex line of the stomach

greater vestibular glands /,greɪtə ve 'stɪbjʊlə glændz/ *noun* same as **Bartholin's glands**

great toe /'greɪt təʊ/ *noun* same as **big toe**

greenstick fracture /'grɪ:nstɪk ,frækɪtʃə/ *noun* a type of fracture occurring in children, where a long bone bends, but is not completely broken

grey commissure /,greɪ ,kɒmɪsʃuə/ *noun* part of the grey matter nearest to the central canal of the spinal cord, where axons cross over each other

grey matter /'greɪ ,mætə/ *noun* nerve tissue which is of a dark grey colour and forms part of the central nervous system

COMMENT: In the brain, grey matter encloses the white matter, but in the spinal cord, white matter encloses the grey matter.

grief counsellor /'grɪf ,kaʊns(ə)lə/ *noun* a person who helps someone to cope with the feelings they have when someone such as a close relative dies

gripe water /'graɪp ,wɔ:tə/ *noun* a solution of glucose and alcohol, used to relieve abdominal pains in babies

groin /'grɔɪn/ *noun* a junction at each side of the body where the lower abdomen joins the top of the thighs ○ *He had a dull pain in his groin.* (NOTE: For other terms referring to the groin, see **inguinal**.)

grommet /'grɒmɪt/ *noun* a tube which can be passed from the external auditory meatus into the middle ear, usually to allow fluid to drain off, as in someone who has glue ear

ground substance /,graʊnd 'sʌbstəns/ *noun* same as **matrix**

group /gru:p/ *noun* several people, animals or things which are all close together ○ *A group of patients were waiting in the surgery.* ■ *verb* to bring things or people together in a group, or come together in a group ○ *The drugs are grouped under the heading 'antibiotics'.*

group practice /,gru:p 'prækɪts/ *noun* a medical practice where several doctors or dentists share the same office building and support services

group therapy /,gru:p 'θerəpi/ *noun* a type of psychotherapy where a group of people with the same disorder meet together with a therapist to discuss their condition and try to help each other

growing pains /'grəʊɪŋ peɪnz/ *plural noun* pains associated with adolescence, which can be a form of rheumatic fever

growth /grəʊθ/ *noun* 1. the process of increasing in size ○ *the growth in the population since 1960* ○ *The disease stunts children's growth.* 2. a cyst or tumour ○ *The doctor found a cancerous growth on the left breast.* ○ *He had an operation to remove a small growth from his chin.*

growth factor /'grəʊθ ,fæktə/ *noun* a chemical, especially a polypeptide, produced in the

body which encourages particular cells to grow ○ *a nerve growth factor*

growth hormone /'grəʊθ ,hɔ:məʊn/ *noun* a hormone secreted by the pituitary gland during deep sleep, which stimulates growth of the long bones and protein synthesis. Also called **somatotropin**

grumbling appendix /,grʌmlɪŋ ə'pendɪks/ *noun* a vermiform appendix that is always slightly inflamed (*informal*) ◊ **chronic appendicitis**

GU *abbreviation* 1. gastric ulcer 2. genitourinary

guanine /'gwɑ:nɪ:n/ *noun* one of the four basic chemicals in DNA

guardian ad litem /,ga:dɪən əd 'li:təm/ *noun* a person who acts on behalf of a minor who is a defendant in a court case

guardian Caldicott /,ga:dɪən 'kɔ:ldɪkɒt/ *noun* in the UK, a person appointed by a hospital or Health Trust to make sure that information about patients is kept confidential, following the Caldicott Report of 1997

Guillain-Barré syndrome /,gi:jæn 'bærə/ ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a nervous disorder in which, after a non-specific infection, demyelination of the spinal roots and peripheral nerves takes place, leading to generalised weakness and sometimes respiratory paralysis. Also called **Landry's paraparesis** [Described 1916. After Georges Guillain (1876–1961), Professor of Neurology in Paris, France, Jean Alexandre Barré (1880–1967), Professor of Neurology in Strasbourg, France.]

guillotine /'gilətɪ:n/ *noun* a surgical instrument for cutting out tonsils

guinea worm /'gɪni wɜ:m/ *noun* same as **Dracunculus**

Gulf War syndrome /,gʌlf 'wɔ: ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a collection of unexplained symptoms, including fatigue, skin disorders, and muscle pains, affecting some soldiers who fought in the Gulf War in 1991

ullet /'gʌlit/ *noun* same as **oesophagus**

gum /gʌm/ *noun* the soft tissue covering the part of the jaw which surrounds the teeth ○ *Her gums are red and inflamed.* ○ *A build-up of tartar can lead to gum disease.* Also called **gingiva** (NOTE: For other terms referring to the gums, see words beginning with **gingiv-**.)

gumboil /'gʌmbɔɪl/ *noun* an abscess on the gum near a tooth

gustation /gʌ'steɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the act of tasting

gustatory /'gæstət(ə)rɪ/ *adjective* referring to the sense of taste

gut /gʌt/ *noun* 1. the tubular organ for the digestion and absorption of food. Also called **intestine**

2. a type of thread, made from the intestines of sheep. It is used to sew up internal incisions and

dissolves slowly so does not need to be removed.

◊ **catgut**

Guthrie test /'gʌθri test/ *noun* a test used on babies to detect the presence of phenylketonuria [After R. Guthrie (1916–95), US paediatrician.]

gutta /'gʌtə/ *noun* a drop of liquid, as used in treatment of the eyes (NOTE: The plural is **guttæ**.)

gutter splint /'gʌtə splint/ *noun* a shaped container in which a broken limb can rest without being completely surrounded

GVHD *abbreviation* graft versus host disease

gyn- /gɪn/ *prefix* same as **gynae-** (*used before a vowel*)

gynae- referring to women

gynaecological /,gɪnɪkə'lɒdʒɪk(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the treatment of diseases of women

gynaecologist /,gɪnɪk'ɒklədʒɪst/ *noun* a doctor who specialises in the treatment of diseases of women

gynaecology /,gɪnɪk'ɒklədʒi/ *noun* the study of female sex organs and the treatment of diseases of women in general

gynaecomastia /,gɪnɪkə'mæstiə/ *noun* the unusual development of breasts in a male

gyne /'gīn/ same as **gynaecology, gynaecological (informal)** ◇ a gyne appointment

gypsum /'dʒɪpsəm/ *noun* calcium sulphate, used as plaster of Paris

gyrus /'dʒaɪərəs/ *noun* a raised part of the cerebral cortex between the sulci

H

H2-receptor antagonist /'eɪtʃ tə: rɪ'septər æn,tægənɪst/ *noun* a drug that inhibits the production of stomach acid and so relieves indigestion and gastric ulcers

habit /'hæbit/ *noun* 1. an action which is an automatic response to a stimulus 2. a regular way of doing something ○ *He got into the habit of swimming every day before breakfast.* ○ *She's got out of the habit of taking any exercise.*

habit-forming drug /'hæbɪt ,fɔ:mɪŋ dræg/ *noun* a drug which is addictive

habitual abortion /hə,bɪtʃu:l ə'bɔ:s(j(ə)n/ *noun* a condition in which a woman has abortions with successive pregnancies

habituation /hə,bɪtʃu'eɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the fact of being psychologically but not physically addicted to or dependent on a drug, alcohol or other substance

habitus /'hæbɪtəs/ *noun* the general physical appearance of a person, including build and posture

haem /hɛm/ *noun* a molecule containing iron which binds proteins to form haemoproteins such as haemoglobin and myoglobin

haem- /hī:m/ *prefix* same as **haemo-** (*used before vowels*)

haemagglutination /,hī:mæglu:tɪ'nɛʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the clumping of red blood cells, often used to test for the presence of antibodies

haemangioma /,hī:mændʒi'əʊmə/ *noun* a harmless tumour which forms in blood vessels and appears on the skin as a birthmark

haemarthrosis /,hī:ma:θrəʊsɪs/ *noun* pain and swelling caused by blood leaking into a joint

haematemesis /,hī:mə'teməsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which someone vomits blood, usually because of internal bleeding

haematic /hī:'mætɪk/ *adjective* referring to blood

haematin /hī:mætɪn/ *noun* a substance which forms from haemoglobin when bleeding takes place

haematinic /,hī:mə'tinɪk/ *noun* a drug which increases haemoglobin in blood, used to treat anaemia, e.g. an iron compound

haemato- /hī:mætəʊ/ *prefix* referring to blood

haematocolpos /,hī:mætəʊ'kɒlpəs/ *noun* a condition in which the vagina is filled with blood at menstruation because the hymen has no opening

haematocrit /'hī:mætəkrɪt/ *noun* same as **packed cell volume**

haematocyst /'hī:mætəsɪst/ *noun* a cyst which contains blood

haematological /,hī:mætə'lɒdʒɪk(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to haematology

haematologist /,hī:mæ'tɒlɒdʒɪst/ *noun* a doctor who specialises in haematology

haematology /,hī:mæ'tɒlɒdʒɪ/ *noun* the scientific study of blood, its formation and its diseases

haematoma /,hī:mætə'əʊma/ *noun* a mass of blood under the skin caused by a blow or by the effects of an operation

haematometra /,hī:mætə'tɒmɪtrə/ *noun* excessive bleeding in the uterus

haematomyelia /,hī:mætə'əʊməri'i:liə/ *noun* a condition in which blood leaks into the spinal cord

haematopoiesis /,hī:mætəpə'ɪsɪs/ *noun* same as **haemopoiesis**

haematosalpinx /,hī:mætəʊ'sælpɪnks/ *noun* same as **haemosalpinx**

haematozoon /,hī:mætəʊ'zæʊn/ *noun* a parasite living in the blood (NOTE: The plural is **haematozoa**.)

haematuria /,hī:mætə'juəriə/ *noun* the unusual presence of blood in the urine, as a result of injury or disease of the kidney or bladder

haemin /'hī:min/ *noun* a salt derived from haemoglobin, used in the treatment of porphyria

haemo- /hī:məʊ/ *prefix* referring to blood

haemochromatosis /,hī:mæuk्रəʊmə 'təʊsɪs/ *noun* an inherited disease in which the body absorbs and stores too much iron, causing cirrhosis of the liver and giving the skin a dark colour. Also called **bronze diabetes**

haemoconcentration /,hī:mæʊ,kɒnsən 'treɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* an increase in the percentage of red blood cells because the volume of plasma is reduced. Compare **haemodilution**

haemocytometer /,hi:məʊsətə'tɒmɪtə/ *noun* a glass jar in which a sample of blood is diluted and the blood cells counted

haemodialysed patient /,hi:məʊdələ'daɪlaɪzd 'peɪʃ(ə)nt/ *noun* someone who has undergone haemodialysis

haemodialysis /,hi:məʊdələ'æləsɪs/ *noun* same as **kidney dialysis**

haemodilution /,hi:məʊdəlʊn'lu:f(ə)n/ *noun* a decrease in the percentage of red blood cells because the volume of plasma has increased. Compare **haemoconcentration**

haemoglobin /,hi:mə'gləʊbɪn/ *noun* a red respiratory pigment formed of haem and globin in red blood cells which gives blood its red colour. It absorbs oxygen in the lungs and carries it in the blood to the tissues. Abbreviation **Hb**. ◇ **oxyhaemoglobin, carboxyhaemoglobin**

haemoglobinaemia /,hi:məʊgləʊbɪ'nɪ:miə/ *noun* a condition in which haemoglobin is found in blood plasma

haemoglobinopathy /,hi:məʊgləʊbɪ'nɒpθɪ/ *noun* an inherited disease of a group which result from damaging variations in the production of haemoglobin, e.g. sickle-cell anaemia

haemoglobinuria /,hi:məʊgləʊbɪ'njuərɪə/ *noun* a condition in which haemoglobin is found in the urine

haemogram /'hi:məʊgræm/ *noun* the printed result of a blood test

haemolysin /,hi:məʊ'laisɪn/ *noun* a protein which destroys red blood cells

haemolysis /hi:'mələsɪs/ *noun* the destruction of red blood cells

haemolytic /,hi:məʊ'lɪtɪk/ *adjective* destroying red blood cells ■ *noun* a substance which destroys red blood cells, e.g. snake venom

haemolytic anaemia /,hi:məlɪtɪk ə'nɪ:miə/ *noun* a condition in which the destruction of red blood cells is about six times the usual rate, and the supply of new cells from the bone marrow cannot meet the demand

haemolytic disease of the newborn /,hi:məlɪtɪk dɪ,zɪ:z əv ðə 'nju:bɔ:n/ *noun* a condition in which the red blood cells of the fetus are destroyed because antibodies in the mother's blood react against them

haemolytic jaundice /,hi:məlɪtɪk 'dʒɔ:ndɪsɪ/ *noun* jaundice caused by haemolysis of the red blood cells. Also called **prehepatic jaundice**

haemolytic uraemic syndrome /,hi:məlɪtɪk ju'rɪ:mɪk ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a condition in which haemolytic anaemia damages the kidneys

haemopericardium /,hi:mə'pərɪ'ka:dɪəm/ *noun* a condition in which blood is found in the pericardium

haemoperitoneum /,hi:məʊpərɪtə'ni:əm/ *noun* a condition in which blood is found in the peritoneal cavity

haemophilia A /,hi:məʊfɪliə 'eɪ/ *noun* the most common type of haemophilia, in which the inability to synthesise Factor VIII, a protein that promotes blood clotting, means that the blood clots very slowly

haemophilia B /,hi:məʊfɪliə 'bi:/ *noun* a less common type of haemophilia, in which the inability to synthesise Factor IX, a protein that promotes blood clotting, means that the blood clots very slowly. Also called **Christmas disease**

haemophiliac /,hi:mə'filiæk/ *noun* a person who has haemophilia

haemophilic /,hi:məʊ'fɪlɪk/ *adjective* referring to haemophilia

Haemophilus /hi:'məfɪləs/ *noun* a genus of bacteria which needs specific factors in the blood to grow

Haemophilus influenzae /hi:,məfɪləs ,influ'enzə/ *noun* a bacterium which lives in healthy throats, but which can cause pneumonia if a person's resistance is lowered by a bout of flu

Haemophilus influenzae type b /hi:,məfɪləs influ,enzə tərp 'bi:/ *noun* a bacterium which causes meningitis. Abbreviation **Hib**

haemophthalmia /,hi:məf'θælmɪə/ *noun* a condition in which blood is found in the vitreous humour of the eye

haemopneumothorax /,hi:məʊ,njʊ:məʊ'θɔ:ræks/ *noun* same as **pneumohaemothorax**

haemopoiesis /,hi:məʊpɔɪ'sɪsɪs/ *noun* the continual production of blood cells and blood platelets in the bone marrow. Also called **blood formation**

haemopoietic /,hi:məʊpɔɪ'etɪk/ *adjective* referring to the formation of blood in the bone marrow

haemoptysis /hi:'mɒptəsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which someone coughs blood from the lungs, caused by a serious illness such as anaemia, pneumonia, tuberculosis or cancer

haemorrhage /'hem(ə)rɪdʒ/ *noun* the loss of a large quantity of blood, especially from a burst blood vessel ◇ *He died of a brain haemorrhage.* ■ *verb* to bleed heavily ◇ *The injured man was haemorrhaging from the mouth.*

haemorrhagic /,hemə'rædʒɪk/ *adjective* referring to heavy bleeding

haemorrhagic disease of the newborn /,hemərædʒɪk dɪ,zɪ:z əv ðə 'nju:bɔ:n/ *noun* a disease of newly born babies, which makes them haemorrhage easily, caused by temporary lack of prothrombin

haemorrhagic disorder /hemə,rædʒɪk dɪs'ɔ:də/ *noun* a disorder in which haemorrhages occur, e.g. haemophilia

haemorrhagic stroke /,hemərædʒɪk 'strəʊk/ *noun* a stroke caused by a burst blood vessel

haemorrhoidectomy /,hemərɔɪ'dektəmɪ/ *noun* the surgical removal of haemorrhoids

haemorrhoids /'hemərɔɪds/ *plural noun* swollen veins in the anorectal passage. Also called **piles**

haemosalpinx /hi:məʊ'sælpɪŋks/ *noun* the accumulation of blood in the Fallopian tubes

haemosiderosis /,hi:məʊsɪdə'rəʊsɪs/ *noun* a disorder in which iron forms large deposits in the tissue, causing haemorrhaging and destruction of red blood cells

haemostasis /,hi:məʊ'steɪsɪs/ *noun* the process of stopping bleeding or slowing the movement of blood

haemostat /'hi:məʊstæt/ *noun* a device which stops bleeding, e.g. a clamp

haemostatic /,hi:məʊ'stætɪk/ *adjective* stopping bleeding ■ *noun* a drug which stops bleeding

haemothorax /hi:məʊ'θɔ:ræks/ *noun* a condition in which blood is found in the pleural cavity

Hageman factor /'ha:gəmən ,fækta/ *noun* same as **Factor XII**

HAI *abbreviation* Hospital Acquired Infection

hair cell /'heə sel/ *noun* a receptor cell which converts fluid pressure changes into nerve impulses carried in the auditory nerve (NOTE: For other terms referring to hair, see words beginning with **pilo-**, **trich-**, **tricho-**.)

hair follicle /'heə ,fɒlik(ə)l/ *noun* the cells and tissue that surround the root of a hair

hairline fracture /,heəlain 'frækɪʃə/ *noun* a very slight crack in a bone caused by injury

hair papilla /,heə pə'pɪlə/ *noun* a part of the skin containing capillaries which feed blood to the hair

half-life /'ha:f laɪf/ *noun* 1. a measurement of the period of time taken before the concentration of a drug has reached half of what it was when it was administered 2. the time taken for half the atoms in a radioactive isotope to decay

halitosis /,hæltɪ'təʊsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which a person has breath which smells unpleasant. Also called **bad breath**

hallucinate /hə'lju:sɪneɪt/ *verb* to have hallucinations ○ *The patient was hallucinating.*

hallucination /hə'lju:sɪ'nɛʃ(ə)n/ *noun* an experience of seeing an imaginary scene or hearing an imaginary sound as clearly as if it were really there

hallucinatory /hə'lju:sɪnət(ə)ri/ *adjective* referring to a drug which causes hallucinations

hallucinogen /,hælu'sɪnədʒən/ *noun* a drug which causes hallucinations, e.g. cannabis or LSD

hallucinogenic /hə'lju:sɪnə'dʒenɪk/ *adjective* referring to a substance which produces hallucinations ○ *a hallucinogenic fungus*

hallux /'hælkəs/ *noun* the big toe (NOTE: The plural is **halluces**)

hallux valgus /,hælkəs 'vælgəs/ *noun* a condition of the foot, where the big toe turns towards the other toes and a bunion is formed

haloperidol /,hæləʊ'perɪdəl/ *noun* a tranquiliser used in the treatment of schizophrenia, mania and psychoses

halo splint /'heɪləʊ splɪnt/ *noun* a device used to keep the head and neck still so that they can recover from injury or an operation

halothane /'hæləʊθeɪn/ *noun* a general anaesthetic that is given by inhalation

hamartoma /,hæmər'təʊmə/ *noun* a benign tumour containing tissue from any organ

hamate /'hæmeɪt/, **hamate bone** /'hæmeɪt bən/ *noun* one of the eight small carpal bones in the wrist, shaped like a hook. Also called **unciform bone**. See illustration at **HAND** in Supplement

hammer /'hæmə/ *noun* same as **malleus**

hammer toe /'hæmə təʊ/ *noun* a toe which has the middle joint permanently bent downwards

hamstring /'hæmstrɪŋ/ *noun* one of a group of tendons behind the knee, which link the thigh muscles to the bones in the lower leg

hamstring muscles /'hæmstrɪŋ ,mæs(ə)lz/ *plural noun* a group of muscles at the back of the thigh, which flex the knee and extend the gluteus maximus

hand /hænd/ *noun* the part at the end of the arm, beyond the wrist, which is used for holding things ○ *He injured his hand with a saw.*

hand, foot and mouth disease /,hænd fot ən 'maʊθ di,zɪz/ *noun* a mild viral infection in children, causing small blisters

handicap /'hændɪkæp/ *noun* a physical or mental condition which prevents someone from doing some everyday activities ■ *verb* to prevent someone from doing an everyday activity (NOTE: The word 'handicap' is now usually avoided.)

handicapped /'hændɪkæpt/ *adjective* referring to a person who has a disability (NOTE: The word 'handicapped' is now usually avoided.)

hangnail /'hæŋnneɪl/ *noun* a piece of torn skin at the side of a nail

hangover /'hæŋəʊvər/ *noun* a condition occurring after a person has drunk too much alcohol, with dehydration caused by inhibition of the anti-diuretic hormone in the kidneys. The symptoms include headache, inability to stand noise and trembling of the hands.

Hansen's disease /'hænsənз dз,zi:z/ *noun*
same as **leprosy**

haploid /'hæplɔɪd/ *adjective* referring to a cell such as a gamete where each chromosome occurs only once. In humans the haploid number of chromosomes is 23.

hapt- /'hæpt/ *prefix* relating to the sense of touch
hardening of the arteries /,hɑ:d(ə)nɪŋ əv ðə 'a:tərɪz/ *noun* same as **atherosclerosis**

harelip /'hɛlɪp/ *noun* same as **cleft lip**

Harrison's sulcus /,hærɪsənз 'salk(ə)s/, **Harrison's groove** /,hærɪs(ə)nз 'gruv/ *noun* a hollow on either side of the chest which develops in children who have difficulty in breathing, seen especially in cases of rickets

Harris's operation /'hærɪsз ɒpə,reɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the surgical removal of the prostate gland [After S.H. Harris (1880–1936), Australian surgeon.]

Hartmann's solution /'ha:t'mənз sə,lju:s(ə)n/ *noun* a chemical solution used in drips to replace body fluids lost in dehydration, particularly as a result of infantile gastroenteritis [Described 1932. After Alexis Frank Hartmann (1898–1964), paediatrician, St Louis, Missouri, USA.]

Hartnup disease /'ha:tntəp dз,zi:z/ *noun* an inherited condition affecting amino acid metabolism and producing thick skin and impaired mental development [After the name of the family in which this hereditary disease was first recorded.]

harvest /'ha:vɪst/ *verb* to take something for use elsewhere, e.g. a piece of skin for a graft or eggs for IVF

Hashimoto's disease /hæʃt'ɪmətəz dз,zi:z/ *noun* a type of goitre in middle-aged women, where the woman is sensitive to secretions from her own thyroid gland, and, in extreme cases, the face swells and the skin turns yellow [Described 1912. After Hakuro Hashimoto (1881–1934), Japanese surgeon.]

hashish /'ha:fɪʃ/ *noun* ♦ **cannabis**

hastrum /'ho:st्रəm/ *noun* a sac on the outside of the colon (NOTE: The plural is **haustra**.)

HAV *abbreviation* hepatitis A virus

Haversian canal /h'vɜ:ʃ(ə)n kə,næl/ *noun* a fine canal which runs vertically through the Haversian systems in compact bone, containing blood vessels and lymph ducts [Described 1689. After Clopton Havers (1657–1702), English surgeon.]

Haversian system /h'vɜ:ʃ(ə)n ,sistəm/ *noun* a unit of compact bone built around a Haversian canal, made of a series of bony layers which form a cylinder. Also called **osteon**

hayfever /'hefi:və/ *noun* inflammation in the nasal passage and eyes caused by an allergic reaction to plant pollen

Hb *abbreviation* haemoglobin

HBV *abbreviation* hepatitis B virus

HCG *abbreviation* human chorionic gonadotrophin

HCHS *abbreviation* Health and Community Health Services

HDL *abbreviation* high density lipoprotein

head /hed/ *noun* 1. the round top part of the body, which contains the eyes, nose, mouth, brain, etc (NOTE: For other terms referring to the head, see words beginning with **cephal-**, **cephalo-**) 2. a rounded top part of a bone which fits into a socket ○ *head of humerus* ○ *head of femur*

headache /'hedeirk/ *noun* a pain in the head, caused by changes in pressure in the blood vessels feeding the brain which act on the nerves. Also called **cephalalgia**

head cold /'hed kəuld/ *noun* a minor illness, with inflammation of the nasal passages, excess mucus in the nose and sneezing

head louse /'hed laʊs/ *noun* a small insect of the *Pediculus* genus, which lives on the scalp and sucks blood. Also called **Pediculus capitis** (NOTE: The plural is **head lice**.)

Heaf test /'hɪf tɛst/ *noun* a test in which tuberculin is injected into the skin to find out whether a person is immune to tuberculosis. ○ **Mantoux test**

heal /hi:l/ *verb* 1. (*of wound*) to return to a healthy state ○ *After six weeks, her wound had still not healed.* ○ *A minor cut will heal faster if it is left without a bandage.* 2. to make someone or something get better

healing /'hi:liŋ/ *noun* the process of getting better ○ *a substance which will accelerate the healing process*

healing by first intention /,hi:liŋ bə,fɜ:st in'tenʃən/ *noun* the healing of a clean wound where the tissue reforms quickly

healing by second intention /,hi:liŋ bə,sekənd in'tenʃən/ *noun* the healing of an infected wound or ulcer, which takes place slowly and may leave a permanent scar

health /helθ/ *noun* the general condition of the mind or body ○ *He's in good health.* ○ *She had suffered from bad health for some years.* ○ *The council said that fumes from the factory were a danger to public health.* ○ *All cigarette packets carry a government health warning.*

Health and Safety at Work Act /,helθ ən,seifiti ət 'wɜ:k ,ækt/ *noun* in the UK, an Act of Parliament which rules how the health of workers should be protected by the companies they work for

Health and Safety Executive /,helθ ən 'seifiti ɪg,zekjutiv/ *noun* in the UK, a government organisation responsible for overseeing the health and safety of workers

health authority /'helθ ɔ:θbrəti/ *noun*♦ **Strategic Health Authority**

healthcare /'helθkeə/, **health care** *noun* the general treatment of people with medical disorders, especially the use of measures to stop a disease from occurring

healthcare assistant /'helθkeər ə,sistənt/ *noun* someone who assists health professionals in looking after a sick or dependent person

Healthcare Commission /'helθkeə kə,mɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the independent inspection body for the NHS

healthcare delivery /'helθkeə di,liv(ə)ri/ *noun* the provision of care and treatment by the health service

healthcare professional /'helθkeə prə,feʃ(ə)n(ə)l/ *noun* a qualified person who works in an occupation related to health care, e.g. a nurse

healthcare system /'helθkeə ,sistəm/ *noun* any organised set of health services

health centre /'helθ ,sentə/ *noun* a public building in which a group of doctors practise

health education /'helθ ,edjukeɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the process of teaching people, both school children and adults, to do things to improve their health, e.g. to take more exercise

Health Education Authority /,helθ ,edju'keɪʃ(ə)n ɔ:,θbrəti/ *noun* a government health promotion agency in England designed to help people make aware of how they can improve their health. Abbreviation **HEA**

health food /'helθ fu:d/ *noun* food that is regarded as good for health, especially containing ingredients such as cereals, dried fruit and nuts and without additives

health inequality /'helθ inɪ,kwɒlətɪ/ *noun* the differences that exist in health across the social classes, with poorer people tending to experience poorer health

health information service /,helθ infə'meɪʃ(ə)n ,sɜ:vɪs/ *noun* a nation-wide information service delivered via a free telephone helpline. Abbreviation **HIS**

health insurance /'helθ in,fʊərəns/ *noun* insurance which pays the cost of treatment for illness

Health Ombudsman /'helθ ,ombudzmən/ *noun* same as **Health Service Commissioner**

health promotion /'helθ prə,məʊʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the act of improving the health of a particular community or of the public generally, e.g. using health education, immunisation and screening

Health Protection Agency /,helθ prə'tekʃ(ə)n ,erɪdʒənsi/ *noun* a national organisation for England and Wales, established in 2003, dedicated to the protection of people's health, especially by reducing the impact of infectious diseases, chemicals, poisons and radiation. It

brings together existing sources of expertise in public health, communicable diseases, emergency planning, infection control, poisons and radiation hazards. Abbreviation **HPA**

health service /'helθ ,sɜ:vɪs/ *noun* an organisation which is in charge of providing health care to a particular community

Health Service Commissioner /,helθ ,sɜ:vɪs kə'mɪʃ(ə)nə/, **Health Service Ombudsman** /'helθ ,sɜ:vɪs ,ombudzman/ *noun* in the UK, an official who investigates complaints from the public about the National Health Service

health service manager /,helθ ,sɜ:vɪs 'maenidʒə/ *noun* someone who is responsible for the provision of local health care, through the management of hospital, GP, and community health services

health service planning /,helθ ,sɜ:vɪs 'plænɪŋ/ *noun* the process of deciding what the health care needs of a community are, with the help of statistics, and what resources can be provided for that community

health service reforms /,helθ ,sɜ:vɪs rɪ'fɔ:mz/ *plural noun* any of several reforms to the NHS, the most recent package of reforms being that introduced in 2002

health visitor /'helθ ,vɪzɪtə/ *noun* a registered nurse with qualifications in midwifery or obstetrics and preventive medicine, who visits mothers and babies and sick people in their homes and advises on treatment

hear /hɪə/ *verb* to sense sounds with the ears ○ *I can't hear what you're saying.* (NOTE: **hearing – heard**)

hearing /'hɪərɪŋ/ *noun* the ability to hear, or the function performed by the ear of sensing sounds and sending sound impulses to the brain ○ *His hearing is failing.* (NOTE: For other terms referring to hearing, see words beginning with **audi-**, **audio-**.)

hearing aid /'hɪərɪŋ eid/ *noun* a small electronic device fitted into or near the ear, to improve someone's hearing by making the sounds louder

hearing-impaired /,hɪərɪŋ im'peəd/ *adjective* having a degree of hearing loss

hearing loss /'hɪərɪŋ los/ *noun* partial or complete loss of the ability to hear

heart /ha:t/ *noun* the main organ in the body, which maintains the circulation of the blood around the body by its pumping action ○ *The doctor listened to his heart.* ○ *She has heart trouble.* (NOTE: For other terms referring to the heart, see also words beginning with **cardi-, cardio-**.)

heart attack /'ha:t ə,tæk/ *noun* a condition in which the heart has a reduced blood supply because one of the arteries becomes blocked by a blood clot, causing myocardial ischaemia and myocardial infarction (*informal*)

heartbeat /'ha:tbi:t/ *noun* the regular noise made by the heart as it pumps blood

heart block /'ha:t blɒk/ *noun* the slowing of the action of the heart because the impulses from the sinoatrial node to the ventricles are delayed or interrupted. There are either longer impulses (first degree block) or missing impulses (second degree block) or no impulses at all (complete heart block), in which case the ventricles continue to beat slowly and independently of the sinoatrial node.

heartburn /'ha:t bɜ:n/ *noun* indigestion which causes a burning feeling in the stomach and oesophagus, and a flow of acid saliva into the mouth (*informal*)

heart bypass /'ha:t ,baɪpɑ:s ɒpə'reɪf(ə)n/, **heart bypass operation** *noun* same as **coronary artery bypass graft**

heart disease /'ha:t t di,zɪ:z/ *noun* any disease of the heart in general

heart failure /'ha:t ,feɪljə/ *noun* the failure of the heart to maintain the output of blood to meet the demands of the body. It may affect the left or right sides of the heart, or both sides.

heart-lung machine /,ha:t 'laŋ mæʃi:n/ *noun* a machine used to pump blood round the body and maintain the supply of oxygen to the blood during heart surgery

heart-lung transplant /,ha:t 'laŋ ,trænsplɑ:nt/ *noun* an operation to transplant a new heart and lungs into someone

heart massage /'ha:t ,maesæ:g/ *noun* a treatment which involves pressing on the chest to make a heart which has stopped beating start working again

heart murmur /'ha:t ,mɜ:mə/ *noun* an unusual sound made by turbulent blood flow, sometimes as a result of valve disease

heart rate /'ha:t reɪt/ *noun* the number of times the heart beats per minute

heart sounds /'ha:t saʊndz/ *plural noun* two different sounds made by the heart as it beats. ♫ **lubb-dupp**

heart surgeon /'ha:t ,sɜ:dʒən/ *noun* a surgeon who specialises in operations on the heart

heart surgery /'ha:t ,sɜ:dʒəri/ *noun* a surgical operation to remedy a condition of the heart

heart tamponade /'ha:t tæmpə,nεɪd/ *noun* same as **cardiac tamponade**

heart transplant /'ha:t ,trænsplɑ:nt/ *noun* a surgical operation to transplant a heart into someone

heat rash /'ha:t ræʃ/ *noun* same as **miliaria**

heat spots /'ha:t spɒts/ *plural noun* little red spots which develop on the face in very hot weather

heatstroke /'ha:tstrəʊk/ *noun* a condition in which someone becomes too hot and his or her

body temperature rises abnormally, leading to headaches, stomach cramps and sometimes loss of consciousness

heat therapy /'ha:t ,θerəpi/, **heat treatment** /'ha:t ,tri:tment/ *noun* same as **thermotherapy**

heavy period /'hevi 'pɪəriəd/ *noun* a monthly period during which a woman loses an unusually large amount of blood. It is often painful and sometimes indicates possible health problems, such as fibroids or hypothyroidism.

Heberden's node /,hi:bədənз 'nəud/ *noun* a small bony lump which develops on the end joints of fingers in osteoarthritis [Described 1802. After William Heberden (1767–1845), British physician, specialist in rheumatic diseases.]

hebetude /'hebitju:d/ *noun* dullness of the senses during acute fever, which makes the person uninterested in his or her surroundings and unable to respond to stimuli

hectic /'hektɪk/ *adjective* recurring regularly

hectic fever /,hektɪk 'fi:və/ *noun* an attack of fever which occurs each day in someone who has tuberculosis

heel /hi:l/ *noun* the back part of the foot

heel bone /'hi:l bəun/ *noun* the bone forming the heel, beneath the talus. Also called **calcaneus**

Hegar's sign /'heɪgəz ,saɪn/ *noun* a way of detecting pregnancy, by inserting the fingers into the uterus and pressing with the other hand on the pelvic cavity to feel if the neck of the uterus has become soft [After Alfred Hegar (1830–1914), Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at Freiburg, Germany.]

Heimlich manoeuvre /'haɪmlɪk mə,nu:və/ *noun* an emergency treatment for choking, in which a strong upward push beneath the breastbone of a patient clasped from behind forces the blockage out of the windpipe

helco- /helkəʊ/ *prefix* relating to an ulcer

helcoplasty /'helkəplasti/ *noun* a skin graft to cover an ulcer to aid healing

Helicobacter pylori /,helɪkəbæk'tɔ:pɪ'lo:ri:/ *noun* a bacterium found in gastric secretions, strongly associated with duodenal ulcers and gastric carcinoma. Abbreviation **H pylori**

helicopter-based emergency medical services /,helikɒptə beɪst ɪ,mɜ:dʒənsi 'medɪk(ə)l ,sɜ:visɪz/ *plural noun* full form of **HEMS**

helio- /hi:liəʊ/ *prefix* relating to the sun

heliotherapy /,hi:liəʊ'θerəpi/ *noun* treatment by sunlight or sunbathing

helium /'hi:liəm/ *noun* a very light gas used in combination with oxygen, especially to relieve asthma or sickness caused by decompression
(NOTE: The chemical symbol is **He**)

helix /'hi:lɪks/ *noun* the curved outer edge of the ear

Heller's operation /'heləz ɒpə,reɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* same as **cardiomyotomy** [After E. Heller (1877–1964), German surgeon.]

Heller's test /'heləz test/ *noun* a test for protein in the urine [After Johann Florenz Heller (1813–71), Austrian physician.]

Hellin's law /,helɪnz 'lɔ:/ *noun* a finding which states that twins should occur naturally once in 90 live births, triplets once in 8,100 live births, quadruplets once in 729, 000 live births, and quintuplets once in 65, 610, 000 live births (NOTE: Since the 1960s the numbers have changed due to fertility treatment. For example, twins now occur once in only 38 births.)

HELLP syndrome /'help ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a serious pre-eclamptic disorder which makes it necessary to terminate a pregnancy. Full form **haemolysis-elevated liver enzymes-low platelet count syndrome**

helminth /'helminθ/ *noun* a parasitic worm, e.g. a tapeworm or fluke

helminthiasis /,helminθ'ætɪsɪs/ *noun* infestation with parasitic worms

heloma /hɪ'ləʊmə/ *noun* same as **corn**

helper T-cell /,helpə 'tī: sel/ *noun* a type of white blood cell that stimulates the production of cells that destroy antigens

hemeralopia /,hemərə'ləʊpiə/ *noun* a usually congenital condition in which someone is able to see better in bad light than in ordinary daylight. Also called **day blindness**

hemi- /'hēmɪ/ *prefix* half

hemianopia /,hemia'naʊpiə/ *noun* a state of partial blindness in which someone has only half the usual field of vision in each eye

hemiarthroplasty /,hemi'ɑ:θrəoplæsti/ *noun* an operation to repair a joint which replaces one of its surfaces with an artificial substance, often metal

hemiballismus /,hemibə'lɪzməs/ *noun* a sudden movement of the limbs on one side of the body, caused by a disease of the basal ganglia

hemicolectomy /,hemikə'lektəmi/ *noun* the surgical removal of part of the colon

hemimelia /,hemi'mi:liə/ *noun* a congenital condition in which someone has absent or extremely short arms or legs

hemiparesis /,hemipa're:sɪs/ *noun* slight paralysis of the muscles of one side of the body

hemiplegia /,hemi'pli:dʒə/ *noun* severe paralysis affecting one side of the body due to damage of the central nervous system. Compare **diplegia**

hemisphere /'hemɪsfɪə/ *noun* half of a sphere

HEMS /hemz/ *plural noun* a system of delivering a paramedic crew to the scene of an accident or

medical emergency by helicopter and then transporting patients to the nearest major hospital or specialist unit. Full form **helicopter-based emergency medical services**

Henderson's model /'hendəs(ə)nz ,mɒd(ə)l/ *noun* a model of nurse-patient relationships based on 14 basic principles of nursing. The main idea is that "the nurse does for others what they would do for themselves if they had the strength, the will, and the knowledge...but that the nurse makes the patient independent of him or her as soon as possible".

Henle's loop /,henli:z 'lu:p/ *noun* same as **loop of Henle** [Described 1862. After Friedrich Gustav Jakob Henle (1809–85), Professor of Anatomy at Göttingen, Germany.]

Henoch-Schönlein purpura /,henək ,ʃɔ:nlein 'pɜ:pjʊrə/, **Henoch's purpura** /,henəks 'pɜ:pjʊrə/ *noun* a condition in which blood vessels become inflamed and bleed into the skin, causing a rash called purpura and also pain in the stomach and the joints, vomiting and diarrhoea. It often occurs after an upper respiratory infection, mostly in children aged two to 11. [Described 1832 by Schönlein and 1865 by Henoch. Eduard Heinrich Henoch (1820–1910), Professor of Paediatrics at Berlin, Germany; Johannes Lukas Schönlein (1793–1864), physician and pathologist at Würzburg, Zürich and Berlin.]

heparin /'hepərɪn/ *noun* an anticoagulant substance found in the liver and lungs, and also produced artificially for use in the treatment of thrombosis

hepat- /'hɪpət/ *prefix* same as **hepato-** (used before vowels)

hepatectomy /,hepə'tektəmi/ *noun* the surgical removal of part of the liver

hepatic /hɪ'pætɪk/ *adjective* referring to the liver

hepatic artery /hɪ,pætɪk 'a:təri/ *noun* an artery which takes the blood to the liver

hepatic cell /hɪ,pætɪk 'sel/ *noun* an epithelial cell of the liver acini

hepatic duct /hɪ,pætɪk 'dʌkt/ *noun* a duct which links the liver to the bile duct leading to the duodenum

hepatic flexure /hɪ,pætɪk 'flekʃə/ *noun* a bend in the colon, where the ascending and transverse colons join

hepaticostomy /hɪ,pætɪ'kɒstəmi/ *noun* a surgical operation to make an opening in the hepatic duct taking bile from the liver

hepatic portal system /hɪ,pætɪk 'pɔ:t(ə)l ,sɪstəm/ *noun* a group of veins linking to form the portal vein, which brings blood from the pancreas, spleen, gall bladder and the abdominal part of the alimentary canal to the liver

hepatic vein /hɪ:pætɪk 'veɪn/ *noun* a vein which takes blood from the liver to the inferior vena cava

hepatitis /,hepə'taɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the liver through disease or drugs

hepatitis A /,hepətaɪtɪs 'eɪ/ *noun* a relatively mild form of viral hepatitis that is transmitted through contaminated food and water

hepatitis A virus /,hepətaɪtɪs 'eɪ ,vaɪrəs/ *noun* a virus which causes hepatitis A. Abbreviation **HAV**

hepatitis B /,hepətaɪtɪs 'bi:/ *noun* a severe form of viral hepatitis that is transmitted by contact with infected blood or other body fluids

hepatitis B virus /,hepətaɪtɪs 'bi: ,vaɪrəs/ *noun* a virus which causes hepatitis B. Abbreviation **HBV**

hepatitis C /,hepətaɪtɪs 'si:/ *noun* a form of viral hepatitis that is transmitted by contact with infected blood or other body fluids but is often without symptoms (NOTE: It was formerly called non-A, non-B hepatitis.)

hepatitis C virus /,hepətaɪtɪs 'si: ,vaɪrəs/ *noun* a virus which causes hepatitis C. Abbreviation **HCV**

hepato- /hepətəʊ/ *prefix* referring to the liver

hepatocellular /,hepətəʊ'seljʊlə/ *adjective* referring to liver cells

hepatocellular jaundice /,hepətəʊ,seljʊlə 'dʒɔ:nɪdɪs/ *noun* jaundice caused by injury to or disease of the liver cells

hepatocirrhosis /,hepətəʊsɪ'rəʊsɪs/ *noun* same as **cirrhosis**

hepatocyte /'hepətəʊsait, hɪ'pætəsait/ *noun* a liver cell which synthesises and stores substances, and produces bile

hepatogenous /,hepə'tɒdʒənəs/ *noun* referring to or originating in the liver ○ *hepatogenous jaundice*

hepatolenticular degeneration /,hepətələnɛtɪk, tɪkjkjʊlə dɪ,dʒenə'reɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* same as **Wilson's disease**

hepatoma /,hepə'taʊmə/ *noun* a malignant tumour of the liver formed of mature cells, especially found in people with cirrhosis

hepatomegaly /,hepətəʊ'megəli/ *noun* a condition in which the liver becomes very large

hepatosplenomegaly /,hepətəʊ,spli:neɪə 'megəli/ *noun* enlargement of both the liver and the spleen, as occurs in leukaemia or lymphoma

hepatotoxic /,hepətəʊ'tɒksɪk/ *adjective* destroying the liver cells

herbalism /'hɜ:bəlɪz(ə)m/ *noun* ♦ **herbal medicine**

herbalist /'hɜ:bəlist/ *noun* a person who treats illnesses or disorders with substances extracted from plants

herbal medicine /,hɜ:b(ə)l 'med(ə)sɪs/ *noun* a system of medical treatment involving the use of substances extracted from plants

herbal remedy /,hɜ:b(ə)l 'remədi/ *noun* a medicine made from plants, e.g. an infusion made from dried leaves or flowers in hot water

herd immunity /'hɜ:d ɪ,mju:nɪti/ *noun* the fact of a group of people being resistant to a specific disease, because many individuals in the group are immune to or immunised against the microorganism which causes it

hereditary /hə'redit(ə)rɪ/ *adjective* passed as from parents to children through the genes

hereditary spherocytosis /hɪ'redit(ə)rɪ ,sfɪəraʊsaɪ'təʊsɪs/ *noun* same as **acholuric jaundice**

heredity /hə'redɪtɪ/ *noun* the process by which genetically controlled characteristics pass from parents to children

Hering-Breuer reflexes /,hɛrɪŋ 'breʊə ,ri:fleksɪz/ *plural noun* the reflexes which maintain the usual rhythmic inflation and deflation of the lungs

hermaphrodite /hɜ:'mæfrədɪt/ *noun* a person with both male and female characteristics

hermaphroditism /hɜ:'mæfrədɪtɪz(ə)m/ *noun* a condition in which a person has both male and female characteristics

hernia /'hɜ:nɪə/ *noun* a condition in which an organ bulges through a hole or weakness in the wall which surrounds it. Also called **rupture**

hernial /'hɜ:nɪəl/ *adjective* referring to a hernia

hernial sac /,hɜ:nɪəl 'sæk/ *noun* a sac formed where a membrane has pushed through a cavity in the body

herniated /'hɜ:nieɪtɪd/ *adjective* referring to an organ which has developed a hernia

herniation /,hɜ:ni'eɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the development of a hernia

hernio- /hɜ:nɪəʊ/ *prefix* relating to a hernia

hernioplasty /'hɜ:nɪəʊ,plæstɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to reduce a hernia

herniorrhaphy /,hɜ:ni'ɔ:rəfɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove a hernia and repair the organ through which it protruded

herniotomy /,hɜ:ni'bɪəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove a hernial sac

heroin /'herəʊɪn/ *noun* a narcotic drug in the form of a white powder derived from morphine

herpes /'hɜ:pɪz/ *noun* inflammation of the skin or mucous membrane, caused by a virus, where small blisters are formed

herpes simplex /,hɜ:pɪz 'simpleks/ *noun* 1. (*Type I*) a virus that produces a painful blister, called a cold sore, usually on the lips 2. (*Type II*) a sexually transmitted disease which forms blisters in the genital region. Also called **genital herpes**

herpesvirus /'hɜ:pɪz,vairəs/ *noun* one of a group of viruses which cause herpes and chickenpox (herpesvirus Type I), and genital herpes (herpesvirus Type II)

herpes zoster /,hɜ:pɪz 'zɔ:tə/ *noun* inflammation of a sensory nerve, characterised by pain along the nerve and causing a line of blisters to form on the skin, usually found mainly on the abdomen or back, or on the face. Also called **shingles, zona**

herpetic /hɜ:p'tetɪk/ *adjective* referring to herpes

hetero- /hetərəʊ/ *prefix* different

heterochromia /,hetərəʊ'krəʊmɪə/ *noun* a condition in which the irises of the eyes are different colours

heterogeneous /,hetərəʊ'dʒi:nɪəs/ *adjective* having different characteristics or qualities (NOTE: Do not confuse with **heterogenous**.)

heterogenous /,hetə'rɒdʒɪnəs/ *adjective* coming from a different source (NOTE: Do not confuse with **heterogeneous**.)

heterograft /'hetərəʊgra:ft/ *noun* tissue taken from one species and grafted onto an individual of another species. Compare **homograft**

heterologous /,hetə'rɒləgəs/ *adjective* of a different type

heterophoria /,hetərəʊ'fɔ:rɪə/ *noun* a condition in which if an eye is covered it tends to squint

heteroplasty /'hetərəoplæsti/ *noun* same as **heterograft**

heteropsia /,hetə'rɒpsiə/ *noun* a condition in which the two eyes see differently

heterosexual /,hetərəʊ'sekʃuəl/ *adjective* attracted to people of the opposite sex or relating to relations between males and females ■ *noun* a person who is sexually attracted to people of the opposite sex. Compare **bisexual, homosexual**

heterosexuality /,hetərəʊsekʃu'ælti:/ *noun* sexual attraction towards persons of the opposite sex

heterotopia /,hetərəʊ'təpiə/ *noun* 1. a state where an organ is placed in a different position from usual or is malformed or deformed 2. the development of tissue which is not natural to the part in which it is produced

heterotropia /,hetərəʊ'trəpiə/ *noun* same as **strabismus**

heterozygous /,hetərəʊ'zaɪgəs/ *adjective* having two or more different versions of a specific gene. Compare **homozygous**

hex- /heks/ *prefix* same as **hexa-** (NOTE: used before vowels)

hexa- /heksə/ *prefix* six

HFEA *abbreviation* Human Fertilization and Embryology Authority

hGH *abbreviation* human growth hormone

HGPRT *abbreviation* hypoxanthine guanine phosphoribosyl transferase. ☲ **HPRT**

hiatus /haɪ'eɪtəs/ *noun* an opening or space

hiatus hernia /haɪ,eɪt(ə)s 'hɪ:niə/ *noun* a hernia where the stomach bulges through the opening in the diaphragm muscle through which the oesophagus passes

Hib /hɪb/ *abbreviation* *Haemophilus influenzae* type B

Hib vaccine /'hɪb ,væk:sɪn/ *noun* a vaccine used to inoculate against the bacterium *Haemophilus influenzae* that causes meningitis

hiccup /'hɪkʌp/, **hiccough** *noun* a spasm in the diaphragm which causes a sudden inhalation of breath followed by sudden closure of the glottis which makes a characteristic sound ☲ *She had an attack of hiccups or had a hiccuping attack or got the hiccups.* Also called **singultus**

Hickman catheter /'hɪkmən ,kæθɪtə/; **Hickman line** /'hɪkmən laɪn/ *noun* a plastic tube which is put into the large vein above the heart so that drugs can be given and blood samples can be taken easily

hidr- /haidr/ *prefix* referring to sweat

hidradenitis /haɪdrədə'naitɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the sweat glands

hidrosis /haɪ'drəʊsɪs/ *noun* sweating, especially when it is excessive

hidrotic /haɪ'drɒtɪk/ *adjective* referring to sweating ■ *noun* a substance which makes someone sweat

high-altitude sickness /,hai 'æltitju:d ,sɪknəs/ *noun* same as **altitude sickness**

high blood pressure /,hai 'blæd ,prɛʃə/ *noun* same as **hypertension**

high-calorie diet /hai ,kæləri 'daɪət/ *noun* a diet containing over 4000 calories per day

high-density lipoprotein /,hai ,densiti 'lɪpəʊ,prəʊti:n/ *noun* a lipoprotein with a low percentage of cholesterol. Abbreviation **HDL**

high-fibre diet /,hai ,faɪbə 'daɪət/ *noun* a diet which contains a high percentage of cereals, nuts, fruit and vegetables

high-protein diet /,hai ,prəʊti:n 'daɪət/ *noun* a diet containing mostly foods high in protein and low in carbohydrates and saturated fat, adopted by people who are trying to lose weight

hilar /'hailəs/ *adjective* referring to a hilum

hilum /'hailəm/ *noun* a hollow where blood vessels or nerve fibres enter an organ such as a kidney or lung (NOTE: The plural is **hila**.)

hindbrain /'haɪndbreɪn/ *noun* the part of brain of an embryo from which the medulla oblongata, the pons and the cerebellum eventually develop

hindgut /'haɪndgʌt/ *noun* part of an embryo which develops into the colon and rectum

hinge joint /'hɪndʒ dʒɔɪnt/ *noun* same as **ginglymus**

hip /hɪp/ *noun* a ball and socket joint where the thigh bone or femur joins the acetabulum of the hip bone

hip bone /'hip bəʊn/ *noun* a bone made of the ilium, the ischium and the pubis which are fused together, forming part of the pelvic girdle. Also called **innominate bone**

hip fracture /'hip ,frækɪtʃə/ *noun* a fracture of the ball at the top of the femur

hip girdle /'hip ,gɜːd(ə)l/ *noun* same as **pelvic girdle**

hip joint /'hip dʒɔɪnt/ *noun* the place where the hip is joined to the upper leg. See illustration at **PELVIS** in Supplement

Hippel-Lindau /'hɪpəl 'lɪndau/ ♀ **von Hippel-Lindau syndrome**

hippocampus /'hɪpəʊk'æmpəs/ *noun* a long rounded elevation projecting into the lateral ventricle in the brain

Hippocratic oath /'hɪpəkrætɪk 'əʊθ/ *noun* an ethical code observed by doctors, by which they will treat patients equally, put patients' welfare first and not discuss openly the details of a patient's case

hip replacement /'hip rɪ,pleɪsmənt/ *noun* a surgical operation to replace the whole ball and socket joint at the hip with an artificial one

Hirschsprung's disease /'hɪrs̩sprʌŋz di ,zi:z/ *noun* a congenital condition where parts of the lower colon lack nerve cells, making peristalsis impossible, so that food accumulates in the upper colon which becomes swollen [Described 1888. After Harald Hirschsprung (1830–1916), Professor of Paediatrics in Copenhagen, Denmark.]

hirsute /'hɜːsju:t/ *adjective* with a lot of hair

hirsutism /'hɜːsju:tɪz(ə)m/ *noun* the condition of having excessive hair, especially a condition in which a woman grows hair on the body in the same way as a man

hirudin /'hɪ'rʊ:dɪn/ *noun* an anticoagulant substance produced by leeches, which is injected into the bloodstream while the leech is feeding on a body

HIS *abbreviation* Health Information Service

hist- /hɪst/ same as **histo-** (NOTE: used before vowels)

histamine /'hɪstəmɪ:n/ *noun* a substance released in response to allergens from mast cells throughout the body. Histamines dilate blood vessels, constrict the cells of smooth muscles and cause an increase in acid secretions in the stomach.

histamine test /'hɪstəmɪ:n test/ *noun* a test to determine the acidity of gastric juice

histaminic /,hɪstə'mɪnɪk/ *adjective* referring to histamines

histiocyte /'hɪstiəʊsart/ *noun* a macrophage of the connective tissue, involved in tissue defence

histiocytosis /,hɪstiəʊsər'təʊsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which histiocytes are present in the blood

histiocytosis X /,hɪstiəʊsər,təʊsɪs 'eks/ *noun* any form of histiocytosis where the cause is not known, e.g. Hand-Schüller-Christian disease

histo- /hɪstəʊ/ *prefix* relating to the body's tissue ○ *histology*

histocompatible /,hɪstəkəm'pætɪb(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to tissues from two individuals which have compatible antigens

histogram /'hɪstəgræm/ *noun* a way of displaying frequency values as columns whose height is proportional to the corresponding frequency ○ *a histogram showing numbers of patients with the condition in each age group*

histological /,hɪstə'lɒdʒɪk(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to histology

histological grade /,hɪstəlɒdʒɪk(ə)l 'greɪd/ *noun* a system of classifying tumours according to how malignant they are

histology /hɪ'stɒlədʒɪ/ *noun* the study of the anatomy of tissue cells and minute cellular structure

histolysis /hɪ'stɒləsɪs/ *noun* the disintegration of tissue

histotoxic /,hɪstəʊ'tɒksɪk/ *adjective* referring to a substance which is poisonous to tissue

HIV *abbreviation* human immunodeficiency virus

hives /haɪvz/ *noun* same as **urticaria** (NOTE: Takes a singular verb.)

HIV-negative /,eɪtʃ' ei ,vi:/ 'nəgətɪv/ *adjective* referring to someone who has been tested and shown not to have HIV

HIV-positive /,eɪtʃ' ei ,vi:/ 'pozɪtɪv/ *adjective* referring to someone who has been tested and shown to have HIV

HLA *abbreviation* human leucocyte antigen

HLA system /,eɪtʃ' el 'eɪ ,sɪstəm/ *noun* a system of HLA antigens on the surface of cells which need to be histocompatible to allow transplants to take place

HMO *abbreviation* US Health Maintenance Organization

hobnail liver /'hɒbneɪl 'lɪvə/ *noun* same as **atrophic cirrhosis**

Hodgkin's disease /'hɒdʒkɪnз di ,zi:z/ *noun* a malignant disease in which the lymph glands are enlarged and there is an increase in the lymphoid tissues in the liver, spleen and bone marrow. It is frequently fatal if not treated early. [Described 1832. After Thomas Hodgkin (1798–1866), British physician.]

hoist /hɔɪst/ *noun* a device with pulleys and wires for raising a bed or a patient

hole in the heart /,həʊl ɪn ðə 'ha:t/ *noun* same as **septal defect** (*informal*)

holism /'həʊlɪz(ə)m/ *noun* the theory that all of a person's physical, mental and social conditions should be considered in the treatment of his or her illness

holistic /həʊ'lɪstɪk/ *adjective* referring to a method of treatment involving all of someone's mental and family circumstances rather than just dealing with the condition from which he or she is suffering

holistic care /həʊ,lɪstɪk 'keə/ *noun* the care and treatment of a whole person rather than just of his or her medical symptoms

holo- /hɒləʊ/ *prefix* entire, complete

holocrine /'hɒlkrɪn/ *adjective* referring to a gland where the secretions are made up of disintegrated cells of the gland itself

Homans' sign /'həʊmənz saɪn/ *noun* pain in the calf when the foot is bent back, a sign of deep-vein thrombosis [Described 1941. After John Homans (1877–1954), Professor of Clinical Surgery at Harvard, USA.]

home help /,həʊm 'help/ *noun* 1. a person who is paid to carry out ordinary domestic tasks such as cleaning and cooking for people who are unable to carry out these tasks for themselves 2. same as **home help service**

home help service /,həʊm 'help ,sɜ:vɪs/ *noun* a publicly funded support service provided mainly for elderly and disabled people which offers help with ordinary household tasks of a non-nursing nature, such as cooking and washing to help people in their own homes

homeo- /həʊmiəʊ/ *prefix* like or similar

homeopathic /,həʊmə'pæθɪk/, **homoeopathic** *adjective* 1. referring to homeopathy ○ a *homeopathic clinic* ○ *She is having a course of homeopathic treatment.* 2. referring to a drug which is given in very small quantities

homeopathist /,həʊmə'pəθɪst/, **homoeopathist** *noun* a person who practises homeopathy

homeopathy /,həʊmə'pəθi/, **homoeopathy** *noun* the treatment of a condition by giving the person very small quantities of a substance which, when given to a healthy person, would cause symptoms like those of the condition being treated. Compare **allopathy**

homeostasis /,həʊmɪə'steɪsɪs/ *noun* the process by which the functions and chemistry of a cell or internal organ are kept stable, even when external conditions vary greatly

homo- /həʊməʊ/ *prefix* the same

homoeo- /həʊmɪəʊ/ *prefix* another spelling of **homeo-** (*used before vowels*)

homogenise /hə'mɒdʒənaɪz/, **homogenize** *verb* to give something a uniform nature

homograft /'hɒməgra:f/ *noun* the graft of an organ or tissue from a donor to a recipient of the same species, e.g. from one person to another. Also called **allograft**. Compare **heterograft**

homolateral /,hɒmə'læt(ə)rəl/ *adjective* same as **ipsilateral**

homologous /hɒ'mɒləgəs/ *adjective* 1. of the same type 2. referring to chromosomes which form a pair

homonymous **hemianopia** /hə,mɒnɪməs ,hɛmɪə'naupiə/ *noun* a condition in which the same half of the field of vision is lost in each eye

homosexual /,həʊməʊ'sekʃuəl/ *adjective* referring to homosexuality ■ *noun* a person who is sexually attracted to people of the same sex. Compare **bisexual**, **heterosexual** (NOTE: Although **homosexual** can apply to both males and females, it is commonly used for males only, and **lesbian** is used for females.)

homosexuality /,həʊməʊseksju'ælɪti/ *noun* sexual attraction to people of the same sex or sexual relations with people of the same sex

homozygous /,həʊməʊ'zægəs/ *adjective* having two identical versions of a specific gene. Compare **heterozygous**

hookworm /'hɒkwɜ:m/ *noun* a parasitic worm

hookworm disease /'hɒkwɜ:m dɪ,zɪ:z/ *noun* ▶ **ancylostomiasis**

hordeolum /hɔ:dɪ:ələm/ *noun* an infection of the gland at the base of an eyelash. Also called **sty**

horizontal fissure /,hɒrɪzɒnt(ə)l 'fɪʃə/ *noun* ANAT a horizontal groove between the superior and middle lobes of a lung. See illustration at **LUNGS** in Supplement

hormone /hɔ:məʊn/ *noun* a substance which is produced by one part of the body, especially the endocrine glands and is carried to another part of the body by the bloodstream where it has particular effects or functions

hormone replacement therapy /,hɔ:məʊn rɪ'pleɪsmənt ,θerəpi/, **hormone therapy** *noun* 1. treatment for someone whose endocrine glands have been removed 2. treatment to relieve the symptoms of the menopause by supplying oestrogen and reducing the risk of osteoporosis ► abbreviation **HRT**

Horner's syndrome /hɔ:nəz ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a condition caused by paralysis of the sympathetic nerve in one side of the neck, making the eyelids hang down and the pupils contract [Described 1869. After Johann Friedrich Horner (1831–86), Professor of Ophthalmology in Zürich, Switzerland.]

horny /'hɔ:ni/ *adjective* referring to skin which is very hard (NOTE: For terms referring to horny tissue, see words beginning with **kerat-**, **kerato-**.)

horseshoe kidney /'hɔ:sʃu:/ 'kɪdnɪ/ *noun* a congenital condition of the kidney, where sometimes the upper but usually the lower parts of both kidneys are joined together

Horton's syndrome /'hɔ:t(ə)nз ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a severe headache, often with constant pain around one eye, which starts usually within a few hours of going to sleep. It is caused by the release of histamine in the body. [After Bayard Taylor Horton (1895–1980), US physician.]

hospice /'hɒspɪs/ *noun* a hospital which offers palliative care for terminally ill people

hospital /'hɒspɪt(ə)l/ *noun* a place where sick or injured people are looked after

hospital-acquired infection /,hɒspɪt(ə)l ə ,kwaɪəd ɪn'fekʃən/ *noun* a disease caught during a stay in hospital

Hospital Activity Analysis /,hɒspɪt(ə)l æk 'trɪviti ə,næləstɪs/ *noun* a regular detailed report on patients in hospitals, including information about treatment, length of stay and outcome

hospital care /'hɒspɪt(ə)l keə/ *noun* treatment in a hospital

hospital doctor /,hɒspɪt(ə)l 'dɒktə/ *noun* a doctor who works only in a hospital and does not receive people in his or her own surgery

hospital gangrene /,hɒspɪt(ə)l 'gæŋgri:n/ *noun* gangrene caused by insanitary hospital conditions

hospital infection /'hɒspɪt(ə)l ɪn,fekʃən/ *noun* an infection which someone gets during a hospital visit, or one which develops among hospital staff

COMMENT: Hospital infection is an increasingly common problem due to growing antimicrobial resistance and inappropriate antibiotic use. Strains of bacteria such as MRSA have evolved which seem to be more easily transmitted between patients and are difficult to treat.

hospitalise /'hɒspɪt(ə)laɪz/, **hospitalize** *verb* to send someone to hospital ○ *He is so ill that he has had to be hospitalised.*

hospital trust /'hɒspɪt(ə)l trаст/ *noun* same as self-governing hospital

host /'həʊst/ *noun* a person or animal on which a parasite lives

hot /hɒt/ *adjective* very warm or having a high temperature

hot flush /,hɒt 'flʌʃ/ *noun* a condition in menopausal women, in which the woman becomes hot and sweats, and which is often accompanied by redness of the skin

hotpack /'hɒtpæk/ *noun* a cloth bag or a pad filled with gel or grains which can be heated and applied to the skin to relieve pain or stiffness

hourglass contraction /'auəglə:s ;kən ,trækʃən/ *noun* a condition in which an organ such as the stomach is constricted in the centre

hourglass stomach /'auəglə:s ,stʌmæk/ *noun* a condition in which the wall of the stomach is pulled in so that it is divided into two cavities, cardiac and pyloric

houseman /'haʊsmən/ *noun* same as house officer

house officer /'haʊs ,ɒfɪsə/ *noun* a doctor who works in a hospital as a house surgeon or house physician during the final year of training before registration by the General Medical Council

HPA *abbreviation* Health Protection Agency

HPRT /,eɪtʃ pi: ə: 'ti:/ *noun* an enzyme that is lacking in children, usually boys, who have Lesch-Nyhan disease. Full form **hypoxanthine phosphoribosyl transferase**. Also called **HGPRT (hypoxanthine guanine phosphoribosyl transferase)**

HPV *abbreviation* human papillomavirus

H pylori *abbreviation* Helicobacter pylori

HRT *abbreviation* hormone replacement therapy

human /'hju:mən/ *adjective* referring to any man, woman or child ■ *noun* a person ○ *Most animals are afraid of humans.*

human anatomy /,hju:mən ə'nætəmɪ/ *noun* the structure, shape and functions of the human body

human being /,hju:mən 'bi:ɪŋ/ *noun* a person

human chorionic gonadotrophin /,hju:mən kɔ:rɪ,gnɪk ,gənədə'trɔ:fɪn/ *noun* a hormone produced by the placenta, which suppresses the mother's usual menstrual cycle during pregnancy. It is found in the urine during pregnancy, and can be given by injection to encourage ovulation and help a woman to become pregnant. Abbreviation **hCG**

human crutch /,hju:mən 'krʌtʃ/ *noun* a method of helping an injured person to walk, where they rest one arm over the shoulders of the person helping

human immunodeficiency virus /,hju:mən ,ɪmju:nəʊdefɪ'sɪvɪsɪ ,vairəs/ *noun* a virus which causes AIDS. Abbreviation **HIV**

human leucocyte antigen /,hju:mən 'lu:kəsait ,æntɪdʒ(ə)n/ *noun* any of the system of antigens on the surface of cells which need to be histocompatible to allow transplants to take place. Abbreviation **HLA**. ♦ **HLA system**

human nature /,hju:mən 'nɛitʃə/ *noun* the general behavioural characteristics of human beings

human papillomavirus /,hju:mən ,pæpi 'ləʊmə ,vairəs/ *noun* a virus that causes genital warts in humans. Abbreviation **HPV**

humectant /'hju:mektənt/ *adjective* able to absorb or retain moisture ■ *noun* a substance that can absorb or retain moisture, e.g. a skin lotion

humero-ulnar joint /'hju:mərəʊ'ʌlnə dʒɔɪnt/ *noun* part of the elbow joint, where the trochlea of the humerus and the trochlear notch of the ulna move next to each other

humerus /'hju:mərəs/ *noun* the top bone in the arm, running from the shoulder to the elbow
(NOTE: The plural is **humeri**.)

humoral /'hju:mərəl/ *adjective* relating to human body fluids, in particular blood serum

humour /'hju:mə/ *noun* a fluid in the body

hunchback /'hʌntʃbæk/ *noun* ♦ **kyphosis**

hunger /'hʌŋgə/ *noun* a need to eat

hunger pains /'hʌŋgə peɪns/ *plural noun* pains in the abdomen when a person feels hungry, sometimes a sign of a duodenal ulcer

Hunter's syndrome /'hʌntəz ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* an inherited disorder caused by an enzyme deficiency, which leads to learning difficulties

Huntington's chorea /,hʌntɪŋtən kɔ:rɪə/ *noun* a progressive hereditary disease which affects adults, where the outer layer of the brain degenerates and the person makes involuntary jerky movements and develops progressive dementia [Described 1872. After George Sumner Huntington (1850–1916), US physician.]

Hurler's syndrome /'hɜ:ləz ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* same as **gargoylism** [Described 1919. After Gertrud Hurler (1889–1965), German paediatrician.]

hurt /hɜ:t/ *noun* 1. emotional pain 2. a painful area (*used by children*) ○ *She has a hurt on her knee.* ■ *verb* to have pain ○ *He's hurt his hand.* ■ *adjective* 1. feeling physical pain ○ *He was slightly hurt in the car crash.* ○ *Two players got hurt in the football game.* 2. feeling emotional pain ○ *Her parents' divorce hurt her deeply.*

Hutchinson's teeth /'hʌtʃɪnsənz ,ti:θ/, **Hutchinson's tooth** /'hʌtʃɪnsənz ,tu:θ/ *plural noun* incisor teeth which are narrower than usual and have a crescent-shaped notch at the biting edge. They are seen especially in children with congenital syphilis, but can also occur naturally.
(NOTE: takes either a singular or a plural verb)

hyal- /'haɪəl/ *prefix* like glass (*used before vowels*)

hyalin /'haɪəlɪn/ *noun* a transparent substance produced from collagen and deposited around blood vessels and scars when some tissues degenerate

hyaline /'haɪəlɪn/ *adjective* nearly transparent like glass

hyaline cartilage /,haɪəlɪn 'ka:tɪlɪdʒ/ *noun* a type of cartilage found in the nose, larynx and joints. It forms most of the skeleton of the fetus. See illustration at **CARTILAGINOUS JOINT** in Supplement

hyaline membrane disease /,haɪəlɪn 'membreɪn dɪ,zɪ:z/ *noun* same as **respiratory distress syndrome**

hyalitis /,haɪə'laitɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the vitreous humour or the hyaloid membrane in the eye. Also called **vitritis**

hyaloid membrane /'haɪəlɔɪd ,membreɪn/ *noun* a transparent membrane round the vitreous humour in the eye

hybrid /'haɪbrɪd/ *noun* an organism that is a result of a cross between individuals that are not genetically the same as each other

HYCOSY *abbreviation* hysterosalpingo-contrast sonography

hydatid /'haɪdətɪd/ *noun* any cyst-like structure

hydatid cyst /,haɪdətɪd 'sɪst/ *noun* the larval form of the tapeworms of the genus *Echinococcus*

hydatid disease /'haɪdətɪd dɪ,zi:z/ , **hydatidosis** /,haɪdətɪd'dəʊsɪs/ *noun* an infection, usually in the lungs or liver, caused by expanding hydatid cysts that destroy the tissues of the infected organ

hydatid mole /,haɪdətɪd 'məʊl/ *noun* an abnormal pregnancy from a pathologic ovum, resulting in a mass of cysts shaped like a bunch of grapes

hydr- /haɪdr/ *prefix* same as **hydro-** (*used before vowels*)

hydraemia /haɪ'dri:miə/ *noun* an excess of water in the blood

hydralazine /haɪ'drælæzɪ:n/ *noun* a drug that lowers blood pressure. People usually receive it in combination with other drugs that increase the output of urine.

hydramnios /haɪ'dræmnɪəs/ *noun* an unusually large amount of amniotic fluid surrounding the fetus

hydrarthrosis /,haɪdrəʊ:'θræʊsɪs/ *noun* swelling caused by excess synovial liquid at a joint

hydrate /'haɪdrɪteɪt/ *verb* to give water to someone so as to re-establish or maintain fluid balance

■ *noun* a chemical compound containing water molecules that can usually be driven off by heat without altering the compound's structure

hydro- /haɪdrəʊ/ *prefix* referring to water

hydrosa /haɪ'drəʊə/ *noun* an eruption of small itchy blisters, e.g. those caused by sunlight

hydrocalycosis /,haɪdrəʊ,kælɪ'kəʊsɪs/ *noun* same as **caliectasis**

hydrocele /'haɪdrəʊsɪ:l/ *noun* the collection of watery liquid found in a cavity such as the scrotum

hydrocephalus /,haɪdrəʊ'kefələs/ *noun* an excessive quantity of cerebrospinal fluid in the brain

hydrochloric acid /,haɪdrəklɒbrɪk 'æsɪd/ *noun* an acid found in the gastric juices which helps to break apart the food

hydrocortisone /,haɪdrə'kɔ:tɪzən/ *noun* a steroid hormone secreted by the adrenal cortex or produced synthetically, used in the treatment of

rheumatoid arthritis and inflammatory and allergic conditions

hydrogen /'haɪdrədʒən/ *noun* a chemical element, a gas which combines with oxygen to form water, and with other elements to form acids, and is present in all animal tissue (NOTE: The chemical symbol is H.)

hydrogen peroxide /,haɪdrədʒən pə'rɒksaɪd/ *noun* a solution used as a disinfectant

hydrolysis /haɪ'drɒləsɪs/ *noun* the breaking down of a chemical compound when it reacts with water to produce two or more different compounds, as in the conversion of starch to glucose

hydroma /haɪ'drəʊmə/ *noun* same as **hygroma**

hydrometer /haɪ'drəmɪtə/ *noun* an instrument which measures the density of a liquid

hydromyelia /haɪdrə'miəliə/ *noun* a condition in which fluid swells the central canal of the spinal cord

hydronephrosis /,haɪdrənə'froʊsɪs/ *noun* swelling of the pelvis of a kidney caused by accumulation of water due to infection or a kidney stone blocking the ureter

hydropericarditis /,haɪdrəʊ,peɪrɪkɑ:dɪtɪs/, **hydropericardium** /,haɪdrəʊ,peri'kɑ:dɪəm/ *noun* an accumulation of liquid round the heart

hydroperitoneum /,haɪdrəʊ,peɪrɪtə'nɪ:təm/ *noun* a build-up of fluid in the peritoneal cavity (NOTE: The plural is **hydroperitoneums** or **hydroperitonea**.)

hydrophobia /,haɪdrə'fəʊbiə/ *noun* same as **rabies**

hydropneumoperitoneum /,haɪdrəʊ,nju:məʊ,peɪrɪtə'nɪ:əm/ *noun* a condition in which watery fluid and gas collect in the peritoneal cavity

hydropneumothorax /,haɪdrəʊ,nju:məʊ'θɔ:ræks/ *noun* a condition in which watery fluid and gas collect in the pleural cavity (NOTE: The plural is **hydropneumothoraxes** or **hydropneumothoraces**.)

hydrops /'haɪdrɒps/ *noun* same as **oedema** (NOTE: The plural is **hydropses**.)

hydrosalpinx /,haɪdrəʊ'sælpɪŋks/ *noun* an occasion when watery fluid collects in one or both of the Fallopian tubes, causing swelling (NOTE: The plural is **hydrosalpinges**.)

hydrotherapy /,haɪdrəʊ'θerəpi/ *noun* a type of physiotherapy involving treatment in water, where people are put in hot baths or are encouraged to swim

hydrothorax /,haɪdrəʊ'θɔ:ræks/ *noun* the collection of liquid in the pleural cavity

hydrotubation /,haɪdrə'tju:bɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* an act of putting a fluid through the neck of the uterus and the Fallopian tubes under pressure to check whether the tubes are blocked

hydroureter /,haɪdrəʊju'rɪ:tə/ *noun* a condition in which water or urine collect in the ureter because it is blocked

hygiene /'haɪdʒi:n/ *noun* the procedures and principles designed to keep things clean and to keep conditions healthy ○ *Nurses have to maintain a strict personal hygiene.*

hygienist /'haɪdʒi:nɪst/ *noun* a person who specialises in hygiene and its application

hygr- /haɪgrə/ *prefix* same as **hygro-** (used before vowels)

hygro- /haɪgrəʊ/ *prefix* relating to moisture

hygroma /haɪ'grəʊmə/ *noun* a kind of cyst which contains a thin fluid

hymen /'haɪmen/ *noun* a membrane which partially covers the vaginal passage in a female who has never had sexual intercourse

hymenectomy /,haɪ'me'nektəmɪ/ *noun* 1. the surgical removal of the hymen, or an operation to increase the size of the opening of the hymen 2. the surgical removal of any membrane

hymenotomy /,haɪ'mə'ntəmɪ/ *noun* an incision of the hymen during surgery

hyo- /haɪəʊ/ *prefix* relating to the hyoid bone

hyoglossus /,haɪəʊ'glɒsəs/ *noun* a muscle which is attached to the hyoid bone and depresses the tongue

hyoid /haɪəɪd/ *adjective* relating to the hyoid bone

hyoid bone /'haɪəɪd bəʊn/ *noun* a small U-shaped bone at the base of the tongue

hyoscine /'haɪəʊsɪ:n/ *noun* a drug used as a sedative, in particular for treatment of motion sickness

hyp- /haɪp/ *prefix* same as **hypo-** (used before vowels)

hypalgnesia /,haɪpəl'dʒi:ziə/ *noun* low sensitivity to pain

hyper- /haɪpə/ *prefix* higher or too much. Opposite **hypo-**

hyperacidity /,haɪpərə'sɪdɪtɪ/ *noun* the production of more acid in the stomach than is usual. Also called **acidity, acid stomach**

hyperacusia /,haɪpərə'kjuziə/ *noun* same as **hyperacusis**

hyperactive /,haɪpər'æktyv/ *adjective* very or unusually active

hyperactivity /,haɪpəræk'tɪvɪtɪ/ *noun* a condition in which something or someone, e.g. a gland or a child, is too active

hyperacusis /,haɪpərə'kjusɪs/ *noun* a condition in which someone is very sensitive to sounds

hyperadrenalinism /,haɪpərə'dri:n(ə)lɪz(ə)m/ *noun* a disorder in which too many adrenal hormones are produced, e.g. because of pituitary gland malfunction, a tumour of the adrenal gland or high doses of steroids

hyperaemia /haɪpə'rɪ:miə/ *noun* excess blood in any part of the body

hyperaesthesia /,haɪpərə:s'θi:ziə/ *noun* an extremely high sensitivity in the skin

hyperalgesia /,haɪpəræl'dʒi:ziə/ *noun* an increased sensitivity to pain

hyperalimentation /,haɪpər'ælɪmən'teɪʃn/ *noun* the feeding of large amounts of nutrients by mouth or intravenously to someone with serious nutritional deficiency

hyperandrogenism /,haɪpəræn'drodʒenɪzəm/ *noun* a condition in which a woman produces too many androgens, associated with many problems such as hirsutism, acne, infertility and polycystic ovarian disease

hyperbaric /haɪpə'bærɪk/ *adjective* referring to a treatment in which someone is given oxygen at high pressure, used to treat carbon monoxide poisoning

hypercalcaemia /,haɪpəkæl'si:miə/ *noun* an excess of calcium in the blood

hypercalcinuria /,haɪpəkælsɪ'njuəriə/ *noun* a condition in which an unusually high amount of calcium occurs in the urine

hypercapnia /haɪpə'kæpnɪə/ *noun* an unusually high concentration of carbon dioxide in the bloodstream

hypercatabolism /,haɪpəkə:tæbəlɪz(ə)m/ *noun* a condition in which the body breaks down its own tissues or a particular substance too much. It causes weight loss and wasting.

hyperchloraemia /,haɪpəklɔ:r'i:miə/ *noun* a condition in which there is too much chloride in the blood

hyperchlorhydia /,haɪpəkλɔ:l'hædrɪə/ *noun* an excess of hydrochloric acid in the stomach

hyperdactylysm /haɪpə'dækτɪlɪz(ə)m/ *noun* the condition of having more than the usual number of fingers or toes. Also called **polydactylism**

hyperemesis /haɪpə'r'emɪsɪs/ *noun* excessive vomiting (NOTE: The plural is **hyperemeses**.)

hyperemesis gravidarum /,haɪpəremɪsɪs,grævɪ'deərəm/ *noun* uncontrollable vomiting in pregnancy

hyperextension /haɪpərɪk'stenʃn/ *noun* the act of stretching an arm or leg beyond its usual limits of movement

hyperflexion /haɪpə'flekʃn/ *noun* the act of flexing a joint beyond the usual limit ○ a *hyperflexion injury*

hypergalactia /,haɪpəgæ'læktiə/, **hypergalactosis** /haɪpə'gælkət'əʊsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which too much milk is secreted

hyperglycaemia /haɪpəglɑ:li'si:miə/ *noun* an excess of glucose in the blood

hyperhidrosis /haɪpə'hidrɪ'drəʊsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which too much sweat is produced

hyperinsulinism /,haɪpə'ɪnsjʊlɪnɪz(ə)m/ *noun* the reaction of a diabetic to an excessive dose of insulin or to hypoglycaemia

hyperkalaemia /haɪpəkæ'lɪ:miə/ *noun* a condition in which too much potassium occurs in the blood, which can result in cardiac arrest. Various possible causes include kidney failure and chemotherapy.

hyperkeratosis /,haɪpəkərə'tæʊsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which the outer layer of the skin becomes unusually thickened

hyperkinesia /,haɪpəkɪ'niz:ziə/ *noun* a condition in which there is unusually great strength or movement

hyperlipidaemia /,haɪpəlɪpɪ'di:miə/ *noun* the pathological increase of the amount of lipids, or fat, in the blood

hypermetropia /,haɪpəmət'ræʊpiə/, **hyperopia** /haɪpə'ræʊpiə/ *noun* a condition in which someone sees more clearly objects which are a long way away, but cannot see objects which are close. Also called **longsightedness**, **hyperopia**

hypernatraemia /,haɪpənæt'rei:miə/ *noun* a serious condition occurring most often in babies or elderly people, in which too much sodium is present in the blood as a result of loss of water and electrolytes through diarrhoea, excessive sweating, not drinking enough or excessive salt intake

hypernephroma /,haɪpənæf'ræʊmə/ *noun* same as **Grawitz tumour**

hyperopia /,haɪpə'ræʊpiə/ *noun* same as **hypermetropia**

hyperostosis /haɪpər'o:stəʊsɪs/ *noun* excessive overgrowth on the outside surface of a bone, especially the frontal bone

hyperparathyroidism /,haɪpə,pærə'teɪrɪdɪz(ə)m/ *noun* an unusually high concentration of parathyroid hormone in the body. It causes various medical problems including damage to the kidneys.

hyperphagia /,haɪpə'feɪdʒiə/ *noun* long-term compulsive overeating

hypertnesia /,haɪpəpəri'i:ziə/ *noun* same as **hypertension**

hyperpituitarism /,haɪpə'pitju:itərɪz(ə)m/ *noun* a condition in which the pituitary gland is overactive

hyperplasia /,haɪpə'pleɪzɪə/ *noun* a condition in which there is an increase in the number of cells in an organ

hyperpyrexia /,haɪpəpæl'reksɪə/ *noun* a body temperature of above 41.1°C

hypersecretion /,haɪpəsɛt'kri:f(ə)n/ *noun* a condition in which too much of a substance is secreted

hypersensitive /,haɪpə'sensɪtɪv/ *adjective* referring to a person who reacts more strongly than usual to an antigen

hypersensitivity /haɪpə'senſɪ'tɪviti/ *noun* a condition in which someone reacts very strongly to something such as an allergic substance ○ *her hypersensitivity to dust* ○ *Anaphylactic shock shows hypersensitivity to an injection.*

hypersplenism /haɪpə'splenɪz(ə)m/ *noun* a condition in which too many red blood cells are destroyed by the spleen, which is often enlarged
hypertelorism /haɪpə'telərɪz(ə)m/ *noun* a condition in which there is too much space between two organs or parts of the body

hypertension /haɪpə'tenʃən/ *noun* arterial blood pressure that is higher than the usual range for gender and age. Also called **high blood pressure, hyperpiesia**. Compare **hypotension**

hypertensive /haɪpə'tensɪv/ *adjective* referring to high blood pressure

hypertensive headache /haɪpətensɪv 'hedeɪk/ *noun* a headache caused by high blood pressure

hyperthermia /haɪpə'θɜːmɪə/ *noun* a very high body temperature

hyperthyroidism /haɪpə'θaɪrɔɪdɪz(ə)m/ *noun* a condition in which the thyroid gland is too active and releases unusual amounts of thyroid hormones into the blood, giving rise to a rapid heartbeat, sweating and trembling. It can be treated with carbimazole. Also called **thyrotoxicosis**

hypertonia /haɪpə'tənɪə/ *noun* an increased rigidity and spasticity of the muscles

hypertonic /haɪpə'tonɪk/ *adjective* 1. referring to a solution which has a higher osmotic pressure than another specified solution 2. referring to a muscle which is under unusually high tension

hypertrichosis /haɪpə'trɪ'kəʊſɪs/ *noun* a condition in which someone has excessive growth of hair on the body or on part of the body

hypertrophic /haɪpə'trɒfɪk/ *adjective* associated with hypertrophy

hypertrophy /haɪpə'trəfɪ/ *noun* an increase in the number or size of cells in a tissue

hyperventilation /haɪpə'ventɪl'eɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* very fast breathing which can be accompanied by dizziness or tetany

hypervitaminosis /haɪpə,vɪtə'mi'næʊſɪs/ *noun* a condition caused by taking too many synthetic vitamins, especially Vitamins A and D

hypervolaemia /haɪpə'velɪ:mi:ə/ *noun* a condition in which there is too much plasma in the blood

hyphaema /haɪ'fi:miə/ *noun* bleeding into the front chamber of the eye

hypn- /haɪpn/ *prefix* referring to sleep

hypnosis /haɪp'næʊſɪs/ *noun* a state like sleep, but caused artificially, where a person can remem-

ber forgotten events in the past and will do whatever the hypnotist tells him or her to do

hypnotherapy /haɪpnəʊ'θeræpi/ *noun* treatment by hypnosis, used in treating some addictions

hypnotic /haɪpnɒtɪk/ *adjective* 1. relating to hypnosis and hypnotism 2. referring to a state which is like sleep but which is caused artificially 3. referring to a drug which causes sleep

hypnotism /haɪpnɒtɪz(ə)m/ *noun* the techniques used to induce hypnosis

hypo /haɪpəu/ *noun (informal)* 1. same as **hypodermic syringe** 2. an attack of hypoglycaemia, experienced, e.g., by people who are diabetic

hypo- /haɪpəu/ *prefix* less, too little or beneath

hypoesthesia /haɪpəʊi:ſ'θi:ziə/ *noun* a condition in which someone has a diminished sense of touch

hypocalcaemia /haɪpəʊkæl'si:miə/ *noun* an unusually low amount of calcium in the blood, which can cause tetany

hypocapnia /haɪpəu'kæpnɪə/ *noun* a condition in which there is not enough carbon dioxide in the blood

hypochloraemia /haɪpəʊklɔ:ri:miə/ *noun* a condition in which there are not enough chlorine ions in the blood

hypochlorhydria /haɪpəʊklɔ:hædriə/ *noun* a condition in which there is not enough hydrochloric acid in the stomach

hypochondria /haɪpəu'kɒndriə/ *noun* a condition in which a person is too worried about his or her own health and believes he or she is ill

hypochondriac /haɪpəu'kɒndriæk/ *noun* a person who worries about his or her health too much

hypochondriac region /haɪpəu'kɒndriæk ri:dʒən/ *noun* one of two parts of the upper abdomen, on either side of the epigastrium below the floating ribs

hypochondrium /haɪpəu'kɒndriəm/ *noun* one of the two hypochondriac regions in the upper part of the abdomen

hypochromic /haɪpəu'krəʊmɪk/ *adjective* referring to blood cells or body tissue which do not have the usual amount of pigmentation ○ **hypochromic scars**

hypodermic /haɪpə'dɜ:mɪk/ *adjective* beneath the skin ■ *noun* a hypodermic syringe, needle or injection (*informal*)

hypodermic injection /haɪpədɜ:mɪk ɪn'dʒekʃən/ *noun* an injection of a liquid, e.g. a painkilling drug, beneath the skin. Also called **subcutaneous injection**

hypodermic needle /haɪpədɜ:mɪk 'ni:d(ə)l/ *noun* a needle for injecting liquid under the skin

hypodermic syringe /haɪpədʒɪk sɪrɪndʒ/ *noun* a syringe fitted with a hypodermic needle for injecting liquid under the skin

hypofibrinogenaemia /haɪpəʊ,fibrɪnəʊdʒə'ni:mi:ə/ *noun* a condition in which there is not enough fibrinogen in the blood, e.g. because of several blood transfusions or as an inherited condition

hypogammaglobulinaemia /haɪpəʊgæmə'glɒbjʊlɪn'i:mi:ə/ *noun* an unusually low concentration of gamma globulin in the blood that causes an immune deficiency. It may be present from birth or acquired later in life.

hypogastrium /haɪpə'gæstriəm/ *noun* the part of the abdomen beneath the stomach

hypoglossal /haɪpəʊ'glosəl/ *adjective* 1. underneath or on the lower side of the tongue 2. relating to the hypoglossal nerve

hypoglossal nerve /haɪpə,glos(ə)l 'nɜ:v/ *noun* the twelfth cranial nerve which governs the muscles of the tongue

hypoglycaemia /haɪpəʊglər'si:mi:ə/ *noun* a low concentration of glucose in the blood

hypoglycaemic /haɪpəʊglər'si:mɪk/ *adjective* having hypoglycaemia

hypoglycaemic coma /haɪpəʊglər,sɪ:mɪk 'kəʊmə/ *noun* a state of unconsciousness affecting diabetics after taking an overdose of insulin

hypohidrosis /haɪpə'ho:tɪdrəʊsɪs/, **hypodrosis** /haɪpə'ʊdrəʊsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which someone produces too little sweat

hypoinsulinism /haɪpəʊ'ɪnsjʊlɪnɪz(ə)m/ *noun* a condition in which the body does not have enough insulin, often because of a problem with the pancreas

hypokalaemia /haɪpəʊkæ'lɪ:mi:ə/ *noun* a deficiency of potassium in the blood

hypomania /haɪpə'ʊ'meɪniə/ *noun* a state of mild mania or overexcitement, especially when part of a manic-depressive cycle

hypometropia /haɪpə'ʊmɪ'trəʊpiə/ *noun* same as **myopia**

hyponatraemia /haɪpəʊnæ'tri:mi:ə/ *noun* a lack of sodium in the body

hypoparathyroidism /haɪpəʊ,pærə'θaɪrədɪz(ə)m/ *noun* a condition in which the parathyroid glands do not secrete enough parathyroid hormone, leading to low blood calcium and muscle spasms

hypopharynx /haɪpəʊ'færɪŋks/ *noun* the part of the pharynx between the hyoid bone and the bottom of the cricoid cartilage (NOTE: The plural is **hypopharynxes** or **hypopharynges**.)

hypophyseal /haɪpə'fɪziəl/ *adjective* referring to the pituitary gland

hypophsectomy /haɪ,pofɪ'sektəmɪ/ *noun* the surgical removal of the pituitary gland

hypophysis cerebri /haɪ,pɒfɪsɪs 'serəbrɪ/ *noun* same as **pituitary gland**

hypopiesis /haɪpəʊpɪsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which the blood pressure is too low

hypopituitarism /haɪpəʊpɪ'tju:ɪtərɪz(ə)m/ *noun* a condition in which the pituitary gland is underactive

hypoplasia /haɪpəʊ'pleɪzɪə/ *noun* a lack of development or incorrect formation of a body tissue or an organ

hypoplastic left heart /haɪpəʊ,plæstɪk left 'ha:t/ *noun* a serious heart disorder in which the left side of the heart does not develop properly, leading to death within six weeks of birth unless surgery is performed

hypoproteinaemia /haɪpəʊprətɪ'nɪ:mi:ə/ *noun* a condition in which there is not enough protein in the blood

hypoprothrombinaemia /haɪpəʊprəθrɒmbɪ'nɪ:mi:ə/ *noun* a condition in which there is not enough prothrombin in the blood, so that the person bleeds and bruises easily

hypopyon /haɪpə'paɪən/ *noun* an accumulation of pus in the aqueous humour in the front chamber of the eye

hyposensitive /haɪpəʊ'sensɪtɪv/ *adjective* being less sensitive than usual

hypospadias /haɪpə'speɪdiəs/ *noun* a congenital condition of the wall of the male urethra or the vagina, so that the opening occurs on the under side of the penis or in the vagina. Compare **epispadias**

hypostasis /haɪ'pɒstəsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which fluid accumulates in part of the body because of poor circulation

hypostatic /haɪpə'stætɪk/ *adjective* referring to hypostasis

hypostatic eczema /haɪpəʊstætɪk 'eksɪmə/ *noun* same as **varicose eczema**

hypostatic pneumonia /haɪpəʊstætɪk nju:'maʊniə/ *noun* pneumonia caused by fluid accumulating in the lungs of a bedridden person with a weak heart

hypostenia /haɪpɒs'θi:nɪə/ *noun* a condition of unusual bodily weakness

hypotension /haɪpə'u'tenʃən/ *noun* a condition in which the pressure of the blood is unusually low. Also called **low blood pressure**. Compare **hypertension**

hypotensive /haɪpə'tensɪv/ *adjective* having low blood pressure

hypothalamic /haɪpəʊθə'læmɪk/ *adjective* referring to the hypothalamus

hypothalamic hormone /haɪpəʊθə'læmɪk 'hɔ:kmaʊn/ *noun* same as **releasing hormone**

hypothalamus /haɪpəʊ'θæləməs/ *noun* the part of the brain above the pituitary gland, which controls the production of hormones by the pitui-

tary gland and regulates important bodily functions such as hunger, thirst and sleep. See illustration at **BRAIN** in Supplement

hypothalamus /haɪpəʊ'θælməs/ *noun* same as **hypothalamus** (NOTE: The plural is **hypothalmuses** or **hypothalmi**.)

hypothenar /haɪ'pɒθɪnə/ *adjective* referring to the soft fat part of the palm beneath the little finger

hypothenar eminence /haɪ'pɒθɪnə 'emɪnəns/ *noun* a lump on the palm beneath the little finger. Compare **thenar**

hypothermia /haɪpəʊ'θɜːmɪə/ *noun* a reduction in body temperature below normal, for medical purposes taken to be below 35°C

hypothesis /haɪ'pɒθəsɪs/ *noun* a suggested explanation for an observation or experimental result, which is then refined or disproved by further investigation

hypothyroidism /haɪpəʊ'θaɪrɔɪdɪz(ə)m/ *noun* underactivity of the thyroid gland

hypotonia /haɪpəʊ'toʊniə/ *noun* reduced tone of the skeletal muscles

hypotonic /haɪpəʊ'tɒnɪk/ *adjective* 1. showing hypotonia 2. referring to a solution with a lower osmotic pressure than plasma

hypotrichosis /haɪpəʊ'trɪk'kœsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which less hair develops than usual. Compare **alopecia** (NOTE: The plural is **hypotrichoses**.)

hypotropia /haɪpəʊ't्रəʊpiə/ *noun* a form of squint where one eye looks downwards

hypoventilation /haɪpə'venɪtɪ'lейʃ(ə)n/ *noun* very slow breathing

hypovitaminosis /haɪpəʊ,vɪtə'mi'næsɪs/ *noun* a lack of vitamins

hypoxaemia /haɪpɒk'siːmiə/ *noun* an inadequate supply of oxygen in the arterial blood

hypoxanthine phosphoribosyl transferase /haɪpəʊzænθɪn ,fɒfsoʊ'rɪbəsɪl ,trænsfə'reɪs/ *noun* full form of **HPRT**

hypoxia /haɪ'pɒksɪə/ *noun* 1. an inadequate supply of oxygen to tissue as a result of a lack of oxygen in the arterial blood 2. same as **hypoxaemia**

hyster- /hɪstə/ *prefix* same as **hystero-** (used before vowels)

hysteralgia /hɪstə'rældʒɪə/ *noun* pain in the uterus

hysterectomy /hɪstə'rektəmɪ/ *noun* the surgical removal of the uterus, often either to treat cancer or because of the presence of fibroids

hysteria /hɪ'stɪəriə/ *noun* a term formerly used in psychiatry, but now informally used for a condition in which the person appears unstable, and may scream and wave their arms about, but also is repressed, and may be slow to react to outside stimuli (*dated*)

hysterical /hɪ'stɛrɪk(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to a reaction showing hysteria (*informal*)

hysterics /hɪ'stɛrɪks/ *noun* an attack of hysteria (*dated*)

hystero- /hɪstərə/ *prefix* referring to the uterus

hystero-oophorectomy /hɪstərə',əʊfə'rektəmɪ/ *noun* the surgical removal of the uterus, the uterine tubes and the ovaries

hysteroptosis /hɪstərp'toʊsɪs/ *noun* prolapse of the uterus

hysterosalpingo-contrast sonography /hɪstərəʊ,sælpɪŋgəʊ ,kɒntrɑːst sən'bɒgrəfi/ *noun* examination of the uterus and Fallopian tubes by ultrasound. Abbreviation **HYCOSY**

hysterosalpingography /hɪstərəʊ,sælpɪŋ 'gɒgrəfi/ *noun* an X-ray examination of the uterus and Fallopian tubes following injection of radio-opaque material. Also called **uterosalpingingraphy**

hysterosalpingosonography /hɪstərəʊ ,sælpɪngəʊsə'nɒgrəfi/ *noun* examination of the uterus and Fallopian tubes by ultrasound

hysterosalpingostomy /hɪstərəʊ,sælpɪŋ 'gɒstəmɪ/ *noun* an operation to remake an opening between the uterine tube and the uterus, to help with infertility problems

hysteroscope /hɪstərəskoʊp/ *noun* a tube for inspecting the inside of the uterus

hysteroscopy /hɪstə'rɒskəpi/ *noun* an examination of the uterine cavity using a hysteroscope or fibrescope

hysterotomy /hɪstə'rɒtəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical incision into the uterus, as in caesarean section or for some types of abortion

hysterotrachelorrhaphy /hɪstərəʊ,trækiə 'lɔrəfi/ *noun* an operation to repair a tear in the cervix

-iasis /aɪəsɪs/ *suffix* disease caused by something ○ *amoebiasis*

iatro- /aɪətrəʊ/ *prefix* relating to medicine or doctors

iatrogenesis /aɪ,ætrəʊ'dʒenəsɪs/ *noun* any condition caused by the actions of doctors or other healthcare professionals

iatrogenic /aɪ,ætrə'dʒenɪk/ *adjective* referring to a condition which is caused by a doctor's treatment for another disease or condition ○ *an iatrogenic infection*

IBS *abbreviation* irritable bowel syndrome

ibuprofen /,ɪbju:'prəʊfən/ *noun* a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug that relieves pain and swelling, especially in arthritis and rheumatism. It is also widely used as a household painkiller.

ice pack /'aɪs pæk/ *noun* a cold compress made of lumps of ice wrapped in a cloth, and pressed on a swelling or bruise to reduce the pain

ichthamol /ɪk'θæmpl/ *noun* a thick dark red liquid which is a mild antiseptic and analgesic, used in the treatment of skin diseases

ichthyosis /,ɪkθɪ'əʊsɪs/ *noun* a hereditary condition in which the skin does not form properly, resulting in a dry, non-inflammatory and scaly appearance

ICM *abbreviation* International Confederation of Midwives

ICN *abbreviation* 1. International Council of Nurses 2. infection control nurse

ICP *abbreviation* intracranial pressure

ICRC *abbreviation* International Committee of the Red Cross

ICSH *abbreviation* interstitial cell stimulating hormone

icteric /ɪk'terɪk/ *adjective* referring to someone with jaundice

icterus /'iktərəs/ *noun* same as **jaundice**

icterus gravis neonatorum /,ɪktərəs ,grævɪs ,ni:ənətə'rɔ:tərəm/ *noun* jaundice associated with erythroblastosis fetalis

ictus /'iktəs/ *noun* a stroke or fit

ICU *abbreviation* intensive care unit

id /ɪd/ *noun* (in Freudian psychology) the basic unconscious drives which exist in hidden forms in a person

ideation /,aɪdi'eɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the act or process of imagining or forming thoughts and ideas

identical twins /aɪ,dentɪkl/ 'twɪnz/ *plural noun* twins who are exactly the same in appearance because they developed from the same ovum. Also called **monozygotic twins**, **uniovular twins**

identification /aɪ,dentɪfi'keɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the act of discovering or stating who someone is or what something is

ideo- /aɪdiəʊ/ *prefix* involving ideas

idio- /'ɪdiəʊ/ *prefix* referring to one particular person

idiopathic /,ɪdiə'pæθɪk/ *adjective* referring to idiopathy

idiopathic epilepsy /,ɪdiəpæθɪk 'epi,lepsi/ *noun* epilepsy not caused by a brain disorder, beginning during childhood or adolescence

idiopathy /,ɪdɪ'ɒpəθi/ *noun* a condition which develops without any known cause

idiiosyncrasy /,ɪdiəʊ'sɪŋkrəsɪ/ *noun* a way of behaving which is particular to one person

idiot savant /,ɪdiəʊ 'sævənt/ *noun* a person with learning difficulties who also possesses a single particular mental ability, such as the ability to play music by ear, to draw remembered objects or to do mental calculations, which is very highly developed

idioventricular /,ɪdiəʊven'trɪkjʊlər/ *adjective* relating to the ventricles of the heart

idioventricular rhythm /,ɪdiəʊven,trɪkjʊlə 'rɪθ(ə)m/ *noun* a slow natural rhythm in the ventricles of the heart, but not in the atria

IDK *abbreviation* internal derangement of the knee

Ig *abbreviation* immunoglobulin

Ig A antiendomysial antibody /,aɪ dʒi: eɪ ,æntiendəʊ,ma:rɪsɪəl 'æntibodi/ *noun* a serological screening test for coeliac disease

IHD *abbreviation* ischaemic heart disease

IL-1 *abbreviation* interleukin-1

IL-2 *abbreviation* interleukin-2

ile- /'ili/ *prefix same as ileo- (used before vowels)*

ileal /'iliəl/ *adjective referring to the ileum*

ileal bladder /,iliəl 'blædə/, **ileal conduit** /,iliəl 'kɒndʒʊt/ *noun* an artificial tube formed when the ureters are linked to part of the ileum, and that part is linked to an opening in the abdominal wall

ileal pouch /,iliəl 'paʊtʃ/ *noun* a part of the small intestine which is made into a new rectum in a surgical operation, freeing someone from the need for an ileostomy after their colon is removed

ileectomy /,ili'ektəmɪ/ *noun* the surgical removal of all or part of the ileum

ileitis /,ili'eɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the ileum

ileo- /iliə/ *prefix relating to the ileum*

ileocaecal /,iliəʊ'si:k(ə)l/ *adjective referring to the ileum and the caecum*

ileocaecal orifice /,iliəʊsi:k(ə)l 'ɔrɪfɪs/ *noun* an opening where the small intestine joins the large intestine

ileocaecal valve /,ili:əʊsi:k(ə)l 'vælv/ *noun* a valve at the end of the ileum, which allows food to pass from the ileum into the caecum

ileocaecocystoplasty /,iliəʊ'si:kɔstəplɔ:tɪ/ *noun* an operation to reconstruct the bladder using a piece of the combined ileum and caecum

ileocolic /,iliəʊ'kɒlɪk/ *adjective referring to both the ileum and the colon*

ileocolic artery /,ili:əʊkɒlɪk 'a:təri/ *noun* a branch of the superior mesenteric artery

ileocolitis /,iliəʊkə'laitɪs/ *noun* inflammation of both the ileum and the colon

ileocolostomy /,iliəʊkɔ:stəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to make a link directly between the ileum and the colon

ileoproctostomy /,iliəʊprɒk'tɒstəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to create a link between the ileum and the rectum

ileorectal /,iliəʊ'rekt(ə)l/ *adjective referring to both the ileum and the rectum*

ileosigmoidostomy /,iliəʊsɪg'mɔɪd'ɒstəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to create a link between the ileum and the sigmoid colon

ileostomy /,ili'bɒstəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to make an opening between the ileum and the abdominal wall to act as an artificial opening for excretion of faeces

ileostomy bag /,ili'bɒstəmɪ bæg/ *noun* a bag attached to the opening made by an ileostomy, to collect faeces as they are passed out of the body

ileum /'iliəm/ *noun* the lower part of the small intestine, between the jejunum and the caecum. Compare **ilium**. See illustration at **DIGESTIVE SYSTEM** in Supplement (NOTE: The plural is **ilea**.)

ileus /'iliəs/ *noun* obstruction of the intestine, usually distension caused by loss of muscular action in the bowel. ♦ **paralytic ileus**

illi- /'ili/ *prefix same as ilio- (used before vowels)*

iliac /'iliæk/ *adjective referring to the ilium*

iliac crest /,iliæk 'krest/ *noun* a curved top edge of the ilium. See illustration at **PELVIS** in Supplement

iliac fossa /,iliæk 'fɒsə/ *noun* a depression on the inner side of the hip bone

iliac region /'iliæk ,ri:dʒən/ *noun* one of two regions of the lower abdomen, on either side of the hypogastrum

iliac spine /'iliæk spaine/ *noun* a projection at the posterior end of the iliac crest

ilio- /iliə/ *prefix relating to the ilium*

iliococcygeal /,iliəʊkɒk'sɪdʒiəl/ *adjective referring to both the ilium and the coccyx*

iliolumbar /,iliəʊ'lʌmbə/ *adjective referring to the iliac and lumbar regions*

iliopectineal /,iliəʊpek'tɪniəl/ *adjective referring to both the ilium and the pubis*

iliopectineal eminence /,iliəʊpek'tɪniəl 'eminəns/ *noun* a raised area on the inner surface of the innominate bone

iliopubic /,iliəʊ'pjū:bɪk/ *adjective same as iliopectineal*

iliopubic eminence /,iliəʊ,pjū:bɪk 'eminəns/ *noun* same as **iliopectineal eminence**

ilium /'iliəm/ *noun* the top part of each of the hip bones, which form the pelvis. Compare **ileum**. See illustration at **PELVIS** in Supplement (NOTE: The plural is **ilia**.)

ill /il/ *adjective not well ○ If you feel very ill you ought to see a doctor.*

illness /'ilnəs/ *noun* 1. a state of not being well ○ *Most of the children stayed away from school because of illness.* 2. a type of disease ○ *Scarlet fever is no longer considered to be a very serious illness.* ○ *He is in hospital with an infectious tropical illness.*

illusion /'ɪlu:ʒ(ə)n/ *noun* a condition in which a person has a wrong perception of external objects

i.m., IM *abbreviation intramuscular*

image /'ɪmɪdʒ/ *noun* a sensation, e.g. a smell, sight or taste, which is remembered clearly

imagery /'ɪmɪdʒəri/ *noun* visual sensations clearly produced in the mind

imaginary /'ɪma:dʒɪn(ə)rɪ/ *adjective referring to something which does not exist but is imagined*

imagination /,ɪma:dʒɪ'nɛɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the ability to see or invent things in your mind ○ *In her imagination she saw herself sitting on a beach in the sun.*

imagine /'ɪmædʒɪn/ *verb* to see, hear or feel something in your mind ○ *Imagine yourself sitting on the beach in the sun.* ○ *I thought I heard someone shout, but I must have imagined it because there is no one there.*

imaging /'ɪmɪdʒɪŋ/ *noun* a technique for creating pictures of sections of the body, using scanners attached to computers

imbalance /ɪm'bæləns/ *noun* a situation in which things are unequal or in the wrong proportions to one another, e.g. in the diet

imipramine /'ɪmɪpræmɪn/ *noun* a drug that is used as a treatment for depression

immature /,ɪmə'tʃʊə/ *adjective* not mature, lacking insight and emotional stability

immature cell /,ɪmətʃʊə 'sel/ *noun* a cell which is still developing

immaturity /,ɪmə'tʃʊərɪti/ *noun* behaviour which is lacking in maturity

immobilisation /ɪ'məbɪlɪzən/, **immobilization** *noun* the act of preventing somebody or something from being able to move

immobilise /ɪ'məbɪlaɪz/, **immobilize** *verb* 1. to keep someone from moving 2. to attach a splint to a joint or fractured limb to prevent the bones from moving

immune /'ɪmju:n/ *adjective* protected against an infection or allergic disease □ *She seems to be immune to colds.* □ *The injection should make you immune to yellow fever.*

immune deficiency /ɪ'mju:n di'fɪʃ(ə)nsi/ *noun* a lack of immunity to a disease. ♦ **AIDS**

immune reaction /'ɪmju:n ri'ækʃən/, **immune response** /'ɪmju:n ri'spɒns/ *noun* a reaction of a body to an antigen

immune system /'ɪmju:n ,sɪstəm/ *noun* a complex network of cells and cell products, which protects the body from disease. It includes the thymus, spleen, lymph nodes, white blood cells and antibodies.

immunisation /,ɪmju:nɪzən/, **immunization** *noun* the process of making a person immune to an infection, either by injecting an antiserum, passive immunisation or by inoculation

immunise /'ɪmju:nائز/, **immunize** *verb* to give someone immunity from an infection. ♦ **vaccinate** (NOTE: You immunise someone **against** a disease.)

immunity /'ɪmju:nɪti/ *noun* the ability to resist attacks of a disease because antibodies are produced □ *The vaccine gives immunity to tuberculosis.*

immuno- /ɪmju:nəʊ, ɪmju:nəʊ/ *prefix* immune, immunity

immunoassay /ɪmju:nəʊ'æseɪ/ *noun* a test for the presence and strength of antibodies

immunocompetence /,ɪmju:nəʊ'kɒpmɪtəns/ *noun* the ability to develop an immune response following exposure to an antigen

immunocompromised /,ɪmju:nəʊ'mprəmaɪzd/ *adjective* not able to offer resistance to infection

immunodeficiency /,ɪmju:nəʊdɪ'fɪʃ(ə)nsi/ *noun* a lack of immunity to a disease

immunodeficiency virus /,ɪmju:nəʊdɪ'fɪʃ(ə)nsi ,vairəs/ *noun* a retrovirus which attacks the immune system

immunodeficient /,ɪmju:nəʊdɪ'fɪʃ(ə)nt/ *adjective* lacking immunity to a disease □ *This form of meningitis occurs in persons who are immunodeficient.*

immunogenic /,ɪmju:nəʊ'gɛnɪk/ *adjective* producing an immune response

immunogenicity /,ɪmju:nəʊdʒə'nɪsɪti/ *noun* the property which makes a substance able to produce an immune response in an organism

immunoglobulin /,ɪmju:nəʊ'globjʊlɪn/ *noun* an antibody, a protein produced in blood plasma as protection against infection, the commonest being gamma globulin. Abbreviation Ig (NOTE: The five main classes are called: **immunoglobulin G, A, D, E and M** or **IgG, IgA, IgD, IgE and IgM**)

immunological /,ɪmju:nəlɒdʒɪk(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to immunology

immunologist /,ɪmju:nɒlədʒɪst/ *noun* a specialist in immunology

immunology /,ɪmju:nɒlədʒi/ *noun* the study of immunity and immunisation

immunosuppressant /,ɪmju:nəʊ'səsənt/ *noun* a drug used to act against the response of the immune system to reject a transplanted organ

immunosuppression /,ɪmju:nəʊ'səfɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the suppression of the body's natural immune system so that it will not reject a transplanted organ

immunosuppressive /,ɪmju:nəʊ'səsə'presɪv/ *noun* a drug used to counteract the response of the immune system to reject a transplanted organ ■ *adjective* counteracting the immune system

immunotherapy /,ɪmju:nəʊ'θerəpi/ *noun* ♦ *adoptive immunotherapy*

immunotransfusion /,ɪmju:nəʊ'træns'fju:z(ə)n/ *noun* a transfusion of blood, serum or plasma containing immune bodies

Imodium /'ɪməʊdɪəm/ a trade name for loperamide hydrochloride

impacted /ɪm'pæktɪd/ *adjective* tightly pressed or firmly lodged against something

impacted faeces /ɪm,pæktɪd 'fɪ:sɪ:z/ *plural noun* extremely hard dry faeces which cannot pass through the anus and have to be surgically removed

impacted fracture /ɪm,pæktɪd 'frækʃə/ *noun* a fracture where the broken parts of the bones are pushed into each other

impacted tooth /ɪm'pæktɪd/ 'tu:θ/ noun a tooth which is held against another tooth and so cannot grow normally

impacted ureteric calculus /ɪm'pæktɪd 'ju:ərɪtrɪk 'kælkjʊləs/ noun a small hard mass of mineral salts which is lodged in a ureter

impaction /ɪm'pækʃən/ noun a condition in which things are closely pressed together and cannot develop or move normally

impair /ɪm'peə/ verb to harm a sense or function so that it does not work properly

impaired hearing /ɪm'peəd 'hɪərɪŋ/ noun hearing which is not clear and sharp

impaired vision /ɪm'peəd 'vɪʒ(ə)n/ noun eyesight which is not fully clear

impairment /ɪm'peɪmənt/ noun a condition in which a sense or function is harmed so that it does not work properly ○ *His hearing impairment does not affect his work.* ○ *The impairment was progressive, but she did not notice that her eyesight was getting worse.*

impalpable /ɪm'pælpəb(ə)l/ adjective not able to be felt when touched

impediment /ɪm'pedɪmənt/ noun an obstruction

imperforate /ɪm'pɜ:f(ə)rət/ adjective without an opening

imperforate anus /ɪm'pɜ:f(ə)rət 'eɪnəs/ noun same as proctatresia

imperforate hymen /ɪm'pɜ:f(ə)rət 'haɪmen/ noun a membrane in the vagina which is missing the opening for the menstrual flow

impermeable /ɪm'pɜ:miəb(ə)l/ adjective not allowing liquids or gases to pass through

impetigo /'ɪmpɪ'taɪgəʊ/ noun an irritating and very contagious skin disease caused by staphylococci, which spreads rapidly and is easily passed from one child to another, but can be treated with antibiotics

implant noun /'implənt/ something grafted or inserted into a person, e.g. tissue, a drug, inert material or a device such as a pacemaker ■ verb /'ɪmplənt/ 1. to fix into something ○ *The ovum implants in the wall of the uterus.* 2. to graft or insert tissue, a drug, inert material or a device ○ *The site was implanted with the biomaterial.*

implantation /'implə:n'teɪʃ(ə)n/ noun 1. the act of grafting or inserting tissue, a drug, inert material or a device into a person, or the introduction of one tissue into another surgically 2. a place in or on the body where an implant is positioned 3. same as nidation

implant site /'implə:nt saɪt/ noun a place in or on the body where the implant is positioned

implosion /ɪm'pləʊz(ə)n/ noun the violent inward collapse of a hollow structure. It happens when the pressure outside the structure is greater than the pressure inside it.

impotence /'ɪmpət(ə)ns/ noun the inability in a male to have an erection or to ejaculate, and so have sexual intercourse

impotent /'ɪmpət(ə)nt/ adjective (of a man) unable to have sexual intercourse

impregnate /'ɪmpregneɪt/ verb 1. to make a female pregnant 2. to soak a cloth with a liquid ○ *a cloth impregnated with antiseptic*

impregnation /'ɪmpreg'nейʃ(ə)n/ noun the action of impregnating

impression /ɪm'preʃ(ə)n/ noun 1. a mould of a person's jaw made by a dentist before making a denture 2. a depression on an organ or structure into which another organ or structure fits

impulse /'ɪmpʌls/ noun 1. a message transmitted by a nerve 2. a sudden feeling of wanting to act in a specific way

in- /ɪn/ prefix 1. in, into, towards 2. not

inaccessible /,ɪnək'sesib(ə)l/ adjective 1. physically difficult or impossible to reach 2. very technical and difficult to understand

inanition /,ɪnə'nɪʃ(ə)n/ noun a state of exhaustion caused by starvation

inarticulate /,ɪnə:tɪkju:lt/ adjective 1. without joints or segments, as in the bones of the skull 2. unable to speak fluently or intelligibly 3. not understandable as speech or language

in articulo mortis /ɪn ə:tɪkju:ləʊs 'mɔ:tis/ adverb a Latin phrase meaning 'at the onset of death'

inborn /ɪn'bɔ:n/ adjective congenital, which is in the body from birth ○ *A body has an inborn tendency to reject transplanted organs.*

inbreeding /'ɪnbri:dɪŋ/ noun a situation where closely related males and females, or those with very similar genetic make-up, have children together, so allowing congenital conditions to be passed on

incapacitated /,ɪnkə'pæsɪteɪtɪd/ adjective not able to act or work ○ *He was incapacitated for three weeks by his accident.*

incarcerated /ɪn'kær:səreɪtɪd/ adjective referring to a hernia which cannot be corrected by physical manipulation

inception rate /ɪn'seփʃən reɪt/ noun the number of new cases of a disease during a period of time, per thousand of population

incest /'ɪnsest/ noun an act of sexual intercourse or other sexual activity with so close a relative, that it is illegal or culturally not allowed

incidence /'ɪnsɪd(ə)ns/ noun the number of times something happens in a specific population over a period of time ○ *the incidence of drug-related deaths* ○ *Men have a higher incidence of strokes than women.*

incidence rate /'ɪnsɪd(ə)ns reɪt/ noun the number of new cases of a disease during a given period, per thousand of population

incipient /ɪn'spiənt/ *adjective* just beginning or in its early stages ○ *He has an incipient appendicitis.* ○ *The tests detected incipient diabetes mellitus.*

incision /ɪn'sɪʒ(ə)n/ *noun* a cut in a person's body made by a surgeon using a scalpel, or any cut made with a sharp knife or razor ○ *The first incision is made two millimetres below the second rib.* Compare **excision**

incisional /ɪn'sɪʒ(ə)n(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to an incision

incisional hernia /ɪn'sɪʒ(ə)n(ə)l 'hɜ:nɪə/ *noun* a hernia which breaks through the abdominal wall at a place where a surgical incision was made during an operation

incisor /ɪn'saɪzətʊ:θ/ *noun* one of the front teeth, of which there are four each in the upper and lower jaws, which are used to cut off pieces of food. See illustration at **TEETH** in Supplement

inclusion /ɪn'klu:ʒ(ə)n/ *noun* something enclosed inside something else

inclusion bodies /ɪn'klu:ʒ(ə)n ,bɒdɪz/ *plural noun* very small particles found in cells infected by a virus

inclusive /ɪn'klu:sɪv/ *adjective* (of health services) provided whether or not someone has a disability or special needs

incompatibility /ɪn'kəmpætɪ'bilitɪ/ *noun* the fact of being incompatible ○ *The incompatibility of the donor's blood with that of the patient*

incompatible /ɪn'kəm'pætɪb(ə)l/ *adjective* 1. referring to something which does not go together with something else 2. referring to drugs which must not be used together because they undergo chemical change and the therapeutic effect is lost or changed to something undesirable 3. referring to tissue which is genetically different from other tissue, making it impossible to transplant into that tissue

incompatible blood /ɪn'kəmpætɪb(ə)l 'blɒd/ *noun* blood from a donor that does not match the blood of the person receiving the transfusion

incompetence /ɪn'kɒmpɪt(ə)ns/ *noun* the inability to do a particular act, especially a lack of knowledge or skill which makes a person unable to do particular job

incompetent cervix /ɪn,kɒmpɪt(ə)nt 'sɜ:vɪks/ *noun* a dysfunctional cervix of the uterus which is often the cause of spontaneous abortions and premature births and can be remedied by purse-string stitching

incomplete abortion /ɪn,kəmplɪ:t ə 'bɔ:ʃ(ə)n/ *noun* an abortion where part of the contents of the uterus is not expelled

incontinence /ɪn'kɒntɪnəns/ *noun* the inability to control the discharge of urine or faeces
(NOTE: Single incontinence is the inability to con-

trol the bladder. Double incontinence is the inability to control both the bladder and the bowels.)

incontinence pad /ɪn'kɒntɪnəns pæd/ *noun* a pad of material to absorb urine

incontinent /ɪn'kɒntɪnənt/ *adjective* unable to control the discharge of urine or faeces

incoordination /ɪn'kɔ:ə:dɪ'nɛʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a situation in which the muscles in various parts of the body do not act together, making it impossible to carry out some actions

incubation /ɪn'kjʊ:bɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* 1. the development of an infection inside the body before the symptoms of the disease appear 2. the keeping of an ill or premature baby in a controlled environment in an incubator 3. the process of culturing cells or microorganisms under controlled conditions

incubation period /ɪn'kjʊ:bɪʃ(ə)n ,pɪəriəd/ *noun* the time during which a virus or bacterium develops in the body after contamination or infection, before the appearance of the symptoms of the disease. Also called **stadium invasioni**

incubator /ɪn'kjʊ:bɪtər/ *noun* 1. an apparatus for growing bacterial cultures 2. an enclosed container in which a premature baby can be kept, within which conditions such as temperature and oxygen levels can be controlled

incurable /ɪn'kjʊərəb(ə)l/ *adjective* who or which cannot be cured ○ *He is suffering from an incurable disease of the blood.* ■ *noun* a patient who will never be cured ○ *She has been admitted to a hospital for incurables.*

incus /ɪn'kʊs/ *noun* one of the three ossicles in the middle ear, shaped like an anvil. See illustration at **EAR** in Supplement

independent /ɪndɪ'pendənt/ *adjective* not controlled by someone or something else

independent nursing function /ɪndɪ'pendənt 'nɜ:sɪŋ ,fʌŋkʃən/ *noun* any part of the nurse's job for which the nurse takes full responsibility

Inderal /'ɪndərəl/ a trade name for propranolol

index finger /'ɪndeks ,fɪŋgə/ *noun* the first finger next to the thumb

indication /ɪndɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a situation or sign which suggests that a specific treatment should be given or that a condition has a particular cause ○ *Sulpha drugs have been replaced by antibiotics in many indications.* ♦ **contraindication**

indicator /'ɪndɪkeɪtər/ *noun* 1. a substance which shows something, e.g. a substance secreted in body fluids which shows which blood group a person belongs to 2. something that serves as a warning or guide

indigenous /ɪn'dɪdʒɪnəs/ *adjective* 1. natural or inborn 2. native to or representative of a country or region

indigestion /ɪndɪ'dʒestʃən/ *noun* a disturbance of the normal process of digestion, where

the person experiences pain or discomfort in the stomach ○ *He is taking tablets to relieve his indigestion or He is taking indigestion tablets.* ◊ **dyspepsia**

indigo carmine /'indigəʊ 'kə:mæɪn/ *noun* a blue dye which is injected into a person to test how well their kidneys are working

indirect contact /,ɪndɪ'rekt 'kɒntækt/ *noun* the fact of catching a disease by inhaling germs or by being in contact with a vector

individualise /,ɪndɪ'veɪdʒu:lائز/, **individualize** *verb* to provide something that matches the needs of a specific person or situation ○ *individualised care*

individualised nursing care /,ɪndɪ'veɪdʒu:lائز 'nɜ:sɪŋ ,keɪə/ *noun* care which is designed to provide exactly what one particular patient needs ○ *The home's staff are specially trained to provide individualised nursing care.*

Indocid /'ɪndəsɪd/ a trade name for indomethacin

indolent /'ɪndlənt/ *adjective* 1. causing little pain 2. referring to an ulcer which develops slowly and does not heal

indomethacin /,ɪndəʊ'meθəsɪn/ *noun* a drug that reduces pain, fever and inflammation, especially that caused by arthritis

indrawn /ɪn'drɔ:n/ *adjective* pulled inside

induce /ɪn'dju:s/ *verb* to make something happen

induced abortion /ɪn,djurst ə'bɔ:f(ə)n/ *noun* an abortion which is deliberately caused by drugs or by surgery

induction /ɪn'dʌkʃən/ *noun* 1. the process of starting or speeding up the birth of a baby 2. the stimulation of an enzyme's production when the substance on which it acts increases in concentration 3. a process by which one part of an embryo influences another part's development 4. information and support given to new employees in an organisation

induction of labour /ɪn,dʌkʃən əv 'leɪbə/ *noun* the action of starting childbirth artificially

induration /,ɪndjuə'reɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the hardening of tissue or of an artery because of pathological change

industrial disease /ɪn'dastrɪəl dɪ,zɪ:z/ *noun* a disease which is caused by the type of work done by a worker or by the conditions in which he or she works, e.g. by dust produced or chemicals used in the factory

inebriation /ɪ'nibrɪ'eʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a state where a person is drunk, especially habitually drunk

inertia /ɪ'nɜ:ʒə/ *noun* a lack of activity in the body or mind

in extremis /ɪn ɪks'tri:mis/ *adverb* at the moment of death

infant /'ɪnfənt/ *noun* a child under two years of age

infanticide /ɪn'fæntɪsaɪd/ *noun* 1. the act of killing an infant 2. a person who kills an infant

infantile /'ɪnfəntɪl/ *adjective* referring to small children

infantile convulsions /,ɪnfəntɪl kən 'vælʃənz/, **infantile spasms** *plural noun* convulsions or minor epileptic fits in small children

infantile paralysis /,ɪnfəntɪl pə'rælɪsɪs/ *noun* a former name for poliomyelitis

infantilism /ɪn'fæntɪlɪz(ə)m/ *noun* a condition in which a person keeps some characteristics of an infant when he or she becomes an adult

infant mortality rate /,ɪnfənt mɔ:t'æltɪti ,reɪt/ *noun* the number of infants who die per thousand births

infarct /'ɪnfəkt/ *noun* an area of tissue which is killed when the blood supply is cut off by the blockage of an artery

infarction /ɪn'fɑ:kʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a condition in which tissue is killed by the cutting off of the blood supply

infect /ɪn'fekt/ *verb* to contaminate someone or something with microorganisms that cause disease or toxins ○ *The disease infected her liver.* ○ *The whole arm soon became infected.*

infected wound /ɪn,fektɪd 'wu:nd/ *noun* a wound into which bacteria have entered

infection /ɪn'fekʃən/ *noun* 1. the entry or introduction into the body of microorganisms, which then multiply ○ *As a carrier he was spreading infection to other people in the office.* 2. an illness which is caused by the entry of microbes into the body ○ *She is susceptible to minor infections.*

infectious /ɪn'fekʃəs/ *adjective* referring to a disease which is caused by microorganisms and can be transmitted to other persons by direct means ○ *This strain of flu is highly infectious.* ○ *Her measles is at the infectious stage.*

infectious disease /ɪn,fekʃəs dɪ'zi:z/ *noun* a disease caused by microorganisms such as bacteria, viruses or fungi. ◊ **communicable disease, contagious disease**

infectious mononucleosis /ɪn,fekʃəs ,mənəʊ,ŋju:kli'əʊsɪs/ *noun* an infectious disease where the body has an excessive number of white blood cells. Also called **glandular fever**

infectious parotitis /ɪn,fekʃəs ,pərə'taɪtɪs/ *noun* same as **mumps**

infective /ɪn'fektɪv/ *adjective* referring to a disease caused by a microorganism, which can be caught from another person but which may not always be directly transmitted

inferior /ɪn'fɪəriər/ *adjective* referring to a lower part of the body. Opposite **superior**

inferior aspect /ɪn,fɪəriər 'æspekt/ *noun* a view of the body from below

inferiority /ɪn,fɪərɪ'brɪti/ *noun* the fact of being lower in value or quality, substandard

inferiority complex /ɪn,fɪərɪ'brɪti,komplɛks/ *noun* a mental disorder arising from a combination of wanting to be noticed and fear of humiliation. The resulting behaviour may either be aggression or withdrawal from the external world.

inferior mesenteric artery /ɪn,fɪərɪə'mesen,terɪk 'a:təri/ *noun* one of the arteries which supply the transverse colon and rectum

inferior vena cava /ɪn,fɪərɪə,vɪ:nə 'kə:və/ *noun* the main vein carrying blood from the lower part of the body to the heart. See illustration at **HEART** in Supplement, **KIDNEY** in Supplement

infertility /ɪnfə'tiliti/ *noun* the fact of not being fertile, not able to reproduce

infestation /ɪnfɛ'steɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the fact of having large numbers of parasites, or an invasion of the body by parasites ○ *The condition is caused by infestation of the hair with lice.*

infiltrate /'ɪnfɪltreɪt/ *verb (of liquid or waste)* to pass from one part of the body to another through a wall or membrane and be deposited in the other part ■ *noun* a substance which has infiltrated a part of the body

infiltration /,ɪnfɪl'treɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* 1. the process where a liquid passes through the walls of one part of the body into another part 2. a condition in which waste is brought to and deposited around cells

infirm /ɪn'fɜ:m/ *adjective* old and weak

infirmary /ɪn'fɜ:məri/ *noun* 1. a room in a school or workplace where people can go if they are ill 2. a former name for a hospital (NOTE: **Infirmary** is still used in the names of some hospitals: the **Glasgow Royal Infirmary**)

infirmity /ɪn'fɜ:miti/ *noun* a lack of strength and energy because of illness or age (*formal*)

inflamed /ɪn'fleɪmd/ *adjective* sore, red and swollen ○ *The skin has become inflamed around the sore.*

inflammation /,ɪnflə'meɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the fact of having become sore, red and swollen as a reaction to an infection, an irritation or a blow ○ *She has an inflammation of the bladder or a bladder inflammation. ○ The body's reaction to infection took the form of an inflammation of the eyelid.*

inflammatory /ɪn'flæmət(ə)ri/ *adjective* causing an organ or a tissue to become sore, red and swollen

inflammatory bowel disease /ɪn,flæmət(ə)ri'baʊəl dɪ,zɪ:z/ *noun* any condition, e.g. Crohn's disease, colitis or ileitis, in which the bowel becomes inflamed

inflammatory response /ɪn,flæmət(ə)ri'rspɒns/, **inflammatory reaction** /ɪn,flæmət(ə)ri'ræk'tʃn/ *noun* any condition where an organ or a tissue reacts to an external

stimulus by becoming inflamed ○ *She showed an inflammatory response to the ointment.*

influenza /,ɪnflu'enza/ *noun* an infectious disease of the upper respiratory tract with fever and muscular aches, which is transmitted by a virus and can occur in epidemics. Also called **flu**

informed /ɪn'fɔ:md/ *adjective* having the latest information

informed consent /ɪn,fɔ:md kən'sent/ *noun* an agreement to allow a procedure to be carried out, given by a patient, or the guardian of a patient, who has been provided with all the necessary information

infra- /'ɪnfra/ *prefix* below

infrared /,ɪnfrə'red/ *adjective* relating to infrared radiation ■ *noun* invisible electromagnetic radiation between light and radio waves

infrared rays /,ɪnfrəred'reɪz/ *plural noun* long invisible rays, below the visible red end of the colour spectrum, used to produce heat in body tissues in the treatment of traumatic and inflammatory conditions. ♦ **light therapy**

infundibulum /,ɪnfʌn'dibjʊləm/ *noun* any part of the body shaped like a funnel, especially the stem which attaches the pituitary gland to the hypothalamus

infusion /ɪn'fju:ʒ(ə)n/ *noun* 1. a drink made by pouring boiling water on a dry substance such as herb tea or a powdered drug 2. the process of putting of liquid into someone's body, using a drip

ingesta /ɪn'dʒestə/ *plural noun* food or liquid that enters the body via the mouth

ingestion /ɪn'dʒestʃn/ *noun* the act of taking in food, drink or medicine by the mouth

ingrowing toenail /,ɪng्रəʊɪŋ 'təʊneɪl/, **ingrowing nail** /,ɪng्रəʊɪŋ 'neɪl/, **ingrown toenail** /,ɪng्रəʊɪn 'təʊneɪl/ *noun* a toenail which is growing into the skin at the side of the nail, causing pain and swelling. The toenail cuts into the tissue on either side of it, creating inflammation and sometimes sepsis and ulceration.

inguinal /'ɪngwɪn(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the groin

inguinal canal /,ɪngwɪn(ə)l kə'næl/ *noun* a passage in the lower abdominal wall, carrying the spermatic cord in the male and the round ligament of the uterus in the female

inguinal hernia /,ɪngwɪn(ə)l 'hɜ:nɪə/ *noun* a hernia where the intestine bulges through the muscles in the groin

inguinal ligament /,ɪngwɪn(ə)l 'lɪgəmənt/ *noun* a ligament in the groin, running from the spine to the pubis. Also called **Poupart's ligament**

inguinal region /,ɪngwɪn(ə)l 'rɪ:dʒən/ *noun* the part of the body where the lower abdomen joins the top of the thigh. ♦ **groin**

inhalation /ɪn'haɪ'lейʃ(ə)n/ *noun* 1. the act of breathing in. Opposite **exhalation** 2. the action of breathing in a medicinal substance as part of a treatment 3. a medicinal substance which is breathed in

inhale /ɪn'heɪl/ *verb* 1. to breathe in, or breathe something in ○ *She inhaled some toxic gas fumes and was rushed to hospital.* 2. to breathe in a medicinal substance as part of a treatment. Opposite **exhale**

inhaler /ɪn'heɪlə/ *noun* a small device for administering medicinal substances into the mouth or nose so that they can be breathed in

inherent /ɪn'hیرənt/ *adjective* referring to a thing which is part of the essential character of a person or a permanent characteristic of an organism

inherit /ɪn'herit/ *verb* to receive genetically controlled characteristics from a parent ○ *She inherited her father's red hair.* ○ *Haemophilia is a condition which is inherited through the mother's genes.*

inheritance /ɪn'herit(ə)ns/ *noun* 1. the process by which genetically controlled characteristics pass from parents to offspring ○ *the inheritance of chronic inflammatory bowel disease* 2. all of the qualities and characteristics which are passed down from parents ○ *an unfortunate part of our genetic inheritance*

inherited /ɪn'heritɪd/ *adjective* passed on from a parent through the genes ○ *an inherited disorder of the lungs*

inhibit /ɪn'hibit/ *verb* to prevent an action happening, or stop a functional process ○ *Aspirin inhibits the clotting of blood.*

inhibition /ɪn'hɪbɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* 1. the action of blocking or preventing something happening, especially of preventing a muscle or organ from functioning properly 2. (in psychology) the suppression of a thought which is associated with a sense of guilt 3. (in psychology) the blocking of a spontaneous action by some mental influence

inhibitor /ɪn'hibitə/ *noun* a substance which inhibits

inject /ɪn'dʒekt/ *verb* to put a liquid into someone's body under pressure, by using a hollow needle inserted into the tissues ○ *He was injected with morphine.* ○ *She injected herself with a drug.*

injected /ɪn'dʒektɪd/ *adjective* 1. referring to a liquid or substance introduced into the body 2. referring to surface blood vessels which are swollen

injection /ɪn'dʒekʃən/ *noun* 1. the act of injecting a liquid into the body ○ *He had a penicillin injection.* 2. a liquid introduced into the body

injury /'indʒəri/ *noun* damage or a wound caused to a person's body ○ *His injuries required*

hospital treatment. ○ *He received severe facial injuries in the accident.*

injury scoring system /ɪndʒəri 'skɔ:riŋ ,sistəm/ *noun* any system used for deciding how severe an injury is ○ *a standard lung injury scoring system* Abbreviation **ISS**

inlay /'ɪnlεɪ/ *noun* (in dentistry) a type of filling for teeth

inlet /'ɪnlet/ *noun* a passage or opening through which a cavity can be entered

innate /ɪ'nait/ *adjective* inherited, which is present in a body from birth

inner pleura /,ɪnə 'plʊərə/ *noun* same as **visceral pleura**

innervation /,ɪnɜ:t'vɛrʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the nerve supply to an organ, including both motor nerves and sensory nerves

innocent /ɪnəs(ə)nt/ *adjective* referring to a growth which is benign, not malignant

innominate /ɪ'nominət/ *adjective* with no name

innominate artery /ɪ,nominət 'a:təri/ *noun* the largest branch of the arch of the aorta, which continues as the right common carotid and right subclavian arteries

innominate bone /ɪ,nominət 'ba:n/ *noun* same as **hip bone**

innominate vein /ɪ,nominət 'veɪn/ *noun* same as **brachiocephalic vein**

inoculate /ɪ,npkjøleit/ *verb* to introduce vaccine into a person's body in order to make the body create its own antibodies, so making the person immune to the disease ○ *The baby was inoculated against diphtheria.* (NOTE: You inoculate someone **with** or **against** a disease.)

inoculation /ɪ,npkjø'leɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the action of inoculating someone ○ *Has the baby had a diphtheria inoculation?*

inoculum /'ɪnpkjøləm/ *noun* a substance used for inoculation, e.g. a vaccine (NOTE: The plural is **inocula**.)

inoperable /ɪn'ɒpər(ə)b(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to a condition which cannot be operated on ○ *The surgeon decided that the cancer was inoperable.*

inorganic /,ɪnɔ:gænɪk/ *adjective* referring to a substance which is not made from animal or vegetable sources

inorganic acid /,ɪnɔ:gænɪk 'æsɪd/ *noun* an acid which comes from minerals, used in dilute form to help indigestion

inotropic /,ɪnɔ:t'ropɪk/ *adjective* affecting the way muscles contract, especially those of the heart

inpatient /'ɪn,peɪʃ(ə)nt/ *noun* someone who stays overnight or for some time in a hospital for treatment or observation. Compare **outpatient**

inquest /'ɪnkwɛst/ *noun* an inquiry by a coroner into the cause of a death

insanitary /ɪn'sænɪtɪ(ə)rɪ/ *adjective* not hygienic ○ *Cholera spread rapidly because of the insanitary conditions in the town.*

insanity /ɪn'sænɪti/ *noun* a psychotic mental disorder or illness

insect /'ɪnsekt/ *noun* a small animal with six legs and a body in three parts

insect bite /'ɪnsekt bait/ *noun* a sting caused by an insect which punctures the skin to suck blood, and in so doing introduces irritants

COMMENT: Most insect bites are simply irritating. Others can be more serious, as insects can carry the organisms which produce typhus, sleeping sickness, malaria, filariasis and many other diseases.

insecticide /ɪn'sektɪsaɪd/ *noun* a substance which kills insects

insemination /ɪn'semɪneɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the fertilisation of an ovum by a sperm

insensible /ɪn'sensib(ə)l/ *adjective* 1. lacking feeling or consciousness 2. not aware of or responding to a stimulus 3. too slight to be perceived by the senses

insertion /ɪn'sɜːʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the point of attachment of a muscle to a bone

insidious /ɪn'sɪdiəs/ *adjective* causing harm without showing any obvious signs

insidious disease /ɪn'sɪdiəs dɪ'zi:z/ *noun* a disease which causes damage before being detected

insight /'ɪnsaɪt/ *noun* the ability of a person to realise that he or she is ill or has particular problems or characteristics

in situ /ɪn 'sɪtju:/ *adverb* in place

insoluble /ɪn'sɒlju:b(ə)l/ *adjective* not able to be dissolved in liquid

insoluble fibre /ɪn'sɒljʊb(ə)l 'faɪbə/ *noun* the fibre in bread and cereals, which is not digested but which swells inside the intestine

insomnia /ɪn'sɒmniə/ *noun* the inability to sleep ○ *She experiences insomnia.* ○ *What does the doctor give you for your insomnia? Also called sleeplessness*

insomniac /ɪn'sɒmniæk/ *noun* a person who has insomnia

inspiration /ɪn'spi:rɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the act of taking air into the lungs. Opposite **expiration**

instep /'ɪnstep/ *noun* an arched top part of the foot

instillation /ɪn'stɪlʃ(ə)n/ *noun* 1. the process of putting a liquid in drop by drop 2. a liquid put in drop by drop

instinct /'ɪnstɪŋkt/ *noun* a tendency or ability which the body has from birth and does not need to learn ○ *The body has a natural instinct to protect itself from danger.*

institution /ɪn'stɪtju:ʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a place where people are cared for, e.g. a hospital or clinic, especially a psychiatric hospital or children's home

institutionalisation /ɪn'stɪtju:tʃ(ə)nəlɪz/ *noun*, **institutionalization**, **institutional**

neurosis /ɪn'strɪju:sən/ *noun* a condition in which someone has become so adapted to life in an institution that it is impossible for him or her to live outside it

instrument /'ɪnstrʊmənt/ *noun* a piece of equipment or a tool ○ *The doctor had a box of surgical instruments.*

instrumental delivery /,ɪnstrɪ'men(tə)l drɪ'verɪ/ *noun* childbirth where the doctor uses forceps to help the baby out of the mother's uterus

insufficiency /,ɪnsə'fɪʃ(ə)nsi/ *noun* the fact of not being strong or large enough to perform usual functions ○ *The patient is suffering from a renal insufficiency.*

insufflation /,ɪnsə'fleʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the act of blowing gas, vapour or powder into the lungs or another body cavity as a treatment

insulin /'ɪnsjʊlɪn/ *noun* a hormone produced by the islets of Langerhans in the pancreas

insulinase /'ɪnsjʊlɪneɪz/ *noun* an enzyme which breaks down insulin

insulin dependence /,ɪnsjʊlɪn drɪ'pendəns/ *noun* the fact of being dependent on insulin injections

insulin-dependent diabetes /,ɪnsjʊlɪn drɪ'pendənt ,daɪə'bɪ:tɪz/ *noun* same as **Type I diabetes mellitus**

insulinoma /,ɪnsjʊlɪ'nəʊmə/ *noun* a tumour in the islets of Langerhans

insulin-resistant /,ɪnsjʊlɪn rɪ'zɪst(ə)nt/ *adjective* referring to a condition in which the muscle and other tissue cells respond inadequately to insulin, as in Type II diabetes

insuloma /,ɪnsjʊ'ləʊmə/ *noun* same as **insulinoma**

insult /'ɪnslʌt/ *noun* 1. a physical injury or trauma 2. something that causes a physical injury or trauma

Intal /'ɪntæl/ a trade name for a preparation of cromolyn sodium

integrated service /,ɪntɪg'reɪtɪd 'sɜːvɪs/ *noun* a broad care service provided by health and social agencies acting together

integrative medicine /,ɪntɪg'reɪtɪv 'med(ə)s(ə)n/ *noun* the combination of mainstream therapies and those complementary or alternative therapies for which there is scientific evidence of efficacy and safety

integument /ɪn'teɡjʊmənt/ *noun* a covering layer, e.g. the skin

intellect /'ɪntɪlekt/ *noun* a person's ability to think, reason and understand

intelligence /ɪn'telɪdʒəns/ *noun* the ability to learn and understand quickly

intelligence quotient /ɪn'telɪdʒəns ,kwəʊʃ(ə)nt/ *noun* the ratio of the mental age, as given by an intelligence test, to the chronological age of the person. Abbreviation IQ

intensity /ɪn'tensiti/ *noun* the strength of e.g. pain

intensive care /ɪn'tensiv 'keə/ *noun* 1. the continual supervision and treatment of an extremely ill person in a special section of a hospital ◇ *The patient was put in intensive care.* ◇ **residential care** 2. same as **intensive care unit**

intensive care unit /ɪn'tensiv 'keə ,ju:nit/ *noun* a section of a hospital equipped with life-saving and life-support equipment in which seriously ill people who need constant medical attention are cared for. Abbreviation ICU

intention /ɪn'tenʃən/ *noun* 1. the healing process 2. a plan to do something

intention tremor /ɪn'tenʃən ,tremə/ *noun* a trembling of the hands seen when people suffering from particular brain diseases make voluntary movements to try to touch something

inter- /ɪntə/ *prefix* between

interaction /ɪntə'ækʃən/ *noun* an effect which two or more substances such as drugs have on each other

interatrial septum /ɪntər'eɪtriəl ,septəm/ *noun* a membrane between the right and left atria in the heart

intercalated /ɪn'tɔ:kəleɪtɪd/ *adjective* inserted between other tissues

intercalated disc /ɪn'tɔ:kəleɪtɪd 'disk/ *noun* closely applied cell membranes at the end of adjacent cells in cardiac muscle, seen as transverse lines

intercellular /ɪntə'seljʊlə/ *adjective* between the cells in tissue

intercostal /ɪntə'kɒst(ə)l/ *adjective* between the ribs ◇ *noun* same as **intercostal muscle**

intercostal muscle /ɪntə,kɒst(ə)l 'mʌs(ə)l/ *noun* one of the muscles between the ribs

COMMENT: The intercostal muscles expand and contract the thorax, so changing the pressure in the thorax and making the person breathe in or out. There are three layers of intercostal muscle: external, internal and innermost or intercostalis intimis.

intercurrent disease /ɪntəkərənt dr'zi:z/, **intercurrent infection** /ɪntəkərənt in'fekʃən/ *noun* a disease or infection which affects someone who has another disease

interdigital /ɪntə'dɪdʒɪt(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the space between the fingers or toes

interdisciplinary /ɪntə,disɪ'plɪnəri/ *adjective* combining two or more different areas of medical or scientific study

interferon /,ɪntə'fɪərən/ *noun* a protein produced by cells, usually in response to a virus, and which then reduces the spread of viruses

inferior /ɪn'tɪəriər/ *noun* a part which is inside ◇ *adjective* inside

interleukin /,ɪntə'lukɪn/ *noun* a protein produced by the body's immune system

interleukin-1 /,ɪntəlu:kin 'wʌn/ *noun* a protein which causes high temperature. Abbreviation IL-1

interleukin-2 /,ɪntəlu:kin 'tu:/ *noun* a protein which stimulates T-cell production, used in the treatment of cancer. Abbreviation IL-2

interlobar /,ɪntə'ləʊbər/ *adjective* between lobes

interlobar artery /,ɪntələʊbər 'a:təri/ *noun* an artery running towards the cortex on each side of a renal pyramid

interlobular /ɪntə'ləʊbjʊlə/ *adjective* between lobules

interlobular artery /ɪntə'ləʊbjʊlə ,a:təri/ *noun* one of the arteries running to the glomeruli of the kidneys

intermediate care /,ɪntə'mi:di:t 'keə/ *noun* care following surgery or illness that can be delivered in special units attached to a hospital or in the person's home by a special multidisciplinary team

intermittent /,ɪntə'mɪt(ə)nt/ *adjective* occurring at intervals

intermittent claudication /,ɪntə'mɪt(ə)nt ,klə:dɪ:keɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a condition of the arteries causing severe pain in the legs which makes the person limp after having walked a short distance (NOTE: The symptoms increase with walking, stop after a short rest and recur when the person walks again.)

intermittent fever /,ɪntə'mɪt(ə)nt 'fi:və/ *noun* fever which rises and falls regularly, as in malaria

intermittent self-catheterisation /,ɪntə'mɪt(ə)nt self ,kæθɪtərəi'zeɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a procedure in which someone puts a catheter through the urethra into their own bladder from time to time to empty out the urine. Abbreviation ISC

internal /ɪn'tɔ:n(ə)l/ *adjective* inside the body or a body part

internal auditory meatus /ɪn,tɔ:n(ə)l ,ɔ:dɪt(ə)rɪ mi'eɪtəs/ *noun* a channel which takes the auditory nerve through the temporal bone

internal cardiac massage /ɪn,tɔ:n(ə)l ,ka:dɪæk 'mæsæ:ʒ/ *noun* a method of making the heart start beating again by pressing on the heart itself

internal carotid /ɪn,tɔ:n(ə)l kæ'rɒtɪd/ *noun* an artery in the neck, behind the external carotid, which gives off the ophthalmic artery and ends by dividing into the anterior and middle cerebral arteries

internal derangement of the knee /ɪn'tɜ:n(ə)l dɪ'reɪnɡmənt əv ðə 'ni:/ noun a condition in which the knee cannot function properly because of a torn meniscus. Abbreviation **IDK**

internal ear /ɪn,tɜ:n(ə)l 'ɪə/ noun the part of the ear inside the head, behind the eardrum, containing the semicircular canals, the vestibule and the cochlea

internal haemorrhage /ɪn,tɜ:n(ə)l 'hem(ə)rɪdʒ/ noun a haemorrhage which takes place inside the body

internal haemorrhoids /ɪn,tɜ:n(ə)l 'hemərɔɪdz/ plural noun swollen veins inside the anus

internal iliac artery /ɪn,tɜ:n(ə)l 'iliæk ,a:təri/ noun an artery which branches from the aorta in the abdomen and leads to the pelvis

internal injury /ɪn,tɜ:n(ə)l 'ɪndʒəri/ noun damage to one of the internal organs

internal jugular /ɪn,tɜ:n(ə)l 'dʒʌŋjʊlə/ noun the largest jugular vein in the neck, leading to the brachiocephalic veins

internal nares /ɪn,tɜ:n(ə)l 'neəri:z/ plural noun the two openings shaped like funnels leading from the nasal cavity to the pharynx. Also called **posterior nares**

internal oblique /ɪn,tɜ:n(ə)l ə'bli:k/ noun the middle layer of muscle covering the abdomen, beneath the external oblique

internal respiration /ɪn,tɜ:n(ə)l ,respi'reɪʃ(ə)n/ noun the part of respiration concerned with the passage of oxygen from the blood to the tissues, and the passage of carbon dioxide from the tissues to the blood

International Committee of the Red Cross /ɪntə,næʃ(ə)n(ə)l kæ'miti əv ðə 'red 'krɒs/ noun an international organisation which provides mainly emergency medical help, but also relief to victims of earthquakes, floods and other disasters, or to prisoners of war. Abbreviation **ICRC**

International Council of Nurses /ɪntə'næʃ(ə)n(ə)l ,kaʊnsəl əv 'nɜ:sɪz/ noun an organisation founded in 1899 which now represents nurses in more than 120 countries. Its aims are to bring nurses together, to advance nursing worldwide and to influence health policies. Abbreviation **ICN**

international unit /ɪntə'næʃ(ə)nəl 'ju:nɪt/ noun an internationally agreed standard used in pharmacy as a measure of a substance such as a drug or hormone. Abbreviation **IU**

internodal /ɪntə'naʊd(ə)l/ adjective between two nodes

interosseous /ɪntə'rɔ:sɪəs/ adjective between bones

interparietal /ɪntəpə'ræɪət(ə)l/ adjective between parietal parts, especially between the

parietal bones ■ noun same as **interparietal bone**

interparietal bone /ɪntəpə'ræɪət(ə)l ,baʊn/ noun a triangular bone in the back of the skull, rarely present in humans

interphalangeal joint /ɪntəfə'lændʒiəl ,dʒoint/ noun a joint between the phalanges. Also called **IP joint**

interphase /ɪntəfeɪz/ noun a stage of a cell between divisions

interpubic joint /ɪntəpu:bɪk 'dʒoint/ noun a piece of cartilage which joins the two sections of the pubic bone. Also called **pubic symphysis**

intersex /ɪntəsɛks/ noun an organism that has both male and female characteristics

intersexuality /ɪntəsɛkʃu'ælɪti/ noun a condition in which a baby has both male and female characteristics, as in Klinefelter's syndrome and Turner's syndrome

interstice /ɪn'tɪstɪs/ noun a small space between body parts or within a tissue

interstitial /ɪntə'stɪʃ(ə)l/ adjective referring to tissue located in the spaces between parts of something, especially between the active tissues in an organ

interstitial cell /ɪntə'stɪʃ(ə)l ,sel/ noun a testosterone-producing cell between the tubules in the testes. Also called **Leydig cell**

interstitial cell stimulating hormone /ɪntə'stɪʃ(ə)l sel 'stimjuleɪtɪŋ ,hɔ:məʊn/ noun a hormone produced by the pituitary gland which stimulates the formation of corpus luteum in females and testosterone in males. Abbreviation **ICSH**. Also called **luteinising hormone**

interstitial cystitis /ɪntə'stɪʃ(ə)l sɪ'staitɪs/ noun a persistent nonbacterial condition in which someone has bladder pain and wants to pass urine frequently. It is often associated with Hunner's ulcer.

intertrigo /ɪntə'traɪgə/ noun an irritation which occurs when two skin surfaces rub against each other, as in the armpit or between the buttocks

intertubercular plane /ɪntətjʊ,bɜ:kjʊlə 'pleɪn/ noun same as **transtubercular plane**

intervention /ɪntə'venʃən/ noun a treatment

interventional radiology /ɪntə'venʃən(ə)l ,reidi'vleɪdʒi/ noun the area of medicine which uses X-rays, ultrasound and CAT to guide small instruments into the body for procedures such as biopsies, draining fluids or widening narrow vessels

interventricular /ɪntə'ven'trɪkjʊlə/ adjective between ventricles in the heart or brain

interventricular foramen /ɪntə'ven,trɪkjʊlə fə'reɪmən/ noun an opening in the brain between the lateral ventricle and the third ventricle, through which the cerebrospinal fluid passes

interventricular septum /,int'ventrɪkju'lə 'septəm/ *noun* a membrane between the right and left ventricles in the heart

intervertebral /,int'vɜ:tɪbr(ə)l/ *adjective* between vertebrae

intervertebral disc /,int'vɜ:tɪbrəl 'disk/ *noun* a round plate of cartilage which separates two vertebrae in the spinal column. See illustration at **CARTILAGINOUS JOINT** in Supplement. Also called **vertebral disc**

intervertebral foramen /,int'vɜ:tɪbrəl fə'reimən/ *noun* a space between two vertebrae

intestinal /'intestɪnl/ *adjective* referring to the intestine

intestinal anastomosis /'intestɪn(ə)l ə'næstə'maʊsɪs/ *noun* a surgical operation to join one part of the intestine to another, after a section has been removed

intestinal flora /'intestɪn(ə)l 'flɔ:rə/ *plural noun* beneficial bacteria which are always present in the intestine

intestinal glands /'intestɪn(ə)l glændz/ *plural noun* tubular glands found in the mucous membrane of the small and large intestine, especially those between the bases of the villi in the small intestine. Also called **Lieberkühn's glands, crypts of Lieberkühn**

intestinal obstruction /'intestɪn(ə)l ə'b'strukʃən/ *noun* a blocking of the intestine

intestinal villi /'intestɪn(ə)l 'vilə/ *plural noun* projections on the walls of the intestine which help in the digestion of food

intestinal wall /'intestɪn(ə)l 'wɔ:l/ *noun* the layers of tissue which form the intestine

intestine /'intestɪn/ *noun* the part of the digestive system between the stomach and the anus that digests and absorbs food. ☞ **large intestine, small intestine** (NOTE: For other terms referring to the intestines, see words beginning with **entero-**)

intima /'intɪmə/ ♀ **tunica intima**

intolerance /'intolerəns/ *noun* the fact of being unable to endure something such as pain or to take a medicine without an adverse reaction ☞ *He developed an intolerance to penicillin.*

intoxication /int'oksɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a condition which results from the absorption and diffusion in the body of a substance such as alcohol ☞ *She was driving in a state of intoxication.*

intra- /'intrə/ *prefix* inside

intra-abdominal /'intrə ə'b'domɪn(ə)l/ *adjective* inside the abdomen

intra-articular /'intrə ə:tɪkju'lə/ *adjective* inside a joint

intracellular /'intrə'selju'lə/ *adjective* inside a cell

intracerebral haematoma /,intrə'serəbrəl 'hi:mə'təʊmə/ *noun* a blood clot inside a cerebral hemisphere

intracranial /,intrə'kreɪnɪəl/ *adjective* inside the skull

intracranial pressure /,intrəkreɪnɪəl 'preʃə/ *noun* the pressure of the subarachnoidal fluid, which fills the space between the skull and the brain. Abbreviation **ICP**

intractable /'in'træktəb(ə)l/ *adjective* not able to be controlled ☞ *an operation to relieve intratable pain*

intracutaneous /,intrə'kju:tɪniəs/ *adjective* inside layers of skin tissue

intracutaneous injection /,intrə'kju:tɪniəs ɪn'jekʃn/ *noun* an injection of a liquid between the layers of skin, as for a test for an allergy

intradermal test /,intrə'dɜ:m(ə)l ˌtɛst/ *noun* a test requiring an injection into the thickness of the skin, e.g. a Mantoux test or an allergy test

intradural /,intrə'djuərəl/ *adjective* inside the dura mater

intramedullary /,intrə'med'ʌlərɪ/ *adjective* inside the bone marrow or spinal cord

intramural /,intrə'mjuərəl/ *adjective* inside the wall of an organ

intramuscular /,intrə'mʌskjulə/ *adjective* inside a muscle

intramuscular injection /,intrə'mʌskjulə ɪn'jekʃn/ *noun* an injection of liquid into a muscle, e.g. for a slow release of a drug

intranasal /,intrə'neɪz(ə)l/ *adjective* inside or into the nose

intraocular /,intrə'ɒkjulə/ *adjective* inside the eye

intraocular lens /,intrə'ɒkjulə 'lenz/ *noun* an artificial lens implanted inside the eye. Abbreviation **IOL**

intraocular pressure /,intrə'ɒkjulə 'preʃə/ *noun* the pressure inside the eyeball (NOTE: If the pressure is too high, it causes glaucoma.)

intraoperative ultrasound /,intrə'ɒpərətɪv 'ʌltrəsaʊnd/ *noun* high-resolution imaging used in surgery. Abbreviation **IOUS**

intraorbital /,intrə'ɔ:bɪt(ə)l/ *adjective* within the orbit of the eye

intraosseous /,intrə'ɒsɪəs/ *adjective* within a bone

intrathecal /,intrə'θi:k(ə)l/ *adjective* inside a sheath, especially inside the intradural or subarachnoid space

intratracheal /,intrə'træk'viəl/ *adjective* within the trachea. Also called **endotracheal**

intrauterine /,intrə'jʊ:tərɪn/ *adjective* inside the uterus

intrauterine contraceptive device /,intrə'ju:tərɪn ,kontrə'septɪv di'veɪs/, **intrauterine**

device /,intrə'juxtərəɪn dɪ'veɪs/ *noun* a plastic coil placed inside the uterus to prevent pregnancy. Abbreviation **IUCD, IUD**

intravascular /,intrə'veskjʊlə/ *adjective* inside the blood vessels

intravenous /,intrə'venəs/ *adjective* into a vein. Abbreviation **IV**

intravenous drip /,intrəvi:nəs 'drip/ *noun* a thin tube that is inserted into a vein and is used to very gradually give a person fluids, either for rehydration, feeding or medication purposes

intravenous feeding /,intrəvi:nəs 'fi:dɪŋ/ *noun* the procedure of giving someone liquid food by means of a tube inserted into a vein

intravenous injection /,intrəvi:nəs ɪn 'dʒekʃən/ *noun* an injection of liquid into a vein, e.g. for the fast release of a drug

intravenously /,intrə've:nəsli/ *adverb* into a vein ○ a fluid given intravenously

intravenous pyelogram /,intrəvi:nəs 'paɪəlgræm/, **intravenous urogram** /,intrə vi:nəs 'ju:rəgræm/ *noun* a series of X-ray photographs of the kidneys using pyelography. Abbreviation **IVP**

intravenous pyelography /,intrəvi:nəs ,paɪə'lgræfɪ/, **intravenous urography** /,intrə vi:nəs ju'rəgræfɪ/ *noun* an X-ray examination of the urinary tract after opaque liquid has been injected intravenously into the body and taken by the blood into the kidneys

intraventricular /,intrə'ven'trikjʊlə/ *adjective* inside or placed into a ventricle in the heart or the brain

intrinsic /in'trɪnsɪk/ *adjective* belonging to the essential nature of an organism, or entirely within an organ or part

intrinsic factor /in,trɪnsɪk 'fækٹə/ *noun* a protein produced in the gastric glands which reacts with the extrinsic factor, and which, if lacking, causes pernicious anaemia

intrinsic ligament /in,trɪnsɪk 'ligəmənt/ *noun* a ligament which forms part of the capsule surrounding a joint

intrinsic muscle /in,trɪnsɪk 'mʌs(ə)l/ *noun* a muscle lying completely inside the part or segment, especially of a limb, which it moves

intro- /in'trəʊ/ *prefix* inward

introitus /in'trəʊtəs/ *noun* an opening into any hollow organ or canal

introduction /,intrəʊ'dʒekʃən/ *noun* a person's unconscious adoption of the attitudes or values of another person whom he or she wants to impress

introspection /,intrə'spekJən/ *noun* a detailed and sometimes obsessive mental self-examination of feelings, thoughts and motives

introversion /,intrə'vezʃən/ *noun* a condition in which a person is excessively interested in

himself or herself and his or her own mental state. Compare **extroversion**

introvert /,intrə'vert/ *noun* a person who thinks only about himself or herself and his or her own mental state. Compare **extrovert**

intubate /'ɪntjʊ:bɪt/ *verb* to insert a tube into any organ or part of the body. Also called **catheterise**

intubation /,ɪntju:'beɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the therapeutic insertion of a tube into the larynx through the glottis to allow the passage of air. Also called **catheterisation**

intumescence /,ɪntju:'mes(ə)ns/ *noun* the swelling of an organ

intussusception /,ɪntəsə'sepʃən/ *noun* a condition in which part of the gastrointestinal tract becomes folded down inside the part beneath it, causing an obstruction and strangulation of the folded part

inunction /ɪn'ʌŋkjʊn/ *noun* 1. the act of rubbing an ointment into the skin so that the medicine in it is absorbed 2. an ointment which is rubbed into the skin

invagination /ɪn,vædʒɪ'nɛʃ(ə)n/ *noun* same as **intussusception**

invalid /'ɪnvəld/ (*dated*) *noun* someone who has had an illness and has not fully recovered from it or who has been permanently disabled ■ *adjective* weak or disabled

invasion /ɪn'veɪʒ(ə)n/ *noun* the entry of bacteria into a body, or the first attack of a disease

invasive /ɪn'veɪsɪv/ *adjective* 1. referring to cancer which tends to spread throughout the body 2. referring to an inspection or treatment which involves entering the body by making an incision. ♦ **non-invasive**

inverse care law /,ɪnvɜ:s 'keə ,ləʊ/ *noun* the idea that the people who most need care and services are least likely or able to access them

inversion /ɪn'vezʃən/ *noun* the fact of being turned towards the inside ○ *inversion of the foot* See illustration at **ANATOMICAL TERMS** in Supplement

investigative surgery /ɪn'vestɪgətɪv 'sɜ:gɪ/ *noun* surgery to investigate the cause of a condition

in vitro /,ɪn 'vɪ:t्रəʊ/ *adjective, adverb* a Latin phrase meaning 'in a glass', i.e. in a test tube or similar container used in a laboratory

in vitro fertilisation /,ɪn ,vɪ:t्रəʊ ,fɜ:təlɪzə'zeʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the fertilisation of an ovum in the laboratory. ♦ **test-tube baby**. Abbreviation **IVF**

in vivo *adjective, adverb* a Latin phrase meaning 'in living tissue', i.e. referring to an experiment which takes place on the living body

in vivo experiment /in ,vɪ:və ɪk'sperɪmənt/ *noun* an experiment on a living body, e.g. that of an animal

involutcrum /,ɪnvə'lu:k्रəm/ *noun* a covering of new bone which forms over diseased bone

involuntary /ɪn'vɒlənt(ə)ri/ *adjective* done automatically, without any conscious thought or decision-making being involved ◇ *Patients are advised not to eat or drink, to reduce the risk of involuntary vomiting while on the operating table.*

involuntary action /ɪn,vɒlənt(ə)ri 'ækʃən/ *noun* an action which someone does without thinking or making a conscious decision

involuntary muscle /ɪn,vɒlənt(ə)ri 'mʌs(ə)l/ *noun* a muscle supplied by the autonomic nervous system, and therefore not under voluntary control, e.g. the muscle which activates a vital organ such as the heart

involution /,ɪnvə'lu:s(ə)n/ *noun* 1. the return of an organ to its usual size, e.g. the shrinking of the uterus after childbirth 2. a period of decline of organs which sets in after middle age

involutional /,ɪnvə'lu:s(ə)n(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to involution

involutional melancholia /ɪnvə,lu:s(ə)n(ə)l ,melən'kəuliə/ *noun* a depression which occurs in people, mainly women, after middle age, probably caused by a change of endocrine secretions

iodine /'aɪədɪ:n/ *noun* a chemical element which is essential to the body, especially to the functioning of the thyroid gland (NOTE: Lack of iodine in the diet can cause goitre. The chemical symbol is I.)

IOL *abbreviation* intraocular lens

ion /'aɪən/ *noun* an atom that has an electric charge (NOTE: Ions with a positive charge are called cations and those with a negative charge are called anions.)

ionise /'aɪənaɪz/, **ionize** *verb* to give an atom an electric charge

ioniser /'aɪənaɪzə/, **ionizer** *noun* a machine that increases the amount of negative ions in the atmosphere of a room, so counteracting the effect of positive ions

iontophoresis /aɪ,ɒntəfə'si:sis/ *noun* the movement of ions through a biological material when an electric current passes through it

IOUS *abbreviation* intraoperative ultrasound

IPAV *abbreviation* intermittent positive airway ventilation. ◇ **positive pressure ventilation**

ippecacuanha /,ɪpɪkækju'ænə/ *noun* a drug made from the root of an American plant, used as a treatment for coughs, and also as an emetic

IP joint /,aɪ 'pi: ,dʒɔɪnt/ *noun* same as **interphalangeal joint**

IPVV *abbreviation* intermittent positive pressure ventilation. ◇ **positive pressure ventilation**

ipratropium /aɪprə't्रəʊpiəm/, **ipratropium bromide** /aɪprə,t्रəʊpiəm 'brəʊmaɪd/ *noun* a drug which helps to relax muscles in the airways,

used in the treatment of conditions such as asthma, bronchitis and emphysema

ipsilateral /,ɪpsɪ'lætərəl/ *adjective* located on or affecting the same side of the body. Also called **homolateral**. Opposite **contralateral**

IQ *abbreviation* intelligence quotient

IRDS *abbreviation* infant respiratory distress syndrome

irid- /ɪrɪd/ *prefix* referring to the iris

iridectomy /,ɪrɪ'dektəmi/ *noun* the surgical removal of part of the iris

iridocyclitis /,ɪridəʊ'si:klaɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the iris and the tissues which surround it

iridodialysis /,ɪridəʊdələ'si:sis/ *noun* the separation of the iris from its insertion

iridoplegia /,ɪrɪdəʊ'pli:dʒə/ *noun* paralysis of the iris

iridoptosis /,ɪridəʊ'təʊsɪs/ *noun* the pushing forward of the iris through a wound in the cornea

iridotomy /,ɪrɪ'dötəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical incision into the iris

iris /'aɪrɪs/ *noun* a coloured ring in the eye, with the pupil at its centre. See illustration at **EYE** in Supplement

COMMENT: The iris acts like the aperture in a camera shutter, opening and closing to allow more or less light through the pupil into the eye.

iritis /aɪ'rɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the iris

iron /'aɪən/ *noun* 1. a chemical element essential to the body, present in foods such as liver and eggs 2. a common grey metal (NOTE: The chemical symbol is Fe.)

iron-deficiency anaemia /,aɪən dɪ'fɪs(ə)nsi ə,ni:mɪə/ *noun* anaemia caused by a lack of iron in red blood cells

iron lung /,aɪən 'lʌŋ/ *noun* same as **Drinker respirator**

irradiation /ɪ,reɪdɪ'eɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* 1. the process of spreading from a centre, as e.g., nerve impulses do 2. the use of radiation to treat people or to kill bacteria in food

irreducible hernia /ɪrɪ'dju:səb(ə)l/ 'hɜ:nɪə/ *noun* a hernia where the organ cannot be returned to its usual position

irrigation /,ɪrɪ'geɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the washing out of a cavity in the body

irritability /,ɪrɪ'tə'biliti/ *noun* the state of being irritable

irritable /'ɪritəb(ə)l/ *adjective* 1. easily able to become inflamed and painful 2. feeling annoyed and impatient

irritable bowel syndrome /,ɪritəb(ə)l 'baʊəl ,sɪndrəm/ *noun* ♦ **mucous colitis**. Abbreviation IBS

irritable hip /,ɪritəb(ə)l 'hip/ *noun* a condition of pain in the hip which is caused by swelling of

the synovium. Treatment involves bed rest, traction and anti-inflammatory drugs.

irritant /'ɪrɪt(ə)nt/ *noun* a substance which can irritate

irritant dermatitis /,ɪrɪt(ə)nt ,dɜːmə'taitɪs/ *noun* same as **contact dermatitis**

irritate /'ɪrɪteɪt/ *verb* to cause a painful reaction in part of the body, especially to make it inflamed
 ○ Some types of wool can irritate the skin.

irritation /,ɪrɪ'teɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a feeling of being irritated
 ○ an irritation caused by the ointment

ISC *abbreviation* intermittent self-catheterisation

isch- /ɪsk/ *prefix* too little

ischaemia /'ɪskiːmɪə/ *noun* a deficient blood supply to a part of the body

ischaemic /'ɪskiːmɪk/ *adjective* lacking in blood

ischio- /ɪskiə/ *prefix* same as **ischio-** (*used before vowels*)

ischia /'ɪskɪə/ plural of **ischium**

ischial /'ɪskiəl/ *adjective* referring to the ischium or hip joint

ischial tuberosity /,ɪskiəl ,tjuːbə'rɒsɪtɪ/ *noun* a lump of bone forming the ring of the ischium

ischio- /ɪskiə/ *prefix* referring to the ischium

ischiorectal /,ɪskiər'rekt(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to both the ischium and the rectum

ischiorectal abscess /,ɪskiər'rekt(ə)l 'æbses/ *noun* an abscess which forms in fat cells between the anus and the ischium

ischiorectal fossa /,ɪskiər'rekt(ə)l 'fɒsə/ *noun* a space on either side of the lower end of the rectum and anal canal

ischium /'ɪskiəm/ *noun* the lower part of the hip bone in the pelvis. See illustration at **PELVIS** in Supplement (NOTE: The plural is **ischia**.)

Ishihara colour charts /,ɪsɪhɪrərə 'kʌlə ,tʃa:ts/ *plural noun* charts used in test for colour vision in which numbers or letters are shown in dots of primary colours with dots of other colours around them. People with normal colour vision can see them, but people who are colour-blind cannot.

islets of Langerhans /,aɪləts əv 'læŋəhæns/, **islands of Langerhans** /,aɪləndz əv 'læŋəhænz/, **islet cells** /'aɪlət selz/ *plural noun* groups of cells in the pancreas which secrete the hormones glucagon, insulin and gastrin [Described 1869. After Paul Langerhans (1847–88), Professor of Pathological Anatomy at Freiburg, Germany.]

iso- /aɪsoʊ/ *prefix* equal

isograft /aɪsəʊgra:f/ *noun* a graft of tissue from an identical twin. Also called **syngraft**

isoimmunisation /,aɪsəʊ,ɪmju:nɪə'zeɪʃ(ə)n/, **isoimmunization** *noun* immunisation of a person with antigens derived from another person

isolation /,aɪsə'læʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the separation of a person, especially one with an infectious disease, from others

isolation ward /,aɪsə'læʃ(ə)n wɔ:d/ *noun* a special ward where people who have dangerous infectious diseases can be kept isolated from others

isolator /'aɪsəleɪtə/ *noun* 1. a large clear plastic bag in which a person can be nursed, or operated on, in a sterile environment 2. a room or piece of equipment which keeps people or substances separated from others which may contaminate them
 ○ an isolator stretcher ○ an isolator cabinet

isoleucine /,aɪsəʊ'lus:i:n/ *noun* an essential amino acid

isometric /,aɪsəʊ'metrɪk/ *adjective* 1. involving equal measurement ○ an isometric view of the system 2. referring to muscle contraction in which tension occurs with very little shortening of muscle fibres 3. referring to exercises in which the muscles are put under tension but not contracted

isometrics /,aɪsəʊ'metriks/ *plural noun* exercises to strengthen the muscles, in which the muscles contract but do not shorten

isoprenaline /aɪsəʊ'prenalɪn/, **isoproterenol** /,aɪsəʊprə'terənl/ *noun* a drug that relieves asthma by widening the bronchial tubes in the lungs

isosorbide dinitrate /,aɪsəʊ,sɔ:baid daɪ'naitrɪt/ *noun* a compound which causes widening or relaxation of the blood vessels, used in the treatment of angina pectoris

isotonic /,aɪsəʊ'tɒnɪk/ *adjective* referring to a solution, e.g. a saline drip, which has the same osmotic pressure as blood serum and which can therefore be passed directly into the body. Compare **hypertonic**, **hypotonic**

isotonic solution /,aɪsəʊtɒnɪk sə'lū:s(ə)n/ *noun* a solution which has the same osmotic pressure as blood serum, or as another liquid it is compared with

isotope /'aɪsətəʊp/ *noun* a form of a chemical element which has the same chemical properties as other forms but a different atomic mass

isotretinoin /,aɪsəʊtre'tɪnɔɪn/ *noun* a drug used in the treatment of severe acne and several other skin diseases

ispaghula /,ɪspə'gu:lə/, **ispaghula husk** /,ɪspə'gu:lə hʌsk/ *noun* a natural dietary fibre used to treat constipation, diverticulitis and irritable bowel syndrome

ISS *abbreviation* injury scoring system

isthmus /'ɪsməs/ *noun* a short narrow canal or cavity

itch /ɪtʃ/ *noun* an irritated place on the skin which makes a person want to scratch ■ *verb* to produce an irritating sensation, making someone want to scratch

itching /'ɪtʃɪŋ/ *noun* same as **pruritus**

itchy /'ɪtʃi/ *adjective* making a person want to scratch
○ *The main symptom of the disease is an itchy red rash.*

-itis /aɪtɪs/ *suffix* inflammation

ITU *abbreviation* intensive therapy unit

IU *abbreviation* international unit

IUCD *abbreviation* intrauterine contraceptive device

IUD *abbreviation* **1.** intrauterine death **2.** intrauterine device

IV *abbreviation* intravenous

IVF *abbreviation* in vitro fertilisation

IVP *abbreviation* intravenous pyelogram

IVU *abbreviation* intravenous urography

J

J /dʒeɪ/ *abbreviation* **joule**

jab /dʒæb/ *noun* an injection or inoculation (*informal*) ○ a tetanus jab

Jacksonian epilepsy /dʒæk'səniən 'epilepsi/ *noun* a form of epilepsy in which the jerking movements start in one part of the body before spreading to others [Described 1863. After John Hughlings Jackson (1835–1911), British neurologist.]

Jacquemier's sign /'dʒæk'miəz ,saɪn/ *noun* a sign of early pregnancy in which the vaginal mucosa becomes slightly blue due to an increased amount of blood in the arteries [After Jean Marie Jacquemier (1806–79), French obstetrician.]

jactitation /,dʒæk'tɪtɪ'eɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the action of constantly moving the body around in a restless way, especially because of mental illness

jag /dʒæg/ *noun* in Scotland, an injection or inoculation (*informal*)

jargon /'dʒɔ:gən/ *noun* 1. the words used by people who have a particular area of knowledge, which are usually only understood by those people ○ *medical jargon* 2. a stream of words that makes no sense, produced by someone with aphasia or a severe mental disorder

jaundice /'dʒɔ:nɪs/ *noun* a condition in which there is an excess of bile pigment in the blood, and in which the pigment is deposited in the skin and the whites of the eyes, which have a yellow colour. Also called **icterus**

jaw /dʒɔ:/ *noun* the bones in the face which hold the teeth and form the mouth ○ *He fell down and broke his jaw.* ○ *The punch on his mouth broke his jaw.*

COMMENT: The jaw has two parts, the upper (the maxillae) being fixed parts of the skull, and the lower (the mandible) being attached to the skull with a hinge so that it can move up and down.

jawbone /'dʒɔ:bəʊn/ *noun* one of the bones which form the jaw, especially the lower jaw or mandible

jejun- /dʒɪdʒu:n/ *prefix* same as **jejuno-** (*used before vowels*)

jejunal /dʒɪ'lɪdʒu:n(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the jejunum

jejunal ulcer /dʒɪlɪdʒu:n(ə)l 'ʌlsə/ *noun* an ulcer in the jejunum

jejunectomy /dʒɪdʒu:'nek'təmi/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove all or part of the jejunum (NOTE: The plural is **jejunectomies**.)

jejuno- /dʒɪ:lɪdʒu:nəʊl/ *prefix* referring to the jejunum

jejunoileostomy /dʒɪlɪdʒu:nəʊl'i'bstəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to make an artificial link between the jejunum and the ileum (NOTE: The plural is **jejunoileostomies**.)

jejunostomy /dʒɪdʒu'nostəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to make an artificial passage to the jejunum through the wall of the abdomen (NOTE: The plural is **jejunostomies**.)

jejunotomy /dʒɪdʒu'nɒtəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to cut into the jejunum (NOTE: The plural is **jejunotomies**.)

jejunum /dʒɪlɪdʒu:nəm/ *noun* the part of the small intestine between the duodenum and the ileum, about 2 metres long. See illustration at **DIGESTIVE SYSTEM** in Supplement

jerk /dʒɜ:k/ *noun* a sudden movement of part of the body which indicates that the local reflex arc is intact ■ *verb* to make sudden movements, or cause something to make sudden movements ○ *In some forms of epilepsy the limbs jerk.*

jet lag /'dʒet læg/ *noun* a condition suffered by people who travel long distances in planes, caused by rapid changes in time zones which affect sleep patterns and meal times and thus interfere with the body's metabolism ○ *We had jet lag when we flew from Australia.*

jet-lagged /'dʒet lægd/ *adjective* experiencing jet lag ○ *jet-lagged travellers* ○ *We were jet-lagged for a week.*

joint /dʒɔɪnt/ *noun* a structure at a point where two or more bones join, especially one which allows movement of the bones ○ *The elbow is a joint in the arm.* ○ *Arthritis is accompanied by stiffness in the joints.* ♫ **Charcot's joint** (NOTE: For other terms referring to joints, see words beginning with **arthr-**, **arthro-**.)

joint capsule /'dʒɔɪnt ,kepsju:l/ *noun* white fibrous tissue which surrounds and holds a joint together. See illustration at **SYNOVIAL JOINT** in Supplement

joint investment plan /dʒɔɪnt ɪn'vestmənt plæn/ *noun* a plan that health and social services draw up together for specific areas of care

joint mouse /dʒɔɪnt maʊs/ *plural noun* a loose piece of bone or cartilage in the knee joint, making the joint lock

joule /dʒu:l/ *noun* the SI unit of measurement of work or energy. 4.184 joules equals one calorie. Symbol **J**

jugular /dʒʌgjʊlə/ *adjective* referring to the throat or neck ■ *noun* same as **jugular vein**

jugular nerve /dʒʌgjʊlə nɜ:v/ *noun* one of the nerves in the neck

jugular trunk /dʒʌgjʊlə trʌŋk/ *noun* a terminal lymph vessel in the neck, draining into the subclavian vein

jugular vein /dʒʌgjʊlə veɪn/ *noun* one of the veins which pass down either side of the neck. Also called **jugular**

jumper's knee /dʒʌmpəz 'ni:/ *noun* a painful condition suffered by athletes and dancers in which inflammation develops in the knee joint

junction /dʒʌŋkʃən/ *noun* a joining point

junior doctor /dʒu:nɪə 'drɒktə/ *noun* a doctor who is completing his or her training in hospital

junk food /dʒʌŋk fu:d/ *noun* food of little nutritional value, e.g. high-fat processed snacks, eaten between or instead of meals

juvenile /dʒu:vɪnɪəl/ *adjective* relating to or affecting children or adolescents

juxta- /dʒʌkstə/ *prefix* beside or near

juxta-articular /dʒʌkstə ɑ:tɪkjʊlər/ *adjective* occurring near a joint

juxtaposition /dʒʌkstə'zɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the placing of two or more things side by side so as to make their similarities or differences more obvious

K

k symbol kilo-

kala-azar /'kə:lə ə'zə:/ *noun* an often fatal form of leishmaniasis caused by the infection of the intestines and internal organs by a parasite, *Leishmania*, spread by flies. Symptoms are fever, anaemia, general wasting of the body and swelling of the spleen and liver.

kaolin /'kerəlɪn/ *noun* a fine soft clay used in the making of medical preparations, especially for the treatment of diarrhoea

Kaposi's sarcoma /kə,pəuziz sə:'kəʊmə/ *noun* a cancer which takes the form of many haemorrhagic nodes affecting the skin, especially on the extremities [Described 1872. After Moritz Kohn Kaposi (1837–1902), Professor of Dermatology at Vienna, Austria.]

Kartagener's syndrome /,kɑ:tə'dʒi:nəz, sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a hereditary condition in which all the organs in the chest and abdomen are positioned on the opposite side from the usual one, i.e. the heart and stomach are on the right

karyo- /kærɪəs/ *prefix* relating to a cell nucleus

karyotype /'kærɪətaɪp/ *noun* the chromosome complement of a cell, shown as a diagram or as a set of letters and numbers

Kawasaki disease /,kaw:ə'sa:kiz dɪ,zi:z/ *noun* a retrovirus infection that often occurs in small children and causes a high temperature, rash, reddened eyes, peeling skin and swollen lymph nodes

Kayser-Fleischer ring /,kæɪsə 'flaɪʃə ,rɪŋ/ *noun* a brown ring on the outer edge of the cornea, which is a diagnostic sign of hepato-lenticular degeneration [Described 1902 by Kayser, 1903 by Fleischer. Bernard Kayser (1869–1954), German ophthalmologist; Bruno Richard Fleischer (1848–1904), German physician.]

kcal *abbreviation* kilocalorie

Kegel exercises /'keɪg(ə)l ,eksəsaɪzɪz/ *plural noun* exercises which strengthen the muscles of the pelvic floor in women and help to prevent any accidental leakage of urine when they cough, sneeze or lift things

Keller's operation /'keləz ɒpə,reɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a surgical operation on the big toe to remove a bunion or to correct an ankylosed joint

[Described 1904. After William Lordan Keller (1874–1959), US surgeon.]

keloid /'ki:lɔɪd/ *noun* an excessive amount of scar tissue at the site of a skin injury

kerat- /kerət/ *prefix* same as **kerato-** (*used before vowels*)

keratectasia /,kerətek'teɪzɪə/ *noun* a condition in which the cornea bulges

keratectomy /,kerə'tektəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove the whole or part of the cornea (NOTE: The plural is **keratectomies**.)

keratic /kə'rætɪk/ *adjective* 1. relating to horny tissue or to keratin 2. relating to the cornea

keratin /'kerətɪn/ *noun* a protein found in horny tissue such as fingernails, hair or the outer surface of the skin

keratinisation /,kerətɪnaɪz'zeɪʃ(ə)n/, **keratinization** *noun* the appearance of horny characteristics in tissue. Also called **cornification**

keratinise /'kerətɪnaɪz, kə'rætɪnaɪz/, **keratinize** *verb* to convert something into keratin or into horny tissue (NOTE: **keratinising** – **keratinised**)

keratinocyte /,kerə'tɪnəʊsaɪt/ *noun* a cell which produces keratin

keratitis /,kərə'taɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the cornea

kerato- /kerətəʊ/ *prefix* referring to horn, horny tissue or the cornea

keratoconjunctivitis /,kerətəʊkən,dʒʌŋktɪ'veɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the cornea with conjunctivitis

keratoma /,kerə'təʊmə/ *noun* a hard thickened growth due to hypertrophy of the horny zone of the skin (NOTE: The plural is **keratomas** or **keratomata**.)

keratomalacia /,kerətəʊmə'leɪʃə/ *noun* a softening of the cornea frequently caused by Vitamin A deficiency

keratome /'kerətəʊm/ *noun* a surgical knife used for operations on the cornea

keratometer /,kerə'tɒmɪtər/ *noun* an instrument for measuring the curvature of the cornea

keratopathy /,kərə'tɒpəθi/ *noun* any non-inflammatory disorder of the cornea (NOTE: The plural is **keropathies**.)

keratoplasty /'kerətəplæsti/ *noun* a surgical operation to graft corneal tissue from a donor in place of diseased tissue (NOTE: The plural is **keratoplasties**.)

keratoprosthesis /,kerətəprɒsɪs/ *noun* 1. a surgical operation to replace the central area of a cornea with clear plastic, when it has become opaque 2. a piece of clear plastic put into the cornea (NOTE: The plural is **kerat prostheses**.)

keratoscope /'kerətɔsko:p/ *noun* an instrument for examining the cornea to see if it has an unusual curvature. Also called **Placido's disc**

keratosis /,kerə'təʊsɪs/ *noun* a lesion of the skin (NOTE: The plural is **keratoses**.)

keratotomy /,kerə'tɒtəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to make a cut in the cornea, the first step in many intraocular operations (NOTE: The plural is **keratotomies**.)

kerion /'kɪərɪon/ *noun* a painful soft mass, usually on the scalp, caused by ringworm

kernicterus /kə'nɪktərəs/ *noun* yellow pigmentation of the basal ganglia and other nerve cells in the spinal cord and brain, found in children with icterus

Kernig's sign /'kɜ:nɪg sain/ *noun* a symptom of meningitis in which the knee cannot be straightened if the person is lying down with the thigh brought up against the abdomen [Described 1882. After Vladimir Mikhailovich Kernig (1840–1917), Russian neurologist.]

ketamine /'ketəmī:n/ *noun* a white crystalline powder that is a general anaesthetic, used in human and veterinary medicine

ketoacidosis /,ki:təʊ'æsɪ'dəʊsɪs/ *noun* an accumulation of ketone bodies in tissue in diabetes, causing acidosis

ketoconazole /,ki:təʊ'kɒnəzəʊl/ *noun* a drug which is effective against a wide range of fungal infections such as cryptococcosis and thrush

ketogenesis /,ki:təʊ'dʒenəsɪs/ *noun* the production of ketone bodies

ketogenic /,ki:təʊ'dʒenɪk/ *adjective* forming ketone bodies

ketogenic diet /,ki:təʊdʒenɪk 'daɪət/ *noun* a diet with a high fat content, producing ketosis

ketonaemia /,ki:təʊ'nɪ:mɪə/ *noun* a morbid state in which ketone bodies exist in the blood

ketone /'ki:təʊn/ *noun* a chemical compound produced when glucose is unavailable for use as energy, as in untreated diabetes, and fats are used instead, leading to ketosis

ketone bodies /'ki:təʊn ,bɒdɪz/ *plural noun* ketone compounds formed from fatty acids

ketone group /'ki:təʊn gru:p/ *noun* a chemical group characteristic of ketones, with carbon atoms doubly bonded to an oxygen atom and to the carbon atoms of two other organic groups

ketonuria /,ki:təʊ'njuəriə/ *noun* a state in which ketone bodies are excreted in the urine

ketoprofen /,ki:təʊ'prəʊfən/ *noun* an anti-inflammatory drug used in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis

ketosis /ki:təʊsɪs/ *noun* a state in which ketone bodies such as acetone and acetic acid accumulate in the tissues, a late complication of Type I diabetes mellitus

ketosteroid /,ki:təʊ'stɪərɔɪd/ *noun* a steroid such as cortisone which contains a ketone group

keyhole surgery /'ki:həʊl ,sɜ:dʒəri/ *noun* surgery carried out by inserting tiny surgical instruments through an endoscope (*informal*) Also called **laparoscopic surgery**

kg *abbreviation* kilogram

kidney /'kɪdnɪ/ *noun* either of two organs situated in the lower part of the back on either side of the spine behind the abdomen, whose function is to maintain the usual concentrations of the main constituents of blood, passing the waste matter into the urine. See illustration at **KIDNEY** in Supplement

kidney dialysis /'kɪdnɪ dai,æləsɪs/ *noun* the process of removing waste matter from blood by passing it through a kidney machine. Also called **haemodialysis**

kidney donor /'kɪdnɪ ,dənəsə/ *noun* a person who gives one of his or her kidneys as a transplant

kidney failure /'kɪdnɪ ,feɪljə/ *noun* a situation in which the kidneys do not function properly

kidney machine /'kɪdnɪ mæ,fi:n/ *noun* an apparatus through which blood is passed to be cleaned by dialysis if the person's kidneys have failed

kidney stone /'kɪdnɪ stən/ *noun* a hard mass of calcium like a little piece of stone which forms in the kidney

kidney transplant /'kɪdnɪ ,trænsplənt/ *noun* a surgical operation to give someone with a diseased or damaged kidney a kidney from another person

killer cell /'kilə sel/, **killer T cell** /,kilə 'ti:,sel/ *noun* a type of immune cell that recognises and destroys cells that have specific antigens on their surface, e.g. virus-infected or cancerous cells

kilo- /'kilə/ *prefix* one thousand (10^3). Symbol **k** **kilogram** /'kiləgræm/ *noun* an SI unit of measurement of weight equal to 1000 grams ○ She weighs 62 kilos (62 kg). Symbol **kg**

kilojoule /'kilədʒu:l/ *noun* an SI unit of measurement of energy or heat equal to 1000 joules. Symbol **kJ**

kilopascal /'kiləpæskəl/ *noun* an SI unit of measurement of pressure equal to 1000 pascals. Symbol **kPa**

Kimmelstiel-Wilson disease /,kɪməlsti:l 'wɪlsən di,zi:z/, **Kimmelstiel-Wilson syn-**

drome /'kɪməlsti:l 'wɪlsən ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a form of nephrosclerosis found in people with diabetes [Described 1936. After Paul Kimmelstiel (1900–70), US pathologist; Clifford Wilson (1906–98), Professor of Medicine, London University, UK]

kin /kɪn/ *noun* relatives or close members of the family

kin- /kɪn/ *prefix* same as **kine-** (*used before vowels*)

kinaesthesia /kɪni:sθi:ziə/ *noun* the fact of being aware of the movement and position of parts of the body (NOTE: The US spelling is **kinesthesia**.)

kinanaesthesia /kɪnæni:sθi:ziə/ *noun* the fact of not being able to sense the movement and position of parts of the body (NOTE: The US spelling is **kinesthesia**.)

kinase /'keɪnæz/ *noun* an enzyme belonging to a large family of related substances that bind to the energy-providing molecule ATP and regulate functions such as cell division and signalling between cells

kine- /kɪni/ *prefix* movement

kinematics /kɪn'mætɪks/ *noun* the science of movement, especially of body movements (NOTE: Also spelled **cinematics**.)

kineplasty /'kɪnɪplæsti/ *noun* an amputation in which the muscles of the stump of the amputated limb are used to operate an artificial limb (NOTE: Also spelled **cineplasty**. The plural is **kineplastics**.)

kinesi- /kɪnɪ:si/ *prefix* movement (NOTE: used before vowels)

kinesiology /kɪni:sɪ'ɒlədʒi/ *noun* the study of human movements, particularly with regard to their use in treatment

kinesis /kɪ'nɪ:sɪs/ *noun* the movement of a cell in response to a stimulus. Compare **taxis**

-kinesis /kɪni:sɪs/ *suffix* 1. activity or motion 2. a change in the movement of a cell, though not in any particular direction. Examples are a change in its speed or in its turning behaviour.

kinesitherapy /kɪni:sɪ'θerəpɪ/ *noun* therapy involving movement of parts of the body

kinetic /kɪ'netɪk, kai'netɪk/ *adjective* relating to movement

King's Fund /'kɪŋz fʌnd/ *noun* a major independent health charity in London

King's model /'kɪŋz ,mɒd(ə)l/ *noun* a model of nurse–patient relationships based on ten principles: interaction, perception, communication, transaction, role, stress, growth and development, time, self and space. Through an exchange of information nurses and patients work together to help individuals and groups attain, maintain and restore health.

kinin /'kaɪnɪn/ *noun* a polypeptide that makes blood vessels widen and smooth muscles contract

Kirschner wire /,kɪ:ʃnər 'waɪə/, **Kirschner's wire** *noun* a wire attached to a bone and tightened to provide traction to a fracture [Described 1909. After Martin Kirschner (1879–1942), Professor of Surgery at Heidelberg, Germany.]

kiss of life /,kɪs əv 'laɪf/ *noun* same as **cardiopulmonary resuscitation** (*informal*)

kJ *abbreviation* kilojoule

Klebsiella /,klebsi'elə/ *noun* a Gram-negative bacterium, one form of which, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, can cause pneumonia

Klebs-Loeffler bacillus /,klebz 'leflə bə ,sɪləs/ *noun* the bacterium which causes diphtheria, *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* [After Theodor Albrecht Klebs (1834–1913), bacteriologist in Zürich, Switzerland, and Chicago, USA; Friedrich August Loeffler (1852–1915), bacteriologist in Berlin, Germany.]

Kleihauer test /'klaɪhaʊə test/, **Kleihauer-Betke test** *noun* a test used to check whether there has been any blood loss from a fetus to the mother across the placenta. It is usually done immediately after delivery.

klepto- /'kleptəʊ/ *prefix* stealing or theft

kleptomania /,kleptəʊ'meɪniə/ *noun* a form of mental disorder in which someone has a compulsive desire to steal things, even things of little value

kleptomaniac /,kleptəʊ'meɪniæk/ *noun* a person who has a compulsive desire to steal

Klinefelter's syndrome /'klɪnfeltər ˌsɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a genetic disorder in which a male has an extra female chromosome, making an XXY set, giving sterility and partial female characteristics [Described 1942. After Harry Fitch Klinefelter Jr. (b. 1912), Associate Professor of Medicine, Johns Hopkins Medical School, Baltimore, USA.]

Klumpke's paralysis /,klu:mpkəz pə 'ræləsɪs/ *noun* a form of paralysis due to an injury during birth, affecting the forearm and hand. Also called **Déjerine-Klumpke's syndrome** [Described 1885. After Augusta Klumpke (Madame Déjerine-Klumpke) (1859–1937), French neurologist, one of the first women to qualify in Paris in 1888.]

knee /ni:/ *noun* a joint in the middle of the leg, joining the femur and the tibia (NOTE: For other terms referring to the knee, see **genu**.)

kneecap /'ni:kæp/ *noun* same as **patella**

knee jerk /'ni: dʒɜ:k/ *noun* same as **patellar reflex**

knee joint /'ni: dʒɔɪnt/ *noun* a joint where the femur and the tibia are joined, covered by the kneecap

knock-knee /,nɒk 'ni:/ *noun* a state in which the knees touch and the ankles are apart when a

person is standing straight. Also called **genu valgum**

knock-kneed /,nɒk 'ni:d/ *adjective* referring to a person whose knees touch when he or she stands straight with feet slightly apart

knock out /,nɒk 'aʊt/ *verb* to hit someone so hard that he or she is no longer conscious ○ *He was knocked out by a blow on the head.*

knowledge and skills framework /,nɒlɪdʒ ən 'skilz ,freɪmwɜ:k/ *noun* full form of **KSF**

knuckle /'nʌk(ə)l/ *noun* the back of each joint on a person's hand

Kocher manoeuvre /'kɒkə mə,nu:və/ *noun* a method for realigning a dislocated shoulder in which the arm is raised and a sudden change is made between inward and outward rotation of the head of the joint

Koch's bacillus /,kəʊks bæk'siləs/ *noun* the bacterium which causes tuberculosis, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* [Described 1882. After Robert Koch (1843–1910), Professor of Hygiene in Berlin, Germany, later Director of the Institute for Infectious Diseases. (Nobel Prize 1905).]

Köhler's disease /'kɔ:ləz dɪ,siz:/ *noun* a degeneration of the navicular bone in children. Also called **scaphoiditis** [Described 1908 and 1926. After Alban Köhler (1874–1947), German radiologist.]

koilonychia /,kɔɪləʊ'nɪkiə/ *noun* a condition in which the fingernails are brittle and concave, caused by iron-deficiency anaemia

Koplik's spots /'kɒpliks spɒts/ *plural noun* small white spots with a blue tinge surrounded by a red areola, found in the mouth in the early stages of measles [Described 1896. After Henry Koplik (1858–1927), US paediatrician.]

Korotkoff's method /'kɔ:rət{kɒf}s ,meθəd/ *noun* a method of finding a person's blood pressure by inflating a cuff around his or her upper arm to a pressure well above the systolic blood pressure and then gradually decreasing it

Korsakoff's syndrome /'kɔ:səkɒf{s ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a condition, caused usually by chronic alcoholism or disorders in which there is a deficiency of vitamin B, in which a person's memory fails and he or she invents things which have not happened and is confused [Described 1887. After Sergei Sergeyevich Korsakoff (1854–1900), Russian psychiatrist.]

kraurosis penis /kraʊ̯,rəʊsɪs 'pi:nɪs/ *noun* a condition in which the foreskin becomes dry and shrivelled

kraurosis vulvae /kraʊ̯,rəʊsɪs 'vʌlvə/ *noun* a condition in which the vulva becomes thin and dry due to lack of oestrogen, found usually in elderly women

Krause corpuscles /'kraʊzə ,kɔ:pəs(ə)lz/ *plural noun* encapsulated nerve endings in the mucous membrane of the mouth, nose, eyes and genitals [Described 1860. After Wilhelm Johann Friedrich Krause (1833–1910), German anatomist.]

Krebs cycle /'krebz ,saɪk(ə)l/ *noun* same as **citric acid cycle** [Described 1937. After Sir Hans Adolf Krebs (1900–81), German biochemist who emigrated to England in 1934. Shared the Nobel prize for Medicine 1953 with F.A. Lipmann.]

KSF /,keɪ es 'ef/ *noun* a document setting out the knowledge and skills required in a particular healthcare post, giving guidance on professional development, and setting out the pay progression. Full form **knowledge and skills framework**

Kuntscher nail /'kʌntʃə neɪl/, **Küntscher nail** *noun* a long steel nail used in operations to pin fractures of long bones, especially the femur, through the bone marrow [Described 1940. After Gerhard Küntscher (1900–72), German surgeon.]

Kupffer's cells /'kʊpfəz selz/, **Kupffer cells** /'kʊpfə selz/ *plural noun* large specialised liver cells which break down haemoglobin into bile [Described 1876. After Karl Wilhelm von Kupffer (1829–1902), German anatomist.]

Kveim test /'kvaim test/ *noun* a skin test to confirm the presence of sarcoidosis [After Morten Ansgar Kveim (1892–1966), Swedish physician.]

kwashiorkor /kwaʃi'ɔ:kɔ:/ *noun* malnutrition of small children, mostly in tropical countries, causing anaemia, wasting of the body and swollen liver

kypho- /kaɪfəʊ/ *prefix* a hump

kyphoscoliosis /,kaɪfəʊ,skɒli'əʊsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which someone has both backward and lateral curvature of the spine

kyphosis /kaɪ'fəʊsɪs/ *noun* an excessive backward curvature of the top part of the spine (NOTE: The plural is **kyphoses**.)

kyphotic /kaɪ'fɒtɪk/ *adjective* referring to kyphosis

L

I, L symbol litre

lab- /leɪb/ *prefix same as labio-* (*used before vowels*)

labia /'leɪbiə/ plural of **labium**

labial /'leɪbiəl/ *adjective referring to the lips or to labia*

labia majora /,leɪbiə mə'dʒɔ:rə/ *plural noun* two large fleshy folds at the outside edge of the vulva. See illustration at **UROGENITAL SYSTEM (FEMALE)** in Supplement

labia minora /,leɪbiə mɪ'nɔ:rə/ *plural noun* two small fleshy folds on the inside edge of the vulva. See illustration at **UROGENITAL SYSTEM (FEMALE)** in Supplement. Also called **nymphae**

labile /'leɪbɪl/ *adjective referring to a drug which is unstable and likely to change if heated or cooled*

ability of mood /lə'biliti əv 'mu:d/ *noun* a tendency for a person's mood to change suddenly

labio- /leɪbiəu/ *prefix referring to the lips or to labia*

labioplasty /'leɪbiəu,plæsti/ *noun* a surgical operation to repair damaged or deformed lips (NOTE: The plural is **labioplasties**.)

labium /'leɪbiəm/ *noun* any of the four fleshy folds which surround the female genital organs

laboratory technician /lə'bɒrət(ə)ri tek'nɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a person who does practical work in a laboratory and has particular care of equipment

laboratory techniques /lə'bɒrət(ə)ri tek'nɪkz/ *plural noun* the methods or skills needed to perform experiments in a laboratory

laboratory test /lə'bɒrət(ə)ri test/ *noun* a test carried out in a laboratory

labour /'leɪbə/ *noun* childbirth, especially the contractions in the uterus which take place during childbirth

laboured breathing /,leɪbəd 'bri:ðɪŋ/ *noun* difficult breathing, which can be due to various causes such as asthma

labour pains /'leɪbə peɪnz/ *plural noun* the pains felt at regular intervals by a woman as the muscles of the uterus contract during childbirth

labrum /'leɪbrəm/ *noun* a ring of cartilage around the rim of a joint (NOTE: The plural is **labra**.)

labyrinth /'læbərɪnθ/ *noun* a series of interconnecting tubes, especially those in the inside of the ear

labyrinthectomy /,læbərɪn'θektəmi/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove the labyrinth of the inner ear (NOTE: The plural is **labyrinthectomies**.)

labyrinthitis /,læbərɪn'θaitɪs/ *noun* same as **otitis interna**

laceration /,læsə'reɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* 1. a wound which has been cut or torn with rough edges, and is not the result of stabbing or pricking 2. the act of tearing tissue

lachrymal /'lækrim(ə)l/ *adjective* same as **lacrimal**

lacrimal /'lækrim(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to tears, the tear ducts or the tear glands. ♀ **nasolacrimal**

lacrimal apparatus /,lækrim(ə)l ,æpə'rætəs/ *noun* the arrangement of glands and ducts which produce and drain tears. Also called **lacrimal system**

lacrimal bone /'lækrim(ə)l bəʊn/ *noun* one of two little bones which join with others to form the orbits

lacrimal canaliculus /,lækrim(ə)l ,kænə'lɪkjʊləs/ *noun* a small canal draining tears into the lacrimal sac

lacrimal caruncle /,lækrim(ə)l kə'rʌŋk(ə)l/ *noun* a small red point at the inner corner of each eye

lacrimal duct /'lækrim(ə)l dʌkt/ *noun* a small duct leading from the lacrimal gland. Also called **tear duct**

lacrimal gland /'lækrim(ə)l glænd/ *noun* a gland beneath the upper eyelid which secretes tears. Also called **tear gland**

lacrimal puncta /,lækrim(ə)l 'pʌŋktə/ *plural noun* small openings of the lacrimal canaliculus at the corners of the eyes through which tears drain into the nose

lacrimal sac /læk'rɪm(ə)l 'sæk/ *noun* a sac at the upper end of the nasolacrimal duct, linking it with the lacrimal canaliculus

lacrimal system /læk'rɪm(ə)l ,sɪstəm/ *noun* same as **lacrimal apparatus**

lacrimation /læk'rɪ'meɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the production of tears

lacrimator /læk'rɪmeɪtər/ *noun* a substance which irritates the eyes and makes tears flow

lacrymal /læk'rɪm(ə)l/, **lachrymal** /læk'rɪm(ə)l/ *adjective* same as **lacrimal**

lact- /lækt/ *prefix* same as **lacto-** (*used before vowels*)

lactase /læk'teɪz/ *noun* an enzyme, secreted in the small intestine, which converts milk sugar into glucose and galactose

lactate /læk'teɪt/ *verb* to produce milk in the body (*NOTE: lactating – lactated*)

lactation /læk'teɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the production of milk in the body

lacteal /læk'tiəl/ *adjective* referring to milk ■ *noun* a lymph vessel in a villus which helps the digestive process in the small intestine by absorbing fat

lactic /læk'tɪk/ *adjective* relating to milk

lactic acid /læk'tɪk 'æsɪd/ *noun* a sugar which forms in cells and tissue, and also in sour milk, cheese and yoghurt

lactiferous /læk'tifərəs/ *adjective* producing, secreting or carrying milk

lactiferous duct /læk'tifərəs 'dʌkt/ *noun* a duct in the breast which carries milk

lactiferous sinus /læk'tifərəs 'sainəs/ *noun* a dilatation of the lactiferous duct at the base of the nipple

lacto- /læk'təʊ/ *prefix* referring to milk

Lactobacillus /læk'təbə'siləs/ *noun* a genus of Gram-positive bacteria which produces lactic acid from glucose and may be found in the digestive tract and the vagina

lactogenic hormone /læk'təʊ,dʒenɪk 'hɔ:mən/ *noun* same as **prolactin**

lactose /læk'təʊs/ *noun* a type of sugar found in milk

lactose intolerance /læk'təʊs ɪn,tɒlərəns/ *noun* a condition in which a person cannot digest lactose because lactase is absent in the intestine or because of an allergy to milk, causing diarrhoea

lactosuria /læk'təʊ'sjuəriəl/ *noun* the excretion of lactose in the urine

lactulose /læk'tjʊləs/ *noun* an artificially produced sugar used as a laxative

lacuna /la'kjū:nə/ *noun* a small hollow or cavity (*NOTE: The plural is lacunae.*)

Laennec's cirrhosis /leiəneks sa'rəʊsɪs/ *noun* the commonest form of alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver [Described 1819. After René

Théophile Hyacinthe Laennec (1781–1826), Professor of medicine at the Collège de France, and inventor of the stethoscope.]

-lia /leɪliə/ *suffix* speech or a speech disorder

lambda /læmdə/ *noun* 1. the 11th letter of the Greek alphabet 2. the point at the back of the skull where the sagittal suture and lambdoidal suture meet

lambdoid /læmdɔɪd/ *adjective* shaped like the capital Greek letter lambda, like an upside down V or y

lambdoid suture /læmdɔɪd ,su:tʃə/; **lambdoidal suture** /læmdɔɪdəl ,su:tʃəl/ *noun* a horizontal joint across the back of the skull between the parietal and occipital bones

lambliaisis /læm'blaɪəsɪs/ *noun* same as **giardiasis**

lame /leɪm/ *adjective* not able to walk easily because of pain, stiffness or damage in a leg or foot (*NOTE: This term is regarded as offensive.*)

lamella /la'melə/ *noun* a thin sheet of tissue (*NOTE: The plural is lamellae.*)

lamina /læmɪnə/ *noun* a thin membrane

lamina propria /læmɪnə 'prəʊp्रɪə/ *noun* the connective tissue of mucous membranes containing, e.g., blood vessels and lymphatic tissues

laminectomy /læm'i'nektəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to cut through the lamina of a vertebra in the spine to get to the spinal cord. Also called **rachiotomy** (*NOTE: The plural is laminectomies.*)

lamotrigine /la'motrɪdʒɪn/ *noun* a drug that helps to control petit mal epilepsy

lance /la:ns/ *verb* to make a cut in a boil or abscess to remove the pus

lancet /la:nsɪt/ *noun* 1. a sharp two-edged pointed knife formerly used in surgery 2. a small pointed implement used to take a small capillary blood sample, e.g. to measure blood glucose levels

lancinate /lu:nseɪnɪt/ *verb* to lacerate or cut something (*NOTE: lancinating – lancinated*)

lancinating /la:nseɪnɪtɪŋ/ *adjective* referring to pain which is sharp and cutting

Landsteiner's classification /lændstainəz klæsifi,kɛf(ə)n/ *noun* same as **ABO system**

Langerhans' cells /læŋgəhæns selz/ *plural noun* cells on the outer layers of the skin

Langer's lines /læŋgəz laɪnz/ *plural noun* the arrangement of collagen protein fibres which causes the usual skin creases. Cuts made along these lines sever fewer fibres and heal better than other cuts. Also called **cleavage lines**

lanolin /lænəlɪn/ *noun* grease from sheep's wool which absorbs water and is used to rub on dried skin, or in the preparation of cosmetics

lanugo /lə'nju:gəʊ/ *noun* 1. soft hair on the body of a fetus or newborn baby 2. soft hair on the

body of an adult, except on the palms of the hands, the soles of the feet and the parts where long hair grows

laparo- /læpərəʊ/ *prefix* the lower abdomen

laparoscope /læpərəskəʊp/ *noun* a surgical instrument which is inserted through a hole in the abdominal wall to allow a surgeon to examine the inside of the abdominal cavity. Also called **peritoneoscope**

laparoscopic surgery /læpərəskɔpɪk 'sɜːdʒəri/ *noun* same as **keyhole surgery**

laparoscopy /læpə'rɒskəpi/ *noun* a procedure in which a laparoscope is used to examine the inside of the abdominal cavity. Also called

peritoneoscopy (NOTE: The plural is **laparoscopies**)

laparotomy /læpə'rɒtəmi/ *noun* a surgical operation to cut open the abdominal cavity (NOTE: The plural is **laparotomies**.)

large intestine /la:dʒ ɪn'testɪn/ *noun* the section of the digestive system from the caecum to the rectum

Larium /'lærɪəm/ a trade name for mefloquine hydrochloride

laryng- /lərɪndʒ/ *prefix* same as **laryngo-** (*used before vowels*)

laryngeal /lə'rɪndʒɪəl/ *adjective* referring to the larynx

laryngeal inlet /lə,rɪndʒɪəl 'ɪnlət/ *noun* the entrance from the laryngopharynx leading through the vocal cords to the trachea

laryngeal prominence /lə,rɪndʒɪəl 'prɒmɪnəns/ *noun* same as **Adam's apple**

laryngeal reflex /lə,rɪndʒɪəl 'rɪ:fleks/ *noun* the reflex that makes a person cough

laryngectomy /lærɪn'dʒektəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove the larynx, usually as treatment for throat cancer (NOTE: The plural is **laryngectomies**.)

laryngismus /lærɪn'dʒɪzməs/, **laryngismus stridulus** /lærɪn,dʒɪzməs 'strɪdʒələs/ *noun* a spasm of the throat muscles with a sharp intake of breath which occurs when the larynx is irritated, as in children who have croup

laryngitis /lærɪn'dʒaɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the larynx

laryngo- /lərɪŋgəʊ/ *prefix* larynx

laryngology /lærɪn'gɔlədʒi/ *noun* the study of diseases of the larynx, throat and vocal cords

laryngomalacia /lə,rɪngəmə'læʃə/ *noun* a condition in which breathing is made difficult by softness of the larynx, occurring mainly in children under the age of two

laryngopharyngeal /lə,rɪngəfə'ringfərɪndʒɪəl/ *adjective* referring to both the larynx and the pharynx

laryngopharynx /lərɪngəfə'færɪŋks/ *noun* the part of the pharynx below the hyoid bone

laryngoscope /lə'rɪngəskəʊp/ *noun* an instrument for examining the inside of the larynx using a light and mirrors

laryngoscopy /lærɪn'gɔskəpi/ *noun* an examination of the larynx with a laryngoscope (NOTE: The plural is **laryngoscopies**.)

laryngospasm /lə'rɪngəspæzm/ *noun* a muscular spasm which suddenly closes the larynx

laryngostenosis /lə,rɪngəstə'səʊnəsɪs/ *noun* narrowing of the lumen of the larynx

laryngostomy /lærɪn'gɔstəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to make a permanent opening from the neck into the larynx (NOTE: The plural is **laryngostomies**.)

laryngotomy /lærɪn'gɔtəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to make an opening in the larynx through the membrane, especially in an emergency, when the throat is blocked (NOTE: The plural is **laryngotomies**.)

laryngotracheal /lə,rɪngə'u'treɪkiəl/ *adjective* relating to both the larynx and the trachea ○ **laryngotracheal stenosis**

laryngotracheobronchitis /lə,rɪngəʊ,treɪkiəbrɒn'kɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the larynx, trachea and bronchi, as in croup

larynx /lærɪŋks/ *noun* the organ in the throat which produces sounds. Also called **voice box** (NOTE: The plural is **larynges** or **larynxes**.)

laser /'leɪzə/ *noun* an instrument which produces a highly concentrated beam of light which can be used to cut or attach tissue, as in operations for a detached retina

laser laparoscopy /'leɪzə læpə'rɒskəpi/ *noun* surgery performed through a laparoscope using a laser

laser probe /'leɪzə prəʊb/ *noun* a metal probe which is inserted into the body and through which a laser beam can be passed to remove a blockage in an artery

laser surgery /'leɪzə ,sɜːdʒəri/ *noun* surgery using lasers, e.g. for the removal of tumours, sealing blood vessels, or the correction of shortsightedness

Lasix /'leɪzɪks/ a trade name for frusemide

Lassa fever /'læsə ,fɪrvə/ *noun* a highly infectious and often fatal virus disease found in Central and West Africa, causing high fever, pains, and ulcers in the mouth [After a village in northern Nigeria where the fever was first reported.]

lassitude /'læsɪtju:d/ *noun* a state where a person does not want to do anything, sometimes because he or she is depressed

latent /'leɪt(ə)nt/ *adjective* referring to a disease which is present in the body but does not show any signs ○ *The children were tested for latent viral infection.*

lateral /'læt(ə)rəl/ *adjective* further away from the midline of the body

lateral aspect /'læt(ə)rəl 'æspekt/ *noun* a view of the side of part of the body. Also called **lateral view**. See illustration at **ANATOMICAL TERMS** in Supplement

lateral epicondyle /,læt(ə)rəl ,epɪ'kɒndəlaɪl/; **lateral epicondyle of the humerus** /,læt(ə)rəl epi,kɒndəlaɪl əv ðə 'hju:mərəs/ *noun* a lateral projection on the rounded end of the humerus at the elbow joint

lateral epicondylitis /,læt(ə)rəl ,epɪkɒndɪl'ɪtɪs/ *noun* same as **tennis elbow**

laterally /'lætrəlɪ/ *adverb* towards or on the side of the body. See illustration at **ANATOMICAL TERMS** in Supplement

lateral malleolus /,læt(ə)rəl mæ'lɪ:ələs/ *noun* the part of the end of the fibula which protrudes on the outside of the ankle

lateral view /,læt(ə)rəl 'vju:/ *noun* same as **lateral aspect**

lateroversion /,læt(ə)rəʊ'verʒn/ *noun* a condition in which an organ is turned to one side

latissimus dorsi /lə,tɪsɪməs 'dɔ:sɪ/ *noun* a large flat triangular muscle covering the lumbar region and the lower part of the chest

laudanum /'lɔ:d(ə)nəm/ *noun* a solution of opium in alcohol that was formerly in widespread use for pain relief

laughing gas /'la:fɪŋ gæs/ *noun* same as **nitrous oxide (informal)**

lavage /'lævɪdʒ, læ'væ:ʒ/ *noun* the act of washing out or irrigating an organ such as the stomach

laxative /'læksətɪv/ *adjective* causing a bowel movement ■ *noun* a medicine which causes a bowel movement, e.g. bisacodyl, which stimulates intestinal motility, or lactulose which alters fluid retention in the bowel ► also called (all senses) **purgative**

lazy eye /,leɪzɪ 'aɪ/ *noun* an eye which does not focus properly without an obvious cause (*informal*) ◊ **amblyopia**

LD *abbreviation* lethal dose

LDL *abbreviation* low-density lipoprotein

L-dopa /el 'dəʊpə/ *noun* same as **levodopa**

LE *abbreviation* lupus erythematosus

lead /led/ *noun* a very heavy soft metallic element, which is poisonous in compounds (NOTE: The chemical symbol is **Pb**)

lead poisoning /,led 'pɔɪz(ə)nɪŋ/ *noun* poisoning caused by taking in lead salts. Also called **plumbism, saturnism**

learning /'lɜ:nɪŋ/ *noun* the act of gaining knowledge of something or of how to do something

learning disability /'lɜ:nɪŋ dɪsə'bɪlɪti/; **learning difficulty** /'lɜ:nɪŋ ,dɪfɪk(ə)tɪ/ *noun* a condition that results in someone finding it difficult to learn skills or information at the same rate

as others of similar age ◉ *children with learning disabilities*

LE cells /el 'i: ,selz/ *plural noun* white blood cells which show that someone has lupus erythematosus

lecithin /'lesɪθɪn/ *noun* a chemical which is a constituent of all animal and plant cells and is involved in the transport and absorption of fats

leech /li:tʃ/ *noun* a blood-sucking parasitic worm which lives in water, occasionally used in specialist procedures

leg /leg/ *noun* a part of the body with which a person or animal walks and stands

Legg-Calvé disease /,leg 'kælvə di,zɪ:z/, **Legg-Calvé-Perthes disease** /,leg ,kælvə 'p3:tɪz di,zɪ:z/ *noun* degeneration of the upper end of the thighbone in young boys, which prevents the bone growing properly and can result in a permanent limp [Described 1910 separately by all three workers. Arthur Thornton Legg (1874–1939), American orthopaedic surgeon; Jacques Calvé (1875–1954), French orthopaedic surgeon; Georg Clemens Perthes (1869–1927), German surgeon.]

Legionnaires' disease /,li:dʒə'nɛəz di,zɪ:z/ *noun* a bacterial disease similar to pneumonia

leio- /leɪəʊ/ *prefix* smooth or smoothness

leiomyoma /,laɪəʊmət̬'aʊmə/ *noun* a tumour of smooth muscle, especially the smooth muscle coating the uterus (NOTE: The plural is **leiomyomas** or **leiomyomata**)

leiomyosarcoma /,laɪəʊmə,maɪəʊsə:kəʊmə/ *noun* a sarcoma in which large bundles of smooth muscle are found (NOTE: The plural is **leiomyosarcomas** or **leiomyosarcomata**)

leishmaniasis /,li:ʃmə'naiəsɪs/ *noun* a disease caused by the parasite *Leishmania*, one form of which causes disfiguring ulcers, while another attacks the liver and bone marrow

Lembert's suture /'la:mbəzə,su:tʃə/ *noun* a suture used to close a wound in the intestine which includes all the coats of the intestine [Described 1826. After Antoine Lembert (1802–51), French surgeon.]

lens /lenz/ *noun* 1. the part of the eye behind the iris and pupil, which focuses light coming from the cornea onto the retina. See illustration at **EYE** in Supplement 2. a piece of shaped glass or plastic which forms part of a pair of spectacles or microscope 3. same as **contact lens**

lens implant /'lenz ,implənt/ *noun* an artificial lens implanted in the eye when the natural lens is removed, as in the case of cataract

lenticular /len'tɪkjʊlər/ *adjective* referring to or like a lens

lentigo /len'taɪgəʊ/ *noun* a small brown spot on the skin often caused by exposure to sunlight. Also called **freckle** (NOTE: The plural is **lentigines**)

leontiasis /li:ɒn'taɪəsɪs/ *noun* a rare disorder in which the skull bones become enlarged and may give the appearance of a lion's head. It occurs if Paget's disease is not treated.

leprosy /'leprəsɪ/ *noun* an infectious bacterial disease of skin and peripheral nerves caused by *Mycobacterium leprae*, which destroys the tissues and causes severe disfigurement if left untreated. Also called **Hansen's disease**

leptin /'leptɪn/ *noun* a hormone produced by fat cells that signals the body's level of hunger to the hypothalamus of the brain

lepto- /leptəʊ/ *prefix* thin

leptocyte /'leptəsait/ *noun* a thin red blood cell found in anaemia

leptomeninges /,leptəʊmɛ'nɪndʒɪ:z/ *plural noun* the two inner meninges, the pia mater and arachnoid

leptomeningitis /,leptəʊmenɪn'dʒaɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the leptomeninges

Leptospira /,leptəʊ'spaɪrə/ *noun* a genus of bacteria excreted continuously in the urine of rats and many domestic animals. It can infect humans, causing leptospirosis or Weil's disease.

leptospirosis /,leptəʊ'spaɪrə'raʊsɪs/ *noun* an infectious disease caused by the spirochaete *Leptospira*, transmitted to humans from rat urine, causing jaundice and kidney damage. Also called **Weil's disease**

lesbianism /'lezbɪənɪz(ə)m/ *noun* sexual attraction in one woman for another. Compare **homosexuality**

Lesch-Nyhan disease /,lesʃ 'naɪhən dɪ,zi:z/, **Lesch-Nyhan syndrome** /,lesʃ 'naɪhən ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a rare genetic disorder in boys caused by a lack of the enzyme HPRT. Symptoms include uncontrolled muscle movements and learning disabilities, and life expectancy is 20–25.

lesion /'li:ʒ(ə)n/ *noun* a wound, sore or damage to the body (NOTE: **Lesion** is used to refer to any damage to the body, from the fracture of a bone to a cut on the skin.)

lesser /'lesə/ *adjective* smaller

lesser circulation /,lesə ,sɜ:kju'leɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* same as **pulmonary circulation**

lesser trochanter /,lesə trə'kæntə/ *noun* a projection on the femur which is the insertion of the psoas major muscle

lesser vestibular gland /,lesə ve'stɪbju:lə glænd/ *noun* the more anterior of the vestibular glands

lethal /'li:θ(ə)l/ *adjective* killing or able to kill ○ These fumes are lethal if inhaled.

lethal dose /,li:θ(ə)l 'dəʊs/ *noun* the amount of a drug or other substance which will kill the person who takes it ○ She took a lethal dose of aspirin. Abbreviation **LD**

lethal gene /,li:θ(ə)l 'dʒi:n/; **lethal mutation** /,li:θ(ə)l mju:'tef(ə)n/ *noun* a gene, usually recessive, that results in the premature death of an individual who inherits it, e.g. the gene controlling sickle-cell anaemia

lethargic /lə'thɜ:gɪk/ *adjective* showing lethargy

lethargy /lə'thɜ:gɪ/ *noun* a state in which someone is not mentally alert, has slow movements and is almost inactive

Letterer-Siwe disease /,letərə 'si:weɪ dɪ,zi:z/ *noun* a usually fatal disease, most common in infants, caused by the overproduction of a specialised type of immune cell

leucine /'lu:sɪ:n/ *noun* an essential amino acid

leuco- /lu:kəʊ/, **leuko-** *prefix* white

leucocyte /'lu:kəsait/, **leukocyte** *noun* a white blood cell which contains a nucleus but has no haemoglobin

leucocytolysis /,lu:kəʊsai'tɒləsɪs/, **leukocytolysis** /,lu:kəsai'tɒləsɪs/ *noun* destruction of leucocytes

leucocytosis /,lu:kəʊsai'təʊsɪs/, **leukocytosis** /,lu:kəsai'təʊsɪs/ *noun* an increase in the numbers of leucocytes in the blood above the usual upper limit, in order to fight an infection

leucoderma /,lu:kəʊ'dɜ:mə/, **leukoderma** *noun* same as **vitiligo**

leucolysin /,lu:kəʊ'lærɪn/, **leukolysin** *noun* a protein which destroys white blood cells

leuconychia /,lu:kəʊ'nɪkiə/, **leukonychia** *noun* a condition in which white marks appear on the fingernails

leucopenia /,lu:kə'pi:nɪə/, **leukopenia** *noun* a reduction in the number of leucocytes in the blood, usually as the result of a disease

leucoplakia /,lu:kəʊ'plækɪə/, **leukoplakia** *noun* a condition in which white patches form on mucous membranes, e.g. on the tongue or inside of the mouth

leucopoiesis /,lu:kəʊpɔɪ'sɪsɪs/, **leukopoiesis** *noun* the production of leucocytes

leucorrhoea /,lu:kə'rɪə:/, **leukorrhoea** *noun* an excessive discharge of white mucus from the vagina. Also called **whites** (NOTE: The US spelling is **leukorrhea**.)

leukaemia /lu:k'i:miə/ *noun* any of several malignant diseases where an unusual number of leucocytes form in the blood (NOTE: The US spelling is **leukemia**.)

leuko- /lu:kəʊ/ *prefix* same as **leuco-**

levator /lə'verɪə/ *noun* 1. a surgical instrument for lifting pieces of fractured bone 2. a muscle which lifts a limb or a part of the body

level of care /,lev(ə)l əv 'keə/ *noun* any of the planned divisions within the system of health care which is offered by a particular organisation ○

Our care homes offer six different levels of care to allow the greatest independence possible.

level one bed /'lev(ə)l 'wʌn ,bed/ *noun* a bed occupied by a patient whose needs can be managed in a ward but who has an increased requirement for nursing support, e.g. a post-operative patient with fluctuating vital signs

level three bed /'lev(ə)l 'θri: ,bed/ *noun* a bed occupied by a patient whose needs should not be managed in a ward, e.g. a patient intubated following a cardiac arrest

level two bed /'lev(ə)l 'tu: ,bed/ *noun* a bed occupied by a patient whose needs would not normally be managed in a ward, e.g. a patient with a deteriorating condition awaiting transfer to a high-dependency unit

levodopa /'li:və'dəʊpə/ *noun* a natural chemical that stimulates the production of dopamine in the brain and is used to treat Parkinson's disease

levonorgestrel /,li:vənɔ:gəstrel/ *noun* an artificially produced female sex hormone, used mostly in birth control pills or capsules

Leydig cells /'laɪdɪg selz/ *plural noun* testosterone-producing cells between the tubules in the testes. Also called **interstitial cells** [Described 1850. After Franz von Leydig (1821–1908), Professor of Histology at Würzburg, Tübingen and then Bonn, Germany.]

Leydig tumour /'laɪdɪg ,tju:mə/ *noun* a tumour of the Leydig cells of the testis. It often releases testosterone, which makes young boys show early signs of maturing.

I.g.v. *abbreviation* lymphogranuloma venereum

LH *abbreviation* luteinising hormone

libido /'lɪ'bɪ:dəʊ/ *noun* 1. the sexual urge 2. (*in psychology*) a force which drives the unconscious mind

Librium /'lɪbriəm/ a trade name for chlordiazepoxide

lice /laɪs/ *plural of louse*

lichen /'laɪkən/ *noun* a type of skin disease with thick skin and small lesions

lichenification /lai,kɛnfɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a thickening of the skin at the site of a lesion

lichen planus /,laɪkən 'pleɪnəs/ *noun* a skin disease where itchy purple spots appear on the arms and thighs

lid /lɪd/ *noun* the top which covers a container ○ *a medicine bottle with a child-proof lid*

lidocaine /'laɪdəkeɪn/ *noun US* a drug used as a local anaesthetic. Also called **lignocaine**

lie /laɪ/ *noun* same as **lie of fetus** ■ *verb* to be in a flat position ○ *The accident victim was lying on the pavement.* ○ *Make sure the patient lies still and does not move.* (NOTE: **lying – lay – lain**)

Lieberkühn's glands /'li:bəku:nz glændz/ *plural noun* same as **crypts of Lieberkühn**

lien- /laɪən/ *prefix* spleen

lienal /'laɪənəl(ə)l/ *adjective* relating to or affecting the spleen ○ *the lienal artery*

lienculus /lo'ækjʊləs/ *noun* a small secondary spleen sometimes found in the body (NOTE: The plural is **lienculi**.)

lienorenal /,laɪənəʊ'rɪən(ə)l/ *adjective* relating to or affecting both the spleen and the kidneys

lie of fetus /,laɪ əv 'fi:təs/ *noun* the position of the fetus in the uterus ○ *Cause of rupture: abnormal lie of fetus.*

life /laɪf/ *noun* the quality that makes a person or thing alive and not dead or inorganic ○ *The surgeons saved the patient's life.* ○ *Her life is in danger because the drugs are not available.* ○ *The victim showed no sign of life.*

life event /'laɪf ɪ,vent/ *noun* a significant event which alters a person's status as regards taxation, insurance or employment benefits, e.g. the birth of a child or the onset of a disability

life expectancy /'laɪf ɪk,spektənsi/ *noun* the number of years a person of a particular age is likely to live

life-support system /,laɪf sə'pɔ:t ,sɪstəm/ *noun* a machine that takes over one or more vital functions such as breathing when someone is unable to survive unaided because of a disease or injury

lift /lɪft/ *noun* 1. a particular way of carrying an injured or unconscious person ○ *a four-handed lift* ○ *a shoulder lift* 2. a cosmetic operation to remove signs of age or to change a body feature ○ *a face lift*

ligament /'lɪgəmənt/ *noun* a thick band of fibrous tissue which connects the bones at a joint and forms the joint capsule

ligate /'laɪgeɪt/ *verb* to tie something with a ligature, e.g. to tie a blood vessel to stop bleeding or to tie the Fallopian tubes as a sterilisation procedure (NOTE: **ligating – ligated**)

ligation /'laɪgeɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a surgical operation to tie up a blood vessel

ligature /'laɪgətʃə/ *noun* a thread used to tie vessels or a lumen, e.g. to tie a blood vessel to stop bleeding ■ *verb* same as **ligate** (NOTE: **ligaturing – ligatured**)

light /laɪt/ *adjective* 1. bright so that a person can see ○ *At six o'clock in the morning it was just getting light.* 2. referring to hair or skin which is very pale ○ *She has a very light complexion.* ○ *He has light-coloured hair.* 3. weighing a comparatively small amount ■ *noun* the energy that makes things bright and helps a person to see ○ *There's not enough light in here to take a photo.*

light adaptation /'laɪt ædæp,tæʃ(ə)n/ *noun* changes in the eye to adapt to an unusually bright or dim light or to adapt to light after being in darkness

lightening /'laɪtənɪŋ/ *noun* a late stage in pregnancy where the fetus goes down into the pelvic cavity

lightning pains /'laɪtnɪŋ peɪnz/ *plural noun* sharp pains in the legs in someone who has tabes dorsalis

light reflex /'laɪt ,rɪ:fleks/ *noun* same as **pupillary reaction**

light therapy /'laɪt ,θerəpi/, **light treatment** /'laɪt ,tri:tment/ *noun* the treatment of a disorder by exposing the person to light such as sunlight or infrared light

lidocaine /'lɪgnəkeɪn/ *noun* same as **lidocaine**

limb /lɪm/ *noun* one of the legs or arms

limbic system /'lɪmbɪk ,sistəm/ *noun* a system of nerves in the brain, including the hippocampus, the amygdala and the hypothalamus, which are associated with emotions such as fear and anger

limb lead /'lɪm li:d/ *noun* an electrode attached to an arm or leg when taking an electrocardiogram

limb lengthening /'lɪm ,lenθənɪŋ/ *noun* a procedure in which an arm or a leg is made longer. Its bone is divided in two and new bone forms in the gap between the ends.

limbus /'lɪmbəs/ *noun* an edge, especially the edge of the cornea where it joins the sclera (NOTE: The plural is **limbi**.)

liminal /'lɪmɪn(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to a stimulus at the lowest level which can be sensed

limp /lɪmp/ *noun* a way of walking awkwardly because of pain, stiffness or malformation of a leg or foot ○ *She walks with a limp.* ■ *verb* to walk awkwardly because of pain, stiffness or malformation of a leg or foot ○ *He was still limping three weeks after the accident.*

linctus /'lɪŋktəs/ *noun* a sweet cough medicine

linea nigra /'lɪniə 'naɪgrə/ *noun* a dark line on the skin from the navel to the pubis which appears during the later months of pregnancy (NOTE: The plural is **lineae nigrae**.)

linear /'lɪniər/ *adjective* 1. long and narrow in shape 2. able to be represented by a straight line

lingual /'lɪŋgwəl/ *adjective* referring to the tongue

lingual tonsil /'lɪŋgwəl 'tɒns(ə)l/ *noun* a mass of lymphoid tissue on the top surface of the back of the tongue

lingula /'lɪŋgjʊlə/ *noun* a long thin piece of bone or other tissue ○ *the lingula of the left lung* (NOTE: The plural is **lingulae**.)

lingular /'lɪŋgjʊlər/ *adjective* relating to a lingula

liniment /'lɪnimənt/ *noun* an oily liquid rubbed on the skin to ease the pain or stiffness of a sprain

or bruise by acting as a vasodilator or counterirritant. Also called **embrocation**

lining /'laɪnɪŋ/ *noun* a substance or tissue on the inside of an organ ○ *the thick lining of the aorta*

link /lɪŋk/ *verb* 1. to join things together ○ *The ankle bone links the bones of the lower leg to the calcaneus.* 2. to be related to or associated with something ○ *Health is linked to diet.*

linkage /'lɪŋkɪdʒ/ *noun* (of genes) the fact of being close together on a chromosome, and therefore likely to be inherited together

linoleic acid /'lɪnəʊli:k 'æsɪd/ *noun* one of the essential fatty acids, found in grains and seeds

linolenic acid /'lɪnəʊ,leñɪk 'æsɪd/ *noun* one of the essential fatty acids, found in linseed and other natural oils

lint /lɪnt/ *noun* thick flat cotton wadding, used as part of a surgical dressing

lip /lɪp/ *noun* 1. each of two fleshy muscular parts round the edge of the mouth ○ *Her lips were dry and cracked.* 2. same as **labium**

lipaemia /lɪ'pɪmɪə/ *noun* an excessive amount of fat in the blood (NOTE: The US spelling is **lipemia**.)

lipase /'lɪpeɪz/ *noun* an enzyme which breaks down fats in the intestine. Also called **lipolytic enzyme**

lipid /'lɪpid/ *noun* an organic compound which is insoluble in water, e.g. a fat, oil or wax

lipid metabolism /'lɪpid mə'tæbəlɪz(ə)m/ *noun* the series of chemical changes by which lipids are broken down into fatty acids

lipidosis /'lɪplɪ'dəʊsɪs/ *noun* a disorder of lipid metabolism in which subcutaneous fat is not present in some parts of the body

lipochondrodytrophy /,lɪpəʊ,kɒndrəʊ 'distrəfi/ *noun* a congenital disorder affecting lipid metabolism, the bones and the main organs, causing learning difficulties and physical deformity

lipodystrophy /,lɪpəʊ'distrəfi/ *noun* a disorder of lipid metabolism

lipogenesis /,lɪpəʊ'dʒenəsɪs/ *noun* the production or making of deposits of fat

lipoid /'lɪpɔɪd/ *noun* a compound lipid, or a fatty substance such as cholesterol which is like a lipid ■ *adjective* like a lipid

lipoidosis /,lɪpɔɪ'dəʊsɪs/ *noun* a group of diseases with reticuloendothelial hyperplasia and unusual deposits of lipoids in the cells

lipolysis /lɪ'pɒlɪsɪs/ *noun* the process of breaking down fat by lipase

lipolytic enzyme /,lɪpəlɪtɪk 'enzaɪm/ *noun* same as **lipase**

lipoma /lɪ'pəmə/ *noun* a benign tumour formed of fatty tissue (NOTE: The plural is **lipomas** or **lipomata**.)

lipoprotein /lɪpəʊ'prəutɪn/ *noun* a protein which combines with lipids and carries them in the bloodstream and lymph system (NOTE: Lipoproteins are classified according to the percentage of protein which they carry.)

liposuction /lɪpəʊ,sækʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the surgical removal of fatty tissue for cosmetic reasons

lapping /lɪpɪŋ/ *noun* a condition in which bone tissue grows over other bones

lip salve /lɪp sælv/ *noun* an ointment, usually sold as a soft stick, used to rub on lips to prevent them cracking

liquid diet /lɪkwid 'daɪət/ *noun* a diet consisting only of liquids ◎ *The clear liquid diet is a temporary diet used in preparation for surgery.*

liquid paraffin /lɪkwid 'pærəfɪn/ *noun* an oil used as a laxative

liquor /lɪkər/ *noun* (in pharmacy) a solution, usually aqueous, of a pure substance

lisp /lɪsp/ *noun* a speech condition in which someone replaces 's' sounds with 'th' ■ *verb* to talk with a lisp

Listeria /lɪ'stɪəriə/ *noun* a genus of bacteria found in domestic animals and in unpasteurised milk products which can cause uterine infection or meningitis

listeriosis /lɪ'stɪəriə'sɪsɪs/ *noun* an infectious disease transmitted from animals to humans by the bacterium *Listeria*

listlessness /lɪstləsnəs/ *noun* the fact of being generally weak and tired

liter /'lɪ:tə/ *noun* US spelling of litre

lith- /lɪθ/ *prefix* same as **litho-** (used before vowels)

lithagogue /lɪθəgɒg/ *noun* a drug which helps to remove stones from the urine

lithiasis /lɪ'θaɪəsɪs/ *noun* the formation of stones in an organ

lithium /lɪθiəm/ *noun* a soft silver-white metallic element that forms compounds, used as a medical treatment for bipolar disorder

litho- /lɪθəʊ/ *prefix* referring to a calculus

litholapaxy /lɪ'θɒləpæksi/ *noun* the evacuation of pieces of a stone in the bladder after crushing it with a lithotrite. Also called **lithotripsy**

lithonephrotomy /lɪθənə'frɒtəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove a stone in the kidney (NOTE: The plural is **lithonephrotomies**.)

lithotomy /lɪ'θɒtəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove a stone from the bladder (NOTE: The plural is **lithotomies**.)

lithotomy position /lɪ'θɒtəmɪ pə,zɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a position for some medical examinations in which the person lies on his or her back with the legs flexed and the thighs against the abdomen

lithotripsy /lɪθətrɪpsi/ *noun* the process of breaking up kidney or gall bladder stones into

small fragments that the body can eliminate them unaided

lithotrite /lɪθətrɪt/ *noun* a surgical instrument which crushes a stone in the bladder

lithotritry /lɪ'θɒtrɪti/ *noun* same as **litholapaxy**

lithuresis /lɪθju'ri:sɪs/ *noun* the passage of small stones from the bladder during urination

litmus /lɪtməs/ *noun* a substance which turns red in acid and blue in alkali

litmus paper /lɪtməs ,peɪpə/ *noun* a small piece of paper impregnated with litmus, used to test for acidity or alkalinity

litre /'lɪ:tə/ *noun* a unit of measurement of liquids equal to 1.76 pints. Abbreviation **L**, **L** (NOTE: With figures, usually written **l** or **L**: 2.5, but it can be written in full to avoid confusion with the numeral **1**. The US spelling is **liter**.)

Little's area /'lɪt(ə)lz ,eəriə/ *noun* an area of blood vessels in the nasal septum

Little's disease /'lɪt(ə)lz dɪ,zi:z/ *noun* same as **spastic diplegia** [Described 1843. After William John Little (1810–94), physician at the London Hospital, UK]

liver /'lɪvə/ *noun* a large gland in the upper part of the abdomen. See illustration at **DIGESTIVE SYSTEM** in Supplement (NOTE: For other terms referring to the liver, see words beginning with **hepat-**, **hepato-**.)

liver fluke /'lɪvə flu:k/ *noun* a parasitic flatworm which can infest the liver

liver spot /'lɪvə spɒt/ *noun* a little brown patch on the skin of the backs of the hands, attributed to sun damage (NOTE: Liver spots are unconnected with any liver disorder.)

liver transplant /'lɪvə ,trænsplə:tnt/ *noun* a surgical operation to give a person the liver of another person who has died

livid /'lɪvid/ *adjective* referring to skin with a blue colour because of being bruised or because of asphyxiation

living will /'lɪvɪŋ 'wil/ *noun* a document signed by a person while in good health to specify the decisions he or she wishes to be taken about medical treatment if he or she becomes incapable of making or communicating them

LMC *abbreviation* local medical committee

lobar /'ləʊbə/ *adjective* referring to a lobe

lobar bronchi /,ləʊbə 'brɒŋki:/ *plural noun* air passages supplying a lobe of a lung. Also called **secondary bronchi**

lobar pneumonia /,ləʊbə nju:'məunɪə/ *noun* pneumonia which affects one or more lobes of the lung

lobe /'ləʊb/ *noun* a rounded section of an organ such as the brain, lung or liver. See illustration at **LUNGS** in Supplement

lobectomy /ləʊ'bektəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove one of the lobes of an organ such as the lung □ *The plural is lobectomies.*

lobotomy /ləʊ'bɒtəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation formerly used to treat mental illness by cutting into a lobe of the brain to cut the nerve fibres (NOTE: The plural is **lobotomies**.)

lobular /'ləʊbjʊlər/ *adjective* relating to a lobule □ *lobular carcinoma*

lobule /'ləʊbjʊl/ *noun* a small section of a lobe in the lung, formed of acini

local /'ləʊk(ə)l/ *adjective* 1. referring to a separate place 2. confined to one part ■ *noun* same as **local anaesthetic**

local anaesthesia /'ləʊk(ə)l ænæs'thɛziə/ *noun* loss of feeling in a single part of the body

local anaesthetic /'ləʊk(ə)l ænæs'thētɪk/ *noun* an anaesthetic such as lignocaine which removes the feeling in a single part of the body only □ *The surgeon removed the growth under local anaesthetic.*

localise /'ləʊkəlaɪz/, **localize** *verb* 1. to restrict the spread of something to a specific area 2. to find where something is 3. to transfer power from a central authority to local organisations (NOTE: **localising – localised**)

localised /'ləʊkəlaɪzd/, **localized** *adjective* referring to an infection which occurs in one part of the body only. Opposite **generalised**

local supervising authority /'ləʊk(ə)l 'su:pəvaɪzɪŋ ɔ:t,θəriti/ *noun* an organisation which controls midwife services within its area

lochia /'ləʊkiə/ *noun* a discharge from the vagina after childbirth or abortion

lochiometra /'ləʊkiəmɪ:tɪə/ *noun* a condition in which lochia remains in the uterus after a baby is born, making it swollen

lock /lɒk/ *verb* to fix something in a position

locked-in syndrome /'lɒkt 'ɪn ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a condition in which only the eyes and eyelids can move although the person is fully alert and conscious. It results from severe damage to the brain stem.

locked knee /'lɒkt 'ni:/ *noun* a condition in which a piece of the cartilage in the knee slips out of position. The symptom is a sharp pain, and the knee remains permanently bent.

locking joint /'lɒkɪŋ 'dʒɔɪnt/ *noun* a joint which can be locked in an extended position, e.g. the knee or elbow

lockjaw /'lɒkjɔ:/ *noun* same as **tetanus** (*dated informal*)

locomotion /,ləʊkə'meʊʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the fact of being able to move

locomotor /,ləʊkə'məʊtər/ *adjective* relating to locomotion

locomotor ataxia /,ləʊkə,məʊtər ə'tæksiə/ *noun* same as **tabes dorsalis**

loculated /ləʊkju:leɪtɪd/ *adjective* referring to an organ or a growth which is divided into many compartments □ *A loculated renal abscess*

locule /ləʊkju:l/ *noun* same as **loculus**

loculus /ləʊkju:ləs/ *noun* a small space in an organ (NOTE: The plural is **loculi**.)

locum /'ləʊkəm/ *noun* a healthcare professional such as a doctor or pharmacist who takes the place of another for a time. Also called **locum tenens**

locum tenens /,ləʊkəm 'tenənz/ *noun* same as **locum** (NOTE: The plural is **locum tenentes**.)

locus /'ləʊkəs/ *noun* 1. an area or point where an infection or disease is to be found 2. a position on a chromosome occupied by a gene (NOTE: The plural is **loci**.)

lofepramine /lə'fep्रəmī:n/ *noun* an antidepressant drug

log roll /'lɒg rəʊl/ *noun* a method of turning people in bed onto their side by putting them into a straight position and pulling on the sheet under them

logrolling /'lɒgrəʊlɪŋ/ *noun* the process of moving a person who is lying down into another position using the log roll method

-**logy** /lədʒɪ/ *suffix* 1. science or study □ *psychology* □ *embryology* 2. speech or expression

loin /lɔɪn/ *noun* the lower back part of the body above the buttocks

Lomotil /ləʊ'mætɪl/ a trade name for a preparation containing diphenoxalate

longitudinal /,lɒŋgrɪ'tju:dɪn(ə)l/ *adjective* 1. positioned lengthwise 2. in the direction of the long axis of the body

longitudinal arch /,lɒŋgrɪtju:dɪn(ə)l 'ɑ:tʃ/ *noun* same as **plantar arch**

longitudinal lie /,lɒŋgrɪtju:dɪn(ə)l 'laɪ/ *noun* the usual position of a fetus, lying along the axis of the mother's body

longitudinal study /,lɒŋgrɪtju:dɪn(ə)l 'stʌdi/ *noun* a study of individuals or groups of people and of how some aspect such as their health or education changes over a long time

longsighted /,lɒŋ'saɪtɪd/ *adjective* able to see clearly things which are far away but not things which are close

longsightedness /,lɒŋ'saɪtɪdnəs/ *noun* the condition of being longsighted. Also called **hypermetropia**

loo /lu:/ *noun* a toilet, or a room containing a toilet (*informal*) □ **to go to the loo** to urinate or defecate

loop /lu:p/ *noun* 1. a curve or bend in a line, especially one of the particular curves in a fingerprint 2. a curved piece of wire placed in the uterus to prevent contraception

loop of Henle /,lu:p əv 'henli/ *noun* a curved tube which forms the main part of a nephron in the kidney

loperamide /ləʊ'perəmaɪd/, **loperamide hydrochloride** /ləʊ,perəmaɪd,haɪdrəʊ'klorɪaid/ *noun* a drug that relieves severe diarrhoea by slowing down the movements of the intestine

loratadine /lɒr'ætədɪn/ *noun* an antihistamine drug

lorazepam /lɔ:'ræzɪpæm/ *noun* a mild tranquilliser that people often receive before surgery to lessen anxiety

lordosis /lɔ:t'doʊsɪs/ *noun* excessive forward curvature of the lower part of the spine. ◊ **kyphosis**

lordotic /lɔ:'dɒtɪk/ *adjective* referring to lordosis

lotion /'ləʊʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a medicinal liquid used to rub on the skin ◊ *a mild antiseptic lotion*

louse /laʊs/ *noun* a small insect of the *Pediculus* genus, which sucks blood and lives on the skin as a parasite on animals and humans (NOTE: The plural is *lice*.)

low-density lipoprotein /,ləʊ ,densiti 'lɪpəʊprəti:n/ *noun* a lipoprotein with a large percentage of cholesterol which deposits fats in muscles and arteries. Abbreviation **LDL**

lower motor neurones /,ləʊər 'məʊnəz, ,njʊərəʊnəz/ *plural noun* linked neurones which carry motor impulses from the spinal cord to the muscles

lozenge /'ləzɪndʒ/ *noun* a sweet medicinal tablet ◊ *She was sucking a cough lozenge.*

LRCP *abbreviation* licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians

LSA *abbreviation* local supervising authority

LSD *abbreviation* lysergic acid diethylamide

lubb-dupp /,ləb 'dʌb/ *noun* two sounds made by the heart, which represent each cardiac cycle when heard through a stethoscope

lubricant /'lu:bri:kənt/ *noun* a fluid which lubricates

lubricate /'lu:bri:kēt/ *verb* to cover something with a fluid to reduce friction (NOTE: **lubricating – lubricated**)

lucid /'lu:sɪd/ *adjective* with a clearly working mind ◊ *In spite of the pain, he was still lucid.*

lucid interval /,lu:sɪd 'intəv(ə)l/ *noun* a period of clear thinking which occurs between two periods of unconsciousness or of mental illness

lumbago /lʌm'bægəʊ/ *noun* pain in the lower back (*informal*) ◊ *She has been suffering from lumbago for years.* ◊ *He has had an attack of lumbago.*

lumbar /'lʌmbə/ *adjective* referring to the lower part of the back

lumbar puncture /'lʌmbə ,plʌŋktʃə/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove a sample of cerebrospinal fluid by inserting a hollow needle into the

lower part of the spinal canal. Also called **spinal puncture**

lumbar region /'lʌmbə ,rɪ:dʒən/ *noun* the two parts of the abdomen on each side of the umbilical region

lumbar vertebra /,lʌmbə 'vɜ:tɪbrə/ *plural noun* each of the five vertebrae between the thoracic vertebrae and the sacrum

lumbo- /lʌmbəʊ/ *prefix* the lumbar region

lumbosacral /,lʌmbəʊ'seɪkrəl/ *adjective* referring to both the lumbar vertebrae and the sacrum

lumbosacral joint /,lʌmbəʊ'seɪkrəl,dʒɔɪnt/ *noun* a joint at the bottom of the back between the lumbar vertebrae and the sacrum

lumen /'lu:min/ *noun* 1. an SI unit of light emitted per second 2. the inside width of a passage in the body or of an instrument such as an endoscope

lump /lʌmp/ *noun* a mass of hard tissue which rises on the surface or under the surface of the skin ◊ *He has a lump where he hit his head on the low door.* ◊ *She noticed a lump in her right breast and went to see the doctor.*

lumpectomy /lʌm'pektəmi/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove a hard mass of tissue such as a breast tumour, leaving the surrounding tissue intact (NOTE: The plural is **lumpectomies**.)

lunate /'lu:nɛt/ bəʊn/, **lunate bone** *noun* one of the eight small carpal bones in the wrist. See illustration at **HAND** in Supplement

Lund and Browder chart /,lʌnd ən 'braʊdə ,tʃɑ:t/ *noun* a chart for calculating the surface area of a burn

lung /lʌŋ/ *noun* one of two organs of respiration in the body into which air is sucked when a person breathes (NOTE: For other terms referring to the lungs, see words beginning with **bronch-**, **broncho-**, **pneum-**, **pneumo-**, **pneumono-**, **pulmo-**.)

lunula /'lu:njʊlə/ *noun* a curved white mark at the base of a fingernail (NOTE: The plural is **lunulae**.)

lupus /'lu:pəs/ *noun* a persistent skin disease, of which there are several unrelated types

lupus erythematosus /,lu:pəs ,erɪθə'məs'təʊsəs/ *noun* an inflammatory disease of connective tissue of which the more serious, systemic, form affects the heart, joints and blood vessels. Abbreviation **LE**

lupus vulgaris /,lu:pəs vəl'gərɪs/ *noun* a form of tuberculosis of the skin in which red spots appear on the face and become infected

lutein /'lu:tɪn/ *noun* a yellow pigment in the corpus luteum

luteinising hormone /'lu:tɪnaɪzɪŋ ,həʊ:mænə/, **luteinizing hormone** *noun* a hormone produced by the pituitary gland, which stimulates the formation of the corpus luteum in females and of testosterone in males. Abbrevia-

tion LH. Also called **interstitial cell stimulating hormone**

luteo- /lu:tɪəʊ/ *prefix* 1. yellow 2. corpus luteum
luxation /lʌk'seɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* same as **dislocation**

Lyme disease /'laɪm dɪ,zi:z/ *noun* a viral disease caused by *Borrelia burgdorferi* transmitted by bites from deer ticks. It causes rashes, nervous pains, paralysis and, in extreme cases, death.

lymph /lɪmf/ *noun* a colourless liquid containing white blood cells which circulates in the lymph system from all body tissues, carrying waste matter away from tissues to the veins. Also called **lymph fluid**

COMMENT: Lymph drains from the tissues through capillaries into lymph vessels. It is formed of water, protein and white blood cells (lymphocytes). Waste matter such as infection in the lymph is filtered out and destroyed as it passes through the lymph nodes, which then add further lymphocytes to the lymph before it continues in the system. It eventually drains into the brachiocephalic (innominate) veins, and joins the venous bloodstream. Lymph is not pumped round the body like blood but moves by muscle pressure on the lymph vessels and by the negative pressure of the large veins into which the vessels empty. Lymph is an essential part of the body's defence against infection.

lymph- /lɪmf/ *prefix* meaning same as **lympho-** (used before vowels)

lymphaden- /lɪmfædən/ *prefix* relating to the lymph nodes

lymphadenectomy /,lɪmfædə'nekٹəmɪ/ *noun* the surgical removal of a lymph node (NOTE: The plural is **lymphadenectomies**.)

lymphadenitis /,lɪmfædə'naitɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the lymph nodes

lymphadenoma /,lɪmfædə'nəʊmə/ *noun* same as **lymphoma**

lymphadenopathy /,lɪmfædə'nɒpəθɪ/ *noun* any unusual condition of the lymph nodes (NOTE: The plural is **lymphadenopathies**.)

lymphangi- /lɪmfændʒi/ *prefix* lymphatic vessel

lymphangiectasis /,lɪmfændʒi'ektəsɪs/ *noun* swelling of the smaller lymph vessels as a result of obstructions in larger vessels

lymphangiography /,lɪmfændʒi'ngrəfi/ *noun* an X-ray examination of the lymph vessels following introduction of radio-opaque material (NOTE: The plural is **lymphangiographies**.)

lymphangioma /,lɪmfændʒi'əʊmə/ *noun* a benign tumour formed of lymph tissues (NOTE: The plural is **lymphangiomas** or **lymphangiomata**.)

lymphangioplasty /lɪmf'ændʒioplæsti/ *noun* a surgical operation to make artificial lymph channels (NOTE: The plural is **lymphangioplasties**)

lymphangitis /lɪmfæn'dʒaɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the lymph vessels

lymphatic /lɪmf'ætɪk/ *adjective* referring to lymph

lymphatic capillary /lɪmf'ætɪk ka'pɪləri/ *plural noun* any of the capillaries which lead from tissue and join lymphatic vessels

lymphatic duct /lɪmf'ætɪk dʌkt/ *noun* the main channel for carrying lymph

lymphatic node /lɪmf'ætɪk nəʊd/ *noun* same as **lymph gland**

lymphatic nodule /lɪmf'ætɪk 'nɒdju:l/ *noun* a small lymph node found in clusters in tissues

lymphatics /lɪmf'ætɪks/ *plural noun* lymph vessels

lymphatic system /lɪmf'ætɪk ,sistəm/ *noun* a series of vessels which transport lymph from the tissues through the lymph nodes and into the bloodstream

lymphatic vessel /lɪmf'ætɪk ,ves(ə)l/ *noun* a tube which carries lymph round the body from the tissues to the veins

lymph duct /lɪmf dʌkt/ *noun* any channel carrying lymph

lymph gland /'lɪmf glænd/, **lymph node** /'lɪmf nəʊd/ *noun* a mass of lymphoid tissue situated in various points of the lymphatic system, especially under the armpits and in the groin, through which lymph passes and in which lymphocytes are produced. Also called **lymphatic node**

lympho- /lɪmfəʊ/ *prefix* meaning lymph

lymphoblast /'lɪmfəʊblæst/ *noun* an unusual cell which forms in acute lymphoblastic leukaemia as a result of the change which takes place in a lymphocyte on contact with an antigen

lymphoblastic /,lɪmfəʊ'blæstɪk/ *adjective* referring to lymphoblasts, or forming lymphocytes

lymphocele /'lɪmfəsɪ:l/ *noun* a cyst containing lymph from injured or diseased lymph nodes or ducts

lymphocyte /'lɪmfəsait/ *noun* a type of mature leucocyte or white blood cell formed by the lymph nodes and concerned with the production of antibodies

lymphocytopenia /,lɪmfəʊ,saitəʊ'pi:nɪə/ *noun* same as **lymphopenia**

lymphocytosis /,lɪmfəʊsai'təsɪs/ *noun* an increased number of lymphocytes in the blood

lymphoedema /,lɪmfəʊ'edə:mə/ *noun* a swelling caused by obstruction of the lymph vessels or unusual development of lymph vessels (NOTE: The US spelling is **lymphedema**.)

lymphogranuloma venereum /'limfəʊn,grænju,luəmə və'nɪərəm/ *noun* a sexually transmitted bacterial infection that causes swelling of the genital lymph nodes and, especially in men, a genital ulcer. Abbreviation **I.g.v.**

lymphoid tissue /'limfɔɪd,tɪʃu:/ *noun* tissue in the lymph nodes, the tonsils and the spleen where masses of lymphocytes are supported by a network of reticular fibres and cells

lymphokine /'limfəʊkain/ *noun* a protein produced by lymphocytes that has an effect on other cells in the immune system. ◊ **cytokine**

lymphoma /'lim'fəʊmə/ *noun* a malignant tumour arising from lymphoid tissue. Also called **lymphadenoma** (NOTE: The plural is **lymphomas** or **lymphomata**.)

lymphopenia /'limfəʊ'pi:nɪə/ *noun* a reduction in the number of lymphocytes in the blood. Also called **lymphocytopenia**

lymphopoiesis /'limfəʊpə'i:sɪs/ *noun* the production of lymphocytes or lymphoid tissue

lymph vessel /'limf,ves(ə)l/ *noun* one of the tubes which carry lymph round the body from the tissues to the veins

lyophilisation /laɪ,ɒfilɪə'zeɪʃ(ə)n/, **lyophilization** *noun* the act of preserving tissue, plasma or serum by freeze-drying it in a vacuum

lysergic acid diethylamide /laɪ,sɜ:g,dʒɪk,æsɪd,dar'eθɪləmāɪd/ *noun* a powerful hallucinogenic drug which can cause psychosis. Abbreviation **LSD**

lysin /'laɪsɪn/ *noun* 1. a protein in the blood which destroys the cell against which it is directed 2. a toxin which causes the lysis of cells

lysine /'laɪsɪn/ *noun* an essential amino acid

lysis /'laɪsɪs/ *noun* 1. the destruction of a cell by a lysin, in which the membrane of the cell is destroyed 2. a reduction in a fever or disease slowly over a period of time

-lysis /'laɪsɪs/ *suffix* referring to processes which involve breaking up or decaying, or to objects which are doing this ◊ *haemolysis*

lysosome /'laɪsəsəm/ *noun* a particle in a cell which contains enzymes which break down substances such as bacteria which enter the cell

lysozyme /'laɪsəzmaɪm/ *noun* an enzyme found in the whites of eggs and in tears, which destroys specific bacteria

M

m symbol 1. metre 2. milli-

M symbol mega-

MAAG *abbreviation* medical audit advisory group

maceration /'mæsə'reɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the process of softening a solid by letting it lie in a liquid so that the soluble matter dissolves

Mackenrodt's ligaments /'mækənraʊdз, lɪgəmənts/ *plural noun* same as **cardinal ligaments**

Macmillan nurse /mæk'mɪlən nɜ:s/ *noun* a nurse who specialises in cancer care and is employed by the organisation Macmillan Cancer Relief

macro- /mækru:/ *prefix* large. Opposite **micro-**
macrobiotic /,mækru:ba:tɪk/ *adjective* referring to food which has been produced naturally without artificial additives or preservatives

macrocephaly /,mækru:kefəli/ *noun* the condition of having an unusually large head

macrocheilia /,mækru:kailiə/ *noun* the condition of having large lips

macrocYTE /'mækru:osait/ *noun* an unusually large red blood cell found in people who have pernicious anaemia

macrocythaemia /mækru:ʊsər'i:miə/ *noun* same as **macrocytosis**

macrocytic /,mækru:sitik/ *adjective* referring to macrocytes

macrocytic anaemia /,mækru:sitik ə'nī:miə/ *noun* anaemia in which someone has unusually large red blood cells

macrocytosis /,mækru:ʊsər'taʊsɪs/ *noun* the condition of having macrocytes in the blood. Also called **macrocythaemia**

macrodactyly /,mækru:dæktɪli/ *noun* a condition in which a person has unusually large or long fingers or toes

macroglobulin /,mækru:globju:lin/ *noun* a class of immunoglobulin, a globulin protein of high molecular weight, which serves as an antibody

macroglossia /,mækru:glosiə/ *noun* the condition of having an unusually large tongue

macrognathia /,mækru:nɛθiə/ *noun* a condition in which the jaw is larger than usual

macromastia /,mækru:mæstiə/ *noun* over-development of the breasts

macronutrient /'mækru:nju:triənt/ *noun* a substance which an organism needs in large amounts for normal growth and development, e.g. nitrogen, carbon or potassium. Compare **micronutrient**

macrophage /'mækru:fefɪdʒ/ *noun* any of several large cells which destroy inflammatory tissue, found in connective tissue, wounds, lymph nodes and other parts

macroscopic /,mækru:skɒpɪk/ *adjective* able to be seen with the naked eye

macrosomia /,mækru:səʊmɪə/ *noun* a condition in which the body grows too much

macrostomia /,mækru:stəʊmɪə/ *noun* a condition in which the mouth is too wide because the bones of the upper and lower jaw have not fused, either on one or on both sides

macula /'mækjʊlə/ *noun* 1. same as **macule** 2. a small coloured area, e.g. a macula lutea

macula lutea /,mækjʊlə 'lu:tɪə/ *noun* a yellow spot on the retina, surrounding the fovea, the part of the eye which sees most clearly. Also called **yellow spot**

macular /'mækjʊlə/ *adjective* referring to a macula

macular degeneration /,mækjʊlə dɪ,dʒenə'reɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* an eye disorder in elderly people in which fluid leaks into the retina and destroys cones and rods, reducing central vision

macule /'mækjʊ:l/ *noun* a small flat coloured spot on the skin. Compare **papule**

maculopapular /,mækjʊlə:pæpjʊlə/ *adjective* made up of both macules and papules ○ **maculopapular rash**

mad cow disease /,mæd 'kaʊ dɪ,zɪ:z/ *noun* same as **bovine spongiform encephalopathy (in formal)**

Magendie's foramen /mæ,dʒendɪz fə'remen/ *noun* an opening in the fourth ventricle of the brain which allows cerebrospinal fluid to flow [Described 1828. After François Magendie]

(1783–1855), French physician and physiologist.]

magnesium /mae'g'ni:ziəm/ *noun* a chemical element found in green vegetables, which is essential especially for the correct functioning of muscles (NOTE: The chemical symbol is Mg.)

magnesium sulphate /mae'g,ni:ziəm 'sulfət/ *noun* a magnesium salt used as a laxative. Also called **Epsom salts**

magnesium trisilicate /mae'g,ni:ziəm tri'siliκət/ *noun* a magnesium compound used to treat peptic ulcers

magnetic /mae'g'netik/ *adjective* able to attract objects, like a magnet

magnetic field /mae'g,netik 'fi:ld/ *noun* an area round an object which is under the influence of the magnetic force exerted by the object

magnetic resonance imaging /mae'g,netik 'rezənəns, imidʒin/ *noun* a scanning technique which exposes the body to a strong magnetic field and uses the electromagnetic signals emitted by the body to form an image of soft tissue and cells. Abbreviation **MRI**

magnum /maegnəm/ ♀ **foramen magnum**

main bronchi /mein 'brɔnki/ *plural noun* the two main air passages which branch from the trachea outside the lung. Also called **primary bronchi**

major surgery /meidʒə 'sɜ:dʒəri/ *noun* surgical operations involving important organs in the body

mal /mæl/ *noun* an illness or disease

mal- /mæl/ *prefix* bad or unusual

malabsorption /,mæləb'sɔ:pʃən/ *noun* a situation where the intestines are unable to absorb the fluids and nutrients in food properly

malabsorption syndrome /,mæləb'sɔ:pʃən 'sindrəʊm/ *noun* a group of symptoms and signs, including malnutrition, anaemia, oedema and dermatitis, which results from steatorrhoea and malabsorption of vitamins, protein, carbohydrates and water

malacia /ma'leɪʃə/ *noun* the pathological softening of an organ or tissue

malaise /mæ'lēz/ *noun* a feeling of discomfort

malaligned /,mælə'laind/ *adjective* not in the correct position relative to other parts of the body

malalignment /,mælə'lainmənt/ *noun* a condition in which something is malaligned, especially in which a tooth is not in its correct position in the mouth

malar /'meiłə/ *adjective* referring to the cheek

malar bone /'meiłə bən/ *noun* same as **cheekbone**

malaria /ma'leəriə/ *noun* a mainly tropical disease caused by a parasite *Plasmodium*, which enters the body after a bite from the female anopheles mosquito

malarial /ma'leəriəl/ *adjective* referring to malaria

malarial parasite /ma'leəriəl 'pærəsait/ *noun* a parasite transmitted into the human bloodstream by the bite of the female anopheles mosquito

malarial therapy /ma'leəriəl 'θerəpi/ *noun* a treatment in which a person is given a form of malaria in the belief that the high fevers they experience can stimulate the immune system to fight off serious diseases such as syphilis and HIV

male menopause /,meil 'menəpɔ:z/ *noun* a period in middle age when a man may feel insecure and anxious about the fact that his physical powers are declining (*informal*)

malformation /,mælfɔ:'meifʃ(ə)n/ *noun* an unusual variation in the shape, structure or development of something

malfunction /mælf'ʌŋkʃən/ *noun* a situation in which a particular organ does not work in the usual way ○ *Her loss of consciousness was due to a malfunction of the kidneys or to a kidney malfunction.*

malignancy /ma'lignənsi/ *noun* 1. the state of being malignant ○ *The tests confirmed the malignancy of the growth.* 2. a cancerous growth (NOTE: The plural is **malignancies**.)

malignant /ma'lignənt/ *adjective* likely to cause death or serious disablement if not properly treated

malignant hypertension /ma'lignənt ,haɪpə'tenʃən/ *noun* dangerously high blood pressure

malignant melanoma /ma'lignənt ,melə'nəʊmə/ *noun* a dark tumour which develops on the skin from a mole, caused by exposure to strong sunlight

malignant pustule /ma'lignənt 'pʌstju:l/ *noun* a pus-filled swelling that results from infection of the skin with anthrax

malignant tumour /ma'lignənt 'tju:mə/ *noun* a tumour which is cancerous and can grow again or spread into other parts of the body, even if removed surgically. Opposite **benign tumour**

malingerer /mæ'lɪngərə/ *noun* a person who pretends to be ill

malingering /mæ'lɪngəriŋ/ *adjective* the act of pretending to be ill

malleolar /ma'lɪ:ələ/ *adjective* referring to a malleolus

malleolus /ma'lɪ:ələs/ *noun* one of two bony prominences at each side of the ankle (NOTE: The plural is **malleoli**.)

mallet finger /,mælit 'fingə/ *noun* a finger which cannot be straightened because the tendon attaching the top joint has been torn

malleus /'mæliəs/ *noun* the largest of the three ossicles in the middle ear, shaped like a hammer. See illustration at **EAR** in Supplement

Mallory bodies /'mæləri ,bɒdɪz/ *plural noun* large irregular masses which occur in the cytoplasm of damaged liver cells, often a sign of an alcohol-related disease

Mallory-Weiss syndrome /,mæləri 'vaɪs,sɪndrəʊm/, **Mallory-Weiss tear** /,mæləri 'vaɪs,teɪə/ *noun* a condition in which there is a tearing in the mucous membrane where the stomach and oesophagus join, e.g. because of strain on them due to vomiting [Described 1929. After G. Kenneth Mallory (1900–86), Professor of Pathology, Boston University, USA; Konrad Weiss (1898–1942) US physician.]

malnourished /mæl'nʌrɪʃt/ *adjective* not having enough to eat or having only poor-quality food, leading to ill-health

malnutrition /,mælnju'trɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a lack of food or of good-quality food, leading to ill-health

malocclusion /,mælə'klu:ʒ(ə)n/ *noun* a condition in which the teeth in the upper and lower jaws do not meet properly when the person's mouth is closed

malodorous /mæl'ədərəs/ *adjective* with a strong unpleasant smell

Malpighian body /mælpɪgjən ,bɒdi/, **Malpighian corpuscle** /mælpɪgjən ,kɔ:pʌs(ə)l/ *noun* same as **renal corpuscle** [Described 1666. After Marcello Malpighi (1628–94), anatomist and physiologist in Rome and Bologna, Italy.]

Malpighian glomerulus /mælpɪgjən ,glə'merələs/ *noun* same as **Bowman's capsule**

Malpighian layer /mælpɪgjən ,leɪə/ *noun* the deepest layer of the epidermis

malposition /,mælpɔ:zɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* an unusual or unexpected position of something such as a fetus in the uterus or fractured bones

malpractice /mælp'ræktɪs/ *noun* illegal, unethical, negligent or immoral behaviour by a professional person, especially a healthcare professional ◉ *The surgeon was found guilty of malpractice.*

malpresentation /,mælprez(ə)n'teɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* an unusual position of a fetus in the uterus just before it is ready to be born

Malta fever /'mɔ:lɪtə,fɪ:və/ *noun* same as **brucellosis**

maltase /'mɔ:lteɪz/ *noun* an enzyme in the small intestine which converts maltose into glucose

maltose /'mɔ:ltəʊs/ *noun* a sugar formed by digesting starch or glycogen

malunion /mæl'ju:njən/ *noun* a bad join of the pieces of a broken bone

mamilla /ma'mɪlə/ *noun* another spelling of **mammilla**

mamillary /'mæmɪl(ə)ri/ *adjective* another spelling of **mammillary**

mamm- /mæm/ *prefix* same as **mammo-** (*used before vowels*)

mamma /'mæmə/ *noun* same as **breast** (NOTE: The plural is **mammæ**.)

mammary /'mæməri/ *adjective* referring to the breast

mammary gland /'mæməri glænd/ *noun* a gland in female mammals which produces milk

mammilla /mə'mɪlə/, **mamilla** *noun* the protruding part in the centre of the breast, containing the milk ducts through which the milk flows. Also called **nipple**

mammillary /'mæmɪl(ə)ri/, **mamillary** *adjective* referring to the nipple

mammo- /mæmə/ *prefix* referring to breasts

mammogram /'mæməgræm/ *noun* a picture of a breast made using a special X-ray technique

mammography /mæ'mɒgræfi/ *noun* examination of the breast using a special X-ray technique

mammoplasty /'mæməplæsti/ *noun* plastic surgery to alter the shape or size of the breasts

Manchester operation /'mæntʃɪstər ɔ:pə,reɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a surgical operation to correct downward movement of the uterus, involving removal of the cervix

mandible /'mændɪb(ə)l/ *noun* the lower bone in the jaw. Also called **lower jaw**

mandibular /mæn'dɪbju:lə/ *adjective* referring to the lower jaw

mane /'meɪni/ *adverb* (*used on prescriptions*) during the daytime. Opposite **nocte**

manganese /'mænggəni:z/ *noun* a metallic trace element (NOTE: The chemical symbol is Mn.)

mania /'meɪniə/ *noun* a state of bipolar disorder in which the person is excited, very sure of his or her own abilities and has increased energy

-mania /'meɪniə/ *suffix* obsession with something

maniac /'meɪniæk/ *noun* a person who behaves in an uncontrolled way or is considered to have an obsession (NOTE: This term is regarded as offensive.)

manic /'mænɪk/ *adjective* referring to mania

manic depression /,mænɪk dɪ'preʃ(ə)n/ *noun* same as **bipolar disorder**

manic-depressive /,mænɪk dɪ'presɪv/ *adjective* relating to bipolar disorder ■ *noun* a person with bipolar disorder

manic-depressive illness /,mænɪk dɪ'presɪv ,ɪlhəs/, **manic-depressive psychosis** /,mænɪk dɪ'presɪv saɪ'kəsɪs/ *noun* same as **bipolar disorder**

manifestation /,mænɪf'e:steɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a sign, indication or symptom of a disease

manipulation /mə,nɪpjʊ'lɛʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a form of treatment that involves moving or rubbing

parts of the body with the hands, e.g. to treat a disorder of a joint

manometer /mə'nɒmɪtə/ *noun* an instrument for comparing pressures

manometry /mə'nɒmɪtri/ *noun* the measurement of pressures within organs of the body which contain gases or liquids, e.g. the oesophagus or parts of the brain

Mantoux test /'mæntuːt̪/ *test/ noun* a test for tuberculosis, in which a person is given an intracutaneous injection of tuberculin. ☐ **Heaf test** [Described 1908. After Charles Mantoux (1877–1947), French physician.]

manual /'mænjuəl/ *adjective* done by hand

manubrium sterni /mə,nu:briəm 'stɜːnai/ *noun* the upper part of the sternum

MAO *abbreviation* monoamine oxidase

MAOI *abbreviation* monoamine oxidase inhibitor

MAO inhibitor /'em ei 'əʊ in,hɪbitəl/ *noun* same as **monoamine oxidase inhibitor**

maple syrup urine disease /'meɪpl(ə)l ,sɪrəp 'juərɪn dɪ,zɪ:z/ *noun* an inherited condition caused by not having enough of a particular enzyme which helps the body to deal with amino acid. The urine smells like maple syrup. It can be fatal if not treated.

marasmus /mə'ræzməs/ *noun* a wasting disease which affects small children who have difficulty in absorbing nutrients or who are malnourished. Also called **failure to thrive**

marble bone disease /,ma:b(ə)l 'bəon dɪ,zɪ:z/ *noun* same as **osteopetrosis**

march fracture /'mɑ:tʃ ,frækɪtʃəl/ *noun* a fracture of one of the metatarsal bones in the foot, caused by excessive exercise to which the body is not accustomed

Marfan's syndrome /'ma:fə:nz ,sɪndrəʊm/, **Marfan syndrome** /'ma:fə:n ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a hereditary condition in which a person has extremely long fingers and toes, with disorders of the heart, aorta and eyes [Described 1896. After Bernard Jean Antonin Marfan (1858–1942), French paediatrician.]

marijuana /,maerɪ'wʌ:nə/ *noun* same as **cannabis**

marker /'ma:kə/ *noun* 1. something which acts as an indicator of something else 2. a substance introduced into the body to make internal structures clearer to X-rays

marrow /'maerəʊ/ *noun* soft tissue in cancellous bone. In young animals red marrow is concerned with blood formation while in adults it becomes progressively replaced with fat and is known as yellow marrow. Also called **bone marrow**. See illustration at **BONE STRUCTURE** in Supplement

marsupialisation /ma:,su:pɪələzɪ'zeɪʃ(ə)n/, **marsupialization** *noun* a surgical procedure in which the inside of a cyst is opened up so that the

cyst can be allowed to shrink gradually, because it cannot be cut out

masculinisation /,mæskjulɪnɪ'zeɪʃ(ə)n/, **masculinization** *noun* the development of male characteristics such as body hair and a deep voice in a woman, caused by hormone deficiency or by treatment with male hormones

Maslow's hierarchy of human needs

/,mæzləʊz ,haɪərɪkɪ əv ,hju:mən 'ni:dz/ *noun* a system which explains human behaviour by organising human needs in order of priority, from basic ones such as eating to complex ones such as finding self-fulfilment, a higher level of motivation not being activated until the lesser needs have been satisfied

masochism /'mæsəkɪz(ə)m/ *noun* a sexual condition in which a person takes pleasure in being hurt or badly treated

masochistic /,mæsə'kɪstɪk/ *adjective* referring to masochism

mass /mæs/ *noun* 1. a large quantity, e.g. a large number of people ☐ *The patient's back was covered with a mass of red spots.* 2. a body of matter with no clear shape

massage /'mæsə:ʒ/ *noun* a treatment for muscular conditions which involves rubbing, stroking or pressing the body with the hands ■ *verb* to rub, stroke or press the body with the hands

masseter /mæ'sɪ:tə/, **masseter muscle** /mæ 'sɪ:tə ,mæs(ə)l/ *noun* a muscle in the cheek which clenches the lower jaw making it move up, to allow chewing

mast- /mæst/ *prefix* same as **masto-** (*used before vowels*)

mast cell /'mæst sel/ *noun* a large cell in connective tissue, which carries histamine and reacts to allergens

mastectomy /mæ'stektəmi/ *noun* the surgical removal of a breast

mastication /,mæstɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the act of chewing food

mastitis /mæ'stäɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the breast

masto- /mæstəʊ/ *prefix* referring to a breast

mastoid /'mæstɔɪd/ *adjective* shaped like a nipple ■ *noun* same as **mastoid process**

mastoid air cell /,mæstɔɪd 'eə ,sel/, **mastoid cell** /'mæstɔɪd sel/ *noun* an air cell in the mastoid process

mastoid antrum /,mæstɔɪd 'æntrəm/ *noun* a cavity linking the air cells of the mastoid process with the middle ear

mastoidectomy /,mæstɔɪd'ektəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove part of the mastoid process, as a treatment for mastoiditis

mastoiditis /,mæstɔɪ'daɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the mastoid process and air cells. The symptoms are fever and pain in the ears.

mastoid process /mæstɔɪd 'prəʊses/ *noun* part of the temporal bone which protrudes at the side of the head behind the ear

masturbation /mæstə'beyʃ(ə)n/ *noun* stimulation of one's own genitals to produce an orgasm. Also called **onanism**

mater /'meɪtə/ ♀ **dura mater**

materia medica /mætɪ'reiə 'medɪkə/ *noun* the study of drugs or dosages as used in treatment (NOTE: It comes from a Latin term meaning 'medical substance').

maternal /mə'tə:n(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to a mother

maternal death /mə'tə:n(ə)l 'deθ/ *noun* the death of a mother during pregnancy, childbirth or up to twelve months after childbirth

maternal deprivation /mə'tə:n(ə)l ,deprɪ'veɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a psychological condition caused when a child does not have a proper relationship with a mother

maternal dystocia /mə'tə:n(ə)l dɪs'təsiə/ *noun* difficult childbirth caused by a physical problem in the mother

maternal instincts /mə'tə:n(ə)l 'instɪnktz/ *plural noun* instinctive feelings in a woman to look after and protect her child

maternity /mə'tə:nɪti/ *noun* childbirth, the fact of becoming a mother

maternity clinic /mə'tə:nɪti ,klɪnik/ *noun* same as **antenatal clinic**

maternity hospital /mə'tə:nɪti ,hɒspɪt(ə)l/,

maternity ward /mə'tə:nɪti wɔ:d/, **maternity unit** /mə'tə:nɪti ,ju:nɪt/ *noun* a hospital, ward or unit which deals only with women giving birth

matrix /'meɪtrɪks/ *noun* an amorphous mass of cells forming the basis of connective tissue. Also called **ground substance**

matron /'meɪtrən/ *noun* a title formerly given to a woman in charge of the nurses in a hospital. ♀ **modern matron**

mattress suture /'mætrəs ,su:tʃə/ *noun* a suture made with a loop on each side of the incision

maturational /,mætʃu'reɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the process of becoming mature or fully developed

mature /mætʃuə/ *adjective* fully developed

mature follicle /mætʃuəl 'fɒlik(ə)l/ *noun* a Graafian follicle just before ovulation

maturing /mætʃu'ərɪŋ/ *adjective* becoming mature

maxilla /mæk'sɪlə/, **maxilla bone** /mæk'sɪlə bənə/ *noun* the upper jaw bone (NOTE: The plural is **maxillae**. It is more correct to refer to the upper jaw as the **maxillae**, as it is in fact formed of two bones which are fused together.)

maxillary /mæk'sɪlərɪ/ *adjective* referring to the maxilla

maxillary antrum /mæk'sɪlərɪ 'æntrəm/, **maxillary air sinus** /mæk'sɪlərɪ 'eə ,saɪnəs/ *noun* one of two sinuses behind the cheekbones in the upper jaw. Also called **antrum of Highmore**

maxillo-facial /mæk'sɪlə'feɪʃ(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the maxillary bone and the face ○ *maxillo-facial surgery*

MB *abbreviation* bachelor of medicine

McBurney's point /mæk,bɜ:nɪz 'pɔɪnt/ *noun* a point which indicates the usual position of the appendix on the right side of the abdomen, between the hip bone and the navel, which is extremely painful if pressed when the person has appendicitis [Described 1899. After Charles McBurney (1845–1913), US surgeon.]

McNaughten's Rules on Insanity at Law /mæk,nɔ:tən̩z ,ru:lz/ *noun* in,sa'nɪtɪ ət 'lɔ:/, **McNaughten's Rules** /mæk'nɔ:tən̩z ,ru:lz/ *plural noun* a set of principles which explain how people can defend themselves in law by claiming that they committed a murder because they were mentally ill, and therefore not responsible for any of their actions. In 1957 it was adapted to include the idea of knowing that an action is wrong but being unable to stop yourself from committing it because of your mental condition.

MCP joint /'em si: 'pi: ,dʒɔɪnt/ *noun* same as **metacarpophalangeal joint**

MCU, MCUG *abbreviation* micturating cysto-(urethro)gram

MD *abbreviation* doctor of medicine

ME *abbreviation* myalgic encephalomyelitis

measles /'mi:z(ə)lz/ *noun* an infectious disease of children, where the body is covered with a red rash ○ *She's in bed with measles.* ○ *He's got measles.* ○ *They caught measles from their friend at school.* ○ *Have you had the measles?* Also called **morbilli, rubella** (NOTE: Takes a singular or plural verb.)

meat- /'meɪt/ *prefix* relating to a meatus

meatus /'mi'eɪtəs/ *noun* an opening leading to an internal passage in the body, e.g. the urethra or the nasal cavity (NOTE: The plural is **meatuses** or **meatus**)

mechanism /'mekənɪz(ə)m/ *noun* 1. a physical or chemical change by which a function is carried out 2. a system in the body which carries out or controls a particular function ○ *The inner ear is the body's mechanism for the sense of balance.*

mechanism of labour /,mekənɪz(ə)m əv 'leɪbə/ *noun* all the forces and processes which combine to push a foetus out of the uterus during its birth, together with the ones which oppose it

mechanotherapy /,mekənəʊ'θerəpi/ *noun* the treatment of injuries through mechanical means, such as massage and exercise machines

meconism /'mekəʊnɪz(ə)m/ *noun* poisoning by opium or morphine

meconium /mɪ'keʊniəm/ *noun* the first dark green faeces produced by a newborn baby

media /'mi:dɪə/ *noun* same as **tunica media**

medial /'mi:diəl/ *adjective* nearer to the central midline of the body or to the centre of an organ. Compare **lateral**

medially /'mi:diəli/ *adverb* towards or on the sagittal plane of the body. See illustration at **ANATOMICAL TERMS** in Supplement

medial malleolus /,mɛdɪ'əl mæ'lɪələs/ *noun* a bone at the end of the tibia which protrudes at the inside of the ankle

median /'mi:diən/ *adjective* towards the central midline of the body, or placed in the middle

median nerve /'mi:diən nɜ:v/ *noun* one of the main nerves of the forearm and hand

median plane /'mi:diən plen/ *noun* an imaginary flat surface on the midline and at right angles to the coronal plane, which divides the body into right and left halves. See illustration at **ANATOMICAL TERMS** in Supplement

mediastinal /mi:diə'stɪn(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the mediastinum. ○ *the mediastinal surface of pleura or of the lungs*

mediastinitis /,mi:diəstɪ'naitɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the mediastinum

mediastinoscopy /,mi:diəstɪ'nɒskəpi/ *noun* an operation in which a tube is put into the mediastinum so that its organs can be examined

mediastinum /mi:diə'stɪnəm/ *noun* the section of the chest between the lungs, where the heart, oesophagus and phrenic and vagus nerves are situated

medic /'medɪk/ *noun* a doctor or medical student (*informal*)

medical /'medɪk(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the study of diseases ○ *a medical student* ■ *noun* an official examination of a person by a doctor ○ *He wanted to join the army, but failed his medical.* ○ *You will have to have a medical if you take out an insurance policy.*

medical alert bracelet /,medɪk(ə)l ə'lə:t/ ,b'reɪslət/ *noun* a band or chain worn around the wrist giving information about the wearer's medical needs, allergies or condition

medical assistant /'medɪk(ə)l ə,sɪst(ə)nt/ *noun* someone who performs routine administrative and clinical tasks to help in the offices and clinics of doctors and other medical practitioners

medical audit /,medɪk(ə)l 'ɔ:dit/ *noun* a systematic critical analysis of the quality of medical care provided to a person, which examines the procedures used for diagnosis and treatment, the use of resources and the resulting outcome and quality of life for the person

medical audit advisory group /,medɪk(ə)l ,ɔ:dit əd'veɪz(ə)ri ,gru:p/ *noun* a body with the responsibility of advising on medical audit in primary care. Abbreviation **MAAG**

medical certificate /'medɪk(ə)l sə,tifikət/ *noun* an official document signed by a doctor, giving someone permission to be away from work or not to do specific types of work

medical committee /'medɪk(ə)l kə,miti/ *noun* a committee of doctors in a hospital who advise the management on medical matters

medical doctor /'medɪk(ə)l ,dɒktə/ *noun* a doctor who practises medicine, but is not usually a surgeon

medical ethics /,medɪk(ə)l 'eθɪks/ *plural noun* the moral and professional principles which govern how doctors and nurses should work, and, in particular, what type of relationship they should have with their patients

medical examination /,medɪk(ə)l ɪg,zæmɪ 'neɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* an examination of a person by a doctor

medical history /,medɪk(ə)l 'hɪst(ə)ri/ *noun* the details of a person's medical condition and treatment over a period of time

medical intervention /,medɪk(ə)l ,ɪnt̩ 'venʃən/ *noun* the treatment of illness by drugs

medicalisation /,medɪk'keɪləzɪ'seɪʃ(ə)n/, **medicalization** *noun* the act of looking at something as a medical issue or problem

medical jurisprudence /,medɪk(ə)l ,dʒʊərɪs'pru:dɪs/ *'pru:d(ə)ns/ noun* the use of the principles of law as they relate to the practice of medicine and the relationship of doctors with each other, their patients and society. ♦ **forensic medicine**

Medical Officer of Health /,medɪk(ə)l ,ɒfɪsər əv 'helθ/ *noun* formerly, a local government official in charge of the health services in an area. Abbreviation **MOH**

medical practitioner /,medɪk(ə)l præk'tɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a person qualified in medicine, i.e. a doctor or surgeon

medical profession /'medɪk(ə)l prə,fes(ə)n/ *noun* all doctors

Medical Register /,medɪk(ə)l 'redʒɪstə/ *noun* a list of doctors approved by the General Medical Council ○ *The committee ordered his name to be struck off the Medical Register.*

Medical Research Council /,medɪk(ə)l rɪ'sə:tʃ ,kaʊnsəl/ *noun* a government body which organises and pays for medical research. Abbreviation **MRC**

medical school /'medɪk(ə)l sku:l/ *noun* a section of a university which teaches medicine ○ *He is at medical school.*

medical secretary /,medɪk(ə)l 'sekrit(ə)ri/ *noun* a qualified secretary who specialises in medical documentation, either in a hospital or in a doctor's surgery

medical social worker /,medɪk(ə)l 'səʊʃ(ə)l ,wɜ:kə/ *noun* someone who helps people with family problems or problems related to their work

which may have an effect on their response to treatment

medical ward /'medɪk(ə)l wɔ:d/ *noun* a ward for people who do not have to undergo surgical operations

Medicare /'medɪkeə/ *noun* a system of public health insurance in the US

medicated /'medɪkeɪtɪd/ *adjective* containing a medicinal drug ◎ *medicated cough sweet*

medicated shampoo /,medɪkeɪtɪd ſæm 'pu:/ *noun* a shampoo containing a chemical which is supposed to prevent dandruff

medication /,medɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* 1. the treatment of illnesses by giving people drugs. ◎ **pre-medication** 2. a drug used to treat a particular illness ◎ *What sort of medication has she been taking?* ◎ *80% of elderly patients admitted to geriatric units are on medication.*

medicinal /'ma:dis(ə)n(ə)l/ *adjective* which has healing properties or a beneficial effect on someone's health ◎ *He has a drink of whisky before he goes to bed for medicinal purposes.*

medicinal leech /mə,dis(ə)n(ə)l 'li:tʃ/ *noun* a leech which is raised specially for use in medicine

medicine /'med(ə)s(ə)n/ *noun* 1. a preparation taken to treat a disease or condition, especially one in liquid form ◎ *Take some cough medicine if your cough is bad.* ◎ *You should take the medicine three times a day.* 2. the study of diseases and how to cure or prevent them ◎ *She is studying medicine because she wants to be a doctor.*

medicine cabinet /'med(ə)s(ə)n ,kæbɪnət/, **medicine chest** /'med(ə)s(ə)n tʃest/ *noun* a cupboard where medicines, bandages, thermometers and other pieces of medical equipment can be left locked up, but ready for use in an emergency

medico /medɪkəʊ/ *noun* a doctor (*informal*) ◎ *The medico said I was perfectly fit.*

medico- /medɪkəʊ/ *prefix* referring to medicine or to doctors

medicochirurgical /,medɪkəʊkərjʊkl/ *adjective* referring to both medicine and surgery

medicolegal /,medɪkəʊ'li:g(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to both medicine and the law

medicosocial /,medɪkəʊ'səʊʃ(ə)l/ *adjective* involving both medical and social factors

medium /'mi:diəm/ *adjective* average, in the middle or at the halfway point ■ *noun* a substance through which something acts

medroxyprogesterone /mə,drɒksiprəʊn 'dʒɛstərəʊn/ *noun* a synthetic hormone used to treat menstrual disorders, in oestrogen replacement therapy and as a contraceptive

medulla /'me:dʌla/ *noun* the soft inner part of an organ, as opposed to the outer cortex. See illustration at **KIDNEY** in Supplement

medulla oblongata /me,dʌlə ,ɒbləŋ'geɪtə/ *noun* a continuation of the spinal cord going through the foramen magnum into the brain

medullary /me'dʌləri/ *adjective* similar to marrow

medullary cavity /me,dʌləri 'kævəti/ *noun* a hollow centre of a long bone, containing bone marrow. See illustration at **BONE STRUCTURE** in Supplement

medullated nerve /'medəleɪtɪd nɜ:v/ *noun* a nerve surrounded by a myelin sheath

mefenamic acid /,mefənæmɪk 'æsɪd/ *noun* a drug which reduces inflammation and pain, used in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis and menstrual problems

mefloquine hydrochloride /,mefləkwi:n ,haɪdrəʊ 'klɔ:raɪd/ *noun* a drug used in the prevention and treatment of malaria

mega- /'meɡə/ *prefix* 1. large. Opposite **micro-** 2. one million, or 10^6

megacolon /,meɡə'kəlon/ *noun* a condition in which the lower colon is very much larger than normal, because part of the colon above is constricted, making bowel movements impossible

megajoule /'megədʒu:l/ *noun* a unit of measurement of energy equal to one million joules. Symbol **Mj**

megakaryocyte /,meɡə'kærɪəsət/ *noun* a bone marrow cell which produces blood platelets

megal- /'meɡələʊ/ *prefix* large

megaloblast /'meɡələʊblaſt/ *noun* an unusually large blood cell found in the bone marrow of people who have some types of anaemia caused by Vitamin B_{12} deficiency

megaloblastic anaemia /,meɡələʊ,blaſtɪk ə'nɪmɪə/ *noun* anaemia caused by Vitamin B_{12} deficiency

megalocyte /'meɡələʊsət/ *noun* an unusually large red blood cell, found in pernicious anaemia

megalomania /,meɡələʊ'meɪniə/ *noun* a psychiatric disorder in which a person believes they are very powerful and important

megalomaniac /,meɡələʊ'meɪniæk/ *noun* someone who has megalomania ■ *adjective* having megalomania

-**megaly** /'meɡəli/ *suffix* enlargement

megaureter /,meɡə'ju:ri:tə/ *noun* a condition in which a part of the ureter becomes very wide, above the site of a blockage

meibomian cyst /maɪ,bəʊmɪən 'sist/ *noun* the swelling of a sebaceous gland in the eyelid. Also called **chalazion**

meibomian gland /maɪ'bəʊmɪən ,glænd/ *noun* a sebaceous gland on the edge of the eyelid which secretes a liquid to lubricate the eyelid. Also called **tarsal gland**

meibomianitis /maɪ̯bəʊmɪə'naitɪs/ *noun* a condition in which the meibomian glands become swollen

Meigs' syndrome /'meɪg茲, sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a condition in which liquid collects in the chest and abdominal cavities. It is associated with pelvic tumours.

meiosis /maɪ̯o'sɪsɪs/ *noun* the process of cell division which results in two pairs of haploid cells, i.e. cells with only one set of chromosomes. Compare **mitosis**

Meissner's corpuscle /,maɪ̯snɛz 'kɔ:pස(z)əl/ *noun* a receptor cell in the skin which is thought to be sensitive to touch

Meissner's plexus /,maɪ̯snɛz 'pleksəs/ *noun* a network of nerve fibres in the wall of the alimentary canal [Described 1853. After Georg Meissner (1829–1905), German anatomist and physiologist.]

melaena /mɛ̯li:nə/ *noun* black faeces where the colour is caused by bleeding in the intestine

melan- /melən/ *prefix* same as **melano-** (*used before vowels*)

melancholia /,melən'kəʊliə/ *noun* a severe depressive illness occurring usually between the ages of 45 and 65

melanin /'melənɪn/ *noun* a dark pigment which gives colour to skin and hair, also found in the choroid of the eye and in some tumours

melano- /melənəʊ/ *prefix* black or dark

melanocyte /'melənəʊsət/ *noun* any cell which carries pigment

melanocyte-stimulating hormone /,melənəʊsət 'stɪmjuleɪtɪn, hɔ:məʊm/ *noun* a hormone produced by the pituitary gland which causes darkening in the colour of the skin. Abbreviation **MSH**

melanoma /,melə'nəʊmə/ *noun* a tumour formed of dark pigmented cells

melatonin /,melə'təʊnɪn/ *noun* a hormone produced by the pineal gland during the hours of darkness, which makes animals sleep during the winter months. It is thought to control the body's rhythms.

melena /mɛ̯li:nə/ *noun* same as **melaena**

melitus /'melɪtəs/ ♦ **diabetes mellitus**

membrane /'membrən/ *noun* a thin layer of tissue which lines or covers an organ

membranous /'membrənəs/ *adjective* referring to membranes, or like a membrane

membranous labyrinth /,membrənəs 'la:bərɪnθ/ *noun* a series of ducts and canals formed of membrane inside the osseous labyrinth

menarche /mə'na:kɪ/ *noun* the start of menstrual periods

Mendel's laws /'mendəlz lɔ:z/ *plural noun* the laws of heredity, that are the basis of the science of genetics [Described 1865. After Gregor

Johann Mendel (1822–84), Austrian Augustinian monk and naturalist of Brno, whose work was rediscovered by de Vries in 1900.]

Ménière's disease /meni'ɛəz dɪ,zi:z/

Ménière's syndrome /'sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a disease of the middle ear, in which someone becomes dizzy, hears ringing in the ears and may vomit, and becomes progressively deaf. The causes may include infections or allergies, which increase the fluid contents of the labyrinth in the middle ear. [Described 1861. After Prosper Ménière (1799–1862) and his son, Emile Antoine Ménière (1839–1905), French physicians.]

mening- /menɪndʒ/ *prefix* same as **meningo-** (*used before vowels*)

meningeal /me'nɪndʒɪəl/ *adjective* referring to the meninges

meninges /me'nɪndʒɪz/ *plural noun* the membranes which surround the brain and spinal cord (NOTE: The singular is **meninx**.)

meningioma /,menɪndʒi'əʊmə/ *noun* a benign tumour in the meninges

meningism /me'nɪndʒɪz(ə)m/ *noun* a condition in which there are signs of meningeal irritation suggesting meningitis, but where there is no pathological change in the cerebrospinal fluid

meningitis /,menɪn'dʒaɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the meninges, causing someone to have violent headaches, fever, and stiff neck muscles, and sometimes to become delirious

meningo- /mənɪngəʊ/ *prefix* referring to the meninges

meningocele /mə'nɪngəʊsɪ:l/ *noun* a condition in which the meninges protrude through the vertebral column or skull

meningococcal /mə'nɪngəʊ'kɒk(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to meningococci

meningococcal meningitis /mə'nɪngəʊ ,kɒk(ə)l ,menɪn'dʒaɪtɪs/ *noun* the commonest epidemic form of meningitis, caused by a bacterium *Neisseria meningitidis*, where the meninges become inflamed causing headaches and fever

meningococcus /mə'nɪngəʊ'kɒkəs/ *noun* the bacterium *Neisseria meningitidis* which causes meningococcal meningitis (NOTE: The plural is **meningococci**.)

meningoencephalitis /mə'nɪngəʊen,kɛfə'lætɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the meninges and the brain

meningoencephalocele /mə'nɪngəʊen 'kɛfələʊsɪ:l/ *noun* a condition in which part of the meninges and the brain push through a gap in the skull

meningomyelocele /mə'nɪngəʊ 'ma:tələʊsɪ:l/ *noun* the pushing forward of part of the meninges and spinal cord through a gap in the spine. Also called **myelomeningocele**, **myelocoele**

meninx /'menɪks/ *noun* ♦ **meninges**

meniscectomy /'menɪ'sektəmɪ/ *noun* the surgical removal of a cartilage from the knee

meniscus /mə'niskəs/ *noun* one of two pads of cartilage, the lateral meniscus and medial meniscus, between the femur and tibia in a knee joint. Also called **semilunar cartilage** (NOTE: The plural is **menisci**.)

meno- /'menəʊ/ *prefix* referring to menstruation

menopause /'menəpəʊz/ *noun* a period, usually between 45 and 55 years of age, when a woman stops menstruating and can no longer bear children. Also called **climacteric, change of life**

menorrhagia /,menə'rəidʒɪə/ *noun* very heavy bleeding during menstruation. Also called **flooding**

menses /'mensi:z/ *plural noun* same as **menstruation**

menstrual /'menstruəl/ *adjective* referring to menstruation

menstrual cramp /,menstruəl 'kræmp/ *noun* a cramp in the muscles round the uterus during menstruation

menstrual cycle /'menstruəl ,sark(ə)l/ *noun* a period, usually of 28 days, during which a woman ovulates, the walls of the uterus swell and bleeding takes place if the ovum has not been fertilised

menstrual flow /'menstruəl fləʊ/ *noun* the discharge of blood from the uterus during menstruation

menstruate /'menstrueɪt/ *verb* to bleed from the uterus during menstruation

menstruation /'menstru'eɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* bleeding from the uterus which occurs in a woman each month when the lining of the uterus is shed because no fertilised egg is present

mental /'ment(ə)l/ *adjective* 1. referring to the mind 2. referring to the chin

mental aberration /,ment(ə)l ,æbə'reɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* slight forgetfulness or confusion (often humorous) □ *I thought the meeting was at 11 – I must have had a mental aberration.*

mental age /,ment(ə)l 'eɪdʒ/ *noun* a measurement based on intelligence tests that shows a person's intellectual development, usually compared to standardised data for a chronological age □ **he's nine, but he has a mental age of five** although he is nine years old, his level of intellectual development is the same as that of an average child of five

mental block /,ment(ə)l 'blk/ *noun* a temporary inability to remember something, caused by the effect of nervous stress on the mental processes

Mental Capacity Act /,ment(ə)l kə'pæsɪtɪ ,ækٹ/ *noun* a piece of UK legislation, introduced in 2007, that establishes five principles in relation to mental capacity and medical treatment, namely that patients should be assumed to be capable of

making their own decisions, that they should be given support in decision-making, that it is patients' capacity to make decisions that should be judged, not the decisions themselves, that treatment must be in patients' best interests, and that treatment should restrict rights and freedoms as little as possible

mental deficiency /,ment(ə)l dɪ'fɪʃ(ə)nsɪ/ *noun* a former term for learning disability (NOTE: This term is regarded as offensive.)

mental development /,ment(ə)l dɪ'veləpmənt/ *noun* the development of the mind □ *Her mental development is higher than usual for her age.*

mental disorder /,ment(ə)l dɪs'ɔ:də/ *noun* a temporary or permanent change in a person's mental state which makes them function less effectively than they would usually, or than the average person would be expected to function

mental faculties /,ment(ə)l 'fækəlti:z/ *plural noun* abilities such as thinking and decision-making □ *There has been no impairment of the mental faculties.*

mental handicap /,ment(ə)l 'hændikæp/ *noun* a former term for learning disability (NOTE: This term is regarded as offensive.)

mental health /'ment(ə)l helθ/ *noun* the condition of someone's mind

Mental Health Acts /,ment(ə)l 'helθ əkts/ *plural noun* laws made by a parliament which lay down rules for the care of people with mental illness

Mental Health Review Tribunal /,ment(ə)l helθ rɪ'vju: trai,bjʊn(ə)l/ *noun* a committee which makes decisions about whether people who have been detained under the Mental Health Acts should be released. It consists of medical members, legal experts and lay members, who include people with experience in social services. Abbreviation **MHRT**

mental hospital /'ment(ə)l ,hospɪt(ə)l/ *noun* a psychiatric hospital (NOTE: This term is regarded as offensive.)

mental illness /,ment(ə)l 'ɪlnəs/ *noun* any disorder which affects the mind

mental impairment /,ment(ə)l im'peəmənt/ *noun* a temporary or permanent condition which affects a person's mental state, making them function less effectively than they would usually, or than the average person would be expected to function

mentally /'ment(ə)li/ *adverb* in the mind □ *Mentally, she is very advanced for her age.*

mentally handicapped /,ment(ə)li 'hændikæpt/ *adjective* a former term for someone with learning disability (NOTE: This term is usually regarded as offensive.)

mentally ill /,ment(ə)li 'ɪl/ *adjective* experiencing mental illness

mental nerve /'ment(ə)l nɜ:v/ *noun* a nerve which supplies the chin

mental patient /'ment(ə)l ,peɪʃ(ə)nt/ *noun* a former term of a patient who has mental illness (NOTE: This term is regarded as offensive.)

mental retardation /'ment(ə)l ,rɪ:tə:ʃn/ *noun* a former term for learning disability, a condition that results in someone finding it difficult to learn skills or information at the same rate as others of a similar age (NOTE: This term is regarded as offensive.)

mental subnormality /'ment(ə)l ,səbno: 'mælɪti/ *noun* a former term for mental impairment (NOTE: This term is usually regarded as offensive.)

menthol /'menθɒl/ *noun* a strongly scented compound, produced from peppermint oil, used in cough medicines and in the treatment of neuralgia

mentholated /'menθəleɪtɪd/ *adjective* impregnated with menthol

mento- /'mentəʊ/ *prefix* relating to the chin

mentor /'mentɔ:/ *noun* somebody who advises and guides a younger, less experienced person ■ *verb* to act as a mentor to somebody

mentum /'mentəm/ *noun* the chin

mercury /'mɜ:kjʊri/ *noun* a poisonous liquid metal, used in thermometers (NOTE: The chemical symbol is Hg.)

mercury poisoning /'mɜ:kjʊri ,pɔɪzɪ(ə)nɪŋ/ *noun* poisoning by drinking mercury or mercury compounds or by inhaling mercury vapour

mercy killing /'mɜ:si ,kɪlɪŋ/ *noun* same as euthanasia

meridian /mə'rɪdiən/ *noun* in acupuncture and Chinese medicine, one of the pathways in the body along which its energy is believed to flow

mes- /mes/ *prefix* same as **meso-** (used before vowels)

mesencephalon /mesen'kefəlon/ *noun* same as midbrain

mesenteric /mesen'terɪk/ *adjective* referring to the mesentery

mesentery /'mesent(ə)ri/ *noun* a double-layer peritoneum which attaches the small intestine and other abdominal organs to the abdominal wall

mesial /'mɪ:sɪəl/ *adjective* 1. in dentistry, relating to the middle of the front of the jaw, or occurring in a place near this 2. relating to or located in the middle part of something

meso- /mesəʊ/ *prefix* middle

mesometrium /,mesəʊ'mi:triəm/ *noun* a muscle layer of the uterus

mesothelioma /,mesəʊtɪ:lɪ'əʊmə/ *noun* a tumour of the serous membrane, which can be benign or malignant

mesothelium /,mesəʊ'θi:lɪəm/ *noun* a layer of cells lining a serous membrane. Compare **epithelium, endothelium**

messenger RNA /,mes(ə)ndʒə ,a:r en 'eɪ/ *noun* a type of ribonucleic acid which transmits the genetic code from the DNA to the ribosomes which form the proteins coded on the DNA. Abbreviation **mRNA**

mestranol /'mi:st्रənl/ *noun* a synthetically produced oestrogen used in birth control pills

meta- /metə/ *prefix* referring to change

metabolic /,metə'bɒlik/ *adjective* referring to metabolism

metabolic acidosis /,metə'bɒplɪk ,æsɪ 'dəʊsɪs/ *noun* acidosis caused by a malfunction of the body's metabolism

metabolic alkalosis /,metə'bɒplɪk ælkə 'læsɪs/ *noun* alkalosis caused by a malfunction of the body's metabolism

metabolise /mə'tæbəlaɪz/, **metabolize** *verb* to change the nature of something by metabolism ○ *The liver metabolises proteins and carbohydrates.*

metabolism /mə'tæbəlɪz(ə)m/ *noun* the chemical processes which are continually taking place in the human body and which are essential to life, especially the processes that convert food into energy

metabolite /mə'tæbəlaɪt/ *noun* a substance produced by metabolism, or a substance taken into the body in food and then metabolised

metacarpal bone /,metə'ka:p(ə)l bəʊn/, **metacarpal** /,metə'ku:p(ə)l/ *noun* one of the five bones in the metacarpus

metacarpophalangeal /,metə,ku:pəʊfə 'lændʒiəl/ *adjective* relating to the part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers

metacarpophalangeal joint /,metə,ku:pəʊfə 'lændʒiəl ,dʒɔɪnt/ *noun* a joint between a metacarpal bone and a finger. Also called **MCP joint, MP joint**

metacarpus /,metə'ka:pəʊs/ *noun* the five bones in the hand between the fingers and the wrist. See illustration at **HAND** in Supplement

metaphase /metəfeɪz/ *noun* one of the stages in mitosis or meiosis

metaphysis /mə'tæfəsɪs/ *noun* the end of the central section of a long bone, where the bone grows and where it joins the epiphysis

metaplasia /metə'pleɪziə/ *noun* a change of one tissue to another

metastasis /me'tæstəsɪs/ *noun* the spreading of a malignant disease from one part of the body to another through the bloodstream or the lymph system. Also called **secondary growth** (NOTE: The plural is **metastases**.)

metastasise /me'tæstəsɪz/, **metastasize** *verb* to spread by metastasis

metastatic /metə'stætɪk/ *adjective* relating to, or produced by, metastasis □ *Metastatic growths developed in the liver.*

metatarsal /metə'ta:s(ə)l/ *noun* one of the five bones in the metatarsus ■ *adjective* relating to the metatarsus

metatarsal arch /metə'ta:s(ə)l ə:tʃ/ *noun* an arched part of the sole of the foot, running across the sole of the foot from side to side. Also called **transverse arch**

metatarsalgia /metəta:l'sældʒə/ *noun* pain in the heads of the metatarsal bones

metatarsophalangeal joint /metə'ta:səʊfə'lændʒiəl, dʒɔ:nt/ *noun* a joint between a metatarsal bone and a toe

metatarsus /metə'ta:səs/ *noun* the five long bones in the foot between the toes and the tarsus. See illustration at **FOOT** in Supplement (NOTE: The plural is **metatarsi**.)

meteorism /'mi:tɪərɪz(ə)m/ *noun* same as **tympanites**

meter /'mi:tə/ *noun* US same as **metre**

-meter /mi:tə, mɪ:tə/ *suffix* measuring instrument

metformin /met'fɔ:min/ *noun* a drug which reduces the level of the blood sugar levels, used to treat non-insulin dependent diabetes which does not respond to dietary measures

methadone /'meθədəʊn/ *noun* a synthetically produced narcotic drug, used to reduce pain and as a substitute for heroin in the treatment of addiction

methaemoglobin /met,hɪ:məʊ'gləʊbɪn/ *noun* a dark brown substance formed from haemoglobin which develops during illness, following treatment with some drugs. Methaemoglobin cannot transport oxygen round the body, and so causes cyanosis.

methaemoglobinaemia /met,hi:məʊ'gləʊbɪ'nɪ:miə/ *noun* the presence of methaemoglobin in the blood

methane /'mi:θeɪn, 'meθeɪn/ *noun* a colourless flammable gas with no smell

methanol /'meθənɒl/ *noun* a colourless poisonous liquid, used as a solvent and a fuel. It changes easily into a gas. Also called **methyl alcohol**

methicillin /meθ'i'silɪn/ *noun* a synthetically produced antibiotic, used in the treatment of infections which are resistant to penicillin

methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus /meθi'silɪn rɪ,zɪstənt stæfɪlo,kokəs 'ɔ:riəs/ *noun* a bacterium resistant to almost all antibiotics and which can cause life-threatening infection in people recovering from surgery. Abbreviation **MRSA**

methionine /me'θaiəni:n/ *noun* an essential amino acid

methotrexate /,meθə'trekseɪt/ *noun* a drug which helps to prevent cells reproducing, used in the treatment of cancer

methyl alcohol /,mi:θaɪl 'ælkəhɒl/ *noun* same as **methanol**

methylated spirits /,meθəleɪtɪd 'spirits/ *plural noun* almost pure alcohol, with wood alcohol and colouring added

methylphenidate /,mi:θaɪl'fenɪdæt/ *noun* a drug which stimulates the central nervous system, used in the treatment of narcolepsy and attention deficit disorder

methylprednisolone /,mi:θaɪlprednɪsələʊn/ *noun* a corticosteroid drug which reduces inflammation, used in the treatment of arthritis, allergies and asthma

metoclopramide /,metəʊ'kləʊprəmaɪd/ *noun* a drug used to treat nausea, vomiting and indigestion

metoprolol /mi:tɒprəlɒl/ *noun* a drug which controls the activity of the heart, used to treat angina and high blood pressure

metr- /metr/ *prefix* same as **metro-** (*used before vowels*)

metra /'metra/ *noun* the uterus

metralgia /me'trældʒə/ *noun* pain in the uterus

metre /'mi:tə/ *noun* an SI unit of length □ *The room is four metres by three. Symbol m*

metritis /me'traitɪs/ *noun* same as **myometritis**

metro- /metrəʊ/ *prefix* referring to the uterus

metrocolpocele /,metrə'kɒlpəsɪ:l/ *noun* a condition in which the uterus protrudes into the vagina

metronidazole /,metrə'nɪdəzəʊl/ *noun* a yellow antibiotic compound, used especially in the treatment of vaginal infections

metroptosis /,metrə'taʊsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which the uterus has moved downwards out of its usual position. Also called **prolapse of the uterus**

metorrhagia /,mi:trə'reɪdʒɪə/ *noun* unusual bleeding from the vagina between the menstrual periods

-metry /mətri/ *suffix* relating to the process of measuring, or to instruments which are used for measuring

mg *abbreviation* milligram

MI *abbreviation* 1. mitral incompetence 2. myocardial infarction

Michel's clips /mi,felz 'klips/ *plural noun* metal clips used to suture a wound [After Gaston Michel (1874–1937), Professor of Clinical Surgery at Nancy, France.]

miconazole /mai'kɒnəzəʊl/ *noun* a drug used to treat fungal infections of the skin and nails

micro- /maɪkrəʊ/ *prefix* 1. very small. Opposite **macro-**, **mega-**, **megalo-** 2. one millionth (10^{-6})

microangiopathy /,maɪkroʊ'ændʒi'ɒpəθi/ *noun* any disease of the capillaries

microbe /'maɪkrob/ *noun* a microorganism which may cause disease and which can only be seen with a microscope, e.g. a bacterium

microbiologist /,maɪkrobɔɪst/ *noun* a scientist who specialises in the study of microorganisms

microbiology /,maɪkrobɔɪbɪ'ɒlədʒi/ *noun* the scientific study of microorganisms

microcephalic /,maɪkroʊke'fælɪk/ *adjective* having microcephaly

microcephaly /,maɪkroʊ'kefəlɪ/ *noun* a condition in which a person has an unusually small head, sometimes caused by the mother having had a rubella infection during pregnancy

microcyte /'maɪkroʊsait/ *noun* an unusually small red blood cell

microcythaemia /maɪkroʊsai'mi:miə/ *noun* same as **microcytosis**

microcytic /,maɪkro'sitɪk/ *adjective* referring to microcytes

microcytosis /,maɪkroʊsai'təʊsɪs/ *noun* the presence of excess microcytes in the blood

microdactylyia /,maɪkroʊdæk'tɪliə/, **microdactyly** /,maɪkroʊ'dæktɪli/ *noun* a condition in which a person has unusually small or short fingers or toes

microdisectomy /,maɪkroʊdɪsk'ektəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove all or part of a disc in the spine which is pressing on a nerve

microglossia /,maɪkroʊ'glɒsiə/ *noun* a condition in which a person has an unusually small tongue

micrognathia /,maɪkroʊ'nɛɪθiə/ *noun* a condition in which one jaw is unusually smaller than the other

microgram /'maɪkrogræm/ *noun* a unit of measurement of weight equal to one millionth of a gram

micromastia /,maɪkroʊ'mæstiə/ *noun* a condition in which a person has unusually small breasts

micromelia /,maɪkroʊ'mi:liə/ *noun* a condition in which a person has unusually small arms or legs

micromole /'maɪkroʊ,məʊl/ *noun* a unit of measurement of the amount of substance equal to one millionth of a mole. Symbol μ

micronutrient /'maɪkroʊ,nju:tɪrənt/ *noun* a substance which an organism needs for normal growth and development, but only in very small quantities, e.g. a vitamin or mineral. Compare **macronutrient**

microorganism /,maɪkroʊ'ɔ:gəniz(ə)m/ *noun* an organism which can only be seen under a microscope and which may cause disease.

Viruses, bacteria and protozoa are microorganisms.

microphthalmia /,maɪkrof'θælmɪə/ *noun* a condition in which the eyes are unusually small

microscope /'maɪkroskəʊp/ *noun* a scientific instrument with lenses, which makes very small objects appear larger. \circ *The tissue was examined under the microscope.* \circ *Under the microscope it was possible to see the cancer cells.*

microscopic /,maɪkro'skɒpɪk/ *adjective* so small that it can only be seen through a microscope

microscopy /maɪ'krɒskəpi/ *noun* the science of the use of microscopes

Microsporum /'maɪkroʊspɔ:rəm/ *noun* a type of fungus which causes ringworm of the hair, skin and sometimes nails

microsurgery /'maɪkroʊ,sɜ:dʒəri/ *noun* surgery using tiny instruments and a microscope. Microsurgery is used in operations on eyes and ears, and also to connect severed nerves and blood vessels.

microvillus /,maɪkroʊ'vɪləs/ *noun* a very small process found on the surface of many cells, especially the epithelial cells in the intestine (NOTE: The plural is **microvilli**.)

microwave therapy /'maɪkroʊweɪrɪ,θerəpi/ *noun* treatment using high-frequency radiation

micturate /'mɪktjʊreɪt/ *verb* same as **urinate**

micturating cystogram /,mɪktjʊreɪtɪŋ 'sistəʊgræm/, **micturating cysto-urethrogram** /,mɪktjʊreɪtɪŋ ,sistəʊ ju'rɪ:θrəgræm/ *noun* an X-ray of the bladder and urethra taken while the bladder is being filled and then emptied. Abbreviation **MCU**, **MCUG**

micturition /,mɪktjʊ'rɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* same as **urination**

mid- /mid/ *prefix* middle

midazolam /'mɪdæzəlæm/ *noun* a drug used to produce sleepiness and to reduce anxiety before surgery or other procedures

midbrain /'mɪdbreɪn/ *noun* the small middle section of the brain stem above the pons and between the cerebrum and the hindbrain. Also called **mesencephalon**

midcarpal /'mɪd'kær:p(ə)l/ *adjective* between the two rows of carpal bones

middle colic /,mɪd(ə)l 'kɒlɪk/ *noun* an artery which leads from the superior mesenteric artery

middle ear /,mɪd(ə)l 'ɪə/ *noun* a section of the ear between the eardrum and the inner ear

middle ear infection /,mɪd(ə)l 'ɪər ɪn ,fek'sən/ *noun* same as **otitis media**

midgut /'mɪdgʌt/ *noun* the middle part of the gut in an embryo, which develops into the small intestine

mid-life crisis /,mɪd laɪf 'kraɪsɪs/ *noun* a period in early middle age when some people

experience feelings of anxiety, insecurity and self-doubt

midline /'mɪdlайн/ *noun* an imaginary line drawn down the middle of the body from the head through the navel to the point between the feet

midstream specimen /'mɪdstrɪ:m 'spesimin/, **midstream specimen of urine** /,mɪdstrɪ:m ,spesimin əv 'ju:rɪn/ *noun* a sample of urine collected in a sterile bottle in the middle of a flow of urine, because the first part of the flow may be contaminated with bacteria from the skin. Abbreviation **MSU**

midtarsal /'mɪd'tɑ:s(ə)l/ *adjective* between the tarsal bones

midwife /'mɪdwif/ *noun* a professional person who helps a woman give birth to a child, often at home

midwifery /'mɪd'wɪfəri/ *noun* the profession of a midwife

midwifery course /'mɪd'wɪfəri kɔ:s/ *noun* a training course to teach nurses the techniques of being a midwife

Midwives Rules /'mɪdwaɪvz ru:lz/ *plural noun* laws relating to midwifery

migraine /'mɪ:greɪn, 'maɪgreɪn/ *noun* a sharp, severe recurrent headache, often associated with vomiting and visual disturbances ○ *He had an attack of migraine and could not come to work.* ○ *Her migraine attacks seem to be worse in the summer.*

miliaria /,mili'eəriəl/ *noun* itchy red spots which develop on the chest, under the armpits and between the thighs in hot countries, caused by blocked sweat glands. Also called **prickly heat, heat rash**

miliary /'miliəri/ *adjective* small in size, like a seed

miliary tuberculosis /,miliəri tju:bɔ:kjʊ 'taʊbəs/ *noun* a form of tuberculosis which occurs as little nodes in many parts of the body, including the meninges of the brain and spinal cord

milk /milk/ *noun* 1. a white liquid produced by female mammals to feed their young. Cow's milk and other dairy products are important parts of most diets, especially children's. ○ *The patient can only drink warm milk.* (NOTE: No plural: *some milk, a bottle of milk or a glass of milk.*) 2. the breast milk produced by a woman ○ *The milk will start to flow a few days after childbirth.* (NOTE: For other terms referring to milk, see words beginning with **galact-**, **galacto-**, **lact-**, **lacto-.**)

milk dentition /'milk den,tɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* same as **deciduous dentition**

milk leg /'milk leg/ *noun* acute oedema of the leg, a condition which affects women after childbirth, where a leg becomes pale and inflamed as a result of lymphatic obstruction. Also called **white leg, phlegmasia alba dolens**

milk rash /'milk ræʃ/ *noun* a temporary blotchiness of the skin seen in young babies

milk sugar /,milk 'ʃuga/ *noun* same as **lactose**

milk tooth /'milk tu:θ/ *noun* same as **primary tooth**

Miller-Abbott tube /,mɪlər 'æbət ,tju:b/ *noun* a tube with a balloon at the end, used to clear the small intestine. The balloon is inflated after the tip of the tube reaches an obstruction.

milli- /'mɪli/ *prefix* one thousandth (10^{-3}). Symbol **m**

milligram /'mɪlɪgræm/ *noun* a unit of measurement of weight equal to one thousandth of a gram. Symbol **mg**

millilitre /'mɪlɪlɪ:tə/ *noun* a unit of measurement of liquid equal to one thousandth of a litre. Abbreviation **ml**

millimetre /'mɪlɪmɪ:tə/ *noun* a unit of measurement of length equal to one thousandth of a metre. Abbreviation **mm**

millimole /'mɪlɪməʊl/ *noun* a unit of measurement of the amount of a substance equal to one thousandth of a mole. Abbreviation **mmol**

millisievert /'mɪlisivə:t/ *noun* a unit of measurement of radiation

Milwaukee brace /mɪl,wa:ki 'breɪs/ *noun* a support for people with unusually curved spines, consisting of a leather or metal pelvic girdle with two bars at the back and one at the front, which connect into a neck ring

mind /maɪnd/ *noun* the part of the brain which controls memory, consciousness or reasoning

minimally invasive surgery /,mɪnɪm(ə)l ɪn'veɪsɪv 's3:dʒəri/ *noun* surgery which involves the least possible disturbance to the body. It often uses lasers and other high-tech devices.

mini mental state examination /,mini'ment(ə)l ,steɪt ɪg'zæmɪ,nɛɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a test performed mainly by psychiatrists to determine someone's mental ability, used in the diagnosis of dementia

minimum lethal dose /,mɪnɪməm ,li:θ(ə)dəs/ *noun* the smallest amount of a substance required to kill someone or something. Abbreviation **MLD**

ministroke /'mɪnɪstrəʊk/ *noun* same as **transient ischaemic attack**

minitracheostomy /,minɪtræk'ostəmɪ/ *noun* a temporary tracheostomy

minor injuries unit /,mainər 'ɪndʒəriz ,ju:nɪt/ *noun* a hospital department which treats most accidents and emergencies. Abbreviation **MIU**

mio- /'maɪəʊ/ *prefix* less

mosis /'mar'əʊsɪs/ *noun* 1. the contraction of the pupil of the eye, as in bright light 2. *US* same as **meiosis**

miotic /maɪ'ɒtɪk/ *noun* a drug which makes the pupil of the eye become smaller ■ *adjective* causing the pupil of the eye to become smaller

mis- /mɪs/ *prefix* wrong

miscarriage /'mɪskærɪdʒ/ *noun* a situation in which an unborn baby leaves the uterus before the end of the pregnancy, especially during the first seven months of pregnancy ○ *She had two miscarriages before having her first child.* Also called **spontaneous abortion**

mismatch /'mɪsmætʃ/ *verb* to match tissues wrongly

missed case /,mɪst 'keɪs/ *noun* someone with an infection or disease which is not identified by a doctor

mist. /mɪst/, **mistura** /mɪs'tjuərə/ ♦ **re. mist.**

Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 /mɪs,ju:s əv 'drʌgz,ækt/ *noun* a law relating to all aspects of the supply and possession of dangerous drugs such as morphine, anabolic steroids, LSD and cannabis. In 2002 many new benzodiazepines were added.

mite /maɪt/ *noun* a very small parasite, which causes dermatitis

mitochondrial /,maɪtə'kɒndriəl/ *adjective* referring to mitochondria

mitochondrion /,maɪtə'kɒndriən/ *noun* a tiny rod-shaped part of a cell's cytoplasm responsible for cell respiration (NOTE: The plural is **mitochondria**.)

mitomycin C /,maɪtəʊmairɪnsi:z/ *noun* an antibiotic which helps to prevent cancer cells from growing, used especially in the chemotherapy treatment of bladder and rectal cancers

mitosis /maɪ'toʊsɪs/ *noun* the process of cell division, where the mother cell divides into two identical daughter cells. Compare **meiosis**

mitral /'maɪtrəl/ *adjective* referring to the mitral valve

mitral incompetence /,maɪtrəl ɪn'kɒmɪt(ə)ns/ *noun* abbreviation **MI**. Now called **mitral regurgitation**

mitral regurgitation /,maɪtrəl rɪ,gɜ:dʒɪ'teɪʃn/ *noun* a situation in which the mitral valve does not close completely so that blood goes back into the atrium

mitral stenosis /,maɪtrəl ste'nəʊsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which the opening in the mitral valve becomes smaller because the cusps have fused (NOTE: This condition is almost always the result of rheumatic endocarditis.)

mitral valve /'maɪtrəl vælv/ *noun* a valve in the heart which allows blood to flow from the left atrium to the left ventricle but not in the opposite direction. Also called **bicuspid valve**

mitral valvotomy /,maɪtrəl væl'vetəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to separate the cusps of the mitral valve in mitral stenosis

mittelschmerz /'mɪtl̩(ə)l̩,fmeəts/ *noun* a pain felt by women in the lower abdomen at ovulation

MIU *abbreviation* minor injuries unit

ml *abbreviation* millilitre

MLD *abbreviation* minimum lethal dose

MLSQ *abbreviation* medical laboratory scientific officer

mm *abbreviation* millimetre

mmol *abbreviation* millimole

MMR /'em em 'a/, **MMR vaccine** /,em em 'a:,vækseɪn/ *noun* a single vaccine given to small children to protect them against measles, mumps and rubella

MND *abbreviation* motor neurone disease

MO *abbreviation* medical officer

mobilisation /,məbəlɪzeɪʃn/, **mobilization** *noun* the act of making something mobile

modality /mə'dælɪti/ *noun* a method used in the treatment of a disorder, e.g. surgery or chemotherapy

modernisation agenda /,mɒdnəzeɪ'zeɪʃnə/ *noun* same as **Agenda for Change**

modern matron /,mɒd(ə)n 'meɪtrən/ *noun* a nursing post which supports the ward sister in ensuring that basic care of patients, including cleanliness of the ward and infection control, is carried out to a high standard

MODS *abbreviation* multiple organ dysfunction syndrome

MOF *abbreviation* 1. male or female 2. multi-organ failure

Mogadon /'mɒgədən/ a trade name for nitrazepam

MOH *abbreviation* Medical Officer of Health

mol *symbol* mole 2

molar /'mɔ:ləl/ *adjective* 1. referring to the large back teeth 2. referring to the mole, the SI unit of amount of a substance ■ *noun* one of the large back teeth, used for grinding food. In milk teeth there are eight molars and in permanent teeth there are twelve. See illustration at **TEETH** in Supplement

molarity /'mɔ:l'ærɪtɪ/ *noun* the strength of a solution shown as the number of moles of a substance per litre of solution

mole /'mɔ:l/ *noun* 1. a dark raised spot on the skin ○ *She has a large mole on her chin.* ♦ **melanoma** 2. an SI unit of measurement of the amount of a substance. Symbol **mol**

molecular /mə'lekjʊlə/ *adjective* referring to a molecule

molecular biology /mə'lekjʊlər ba'ɪplədʒɪ/ *noun* the study of the molecules of living matter

molecular weight /mə'lekjʊlər 'weɪt/ *noun* the weight of one molecule of a substance

molecule /'mɒlkjju:l/ *noun* the smallest independent mass of a substance

molluscum contagiosum /mə,lʌskəm kən'teɪdʒi'əʊsəm/ *noun* a contagious viral skin infection which gives a small soft sore

molluscum fibrosum /mə,lʌskəm 'fɪbrəsəm/ *noun* same as **neurofibromatosis**

monaural /mə'nɔːrəl/ *adjective* referring to the use of one ear only

mongolism /'mɒŋgəlɪz(ə)m/ *noun* a former name for Down's syndrome (NOTE: This term is regarded as offensive.)

monitor /'mɒnɪtər/ *noun* a screen on a computer
■ **verb** 1. to check something 2. to examine how someone is progressing

monitoring /'mɒnɪtɪŋ(r)ɪŋ/ *noun* the regular examination and recording of a person's temperature, weight, blood pressure and other essential indicators

mono- /mɒnəʊ/ *prefix* single or one

monoamine oxidase /,mɒnəʊm,æmī:n 'ɒksɪdeɪz/ *noun* an enzyme which breaks down the catecholamines to their inactive forms. Abbreviation **MAO**

monoamine oxidase inhibitor /,mɒnəʊm,æmī:n ,ɒksɪdeɪz ɪn'hibɪtə/ *noun* a drug which inhibits monoamine oxidase and is used to treat depression, e.g. phenelzine. Its use is limited, because of the potential for drug and dietary interactions and the necessity for slow withdrawal. It can also cause high blood pressure. Abbreviation **MAOI**. Also called **MAO inhibitor**

monoblast /'mɒnəʊblaɪst/ *noun* a cell which produces a monocyte

monochromatism /,mɒnəʊu'mkrəmətɪz(ə)m/ *noun* colour blindness in which all colours appear to be black, grey or white. Compare **dichromatism, trichromatism**

monoclonal /,mɒnəʊ'klən(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to cells or products of cells which are formed or derived from a single clone

monoclonal antibody /,mɒnəʊk'lən(ə)bɪdɪ/ *noun* an antibody which can be easily made in the laboratory by a single clone of cells. It may be useful in the treatment of cancer.

monocular /mə'nɒkjʊlər/ *adjective* referring to one eye. Compare **binocular**

monocular vision /mə,nɒkjʊlər 'vɪʒ(ə)n/ *noun* the ability to see with one eye only, so that the sense of distance is impaired

monocyte /'mɒnəʊsət/ *noun* a white blood cell with a nucleus shaped like a kidney, which destroys bacterial cells

monocytosis /,mɒnəʊsət'əʊsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which there is an unusually high number of monocytes in the blood. Symptoms include sore throat, swelling of the lymph nodes and fever. It is probably caused by the Epstein-Barr virus. Also called **glandular fever**

mononucleosis /,mɒnəʊs,nu:kli'əʊsɪs/ *noun* same as **monocytosis**

monoplegia /,mɒnəʊ'pli:dʒə/ *noun* the paralysis of one part of the body only, i.e. one muscle or one limb

monosaccharide /,mɒnəʊ'sækraɪd/ *noun* a simple sugar which cannot be broken down any further, such as glucose or fructose

monosodium glutamate /,mɒnəʊsədju:təm 'glu:təmeɪt/ *noun* a sodium salt of glutamic acid, often used to make food taste better. ♦ **Chinese restaurant syndrome**

monosomy /'mɒnəʊsəʊmi/ *noun* a condition in which a person has a chromosome missing from one or more pairs

monoxide /mə'nɒksaɪd/ ♦ **carbon**

monozygotic twins /,mɒnəʊzɪgətɪk 'twɪnz/ *plural noun* same as **identical twins**

mons /mɒnz/ *noun* a fleshy body part which sticks out, especially the one formed by the pad of flesh where the pubic bones join (NOTE: The plural is **montes**.)

mons pubis /,mɒnz 'pju:bɪs/ *noun* a cushion of fat covering the pubis

mons veneris /,mɒnz 'venərɪs/ *noun* same as **mons pubis**

Montgomery's glands /mənt'gʌmərɪz glændz/ *plural noun* sebaceous glands around the nipple which become more marked in pregnancy [After William Fetherstone Montgomery (1797–1859), Dublin gynaecologist.]

mood /mu:d/ *noun* a person's mental state at a particular time ○ *a mood of excitement* □ **in a bad mood** feeling angry or irritable □ **in a good mood** feeling happy

moon face /'mu:n feɪs/ *noun* a condition in which someone has a round red face, occurring in Cushing's syndrome and when there are too many steroid hormones in the body

Mooren's ulcer /'mʊərənz ,ʌlsə/ *noun* a persistent ulcer of the cornea, found in elderly people [After Albert Mooren (1828–99), ophthalmologist in Düsseldorf, Germany.]

morbid /'mɔ:bɪd/ *adjective* showing symptoms of being diseased ○ *The X-ray showed a morbid condition of the kidneys*.

morbid anatomy /,mɔ:bɪd ə'nætəmɪ/ *noun* same as **pathology**

morbidity /mɔ:bɪ'dɪtɪ/ *noun* the condition of being diseased or sick

morbidity rate /mɔ:bɪ'dɪtɪ r'eɪt/ *noun* the number of cases of a disease per hundred thousand of population

morbilli /mɔ:bɪ'lɪ/ *noun* same as **measles**

morbilliform /mɔ:bɪ'lɪfɔ:m/ *adjective* referring to a rash which is similar to measles

morbus /'mɔ:bəs/ *noun* disease

moribund /'mɔ:bɪbənd/ *adjective* dying ■ *noun* a dying person

morning-after pill /'mɔ:nɪŋ 'a:ftə pil/ *noun* a contraceptive pill taken after intercourse. Also called **next-day pill**

morning sickness /'mɔ:nɪŋ ,sɪknəs/ *noun* nausea and vomiting experienced by women in the early stages of pregnancy when they get up in the morning

Moro reflex /'mɔ:rəʊ ,rɪ:fleks/ *noun* a reflex of a newborn baby when it hears a loud noise (NOTE: The baby is laid on a table and observed to see if it raises its arms when the table is struck.) [After Ernst Moro (1874–1951), paediatrician in Heidelberg, Germany.]

morphea /mɔ:'fiə/ *noun* a form of scleroderma, a disease where the skin is replaced by thick connective tissue

morpho- /mɔ:fəʊ/ *prefix* relating to form, shape or structure

morpheoa /mɔ:'fiə/ *noun* same as **morphea**

morphology /mɔ:'fɒlədʒi/ *noun* the study of the structure and shape of living organisms

-morphous /mɔ:fəs/ *suffix* relating to form or structure of a particular type

mortality rate /mɔ:tæləti reɪt/ *noun* the number of deaths per year, shown per hundred thousand of population

mortification /,mɔ:tifi'keɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* ♦ **necrosis**

mortis /'mɔ:tɪs/ ♦ **rigor**

mortuary /'mɔ:tjuəri/ *noun* a room in a hospital where dead bodies are kept until removed by an undertaker for burial

mosquito /mɒ'ski:təʊ/ *noun* an insect which sucks human blood, some species of which can pass viruses or parasites into the bloodstream

mother /'mʌðə/ *noun* a biological or adoptive female parent

mother-fixation /'mʌðə fɪk,sɪf(ə)n/ *noun* a condition in which a person's development has been stopped at a stage where he or she remains like a child, dependent on his or her mother

motile /'məʊtəl/ *adjective* referring to a cell or microorganism which can move spontaneously ○ *Sperm cells are extremely motile.*

motility /məʊ'tiliti/ *noun* 1. (of cells or microbes) the fact of being able to move about 2. (of the gut) the action of peristalsis

motion /'məʊʃ(ə)n/ *noun* 1. movement 2. same as **bowel movement**

motion sickness /,məʊʃ(ə)n 'sɪknəs/ *noun* illness and nausea felt when travelling. It is caused by the movement of liquid inside the labyrinth of the middle ear and is particularly noticeable in vehicles which are closed, such as planes, coaches or hovercraft. (*informal*)

COMMENT: The movement of liquid inside the labyrinth of the middle ear causes motion sickness, which is particularly noticeable in

vehicles which are closed, such as planes, coaches, hovercraft.

motor /'məʊtə/ *adjective* referring to movement, which produces movement

motor area /'məʊtə ,eəriə/; **motor cortex** /,məʊtə 'kɔ:tɛks/ *noun* the part of the cortex in the brain which controls voluntary muscle movement by sending impulses to the motor nerves

motor disorder /'məʊtə dɪs,ɔ:də/ *noun* impairment of the nerves or neurons that cause muscles to contract to produce movement

motor end plate /,məʊtə 'end plæt/ *noun* the end of a motor nerve where it joins muscle fibre

motor nerve /'məʊtə nɜ:v/ *noun* a nerve which carries impulses from the brain and spinal cord to muscles and causes movements. Also called **afferent nerve**

motor neurone /,məʊtə 'njuərəon/ *noun* a neurone which is part of a nerve pathway transmitting impulses from the brain to a muscle or gland

motor neurone disease /,məʊtə 'njuərəon dɪ,zi:z/ *noun* a disease of the nerve cells which control the movement of the muscles. Abbreviation **MND**

COMMENT: Motor neurone disease has three forms: progressive muscular atrophy (PMA), which affects movements of the hands, lateral sclerosis, and bulbar palsy, which affects the mouth and throat.

motor pathway /,məʊtə 'pa:θwei/ *noun* a series of motor neurones leading from the motor cortex to a muscle

mottled /'mɒt(ə)d/ *adjective* with patches of different colours

mountain fever /'maʊntɪn ,fi:və/ *noun* same as **brucellosis**

mountain sickness /'maʊntɪn ,sɪknəs/ *noun* same as **altitude sickness**

mouth /maʊθ/ *noun* an opening at the head of the alimentary canal, through which food and drink are taken in, and through which a person speaks and can breathe ○ *She was sleeping with her mouth open.* (NOTE: For other terms referring to the mouth, see **oral** and words beginning with **stomat-**, **stomato-**.)

mouth-to-mouth /,maʊθ tə 'maʊθ/, **mouth-to-mouth resuscitation** /,maʊθ tə ,maʊθ ri ,səsɪ'teɪʃ(ə)n/, **mouth-to-mouth ventilation** /,maʊθ tə ,maʊθ ,ventɪ'lɛʃ(ə)n/ *noun* same as **cardiopulmonary resuscitation (informal)**

mouthwash /'maʊθwɔʃ/ *noun* an antiseptic solution used to treat infection in the mouth

movement /'mu:vmənt/ *noun* the act of changing position or the fact of not being still

MP joint /'em 'pi: ,dʒɔ:nt/ *noun* same as **meta-carpophalangeal joint**

MRCGP *abbreviation* Member of the Royal College of General Practitioners

MRCP *abbreviation* Member of the Royal College of Physicians

MRCS *abbreviation* Member of the Royal College of Surgeons

MRI *abbreviation* magnetic resonance imaging

mRNA *abbreviation* messenger RNA

MRSA *abbreviation* methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus

MS *abbreviation* 1. mitral stenosis 2. multiple sclerosis

MSH *abbreviation* melanocyte-stimulating hormone

MSU *abbreviation* midstream specimen of urine

mSV *abbreviation* millisievert

mucin /'mju:sɪn/ *noun* a compound of sugars and protein which is the main substance in mucus

muco- /'mju:kəʊ/ *prefix* referring to mucus

mucocele /'mju:kəʊsɪ:l/ *noun* a cavity containing an accumulation of mucus

mucociliary transport /,mju:kəʊ,sɪliərɪ 'trænsپɔ:t/ *noun* the process in which the cilia, the microscopic structures within the nose, move mucus towards the oesophagus, cleansing the nose of dust and bacteria

mucocoele /'mju:kəʊsɪ:l/ *noun* 1. a condition in which a cavity or organ becomes swollen because there is too much mucus in it 2. the swelling produced by this condition

mucocutaneous /,mju:kəukju:'temiəs/ *adjective* referring to both mucous membrane and the skin

mucoid /'mju:kɔɪd/ *adjective* similar to mucus

mucolytic /,mju:kəʊ'lɪtɪk/ *noun* a substance which dissolves mucus

mucopurulent /,mju:kəʊ'pjʊrələnt/ *adjective* consisting of a mixture of mucus and pus

mucopus /,mju:kəʊ'pɒs/ *noun* a mixture of mucus and pus

mucosa /'mju:kəʊzə/ *noun* same as **mucous membrane** (NOTE: The plural is **mucosae**.)

mucosal /'mju:kəuz(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to a mucous membrane

mucous /'mju:kəs/ *adjective* referring to mucus, covered in mucus

mucous colitis /,mju:kəs kə'laitɪs/ *noun* an inflammation of the mucous membrane in the intestine, in which the person experiences pain caused by spasms in the muscles of the walls of the colon, accompanied by constipation or diarrhoea or alternating attacks of both. Also called **irritable bowel syndrome**

mucous membrane /,mju:kəs 'membrən/ *noun* a wet membrane which lines internal passages in the body, e.g. the nose, mouth, stomach

and throat, and secretes mucus. Also called **mucosa**

mucous plug /'mju:kəs plæg/ *noun* a plug of mucus which blocks the cervical canal during pregnancy

mucoviscidosis /'mju:kəʊvɪsɪ'deəsɪs/ *noun* same as **cystic fibrosis**

mucus /'mju:kəs/ *noun* a slippery liquid secreted by mucous membranes inside the body, which protects those membranes (NOTE: For other terms referring to mucus, see words beginning with **blenno-**)

multi- /'mʌltɪ/ *prefix* many

multidisciplinary /,mʌltɪ'dɪsiplɪnəri/ *adjective* using or involving several specialised subjects or skills ○ a *multidisciplinary team*

multifactorial /,mʌltɪfæk'tɔ:rɪəl/ *adjective* 1. involving several different factors or elements 2. referring to inheritance which depends on more than one gene. Height and weight are examples of characteristics determined by multifactorial inheritance.

multifocal lens /,mʌltɪ,fəʊk(ə)l 'lenz/ *noun* a lens in spectacles whose focus changes from top to bottom so that the person wearing the spectacles can see objects clearly at different distances

multiforme /'mʌltɪfɔ:m/ ♀ **erythema multiforme**

multigravida /,mʌltɪ'grævɪdə/ *noun* a pregnant woman who has been pregnant two or more times before

multi-infarct dementia /,mʌltɪ 'ɪnfəkt dɪ'menʃə/ *noun* dementia caused by a number of small strokes, when the dementia is not progressive as in Alzheimer's disease but increases in steps as new strokes occur

multilocular /,mʌltɪ'lɒkjʊlər/ *adjective* referring to a body part or growth which has a lot of separate compartments or locules

multi-organ failure /,mʌltɪ 'ɔ:gən,failjə/ *noun* an extremely serious condition in which several of the body's organs stop functioning at the same time. The person may survive, depending on how many organs fail and the length of time that the failure lasts. Abbreviation **MOF**

multipara /mʌltɪ'tipərə/ *noun* a woman who has given birth to two or more live children

multiple /'mʌltɪpl(ə)l/ *adjective* occurring several times or in several places

multiple birth /,mʌltɪpl(ə)l 'bɜ:θ/ *noun* a birth where more than one child is born at the same time

multiple fracture /,mʌltɪpl(ə)l 'frækɪʃə/ *noun* a condition in which a bone is broken in several places

multiple organ dysfunction syndrome /,mʌltɪpl(ə)l 'ɔ:gən dis'fʌŋkjʊn, 'sɪnd्रəm/ *noun* a state of continuous disturbances and abnormalities in organ systems, rather than true

failure, e.g. following trauma and sepsis. It is often fatal. Abbreviation **MODS**

multiple pregnancy /'mʌltɪp(ə)l 'pregnənsi/ *noun* a pregnancy where the mother is going to give birth to more than one child

multiple sclerosis /'mʌltɪpl(ə)l sklə'skərəsɪs/ *noun* a nervous disease which gets progressively worse, where patches of the fibres of the central nervous system lose their myelin, causing numbness in the limbs and progressive weakness and paralysis. Abbreviation **MS**. Also called **disseminated sclerosis**. ♦ **arteriosclerosis, atherosclerosis**

multipolar neurone /'mʌltɪ,pɔːlə 'njuːrəʊn/ *noun* a neurone with several processes. See illustration at **NEURONE** in Supplement. Compare **bipolar neurone, unipolar neurone**

multiresistant /'mʌltɪrɪzɪstənt/ *adjective* resistant to several types of antibiotic

multivitamin /'mʌltɪ,vɪtəmɪn/ *noun* a preparation containing several vitamins and sometimes minerals, used as a dietary supplement ■ *adjective* referring to a preparation containing several vitamins, and sometimes minerals ○ *multivitamin pills* ○ *multivitamin supplement*

mumps /'mʌmps/ *noun* an infectious disease of children, with fever and swellings in the salivary glands, caused by a paramyxovirus ○ *He caught mumps from the children next door.* Also called **infectious parotitis** (NOTE: Takes a singular or a plural verb.)

Münchausen's syndrome /'mʌntʃaʊz(ə)nz ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a mental disorder in which someone tries to get hospital treatment by claiming symptoms of an illness which he or she does not have. Many people will undergo very painful procedures which they do not need. [Described by Richard Asher in 1951, and named after Baron von Münchhausen, a 16th century traveller and inveterate liar.]

Münchausen's syndrome by proxy /,mʌntʃaʊz(ə)nz ,sɪndrəʊm baɪ 'prɒksɪ/ *noun* a mental disorder in which someone tries to get hospital treatment for someone else such as their child or an elderly relative. It is regarded as a form of child abuse, as the person may cause a child to be ill in order to receive attention.

murmur /'mɜːma/ *noun* a sound, usually the sound of the heart, heard through a stethoscope

muscae volitantes /'mæskəv ,vɒlɪt'ænteɪz/ *plural noun* pieces of cellular or blood debris present in the vitreous of the eye, common in old age but, if a sudden event, can be a symptom of retinal haemorrhage. Also called **floaters**

muscarine /'mæskə'reɪn/ *noun* a poison found in fungi

muscarinic /,mæskə'rɪnɪk/ *adjective* referring to a neurone or receptor stimulated by acetylcholine and muscarine

muscle /'mʌs(ə)l/ *noun* 1. an organ in the body, which contracts to make part of the body move ○ *If you do a lot of exercises you develop strong muscles.* ○ *The muscles in his legs were still weak after he had spent two months in bed.* ○ *She had muscle cramp after going into the cold water.* See illustration at **EYE** in Supplement 2. same as **muscle tissue**

muscle fatigue /'mʌs(ə)l fə,tɪ:g/, **muscular fatigue** /,mæskjʊlə fə'tɪ:g/ *noun* tiredness in the muscles after strenuous exercise

muscle fibre /'mʌs(ə)l ,faɪbə/ *noun* a component fibre of muscles (NOTE: There are two types of fibre which form striated and smooth muscles.)

muscle relaxant /'mʌs(ə)l rɪ,læksənt/ *noun* a drug which reduces contractions in the muscles, e.g. baclofen

muscle spasm /'mʌs(ə)l ,spæz(ə)m/ *noun* a sudden contraction of a muscle

muscle tissue /'mʌs(ə)l ,tɪsu:/, **muscular tissue** /,mæskjʊlə 'tɪsu:/ *noun* the specialised type of tissue which forms the muscles and which can contract and expand

muscle wasting /'mʌs(ə)l ,weɪstɪŋ/ *noun* a condition in which the muscles lose weight and become thin

muscular /'mæskjʊlə/ *adjective* referring to muscle

muscular dystrophy /,mæskjʊlə 'distrəfi/ *noun* a type of muscle disease where some muscles become weak and are replaced with fatty tissue. ♦ **Duchenne muscular dystrophy**

muscular fatigue /,mæskjʊlə fə'tɪ:g/ *noun* same as **muscle fatigue**

muscular tissue /,mæskjʊlə 'tɪsu:/ *noun* same as **muscle tissue**

musculo- /'mæskjʊləʊ/ *prefix* relating to or affecting muscle

musculocutaneous /,mæskjʊləʊkju:teɪnɪəs/ *adjective* referring to muscle and skin

musculoskeletal /,mæskjʊləʊ'skeleɪt(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to muscles and bone

mutant /'mjʊ:t(ə)nt/ *adjective* in which mutation has occurred

mutant gene /,mjʊ:t(ə)nt 'dʒi:n/ *noun* a gene which has undergone mutation

mutation /'mjju:t'feɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a change in DNA which changes the physiological effect of the DNA on the cell

mute /'mjju:t/ *adjective* 1. unwilling or unable to speak 2. felt or expressed without speech ■ *noun* somebody who is unable or unwilling to speak (NOTE: This term is sometimes considered offensive.)

mutism /'mjju:tɪz(ə)m/ *noun* the condition of being unable to speak. Also called **dumbness**

my- /maɪ/ *prefix* same as **myo-** (*used before vowels*)

myalgia /maɪ'ældʒə/ *noun* a muscle pain

myalgic encephalomyelitis /maɪ'ældʒɪk en'kefələʊmætɪs/ *noun* a long-term condition affecting the nervous system, in which someone feels tired and depressed and has pain and weakness in the muscles. Abbreviation **ME**. Also called **chronic fatigue syndrome, postviral fatigue syndrome**

myasthenia /maɪəs'θi:nɪə/, **myasthenia gravis** /maɪəs'θi:nɪə 'græ:vɪs/ *noun* a general weakness and dysfunction of the muscles, caused by poor conduction at the motor end plates

myc- /maɪk/ *prefix* same as **myco-** (*used before vowels*)

myco- /maɪkəʊ/ *prefix* referring to fungus

Mycobacterium /maɪkə'bæk'tɪ:əriəm/ *noun* one of a group of bacteria including those which cause leprosy and tuberculosis

Mycoplasma /maɪkə'plæzma/ *noun* a type of microorganism, similar to a bacterium, associated with diseases such as pneumonia and urethritis

mycosis /maɪ'kəʊsɪs/ *noun* any disease caused by a fungus, e.g. athlete's foot

mydriasis /maɪ'draɪəsɪs/ *noun* an enlargement of the pupil of the eye

mydriatic /'mɪdrɪ'a:tɪk/ *noun* a drug which makes the pupil of the eye become larger

myelin /maɪə'lɪn/ *noun* the substance of the cell membrane of Schwann cells that coils into a protective covering around nerve fibres called a myelin sheath

myelinated /maɪə'lɪneɪtɪd/ *adjective* referring to nerve fibre covered by a myelin sheath

myelination /maɪə'lɪ'nɛʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the process by which a myelin sheath forms around nerve fibres

myelin sheath /'maɪə'lɪn ſi:θ/ *noun* a layer of myelin that insulates some nerve cells and speeds the conduction of nerve impulses. See illustration at **NEURONE** in Supplement

myelocele /'maɪə'ləſi:l/ *noun* same as **meningomyelocele**

myelography /maɪə'lɒgrəfi/ *noun* an X-ray examination of the spinal cord and subarachnoid space after a radio-opaque substance has been injected

myeloid /'maɪə'lɔɪd/ *adjective* 1. referring to bone marrow, or produced by bone marrow 2. referring to the spinal cord

myeloid leukaemia /,maɪə'lɔɪd lu:'ki:mɪə/ *noun* an acute form of leukaemia in adults

myeloid tissue /'maɪə'lɔɪd ,tɪʃu:/ *noun* red bone marrow

myeloma /,maɪə'ləʊmə/ *noun* a malignant tumour in bone marrow, at the ends of long bones or in the jaw

myelomeningocele /,maɪə'ləʊmə'nɪŋgəʊſi:l/ *noun* same as **meningomyelocele**

myelopathy /,maɪə'lɒpəθi/ *noun* any disorder of the spinal cord or bone marrow

myelosuppression /,maɪə'ləʊsə'preʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a condition in which the bone marrow does not produce enough blood cells, often occurring after chemotherapy

myo- /maɪəʊ/ *prefix* referring to muscle

myocardial /,maɪə'kɔ:dɪəl/ *adjective* referring to the myocardium

myocardial infarction /,maɪə'kɔ:dɪəl ɪnfək'shən/ *noun* the death of part of the heart muscle after coronary thrombosis. Abbreviation **MI**

myocarditis /,maɪə'kɔ:kɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the heart muscle

myocardium /,maɪə'kɔ:dɪəm/ *noun* the middle layer of the wall of the heart, formed of heart muscle. See illustration at **HEART** in Supplement

myocele /'maɪəſi:l/ *noun* a condition in which a muscle pushes through a gap in the surrounding membrane

myoclonic /,maɪəʊ'klənɪk/ *adjective* referring to myoclonus

myoclonic epilepsy /,maɪəʊkλənɪk 'epɪləpsi/ *noun* a form of epilepsy where the limbs jerk frequently

myoclonus /'maɪ'ɒkλənəs/ *noun* a muscle spasm which makes a limb give an involuntary jerk

myocyte /'maɪəſeɪt/ *noun* a muscle cell

myofibril /,maɪə'fɪbrɪl/ *noun* a long thread of striated muscle fibre

myofibrosis /,maɪəufar'brəʊſɪs/ *noun* a condition in which muscle tissue is replaced by fibrous tissue

myoma /maɪ'əʊmə/ *noun* a benign tumour in a smooth muscle

myomectomy /,maɪə'ɒmektəmi/ *noun* the surgical removal of a benign growth from a muscle, especially removal of a fibroid from the uterus

myometritis /,maɪə'ʊmə'traɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the myometrium. Also called **metritis**

myometrium /,maɪə'ɒmɪ'trɪəm/ *noun* the muscular tissue in the uterus

myoneural /,maɪə'nu:ərəl/ *adjective* relating to or involving both the muscles and the nerves

myoneural junction /,maɪə'nu:ərəl 'dʒʌŋkʃ(ə)n/ *noun* same as **neuromuscular junction**

myopathy /mar'ɒpəθi/ *noun* a disease of a muscle, especially one in which the muscle wastes away

myopia /maɪ'əʊpiə/ *noun* a condition in which someone can see clearly objects which are close, but not ones which are further away. Also called **shortsightedness**. Opposite **longsightedness**

myopic /maɪ'ɒpɪk/ *adjective* able to see close objects clearly, but not objects which are further away. Also called **shortsighted**, **nearsighted**

myoplasty /'maɪəʊplæsti/ *noun* a form of plastic surgery to repair a muscle

myosarcoma /,maɪəʊsəmə:'kœmə/ *noun* a malignant tumour containing unstriated muscle

myosis /maɪ'əʊsɪs/ *noun* another spelling of **miosis 1**

myositis /,maɪəʊ'saɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation and degeneration of a muscle

myotic /maɪ'bɒtɪk/ *noun* a drug which causes the pupil of the eye to contract

myotomy /maɪ'ɒtəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to cut a muscle

myotonia /,maɪəʊ'təʊniə/ *noun* difficulty in relaxing a muscle after exercise

myotonic /,maɪəʊ'tɒnɪk/ *adjective* referring to tone in a muscle

myringa /mi'rɪŋgə/ *noun* same as **eardrum**

myringitis /,mɪrɪŋ'n'dʒaɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the eardrum

myringoplasty /mi'rɪŋgəplæsti/ *noun* the surgical repair of a perforated eardrum. Also called **tympanoplasty**

myringotome /mi'rɪŋgətəm/ *noun* a sharp knife used in myringotomy

myringotomy /,mɪrɪŋ'gɔtəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to make an opening in the eardrum to allow fluid to escape. Also called **tympanotomy**

myx- /miks/, **myxo-** /mikṣəʊ/ *prefix* referring to mucus

myxoedema /,mikṣə'di:mə/ *noun* a condition caused when the thyroid gland does not produce enough thyroid hormone. The person, often a middle-aged woman, becomes overweight, moves slowly and develops coarse skin. It can be treated with thyroxine.

myxoedematous /,mikṣə'demətəs/ *adjective* referring to myxoedema

myxoid cyst /,mikṣəɪd 'sist/ *noun* a cyst which develops at the base of a fingernail or toenail

myxovirus /,mikṣəʊ'veɪrəs/ *noun* any virus which has an affinity for the mucoprotein receptors in red blood cells. One of these viruses causes influenza.

N

n symbol nano-

nabothian cyst /nə'baʊθiən 'sist/, **nabothian follicle** /nə'baʊθiən 'fɒlik(ə)l/, **nabothian gland** /nə'baʊθiən 'glænd/ *noun* a cyst which forms in the cervix of the uterus when the ducts in the cervical glands are blocked

Naegle rule /'neɪgələ ru:l/ *noun* a method used to determine when a pregnant woman is likely to go into labour, in which nine months and seven days are added to the date on which her last period started. If the woman does not have a 28-day menstrual cycle, an adjustment is made: e.g., if she has a 26-day cycle you would subtract 2 days from the Naegle's estimated due date.

naevus /'ni:vəs/ *noun* same as **birthmark** (NOTE: The plural is **naevi**.)

NAI *abbreviation* non-accidental injury

nail /neɪl/ *noun* a hard growth, made of keratin, which forms on the top surface at the end of each finger and toe. Also called **unguis** (NOTE: For terms referring to nail, see words beginning with **onych-**, **onycho-**.)

nail avulsion /'neɪl ə,vʌlʃən/ *noun* the act of pulling away an ingrowing toenail

nail bed /'neɪl bed/ *noun* the part of the finger which is just under the nail and on which the nail rests

nail matrix /'neɪl ,meɪtrɪks/ *noun* the internal structure of the nail, the part of the finger from which the nail grows

naloxone /nə'lɔksən/ *noun* a drug resembling morphine, used in the diagnosis of narcotics addiction and to reverse the effects of narcotics poisoning

named nurse /,neɪmd 'nɜ:s/ *noun* a nurse, midwife or health visitor who is responsible for communicating with a particular person and ensuring that his or her needs for care and information are met

nandrolone /'nændrələnən/ *noun* an anabolic steroid which builds muscle. Its use is banned by the International Amateur Athletics Federation.

nano- /nænəʊ/ *prefix* one thousand millionth (10^{-9}). Symbol **n**

nanometre /'nænəʊmɪtə/ *noun* a unit of measurement of length equal to one thousand millionth of a metre. Symbol **nm**

nanomole /'nænəʊməl/ *noun* a unit of measurement of the amount of a substance equal to one thousand millionth of a mole. Symbol **nmol**

nanosecond /'nænəʊ,sekənd/ *noun* a unit of measurement of time equal to one thousand millionths of a second. Symbol **ns**

napé /neɪp/ *noun* the back of the neck. Also called **nucha**

nappy /'næpi/ *noun* a cloth used to wrap round a baby's bottom and groin, to keep clothing clean and dry

nappy rash /'næpi ræʃ/ *noun* sore red skin on a baby's buttocks and groin, caused by long contact with ammonia in a wet nappy

naproxen /næ'prɒksən/ *noun* a drug which reduces inflammation and pain, used in the treatment of arthritis

narcissism /'nɑ:sɪsɪz(ə)m/ *noun* in psychiatry, a personality disorder in which someone has a very confident opinion about their own appearance and abilities, and a great need to be admired by other people. It sometimes involves sexual interest in their own body.

narco- /nɑ:kəʊ/ *prefix* referring to sleep or stupor

narcolepsy /'nɑ:kəlepsi/ *noun* a condition in which someone has an uncontrollable tendency to fall asleep at any time

narcoleptic /,nɑ:kə'leptɪk/ *adjective* 1. causing narcolepsy 2. having narcolepsy ■ *noun* 1. a substance which causes narcolepsy 2. someone who has narcolepsy

narcosis /nɑ:'kɔsɪs/ *noun* a state of lowered consciousness induced by a drug

narcotic /nɑ:'kɒtɪk/ *noun* a pain-relieving drug which makes someone sleep or become unconscious ○ *The doctor put her to sleep with a powerful narcotic.* ■ *adjective* causing sleep or unconsciousness ○ *the narcotic side-effects of an antihistamine*

nares /'nɛəri:z/ *plural noun* the nostrils (NOTE: The singular is **naris**.)

nasal /'neɪz(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the nose

nasal apertures /'neɪz(ə)l 'æpətʃəz/ *plural noun* the two openings shaped like funnels leading from the nasal cavity to the pharynx. ◊ **choana**

nasal cavity /'neɪz(ə)l 'kævɪtɪ/ *noun* the cavity behind the nose between the cribriform plates above and the hard palate below, divided in two by the nasal septum and leading to the nasopharynx

nasal conchae /'neɪz(ə)l 'kɒŋki:/ *plural noun* the three ridges of bone, called the superior, middle and inferior conchae, which project into the nasal cavity from the side walls. Also called **turbinated bones**

nasal congestion /'neɪz(ə)l kən'dʒestʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the blocking of the nose by inflammation as a response to a cold or other infection

nasal drops /'neɪz(ə)l drɔps/ *plural noun* drops of liquid inserted into the nose

nasal septum /'neɪz(ə)l 'septəm/ *noun* a wall of cartilage between the two nostrils and the two parts of the nasal cavity

nasal spray /'neɪz(ə)l spreɪ/ *noun* a spray of liquid into the nose

nascent /'neɪs(ə)nt, 'neɪs(ə)nt/ *adjective* 1. in the process of coming into existence and starting to develop 2. referring to a substance, especially hydrogen, in the process of being created. At this stage it is often in a highly active form.

Naseptin /næ'septɪn/ a trade name for a mixture containing chlorhexidine and neomycin, used to treat nasal infection by organisms such as staphylococci

naso- /'neɪzəʊ/ *prefix* referring to the nose

nasogastric /'neɪzəʊ'gæstriκ/ *adjective* referring to the nose and stomach

nasogastric tube /'neɪzəʊ,gæstriκ 'tju:b/ *noun* a tube passed through the nose into the stomach

nasolacrimal /'neɪzəʊ'lækrim(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the nose and the tear glands

nasolacrimal duct /'neɪzəʊ,lækrim(ə)l 'dʌkt/ *noun* a duct which drains tears from the lacrimal sac into the nose

nasopharyngeal /'neɪzəʊ,færɪn'djɪ:əl/ *adjective* referring to the nasopharynx

nasopharyngitis /'neɪzəʊ,færɪn'dʒaɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nasal part of the pharynx

nasopharynx /'neɪzəʊ'færɪŋks/ *noun* the top part of the pharynx which connects with the nose

nasosinusitis /'neɪzəʊ,sains'a:sɪtɪs/ *noun* a condition in which the nose and sinuses swell up

nates /'neiti:z/ *noun* same as **buttock**

National Boards /'næf(ə)nəl 'bɔ:rdz/ *plural noun* the National Boards for Nursing, Midwifery, and Health Visiting, which were formerly responsible for the education of professionals in

these fields in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland

National Council for Vocational Qualifications /'næf(ə)nəl ,kaʊns(ə)l fə vəʊ ,keɪf(ə)nəl ,kwɒlfɪt'keɪf(ə)nəl/ *noun* full form of **NCVQ**

National Health Service /,næf(ə)nəl 'helə ,sɜ:vɪs/ *noun* a government service in the UK which provides medical services free of charge at the point of delivery, or at reduced cost, to the whole population. The service is paid for out of tax revenue. Abbreviation **NHS**

National Institute for Clinical Excellence /,næf(ə)n(ə)l ,instɪ'tju:t fə ,klɪnik(ə)l 'eksələns/ *noun* an organisation in the UK which produces recommendations for treatments based on clinical evidence and cost-effectiveness. Abbreviation **NICE**

National Service Framework /,næf(ə)nəl 'sɜ:vɪs ,freɪmwɜ:k/ *noun* full form of **NSF**

natriuretic /,neɪtrɪju'rɛtɪk/ *noun* something which helps sodium to be excreted in the urine

natural childbirth /,nætʃ(ə)rəl 'tʃaɪldbɪθ/ *noun* childbirth where the mother is not given any pain-killing drugs or anaesthetic but is encouraged to give birth after having prepared herself through relaxation and breathing exercises and a new psychological outlook

natural immunity /,nætʃ(ə)rəl ɪ'mju:nɪti/ *noun* the immunity from disease which a newborn baby has from birth and which is inherited or acquired in the uterus or from the mother's milk

natural killer cell /,nætʃ(ə)rəl 'kɪlə ,sel/ *noun* a white blood cell which can recognise microorganisms and tumour cells as foreign without any previous exposure to them, and destroy them

natural mother /,nætʃ(ə)rəl 'mʌðə/, **natural parent** /,nætʃ(ə)rəl 'peərənt/ *noun* same as **birth mother**, **birth parent**

nature nurture debate /,neɪtʃə 'nɜ:tʃə dɪ ,beit/ *noun* the arguments put forward about whether human beings behave in the way they do because of their genetic make-up and instincts or because of the way they are educated and the influences they are exposed to when they are young

naturopathy /,neɪtʃə'nropəθi/ *noun* a method of treatment of diseases and disorders which does not use medical or surgical means, but natural forces such as light, heat, massage, eating natural foods and using herbal remedies

nausea /'nɔ:ziə/ *noun* a feeling that you want to vomit ◊ *She suffered from nausea in the morning.* ◊ *He felt slight nausea after getting onto the boat.*

nauseated /'nɔ:zi:tɪd/ *adjective* feeling as if you are about to vomit ◊ *The casualty may feel nauseated.*

navel /'neɪv(ə)l/ *noun* the scar with a depression in the middle of the abdomen where the umbilical

cord was detached after birth. Also called **umbilicus** (NOTE: For other terms referring to the navel, see words beginning with **omphal-**, **omphalo-**.)

navicular /nə'vɪkjʊlər/ **adjective** relating to a navicular bone ■ **noun** same as **navicular bone**

navicular bone /nə'vɪkjʊlər bəʊn/ **noun** one of the tarsal bones in the foot. See illustration at **FOOT** in Supplement

NCVQ /en si: vi: 'kju:/ **noun** a government body in the UK responsible for setting standards of qualification for specific jobs. Full form **National Council for Vocational Qualifications**

NDU **abbreviation** Nursing Development Unit

nearsighted /nɪə'saɪtɪd/ **adjective** same as **myopic**

nebula /'nebjuːlə/ **noun** a slightly cloudy spot on the cornea

nebuliser /'nebjuːlaɪzə/, **nebulizer** **noun** same as **atomiser**

neck /nek/ **noun** 1. the part of the body which joins the head to the body ○ *He is suffering from pains in the neck.* ○ *The front of the neck is swollen with goitre.* ○ *The jugular veins run down the side of the neck.* 2. a narrow part of a bone or organ

neck collar /'nek ,kɒlə/ **noun** a strong high collar to support the head of a person with neck injuries or a condition such as cervical spondylosis

necro- /'nekroə/ **prefix** referring to death

necrology /ne'krɒlədʒi/ **noun** the scientific study of mortality statistics

necrophilia /'nekrəʊ'fɪliə/, **necrophilism** /ne'krfɪlɪz(ə)m/ **noun** unusual pleasure in corpses

necropsy /'nekrɒpsi/ **noun** same as **post mortem**

necrosis /ne'krəʊsɪs/ **noun** the death of a part of the body such as a bone, tissue or an organ as a result of disease or injury ○ *Gangrene is a form of necrosis.*

necrotic /ne'krɒtɪk/ **adjective** referring to, or affected with, necrosis ○ *necrotic tissue*

necrotising enterocolitis /,nekrə'tarzɪŋ ,entə'rəʊkə'lætɪs/ **noun** a disorder in which patches of dead tissue are found in the small or large intestine as a result of severe bacterial infection. It occurs in babies, especially premature ones.

necrotomy /ne'krɒtəmi/ **noun** the dissection of a dead body (NOTE: The plural is **necrotomies**.)

needle /ni:d(ə)l/ **noun** 1. a thin metal instrument with a sharp point at one end and a hole at the other for attaching a thread, used for sewing up surgical incisions 2. the hollow pointed end of a hypodermic syringe, or the syringe itself

needlestick /'ni:d(ə)lstɪk/ **noun** an accidental pricking of your own skin by a needle, as by a nurse picking up a used syringe

needlestick injury /'ni:d(ə)lstɪk ,ɪndʒəri/ **noun** the real or potential harm resulting from a prick with a needle previously used to take blood or give an injection. The main concern is the risk of HIV or hepatitis B infection.

needling /'ni:d(ə)lɪŋ/ **noun** the puncture of a cataract with a needle

needs assessment /'ni:dz ə,sesmənt/ **noun** the investigation of what a particular group of people need in terms of health and social care, so that services can be matched to their needs

needs deprivation /'ni:dz deprɪ'veɪʃ(ə)n/ **noun** a state in which someone does not have the opportunity or capacity to fulfil his or her basic needs

negative /'negətɪv/ **adjective** 1. meaning or showing 'no' 2. indicating that something being tested for is not present ○ *The test results were negative.* Opposite **positive**

negative feedback /,negətɪv 'fi:dbæk/ **noun** a situation in which the result of a process represses the process which caused it

negligence /'neglɪdʒəns/ **noun** the act of causing injury or harm to another person or to property as the result of doing something wrongly or failing to provide a proper level of care

Neisseria /na'sɪəriə/ **noun** a genus of bacteria which includes gonococcus, which causes gonorrhoea, and meningococcus, which causes meningitis

nematode /'nemətəʊd/ **noun** a type of parasitic roundworm, e.g. a hookworm, pinworm or roundworm

neo- /ni:əʊ/ **prefix** new

neoadjuvant chemotherapy /,ni:əʊ ,ædʒʊvənt ,ki:məʊ'θerəpi/ **noun** chemotherapy given to people with tumours instead of immediate surgery or radiotherapy, in the hope of reducing the need for these later

neomycin /,ni:əʊ'maɪsɪn/ **noun** a drug used externally to treat bacterial infections

neonatal /,ni:əʊ'nætɪ(ə)l/ **adjective** referring to the first few weeks after birth

neonatal death rate /,ni:əʊ'nætɪ(ə)l 'deθ ,reɪt/ **noun** the number of babies who die soon after birth, shown per thousand babies born

neonatal screening /,ni:əʊ,nætɪ(ə)l 'skrɪ:nɪŋ/ **noun** a set of tests performed on babies soon after birth so that any problems can be treated immediately (NOTE: Tests for certain diseases such as hypothyroidism and phenylketonuria are a legal duty.)

neonate /'ni:əʊ'næt/ **noun** a baby which is less than four weeks old

neonatologist /,ni:ənə'tɒlədʒɪst/ **noun** a specialist who looks after babies during the first few

weeks of life, or premature babies and babies with some congenital disorders

neonatology /'ni:ənələtɪɒlədʒi/ *noun* the branch of medicine dealing with babies in the first few weeks of life

neoplasm /'ni:əplæz(ə)m/ *noun* any new and morbid formation of tissue

neoplasty /'ni:əplæstɪ/ *noun* the surgical repair or replacement of damaged tissue

neostigmine /,ni:əʊ'stɪgmaɪ:n/ *noun* a white crystalline compound used in the treatment of muscle fatigue myasthenia and to reverse the effects of muscle relaxant drugs

neph- /nef-/ *prefix* kidney

nephralgia /'nefɪəldʒə/ *noun* pain in the kidney

nephralgic /'nefɪəldʒɪk/ *adjective* relating to pain in the kidney

nephrectomy /ne'frektəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove the whole kidney (NOTE: The plural is **nephrectomies**.)

nephritis /'nefritɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the kidney

nephroblastoma /,nefrəblæs'təʊmə/ *noun* a malignant tumour in the kidneys in young children, usually under the age of 10, leading to swelling of the abdomen. It is treated by removal of the affected kidney. Also called **Wilms' tumour** (NOTE: The plural is **nephroblastomas** or **nephroblastomatous**.)

nephrocalcinosis /,nefrəʊ,kælsɪ'nɛʊsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which calcium deposits are found in the kidney

nephrocapsulectomy /,nefrəʊ,kæpsju'lektəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove the capsule round a kidney (NOTE: The plural is **nephrocapsulectomies**.)

nephrogram /'nefrəgræm/ *noun* a radiographic examination of the kidney

nephrolith /'nefrəlɪθ/ *noun* a stone in the kidney

nephrolithiasis /,nefrəʊlɪ'θaɪəsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which stones form in the kidney

nephrolithotomy /,nefrəʊlɪ'θɒtəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove a stone in the kidney (NOTE: The plural is **nephrolithotomies**.)

nephrologist /'nefrolədʒɪst/ *noun* a doctor who specialises in the study of the kidney and its diseases

nephrology /'nefrolədʒi/ *noun* the study of the kidney and its diseases

nephroma /'nef्रəʊmə/ *noun* a tumour in the kidney, or a tumour derived from renal substances (NOTE: The plural is **nephromas** or **nephromata**.)

nephron /'nefrɒn/ *noun* a tiny structure in the kidney through which fluid is filtered

nephropathy /ne'frɒpəθi/ *noun* a disease or medical disorder of the kidney (NOTE: The plural is **nephopathies**.)

nephropexy /'nefrəʊpeksi/ *noun* a surgical operation to attach a mobile kidney (NOTE: The plural is **nephropexies**.)

nephroptosis /,nefrɒp'təʊsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which a kidney is mobile. Also called **floating kidney**

nephrosclerosis /,nefrəʊsklə'rəʊsɪs/ *noun* a kidney disease due to vascular change

nephroscope /'nefrəskoʊp/ *noun* a type of endoscope used to examine the kidneys

nephrosis /ne'frəʊsɪs/ *noun* degeneration of the tissue of a kidney

nephrostomy /ne'frɒstəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to make a permanent opening into the pelvis of the kidney from the surface (NOTE: The plural is **nephrostomies**.)

nephrotic /ne'frɒtɪk/ *adjective* relating to or caused by nephrosis

nephrotic syndrome /ne'frɒtɪk 'sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* increasing oedema, albuminuria and raised blood pressure resulting from nephrosis

nephrotomy /ne'frɒtəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to cut into a kidney (NOTE: The plural is **nephrotomies**.)

nephrotoxic /,nefrəʊ'tɒksɪk/ *adjective* poisonous or damaging to kidney cells

nephroureterectomy /,nefrəʊ,jʊərɪtə'rektəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove all or part of a kidney and the ureter attached to it. Also called **ureteronephrectomy** (NOTE: The plural is **nephroureterectomies**.)

nerve /nɜ:v/ *noun* 1. a bundle of fibres that can transmit electrochemical impulses and that forms part of the network that connects the brain and spinal cord to the body's organs 2. the sensitive tissue in the root of a tooth (NOTE: For other terms referring to nerves, see words beginning with **neur-**, **neuro-**)

nerve block /'nɜ:v blok/ *noun* the act of stopping the function of a nerve by injecting an anaesthetic

nerve centre /'nɜ:v ,sentə/ *noun* the point at which nerves come together

nerve ending /'nɜ:v ,endɪŋ/ *noun* same as **sensory receptor**

nerve entrapment syndrome /,nɜ:v ɪn'træpmənt ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* pain caused by pressure on a nerve, especially where nerves occur in narrow passages such as the wrist

nerve fibre /'nɜ:v ,faɪbə/ *noun* a thin structure leading from a nerve cell and carrying nerve impulses, e.g. an axon

nerve gas /'nɜ:v ɡæs/ *noun* a gas which attacks the nervous system

nerve impulse /nɜːv ɪmpəls/ *noun* an electrochemical impulse which is transmitted by nerve cells

nerve regeneration /nɜːv rɪ,genəreɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the growth of new nerve tissue after damage has occurred

nerve root /nɜːv ru:t/ *noun* the first part of a nerve as it leaves or joins the spinal column (NOTE: The dorsal nerve root is the entry for a sensory nerve, and the ventral nerve root is the exit for a motor nerve.)

nerve tissue /nɜːv tɪʃu:/ *noun* tissue which forms nerves, and which is able to transmit the nerve impulses

nervosa /nə'vəsə/ → **anorexia nervosa**

nervous /nɜːvəs/ *adjective* 1. referring to nerves 2. very easily worried ◎ *Don't be nervous – the operation is a very simple one.*

nervous breakdown /nɜːvəs 'breɪkdaʊn/ *noun* any sudden mental illness (*informal*)

nervous complaint /nɜːvəs kəm'pléint/, **nervous disorder** /nɜːvəs dɪs'ɔ:də/ *noun* an emotional or mental illness (*informal*)

nervousness /nɜːvəsnəs/ *noun* the state of being nervous

nervous system /nɜːvəs, sɪstəm/ *noun* the nervous tissues of the body, including the peripheral nerves, spinal cord, ganglia and nerve centres

nether parts /'neðə ,rɪ:dʒ(ə)nzl/ *plural noun* the lower part of the body, especially the buttocks or genital area (*informal*)

nettle rash /'net(ə)l ræʃ/ *noun* same as **urticaria**

network /'netwɜ:k/ *noun* any of various computer-based systems designed to allow fast communication of information between NHS agencies, e.g. communication of X-ray results from a hospital to a GP surgery ◎ *a network of fine blood vessels*

Neuman's model /'nɔɪmənз ,mɒd(ə)l/ *noun* a modern model for nursing in which prevention is the primary nursing aim (NOTE: Prevention focuses on keeping both the things which cause stress and the patient's response to stress from having a damaging effect on the body.)

neur- /njuər/ *prefix* same as **neuro-** (*used before vowels*)

neural /'njuərəl/ *adjective* referring to a nerve or the nervous system

neural arch /,njuərəl 'a:tʃ/ *noun* a curved part of a vertebra, which forms the space through which the spinal cord passes

neuralgia /nju'reɪldʒə/ *noun* a spasm of pain which runs along a nerve

neural tube /'njuərəl tju:b/ *noun* a tube lined with ectodermal cells running the length of an

embryo, which develops into the brain and spinal cord

neural tube defect /,njuərəl 'tju:b dɪ,fekt/ *noun* a congenital anomaly which occurs when the edges of the neural tube do not close up properly while the fetus develops in the uterus, e.g. spina bifida (NOTE: There is less risk of a neural tube defect if the mother takes folic acid during her pregnancy.)

neapraxia /,njuərə'præksiə/ *noun* a lesion of a nerve which leads to paralysis for a very short time, giving a tingling feeling and loss of function

neurectomy /nju'rektəmi/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove all or part of a nerve (NOTE: The plural is **neurectomies**.)

neurilemma /,njuɔrl'lemə/ *noun* the outer sheath, formed of Schwann cells, which covers the myelin sheath around a nerve fibre. Also called **neurolemma**. See illustration at **NEURONE** in Supplement

neuritis /nju'rɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of a nerve, giving a constant pain

neuro- /njuərəʊ/ *prefix* nerve or nervous system

neuroendocrine system /,njuərəʊ 'endskrɪn ,sɪstəm/ *noun* a system in which the central nervous system and hormonal systems interact to control the function of organs and tissues

neuroepithelial /,njuərəʊepɪ'thɪ:lɪəl/ *adjective* referring to the neuroepithelium

neuroepithelium /,njuərəʊepɪ'thɪ:lɪəm/ *noun* the layer of epithelial cells forming part of the lining of the mucous membrane of the nose or the labyrinth of the middle ear

neurofibril /,njuərəʊ'fibrɪl/ *noun* a fine thread in the cytoplasm of a neurone

neurofibrilla /,njuərəʊ'fibrɪlə/ *noun* same as **neurofibril**. See illustration at **NEURONE** in Supplement (NOTE: The plural is **neurofibrillae**.)

neurofibroma /,njuərəʊfa'b्रəʊmə/ *noun* a benign tumour of a nerve, formed from the neurilemma (NOTE: The plural is **neurofibromas** or **neurofibromata**.)

neurofibromatosis /,njuərəʊfa'b्रəʊmə 'təʊsɪs/ *noun* a hereditary condition in which a person has neurofibromata on the nerve trunks, limb plexuses or spinal roots, and pale brown spots appear on the skin. Abbreviation **NF**. Also called **molluscum fibrosum**, **von Recklinghausen's disease**

neurogenic /,njuərəʊ'dʒenɪk/ *adjective* coming from the nervous system

neurogenic bladder /,njuərəʊdʒenɪk 'blædə/ *noun* a disturbance of the bladder function caused by lesions in the nerve supply to the bladder

neurogenic shock /,njuərəʊdʒenɪk 'ʃɒk/ *noun* a state of shock caused by bad news or an unpleasant surprise

neuroglandular junction /,nju:ərəʊlə ,glændjʊlə 'dʒʌŋkʃən/ *noun* the point where a nerve joins the gland which it controls

neurohormone /,nju:ərəʊ'ho:məʊn/ *noun* a hormone produced in some nerve cells and secreted from the nerve endings

neurohypophysis /,nju:ərəʊ'haɪ'pɒfəsɪs/ *noun* the lobe at the back of the pituitary gland, which secretes oxytocin and vasopressin (NOTE: The plural is **neurohypophyses**.)

neurolemma /,nju:ərəʊ'lɛmə/ *noun* same as **neurilemma**

neuroleptic /,nju:ərəʊ'leptɪk/ *noun* an anti-psychotic drug which calms a person and stops him or her from worrying, e.g. chlorpromazine hydrochloride

neurological /,nju:ərəl'ɒldʒɪk(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to neurology

neurological assessment /,nju:ərəl'ɒldʒɪk(ə)l ə'sesmənt/ *noun* an evaluation of the health of a person with a disorder of the nervous system, using interviews, a physical examination, and specific diagnostic tests, sometimes with the help of a family member or close friend

neurologist /nju:rɒlədʒɪst/ *noun* a doctor who specialises in the study of the nervous system and the treatment of its diseases

neurology /nju:rɒlədʒi/ *noun* the scientific study of the nervous system and its diseases

neuroma /nju:rəʊmə/ *noun* a benign tumour formed of nerve cells and nerve fibres (NOTE: The plural is **neuromas** or **neuromata**.)

neuromuscular /,nju:ərəʊ'mʌskjʊlə/ *adjective* referring to both nerves and muscles

neuromuscular junction /,nju:ərəʊ'mʌskjʊlə 'dʒʌŋkʃən/ *noun* the point where a motor nerve joins muscle fibre. Also called **myoneural junction**

neuron /'nju:ərəʊn/, **neurone** /'nju:ərəʊn/ *noun* a cell in the nervous system which transmits nerve impulses. Also called **nerve cell**

neuropathic bladder /,nju:ərəʊpæθɪk 'blædə/ *noun* a condition in which the bladder does not function properly because its nerve supply is damaged, e.g. due to an injury to the spinal cord

neuropathology /,nju:ərəʊpə'θɒlədʒi/ *noun* the study of diseases of the nervous system

neuropathy /nju:ə'rɒpæθi/ *noun* a disease involving destruction of the tissues of the nervous system (NOTE: The plural is **neuropathies**.)

neurophysiology /,nju:ərəʊfɪzɪ'ɒlədʒi/ *noun* the study of the physiology of nerves

neuroplasty /'nju:ərəʊplæsti/ *noun* surgery to repair damaged nerves

neuropsychiatry /,nju:ərəʊ'saɪat'kɑ:ri/ *noun* the study of mental and nervous disorders

neurorrhaphy /nju:rɔ:refi/ *noun* a surgical operation to join by suture a nerve which has been cut (NOTE: The plural is **neurorrhaphies**.)

neurosecretion /,nju:ərəʊ'se:kri:ʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a substance secreted by a nerve cell

neurosis /nju:rəʊsɪs/ *noun* a disorder of the personality in which a person experiences obsessive negative emotions towards someone or something, e.g. fear of empty spaces or jealousy of a sibling. ◊ **psychoneurosis** (NOTE: The plural is **neuroses**.)

neurosurgeon /'nju:ərəʊs,se:dʒən/ *noun* a surgeon who operates on the nervous system, including the brain and spinal cord

neurosurgery /'nju:ərəʊ,sɜ:dʒəri/ *noun* surgery on the nervous system, including the brain and spinal cord

neurotic /nju:rɒtɪk/ *adjective* relating to or having neurosis

neurotomy /nju:rɒtəmi/ *noun* a surgical operation to cut a nerve (NOTE: The plural is **neurotomies**.)

neurotoxic /,nju:ərəʊ'tɒksɪk/ *adjective* harmful or poisonous to nerve cells

neurotransmitter /,nju:ərəʊtræns'mɪtə/ *noun* a chemical substance which transmits nerve impulses from one neurone to another

neurotripsy /'nju:ərəʊtrɪpsi/ *noun* surgical bruising or crushing of a nerve

neurotrophic /,nju:ərəʊ't्रəʊfɪk/ *adjective* relating to the nutrition and maintenance of tissue of the nervous system

neurotropic /,nju:ərəʊ't्रɒpɪk/ *adjective* referring to a bacterium which is attracted to and attacks nerves

neuter /'nju:tə/ *adjective* neither male nor female

neutral /'nju:t्रəl/ *adjective* (of a substance) neither acid nor alkali ◊ A pH factor of 7 is neutral.

neutralise /'nju:t्रəlaɪz/, **neutralize** *verb* 1. to counteract the effect of something ◊ Alkali poisoning can be neutralised by applying acid solution. (NOTE: **neutralising** – **neutralised**) 2. to form a salt from an acid

neutropenia /,nju:t्रə'pi:nɪə/ *noun* a condition in which there are fewer neutrophils than usual in the blood

neutrophil /'nju:t्रəfɪl/ *noun* a type of white blood cell with an irregular nucleus, which can attack and destroy bacteria. Also called **polymorph**

newton /'nju:t(ə)n/ *noun* an SI unit of measurement of force. Symbol N

new variant CJD /,nju: ,veəriənt ,si: dʒeɪ 'di:/ *noun* ♦ **variant CJD**

next-day pill /,nekst deɪ 'pɪl/ *noun* same as **morning-after pill**

next of kin /'nekst əv 'kin/ *noun* the person or persons who are most closely related to someone
 ○ *The hospital has notified the next of kin of the death of the accident victim.* (NOTE: Takes a singular or plural verb.)

nexus /'neksoʊs/ *noun* a point where two organs or tissues join

NHS *abbreviation* National Health Service

NHS Direct /en eɪtʃ es dɪ'rekt/ *noun* in the UK, a national telephone helpline run by nurses to provide information about health and health services for the public

NHS targets /en eɪtʃ es 'ta:gɪts/ *plural noun* performance targets set by the government for individual NHS primary care trusts

niacin /'naɪəsɪn/ *noun* a vitamin of the vitamin B complex found in milk, meat, liver, kidney, yeast, beans, peas and bread, lack of which can cause mental disorders and pellagra. Also called **nicotinic acid**

nicardipine /nɪ'ka:dɪpi:n/ *noun* a drug which slows down the movement of calcium ions into smooth muscle cells, used especially to treat angina

NICE /naɪs/ *abbreviation* National Institute for Clinical Excellence

niclosamide /nɪ'kləʊsəmədɪ/ *noun* a drug used for removing tapeworms

nicotine /'nɪkətɪn:/ *noun* the main alkaloid substance found in tobacco

nicotine addiction /'nɪkətɪn ə,dɪkʃən/ *noun* an addiction to nicotine, derived from smoking tobacco

nicotine patch /'nɪkətɪn pætʃ/ *noun* a patch containing nicotine which is released slowly into the bloodstream, applied to the skin as a method of curing nicotine addiction

nicotine replacement /'nɪkətɪn ri ,pleɪsmənt/ *noun* the use of nicotine patches or other products to help during an attempt to give up smoking

nicotinic acid /,nɪkətɪnɪk 'æsɪd/ same as **niacin**

nictation /'nɪk'teɪʃ(ə)n/, **nictitation** /'nɪktɪ 'teɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the act of winking

nidation /'nær'deʃ(ə)n/ *noun* 1. the process of building the endometrial layers of the uterus between menstrual periods 2. the point in the development of an embryo at which the fertilised ovum reaches the uterus and implants in the wall of the uterus. Also called **implantation**

nidus /'nɑ:dəs/ *noun* a site where bacteria can settle and breed, which becomes a centre of infection (NOTE: The plural is **niduses** or **nidi**)

Niemann-Pick disease /,ni:mən 'pɪk di ,zɪ:z/ *noun* a rare inherited disease of a group which affect metabolism. Signs in babies include

feeding difficulties, a large abdomen within 3 to 6 months, and progressive loss of early motor skills.

nifedipine /nɪ'fedɪpi:n/ *noun* a drug which stops the heart muscles from taking up calcium, used in the treatment of high blood pressure and angina pectoris

night nurse /'naɪt nɜ:s/ *noun* a nurse who is on duty at night

night sweat /'naɪt swet/ *noun* heavy sweating when a person is asleep at night

night terror /'naɪt ,terə/ *noun* a period of disturbed sleep, which a child does not remember afterwards

nitra /'naɪgrə/ ♀ **linea nigra**

nihilism /'nɪhɪlɪz(ə)m/ *noun* the rejection of all the usual social conventions and beliefs, especially of morality and religion

nihilistic /,nɪhɪl'ɪstɪk/ *adj* relating to or showing a belief in nihilism

nipple /'nɪp(ə)l/ *noun* 1. same as **mammilla** 2. *US* a rubber teat on a baby's feeding bottle

Nissl granule /'nɪs(ə)l ,grænju:l/; **Nissl body** /'nɪs(ə)l ,bɒdɪ/ *noun* one of the coarse granules surrounding the nucleus in the cytoplasm of nerve cells. See illustration at **NEURONE** in Supplement [Described 1894. After Franz Nissl (1860–1919), German psychiatrist.]

nit /nɪt/ *noun* an egg or larva of a louse

nitrate /'naɪtrɛt/ *noun* a drug such as glyceryl trinitrate which dilates the vessels leading to the heart muscle and lowers cardiac work by reducing venous return to the heart, for rapid relief of angina and in heart failure (NOTE: Patients can develop tolerance to these drugs.)

-nitrate /naɪtrɛt/ *suffix* used in names of nitrate drugs

nitrazepam /nɪ'træzɪpæm/ *noun* a tranquilliser used in some sleeping pills

nitrofurantoin /nɪtrəʊfju'ræntəʊɪn/ *noun* a drug which helps to prevent the growth of bacteria, used in the treatment of urinary infections

nitrogen /'naɪtrədʒən/ *noun* a chemical element, which is a gas that is the main component of air and is an essential part of protein (NOTE: The chemical symbol is N.)

nitroglycerin /,naɪtrəʊ'glɪsərɪn/ *noun* a drug which helps the veins and coronary arteries to become wider

nitrous oxide /,naɪtrəʊ 'ɒksəɪd/ *noun* a colourless gas with a sweet smell, used in combination with other gases as an anaesthetic in dentistry and surgery. Also called **laughing gas**

nm *abbreviation* nanometre

NMC *abbreviation* Nursing and Midwifery Council

nmol *abbreviation* nanomole

NMR *abbreviation* nuclear magnetic resonance

noci- /nəʊsi/ *prefix* pain or injury

nociassociation /,nəʊsiə,səʊsi'eiʃ(ə)n/ <i>noun</i> an unconscious release of nervous energy, e.g. as a result of shock	affairs (NOTE: From a Latin phrase meaning 'not of sound mind'.)
nociceptive /,nəʊsi'septɪv/ <i>adjective</i> referring to nerves which carry pain to the brain	non-contagious /,nɒn kən'teɪdʒəs/ <i>adjective</i> not contagious
nociceptor /'nəʊsi,septə/ <i>noun</i> a sensory nerve which carries pain to the brain	non-emergency surgery /,nɒn i,m3:dʒənsi 'sɜːdʒəri/ <i>noun</i> a surgical operation which does not need to be performed immediately because it is for a condition which is not life-threatening, e.g. joint replacement. Also called non-urgent surgery
noct- /'nɒkt/ <i>prefix</i> same as nocti-	non-Hodgkins lymphoma /,nɒn ,hɒdʒkɪnz lɪm'fəʊmə/ <i>noun</i> a cancer of the lymph nodes which differs from Hodgkin's disease by the absence of a particular type of cell with double nuclei
nocti- /'nɒkti/ <i>prefix</i> referring to night	non-insulin-dependent diabetes /,nɒn ,ɪn'sjʊlɪn dɪ,pɛndənt ,daɪə'bɪ:tɪ:z/ <i>noun</i> same as Type II diabetes mellitus
nocturia /nɒk'tjuəriə/ <i>noun</i> the fact of passing an unusually large quantity of urine during the night	non-invasive /,nɒn in'veɪzɪv/ <i>adjective</i> referring to treatment which does not involve entering the body by making an incision. ♦ invasive
nocturnal /nɒk'tɜːn(ə)l/ <i>adjective</i> referring to or taking place at night	non-maleficence /,nɒn mə'lefɪs(ə)ns/ <i>noun</i> the concept that professionals in the health service have a duty to protect the patient from harm
nocturnal emission /nɒk,tɜːn(ə)l ɪ'mɪʃ(ə)n/ <i>noun</i> the production of semen from the penis while a man is asleep	non-medical prescriber /,nɒn ,medɪk(ə)l pri'skraɪbə/ <i>noun</i> a professional healthcare worker who prescribes medicine but is not a registered doctor or dentist
nocturnal enuresis /nɒk,tɜːn(ə)l ,enju'reɪsɪs/ <i>noun</i> the act of passing urine when asleep in bed at night. Also called bedwetting	non-official drug /,nɒn ə,fɪʃ(ə)l 'dræg/ <i>noun</i> a drug that is not listed in the national pharmacopoeia. Compare official drug
nodal /'nəʊd(ə)l/ <i>adjective</i> referring to nodes	non-palpable /,nɒn 'pælpəb(ə)l/ <i>adjective</i> not able to be felt when touched
nodal tachycardia /,nəʊd(ə)l ,tæk'i'ku:dæɪə/ <i>noun</i> a sudden attack of rapid heartbeats. Also called paroxysmal tachycardia	non-secretor /,nɒn sɪ'krɪ:tə/ <i>noun</i> a person who does not secrete substances indicating ABO blood group into mucous fluids such as semen or saliva
node /'nəʊd/ <i>noun</i> a small mass of tissue	non-smoker /,nɒn 'sməʊkə/ <i>noun</i> a person who does not smoke
node of Ranvier /,nəʊd əv 'rænvɪə/ <i>noun</i> one of a series of gaps in the myelin sheath surrounding a nerve fibre. See illustration at NEURONE in Supplement	non-specific /,nɒn spa'sɪfɪk/ <i>adjective</i> not caused by any single identifiable cause
nod off /,nɒd 'ɒf/ <i>verb</i> to fall asleep (<i>informal</i>)	non-specific urethritis /,nɒn spə,sɪfɪk ,juərɪ'traɪtɪs/ <i>noun</i> any sexually transmitted inflammation of the urethra not caused by gonorrhoea (<i>dated</i>) Abbreviation NSU
nodosum /'nəʊ'dəʊsəm/ ♦ erythema nodosum	non-steroidal /,nɒn ste'rɔɪd(ə)l/ <i>adjective</i> not containing steroids
nodular /'nɒdʒʊlə/ <i>adjective</i> formed of nodules	non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug /,nɒn ste,rɔɪd(ə)l ,ænti in'flæmət(ə)rɪ dræg/ <i>noun</i> a drug used in the treatment of pain associated with inflammation, including rheumatic disease, post-operative analgesia and dysmenorrhoea, by inhibiting the release of prostaglandins. Abbreviation NSAID (NOTE: Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs have names ending in -fen : ibuprofen .)
nodeule /'nɒdjʊl/ <i>noun</i> 1. a small node or group of cells. ♦ Bohn's nodules 2. the anterior part of the inferior vermis	non-union /,nɒn 'ju:njən/ <i>noun</i> a condition in which the two parts of a fractured bone do not join together and do not heal
nomen proprium /,nəʊmən 'prəʊpriəm/ <i>noun</i> full form of n.p.	
non- /'nɒn/ <i>prefix</i> not	
non-absorbable suture /,nɒn əb,zɔ:bəb(ə)l 'su:tʃə/ <i>noun</i> a suture made of a substance which cannot be absorbed into the body and which eventually has to be removed	
non-accidental injury /,nɒn æksɪ,dent(ə)l 'ɪndʒəri/ <i>noun</i> an injury which is not caused accidentally	
non-allergenic /,nɒn æl'dʒenɪk/ <i>adjective</i> not aggravating an allergy	
non-compliance /,nɒn kəm'plaiəns/ <i>noun</i> the failure to take drugs at the correct times and in the dosages prescribed, or to take them at all	
non compos mentis /,nɒn ,kɒmpəs 'mentɪs/ <i>adjective</i> referring to a person who is mentally incapable of managing his or her own	

non-urgent surgery /nɒn_ɜ:dʒənt/ same as **non-emergency surgery**

noradrenaline /nɔ:rə'drenəlɪn/ noun a hormone secreted by the medulla of the adrenal glands which acts as a vasoconstrictor and is used to maintain blood pressure in shock, haemorrhage or hypotension

normal /'nɔ:m(ə)l/ adjective usual, ordinary or conforming to a standard ○ After he took the tablets, his blood pressure went back to normal. ○ Her temperature is two degrees above normal. ○ He had an above-normal pulse rate. ○ Is it normal for a person with myopia to suffer from headaches?

normo- /nɔ:məʊ/ prefix normal, usual or expected

normoblast /nɔ:məʊblæst/ noun an early form of a red blood cell, usually found only in bone marrow but occurring in the blood in some types of leukaemia and anaemia

normocyte /nɔ:məʊsait/ noun a red blood cell

normotension /nɔ:məʊ'tenʃən/ noun blood pressure at the usual level

normotensive /nɔ:məʊ'tensɪv/ adjective referring to blood pressure at the usual level

Norton score /nɔ:t(ə)n skɔ:/ noun a scale for deciding how likely it is that pressure sores will develop, used mostly in assessing elderly patients

nortriptyline /nɔ:t'rɪptɪlɪn/ noun a drug used to reduce pain and as an antidepressant and tranquilliser

nose /nəʊz/ noun an organ through which a person breathes and smells

nosebleed /nəʊzblɪ:d/ noun an incident of bleeding from the nose, usually caused by a blow or by sneezing, by blowing the nose hard or by high blood pressure (*informal*) ○ She had a headache, followed by a violent nosebleed. Also called **epistaxis**

noso- /nɒsəʊ/ prefix disease

nosocomial /nɒsəʊ'ləʊmɪəl/ adjective referring to hospitals

nosocomial infection /nɒsəʊ'ləʊmɪəl ɪn'fekʃən/ noun an infection which is passed on to a person being treated in a hospital

nosology /nɒ'sɒlədʒi/ noun the classification of diseases

nostril /'nɒstrɪl/ noun one of the two passages in the nose through which air is breathed in or out ○ His right nostril is blocked. (NOTE: The nostrils are also referred to as the **nares**.)

notch /nɒtʃ/ noun a depression on a surface, usually on a bone, but sometimes on an organ. ♦ **cardiac notch**

notifiable /nəʊtɪfəb(ə)l/ adjective referring to an infectious disease which must be reported to the appropriate authorities when it occurs, so that they can attempt to control its spread

notifiable disease /nəʊtɪfəb(ə)l dɪ'zi:z/ noun a serious infectious disease which, in the UK, has to be reported by a doctor to the Department of Health so that steps can be taken to stop it spreading

noxious /'nɒkʃəs/ adjective harmful ○ a noxious gas

n.p. noun the name of the drug written on the label of its container. Full form **nomen proprium**

NPO abbreviation used to refer to patients being kept without food ○ The patient should be kept NPO for five hours before the operation. Full form **ne per osis**

NSAID abbreviation non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug

NSF /en es 'ef/ noun a long-term strategy for improving a specific area of healthcare across the UK. Full form **National Service Framework**

NSU abbreviation non-specific urethritis

nucha /nju:kə/ noun same as **nape** (NOTE: The plural is **nuchae**)

nuchal /nju:k(ə)l/ adjective referring to the back of the neck

nucle- /nju:kli/ prefix same as **nucleo-** (used before vowels)

nuclear /nju:kliə/ adjective referring to nuclei, e.g. of a cell or an atom

nuclear magnetic resonance /,nju:kliə mæg,netɪk 'rezənəns/ noun a scanning technique using magnetic fields and radio waves which reveals abnormalities in soft tissue and body fluids. ♦ **magnetic resonance imaging**. Abbreviation **NMR**

nuclear medicine /,nju:kliə 'med(ə)s(ə)n/ noun the use of radioactive substances for detecting and treating disorders

nuclease /nju:kli:ɪz/ noun an enzyme which breaks down nucleic acids

nucleic acid /nju:,kli:ik 'æsɪd/ noun an organic acid of a type found in all living cells, which consists of complex nucleotide chains which pass on genetic information, e.g. DNA or RNA

nucleo- /nju:kliə/ prefix referring to a cell or atomic nucleus

nucleus /'nju:kliəs/ noun 1. the central body in a cell, which contains DNA and RNA and controls the function and characteristics of the cell. See illustration at **NEURONE** in Supplement 2. a group of nerve cells in the brain or spinal cord (NOTE: The plural is **nuclei**.)

nullipara /nʌ'lɪpərə/ noun a woman who has never had a child (NOTE: The plural is **nulliparas** or **nulliparæ**). ■ adjective referring to a woman who has never had a child

nurse /nɜ:s/ noun a person who looks after sick people in a hospital or helps a doctor in a local surgery. Some nurses may be trained to diagnose

and treat patients. ○ *She works as a nurse in the local hospital.* ○ *He's training to be a nurse.* ♀ **nurse practitioner** ■ *verb* to look after a sick person, or to be employed as a nurse ○ *When he was ill his mother nursed him until he was better.*

nurse executive director /nɜːsɪg, zekjutɪv dɑːr'ektə/ *noun* in the UK, a senior nurse who sits on the Board of an NHS Trust and has corporate as well as professional responsibilities in the organisation for nursing and sometimes other aspects such as quality or human resources

nurse practitioner /nɜːsɪs præk'tɪʃ(ə)nə/ *noun* a nurse with additional clinical training at degree level who often works independently, assessing, diagnosing and treating patients, particularly in primary care

nurse prescriber /nɜːsɪs pri'skraɪbə/ *noun* a nurse who is qualified and entitled to prescribe medicines for patients

nurse station /nɜːsɪs, steɪʃ(ə)n/, **nurses' station** /nɜːsɪz, steɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* an area in or near a ward from which nurses work, keep records and control the activities of the ward

nursing /nɜːsɪŋ/ *noun* 1. the work or profession of being a nurse ○ *He has chosen nursing as his career.* 2. care for sick people provided by a nurse ■ *adjective* providing care as a nurse

Nursing and Midwifery Council /nɜːsɪng ən mid'wifəri, kaʊnsəl/ *noun* in the UK, an organisation that sets standards for the education, practice and conduct of nurses, midwives and health visitors. Abbreviation **NMC**

nursing audit /nɜːsɪng ə'dit/ *noun* a formal detailed review of records or observation of nursing actions so that judgments can be made about the quality of nursing care being given

nursing dependency /nɜːsɪng dɪ'pendənsi/ *noun* the extent to which a patient requires nursing care

nursing development unit /nɜːsɪng dɪ'veləpmənt, 'ju:nɪt/ *noun* a nurse-led ward or unit that sets out to demonstrate by example innovative high-quality care, to reflect on practice and draw lessons from this experience, and to provide learning opportunities for other nurses. Abbreviation **NDU**

nursing diagnosis /nɜːsɪng daɪəgnəʊsɪs/ *noun* an assessment of the nursing needs of a patient, which forms the basis of a subsequent care plan

nursing home /nɜːsɪng həʊm/ *noun* a house where convalescents or dependent elderly people can live under medical supervision by a qualified nurse

nursing intervention /nɜːsɪng ,ɪntə'venʃən/ *noun* the treatment of illness by nursing care, without surgery

nursing language /'nɜːsɪn, læŋgwɪdʒ/ *noun* the standard terminology used in nursing

nursing model /'nɜːsɪn, mɒd(ə)l/ *noun* a set of stated principles about nursing which gives professionals a way of formulating a plan of care, assessing its success and addressing any problems which arise from it

nursing mother /,nɜːsɪn 'mʌðə/ *noun* a mother who breast-feeds her baby

Nursing Officer /'nɜːsɪn, pftɪsə/ *noun* in the UK, a nurse employed by the Department of Health to assist the Chief Nursing Officer in providing professional advice to Ministers and policy-makers

nursing practice /'nɜːsɪn ,præktɪs/ *noun* treatment given by nurses

nursing process /,nɜːsɪn 'prəses/ *noun* a standard method of treatment and documentation of treatment carried out by nurses

nursing standard /'nɜːsɪn, stændəd/ *noun* an accepted level of achievement by which nursing care can be assessed or compared

nutation /nju:t'eɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* involuntary nodding of the head

nutrient /'nju:t्रɪənt/ *noun* a substance in food which is necessary to provide energy or to help the body grow, e.g. protein, fat or a vitamin

nutrition /nju:t'reʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the study of the supply of nutrients to the body from digesting food

nutritional /nju:t'reʃ(ə)n(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to nutrition

nyct- /nɪkt/ *prefix* night or darkness

nyctalopia /,nɪktə'ləʊpiə/ *noun* the condition of being unable to see in bad light. Also called **night blindness**

nyctophobia /,nɪktə'fəʊbiə/ *noun* fear of the dark

nymphae /'nimfi:/ *plural noun* same as **labia minora**

nympho- /'nimfəʊ/ *prefix* 1. female sexuality 2. nymphae

nymphomania /,nimfə'meɪniə/ *noun* an obsessive sexual urge in a woman (NOTE: A similar condition in a man is called **satyriasis**.)

nymphomaniac /,nimfə'meɪniæk/ *noun* a woman who has an unusually obsessive sexual urge (NOTE: This term is regarded as offensive.)

nystagmus /nɪ'stægməs/ *noun* a rapid, involuntary movement of the eyes up and down or from side to side

nystatin /nai'stætɪn/ *noun* an anti-microbial drug used in the treatment of fungal infections, especially thrush

O

oat cell carcinoma /'əʊt sel kæ:sɪ,næʊmə/ *noun* a type of cancer of the bronchi, with distinctive small cells

OB *abbreviation* obstetrics

obese /'əʊ'bɪ:s/ *adjective* so overweight as to be at risk of several serious illnesses, including diabetes and heart disease

obesity /'əʊ'bɪ:sɪtɪ/ *noun* the condition of being seriously overweight

objective /'əʊ'dʒektɪv/ *noun* an aim or goal ■ *adjective* 1. existing independently of any individual person's mind 2. not influenced by any bias or prejudice caused by personal feelings 3. referring to symptoms of illness which can be observed by somebody other than the person who is ill. Compare **subjective**

oblige /'əʊb'lɪ:geɪt/ *adjective* referring to an organism which exists and develops in only one way, e.g. a virus which is a parasite only inside cells

oblique /ə'bli:k/ *adjective* lying at an angle

oblique fissure /ə,bli:k 'fɪʃə/ *noun* a groove between the superior and inferior lobes of a lung. See illustration at **LUNGS** in Supplement

oblique fracture /ə,bli:k 'fræktfə/ *noun* a fracture in which the bone is broken diagonally

oblique muscle /ə,bli:k 'mæs(ə)l/ *noun* 1. each of two muscles in the wall of the abdomen 2. each of two muscles which control the movement of the eyeball

obliterans /ə'blɪ:təræns/ ♦ **endarteritis obliterans**

oblongata /,ɒblɒŋ'geɪtə/ ♦ **medulla oblongata**

observable /ə'b'zɜ:vəb(ə)l/ *adjective* which can be seen or measured

observation /,ɒbzɜ'veɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the process of watching and examining a person or thing over a period of time ○ *She was admitted to hospital for observation.*

observation register /,ɒbzɜ'veɪʃ(ə)n,redʒɪ'stər/ *noun* a record of children who have had problems at birth, or soon after their birth, and so need particular follow-up care from a health visitor, general practitioner or social worker

observe /ə'b'zɜ:v/ *verb* 1. to see something ○ *The nurses observed signs of improvement in the patient's condition.* ○ *The girl's mother observed symptoms of anorexia.* 2. to watch a person or thing carefully in order to discover something ○ *Observe the way in which the patient is lying.* 3. to take something into account ○ *You're expected to observe the rules of conduct.*

obsession /ə'b'seʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a mental disorder in which a person has a fixed idea or emotion which he or she cannot get rid of, even if he or she knows it is wrong or unpleasant ○ *She has an obsession about cats.*

obsessional /ə'b'seʃ(ə)n(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to or having an obsession ○ *He is suffering from an obsessional disorder.*

obsessive /ə'b'sesɪv/ *adjective* having or showing an obsession ○ *He has an obsessive desire to steal little objects.*

obsessive action /ə'b'sesɪv 'ækʃən/ *noun* an action such as washing which is repeated over and over again and indicates a mental disorder

obsessive-compulsive disorder /ə'b'sesɪv kəm'pa:l'sɪv dis,ɔ:də/ *noun* a mental disorder characterised by the need to perform repeated ritual acts such as checking or cleaning, which can be treated with psychotherapy and antidepressants. Abbreviation **OCD**

obstetrical forceps /ə'b,stetrik(ə)l 'fɔ:seps/ *plural noun* a type of large forceps used to hold a baby's head during childbirth

obstetrician /,ɒbstə'trɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a doctor who specialises in obstetrics

obstetrics /ə'b,stetriks/ *noun* a branch of medicine and surgery dealing with pregnancy, childbirth and the period immediately after childbirth. Abbreviation **OB**

obstipation /,ɒbstɪ'peɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* severe constipation, often caused by a blockage in the intestines

obstruction /ə'b'strʌkʃən/ *noun* something which blocks a passage or a blood vessel

obstructive /ə'b'strʌktɪv/ *adjective* caused by an obstruction

obstructive jaundice /ə'b,strʌktɪv 'dʒɔ:ndɪs/ *noun* jaundice caused by an obstruction

tion of the bile ducts. Also called **posthepatic jaundice**. ◊ **acholuric jaundice, icterus gravis neonatorum**

obstructive lung disease /əb,strʌktɪv 'lʌŋ di,zi:z/ *noun* bronchitis and emphysema

obstructive sleep apnoea /əb,stræktyv 'slɪp ,æpnɪə/ *noun* the stopping of breathing, or difficulty in breathing, during sleep, resulting in loud snoring

obturation /,ɒbtju'reɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the act of obstructing a body passage, or the state of a body passage when it is obstructed, e.g. by hard faeces

obturator /'ɒbtjʊreɪtə/ *noun* one of two muscles in the pelvis which govern the movement of the hip and thigh

obturator foramen /,ɒbtjʊreɪtə fə'remən/ *noun* an opening in the hip bone near the acetabulum. See illustration at **PELVIS** in Supplement (NOTE: The plural is **obturator foramina**.)

obtusion /'ɒbtju:ʒ(ə)n/ *noun* a condition in which perception and feelings become dulled

OC *abbreviation* oral contraceptive

occipital /'ɒk'sɪpit(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the back of the head ■ *noun* same as **occipital bone**

occipital bone /'ɒk'sɪpit(ə)l bəʊn/, **occipital** *noun* the bone at the back of the head

occipital condyle /'ɒk,sɪpit(ə)l 'kɒndail/ *noun* a round part of the occipital bone which joins it to the atlas

occipito-anterior /'ɒk,sɪpitətərɪən/ *adjective* referring to a position of a baby during birth, in which the baby faces the mother's back

occipito-posterior /'ɒk,sɪpitətərɪən/ *adjective* referring to position of a baby during birth in which the baby faces the front

occiput /'ɒksɪpɪt/ *noun* the lower part of the back of the head or skull (NOTE: The plural is **occiputs** or **occipita**.)

occlusion /'ɔ:klu:ʒ(ə)n/ *noun* 1. a thing which blocks a passage or which closes an opening 2. the way in which the teeth in the upper and lower jaws fit together when the jaws are closed (NOTE: A bad fit between the teeth is a **malocclusion**.)

occlusive /ə'klu:sɪv/ *adjective* referring to occlusion or blocking

occlusive stroke /ə,klu:sɪv 'strəʊk/ *noun* a stroke caused by a blood clot

occlusive therapy /ə,klu:sɪv 'θerəpi/ *noun* a treatment for a squint in which the good eye is covered up in order to encourage the squinting eye to become straight

occult /ə'kʌlt/ *adjective* not easy to see with the naked eye. Opposite **overt**

occult blood /ə,kʌlt 'blʌd/ *noun* very small quantities of blood in the faeces, which can only be detected by tests

occupancy rate /'ɒkjupənsi reɪt/ *noun* the number of beds occupied in a hospital, shown as a percentage of all the beds

occupational /,ɒkjʊ'peɪʃ(ə)nəl/ *adjective* referring to work

occupational asthma /,ɒkjuepəl'sæmə/ *noun* asthma caused by materials with which people come into contact at work

occupational dermatitis /,ɒkjuepəl'dermatɪtɪs/ *noun* dermatitis caused by materials touched at work

occupational disease /,ɒkjuepəl'dɪzɪs/ *noun* a disease which is caused by the type of work a person does or the conditions in which a person works, e.g. a disease caused by dust or chemicals in a factory

occupational hazard /,ɒkjuepəl'hæzəd/ *noun* a dangerous situation related to the working environment

occupational health nurse /,ɒkjuepəl'helθ ,nɜ:s/ *noun* a nurse who deals with health problems of people at work. Abbreviation **OH nurse**

occupational medicine /,ɒkjuepəl'medɪsi:n/ *noun* the branch of medicine concerned with accidents and diseases connected with work

occupational therapist /,ɒkjuepəl'therəpɪ/ *noun* a qualified health professional who offers patients occupational therapy

occupational therapy /,ɒkjuepəl'therəpi/ *noun* light work or hobbies used as a means of treatment, especially for physically challenged or mentally ill people, to promote independence during the recovery period after an illness or operation

OCD *abbreviation* obsessive-compulsive disorder

oct- /ɒkt/ *prefix* same as **octo-** (*used before vowels*)

octo- /ɒktəʊ/, **octa-** /ɒktə/ *prefix* eight

ocular /'ɒkjʊlə/ *adjective* referring to the eye ◊ *Opticians are trained to detect all kinds of ocular imbalance.*

ocular dominance /,ɒkjʊlə 'dəmɪnəns/ *noun* a condition in which a person uses one eye more than the other

ocular prosthesis /,ɒkjʊlə prəs'θi:sɪs/ *noun* a false eye

oculist /'ɒkjʊlist/ *noun* a qualified physician or surgeon who specialises in the treatment of eye disorders

oculo- /'ɒkjʊləʊ/ *prefix* eye

oculomotor /,ɒkjʊləʊ'maʊtə/ *adjective* referring to movements of the eyeball

oculomotor nerve /,ɒkjʊləʊ'maʊtə ,nɜ:s/ *noun* the third cranial nerve which controls the eyeballs and eyelids

oculonasal /'ɒkjʊləʊ'nɛɪz(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to both the eye and the nose

oculoplethysmography /'ɒkjʊləʊ,pleθɪz'mɔgrəfi/ *noun* measurement of the pressure inside the eyeball

OD /əʊ'dɪ/ *abbreviation* overdose

o.d. *adverb* (*written on a prescription*) every day. Full form **omni die** ■ *abbreviation* overdose

ODA *abbreviation* operating department assistant

odont- /ɒdɒnt/ *prefix* same as **odonto-** (*used before vowels*)

odont- /ɒdɒntəʊ/ *prefix* tooth

odontoid /ɒ'dɒntɔɪd/ *adjective* similar to a tooth, especially in shape

odontoid process /ɒ,dɒntɔɪd 'præsəs/ *noun* a projecting part of a vertebra, shaped like a tooth

odontology /ɒdɒn'tɒlədʒi/ *noun* the study of teeth and associated structures, and their disorders

odyn- /ɒdɪn/ *prefix* same as **odyno-** (*used before vowels*)

-odynia /ədɪniə/ *suffix* pain

odyno- /ɒdɪnəʊ/ *prefix* pain

odynophagia /ɒ,dɪnə'feɪdʒə/ *noun* a condition in which pain occurs when food is swallowed

oedema /'t̬di:mə/ *noun* the swelling of part of the body caused by accumulation of fluid in the intercellular tissue spaces ○ *Her main problem is oedema of the feet. Also called dropsy. ♀ tumescence*

oedematous /'t̬demətəʊs/ *adjective* referring to oedema (NOTE: The US spelling is **edematous**.)

Oedipus complex /'i:dɪpəs ,kɒmplɛks/ *noun* (*in Freudian psychology*) a condition in which a boy feels sexually attracted to his mother and sees his father as an obstacle

oesophag- /'ɒsfədʒ/ *prefix* same as **oesophago-** (*used before vowels*)

oesophageal /i:,ɒfə'dʒi:əl/ *adjective* referring to the oesophagus (NOTE: The US spelling is **esophageal**.)

oesophageal hiatus /i:,ɒfə,dʒi:əl 'haɪət̬s/ *noun* the opening in the diaphragm through which the oesophagus passes

oesophageal spasm /i:,ɒfə,dʒi:əl 'spæz(ə)m/ *noun* a spasm in the oesophagus

oesophageal ulcer /i:,ɒfə,dʒi:əl 'ʌlsə/ *noun* an ulcer in the oesophagus

oesophageal varices /i:,ɒfə,dʒi:əl 'værɪsɪz/ *plural noun* varicose veins in the oesophagus

oesophagectomy /i:,ɒfə,dʒektəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove part of the oesophagus (NOTE: The plural is **oesophagectomies**.)

oesophagi /i:'ɒfəgɪ/ *plural of* **oesophagus**

oesophagitis /i:,ɒfə'dʒaɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the oesophagus, caused by acid juices from the stomach or by infection

oesophago- /i:ɒsfəgəʊ/ *prefix* oesophagus (NOTE: The US spelling is **esophago-**.)

oesophagogastroduodenoscopy /i:,ɒsfəgəʊ,gæstrədju:ədənəskopɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation in which a tube is put down into the oesophagus so that the doctor can examine it, the stomach and the duodenum. Abbreviation **OGD** (NOTE: The plural is **oesophagogas-troduodenoscopies**.)

oesophagojejunostomy /i:,ɒsfəgəʊdʒi'junəstɔmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to create a junction between the jejunum and the oesophagus after the stomach has been removed (NOTE: The plural is **oesophagojejunostomies**.)

oesophagoscope /i:,ɒsfəgəʊskəʊp/ *noun* a thin tube with a light at the end, which is passed down the oesophagus to examine it

oesophagoscopy /i:,ɒsfə'gɔskəpɪ/ *noun* an examination of the oesophagus with an oesophagoscope (NOTE: The plural is **oesophagoscopies**.)

oesophagostomy /i:,ɒsfə'gɔstəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to make an opening in the oesophagus to allow the person to be fed, usually after an operation on the pharynx (NOTE: The plural is **oesophagostomies**.)

oesophagus /i:'ɒsfəgəs/ *noun* a tube down which food passes from the pharynx to the stomach

oestradiol /i:stri'ɒdʒəl/ *noun* a type of oestrogen secreted by an ovarian follicle, which stimulates the development of secondary sexual characteristics in females at puberty (NOTE: A synthetic form of oestradiol is given as treatment for oestrogen deficiency. The US spelling is **estradiol**.)

oestriol /i:stri'ɒl/ *noun* a placental hormone with oestrogenic properties, found in the urine of pregnant women (NOTE: The US spelling is **estriol**.)

oestrogen /'i:striədʒən/ *noun* any steroid hormone which stimulates the development of secondary sexual characteristics in females at puberty (NOTE: The US spelling is **estrogen**.)

oestrogenic hormone /i:striədʒenɪk 'hɔ:t̬mən/ *noun* synthetic oestrogen used to treat conditions which develop during menopause (NOTE: The US spelling is **estrogenic hormone**.)

official drug /ə,fɪʃ(ə)l 'drʌg/ *noun* any drug listed in the national pharmacopoeia. Compare **non-official drug**

OGD *abbreviation* oesophagogastroduodenoscopy

OH nurse /'əʊ'ēitʃ, nɜːs/ *abbreviation* occupational health nurse

-oid /'ɔɪd/ *suffix* like or related to

ointment /'oɪntmənt/ *noun* a smooth oily medicinal preparation which can be spread on the skin to soothe or to protect

old age /'əuld 'eɪdʒ/ *noun* a period in a person's life, usually taken to be after the age of sixty-five

olecranon /ə'lekrənɒn/, **olecranon process** /ə'lekrənɒn ,prəses/ *noun* a curved projecting part at the end of the ulna at the elbow, which gives rise to a painful tingling sensation if hit by accident. Also called **funny bone**

oleic /əʊ'lī:ɪk/ *adjective* referring to oil

oleic acid /əʊ'lī:ɪk 'æsɪd/ *noun* a fatty acid which is present in most oils

leo- /'əʊliəʊ/ *prefix* oil

oleum /'əʊliəm/ *noun* oil (*used in pharmacy*)

olfaction /'ɒlfækʃn/ *noun* 1. the sense of smell 2. the way in which a person's sensory organs detect smells

olfactory /ɒl'fækt(ə)ri/ *adjective* referring to the sense of smell

olfactory cortex /ɒl'fækt(ə)ri 'kɔ:tɛks/ *noun* the parts of the cerebral cortex which receive information about smell

olfactory nerve /ɒl'fækt(ə)ri nɜ:v/ *noun* the first cranial nerve which controls the sense of smell

olig- /ɒlɪg/ *prefix* same as **oligo-** (*used before vowels*)

oligaemia /,ɒlɪ'gi:mɪə/ *noun* a condition in which a person has too little blood in his or her circulatory system (NOTE: The US spelling is **oligemia**.)

oligo- /ɒlɪgəʊ/ *prefix* few or little

oligodactylysm /,ɒlɪgəʊ'dæktɪlɪz(ə)m/ *noun* a congenital condition in which a baby is born without some fingers or toes

oligodipsia /,ɒlɪgəʊ'dɪpsiə/ *noun* a condition in which a person does not want to drink

oligodontia /,ɒlɪgəʊ'dɒnʃə/ *noun* a state in which most of the teeth are lacking

oligohydrannios /,ɒlɪgəʊhaɪ'dræmnɪəs/ *noun* a condition in which the amniotic fluid surrounding the fetus contains too little amniotic fluid

oligomenorrhoea /,ɒlɪgəʊmenə'rɪ:ə/ *noun* a condition in which a person menstruates infrequently (NOTE: The US spelling is **oligomenorrhea**.)

oligo-ovulation /,ɒlɪgəʊ ,ɒvju'lju:ʃ(ə)n/ *noun* ovulation which does not occur as often as is usual

oligospermia /,ɒlɪgəʊ'spɜːmɪə/ *noun* a condition in which there are too few spermatozoa in the semen

oliguria /,ɒlɪ'gjuəriə/ *noun* a condition in which a person does not produce enough urine

-ology /ɒlədʒi/ *suffix* area of study

-olol /'ɒlɒl/ *suffix* beta blocker ○ *atenolol* ○ *propranolol hydrochloride*

o.m. *adverb* (*written on a prescription*) every morning. Full form **omni mane**

om- /'ɒm/ *prefix* relating to the shoulder

-oma /'əʊmə/ *suffix* tumour

oment- /'əʊmənt/ *prefix* omentum

omenta plural of **omentum**

omental /ə'ʊ'ment(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the omentum

omentum /ə'ʊ'mentəm/ *noun* a double fold of peritoneum hanging down over the intestines. Also called **epiploon** (NOTE: The plural is **omenta**. For other terms referring to the omentum see words beginning with **epiplo-**.)

omeprazole /ə'u'meprəzəʊl/ *noun* a drug which reduces the amount of acid released in the stomach, used in the treatment of ulcers and heartburn

omphal- /'ɒmfəl/ *prefix* same as **omphalo-** (*used before vowels*)

omphalitis /,ɒmfə'lɪtaɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the navel

omphalo- /'ɒmfələʊ/ *prefix* navel

omphalocele /'ɒmfələsɪl/ *noun* a hernia in which part of the intestine protrudes through the abdominal wall near the navel

omphalus /'ɒmfələs/ *noun* a scar with a depression in the middle of the abdomen where the umbilical cord was detached after birth. Also called **navel**, **umbilicus** (NOTE: The plural is **omphali**.)

-omycin /əʊ'maisɪn/ *suffix* macrolide drug ○ *erythromycin*

o.n. *adverb* (*written on a prescription*) every night. Full form **omni nocte**

onco- /'ɒnkjəʊ/ *prefix* tumour

oncogene /'ɒnkjədʒi:n/ *noun* a part of the genetic system which causes malignant tumours to develop

oncogenesis /'ɒnkjə'dzɛnəsɪs/ *noun* the origin and development of a tumour

oncogenic /'ɒnkjə'dzɛnɪk/ *adjective* causing tumours to develop ○ *an oncogenic virus*

oncologist /'ɒnj'kɒlədʒɪst/ *noun* a doctor who specialises in oncology, especially cancer

oncology /'ɒnj'kɒlədʒi/ *noun* the scientific study of new growths, especially cancers

oncometer /'ɒnj'kɒmɪtə/ *noun* 1. an instrument for measuring swelling in an arm or leg using changes in their blood pressure 2. an instrument for measuring the variations in size of the kidney and other organs of the body

ondansetron /ɒn'dænsɪtron/ *noun* a drug which helps to prevent the production of serotonin, used to control nausea and vomiting caused by drug treatment and radiotherapy for cancer

onych- /ɒnɪk/ *prefix* same as **onycho-** (*used before vowels*)

onycho- /ɒnɪkəʊ/ *prefix* nails

onycholysis /,ɒnɪ'kɒləsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which a nail becomes separated from its bed, without falling out

onychomadesis /,ɒnɪkəməd'di:sɪs/ *noun* a condition in which the nails fall out

onychomycosis /,ɒnɪkəmət'kəʊsɪs/ *noun* an infection of a nail with a fungus

oo- /əʊə/ *prefix* ovum or embryo

oocyte /'əʊəsait/ *noun* a cell which forms from an oogonium and becomes an ovum by meiosis

oocyte donation /,əʊəsait dəʊ'nɛtʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the transfer of oocytes from one woman to another who cannot produce her own, so that she can have a baby. The oocytes are removed in a laparoscopy and fertilised in vitro.

oogenesis /,əʊə'dʒenəsɪs/ *noun* the formation and development of ova

COMMENT: In oogenesis, an oogonium produces an oocyte, which develops through several stages to produce a mature ovum. Polar bodies are also formed which do not develop into ova.

oophor- /əʊəfərəʊ/ *prefix* same as **oophoro-** (*used before vowels*)

oophore /'əʊəfərəʊ/ *noun* same as **ovary**

oophorectomy /,əʊəfə'rektəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove an ovary. Also called **ovariectomy** (NOTE: The plural is **oophorectomies**.)

oophoritis /,əʊəfə'rایtɪs/ *noun* inflammation in an ovary, which can be caused by mumps. Also called **ovaritis**

oophoro- /əʊəfərəʊ/ *prefix* ovary

oophorocystectomy /əʊ,ɒfərəʊsɪ'tektəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove an ovarian cyst (NOTE: The plural is **oophorocystectomies**.)

oophorocystosis /əʊ,ɒfərəʊsɪ'stəʊsɪs/ *noun* the development of one or more ovarian cysts

oophoron /əʊ'ɒfərən/ *noun* same as **ovary** (*technical*) (NOTE: The plural is **oophora**.)

oophoropexy /əʊ'ɒfərəpɛksɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to attach an ovary (NOTE: The plural is **oophoropexies**.)

oophorosalpingectomy /əʊ,ɒfərəsælpɪng'æktemɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove an ovary and the Fallopian tube attached to it (NOTE: The plural is **oophorosalpingectomies**.)

op /ɒp/ *noun* an operation (*informal*)

OP *abbreviation* outpatient

opacification /əʊ,pæsɪfɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the fact of becoming opaque, as the lens does in a case of cataract

opacity /əʊ'pæsɪti/ *noun* the fact of not allowing light to pass through

opaque /əʊ'peɪk/ *adjective* not allowing light to pass through

operant conditioning /'ɒpərənt kən'dɪʃ(ə)nɪŋ/ *noun* a form of learning which takes place when a piece of spontaneous behaviour is either reinforced by a reward or discouraged by punishment

operating department assistant /,ɒpəreɪtɪŋ dɪ'pa:tment ə'sistənt/ *noun* a person who works in an operating department. Abbreviation **ODA**

operating microscope /'ɒpəreɪtɪŋ ,maɪk्रɔ:kɔ:p/ *noun* a special microscope with two eyepieces and a light, used in very delicate surgery

operating table /'ɒpəreɪtɪŋ ,teɪb(ə)l/ *noun* a special table on which the patient is placed to undergo a surgical operation

operating theatre /'ɒpəreɪtɪŋ ,θɪətə/ *noun* a special room in a hospital, where surgical operations are carried out (NOTE: The US term is **operating room**.)

operation /,ɒpə'reɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* 1. a surgical procedure carried out to repair or remove a damaged body part ○ She's had an operation on her foot. (NOTE: A surgeon **performs** or **carries out** an operation **on** a patient.) 2. the way in which a drug acts

ophth- /ɒfθ/, ɒpθ/ *prefix* eye

ophthalm- /ɒfθælm/, ɒpθælm/ *prefix* same as **ophthalmo-** (*used before vowels*)

ophthalmectomy /,ɒfθæl'mektəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove an eye (NOTE: The plural is **ophthalmectomies**.)

ophthalmia /ɒf'θælmɪə/ *noun* inflammation of the eye

ophthalmia neonatorum /ɒf'θælmɪə ni'neənət'ʊrəm/ *noun* conjunctivitis of a newborn baby, beginning 21 days after birth, caused by infection in the birth canal

ophthalmic /ɒf'θælmɪk/ *adjective* referring to the eye

ophthalmic nerve /ɒf'θælmɪk nɜ:v/ *noun* a branch of the trigeminal nerve, supplying the eyeball, the upper eyelid, the brow and one side of the scalp

ophthalmic optician /ɒf'θælmɪk ɒptɪʃ(ə)n/ ,**ophthalmic practitioner** /ɒf'θælmɪk præk'tɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* same as **optician**

ophthalmic surgeon /ɒf'θælmɪk 'sɜ:dʒən/ *noun* a surgeon who specialises in surgery to treat eye disorders

ophthalmitis /'ɒfθəl'maɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the eye

ophthalo- /'ɒfθəelməʊ/, ɒpθælməʊ/ *prefix* eye or eyeball

ophthalmological /'ɒfθəl'məlɒdʒɪk(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to ophthalmology

ophthalmologist /'ɒfθəl'mɒlədʒɪst/ *noun* a doctor who specialises in the study of the eye and its diseases. Also called **eye specialist**

ophthalmology /'ɒfθəl'mɒlədʒi/ *noun* the study of the eye and its diseases

ophthalmoplegia /'ɒfθəl'məpli:dʒə/ *noun* paralysis of the muscles of the eye

ophthalmoscope /'ɒfθəl'mɒskəʊp/ *noun* an instrument containing a bright light and small lenses, used by a doctor to examine the inside of an eye

ophthalmoscopy /'ɒfθəl'mɒskəpi/ *noun* an examination of the inside of an eye using an ophthalmoscope (NOTE: The plural is **ophthalmoscopies**.)

ophthalmotomy /'ɒfθəl'mɒtəmi/ *noun* a surgical operation to make a cut in the eyeball (NOTE: The plural is **ophthalmotomies**.)

ophthalmotonometer /'ɒfθəl'mətə'nɒmɪtə/ *noun* an instrument which measures pressure inside the eye

-opia /'əʊpiə/ *suffix* eye condition

opiate /'əʊpiət/ *noun* a sedative which is prepared from opium, e.g. morphine or codeine

opistho- /'ɒpɪsthəʊ/ *prefix* backbone

opisthotonus /'ɒpɪsθɒtənəs/ *noun* a spasm of the body in which the spine is arched backwards, occurring, e.g., in people with tetanus

opium /'əʊpiəm/ *noun* a substance made from poppies which is used in the preparation of codeine and heroin

opponens /'ə'pənənz/ *noun* one of a group of muscles which control the movements of the fingers, especially one which allows the thumb and little finger to come together

opportunist /'ɒpə'tju:nɪst/, **opportunistic** /'ɒpətju:nɪstɪk/ *adjective* referring to a parasite or microorganism which takes advantage of the host's weakened state to cause infection

opsonic index /'ɒp'sənɪk 'ɪndeks/ *noun* a number which gives the strength of an individual's serum reaction to bacteria

opsonin /'ɒpsənɪn/ *noun* a substance, usually an antibody, in blood which sticks to the surface of bacteria and helps to destroy them

optic /'ɒptɪk/ *adjective* referring to the eye or to sight

optical /'ɒptɪk(ə)l/ *adjective* 1. same as **optic** 2. relating to the visible light spectrum

optical fibre /'ɒptɪk(ə)l 'fɑ:bə/ *noun* an artificial fibre which can carry light or images

optical illusion /'ɒptɪk ɪ'lū:ʒ(ə)n/ *noun* something which is seen wrongly so that it appears to be something else

optic chiasma /'ɒptɪk kə'æzma/ *noun* a structure where some of the optic nerves from each eye partially cross each other in the hypothalamus

optic disc /'ɒptɪk dɪsk/ *noun* the point on the retina where the optic nerve starts. Also called **optic papilla**

optic fundus /'ɒptɪk 'fʌndəs/ *noun* the back part of the inside of the eye, opposite the lens

optician /'ɒptɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a qualified person who specialises in making glasses and in testing eyes and prescribing lenses. Also called **optometric optician**

optic nerve /'ɒptɪk nɜ:v/ *noun* the second cranial nerve which transmits the sensation of sight from the eye to the brain. See illustration at **EYE** in Supplement

optic neuritis /'ɒptɪk nju'rɪtɪs/ *noun* same as **retrobulbar neuritis**

optic papilla /'ɒptɪk pə'pɪlə/ *noun* same as **optic disc**

optics /'ɒptɪks/ *noun* the study of the visible light spectrum and sight

proto- /'ɒptəʊ/ *prefix* sight

optometrist /'ɒp'tɒmətrɪst/ *noun mainly US* a person who specialises in testing eyes and prescribing lenses

optometry /'ɒp'tɒmətri/ *noun* the testing of eyes and prescribing of lenses to correct sight

-quine /'əkwɪn/ *suffix* antimalarial drug ○ *chloroquine*

OR *abbreviation* US operating room

ora /'ɔ:rə/ *plural noun* plural of **os 2**

oral /'ɔ:rəl/ *adjective* 1. referring to the mouth 2. referring to medication that is swallowed ○ *an oral contraceptive* Compare **enteral**, **parenteral**

oral cavity /'ɔ:rəl 'kævɪtɪ/ *noun* the mouth

oral contraceptive /'ɔ:rəl ,kɒntrə'septɪv/ *noun* a contraceptive pill which is swallowed

oral hygiene /'ɔ:rəl 'haɪdʒɪ:n/ *noun* the practice of keeping the mouth clean by gargling and mouthwashes

orally /'ɔ:rəli/ *adverb* by swallowing ○ *not to be taken orally*

oral medication /'ɔ:rəl ,medɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* medication which is taken by swallowing

oral rehydration therapy /'ɔ:rəl ,rɪ:haɪ 'dreɪʃ(ə)n ,θerəpi/ *noun* the administration of a simple glucose and electrolyte solution to treat acute diarrhoea, particularly in children, which has greatly reduced the number of deaths from dehydration. Abbreviation **ORT**

oral thermometer /'ɔ:rəl θə'mɒmɪtə/ *noun* a thermometer which is put into the mouth to take someone's temperature

orbicularis /ɔ:bɪkju'leərɪs/ *noun* a circular muscle in the face

orbicularis oculi /ɔ:bɪkju'leərɪs 'ɒkjʊləɪ/ *noun* a muscle which opens and closes the eye

orbicularis oris /ɔ:bɪkju'leərɪs 'ɔ:ris/ *noun* a muscle which closes the lips tight

orbit /'ɔ:bit/ *noun* the hollow bony depression in the front of the skull in which each eye and lacrimal gland are situated. Also called **eye socket**

orbital /'ɔ:bi:t(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the orbit

orchi- /ɔ:kɪ/ *prefix* testis

orchidalgia /,ɔ:kɪ'dældʒɪə/ *noun* a neuralgic-type pain in a testis

orchidectomy /,ɔ:kɪ'dektəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove a testis (NOTE: The plural is **orchidectomies**.)

orchidopexy /ɔ:kɪdəʊ'peksi/ *noun* a surgical operation to place an undescended testis in the scrotum. Also called **orchiopexy** (NOTE: The plural is **orchidoxies**.)

orchiepididymitis /,ɔ:ki'epɪdɪdɪ'maɪtɪs/ *noun* a condition in which a testicle and its epididymis become swollen

orchiopexy /'ɔ:kiəʊ'peksi/ *noun* same as **orchidopexy** (NOTE: The plural is **orchiopexes**.)

orchis /'ɔ:kɪs/ *noun* a testis

orchitis /ɔ:kɪ'tɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the testes, characterised by hypertrophy, pain and a sensation of weight

Orem's model /'ɔ:rəmz ,mɒd(ə)l/ *noun* a modern model for nursing which focuses on a person's ability to perform self-care, defined as activities which individuals initiate and perform on their own behalf to maintain life, health and well-being. The goal of nursing is to help people meet their own self-care demands.

organ /'ɔ:gən/ *noun* a part of the body which is distinct from other parts and has a particular function, e.g. the liver, an eye or ovaries

organic /ɔ:gænɪk/ *adjective* 1. referring to organs in the body 2. coming from an animal, plant or other organism

organic disease /ɔ:gænɪk dɪ'zi:z/, **organic disorder** /ɔ:gænɪk dis'ɔ:da/ *noun* a disease or disorder associated with physical changes in one or more organs of the body

organisation /,ɔ:gənaɪ'zeɪʃ(ə)n/, **organization** *noun* 1. a group of people set up for a particular purpose 2. the planning or arranging of something ○ *the organisation of the rota* 3. the way in which the component parts of something are arranged

organism /'ɔ:gənɪz(ə)m/ *noun* any single plant, animal, bacterium, fungus or other living thing

organo- /ɔ:gənəʊ/, /ɔ:gænəʊ/ *prefix* organ

organ of Corti /,ɔ:gən əv 'kɔ:tɪ/ *noun* a membrane in the cochlea which takes sounds and converts them into impulses sent to the brain along the auditory nerve. Also called **spiral organ** [Described 1851. After Marquis Alfonso Corti (1822–88), Italian anatomist and histologist.]

organ transplant /'ɔ:gən ,trænsplə:nt/ *noun* a surgical operation to transplant an organ from one person to another

orgasm /'ɔ:gæz(ə)m/ *noun* the climax of the sexual act, when a person experiences a moment of great excitement

orifice /'ɔ:rifɪs/ *noun* an opening in the body, e.g. the mouth or anus

origin /'ɔ:dʒɪn/ *noun* 1. the source or beginning of something 2. a place where a muscle is attached, or where the branch of a nerve or blood vessel begins

oris /'ɔ:ri:s/ ♀ **cancrum oris, orbicularis oris**

ornithosis /,ɔ:nɪθ'əʊsɪs/ *noun* a disease of birds which can be passed to humans as a form of pneumonia

oro- /'ɔ:roʊ/ *prefix* mouth

ogenital /,ɔ:raʊ'dgɛnɪt(ə)l/ *adjective* relating to both the mouth and the genitals

opharynx /,ɔ:ræʊ'færɪŋks/ *noun* a part of the pharynx below the soft palate at the back of the mouth (NOTE: The plural is **opharynxes** or **opharynges**.)

ORT *abbreviation* oral rehydration therapy

ortho- /'ɔ:θəʊ/ *prefix* correct or straight

orthodontics /,ɔ:θəʊ'dɒntɪks/ *noun* a branch of dentistry which deals with correcting badly placed teeth

orthopaedic /,ɔ:θə'pi:dɪk/ *adjective* 1. referring to treatment which corrects badly formed bones or joints 2. referring to or used in orthopaedics (NOTE: The US spelling is **orthopedic**.)

orthopaedic collar /,ɔ:θə'pi:dɪk 'kɒlə/ *noun* a special strong collar to support the head of a person with neck injuries or a condition such as cervical spondylosis

orthopaedic hospital /,ɔ:θə'pi:dɪk 'hɒspɪt(ə)l/ *noun* a hospital which specialises in operations to correct badly formed joints or bones

orthopaedics /,ɔ:θə'pi:dɪks/ *noun* a branch of surgery dealing with irregularities, diseases and injuries of the locomotor system (NOTE: The US spelling is **orthopedics**.)

orthopaedic surgeon /,ɔ:θə'pi:dɪk 'sɜ:ðʒən/ *noun* a surgeon who specialises in orthopaedics

orthopnoea /,ɔ:θə'p'nɪə:/ *noun* a condition in which a person has great difficulty in breathing while lying down. ♀ **dyspnoea** (NOTE: The US spelling is **orthopnea**.)

orthopnoeic /,ɔ:θə'p'nɪ:ɪk/ *adjective* referring to orthopnoea (NOTE: The US spelling is **orthopneic**.)

orthoptics /ɔ:θɒptɪks/ *noun* the study of methods used to treat squints

orthoptist /ɔ:θɒptɪst/ *noun* an eye specialist, working in an eye hospital, who treats squints and other disorders of eye movement

orthoptoscope /ɔ:θɒptəsko:p/ *noun* same as **amblyoscope**

orthosis /ɔ:θəʊsɪs/ *noun* a device which is fitted to the outside of the body to support a weakness or correct a malformation, e.g. a surgical collar or leg brace (NOTE: The plural is **orthoses**.)

orthostatic /,ɔ:θə'tæstɪk/ *adjective* referring to the position of the body when standing up straight

orthostatic hypotension /,ɔ:θəstætɪk haɪpə'tenʃən/ *noun* a common condition where the blood pressure drops when a person stands up suddenly, causing dizziness

orthotics /ɔ:θɒtɪks/ *plural noun* the branch of medical engineering which deals with the design and fitting of devices such as braces in the treatment of orthopaedic disorders (NOTE: Takes a singular verb.)

orthotist /'ɔ:θətɪst/ *noun* a qualified person who fits orthoses

Ortolani's sign /,ɔ:tə'læ:nɪz sain/, **Ortolani manoeuvre** /,ɔ:tə'læ:nɪ mə,nu:və/, **Ortolani's test** /,ɔ:tə'læ:nɪz test/ *noun* a test for congenital dislocation of the hip in babies aged 6–12, in which the hip makes sharp sounds if the joint is rotated [Described 1937. After Marino Örtolani (1904–83), Italian orthopaedic surgeon.]

os /ɒs/ *noun* (technical) 1. a bone (NOTE: The plural is **ossa**.) 2. the mouth (NOTE: The plural is **ora**.)

OSA *abbreviation* obstructive sleep apnoea

osche- /'ɒski/ *prefix* relating to the scrotum

oscillation /,ɒsɪ'leɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* 1. the action of moving backwards and forwards between two points at a regular speed 2. a single movement between two points

oscilloscope /ɒ'siləsko:p/ *noun* a device which produces a visual record of an electrical current on a screen using a cathode ray tube. It is used in the testing of electronic equipment and in measuring electrical impulses of the heart or the brain.

osculum /'ɒskjʊləm/ *noun* a small opening or pore (NOTE: The plural is **oscula**.)

-osis /əʊsɪs/ *suffix* disease

Osler's nodes /'ɒsləz nəudz/ *plural noun* tender swellings at the ends of fingers and toes in people who have subacute bacterial endocarditis [Described 1885. After Sir William Osler (1849–1919), Professor of Medicine in Montreal, Philadelphia, Baltimore and then Oxford.]

osm- /ɒzm/ *prefix* 1. smell 2. osmosis

osmoreceptor /,ɒzmə'repər/ *noun* a cell in the hypothalamus which checks the level of osmotic pressure in the blood by altering the secretion of ADH and regulates the amount of water in the blood

osmosis /ɒz'meəsɪs/ *noun* the movement of a solvent from one part of the body through a semi-permeable membrane to another part where there is a higher concentration of molecules

osmotic pressure /ɒz'mɒtɪk'preʃə/ *noun* the pressure required to stop the flow of a solvent through a membrane

osseous /'ɒsiəs/ *adjective* referring to or resembling bone

osseous labyrinth /,ɒsiəs 'læbərɪnθ/ *noun* same as **bony labyrinth**

ossicle /'ɒsɪk(ə)l/ *noun* a small bone

ossification /,ɒsfɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the formation of bone. Also called **osteogenesis**

osmium /'ɒsim/ ♦ **fragilitas ossium**

ost- /ɒst/ *prefix* same as **oste-** (used before vowels)

ostectomy /ɒ'stektəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation in which a bone, or a piece of bone, is removed (NOTE: The plural is **ostectomies**.)

osteitis /,ɒsti'aitɪs/ *noun* inflammation of a bone due to injury or infection

osteitis deformans /,ɒsti'aitɪs di:'fɔ:mənз/ *noun* a disease which gradually softens bones in the spine, legs and skull, so that they become curved. Also called **Paget's disease**

osteitis fibrosis cystica /,ɒsti'aitɪs fai'b्रəsɪs 'sistɪkə/ *noun* a generalised weakness of bones, caused by excessive activity of the thyroid gland and associated with formation of cysts, in which bone tissue is replaced by fibrous tissue. Also called **von Recklinghausen's disease** (NOTE: The localised form is **osteitis fibrosis localista**.)

osteo- /ɒstiəu/ *prefix* bone

osteoarthritis /,ɒstiəu:θraɪ'tɪs/ *noun* a degenerative disease of middle-aged and elderly people characterised by inflamed joints which become stiff and painful. Also called **osteoarthrosis**

osteoarthropathy /,ɒstiəu:θrɒpəθɪ/ *noun* a disease of the bone and cartilage at a joint, particularly the ankles, knees or wrists, associated with carcinoma of the bronchi

osteoarthrosis /,ɒstiəu:θrəʊsɪs/ *noun* same as **osteoarthritis**

ostearthrotomy /,ɒstiəu:θrɒtəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove the articular end of a bone (NOTE: The plural is **ostearthromies**.)

osteochondritis /,ɒstiəkəndrɪ'traɪtɪs/ *noun* degeneration of the epiphyses

osteochondritis **dissecans** /,ɒstiəkəndrɪ'traɪtɪs 'dɪsəkænz/ *noun* a painful

condition where pieces of articular cartilage become detached from the joint surface

osteochondrosis /'ɒstiəʊkɒn'draʊsɪs/ *noun* a disorder of cartilage and bone formation which affects the joints in children, causing pain and a limp, probably due to circulation disturbances to that part of the bone

osteoclast /'ɒstiəʊklæst/ *noun* a cell which destroys bone

osteocyte /'ɒstiəʊsait/ *noun* a bone cell

osteogenesis /'ɒstiəʊ'dʒenəsɪs/ *noun* same as **ossification**

osteogenesis imperfecta /'ɒstiəʊ,dʒenəsɪs ɪm'pefektə/ *noun* a congenital condition in which bones are brittle and break easily due to unusual bone formation. Also called **brittle bone disease**

osteology /'ɒsti'ɒlədʒi/ *noun* the study of bones and their structure

osteolysis /'ɒsti'plæsɪs/ *noun* destruction of bone tissue by osteoclasts

osteolytic /'ɒstiəʊ'lɪtɪk/ *adjective* referring to osteolysis

osteoma /'ɒsti'əʊma/ *noun* a benign tumour in a bone (NOTE: The plural is **osteomas** or **osteomata**)

osteomalacia /'ɒstiəʊmə'leɪʃə/ *noun* a condition in adults in which the bones become soft because of lack of calcium and Vitamin D, or limited exposure to sunlight

osteomyelitis /'ɒstiəʊmaɪə'laitɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the interior of bone, especially the marrow spaces

osteon /'ɒstiɒn/ *noun* same as **Haversian system**

osteopath /'ɒstiəʊ,pæθ/ *noun* a person who practises osteopathy

osteopathy /'ɒsti'ɒpəθi/ *noun* 1. the treatment of disorders by massage and manipulation of joints 2. any disease of bone (NOTE: The plural is **osteopathies**)

osteopetrosis /'ɒstiəʊpə'trəʊsɪs/ *noun* a disease of a group in which bones increase in density. Also called **marble bone disease**

osteophyte /'ɒstiəufaɪt/ *noun* a bony growth

osteoplasty /'ɒstiəplæsti/ *noun* plastic surgery on bones

osteoporosis /'ɒstiəʊpɔ:'rəʊsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which the bones become thin, porous and brittle, due to low levels of oestrogen, lack of calcium and lack of physical exercise. Also called **brittle bone disease**

osteosarcoma /'ɒstiəʊsəma:'kəʊmə/ *noun* a malignant tumour of bone cells (NOTE: The plural is **osteosarcomas** or **osteosarcomata**)

osteosclerosis /'ɒstiəʊsklə'rəʊsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which the bony spaces become hardened as a result of persistent inflammation

osteotome /'ɒstiəutəʊm/ *noun* a type of chisel used by surgeons to cut bone

osteotomy /'ɒsti'ɒtəmi/ *noun* a surgical operation to cut a bone, especially to relieve pain in a joint (NOTE: The plural is **osteotomies**)

ostium /'ɒstɪəm/ *noun* an opening into a passage (NOTE: The plural is **ostia**)

-ostomy /'ɒstəmɪ/ *suffix* operation to make an opening

OT *abbreviation* occupational therapist

ot- /'ət/ *prefix* same as **oto-** (*used before vowels*)

otalgia /'əʊ'tældʒə/ *noun* same as **earache**

OTC *abbreviation* referring to medication which can be bought freely at a chemist's shop, and does not need a prescription. Full form **over the counter**

OTC drug /'əʊtɪk: 'si: dræg/ *noun* same as **over-the-counter drug**

otic /'ətɪk/ *adjective* referring to the ear

otitis /'əʊ'taɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the ear

otitis externa /'əʊ,tætɪs ɪk'stɜ:nə/ *noun* inflammation of the external auditory meatus to the eardrum

otitis interna /'əʊ,tætɪs ɪn'tɜ:nə/ *noun* inflammation of the inner ear. Also called **labyrinthitis**

otitis media /'əʊ,tætɪs 'mɪ:dɪə/ *noun* an infection of the middle ear, usually accompanied by headaches and fever. Also called **middle ear infection, tympanitis**

oto- /'ətəʊ/ *prefix* ear

otolaryngologist /'ətəlærɪŋ'gɒlədʒɪst/ *noun* a doctor who specialises in treatment of diseases of the ear and throat

otolaryngology /'ətəlærɪŋ'gɒlədʒi/ *noun* the study of diseases of the ear and throat

otolith /'ətəlɪθ/ *noun* a stone which forms in the inner ear

otolith organ /'ətəlɪθ 'ɔ:gən/ *noun* one of two pairs of sensory organs in the inner ear, the saccule and the utricle, which pass information to the brain about the position of the head

otologist /'ətəlædʒɪst/ *noun* a doctor who specialises in the study of the ear

otology /'ətəlædʒi/ *noun* the scientific study of the ear and its diseases

-otomy /'ɒtəmɪ/ *suffix* an act of cutting into an organ or part of the body in a surgical operation

otoplasty /'ətəplæsti/ *noun* plastic surgery of the external ear to repair damage or deformity

otorhinolaryngologist /'ətərəʊ,rainəʊ,lærɪŋ'gɒlədʒɪst/ *noun* a doctor who specialises in the study of the ear, nose and throat

otorhinolaryngology /'ətərəʊ,rainəʊ,lærɪŋ'gɒlədʒi/ *noun* the study of the ear, nose and throat. Also called **ENT**

otorrhagia /'əutə'reidʒə/ *noun* bleeding from the external ear

otorrhoea /'əutə'rɪ:ə/ *noun* the discharge of pus from the ear (NOTE: The US spelling is **otorrhea**.)

otosclerosis /'əutəʊsklə'skɔ:sɪs/ *noun* a condition in which the ossicles in the middle ear become thicker and the stapes becomes fixed to the oval window leading to deafness

otoscope /'əutəsko:p/ *noun* same as **auriscope**

otospongiosis /'əutə,spɒndʒi'əʊsɪs/ *noun* the formation of spongy bone in the labyrinth of the ear which occurs in otosclerosis

Otosporin /'əutəspɔ:rɪn/ a trade name for ear drops containing hydrocortisone, neomycin and polymyxin

ototoxic /'əutə'tɔksɪk/ *adjective* referring to a drug or an effect which is damaging to organs or nerves involved in hearing or balance

outcome /'autkʌm/ *noun* a measure of the result of an intervention or treatment, e.g. the mortality rate following different methods of surgery ○ *medical outcomes*

outer /'autə/ *adjective* outside or external

outer ear /'autər 'ɪə/ *noun* the part of the ear which is on the outside of the head, together with the passage leading to the eardrum. Also called **external ear**

outer pleura /'autə 'plʊərə/ *noun* same as **parietal pleura**

out-of-body experience /'aut əv 'bɒdɪ ɪk, spɪəriəns/ *noun* an occasion when a person feels as though they have left their body and, often, travelled along a tunnel towards a bright light

outpatient /'autpeɪʃ(ə)nt/ *noun* someone who comes to a hospital for treatment but does not stay overnight ○ *She goes for treatment as an outpatient.* Abbreviation **OP**. Compare **inpatient**

outpatient department /'autpeɪʃ(ə)nt dɪ'pa:tment/, **outpatients' department** /'autpeɪʃ(ə)nts dɪ'pa:tment/, **outpatients' clinic** /'autpeɪʃ(ə)nts klinɪk/ *noun* a department of a hospital which deals with outpatients

outreach /'autri:tʃf/ *noun* services provided for patients or the public in general, outside a hospital or clinic

ova /'əʊvə/ plural of **ovum**

oval window /'əʊvəl 'wɪndəʊ/ *noun* an oval opening between the middle ear and the inner ear. Also called **fenestra ovalis**. See illustration at **EAR** in Supplement

ovar- /'əuvər/ *prefix* same as **ovari-** (*used before vowels*)

ovari- /'əuvəri/ *prefix* ovaries

ovarian /əʊ'veəriən/ *adjective* referring to the ovaries

ovarian cancer /əʊ'veəriən 'kænsə/ *noun* a malignant tumour of the ovary, which occurs especially after the menopause

ovarian cycle /əʊ'veəriən 'saɪkl/ *noun* the regular changes in the ovary during a woman's reproductive life

ovarian cyst /əʊ'veəriən 'sist/ *noun* a cyst which develops in the ovaries

ovarian follicle /əʊ'veəriən 'fɒlik(ə)l/ *noun* a cell which contains an ovum. Also called **Graafian follicle**

ovariectomy /'əuvəri'ektəmi/ *noun* same as **oophorectomy** (NOTE: The plural is **ovariectomies**.)

ovariotomy /'əuvəri'ɒtəmi/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove an ovary or a tumour in an ovary (NOTE: The plural is **ovariotomies**.)

ovaritis /'əuvə'raɪtɪs/ *noun* same as **oophoritis**

ovary /'əuv(ə)rɪ/ *noun* one of two organs in a woman which produce ova or egg cells and secrete the female hormone oestrogen. Also called **oophoron**. See illustration at **UROGENITAL SYSTEM (FEMALE)** in Supplement (NOTE: The plural is **ovaries**. For other terms referring to ovaries, see words beginning with **oophor-**, **oophoro-**.)

over- /'əuvə/ *prefix* too much

overbite /'əuvəbaɪt/ *noun* the usual formation of the teeth, in which the top incisors come down over and in front of the bottom incisors when the jaws are closed

overcompensation /'əuvəkɒmpən'seɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* an attempt by a person to remove the bad effects of a mistake or a fault in their character in which they make too much effort, and so cause some other problem

overflow incontinence /,əuvəfləʊ ɪn 'kɒntɪnəns/ *noun* a leakage of urine because the bladder is too full

overjet /'əuvədʒet/ *noun* a space which separates the top incisors from the bottom incisors when the jaws are closed

oversew /'əuvəsəʊ/ *verb* to sew a patch of tissue over a perforation (NOTE: **oversewing – oversewed – oversewn**)

overt /ə'vɜ:t/ *adjective* easily seen with the naked eye. Opposite **occult**

over-the-counter drug /,əuvər ðræg/ *noun* a drug which you can buy from a pharmacy without a doctor's prescription. Also called **OTC drug**

ovi- /'əuvɪ/ *prefix* eggs or ova

oviduct /'əuvɪdʌkt/ *noun* same as **Fallopian tube**

ovulate /'əvju:lət/ *verb* to release a mature ovum into a Fallopian tube (NOTE: **ovulating – ovulated**)

ovulation /'ɒvju'lɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the release of an ovum from the mature ovarian follicle into the Fallopian tube

ovum /'əʊvəm/ *noun* a female egg cell which, when fertilised by a spermatozoon, begins to develop into an embryo (NOTE: The plural is **ova**. For other terms referring to ova, see words beginning with **oo-**.)

-oxacin /ɒksəsɪn/ *suffix* quinolone drug ◇ *ciprofloxacin*

oxidase /'ɒksɪdeɪz/ *noun* an enzyme which encourages oxidation by removing hydrogen. ◇ **monoamine oxidase**

oxidation /'ɒksɪ'deɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the action of making oxides by combining with oxygen or removing hydrogen

oximeter /ɒk'sɪmɪtə/ *noun* an instrument which measures the amount of oxygen in something, especially in blood

oxybutynin /'ɒksi'bju:tənɪn/, **oxybutinin** *noun* a drug which reduces the need to pass urine

oxycephalic /'ɒksɪkə'fælɪk/ *adjective* referring to oxycephaly

oxycephaly /'ɒksi'kefəli/ *noun* a condition in which the skull is shaped into a point, with exophthalmos and poor sight. Also called **turricephaly**

oxygen /'ɒksɪdʒən/ *noun* a chemical element that is a common colourless gas which is present in the air and essential to human life (NOTE: The chemical symbol is **O**.)

oxygenate /'ɒksɪdʒəneɪt/ *verb* to combine blood with oxygen (NOTE: **oxygenating** – **oxygenated**)

oxygenated blood /'ɒksɪdʒəneɪtɪd 'blʌd/ *noun* blood which has received oxygen in the lungs and is being carried to the tissues along the arteries. Also called **arterial blood**. Compare **deoxygenated blood** (NOTE: Oxygenated blood is brighter red than venous deoxygenated blood.)

oxygenation /'ɒksɪdʒə'nейʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the fact of becoming combined or filled with oxygen ◇ *Blood is carried along the pulmonary artery to the lungs for oxygenation.*

oxygenator /'ɒksɪdʒə,nейtə/ *noun* a machine which puts oxygen into the blood, used as an artificial lung in surgery

oxygen cylinder /'ɒksɪdʒən ,sɪlɪndə/ *noun* a heavy metal tube which contains oxygen and is connected to a patient's oxygen mask

oxygen mask /'ɒksɪdʒən mɑ:sk/ *noun* a mask connected to a supply of oxygen, which can be put over the face to help someone with breathing difficulties

oxygen tent /'ɒksɪdʒən tent/ *noun* a type of cover put over a person so that he or she can breathe in oxygen

oxygen therapy /'ɒksɪdʒən ,θerəpi/ *noun* any treatment involving the administering of oxygen, e.g. in an oxygen tent or in emergency treatment for heart failure

oxyhaemoglobin /'ɒksi,hɪ:mə'gləʊbɪn/ *noun* a compound of haemoglobin and oxygen, which is the way oxygen is carried in arterial blood from the lungs to the tissues. ◇ **haemoglobin** (NOTE: The US spelling is **oxyhemoglobin**.)

oxytic /ɒk'sɪtɪk/ *adjective* referring to glands and cells in the stomach which produce acid

oxytic cell /ɒk'sɪtɪk sel/ *noun* a cell in the gastric gland which secretes hydrochloric acid. Also called **parietal cell**

oxytetracycline /'ɒksi,tetra'saɪklɪ:n/ *noun* an antibiotic which is effective against a wide range of organisms

oxytocic /'ɒksi'təʊsɪk/ *noun* a drug which helps to start the process of childbirth, or speeds it up ■ *adjective* starting or speeding up childbirth by causing contractions in the muscles of the uterus

oxytocin /'ɒksi'təʊsɪn/ *noun* a hormone secreted by the posterior pituitary gland, which controls the contractions of the uterus and encourages the flow of milk

ozone /'əʊzən/ *noun* a gas present in the atmosphere in small quantities, which is harmful at high levels of concentration

ozone sickness /'əʊzən ,sɪknəs/ *noun* a condition experienced by jet travellers, due to levels of ozone in aircraft

P

Pa abbreviation pascal

pacemaker /'peɪsmerkə/ *noun* 1. a node in the heart which regulates the heartbeat. Also called **sinoatrial node, SA node** 2. → **cardiac pacemaker, epicardial pacemaker**

pachy- /pækɪ/ *prefix* thickening

pachydactyly /,pækɪ'dæktlɪ/ *noun* a condition in which the fingers and toes become thicker than usual

pachydermia /,pækɪ'dzɜːmɪə/, **pachyderma** /,pækɪ'dɜːmə/ *noun* a condition in which the skin becomes thicker than normal

pachymeningitis /,pækɪ'menɪn'dʒaɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the dura mater

pachyonychia /,pækɪə'nɪkiə/ *noun* unusual thickness of the nails

pachysomia /,pækɪ'səʊmiə/ *noun* a condition in which soft tissues of the body become unusually thick

pacing /'peɪsɪŋ/ *noun* a surgical operation to implant or attach a cardiac pacemaker

Pacinian corpuscle /pə,sinjən 'kɔːpʊsl̩(ə)l/ *noun* a sensory nerve ending in the skin which is sensitive to touch and vibrations

pack /pæk/ *noun* a tampon of gauze or cotton wool, used to fill an orifice such as the nose or vagina ■ *verb* to fill an orifice with a tampon ○ *The ear was packed with cotton wool to absorb the discharge.*

packed cell volume /,pækɪt 'sel ,vplju:m/ *noun* the volume of red blood cells in a person's blood shown against the total volume of blood. Also called **haematocrit**

PACT /pækɪt/ *abbreviation* prescribing analyses and cost

pad /pæd/ *noun* a piece or mass of soft absorbent material, placed on part of the body to protect it ○ *She wrapped a pad of soft cotton wool round the sore.*

paed- /pi:d/ *prefix* same as **paedo-** (*used before vowels*)

paediatric /,pi:dɪ'ætrɪk/ *adjective* referring to the treatment of the diseases of children ○ *A new paediatric hospital has been opened. ○ Parents can visit children in the paediatric wards at any time.*

paediatrician /,pi:dɪ'atrɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a doctor who specialises in the treatment of diseases of children

paediatrics /,pi:di'ætrɪks/ *noun* the study of children, their development and diseases. Compare **geriatrics**

paedo- /pi:dəʊ/ *prefix* referring to children

paedodontia /,pi:də'dɒndʒɪə/ *noun* another spelling of **pedodontia**

Paget's disease /'pædʒəts dɪ,zɪ:z/ *noun* 1. same as **osteitis deformans** 2. a form of breast cancer which starts as an itchy rash round the nipple [Described 1877. After Sir James Paget (1814–99), British surgeon.]

pain /peɪn/ *noun* the feeling of severe discomfort which a person has when hurt ○ *The doctor gave him an injection to relieve the pain. ○ She is suffering from back pain.* (NOTE: Pain can be used in the plural to show that it recurs: **She has pains in her left leg.**)

pain clinic /'peɪn ,klɪnik/ *noun* a centre which looks after people with severe persistent pain and whose staff include professionals from many specialist areas of medicine

painkiller /'peɪn,kɪlə/ *noun* a drug that reduces pain

pain pathway /'peɪn ,pa:θwei/ *noun* a series of linking nerve fibres and neurones which carry impulses of pain from the site to the sensory cortex

pain receptor /'peɪn rɪ,septə/ *noun* a nerve ending which is sensitive to pain

pain relief /'peɪn rɪ,li:f/ *noun* the act of easing pain by using analgesics

paint /peɪnt/ *noun* a coloured antiseptic, analgesic or astringent liquid which is put on the surface of the body ■ *verb* to cover a wound with an antiseptic, analgesic or astringent liquid or lotion ○ *She painted the rash with calamine.*

pain threshold /'peɪn ,freθhəʊld/ *noun* the point at which a person finds it impossible to bear pain without crying

palate /'pælət/ *noun* the roof of the mouth and floor of the nasal cavity, formed of the hard and soft palates

palate bone /'pælət bəʊn/ *noun* one of two bones which form part of the hard palate, the orbits of the eyes and the cavity behind the nose. Also called **palatine bone**

palatine /'pælətɪn/ *adjective* referring to the palate

palatine bone /'pælətɪn bəʊn/ *noun* same as **palate bone**

palatine tonsil /,pælətɪn 'tɒns(ə)l/ *noun* same as **tonsil**

palato- /pælətəʊ/ *prefix* the palate

palatoplasty /'pælətəplæsti/ *noun* plastic surgery of the roof of the mouth, e.g. to repair a cleft palate

palatoplegia /,pælətə'pli:dʒə/ *noun* paralysis of the soft palate

palatorrhaphy /,pælə'tɔ:ræfi/ *noun* a surgical operation to suture and close a cleft palate. Also called **staphylorrhaphy, uraniscorrhaphy**

pali- /pæli/ *prefix* same as **palin-**

palin- /'pælin/ *prefix* repeating

palindromic /,pælin'drəmɪk/ *adjective* recurring ○ a **palindromic disease**

palliative /'pæliətɪv/ *noun* a treatment or drug which relieves symptoms but does nothing to cure the disease which causes the symptoms. For example, a painkiller can reduce the pain in a tooth, but will not cure the caries which causes the pain. ■ *adjective* providing relief

palliative care /'pæliətɪv ,keə/, **palliative treatment** /'pæliətɪv ,trɪ:tメント/ *noun* treatment which helps to reduce the symptoms of a disease, especially a terminal or chronic condition, but does not cure it

COMMENT: Palliative care may involve giving antibiotics, transfusions, pain-killing drugs, low-dose chemotherapy and psychological and social support to help the person and their family adjust to the illness. The treatment is often provided in a hospice.

pallidotomy /,pælɪ'dɒtəmi/ *noun* an operation on the brain which can reduce many of the symptoms of Parkinson's disease, such as tremor, bradykinesia and stooped posture

pallor /'pælə/ *noun* the condition of being pale

palm /pɑ:m/ *noun* the inner surface of the hand, extending from the bases of the fingers to the wrist

palmar /'pælmə/ *adjective* referring to the palm of the hand

palmar arch /'pælmər ə:tʃ/ *noun* one of two arches or joins within the palm formed by two arteries which link together

palmar fascia /,pælmə 'feɪʃə/ *noun* the tendons in the palm of the hand

palpate /pæl'peɪt/ *verb* to examine part of the body by feeling it with the hand

palpation /pæl'peɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* an examination of part of the body by feeling it with the hand

palpebra /'pælpib्रə/ *noun* same as **eyelid** (NOTE: The plural is **palpebrae**.)

palpebral /'pælpib्रəl/ *adjective* referring to the eyelids

palpitation /,pælpɪ'teɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* awareness that the heart is beating rapidly or irregularly, possibly caused by stress or by a disease

pan- /pæn/ *prefix* referring to everything

panacea /,pænə:s'ɪə/ *noun* a medicine which is supposed to cure everything

panarthritis /,pænu:θraɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of all the tissues of a joint or of all the joints in the body

pancarditis /,pænka:dɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of all the tissues in the heart, i.e. the heart muscle, the endocardium and the pericardium

pancreas /'pæŋkriəs/ *noun* a gland which lies across the back of the body between the kidneys. See illustration at **DIGESTIVE SYSTEM** in Supplement

pancreatectomy /,pæŋkriə'tektəmɪ/ *noun* the surgical removal of all or part of the pancreas

pancreatic /,pæŋkri'ætɪk/ *adjective* referring to the pancreas

pancreatic duct /,pæŋkri'ætɪk dʌkt/ *noun* a duct leading through the pancreas to the duodenum

pancreatic juice /,pæŋkri'ætɪk 'dʒu:s/, **pancreatic secretion** /,pæŋkri'ætɪk sɪ'kri:ʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a digestive juice, formed of enzymes produced by the pancreas, which digests fats and carbohydrates

pancreatin /'pæŋkriətɪn/ *noun* a substance made from enzymes secreted by the pancreas, used to treat someone whose pancreas does not produce pancreatic enzymes

pancreatitis /,pæŋkriə'taɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the pancreas

pancreatotomy /,pæŋkri'ætəmɪ/, **pancreatotomy** /,pæŋkriə'tɒtəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to open the pancreatic duct

pancytopenia /,pænsaɪtə'pi:nɪə/ *noun* a condition in which there are too few red and white blood cells and blood platelets

pandemic /pæn'demɪk/ *noun* an epidemic disease which affects many parts of the world. Compare **endemic, epidemic** ■ *adjective* widespread

panhysterectomy /,pænhɪstə'rektəmɪ/ *noun* the surgical removal of all the uterus and the cervix

panic /'pænɪk/ *noun* a feeling of great fear which cannot be stopped and which sometimes results in irrational behaviour ○ *He was in a panic as he sat in the consultant's waiting room.* ■ *verb* to be suddenly afraid ○ *She panicked*

when the surgeon told her she might need to have an operation.

panic attack /'pænɪk ə,tæk/ *noun* a sudden onset of panic

panic disorder /'pænɪk dɪs,ɔ:də/ *noun* a condition in which somebody has frequent panic attacks

panniculitis /pə'nɪkju'laitɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the panniculus adiposus, producing tender swellings on the thighs and breasts

panniculus /pə'nɪkjʊləs/ *noun* a layer of membranous tissue

panniculus adiposus /pə'nɪkjʊləs ædɪ, pəʊsəs/ *noun* a layer of fat underneath the skin

pannus /'pænəs/ *noun* a growth on the cornea containing tiny blood vessels

panophthalmia /,pænɒfθəlmiə/, **panophthalmitis** /,pænɒfθəl'maitɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the whole of the eye

panosteitis /,pænɒstɪ'taɪtɪs/, **panostitis** /,pænɒ'staɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the whole of a bone

panotitis /,pænətɪ'taɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation affecting all of the ear, but especially the middle ear

panproctocolectomy /,pænprɒktəkə'lektomi/ *noun* the surgical removal of the whole of the rectum and the colon

pant- /pænt/ *prefix* same as **pan-**

panto- /pæntəʊ/ *prefix* same as **pan-**

pantothenic acid /,pæntəθenɪk 'æsɪd/ *noun* a vitamin of the vitamin B complex, found in liver, yeast and eggs

Papanicolaou test /,pæpənɪkə'u:leɪtɪs/ *test/noun* a method of staining samples from various body secretions to test for malignancy, e.g. testing a cervical smear sample to see if cancer is present. Also called **Pap test** [Described 1933. After George Nicholas Papanicolaou (1883–1962), Greek anatomist and physician who worked in the USA.]

papaveretum /pə,pævə'rɪ:təm/ *noun* a preparation of opium used to reduce pain

papilla /pə'pɪlə/ *noun* a small swelling which sticks up above the usual surface level ◎ *The upper surface of the tongue is covered with papillae.* (NOTE: The plural is **papillae**.)

papillary /pə'pɪlərɪ/ *adjective* referring to papillae

papillitis /,pæpɪ'laitɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the optic disc at the back of the eye

papilloedema /,pæpɪlə'u:dɪ:mə/ *noun* an accumulation of fluid in the optic disc at the back of the eye

papilloma /,pæpɪ'ləʊmə/ *noun* a benign tumour on the skin or mucous membrane (NOTE: The plural is **papillomas** or **papillomata**.)

papillomatosis /,pæpɪləʊmə'teəsɪs/ *noun* being affected with papilloma

papillotomy /,pæpɪ'lɒtəmɪ/ *noun* the operation of cutting into the body at the point where the common bile duct and pancreatic duct meet to go into the duodenum, in order to improve bile drainage and allow any stones to pass out

papovavirus /pə'pəʊvəvairəs/ *noun* a family of viruses which start tumours, some of which are malignant, and some of which, such as warts, are benign

Pap test /'pæp test/, **Pap smear** /'pæp smiə/ *noun* same as **Papanicolaou test**

papular /'pæpjʊlər/ *adjective* referring to a papule

papule /'pæpjʊ:l/ *noun* a small coloured spot raised above the surface of the skin as part of a rash (NOTE: A flat spot is a **macule**.)

papulo- /pæpjʊləʊ/ *prefix* relating to a papule

papulopustular /,pæpjʊləʊ'pʌstjʊlə/ *adjective* referring to a rash with both papules and pustules

papulosquamous /,pæpjʊləʊ'skwēməs/ *adjective* referring to a rash with papules and a scaly skin

para- /pærə/ *prefix* 1. similar to or near 2. changed or beyond

paracentesis /,pærəsɛn'tɪ:sɪs/ *noun* the procedure of draining fluid from a cavity inside the body using a hollow needle, either for diagnostic purposes or because the fluid is harmful. Also called **tapping**

paracetamol /,pærə'si:təmɒl/ *noun* a common drug used to relieve mild to moderate pain and reduce fever (NOTE: The US name is **acetaminophen**.)

paracusis /,pærə'kjʊ:sɪs/, **paracusia** /,pærə'kjʊ:sɪə/ *noun* a disorder of hearing

paradoxical breathing /,pærədɒksɪk(ə)l 'bri:ðɪŋ/, **paradoxical respiration** /,pærədɒksɪk(ə)l ,respi'reɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a condition affecting someone with broken ribs, where the chest appears to move in when he or she breathes in, and appears to move out when he or she breathes out

paradoxus /,pærə'dɒksəs/ ♦ **pulsus paradoxus**

paraesthesia /,pærɪ:s'θi:ziə/ *noun* an unexplained tingling sensation. ♦ **pins and needles** (NOTE: The plural is **paraesthesiae**.)

paraffin /'pærəfɪn/ *noun* an oil produced from petroleum, forming the base of some ointments, and also used for heating and light

paraffin gauze /'pærəfɪn ɡɔ:z/ *noun* gauze covered with solid paraffin, used as a dressing

parageusia /,pærə'gju:sɪə/ *noun* a disorder of the sense of taste

paralyse /'pærəlaɪz/ *verb* to make a part of the body unable to carry out voluntary movements by weakening or damaging muscles or nerves so that they cannot function, or by using a drug ○ *His arm was paralysed after the stroke. ○ She is paralysed from the waist down.*

paralysis /pə'ræləsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which part of the body cannot be moved because the motor nerves have been damaged or the muscles have been weakened ○ *The condition causes paralysis of the lower limbs. ○ He suffered temporary paralysis of the right arm.*

paralytic /pə'ræltɪk/ *adjective* 1. referring to paralysis 2. referring to a person who is paralysed

paralytic ileus /,pærəlɪtɪk 'ɪliəs/ *noun* an obstruction in the ileum caused by paralysis of the muscles of the intestine. Also called **adynamic ileus**

paramedian /,pærə'mi:dɪən/ *adjective* near the midline of the body

paramedian plane /,pærə'mi:dɪən ,plneɪn/ *noun* a plane near the midline of the body, parallel to the sagittal plane and at right angles to the coronal plane. See illustration at **ANATOMICAL TERMS** in Supplement

paramedic /,pærə'medɪk/ *noun* a person whose work involves the restoration of health and normal functioning

parameter /pə'ræmɪtər/ *noun* a measurement of something such as blood pressure which may be an important consideration in treating the condition which the person has

parametritis /,pærə'mi'traɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the parametrium

parametrium /,pærə'mi:triəm/ *noun* the connective tissue around the uterus

paranasal /,pærə'næzəl/ *adjective* by the side of the nose

paranasal sinus /,pærəneɪz(ə)l 'sainəs/, **paranasal air sinus** /,pærəneɪz(ə)l 'eə ,sainəs/ *noun* one of the four pairs of sinuses in the skull near the nose, which open into the nasal cavity and are lined with sticky mucus (NOTE: They are the frontal, maxillary, ethmoidal and sphenoidal sinuses.)

paranoia /,pærə'nɔɪə/ *noun* a behaviour characterised by mistaken ideas or delusions of persecution or self-importance

paranoiac /,pærə'nɔɪæk/ *noun* a person affected by paranoia

paranoid /'pærənɔɪd/ *adjective* having a fixed delusion

paranoid disorder /,pærənɔɪd dis'ɔ:də/ *noun* a mental disorder which causes someone experiencing it to believe strongly that something is not right with them, with someone else or with the world generally and to maintain the belief even when given evidence against it

paranoid schizophrenia /,pærənɔɪd ,skɪtsəʊ'fri:niə/ *noun* a form of schizophrenia in which the person believes he or she is being persecuted

paraparesis /,pærəpə'si:sɪs/ *noun* incomplete paralysis of the legs

paraphimosis /,pærəfar'məʊsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which the foreskin around the penis is tight and may have to be removed by circumcision

paraplegia /,pærə'pli:dʒə/ *noun* paralysis which affects the lower part of the body and the legs, usually caused by an injury to the spinal cord

paraplegic /,pærə'pli:dʒɪk/ *noun* someone who has paraplegia ■ *adjective* paralysed in the lower part of the body and legs

paraprofessional /,pærəprə'feʃ(ə)n(ə)l/ *noun* somebody with training who acts as an assistant to a professional person

parapsychology /,pærəsɔ:l'kɒlədʒi/ *noun* the study of effects of the mind which appear not to be explained by known psychological or scientific principles, e.g. extrasensory perception and telepathy

Paraquat /'pærəkwɒt/ a trade name for dimethyl dipyridilium used as a weedkiller

parasagittal /,pærə'sædʒɪt(ə)l/ *adjective* near the midline of the body

parasagittal plane /,pærə'sædʒɪt(ə)l ,plneɪn/ *noun* a plane near the midline of the body, parallel to the sagittal plane and at right angles to the coronal plane. Also called **paramedian plane**. See illustration at **ANATOMICAL TERMS** in Supplement

parasite /'pærəsət/ *noun* a plant or animal which lives on or inside another organism and draws nourishment from that organism

parasitic /,pærə'sitɪk/ *adjective* referring to parasites

parasitic cyst /,pærəsɪtɪk 'sist/ *noun* a cyst caused by the growing larvae of a parasite in the body

parasiticide /,pærə'saɪtɪsайд/ *noun* a substance which kills parasites ■ *adjective* killing parasites

parasuicide /,pærə'su:ɪsaɪd/ *noun* an act where someone tries to kill himself or herself, but without really intending to do so, rather as a way of drawing attention to his or her psychological condition

parasympathetic nervous system /,pærəsɪmpə'θetɪk 'nɜ:vəs ,sistəm/, **parasympathetic system** /,pærəsɪmpə'θetɪk ,sistəm/ *noun* one of two parts of the autonomic nervous system. Its messages reach the organs of the body through the cranial and sacral nerves to the eyes, the gastrointestinal system and other organs. ♦ **sympathetic nervous system**

parasympatholytic /,pærəsɪm,pæθə'lɪtɪk/ *noun* a drug which reduces the effects of the par-

as sympathetic nervous system by relaxing smooth muscle, reducing the amount of sweat and saliva produced and widening the pupil of the eye. An example is atropine. ■ **adjective** relating to a parasympatholytic drug

parasympathomimetic /,pærə'sɪmətɪk/ **noun** a drug which stimulates the parasympathetic nervous system by making smooth muscle more tense, widening the blood vessels, slowing the heart rate, increasing the amount of sweat and saliva produced and contracting the pupil of the eye ■ **adjective** producing effects similar to those of a parasympathomimetic drug

parathormone /,pærə'θɔ:məʊn/ **noun** the hormone secreted by the parathyroid glands which regulates the level of calcium in blood plasma. Also called **parathyroid hormone**

parathyroid /,pærə'θaɪrɔɪd/ **noun** same as **parathyroid gland** ■ **adjective** 1. relating to a parathyroid gland 2. located close to the thyroid gland

parathyroidectomy /,pærə,θaɪrɔɪd'ektəmɪ/ **noun** the surgical removal of a parathyroid gland

parathyroid gland /,pærə'θaɪrɔɪd ,glænd/ **noun** one of four small glands which are situated in or near the wall of the thyroid gland and secrete a hormone which controls the way in which calcium and phosphorus are deposited in bones

parathyroid hormone /,pærə'θaɪrɔɪd ,hɔ:məʊn/ **noun** same as **parathormone**

paratyphoid /,pærə'taɪfɔɪd/, **paratyphoid fever** /,pærə'taɪfɔɪd ,fɪrvə/ **noun** an infectious disease which has similar symptoms to typhoid and is caused by bacteria transmitted by humans or animals

COMMENT: There are three forms of paratyphoid fever, known by the letters A, B, and C, caused by three types of bacterium, *Salmonella paratyphi* A, B, and C. TAB injections give immunity against paratyphoid A and B, but not against C.

paravertebral /,pærə'vez:tɪbrəl/ **adjective** near the vertebrae, beside the spinal column

paravertebral injection /,pærəvɛz:tɪbrəl ɪn'dʒekʃn/ **noun** an injection of local anaesthetic into the back near the vertebrae

parenchyma /pə'reŋkɪmə/ **noun** tissues which contain the working cells of an organ

parenchymal /pə'reŋkɪməl/ **adjective** relating to parenchyma

parenteral /pæ'rentərəl/ **adjective** referring to medication which is not given by mouth but in the form of injections or suppositories. Compare **enteral, oral**

parenteral nutrition /pæ'rentərəl nju:trɪʃ(ə)n/, **parenteral feeding** /pæ'rentərəl 'fi:dɪŋ/ **noun** the process of feeding someone by means other than the digestive tract, especially by

giving injections of glucose to someone critically ill

parenting /'peərəntɪŋ/ **noun** the activities involved in bringing up children □ **parenting skills** the abilities and experience that make someone a good parent

paresis /pə'rɪ:sɪs/ **noun** partial paralysis

parietal /pə'raɪətl(ə)l/ **adjective** referring to the wall of a cavity or any organ

parietal bone /pə'raɪətl(ə)l bəʊn/, **parietal** /pə'raɪətl(ə)l/ **noun** one of two bones which form the sides of the skull

parietal cell /pə'raɪətl(ə)l sel/ **noun** same as **oxytic cell**

parietal lobe /pə'raɪətl(ə)l ləub/ **noun** the middle lobe of the cerebral hemisphere, which is associated with language and other mental processes, and also contains the postcentral gyrus

parietal pleura /pə,raɪətl(ə)l 'plʊərə/ **noun** a membrane attached to the diaphragm and covering the chest cavity. Also called **outer pleura**. See illustration at **LUNGS** in Supplement

-**parin** /pərɪn/ **suffix** used for anticoagulants ○ **heparin**

Paris /'pærɪs/ ♀ **plaster of Paris**

parity /'pærɪtɪ/ **noun** 1. equality of status or position, especially in terms of pay or rank 2. the number of children that a woman has given birth to

Parkinsonism /'pɑ:kɪnsənɪz(ə)m/ **noun** a progressive nervous disorder, which may be an effect of some drugs, repeated head injuries or brain tumours. The main symptoms are trembling hands and a slow shuffling walk. Also called **paralysis agitans**

Parkinson's disease /'pɑ:kɪnsənz dɪ,zɪ:z/ **noun** a progressive nervous disorder without a known cause which is a type of Parkinsonism, the main symptoms of which are trembling hands, a slow shuffling walk and difficulty in speaking [Described 1817. After James Parkinson (1755–1824), English physician.]

paronychia /,pærə'nɪkiə/ **noun** inflammation near the nail which forms pus, caused by an infection in the fleshy part of the tip of a finger. ♀ **whitlow**

parosmia /pə'rɒzmɪə/ **noun** a disorder of the sense of smell

parotid /pə'rɒtɪd/ **adjective** near the ear

parotid gland /pə'rɒtɪd glænd/, **parotid** /pə'rɒtɪd/ **noun** one of the glands which produces saliva, situated in the neck behind the joint of the jaw and ear

parotitis /,pærə'taitɪs/ **noun** inflammation of the parotid glands

parous /'peərəs/ **adjective** referring to a woman who has given birth to one or more children

paroxetine /pə'rkɔksiti:n/ *noun* an antidepressant drug which prolongs the effects of serotonin in the brain

paroxysm /'pærəksɪz(ə)m/ *noun* a sudden movement of the muscles ○ *She suffered paroxysms of coughing during the night.*

paroxysmal /pærəksɪzm(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to a paroxysm, or similar to a paroxysm

paroxysmal dyspnoea /pærək,sɪzm(ə)l dɪsp'nɪə:/ *noun* an attack of breathlessness at night, usually caused by congestive heart failure

paroxysmal tachycardia /pærək,sɪzm(ə)l tæki'ka:dɪə/ *noun* same as **nodal tachycardia**

pars /pa:z/ *noun* the Latin word for part

partially /'pə:s(ə)li/ *adverb* not completely ○ *He is partially paralysed in his right side.* □ **partially sighted** having only partial vision ○ *Large print books are available for people who are partially sighted.*

partially sighted register /,pə:s(ə)li 'saɪtɪd ,redʒɪstrə/ *noun* a list of people who have poor sight but are not blind, and may require some special services

partial mastectomy /,pə:s(ə)l mæ'stektəmi/ *noun* an operation to remove part of a breast

partial thickness burn /,pə:s(ə)l 'θɪkknəs ,bɜ:n/ *noun* a burn which leaves enough tissue for the skin to grow again. Also called **superficial thickness burn**

particle /'pɑ:tɪk(ə)l/ *noun* a very small piece of matter

particulate /pɑ:t'ɪkju:lət/ *adjective* referring to or composed of particles

particulate matter /pɑ:t'ɪkju:lət ,mæ:tə/ *noun* particles of less than a specified size, usually of carbon, which are used as a measure of air pollution and can affect asthma

parturient /pɑ:t'jʊərɪənt/ *adjective* referring to childbirth

parturition /,pɑ:tɪjʊ'ref(ə)n/ *noun* same as childbirth

parv- /pɑ:v/, **parvo-** *prefix* small

pass /pɑ:s/ *verb* to allow faeces, urine or any other body product to come out of the body ○ *Have you passed anything this morning?* ○ *He passed a small stone in his urine.* □ **to pass blood** to produce faeces or urine that contain blood □ **to pass water** to urinate (*informal*)

passage /'pæsɪdʒ/ *noun* 1. a long narrow channel inside the body 2. the introduction of an instrument into a cavity

pass away /,pɑ:s ə'wei/ *verb* used to avoid saying 'die' (*informal*) ○ *Mother passed away during the night.*

passive /'pæsɪv/ *adjective* receiving rather than initiating an action

passive immunity /,pæsɪv ɪ'mju:nɪti/ *noun* immunity which is acquired by a baby in the

uterus or by a person through an injection with an antitoxin

passive movement /,pæsɪv 'mu:vment/ *noun* movement of a limb or other body part by a doctor or therapist, not by the person

passive smoking /,pæsɪv 'smɔ:kɪŋ/ *noun* the act of breathing in smoke from other people's cigarettes when you do not smoke yourself

pass on /,pɑ:s 'ɒn/ *verb* 1. to give a disease to someone ○ *Haemophilia is passed on by a woman to her sons.* ○ *The disease was quickly passed on by carriers to the rest of the population.* 2. used to avoid saying 'die' ○ *My father passed on two years ago.*

pass out /,pɑ:s 'aut/ *verb* to faint (*informal*) ○ *When we told her that her father was ill, she passed out.*

pasteurisation /,pɑ:stʃərəz'zeɪʃ(ə)n/, **pasteurization** *noun* the process of heating food or food products to destroy bacteria [After Louis Pasteur (1822–95), French chemist and bacteriologist.]

pasteurise /'pɑ:stʃəraɪz/, **pasteurize** *verb* to kill bacteria in food by heating it ○ *The government is telling people to drink only pasteurised milk.*

pastille /'pæst(ə)l/ *noun* a sweet jelly with medication in it, which can be sucked to relieve a sore throat

patch /pætʃ/ *noun* a piece of sticking plaster with a substance on it, which is stuck to the skin to allow the substance to be gradually absorbed into the system through the skin, e.g. in HRT

patch test /'pætʃ test/ *noun* a test for allergies or tuberculosis, where a piece of sticking plaster containing an allergic substance or tuberculin is stuck to the skin to see if there is a reaction

patella /pə'telə/ *noun* the small bone in front of the knee joint. Also called **kneecap**

patellar /pə'telə/ *adjective* referring to the kneecap

patellar reflex /pə,telə 'ri:fleks/ *noun* the jerk made as a reflex action by the knee, when the legs are crossed and the patellar tendon is tapped sharply. Also called **knee jerk**

patellar tendon /pə,telə 'tendən/ *noun* a tendon just below the kneecap

patellectomy /,pætə'lɛktəmi/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove the kneecap

patent /'peɪənt, 'pætənt/ *adjective* open, exposed ○ *The presence of a pulse shows that the main blood vessels from the heart to the site of the pulse are patent.*

patent ductus arteriosus /,peɪənt ,dʌktəs ə,tɪəri'əsʊs/ *noun* a congenital condition in which the ductus arteriosus does not close, allowing blood into the circulation without having passed through the lungs

patent medicine /'peɪtənt 'med(ə)sɪn/ *noun* a medicinal preparation which is made and sold under a trade name and is protected by law from being copied or sold by other manufacturers for a certain length of time after its invention. ◊ **proprietary medicine**

paternity /pə'tɜː'nɪti/ *noun* the fact of being or becoming a father ◊ *paternity leave* Compare **maternity**

paternity test /pə'tɜː'nɪti test/ *noun* a test such as blood grouping which makes it possible to determine the identity of the father of a child

COMMENT: DNA fingerprinting may be required in order to identify a man who might be the father according to his blood group and that of the child, but is not in fact the father.

path- /pæθ/, **patho-** /pæθəʊ/ *prefix* referring to disease

pathogen /'pæθədʒən/ *noun* a microorganism which causes a disease

pathogenesis /,pæθə'dʒenəsɪs/ *noun* the origin, production and development of a morbid or diseased condition

pathogenic /,pæθə'dʒenɪk/ *adjective* causing or producing a disease

pathogenicity /,pæθədʒə'nɪsɪti/ *noun* the ability of a pathogen to cause a disease

pathognomonic /,pæθəgnəʊ'monɪk/ *adjective* referring to a symptom which is typical and characteristic, and which indicates that someone has a particular disease

pathological /,pæθə'lɒdʒɪk(ə)l/, **pathologic** /,pæθə'lɒdʒɪk/ *adjective* 1. referring to a disease, or caused by a disease 2. indicating a disease

pathological depression /,pæθəlɒdʒɪk(ə)l dɪ'pref(ə)n/ *noun* an unusually severe state of depression, possibly leading to suicide

pathological dislocation /,pæθəlɒdʒɪk(ə)l ,dɪ'sloʊ'keɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the dislocation of a diseased joint

pathological fracture /,pæθəlɒdʒɪk(ə)l 'frækʃə/ *noun* a fracture of a diseased bone

pathologist /pə'θɒlədʒɪst/ *noun* 1. a doctor who specialises in the study of diseases and the changes in the body caused by disease, examining tissue specimens from patients and reporting on the presence or absence of disease in them 2. a doctor who examines dead bodies in order to find out the cause of death

pathology /pə'θɒlədʒi/ *noun* the study of diseases and the changes in structure and function which diseases cause in the body. Also called **morbid anatomy**

pathology report /pə'θɒlədʒi rɪ,pɔ:t/ *noun* a report on tests carried out to find the cause of a disease

pathophysiology /,pæθəfɪzi'ɒlədʒi/ *noun* the study of unusual or diseased organs

-**pathy** /pəθi/ *suffix* disease

patient /'peɪʃ(ə)nt/ *noun* a person who is in hospital or who is being treated by a doctor ◊ *The patients are all asleep in their beds.* ◊ *The doctor is taking the patient's temperature.*

patient allocation /,peɪʃ(ə)nt ,ælə'keɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a system of assigning each patient to a particular nurse for all their care needs

patient-group direction /'peɪʃ(ə)nt gru:p daɪ,rekʃ(ə)n/ *noun* full form of **PGD**

patient identifier /,peɪʃ(ə)nt aɪ'dentɪfaɪə/ *noun* a code of letters and numbers attached to the patient's medical records by which all information concerning the patient can be tracked, e.g. cause of death

Paul-Bunnell reaction /,po:l 'bʌnəl(ə)l rɪ,ækʃən/, **Paul-Bunnell test** /,po:l 'bʌnəl(ə)l ,test/ *noun* a blood test to see if someone has glandular fever, where the person's blood is tested against a solution containing glandular fever bacilli [Described 1932. After John Rodman Paul (1893–1971), US physician; Walls Willard Bunnell (1902–66), US physician.]

pavement epithelium /'peɪvment epi'θi:liəm/ *noun* same as **squamous epithelium**

Pavlov's method /'pævlɒvz ,meθəd/ *noun* a set of procedures for the study or production of conditioned reflexes

PBI test /,pi: bi: 'aɪ test/ *noun* same as **protein-bound iodine test**

p.c. /,pi: 'si:/ *adverb* (used on prescriptions) after food. Full form **post cibum**

PCC *abbreviation* Professional Conduct Committee

PCG *abbreviation* primary care group

PCOD *abbreviation* polycystic ovary disease

PCOS *abbreviation* polycystic ovary syndrome

PCP *abbreviation* pneumocystis carinii pneumonia

PCT *abbreviation* primary care trust

p.d. *adverb* (used on prescriptions) per day. Full form **per diem**

PDA /,pi: di: 'eɪ/ *noun* a handheld computer with various functions, e.g. information storage and digital notetaking. Full form **personal digital assistant**

PE *abbreviation* pulmonary embolism

peak expiratory flow rate /,pɪk'ɪ,spærərət(ə)rɪ 'fləʊ ,reɪt/ *noun* the rate at which someone can expel air from their lungs when they are full and with no time limit. Abbreviation **PEFR**

Pearson bed /'piəs(ə)n bed/ *noun* a type of bed with a Balkan frame, a rectangular frame attached to and overhanging the bed, used mainly for people with splints

peau d'orange /,pəʊ d'rɑ:nʒ/ *noun* thickened skin with many little depressions caused by

lymphoedema which forms over a breast tumour or in elephantiasis (NOTE: From the French phrase meaning 'orange peel'.)

PEC /pi: i: 'si:/ noun the committee responsible for the day-to-day management of a Primary Care Trust and for developing service policies and investment plans. Full form **Professional Executive Committee**

pecten /'pektən/ noun 1. the middle section of the wall of the anal passage 2. a hard ridge on the pubis

pectineal /pek'tɪniəl/ adjective referring to the pecten of the pubis

pectoral /'pekt(ə)rəl/ noun 1. a therapeutic substance which has a good effect on respiratory disease 2. same as **pectoral muscle** ■ adjective referring to the chest

pectoral girdle /,pekt(ə)rəl 'gɜ:d(ə)l/ noun the shoulder bones, the scapulae and clavicles, to which the upper arm bones are attached. Also called **shoulder girdle**

pectoralis /,pektə'relis/ noun a chest muscle

pectoralis major /pektə'relis/ 'meɪdʒəl/ noun a large chest muscle which pulls the arm forward or rotates it

pectoralis minor /pektə'relis/ 'maɪnəl/ noun a small chest muscle which allows the shoulder to be depressed

pectoral muscle /'pekt(ə)rəl ,mæs(ə)l/ noun one of two muscles which lie across the chest and control movements of the shoulder and arm. Also called **chest muscle**

pectus /'pektəs/ noun the anterior part of the chest

pectus carinatum /,pektəs ,kærɪ'nætəm/ noun a condition in which the sternum is unusually prominent. Also called **pigeon breast**

pectus excavatum /,pektəs ,ekska'vetəm/ noun a congenital condition, in which the chest is depressed in the centre because the lower part of the breastbone is curved backwards. Also called **funnel chest**

pedicle /'pedik(ə)l/ noun a long thin piece of skin which attaches a skin graft to the place where it was growing originally

pediculosis /pi,dɪkjʊ'ləʊsɪs/ noun a skin disease caused by being infested with lice

Pediculus /pi,dɪkjʊləs/ noun same as **louse** (NOTE: The plural is **Pediculi**.)

Pediculus capititis /pi,dɪkjʊləs kə'paɪtɪs/ noun same as **head louse**

pedo- /pi:d/ prefix same as **paedo-**

pedodontia /pi:də'dɒnʃə/ noun the study of children's teeth

pedodontist /pi:də'dɒntɪst/ noun a dentist who specialises in the treatment of children's teeth

peduncle /pi:dʌŋkəl/ noun a stem or stalk

pee /pi:/ verb same as **urinate** (*informal*)

peel /pi:l/ verb 1. to take the skin off a fruit or vegetable 2. (of skin) to come off in pieces ○ *After getting sunburnt, his skin began to peel.*

PEEP abbreviation positive end-expiratory pressure

peer review /'piə ri,vju:/ noun an assessment of a piece of someone's work by people who are experts on the subject

PEFR abbreviation peak expiratory flow rate

Pel-Ebstein fever /,pel 'ebstæm ,fi:vəl/ noun a fever associated with Hodgkin's disease which recurs regularly [Described 1885. After Pieter Klaases Pel (1852–1919), Professor of Medicine in Amsterdam, Netherlands; Wilhelm Ebstein (1836–1912), Professor of Medicine at Göttingen, Germany.]

pellagra /pə'lægrə/ noun a disease caused by a deficiency of nicotinic acid, riboflavin and pyridoxine from the vitamin B complex, where patches of skin become inflamed, and the person has anorexia, nausea and diarrhoea

pellet /'pelit/ noun a small rod- or oval-shaped pill of steroid hormone, usually either oestrogen or testosterone, that is implanted under the skin for slow absorption

pelvic /'pelvɪk/ adjective referring to the pelvis

pelvic brim /,pelvɪk 'brɪm/ noun a line on the ilium which separates the false pelvis from the true pelvis

pelvic cavity /,pelvɪk 'kævɪtɪ/ noun a space below the abdominal cavity, above the pelvis

pelvic colon /,pelvɪk 'kəʊlon/ noun same as **sigmoid colon**

pelvic diaphragm /,pelvɪk 'daɪəfræm/ noun a sheet of muscle between the pelvic cavity and the peritoneum

pelvic floor /,pelvɪk 'flo:/ noun the lower part of the space beneath the pelvic girdle, formed of muscle

pelvic fracture /,pelvɪk 'frækʃə/ noun a fracture of the pelvis

pelvic girdle /,pelvɪk 'gɜ:d(ə)l/ noun the ring formed by the two hip bones to which the thigh bones are attached. Also called **hip girdle**

pelvic inflammatory disease /,pelvɪk ɪn 'flæmət(ə)ri dɪ,zɪz/ noun an inflammation of a woman's reproductive organs in the pelvic area, which can cause infertility

pelvic outlet /,pelvɪk 'aʊtlet/ noun an opening at the base of the pelvis

pelvimeter /pel'vemitər/ noun an instrument to measure the diameter and capacity of the pelvis

pelvimetry /pel'vemitrɪ/ noun the act of measuring the pelvis, especially to see if the internal ring is wide enough for a baby to pass through in childbirth

pelvis /'pelvɪs/ *noun* 1. the strong basin-shaped ring of bone near the bottom of the spine, formed of the hip bones at the front and sides and the sacrum and coccyx at the back 2. the internal space inside the pelvic girdle (NOTE: [all senses] The plural is **pelvises** or **elves**.)

pelvis of the kidney /,pelvɪs əv ðə 'kɪdnɪ/ *noun* see illustration at **KIDNEY** in Supplement (NOTE: For other terms referring to the pelvis of the kidney, see words beginning with **pyel-**, **pyelo-**.)

pemphigoid /'pemfɪgɔɪd/ *noun* a skin disease which is similar to pemphigus ■ *adjective* referring to a skin disease similar to pemphigus

pemphigus /'pemfɪgʊs/ *noun* a rare disease where large blisters form inside the skin

pendulous /'pendjʊləs/ *adjective* referring to an object or body part which hangs loosely or swings freely

-penia /pi:nɪə/ *suffix* meaning a deficiency or not enough of something

penicillamine /,penɪ'siləmɪ:n/ *noun* a chelating agent which is used to help the body get rid of toxic metals

penicillin /,penɪ'silɪn/ *noun* a common antibiotic originally produced from a fungus (NOTE: Penicillin drugs have names ending in **-cillin**: **amoxicillin**.)

penicillin resistance /,penɪsɪlɪn rɪ'zɪstəns/ *noun* the ability of bacteria to resist penicillin

Penicillium /,penɪ'siliəm/ *noun* the fungus from which penicillin is derived

penile /'pi:nɪl/ *adjective* referring to the penis

penis /'pi:nɪs/ *noun* the male genital organ, which also passes urine. See illustration at **UROGENITAL SYSTEM (MALE)** in Supplement. ♀ **kraurosis penis**

pentamidine /pen'tæmɪdi:n/ *noun* an antibiotic used in the treatment of African sleeping sickness and of pneumonia in people with AIDS

pentazocine /pen'tæzəsɪ:n/ *noun* an artificially produced narcotic drug used to reduce pain

Penthal /'pentəθəl/ a trade name for thiopentone

PEP *abbreviation* post-exposure prophylaxis

Peplau's model /'pepləuz ,mɒd(ə)l/ *noun* a model for nursing which describes the individual as a system with physiological, psychological and social components. The nurse and patient work together to define the patient's problems and to understand their reactions to one another, and the nurse takes on different roles in each phase of the relationship, such as a teacher, counsellor, leader, and technical expert, until the patient no longer needs their care.

pepsin /'pepsɪn/ *noun* an enzyme in the stomach which breaks down the proteins in food into peptones

pepsinogen /pep'sɪnədʒən/ *noun* a secretion from the gastric gland which is the inactive form of pepsin

peptic /'peptɪk/ *adjective* referring to digestion or to the digestive system

peptic ulcer /,peptɪk 'ʌlsə/ *noun* a benign ulcer in the duodenum or in the stomach

peptidase /'peptɪdæs/ *noun* an enzyme which breaks down proteins in the intestine into amino acids

peptide /'peptɪd/ *noun* a compound formed of two or more amino acids

per /pɜ:/, pə/ *preposition* 1. out of each ○ **ten per thousand** 2. by or through ○ **per rectum**

perception /'pə'sepʃən/ *noun* an impression formed in the brain as a result of information about the outside world which is passed back by the senses

perceptive deafness /pe,septɪv 'defnəs/ *noun* same as **sensorineural deafness**

percussion /pə'kʌʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a test, usually on the heart and lungs, in which the doctor taps part of the person's body and listens to the sound produced

percutaneous /,pɜ:kju:tɪniəs/ *adjective* through the skin

percutaneous absorption /,pɜ:kju:tɪnəs ə'bɔ:pʃən/ *noun* the process of absorbing a substance through the skin

percutaneous angioplasty /,pɜ:kju:tɪnəs 'ændʒiəplæsti/ *noun* the repair of a narrowed artery by passing a balloon into the artery through a catheter and then inflating it. Also called **balloon angioplasty**

percutaneous epididymal sperm aspiration /,pɜ:kju:tɪnəs ,epɪdɪdɪm(ə)l 'spɜ:zm ,əsپریٹɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the removal of sperm from the epididymis by withdrawing it through the skin, usually as part of fertility treatment. Abbreviation **PESA**

per diem /,pɜ:/ 'di:em/ *adverb* (*written on prescriptions*) per day

perforated eardrum /,pɜ:fə'reɪtɪd 'ɪədrəm/ *noun* an eardrum with a hole in it

perforation /,pɜ:fə'reɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a hole through the whole thickness of a tissue or membrane such as the intestine or eardrum

performance indicators /pə'fɔ:məns ,ɪndɪkeɪtəz/ *plural noun* statistical information needed for analysis of how effectively health organisations are meeting their objectives, produced by health authorities and sent to the government. Abbreviation **PIs**

perfusion /'pə'fju:ʒ(ə)n/ *noun* the process of passing a liquid through vessels, an organ or tissue, e.g. the flow of blood into lung tissue

perfusion scan /'pə'fju:ʒ(ə)n skæn/ *noun* a procedure in which radioactive or radiopaque

substances are introduced into the body so that the blood supply of an organ can be traced

peri- /peri/ *prefix* near, around or enclosing

periadenitis /,peri'ædɪ'nætɪs/ *noun* inflammation of tissue around a gland

perianal /,peri'eɪn(ə)l/ *adjective* around the anus

periarteritis /,periə:tə'rætɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the outer coat of an artery and the tissue round it

periarteritis nodosa /,periə:tə,rætɪs nəʊ'dəʊsə/ *noun* same as **Polyarteritis nodosa**

periarthritis /,periə:'θraɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the tissue round a joint

pericard- /peri:kɑ:d/ *prefix* referring to the pericardium

pericardectomy /,peri:kə:'dɛktəmɪ/ *noun* the surgical removal of the pericardium

pericardial /,peri'kɔ:diəl/ *adjective* referring to the pericardium

pericardial effusion /,peri:kɔ:diəl ɪ'fju:ʒ(ə)n/ *noun* an excess of fluid which forms in the pericardial sac

pericardial sac /,peri:kɔ:diəl 'sæk/ *noun* the inner part of the pericardium forming a bag-like structure or sac which contains fluid to prevent the two parts of the pericardium rubbing together

pericardiectomy /,peri:kɔ:di'ektəmɪ/ *noun* same as **pericardectomy**

pericardiocentesis /,peri,kɔ:diə'señs'ti:sɪs/ *noun* the puncture of the pericardium to remove fluid

pericardiorrhaphy /,peri:kɔ:di'ɔ:rəfi/ *noun* a surgical operation to repair a wound in the pericardium

pericardiostomy /,peri:kɔ:di'ɒstəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to open the pericardium through the thoracic wall to drain off fluid

pericardiotomy /,peri:kɔ:di'ɒtəmɪ/ *noun* same as **pericardotomy**

pericarditis /,peri:kɔ:daɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the pericardium

pericardium /,peri'kɔ:diəm/ *noun* a membrane which surrounds and supports the heart

pericardotomy /,peri:kɔ:dtəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to open the pericardium

perichondritis /,peri'kɒndrɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of cartilage, especially in the outer ear

perichondrium /,peri'kɒndriəm/ *noun* the fibrous connective tissue which covers cartilage

pericranium /,peri'kreɪniəm/ *noun* connective tissue which covers the surface of the skull

perilymph /'perɪlɪmf/ *noun* a fluid found in the labyrinth of the inner ear

perimenopause /,peri'menəpɔ:z/ *noun* the few years before the menopause, in which oestrogen levels start to fall

perimeter /pə'rɪmɪtə/ *noun* 1. an instrument to measure the field of vision 2. the length of the outside line around an enclosed area

perimetritis /,peri'me'trɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the perimetrium

perimetrium /,peri'mi:t्रɪəm/ *noun* a membrane round the uterus

perimetry /pə'rɪmɪtri/ *noun* a measurement of the field of vision

perimysium /,peri'maɪsiəm/ *noun* a sheath which surrounds a bundle of muscle fibres

perinatal /,peri'nætɪl(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the period just before and after childbirth

perinatal mortality rate /,peri'nætɪl(ə)l mɔ:t'æltɪ li:reɪt/ *noun* the number of babies born dead or who die during the period immediately after childbirth, shown per thousand babies born

perinatal period /,peri'nætɪl(ə)l pɪ'reɪəd/ *noun* the period of time before and after childbirth, from the 28th week after conception to the first week after delivery

perinatologist /,peri'næt'ɒplədʒɪst/ *noun* an obstetrician who is a specialist in perinatology

perinatology /,peri'nætɒlədʒɪ/ *noun* a branch of medicine which studies and treats physiological and pathological conditions affecting the mother and/or infant just before and just after the birth of a baby

perineal /,peri'næl/ *adjective* referring to the perineum

perineoplasty /,peri'næl'əplæsti/ *noun* a surgical operation to repair the perineum by grafting tissue

perineorrhaphy /,peri'næl'ɔ:rəfi/ *noun* a surgical operation to stitch up a perineum which has torn during childbirth

perinephric /,peri'nefrɪk/ *adjective* around the kidney

perinephritis /,peri'næfritɪs/ *noun* inflammation of tissue round the kidney, which spreads from an infected kidney

perineum /,peri'næəm/ *noun* the skin and tissue between the opening of the urethra and the anus

perineurium /,peri'njuəriəm/ *noun* connective tissue which surrounds bundles of nerve fibres

periocular /,peri'ɒkjʊlər/ *adjective* around the eyeball

periodic /,piərɪ'ɒdɪk/ *adjective* occurring from time to time ○ *He has periodic attacks of migraine.* ○ *She has to go to the clinic for periodic checkups.*

periodic fever /,pɪəriɒdɪk 'fi:və/ *noun* a disease of the kidneys, common in Mediterranean countries

periodic paralysis /,pɪəriɒdɪk pə'ræləsɪs/ *noun* recurrent attacks of weakness where the level of potassium in the blood is low

periodontal /,periəʊ'dɒnt(ə)l/, **periodontic** /,periəʊ'dɒntɪk/ *adjective* referring to the area around the teeth

periodontal membrane /,periəʊdɒnt(ə)l 'membreɪn/, **periodontal ligament** /,periəʊdɒnt(ə)l 'lɪgəmənt/ *noun* a ligament which attaches a tooth to the bone of the jaw

periodontics /,periəʊ'dɒntɪks/, **periodontia** /,periəʊ'dɒnʃə/ *noun* the study of diseases of the periodontal membrane

periodontist /,periəʊ'dɒntɪst/ *noun* a dentist who specialises in the treatment of gum diseases

periodontitis /,periəʊdɒn'taɪtɪs/ *noun* an infection of the periodontal membrane leading to pyorrhoea, and resulting in the teeth falling out if untreated

periodontium /,periəʊ'dɒnʃjəm/ *noun* 1. the gums, bone and periodontal membrane around a tooth 2. same as **periodontal membrane**

peronychia /,periəʊ'nɪkiə/, **peronyxis** /,periəʊ'nɪksɪs/ *noun* a painful swelling round a fingernail

perioperative /,peri'ɒp(ə)rətɪv/ *adjective* before and after a surgical operation

periorbital /,periə'ɔ:bɪt(ə)l/ *adjective* around the eye socket

periosteal /,peri'ɒstiəl/ *adjective* referring to, or attached to, the periosteum

periosteotome /,peri'ɒstiətəm/ *noun* a surgical instrument used to cut the periosteum

periosteum /,peri'ɒstiəm/ *noun* a dense layer of connective tissue around a bone. See illustration at **BONE STRUCTURE** in Supplement

periosteum elevator /,periostēəm 'eləveɪtə/ *noun* a surgical instrument used to remove the periosteum from a bone

periostitis /,periə'staɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the periosteum

peripheral /pə'rɪf(ə)rəl/ *adjective* at the edge

peripheral nerves /pə'rɪf(ə)rəl nɜ:vz/ *plural noun* the parts of motor and sensory nerves which branch from the brain and spinal cord

peripheral nervous system /pə'rɪf(ə)rəl 'nɜ:vəs ,sɪstəm/ *noun* all the nerves in different parts of the body which are linked and governed by the central nervous system. Abbreviation **PNS**

peripheral resistance /pə'rɪf(ə)rəl rɪ'zɪstəns/ *noun* the ability of the peripheral blood vessels to slow down the flow of blood inside them

peripheral vascular disease /pə'rɪf(ə)rəl 'væskjulər dɪ,zi:z;z/ *noun* a disease affecting the blood vessels which supply the arms and legs

peripheral vasodilator /pə'rɪf(ə)rəl ,veɪzədəl'le:tə/ *noun* a chemical substance which acts to widen the blood vessels in the arms and legs and so improves bad circulation

periphery /pə'rɪf(ə)ri/ *noun* 1. the regions of the body where the nerves end, such as the sense organs or the muscles 2. the surface of something

periproctitis /,perɪprɒk'taɪtɪs/ *noun* swelling of the tissues around the rectum

peristalsis /,peri'stælsɪs/ *noun* the movement, like waves, produced by alternate contraction and relaxation of muscles along an organ such as the intestine or oesophagus, which pushes the contents of the organ along it. Compare **antiperistalsis**

peristaltic /,peri'stæltɪk/ *adjective* occurring in waves, as in peristalsis

peritendinitis /,perɪtendɪ'naitɪs/ *noun* same as **tenosynovitis**

peritoneal /,peri:tə'ni:əl/ *adjective* referring to, or belonging to, the peritoneum

peritoneal cavity /,peri:təni:əl 'kævɪtɪ/ *noun* a space between the layers of the peritoneum, containing the major organs of the abdomen

peritoneal dialysis /,peri:təni:əl dɪ'læsɪs/ *noun* removing waste matter from someone's blood by introducing fluid into the peritoneum which then acts as a filter, as opposed to haemodialysis

peritoneoscope /,peri:təniəskəʊp/ *noun* same as **laparoscope**

peritoneoscopy /,peri:təni'ɒskəpɪ/ *noun* same as **laparoscopy**

peritoneum /,peri:tə'ni:əm/ *noun* a membrane which lines the abdominal cavity and covers the organs in it

peritonitis /,peri:tə'naitɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the peritoneum as a result of bacterial infection

peritonsillar /,peri'tɒnsɪlə/ *adjective* around the tonsils

peritonsillar abscess /,peri:tɒnsɪlə 'æbses/ *noun* same as **quinsy**

perityphilitis /,peri:tɪ'flaɪtɪs/ *noun* swelling of the tissues around the caecum

PERLA *abbreviation* Pupils Equal and Reactive to Light and Accommodation

perle /pɜ:l/ *noun* a soft capsule of medicine

perleche /pɜ:'leʃ/ *noun* inflammation, with small cracks, at the corners of the mouth, caused by infection, poor diet, or producing too much saliva

permeability /,pɜ:mɪ'bɪlɪti/ *noun* (of a membrane) the ability to allow some substances to pass through

permeable membrane /pɜːmɪəb(ə)l 'membreɪn/ *noun* a membrane which allows some substances to pass through it

pernicious /pə'nɪʃəs/ *adjective* harmful or dangerous, or unusually severe and likely to end in death

pernicious anaemia /pə'nɪʃəs ə'nīmɪə/ *noun* a disease where an inability to absorb vitamin B₁₂ prevents the production of red blood cells and damages the spinal cord. Also called **Addison's anaemia**

perniosis /pɜːni'əʊsɪs/ *noun* any condition caused by cold which affects blood vessels in the skin

pero- /pərəʊ/ *prefix* malformed or impaired

peroneal /pə'rəʊ'nɪəl/ *adjective* referring to the outside of the leg

peroneal muscle /pə'rəʊ'nɪəl ,mʌs(ə)l/, **peroneus** /pə'rəʊ'nɪəs/ *noun* one of three muscles, the peroneus brevis, longus and tertius, on the outside of the lower leg which make the leg turn outwards

peroperative /pə'rɒp(ə)rətɪv/ *adjective* taking place during a surgical operation

peroral /pə'rɔːrɪəl/ *adjective* through the mouth

per os /pər 'os/ *adverb* referring to a drug or other substance to be taken through the mouth

persistent vegetative state /pə,sɪstənt 'vedʒɪtætɪv stεɪt/ *noun* a condition in which someone is alive and breathes, but shows no brain activity, and will never recover consciousness. Abbreviation **PVS**

personal care /'pɜːs(ə)nəl keə/ *noun* the act of washing, toileting and dressing someone who cannot do these things for themselves

personal digital assistant /,pɜːs(ə)n(ə)l ,dɪdʒɪt(ə)l ə'sɪstənt/ *noun* full form of **PDA**

personal hygiene /,pɜːs(ə)n(ə)l 'haɪdʒiːn/ *noun* the standards someone has of looking after parts of their body such as hair, skin, teeth and breath, hands and nails, and keeping them clean

personality /,pɜːs(ə)'nælti/ *noun* all the characteristics which are typical of one particular person and the way he or she thinks and behaves, and which make him or her different from other people

personality disorder /,pɜːs(ə)'nælti dɪs'ɔːdə/ *noun* a disorder which affects the way a person behaves, especially in relation to other people

perspiration /,pɜːs(ə)'spə'reɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* sweat or the action of sweating ○ *Perspiration broke out on her forehead.*

Perthes' disease /'pɜːti:z dɪ,zɪ:z/, **Perthes' hip** /,pɜːti:z 'hip/ *noun* a disease found in young boys, in which the upper end of the femur degenerates and does not develop as expected, sometimes resulting in a permanent limp

pertussis /pə'tʊsɪs/ *noun* same as **whooping cough**

perversion /pə'verʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a form of behaviour which is thought to be unnatural, dangerous or disgusting ○ *He is suffering from a form of sexual perversion.*

pes /pes/ *noun* a foot

PESA *abbreviation* percutaneous epididymal sperm aspiration

pes cavus /,pes 'keɪvəs/ *noun* same as **claw foot**

pes planus /,pes 'pleɪnəs/ *noun* same as **flat foot**

pessary /'pesəri/ *noun* 1. a drug in soluble material which is pushed into the vagina and absorbed into the blood there. Also called **vaginal suppository** 2. a contraceptive device worn inside the vagina to prevent spermatozoa entering 3. a device like a ring, which is put into the vagina as treatment for prolapse of the uterus

pesticide /'pestɪsaɪd/ *noun* a substance which kills pests

PET *abbreviation* positron-emission tomography

petechia /pe'tɪkɪə/ *noun* a small red spot which does not go white when pressed, caused by bleeding under the skin (NOTE: The plural is **petechiae**)

petidine /'peɪtɪdi:n/ *noun* a synthetically produced narcotic drug, used to reduce pain and as a sedative

petit mal /,peti 'mæl/ *noun* a less severe form of epilepsy, where loss of consciousness attacks last only a few seconds and the person appears simply to be thinking deeply. Compare **grand mal**

Petri dish /'pi:tɪ tri dɪʃ/ *noun* a small glass or plastic dish with a lid, in which a culture is grown

petrissage /,petrɪ'sa:ʒ/ *noun* an action used in massaging the muscles

petrositis /,petrə'u'saitɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the petrous part of the temporal bone

petrous /'petrəs/ *adjective* like stone

petrous bone /'petrəs bəʊn/ *noun* the part of the temporal bone which forms the base of the skull and the inner and middle ears

-pexy /peksi/ *suffix* referring to fixation of an organ by surgery

Peyer's patches /paɪəz 'pætʃɪz/ *plural noun* patches of lymphoid tissue on the mucous membrane of the small intestine [Described 1677. After Johann Conrad Peyer (1653–1712), Swiss anatomist.]

Peyronie's disease /'perəni:z dɪ,zɪ:z/ *noun* a condition associated with Dupuytren's contracture in which hard fibre develops in the penis which becomes painful when erect [Described 1743. After François de la Peyronie (1678–1747), Surgeon to Louis XV in Paris, France.]

PGD /'pi:dʒi:'di:/ *noun* a document that allows the supply of prescription-only drugs to a group of patients without individual prescriptions. Full form **patient-group direction**

pH /'pi:eitʃ/ *noun* the concentration of hydrogen ions in a solution, which determines its acidity

phaco- /fækəʊ/ *prefix* referring to the lens of the eye

phacoemulsification /,fækəʊfɪ,małsifi'keɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* an ultrasonic technique which turns a cataract in the eye into liquid. It is then removed by suction and a plastic lens is put into the eye.

phaeochromocytoma /fi:əʊ,k्रəʊməsɔ:ət'əʊmə/ *noun* a tumour of the adrenal glands which affects the secretion of hormones such as adrenaline, which in turn results in hypertension and hyperglycaemia

phag- /fæg/ *prefix* same as **phago-** (*used before vowels*)

phage /feidʒ/ *noun* same as **bacteriophage**

-phage /feidʒ/ *suffix* referring to something which eats

-phagia /feidʒə/ *suffix* referring to eating

phago- /fægəʊ/ *prefix* referring to eating

phagocyte /'fægəʊsait/ *noun* a cell, especially a white blood cell, which can surround and destroy other cells such as bacteria cells

phagocytic /,fægə'sitik/ *adjective* referring to phagocytes ○ *Monocytes become phagocytic during infection.*

phagocytosis /,fægəʊsai'təʊsɪs/ *noun* destruction of bacteria cells and foreign bodies by phagocytes

phakic /'fækɪk/ *adjective* referring to an eye which has its natural lens

phako- /fækəʊ/ *prefix* same as **phaco-**

phalangeal /fə'lændʒiəl/ *adjective* referring to the phalanges

phalanges /fə'lændʒi:z/ plural of **phalanx**

phalanx /'fælæŋks/ *noun* a bone in a finger or toe. See illustration at **HAND** in Supplement, **FOOT** in Supplement

phalloplasty /'fæləoplæsti/ *noun* a surgical operation to repair a damaged or deformed penis

phantom limb /,fæntəm 'lim/ *noun* a condition in which someone seems to feel sensations in a limb which has been amputated

phantom pregnancy /,fæntəm 'pregnənsi/ *noun* same as **pseudocyesis**

phantom tumour /,fæntəm 'tju:mə/ *noun* a condition in which a swelling occurs which imitates a swelling caused by a tumour

pharmaceutical /,fə:mə:sju:tɪk(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to pharmacy or drugs

pharmaceuticals /,fə:mə:sju:tɪk(ə)lz/ *plural noun* drugs prescribed as medicines

Pharmaceutical Society /,fə:mə:sju:tɪk(ə)l sə,səriəti/ *noun* a professional association for pharmacists

pharmacist /'fə:masist/ *noun* a trained person who is qualified to prepare medicines according to the instructions on a doctor's prescription

pharmac- /fə:məkəʊ/ *prefix* referring to drugs

pharmacodynamic /,fə:məkəudar'næmɪk/ *adjective* referring to a property of a drug which affects the part where it is applied

pharmacodynamics /,fə:məkəudar'næmɪks/ *plural noun* the study of the effects of drugs on living organisms, and especially of how much the body's response changes when you increase the dose of a drug. Compare **pharmacokinetics** (NOTE: Takes a singular verb.)

pharmacokinetic /,fə:məkəʊkar'nɛtɪk/ *adjective* referring to a property of a drug which has an effect over a period of time

pharmacokinetics /,fə:məkəʊkar'nɛtɪks/ *plural noun* 1. the study of how the body reacts to drugs over a period of time. Compare **pharmacodynamics** (NOTE: Takes a singular verb.) 2. the way in which a drug interacts with the body

pharmacological /,fə:məkə'lɒdʒɪk(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to pharmacology

pharmacologist /,fə:mə:kɒlədʒɪst/ *noun* a scientist who specialises in the study of drugs

pharmacology /,fə:mə'kɒlədʒi/ *noun* the study of drugs or medicines, and their actions, properties and characteristics

pharmacopoeia /fə:məkə'pi:ə/ *noun* an official list of drugs, their methods of preparation, dosages and the ways in which they should be used

pharmacy /'fə:məsi/ *noun* 1. the study of the making and dispensing of drugs ○ *He has a qualification in pharmacy.* 2. a shop or department in a hospital where drugs are prepared

Pharmacy Act /'fə:məsi ækt/ *noun* in the UK, one of several Acts of Parliament which regulate the making, prescribing and selling of drugs, e.g. the Pharmacy and Poisons Act 1933, the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 and the Poisons Act 1972

pharyng- /fərɪndʒ/ *prefix* same as **pharyngo-** (*used before vowels*)

pharyngeal /fərɪn'dʒi:əl/ *adjective* referring to the pharynx

pharyngeal pouch /fərɪndʒi:əl 'paʊʃ/ *noun* one of the pouches on each side of the throat of an embryo. Also called **visceral pouch**

pharyngeal tonsils /fərɪndʒi:əl 'tɒns(ə)lz/ *plural noun* same as **adenoids**

pharyngectomy /fə'rɪŋ'gektəmɪ/ *noun* the surgical removal of part of the pharynx, especially in cases of cancer of the pharynx

pharyngismus /fə'rɪŋ'dʒɪzməs/, **pharyngism** /fə'rɪŋdʒɪz(ə)m/ *noun* a spasm which contracts the muscles of the pharynx

pharyngitis /fə'rɪŋ'gɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the pharynx

pharyngo- /fə'rɪŋgəʊ/ *prefix* referring to the pharynx

pharyngolaryngeal /fə'rɪŋgələrɪn'dʒiəl/ *adjective* referring to the pharynx and the larynx

pharyngoscope /fə'rɪŋgəskəʊp/ *noun* an instrument with a light attached, used by a doctor to examine the pharynx

pharyngotympanic tube /fə'rɪŋgətɪm'pænɪk tju:b/ *noun* one of two tubes which connect the back of the throat to the middle ear. Also called **eustachian tube**

pharynx /'færɪŋks/ *noun* a muscular passage leading from the back of the mouth to the oesophagus (NOTE: The plural is **pharynges** or **pharynxes**.)

phenazopyridine /fə,næzəʊ'pɪrɪdɪ:n/ *noun* a drug used to reduce pain in conditions of the urinary tract, such as cystitis

phenobarbitone /fi:nəʊ'bə:bɪtən/ *noun* a barbiturate drug which is used as a sedative, a hypnotic and an anticonvulsant

phenol /'fi:nɒl/ *noun* a strong disinfectant used for external use. Also called **carbolic acid**

phenomenon /fə'nɒmɪnən/ *noun* 1. a fact or situation which can be observed 2. someone or something that is considered to be extraordinary and marvellous

phenotype /fi:nətɔ:p/ *noun* the particular characteristics of an organism. Compare **genotype**

phenylalanine /fi:nælɪn'æləni:n/ *noun* an essential amino acid

phenylketonuria /fi:nælɪkɪ:təʊ'nju:əriə/ *noun* a hereditary condition which affects the way in which the body breaks down phenylalanine, which in turn concentrates toxic metabolites in the nervous system causing brain damage

phenytoin /'fenɪtɔ:ɪn/ *noun* a drug which helps to prevent convulsions, used in the treatment of epilepsy

phial /'feɪəl/ *noun* a small medicine bottle

-philia /'fɪliə/ *suffix* attraction to or liking for something

philtrum /'filtrəm/ *noun* a groove in the centre of the top lip

phimosis /fɪ'mo:sɪs/ *noun* a condition in which the foreskin is tight and has to be removed by circumcision

phleb- /fleb/ *prefix* same as **phlebo-** (*used before vowels*)

phlebectomy /fli'bektəmɪ/ *noun* the surgical removal of a vein or part of a vein

phlebitis /fli'baitɪs/ *noun* inflammation of a vein

phlebo- /flebəʊ/ *prefix* referring to a vein

phlebogram /flebəgræm/ *noun* an X-ray picture of a vein or system of veins. Also called **venogram**

phlebography /fli'bɒgræfɪ/ *noun* an X-ray examination of a vein using a radio-opaque dye so that the vein will show up on the film. Also called **venography**

phlebolith /'flebəlɪθ/ *noun* a stone which forms in a vein as a result of an old thrombus becoming calcified

phlebothrombosis /'flebəʊθrɒm'bəʊsɪs/ *noun* a blood clot in a deep vein in the legs or pelvis, which can easily detach and form an embolus in a lung

phlebotomy /fli'bɒtəmɪ/ *noun* an operation where a vein or an artery is cut so that blood can be removed, as when taking blood from a donor

phlegm /flem/ *noun* same as **sputum** ○ She was coughing up phlegm into her handkerchief.

phlegmasia alba dolens /fleg'meziə'ælbə'dəʊləns/ *noun* same as **milk leg**

phlyctena /flɪk'ti:nə/, **phlycten** /'flɪktən/ *noun* 1. a small blister caused by a burn 2. a small vesicle on the conjunctiva

phlyctenule /flɪk'tenjʊl/ *noun* a tiny blister on the cornea or conjunctiva

phobia /'fəʊbiə/ *noun* an unusually strong and irrational fear ○ She has a phobia about or of dogs. ○ Fear of snakes is one of the commonest phobias.

-phobia /'fəʊbiə/ *suffix* neurotic fear of something ○ agoraphobia ○ claustrophobia

phobic /'fəʊbɪk/ *adjective* referring to a phobia

-phobic /'fəʊbɪk/ *suffix* a person who has a phobia of something

phocomelia /,fəʊkə'mi:liə/, **phocomely** /fəʊ'kɒməli/ *noun* a congenital condition in which the upper parts of the limbs are missing or poorly developed, leaving the hands or feet directly attached to the body

phon- /fəʊn/ *prefix* same as **phono-** (*used before vowels*)

phonation /fəʊ'n'eɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the production of vocal sounds, especially speech

phoniatrics /,fəʊni'ætriks/ *noun* the study of speech and disorders related to it

phon- /fəʊnəʊ/ *prefix* referring to sound or voice

phonocardiogram /,fəʊnəʊ'ka:dɪgræm/ *noun* a chart of the sounds made by the heart

phonocardiography /,fəʊnəʊ,ka:dɪ'ɒgræfɪ/ *noun* the process of recording the sounds made by the heart

phonology /fə'nɒlədʒi/ *noun* the study of the system of speech sounds used in a particular language or in human speech generally

phonosurgery /'fəʊnəʊ,sɜːdʒəri/ *noun* surgery performed to alter the quality of the voice

phosphatase /'fɪfsfætəz/ *noun* a group of enzymes which are important in the cycle of muscle contraction and in the calcification of bones

phosphate /'fɒsfet/ *noun* a salt of phosphoric acid

phosphaturia /,fɒsfə'tjuəri/ *noun* the presence of excess phosphates in the urine

phospholipid /,fɒsfə'lɪpɪd/ *noun* a compound with fatty acids, which is one of the main components of membranous tissue

phosphorescent /,fɒsfə'res(ə)nt/ *adjective* shining without producing heat

phosphoric acid /fɒs,fɔːrɪk 'æsɪd/ *noun* an acid which is very soluble in water and gives rise to acid, neutral and alkali salts

phosphorus /'fɒsf(ə)rəs/ *noun* a toxic chemical element which is present in very small quantities in bones and nerve tissue. It causes burns if it touches the skin, and can poison if swallowed. (NOTE: The chemical symbol is P)

phosphorylase /fɒs,fɔːrɪleɪz/ *noun* an enzyme that aids the process of carbohydrate metabolism

phot- /fɒt, fəʊt/ *prefix* same as **photo-** (used before vowels)

photalgia /fəʊ'tældʒə/ *noun* pain in the eye caused by bright light

photo- /fəʊtəʊ/ *prefix* referring to light

photoablation /,fəʊtəʊə'bлеʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the removal of tissue using lasers

photocoagulation /,fəʊtəʊkəʊə,ægjʊ'lейʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the process in which tissue coagulates from the heat caused by light, used to treat a detached retina

photodermatoses /,fəʊtəʊə,dʒə:mə'təʊsɪs/ *noun* a lesion of the skin after exposure to bright light

photogenic /,fəʊtə'dʒenɪk/ *adjective* 1. produced by the action of light 2. producing light

photophobia /,fəʊtəʊ'fəʊbiə/ *noun* a condition in which the eyes become sensitive to light and conjunctivitis may be caused (NOTE: It can be associated with measles and some other infectious diseases.)

photophthalmia /,fəʊtɒf'θælmɪə/ *noun* inflammation of the eye caused by bright light, as in snow blindness

photopic vision /fəʊ,tɒpɪk 'vɪʒ(ə)n/ *noun* vision which is adapted to bright light such as daylight, using the cones in the retina instead of the rods, which are used in scotopic vision. ☈ **light adaptation**

photopsia /fəʊ'tɒpsiə/ *noun* a condition of the eye in which someone sees flashes of light

photoreceptor neurone /,fəʊtəʊrə,septə'njuːreɪən/ *noun* a rod or cone in the retina, which is sensitive to light or colour

photoretinitis /,fəʊtəʊreti'naitɪs/ *noun* damage to a retina caused by looking directly at the sun. Also called **sun blindness**

photosensitive /,fəʊtəʊ'sensɪtɪv/ *adjective* sensitive to light, or stimulated by light

photosensitivity /,fəʊtəʊsensi'tɪvɪtɪ/ *noun* the fact of being sensitive to light

phototherapy /,fəʊtəʊ'θεrəpi/ *noun* a treatment for jaundice and vitamin D deficiency, which involves exposing the person to ultraviolet rays

phren- /fren/ *prefix* same as **phreno-** (used before vowels)

-phrenia /fri:nɪə/ *suffix* disorder of the mind

phrenic /'frenɪk/ *adjective* referring to the diaphragm

phrenic nerve /'frenɪk nɜːvə/ *noun* a pair of nerves which controls the muscles in the diaphragm

phreno- /frenəʊ/ *prefix* 1. referring to the brain 2. referring to the phrenic nerve

pH test /,pi:/ eɪt̬f̬ / *test/* *noun* a test to see how acid or alkaline a solution is

phthiriasis /θɪ'rɪəsɪs/ *noun* infestation with the crab louse

Phthirus pubis /θaiəriəs 'pjʊ:bɪs/ *noun* a louse which infests the pubic region. Also called **pubic louse, crab**

physi- /fɪzi/ *prefix* same as **physio-** (used before vowels)

physical /'fɪzɪk(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the body, as opposed to the mind ■ *noun* a physical examination ☈ *He has to pass a physical before being accepted by the police force.*

physical drug dependence /,fɪzɪk(ə)l 'dræg dɪ,pendəns/ *noun* a state where a person is addicted to a drug such as heroin and suffers physical effects if he or she stops or reduces the drug

physical education /,fɪzɪk(ə)l ,edju'keɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the teaching of sports and exercises in school

physical examination /,fɪzɪk(ə)l ɪg,zæmɪ'neɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* an examination of someone's body to see if he or she is healthy

physical genetic trait /,fɪzɪk(ə)l dʒə'netɪk trɛt/ *noun* a characteristic of the body of a person, e.g. red hair or big feet, which is inherited

physical medicine /,fɪzɪk(ə)l 'med(ə)sɪn/ *noun* a branch of medicine which deals with physical disabilities or with treatment of disorders after they have been diagnosed

physical sign /fɪzɪk(ə)l 'saɪn/ *noun* a symptom which can be seen on someone's body or which can be produced by percussion and palpitation

physical therapy /fɪzɪk(ə)l 'θerəpi/ *noun* the treatment of disorders by heat, by massage, by exercise and other physical means

physician /fɪ'sɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a registered doctor who is not a surgeon

physio /'fɪziəʊ/ *noun (informal)* 1. a session of physiotherapy treatment 2. a physiotherapist

physio- /fɪziəʊ/ *prefix* 1. referring to physiology 2. physical

physiological /fɪzi'ɒlədʒɪk(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to physiology and the regular functions of the body

physiological saline /fɪzi'ɒlədʒɪk(ə)l 'seɪlæm/; **physiological solution** /fɪziəlɒdʒɪk(ə)l sə'ljuːʃ(ə)n/ *noun* any solution used to keep cells or tissue alive

physiological tremor /fɪzi'ɒlədʒɪk(ə)l 'treməl/ *noun* a small movement of the limbs which takes place when a person tries to remain still

physiologist /fɪzi'ɒlədʒɪst/ *noun* a scientist who specialises in the study of the functions of living organisms

physiology /fɪzi'ɒlədʒi/ *noun* the study of regular body functions

physiotherapist /fɪziəʊ'θerəpɪst/ *noun* a trained specialist who gives physiotherapy

physiotherapy /fɪziəʊ'θerəpi/ *noun* the treatment of a disorder or condition by exercise, massage, heat treatment, infrared lamps or other external means, e.g. to restore strength or function after a disease or injury

physiotherapy clinic /fɪziəʊ'θerəpi, klinɪk/ *noun* a clinic where people can have physiotherapy

physique /fɪ'zi:k/ *noun* the shape and size of a person's body

physo- /faɪsəʊ/ *prefix* 1. tending to swell 2. relating to air or gas

phyt- /faɪt/, **phyto-** /faɪtəʊ/ *prefix* referring to plants or coming from plants

PI *abbreviation* pressure index

pia /'paɪə/, **pia mater** /paɪə 'meɪtə/ *noun* the delicate innermost membrane of the three which cover the brain. ◊ **arachnoid**, **dura mater**

pica /'paɪkə/ *noun* a desire to eat things which are not food, e.g. wood or paper, often found in pregnant women and small children

Pick's disease /'pɪks dɪ,zi:z/ *noun* a rare form of presenile dementia, in which a disorder of the lipid metabolism causes mental impairment, anaemia, loss of weight and swelling of the spleen and liver

pico- /pɪ:kəʊ/ *prefix* one million millionth (10⁻¹²). Symbol **p**

picomole /'pi:kəʊməʊl/ *noun* a unit of measurement of the amount of substance equal to one million millionth of a mole. Symbol **pmol**

Pierre Robin syndrome /,pjɛə rɒn'baen, sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a combination of facial features including a small lower jaw and a cleft palate that exist at birth, causing breathing and feeding problems early in a child's life

pigeon breast /'pidʒən brest/, **pigeon chest** /'pidʒən tʃest/ *noun* same as **pectus carinatum**

pigeon toes /'pidʒən təʊz/ *plural noun* a condition in which the feet turn towards the inside when a person is standing upright

pigment /'pɪgメント/ *noun* a substance which gives colour to part of the body such as blood, the skin or hair

pigmentation /,pɪgmen'teɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the colouring of the body, especially that produced by deposits of pigment

PIH *abbreviation* pregnancy-induced hypertension

piles /pailz/ *plural noun* same as **haemorrhoids**

pili /'pilaɪ/ ♦ **arrector pili**

pill /pɪl/ *noun* a small hard round ball of medication that is taken by swallowing □ *He has to take the pills twice a day.* □ **the pill** an oral contraceptive. ◊ **morning-after pill** □ **on the pill** taking a regular course of contraceptive pills

pillar /'pɪlə/ *noun* a part that is long and thin

pilo- /pailəʊ/ *prefix* referring to hair

pilocarpine /,pailəʊ'ke:pɪ:n/ *noun* an organic compound of plant origin which is used in eye drops to treat glaucoma

pilomotor /,pailəʊ'məʊtə/ *adjective* referring to something that moves the hairs of the skin

pilomotor nerve /,pailəʊ'məʊtə, nɜ:vəl/ *noun* a nerve which supplies the arrector pili muscles attached to hair follicles

pilomotor reflex /,pailəʊ'məʊtə, ,rɪ:fleks/ *noun* a reaction of the dermal papillae of the skin to cold and fear which causes the hairs on the skin to become erect

pilonidal /,pailə'naid(ə)l/ *adjective* relating to a cyst or cavity which has a growth of hair

pilonidal cyst /,pailə'naid(ə)l 'sɪst/ *noun* a cyst containing hair, usually found at the bottom of the spine near the buttocks

pilonidal sinus /,pailə'naid(ə)l 'sainəs/ *noun* a small depression with hairs at the base of the spine

pilosis /'paɪləsɪs/, **pilosism** /'paɪləsɪz(ə)m/ *noun* a condition in which someone has an unusual amount of hair or where hair is present in an unusual place

pilot study /'paɪlət ,stʌdi/ *noun* a small version of a project which is carried out first, in order

to discover how well it works and to solve any problems, before going ahead with the full version

pilus /'paɪləs/ *noun* one hair (NOTE: The plural is **pili**.)

pimple /'pɪmpəl/ *noun* a small swelling on the skin, containing pus ◇ *He had pimples on his neck.*

pineal /'pīnēəl/ *adjective* relating to or released by the pineal gland

pineal body /'pīnēəl ,bōdē/, **pineal gland** /'pīnēəl glānd/ *noun* a small cone-shaped gland situated below the corpus callosum in the brain, which produces melatonin and is believed to be associated with the circadian rhythm. See illustration at **BRAIN** in Supplement

pinguecula /pīng'gwēk(j)ələ/, **pinguicula** /pīng'gwīk(j)ələ/ *noun* a condition affecting elderly people, in which the conjunctiva in the eyes has small yellow growths near the edge of the cornea, usually on the nasal side

pinna /'pīnə/ *noun* the outer ear, the part of the ear which is outside the head, connected by a passage to the eardrum. See illustration at **EAR** in Supplement

pinnaplasty /'pīnəplāstē/ *noun* a cosmetic surgical procedure to correct the shape of the ear

pinocytosis /,pī:nōsət'īzəs/ *noun* the process by which a cell surrounds and takes in fluid

pins and needles /,pīnz ən 'nī:d(ə)lz/ *noun* an unpleasant tingling sensation, usually occurring after a temporarily restricted blood supply returns to an arm or leg (*informal*) ◇ **paraesthesia**

PIP *abbreviation* proximal interphalangeal joint

piriform fossae /,pīrīfō:m 'fōsē:/ *plural noun* the two hollows at the sides of the upper end of the larynx

Piriton /'pīrītōn/ a trade name for chlorpheniramine

piroxicam /pī'rōksikām/ *noun* a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug used in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis

PIS *abbreviation* performance indicators

pisiform /'pīsifō:m/, **pisiform bone** /'pīsifō:m bōn/ *noun* one of the eight small carpal bones in the wrist. See illustration at **HAND** in Supplement

pit /pīt/ *noun* a hollow place on a surface

pitting /'pītɪŋ/ *noun* the formation of hollows in the skin

pituitary /pī'tju:it(ə)ri/ *adjective* 1. relating to or produced by the pituitary gland 2. caused by a disturbance of the pituitary gland ◻ *noun* same as **pituitary gland**

pituitary body /pī'tju:it(ə)ri ,bōdē/ *noun* same as **pituitary gland**

pituitary fossa /pī,tju:it(ə)ri 'fōsə/ *noun* same as **sell a turcica**

pituitary gland /pī'tju:it(ə)ri glānd/ *noun* the main endocrine gland in the body which secretes hormones that stimulate other glands. Also called **pituitary body**, **hypophysis cerebri**. See illustration at **BRAIN** in Supplement

COMMENT: The pituitary gland is about the size of a pea and hangs down from the base of the brain, inside the sphenoid bone, on a stalk which attaches it to the hypothalamus. The front lobe of the gland (the adenohypophysis) secretes several hormones (TSH, ACTH) which stimulate the adrenal and thyroid glands, or which stimulate the production of sex hormones, melanin and milk. The posterior lobe of the pituitary gland (the neurohypophysis) secretes the antidiuretic hormone (ADH) and oxytocin.

pituitrin /pī'tju:it्रītrīn/ *noun* a hormone secreted by the pituitary gland

pityriasis /,pītī,raīsēs/ *noun* any skin disease in which the skin develops thin scales

pityriasis alba /pītī,raīsēs 'ælbə/ *noun* a disease affecting children which results in flat white patches on the cheeks that usually heal naturally

pityriasis capititis /pītī,raīsēs kē'partīs/ *noun* ♀ **dandruff**

pityriasis rosea /pītī,raīsēs 'rōuzēə/ *noun* a mild irritating rash affecting young people, which appears especially in the early part of the year and has no known cause

pityriasis rubra /pītī,raīsēs 'rū:brə/ *noun* a serious, sometimes fatal, skin disease, a type of exfoliative dermatitis in which the skin turns dark red and is covered with white scales

pivot /'pīvət/ *noun* a stem used to attach an artificial crown to the root of a tooth ■ **verb** to rest and turn on a point ◇ *The atlas bone pivots on the second vertebra.*

pivot joint /'pīvət dʒoint/ *noun* same as **trochoid joint**

PKD *abbreviation* polycystic kidney disease

PKU *abbreviation* phenylketonuria

placebo /plā'sē:bō/ *noun* a tablet which appears to be a drug, but has no medicinal substance in it

placebo effect /plā'sē:bō ɪ,fekt/ *noun* the apparently beneficial effect of telling someone that he or she is having a treatment, even if this is not true, caused by the hope that the treatment will be effective

placenta /pla'sēntə/ *noun* the tissue which grows inside the uterus during pregnancy and links the baby to the mother

placental /plā'sēnt(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the placenta

placental barrier /plā,sēnt(ə)l 'bāriə/ *noun* a barrier which prevents the blood of a fetus and

that of the mother from mixing, but allows water, oxygen and hormones to pass from mother to fetus

placental insufficiency /plə'sent(ə)l ɪn'sə'fɪʃ(ə)nsl/ *noun* a condition in which the placenta does not provide the fetus with the necessary oxygen and nutrients

placenta praevia /plə'sentə 'pri:vɪə/ *noun* a condition in which the fertilised egg becomes implanted in the lower part of the uterus, which means that the placenta lies across the cervix and may become detached during childbirth and cause brain damage to the baby

plagiocephaly /plaɪdʒi:kefəli/ *noun* a condition in which a person has a distorted head shape, from irregular closure of the cranial sutures

plague /pleɪg/ *noun* an infectious disease which occurs in epidemics where many people are killed

plane /pleɪn/ *noun* a flat surface, especially that of the body seen from a specific angle

planning /'plæniŋ/ *noun* the work of deciding and arranging how something should be done

planta /'pləntə/ *noun* the sole of the foot

plantar /'plæntər/ *adjective* referring to the sole of the foot

plantar arch /,plæntər 'a:tʃ/ *noun* the curved part of the sole of the foot running along the length of the foot. Also called **longitudinal arch**

plantar flexion /,plæntər 'flekʃən/ *noun* the bending of the toes downwards

plantar reflex /,plæntə 'ri:fleks/, **plantar response** /,plæntə 'ri:sɒpsn/ *noun* the usual downward movement of the toes when the sole of the foot is stroked in the Babinski test

plantar region /'plæntə ,rɪ:dʒən/ *noun* the sole of the foot

plantar surface /'plæntə ,sɜ:fɪs/ *noun* the skin of the sole of the foot

planus /'pleinəs/ **lichen planus**

plaque /plæk, plɔ:k/ *noun* 1. a flat area 2. a film of saliva, mucus, bacteria and food residues that builds up on the surface of teeth and can cause gum damage

-plasia /pləzɪə/ *suffix* referring to something which develops or grows

plasm- /plæz(ə)m/ *prefix* same as **plasmo-** (*used before vowels*)

plasma /'plæzmə/ *noun* a yellow watery liquid which makes up the main part of blood

plasma cell /'plæzmə sel/ *noun* a lymphocyte which produces a particular type of antibody

plasmapheresis /,plæzməfə'rɪ:sɪs/ *noun* an operation to take blood from someone, then to separate the red blood cells from the plasma, and to return the red blood cells suspended in a saline solution to the patient through a transfusion

plasma protein /'plæzmə ,prəʊti:n/ *noun* a protein in plasma, e.g. albumin, gamma globulin or fibrinogen

plasmin /'plæzmɪn/ *noun* same as **fibrinolysin**

plasminogen /plæz'mɪnədʒən/ *noun* a substance in blood plasma which becomes activated and forms plasmin

plasto- /plæzməʊ/ *prefix* referring to blood plasma

Plasmodium /plæz'moʊdiəm/ *noun* a type of parasite which infests red blood cells and causes malaria

plaster /'plæ:stə/ *noun* a white powder which is mixed with water and used to make a solid support to cover a broken limb ○ *After his accident he had his leg in plaster for two months.*

plaster cast /'plæ:stə ka:st/ *noun* a hard support made of bandage soaked in liquid plaster of Paris, which is allowed to harden after being wrapped round a broken limb and which prevents the limb moving while the bone heals

plaster of Paris /,plæ:stər əv 'pærɪs/ *noun* a fine white plaster used to make plaster casts

plastic /'plæstɪk/ *noun* an artificial material made from petroleum, and used to make many objects, including replacement organs ■ *adjective* able to change shape or develop in different shapes

plastic lymph /'plæstɪk limf/ *noun* a yellow liquid produced by an inflamed wound which helps the healing process

plastic surgeon /,plæstɪk 'sɜ:dʒən/ *noun* a surgeon who specialises in plastic surgery

plastic surgery /,plæstɪk 'sɜ:dʒəri/ *noun* surgery to repair damaged or malformed parts of the body (*informal*)

COMMENT: Plastic surgery is especially important in treating accident victims or people who have suffered burns. It is also used to correct congenital disorders such as a cleft palate. When the aim is simply to improve the patient's appearance, it is usually referred to as 'cosmetic surgery'.

plastin /'plæstɪn/ *noun* same as **fibrinolysin**

-plasty /plæsti/ *suffix* referring to plastic surgery

plate /'pleɪt/ *noun* a flat sheet of metal or bone ○ *The surgeon inserted a plate in her skull.*

platelet /'pleɪtlət/ *noun* a small blood cell which releases thromboplastin and which multiplies rapidly after an injury, encouraging the coagulation of blood. Also called **thrombocyte**

platelet count /'pleɪtlət kaʊnt/ *noun* a test to count the number of platelets in a specific quantity of blood

platy- /plæti/ *prefix* flat

pledget /'pledʒɪt/ *noun* a small piece of gauze or cotton wool used to protect or apply medica-

tion to a small enclosed space, such as the ear passage

-plegia /'pli:dʒə/ *suffix* paralysis

pleio- /plaɪəʊ/ *prefix* same as **pleo-**

pleo- /pli:əʊ/ *prefix* too many

pleocytosis /,pli:əʊsai'təʊsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which there are an unusual number of leucocytes in the cerebrospinal fluid

pleoptics /pli:'ɒptɪks/ *noun* treatment to help the partially sighted

plexor /'plesə/ *noun* a little hammer with a rubber tip, used by doctors to tap tendons to test for reflexes or for percussion of the chest. Also called **plexor**

plethysmography /,pleθɪz'mɒgrəfi/ *noun* a method of recording the changes in the volume of organs, mainly used to measure blood flow in the limbs

pleur- /'plʊər/ *prefix* same as **pleuro-** (*used before vowels*)

pleura /'plʊərə/ *noun* one of two membranes lining the chest cavity and covering each lung (NOTE: The plural is **pleuras** or **pleurae**.)

pleuracentesis /,plʊərəsɛn'ti:sɪs/ *noun* same as **pleurocentesis**

pleural /'plʊərəl/ *adjective* referring to the pleura

pleural cavity /,plʊərəl 'kævɪtɪ/ *noun* a space between the inner and outer pleura of the chest. See illustration at **LUNGS** in Supplement

pleural effusion /,plʊərəl ɪ'fju:ʒ(ə)n/ *noun* an excess of fluid formed in the pleural sac

pleural fluid /,plʊərəl 'flu:ɪd/ *noun* a fluid which forms between the layers of the pleura in pleurisy

pleural membrane /,plʊərəl 'membreɪn/ *noun* same as **pleura**

pleurectomy /pluə'rektəmɪ/ *noun* the surgical removal of part of the pleura which has been thickened or made stiff by chronic empyema

pleurisy /'plʊərɪsɪ/ *noun* inflammation of the pleura, usually caused by pneumonia

pleuritis /pluə'rایtɪs/ *noun* same as **pleurisy**

pleuro- /plʊərəʊ/ *prefix* referring to the pleura

pleurocentesis /,plʊərəsɛn'ti:sɪs/ *noun* an operation in which a hollow needle is put into the pleura to drain liquid. Also called **pleuracentesis**

pleurodesis /,plʊərəʊ'di:sɪs/ *noun* treatment for a collapsed lung, in which the inner and outer pleura are stuck together

pleurodynia /,pluərəʊ'dɪniə/ *noun* pain in the muscles between the ribs, due to rheumatic inflammation

pleuropneumonia /,pluərəʊnju'məʊniə/ *noun* acute lobar pneumonia, the classic type of pneumonia

plexor /'pleksə/ *noun* same as **plexor**

plexus /'pleksəs/ *noun* a network of nerves, blood vessels or lymphatics

plica /'plaɪkə/ *noun* a fold

plicate /'plɪkeɪt/ *adjective* folded

plication /plɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a surgical operation to reduce the size of a muscle or a hollow organ by making folds in its walls and attaching them

ploidy /'plɔɪdi/ *noun* the number of sets of chromosomes within a cell

plumbing /'plʌmɪŋ/ *noun* any system of tubes or vessels in the body, but especially the urinary system (*informal humorous*)

Plummer–Vinson syndrome /,plʌmə 'vɪnsən 'sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a type of iron-deficiency anaemia, in which the tongue and mouth become inflamed and the person cannot swallow [Described 1912 by Plummer, 1919 by Vinson (also described in 1919 by Patterson and Brown Kelly, whose names are frequently associated with the syndrome). Henry Stanley Plummer (1874–1937), US physician; Porter Paisley Vinson (1890–1959), physician at the Mayo Clinic, Minnesota, USA.]

pluri- /'plʊəri/ *prefix* indicating more than one of something

PM *abbreviation* post mortem

PMA *abbreviation* progressive muscular atrophy

pmol *symbol* picomole

PMR *abbreviation* polymyalgia rheumatica

PMS *abbreviation* premenstrual syndrome

PMT *abbreviation* premenstrual tension

-pnea /'piːnə/ *suffix* same as **-pnoea**

pneo- /'ni:əʊ/ *prefix* relating to breathing

pneum- /'nu:jəm/ *prefix* same as **pneumo-** (*used before vowels*)

pneumat- /'nu:ju:mət/ *prefix* same as **pneumato-** (*used before vowels*)

pneumato- /'nu:ju:mətəʊ/ *prefix* relating to air, gas or breath

pneumatocele /'nu:ju:'mætəʊsɪ:l/ *noun* a sac or tumour filled with gas

pneumatonometer /,nju:ju:mətə'nɒmɪtə/ *noun* an instrument which measures the air pressure in the eye, used in testing for glaucoma. It blows a puff of air onto the cornea.

pneumatosis /,nju:ju:mə'təʊsɪs/ *noun* the occurrence of gas in an unusual place in the body

pneumaturia /,nju:ju:mə'tjuəriə/ *noun* the act of passing air or gas in the urine

pneumo- /'nu:ju:məʊ/ *prefix* referring to air, to the lungs or to breathing

pneumococcal /,nju:ju:məʊ'kɒk(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to pneumococci

pneumococcus /,nju:ju:məʊ'kɒkəs/ *noun* a bacterium which causes respiratory tract infec-

tions including pneumonia (NOTE: The plural is **pneumococci**.)

pneumoconiosis /,nju:məʊkənɪ'sɪs/ *noun* a lung disease in which fibrous tissue forms in the lungs because the person has inhaled particles of stone or dust over a long period of time

pneumocystis carinii pneumonia /,nju:məʊsistɪs kə'ri:nɪ nju:'məʊniə/ *noun* a form of pneumonia found in people with impaired immune systems after radiotherapy or with AIDS. Abbreviation **PCP**

pneumocyte /'nju:məʊsait/ *noun* a cell of the walls between the air sacs in the lung

pneumoencephalography /,nju:məʊ'en,kfə'ɪŋgrəfi/ *noun* same as **encephalogram**

pneumogastric /,nju:məʊ'gæstrɪk/ *adjective* referring to the lungs and the stomach

pneumograph /'nju:məgra:f/ *noun* an instrument which records chest movements during breathing

pneumohaemothorax /,nju:məʊ,hɪ:məʊ'θə:ræks/ *noun* blood or air in the pleural cavity. Also called **haemopneumothorax**

pneumomycosis /,nju:məʊ'maɪk'keʊsɪs/ *noun* an infection of the lungs caused by a fungus

pneumon- /,nju:mən/ *prefix* same as **pneumono-** (*used before vowels*)

pneumonectomy /,nju:mə'nektəmɪ/ *noun* the surgical removal of all or part of a lung. Also called **pulmonectomy**

pneumonia /nju:'məʊniə/ *noun* inflammation of a lung, where the tiny alveoli of the lung become filled with fluid ○ *He developed pneumonia and had to be hospitalised.* ○ *She died of pneumonia.*

pneumonitis /,nju:məʊ'naitɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the lungs

pneumono- /,nju:mənəʊ/ *prefix* referring to the lungs

pneumoperitoneum /,nju:mə'perɪtə'nɪ:əm/ *noun* air in the peritoneal cavity

pneumoradiography /,nju:məʊ'reidi'vgrəfi/ *noun* an X-ray examination of part of the body after air or a gas has been inserted to make the organs show more clearly

pneumothorax /,nju:məʊ'θə:ræks/ *noun* a condition in which air or gas is in the thorax. Also called **collapsed lung**

-pnoea /pnɪ:ə/ *suffix* referring to breathing

PNS *abbreviation* peripheral nervous system

pock /pɒk/ *noun* a localised lesion on the skin, due to smallpox or chickenpox

pod- /pɒd/ *prefix* referring to the foot

podagra /pɒ'daɡrə/ same as **gout**

podalic /pəʊ'dælɪk/ *adjective* relating to the feet

podalic version /pəʊ,dælkɪk 'vɜ:ʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the procedure of turning a fetus in the uterus by its feet

podarthritis /pəʊdɑ:tɪ'θraɪtɪs/ *noun* the swelling of one or more joints of the foot

podiatrist /pəʊ'daɪətrɪst/ *noun* **US** a person who specialises in the care of the foot and its diseases

podiatry /pəʊ'daɪətri/ *noun* **US** the study of minor diseases and disorders of the feet

-poiesis /pəti:sɪs/ *suffix* referring to something which forms

poikilo- /pəʊkɪləʊ/ *prefix* irregular or varied

poison /'pɔɪz(ə)n/ *noun* a substance which can kill or harm body tissues if eaten or drunk ■ *verb* to harm or kill someone with a poison

poisoning /'pɔɪz(ə)nɪŋ/ *noun* a condition in which a person is made ill or is killed by a poisonous substance

poison ivy /,pɔɪz(ə)n 'aɪvi/, **poison oak** /,pɔɪz(ə)n 'əʊk/ *noun* American plants whose leaves can cause a painful rash if touched

Poisons Act /'pɔɪz(ə)nz ækt/ *noun* in the UK, one of several Acts of Parliament which regulate the making, prescribing and selling of drugs, e.g. the Pharmacy and Poisons Act 1933, Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, or Poisons Act 1972

polar /'pəʊlə/ *adjective* with a pole

polar body /,pəʊlə'bodi/ *noun* a small cell which is produced from an oocyte but does not develop into an ovum

pole /pəʊl/ *noun* the end of an axis

poli- /pɒli/ *prefix* same as **polio-** (*used before vowels*)

polio /'pəʊliəʊ/ *noun* same as **poliomyelitis** (*informal*)

polio- /pəʊliəʊ/ *prefix* grey matter in the nervous system

polioencephalitis /,pəʊliəʊen,kfə'laitɪs/ *noun* a type of viral encephalitis, an inflammation of the grey matter in the brain caused by the same virus as poliomyelitis

polioencephalomyelitis /,pəʊliəʊen,kfə'laitɪs/ *noun* polioencephalitis which also affects the spinal cord

poliomyelitis /,pəʊliəʊ,mai'ə'laitɪs/ *noun* an infection of the anterior horn cells of the spinal cord caused by a virus which attacks the motor neurones and can lead to paralysis. Also called **polio, infantile paralysis**

poliovirus /'pəʊliəʊ,vایرəs/ *noun* a virus which causes poliomyelitis

Politzer bag /'polɪtsə bæg/ *noun* a rubber bag which is used to blow air into the middle ear to unblock a Eustachian tube [Described 1863. After Adam Politzer (1835–1920), Professor of Otology in Vienna, Austria.]

pollex /'pɒleks/ *noun* the thumb (*technical*)
 (NOTE: The plural is **pollices**.)

pollution /pə'lju:sʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the act of making dirty, or substances which make e.g. air or water impure

poly- /'poli/ *prefix* 1. many or much 2. touching many organs

polyarteritis /,pɒliə:tə'rætɪs/ *noun* a condition in which a lot of arteries swell up at the same time

polyarteritis nodosa /,pɒliə:tə,rætɪs nə'dəʊsəl/ *noun* a collagen disease in which the walls of the arteries in various parts of the body become inflamed, leading to asthma, high blood pressure and kidney failure. Also called **periarteritis nodosa**

polyarthritis /,pɒli:tɪθrætɪs/ *noun* inflammation of several joints, as in rheumatoid arthritis

polycystic /,pɒli'sɪstɪk/ *adjective* referring to an organ which has developed more than one cyst, or to a disease caused by the development of cysts

polycystic kidney disease /,pɒplɪsɪstɪk 'kɪdnɪ dɪ,zɪ:z/ *noun* a condition in which there are multiple cysts on each kidney which grow and multiply over time. Abbreviation **PKD**

COMMENT: The diseased kidney finally shuts down in over 60% of cases, and dialysis and transplantation are the only forms of treatment.

polycystic ovary disease /,pɒplɪsɪstɪk 'əʊvəri dɪ,zɪ:z/ *noun* same as **polycystic ovary syndrome**. Abbreviation **PCOD**

polycystic ovary syndrome /,pɒplɪsɪstɪk 'əʊvəri ,sɪndrəm/, **polycystic ovarian syndrome** /,pɒplɪsɪstɪk əʊ'veriən ,sɪndrəm/ *noun* a hormonal disorder in which a woman's ovaries are enlarged and contain many small painless cysts, hair growth is excessive, acne develops and infertility may occur. Also called **Stein-Leventhal syndrome**. Abbreviation **PCOS**

polycystitis /,pɒplɪ'staɪtɪs/ *noun* a congenital disease in which several cysts form in the kidney at the same time

polycythaemia /,pɒplɪsɪ'thɪəmɪə/ *noun* a condition in which the number of red blood cells increases (NOTE: The US spelling is **polycythemia**.)

polydactylism /,pɒli'dæktilɪz(ə)m/ *noun* same as **hyperdactylism**

polydipsia /,pɒplɪ'dɪpsiə/ *noun* a condition, often caused by diabetes insipidus, in which a person is unusually thirsty

polymyalgia rheumatica /,pɒplɪmaɪə,ældʒəru:mætɪkə/ *noun* a disease of elderly people characterised by pain and stiffness in the shoulder and hip muscles making them weak and sensitive

polymyositis /,pɒplɪmaɪə'saɪtɪs/ *noun* a condition in which a lot of muscles swell up at the same time, especially the ones in the trunk of the

body, causing weakness. It is treated with steroid drugs or immunosuppressants, and also exercise.

polyneuritis /,pɒlinju:rætɪs/ *noun* inflammation of many nerves

polyneuropathy /,pɒlinju:rəʊpəθɪ/ *noun* any disease which affects several nerves (NOTE: The plural is **polyneuropathies**.)

polyopia /,pɒliə'ɔpiə/, **polyopsia** /,pɒli'ɔpsɪə/, **polyopia** /'pɒliəopi/ *noun* a condition in which a person sees several images of one object at the same time. Compare **diplopia**

polyp /'pɒlip/ *noun* a tumour growing on a stalk in mucous membrane, which can be cauterised. Polyps are often found in the nose, mouth or throat. Also called **polypus**

polypectomy /,pɒplɪ'pektəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove a polyp (NOTE: The plural is **polypectomies**.)

polypeptide /,pɒplɪ'peptɪd/ *noun* a type of protein formed of linked amino acids

polypi /'pɒplɪpi/ plural of **polypus**

polyploid /'pɒplɪplɔɪd/ *adjective* referring to a cell where there are more than two copies of each chromosome, which is not viable in humans

polypoid /'pɒplɪpɔɪd/ *adjective* looking like a polyp

polyposis /,pɒplɪ'pəʊsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which many polyps form in the mucous membrane of the colon. ♦ **familial adenomatous polyposis**

polypus /'pɒplɪpəs/ *noun* same as **polyp** (NOTE: The plural is **polypi**.)

polysaccharide /,pɒplɪ'sækəraɪd/ *noun* a type of carbohydrate made up of a lot of monosaccharides joined together in chains. They include starch and cellulose, are insoluble in water and do not form crystals.

polysomnograph /,pɒplɪ'spmnəgrɑ:f/ *noun* a record of bodily activity during sleep to identify possible causes of sleep disorders

polyspermia /,pɒplɪ'spɜ:mɪə/, **polyspermism** /,pɒplɪ'spɜ:mɪz(ə)m/, **polyspermy** /,pɒli'spɜ:mi/ *noun* excessive seminal secretion

polyuria /,pɒli'juəriə/ *noun* a condition in which a person passes a large quantity of urine, usually as a result of diabetes insipidus

pompholyx /'pɒmfolɪks/ *noun* a type of eczema with many irritating little blisters on the hands and feet

pons /'pɒnz/ *noun* a bridge of tissue joining parts of an organ. See illustration at **BRAIN** in Supplement (NOTE: The plural is **ponges**.)

pons Varolii /,pɒnz və'rəʊliɪ/ *noun* part of the hindbrain, formed of fibres which continue the medulla oblongata. See illustration at **BRAIN** in Supplement (NOTE: The plural is **ponges Varolii**.) [After Constantino Varolius (1543–75),

Italian physician and anatomist, doctor to Pope Gregory XIII.]

pontine /'pɒntɪn/ *adjective* referring to a pons

POP /pɒp/ *abbreviation* progesterone only pill

popliteal /,pɒplɪ'ti:əl/ *adjective* referring to the back of the knee

popliteal artery /,pɒplɪtɪ:əl 'a:təri/ *noun* an artery which branches from the femoral artery behind the knee and leads into the tibial arteries

popliteal fossa /,pɒplɪtɪ:əl 'fɒsə/ *noun* a space behind the knee between the hamstring and the calf muscle. Also called **popliteal space**

popliteal muscle /,pɒplɪtɪ:əl ,mʌs(ə)l/ *noun* same as **popliteus**

popliteal space /,pɒplɪtɪ:əl 'speɪs/ *noun* same as **popliteal fossa**

popliteus /pɒ'plɪtɪəs/ *noun* a muscle at the back of the knee. Also called **popliteal muscle**

population /,pɒpjʊ'ljeʃ(ə)n/ *noun* 1. the number of people living in a country or town ○ *Population statistics show that the birth rate is slowing down.* ○ *The government has decided to screen the whole population of the area.* 2. the number of patients in hospital ○ *The hospital population in the area has fallen below 10,000.*

pore /pɔ:/ *noun* a tiny hole in the skin through which the sweat passes

porphyria /pɔ:'fɪrɪə/ *noun* a hereditary disease affecting the metabolism of porphyrin pigments

COMMENT: Porphyria causes abdominal pains and attacks of mental confusion. The skin becomes sensitive to light and the urine becomes coloured and turns dark brown when exposed to the light.

porphyrin /'pɔ:fərɪn/ *noun* a member of a family of metal-containing biological pigments, the commonest of which is protoporphyrin IX

porphyrinuria /,pɔ:fɪrɪ'njuəriə/ *noun* the presence of excess porphyrins in the urine, a sign of porphyria or of metal poisoning

porta /'pɔ:tə/ *noun* an opening which allows blood vessels to pass into an organ (NOTE: The plural is **portae**)

Portacath /'pɔ:təkæθ/ *noun* a type of catheter put in place under a person's skin to make it easier to have chemotherapy, transfusions and blood tests. It is accessed by the use of a special needle and flushed regularly with sterile saline.

portacaval /,pɔ:tə'keɪv(ə)l/ *adjective* another spelling of **portocaval**

portae /'pɔ:ti:/ plural of **porta**

porta hepatitis /,pɔ:tə 'hepətɪtɪs/ *noun* an opening in the liver through which the hepatic artery, hepatic duct and portal vein pass (NOTE: The plural is **portae hepatitis**)

portal /'pɔ:t(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to a porta, especially the portal system or the portal vein

portal hypertension /,pɔ:t(ə)l ,haɪpə'retenʃən/ *noun* high pressure in the portal vein, caused by cirrhosis of the liver or a clot in the vein and causing internal bleeding

portal system /'pɔ:t(ə)l ,sɪstəm/ *noun* a group of veins which have capillaries at both ends and do not go to the heart

portal vein /'pɔ:t(ə)l veɪn/ *noun* a vein which takes blood from the stomach, pancreas, gall bladder, intestines and spleen to the liver (NOTE: For other terms referring to the portal vein, see words beginning with **pyl-**, **pyle-**)

portocaval /,pɔ:tə'keɪv(ə)l/ *adjective* linking the portal vein to the inferior vena cava

portocaval anastomosis /,pɔ:tə'keɪv(ə)l ən,æstə'maʊzɪs/ *noun* a surgical operation to join the portal vein to the inferior vena cava and divert blood past the liver

portocaval shunt /,pɔ:tə'keɪv(ə)l 'ʃʌnt/ *noun* an artificial passage made between the portal vein and the inferior vena cava to relieve portal hypertension

port wine stain /,pɔ:t 'wain ,steɪn/ *noun* a purple birthmark

position /pa'zɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* 1. the place where something is ○ *The exact position of the tumour is located by an X-ray.* 2. the way a person's body is arranged ○ *in a sitting position* ○ *The accident victim had been placed in the recovery position.*

■ *verb* to place something in a particular position ○ *The fetus is correctly positioned in the uterus.*

positive /'pozɪtɪv/ *adjective* 1. indicating the answer 'yes' 2. indicating the presence of something being tested for ○ *Her cervical smear was positive.* Opposite **negative**

positive end-expiratory pressure /,pozɪtɪv ,end ɪk'spærɪt(ə)ri 'pre:sə/ *noun* the procedure of forcing a person to breathe through a mask in cases where fluid has collected in the lungs. Abbreviation **PEEP**

positive feedback /,pozɪtɪv 'fi:dbæk/ *noun* a situation in which the result of a process stimulates the process which caused it

positive pressure respirator /,pozɪtɪv 'pre:sə ,respir'eɪtə/ *noun* a machine which forces air into the lungs through a tube inserted in the mouth

positive pressure ventilation /,pozɪtɪv 'pre:sə ventɪ,leɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the act of forcing air into the lungs to encourage the lungs to expand. Abbreviation **PPV**

positron-emission tomography /,pozɪtrōn 'ɪmɪʃ(ə)n tə,mɒgrəfi/ *noun* a method of scanning the tissues of the brain, chest and abdomen for unusual metabolic activity after injecting a radioactive substance into the body. Abbreviation **PET**

posology /pə'sɒlədʒi/ *noun* the study of doses of medicine

posseting /'pɒsɪtɪŋ/ *noun* (in babies) the act of bringing up small quantities of curdled milk into the mouth after feeding

Possum /'pɒsəm/ *noun* a device using electronic switches which helps a person who is severely paralysed to work a machine such as a telephone (NOTE: The name is derived from the first letters of **patient-operated selector mechanism**.)

post- /pəʊst/ *prefix* after or later

post-cibal /,pəʊst 'saɪb(ə)l/ *adjective* after having eaten food

post cibum /,pəʊst 'kɪbəm/ *adverb* full form of p.c.

post-coital /,pəʊst 'kɔɪt(ə)l/ *adjective* taking place after sexual intercourse

postconcussional syndrome /,pəʊstkən 'kʌʃ(ə)n(ə)l ,sɪnd्रəʊm/ *noun* a set of symptoms which sometimes follow a head injury in which a person lost consciousness, including headache, loss of concentration, memory loss, depression and irritability

post-epileptic /,pəʊst epi'leptɪk/ *adjective* taking place after an epileptic fit

posterior /pə'stɪərɪəl/ *adjective* at the back. Opposite **anterior** □ **posterior to** behind ○ *The cerebellum is posterior to the medulla oblongata.* ■ *noun* same as **buttock** (*informal*)

posterior approach /pə'stɪərɪər ə,p्रॉپ्रəf/ *noun* an operation carried out from the back

posterior aspect /pə'stɪərɪər ,aspektɪ/ *noun* a view of the back of the body, or of the back of part of the body. See illustration at **ANATOMICAL TERMS** in Supplement

posterior chamber /pə'stɪərɪə 'tʃeɪmbə/ *noun* a part of the aqueous chamber which is behind the iris

posterior fontanelle /pə'stɪərɪə ,fɒntə'nel/ *noun* a cartilage at the back of the head where the parietal bones join the occipital. ♀ **bregma**

posterior nares /pə'stɪərɪə 'neɪrɪz:/ *plural noun* same as **internal nares**

postero- /pəstərəʊ/ *prefix* back or behind

posteroanterior /,pəstərəʊən'tɪərɪəl/ *adjective* lying from the back to the front

post-exposure prophylaxis /,pəʊst ɪk ,spaʊzə ,prɒfə'læksɪs/ *noun* a treatment given to a person who has been exposed to a harmful agent, in an effort to prevent or reduce injury or infection. Abbreviation **PEP**

postganglionic neurone /,pəʊstgæŋgli ,nɔːnɪk 'njuːərəʊn/ *noun* a neurone which starts in a ganglion and ends in a gland or unstriated muscle

postgastrectomy syndrome /,pəʊst ɡæ 'strektəmɪ ,sɪnd्रəʊm/ *noun* a group of symptoms which can occur after eating in people who have had stomach operations. It is caused by a lot

of food passing into the small intestine too fast and can cause dizziness, nausea, sweating and weakness. Also called **dumping syndrome**

posthepatic jaundice /,pəʊsthɪ,paetɪk 'dʒɔːndɪs/ *noun* same as **obstructive jaundice**

post herpetic neuralgia /,pəʊst hə,petɪk njuː'rældʒə/ *noun* pains felt after an attack of shingles

posthitis /pɒs'θaɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the foreskin

posthumous /'pɒstjʊməs/ *adjective* occurring after death

postmature /,pəʊstmə'tʃuər/ *adjective* referring to a baby born after the usual gestation period of 42 weeks

postmature baby /,pəʊstmətʃuər ˈbeɪbɪ/ *noun* a baby born more than nine months after conception

postmaturity /,pəʊstmə'tʃuərɪti/ *noun* a pregnancy which lasts longer than the usual gestation period of 42 weeks

postmenopausal /,pəʊstmenəʊ'pɔːz(ə)l/ *adjective* happening or existing after the menopause ○ *She experienced some postmenopausal bleeding.*

post mortem /,pəʊst 'mɔːtəm/, **post mortem examination** /,pəʊst 'mɔːtəm ɪgzəmɪ ,neɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* an examination of a dead body by a pathologist to find out the cause of death ○ *The post mortem showed that he had been poisoned.* Abbreviation **PM**. Also called **autopsy**

postnasal /pəʊst'neɪz(ə)l/ *adjective* situated or happening behind the nose

postnasal drip /pəʊst,neɪz(ə)l 'drɪp/ *noun* a condition in which mucus from the nose runs down into the throat and is swallowed

postnatal /pəʊst'neɪt(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the period after the birth of a child

postnatal care /pəʊst,neɪt(ə)l 'keə/ *noun* the care given to a woman after the birth of her child

postnatal depression /pəʊst,neɪt(ə)l di 'pref(ə)n/ *noun* depression which sometimes affects a woman after childbirth

postnecrotic cirrhosis /,pəʊstnekrotɪk sɪ 'rəʊsɪs/ *noun* cirrhosis of the liver caused by viral hepatitis

post-op /,pəʊst 'ɒp/ *adjective* same as **postoperative** (*informal*)

postoperative /pəʊst'ɒp(ə)rətɪv/ *adjective* referring to the period after a surgical operation ○ *The patient has suffered postoperative nausea and vomiting.* ○ *Occlusion may appear as postoperative angina pectoris.*

postoperative pain /pəʊst,np(ə)rətɪv 'peɪn/ *noun* pain felt after a surgical operation

postpartum /pəʊst'pɑːtəm/ *adjective* referring to the period after the birth of a child

postpartum fever /pəʊst,pa:təm 'fi:və/ noun same as **puerperal infection**

postpartum haemorrhage /pəʊst,pa:təm 'hem(ə)rɪdʒ/ noun heavy bleeding after childbirth. Abbreviation **PPH**

post-primary tuberculosis /pəʊst,pr'aɪməri tju:bɪskjʊ'ləʊsɪs/ noun the reappearance of tuberculosis in a person who has been infected with it before

post-registration education and practice /,pəʊst redʒɪ,streɪʃ(ə)n edju,keɪʃ(ə)n/ and /'præk'tɪs/ noun in the UK, the requirement for all registered nurses and midwives to undertake educational activities and keep up with contemporary practice, and also for their employers to address the learning needs of staff. It was started by the UKCC in 1993. Abbreviation **PREP**

post-traumatic /,pəʊst trɔ:'mætɪk/ adjective appearing after a trauma, e.g. after an accident, rape or fire

post-traumatic amnesia /,pəʊst trɔ:'mætɪk æm'nɪ:ziə/ noun amnesia which follows a trauma

post-traumatic stress disorder /,pəʊst trɔ:'mætɪk 'stres dis,ɔ:də/ noun a psychological condition affecting people who have suffered severe emotional trauma, e.g. occasioned by war or natural disaster. Its symptoms include chest pain, dizziness, sleep disturbances, flashbacks, anxiety, tiredness, and depression. Abbreviation **PTSD**

postural /'pɒstʃərəl/ adjective referring to posture □ *a study of postural disorders*

postural drainage /,pɒstʃərəl 'dreɪnɪdʒ/ noun a procedure for removing matter from infected lungs by making the person lie down with the head lower than the feet, so that he or she can cough more easily

postural hypotension /,pɒstʃərəl ,haɪpən'tenʃən/ noun low blood pressure when standing up suddenly, causing dizziness

posture /'pɒstʃə/ noun the position in which a body is arranged, or the way a person usually holds his or her body when standing □ *Bad posture can cause pain in the back.* □ *She has to do exercises to correct her bad posture.*

postviral /pəʊst'veɪrəl/ adjective occurring after a viral infection

postviral fatigue syndrome /pəʊst,vɪərəl fe'atɪg ,sɪndrəm/ noun same as **myalgic encephalomyelitis**

potassium /pə'tæsiəm/ noun a metallic element (NOTE: The chemical symbol is K.)

potassium permanganate /pə,tæsiəm pə'mængənæt/ noun a purple-coloured poisonous salt, used as a disinfectant

Pott's fracture /'pɒts ,frækʃə/ noun a fracture of the lower end of the fibula together with displacement of the ankle and foot outwards

[Described 1765. After Sir Percivall Pott (1714–88), London surgeon.]

pouch /pəʊtʃ/ noun a small sac or pocket attached to an organ

poultice /'pəʊltɪs/ noun a compress made of hot water and flour paste or other substances which is pressed onto an infected part to draw out pus, to relieve pain or to encourage the circulation. Also called **fomentation**

Poupart's ligament /'pʊ:pɑ:ts ,lɪgəmənt/ noun same as **inguinal ligament** [Described 1705. After François Poupart (1616–1708), French surgeon and anatomist.]

powder /'paʊdə/ noun a medicine in the form of a fine dry dust made from particles of drugs □ *He took a powder to help his indigestion* or *He took an indigestion powder.*

pox /poks/ noun same as **syphilis (old)**

poxvirus /poks,vɪrəs/ noun any of a group of viruses which cause cowpox, smallpox and related diseases

p.p. abbreviation after a meal. Full form **post prandium**

PPH abbreviation **postpartum haemorrhage**

PPV abbreviation **positive pressure ventilation**

PQRST complex noun the set of deflections on an electrocardiogram, labelled P to T, which show ventricular contraction

p.r. adverb (*of an examination*) by the rectum. Full form **per rectum**

practice /'præk'tɪs/ noun 1. the business, or the premises occupied by, a doctor, dentist, or a group of doctors or dentists working together □ *After qualifying she joined her father's practice.* □ **in practice** doing the work of a doctor or dentist □ *He has been in practice for six years.* 2. the fact of doing something, as opposed to thinking or talking about it □ **theory and practice** 3. a usual way of doing something □ *Such practices are now regarded as unsafe.*

practice nurse /'præk'tɪs nɜ:s/ noun a nurse employed by a GP or primary care trust to work in a GP's practice providing treatment, health promotion, screening and other services to patients of the practice

practitioner /præk'tɪʃ(ə)nə/ noun a qualified person who works in the medical profession

praevia /'pri:viə/ noun □ **placenta praevia**

pravastatin /,prævə'stætɪn/ noun a drug used to reduce unusually high levels of blood cholesterol

prazosin /'præzəsɪn/ noun a drug which relaxes or widens the blood vessels, used to treat hypertension

pre- /pri:/ prefix before or in front of

preadmission information /,pri:əd'mɪʃ(ə)n ɪnfə,meɪʃ(ə)n/ noun information given to a person before he or she is admitted to hospital

pre-anaesthetic round /pri: ,ænəs'θetɪk ,raʊnd/ *noun* an examination of patients by the surgeon before they are anaesthetised

precancerous /pri:'kænsərəs/ *adjective* referring to a growth which is not malignant now, but which can become cancerous later

preceptor /pri'septə/ *noun* a specialist who gives practical training to a student

preceptorship /pri'septəʃɪp/ *noun* a period of time during which a recently trained nurse, midwife or health visitor can gain practical experience working with a specialist who advises and guides them

precipitate /pri'sɪpɪtət/ *noun* a substance which is precipitated during a chemical reaction
■ verb 1. to make a substance separate from a chemical compound and fall to the bottom of a liquid during a chemical reaction ○ *Casein is precipitated when milk comes into contact with an acid.* 2. to make something start suddenly (NOTE: [all verb senses] **precipitating – precipitated**)

precipitate labour /pri,sɪpɪtət 'leɪbə/ *noun* unusually fast labour, lasting two hours or less. It can be dangerous both to the mother and to the child.

precipitin /pri'sɪpitɪn/ *noun* an antibody which reacts to an antigen and forms a precipitate, used in many diagnostic tests

precocious /pri'kəʊfəs/ *adjective* more physically or mentally developed than is usual for a specific age

precocious puberty /pri,kəʊfəs 'pjū:bəti/ *noun* the development of signs of puberty in girls before the age of seven, and in boys before the age of nine. If untreated, affected boys typically grow no taller than 1.6 metres and girls rarely reach 1.5 metres.

precocity /pri'kɒsɪti/ *noun* the state or fact of being precocious

precordia /pri:kɔ:dɪə/ *plural noun* plural of **precordium**

precordial /pri:kɔ:dɪəl/ *adjective* referring to the precordium

precordium /pri:kɔ:diəm/ *noun* the part of the thorax over the heart (NOTE: The plural is **precordia**)

precursor /pri'kɜ:sə/ *noun* a substance or cell from which another substance or cell is developed, e.g. dopa, the precursor for dopamine, which is converted to dopamine by the enzyme dopa decarboxylase

predisposing factor /,pri:dispəuzɪŋ 'fækٹə/ *noun* a factor which will increase the risk of disease

prednisolone /pred'nɪsələʊn/ *noun* a synthetically produced steroid hormone, similar to cortisone, used especially to control inflammatory diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis

prednisone /pred'nɪsən/ *noun* a synthetically produced steroid hormone produced from cortisone, used to treat allergies and rheumatoid arthritis

pre-eclampsia /,pri: t'klæmpsiə/ *noun* a condition in pregnant women towards the end of the pregnancy which may lead to eclampsia. Symptoms are high blood pressure, oedema and protein in the urine. Also called **pregnancy-induced hypertension**

pre-eclamptic /,pri: t'klæmptɪk/ *adjective* referring to pre-eclampsia

prefrontal leucotomy /,pri:,frɔ:nt(ə)l lu:tɔ/mi/ *noun* a surgical operation to divide some of the white matter in the prefrontal lobe, formerly used as a treatment for schizophrenia

prefrontal lobe /,pri:'frɔ:nt(ə)l ləbə/ *noun* an area of the brain in the front part of each hemisphere, in front of the frontal lobe, which is concerned with memory and learning

preganglionic neurone /,pri:gæŋglɪ,ɒnɪk 'nju:ərəʊn/ *noun* a neurone which ends in a ganglion

pregnancy /'pregnənsi/ *noun* 1. same as **gestation period** 2. the condition of being pregnant. Also called **cyesis**

pregnancy-induced hypertension /,pregnənsi ɪn'dju:st ,haɪpə'tenʃən/ *noun* same as **pre-eclampsia**

pregnancy test /'pregnənsi test/ *noun* a test to see if a woman is pregnant or not

pregnant /'pregnənt/ *adjective* with an unborn child in the uterus ○ *She is six months pregnant.*

prehepatic jaundice /,pri:hī,pɛtɪk 'dʒɔ:ndɪs/ *noun* same as **haemolytic jaundice**

prem /prem/ (*informal*) *adjective* same as **premature** ■ *noun* a premature baby

premature /'premətʃə/ *adjective* before the expected or desirable time ○ *The baby was five weeks premature.*

COMMENT: Babies can survive even if born several weeks premature. Even babies weighing less than one kilo at birth can survive in an incubator, and develop healthily.

premature baby /,premətʃə 'beɪbɪ/ *noun* a baby born earlier than 37 weeks from conception, or weighing less than 2.5kg, but capable of independent life

premature birth /,premətʃə 'bɜ:θ/ *noun* the birth of a baby earlier than 37 weeks from conception

premature ejaculation /,premətʃə t,ɪ,dʒækjʊ 'leɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a situation in which a man ejaculates too early during sexual intercourse

premature labour /,premətʃə 'leɪbə/ *noun* the condition of starting to give birth earlier than 37 weeks from conception ○ *After the accident she went into premature labour.*

premed /'pri:med/ *noun* a stage of being given premedication (*informal*) ○ *The patient is in premed.*

premedication /'pri:medi'keɪʃ(ə)n/, **premedicant drug** /'pri:medɪkənt 'drʌg/ *noun* a drug given before an operation in order to block the parasympathetic nervous system and prevent vomiting during the operation, e.g. a sedative

premenstrual /'pri:'menstruəl/ *adjective* happening before menstruation

premenstrual syndrome /'pri:,menstruəl 'sɪndrəʊm/, **premenstrual tension** /'pri:,menstruəl 'tenʃən/ *noun* nervous stress experienced by a woman for one or two weeks before a menstrual period starts. Abbreviation **PMS, PMT**

premolar /'pri:'mɔ:lə/ *noun* a tooth with two points, situated between the canines and the first proper molar. See illustration at **TEETH** in Supplement

prenatal /'pri:'neɪt(ə)l/ *adjective* during the period between conception and childbirth

prenatal diagnosis /'pri:,neɪt(ə)l ,daɪəg'nəʊsɪs/ *noun* same as **antenatal diagnosis**

pre-op /'pri: 'ɒp/ *adjective* same as **preoperative** (*informal*)

preoperative /'pri: 'ɒp(ə)rətɪv/ *adjective* during the period before a surgical operation

preoperative medication /'pri:, 'ɒp(ə)rətɪv ,medɪ'keɪʃən/ *noun* a drug given before an operation, e.g. a sedative

PREP /prep/ *abbreviation* post-registration education and practice

prepatellar bursitis /'pri:pə,telə bɜ:t'saɪtɪs/ *noun* a condition in which the fluid sac at the knee becomes inflamed, caused by kneeling on hard surfaces. Also called **housemaid's knee**

prepubertal /'pri:pju:bət(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the period before puberty

prepuce /'pri:pju:s/ *noun* same as **foreskin**

presby- /'prezbi/ *prefix* same as **presbyo-** (*used before vowels*)

presbyacusis /'prezbɪə'ku:sɪs/ *noun* a condition in which an elderly person's hearing fails gradually, through degeneration of the internal ear

presbyo- /'prezbɪəu/ *prefix* referring to the last stages of the natural life span

presbyopia /'prezbɪ'əʊpiə/ *noun* a condition in which an elderly person's sight fails gradually, through hardening of the lens

prescribed disease /'pri:skraɪbd dr'zi:z/ *noun* an illness caused by the type of work a person does which is on an annually reviewed official list, entitling the person to claim benefit. Examples are deafness, pneumoconiosis and RSI.

prescribing analyses and cost /'pri:skraɪbɪŋ ə,nælɪsi:z ənd 'kɒst/ *plural noun* data

on the prescribing of drugs in primary care. Abbreviation **PACT**

prescription /'pri:sk्रɪpʃən/ *noun* an order written by a doctor to a pharmacist asking for a drug to be prepared and given or sold to a person

presenile /'pri:'sɪnail/ *adjective* prematurely showing the effects of advanced age

presenile dementia /'pri:,sɪnail dɪ'menʃə/ *noun* mental degeneration affecting adults of around 40–60 years of age (*dated*)

COMMENT: Patients used to be diagnosed with presenile dementia if they showed symptoms of dementia and were under the age of 65, and senile dementia if over 65. However, the terms are no longer often used and instead the type of dementia is used for diagnostic purposes, e.g. Alzheimer's disease, multi-infarct or vascular.

present /'prez(ə)nt/ *verb* /'pri'zənt/ 1. (*of a patient*) to show particular symptoms ○ *The patient presented with severe chest pains.* 2. (*of a symptom*) to be present ○ *The doctors' first task is to relieve the presenting symptoms.* ○ *The condition may also present in a baby.* 3. (*of a baby*) to appear in the vaginal channel ■ *adjective* currently existing in a place ○ *All the symptoms of the disease are present.*

presentation /,prez(ə)n'teɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the way in which a baby will be born, in respect of the part of the baby's body which will appear first in the vaginal channel

presenting part /'pri:zəntɪŋ pɑ:t/ *noun* the part of a baby which appears first during birth

pressor /'pre:sər/ *adjective* 1. referring to a nerve which increases the action of part of the body 2. raising blood pressure

pressure /'pre:sə/ *noun* the action of squeezing or forcing something

pressure area /'pre:sə ,eəriə/ *noun* an area of the body where a bone is near the surface of the skin, so that if the skin is pressed the circulation will be cut off

pressure bandage /'pre:sə ,bændɪdʒ/ *noun* a bandage which presses on a part of the body

pressure index /'pre:sə ,ɪndeks/ *noun* a method for determining the extent of obstruction to the artery in the leg by measuring the blood pressure in the arms and legs and then dividing the systolic pressure in the leg by that in the arm. Abbreviation **PI**

pressure point /'pre:sə pɔɪnt/ *noun* a place where an artery crosses over a bone, so that the blood can be cut off by pressing with the finger

presystole /'pri:'sɪstəli/ *noun* the period before systole in the cycle of heartbeats

preterm /'pri:tɜ:m/ *adjective* referring to the birth of a child which takes place before the expected time

preterm birth /pri:tɜ:m ,bɜ:θ/ *noun* the birth of a baby before 37 completed weeks of pregnancy, which presents a greater risk of serious health problems (NOTE: About 12 per cent of births in the UK are preterm births.)

preventative /pri'ventɪv/ *adjective* same as **preventive**

preventive /pri'ventɪv/ *adjective* referring to an action taken to stop something happening, especially to stop a disease or infection from spreading ◉ *preventive treatment* ◉ *preventive action*

preventive medicine /pri'ventɪv 'med(ə)s(ə)n/ *noun* action carried out to stop disease from occurring, e.g. by education in health-related issues, immunisation and screening for known diseases

Priadel /'praɪədəl/ a trade name for lithium

priapism /'praɪəpɪz(ə)m/ *noun* an erection of the penis without sexual stimulus, caused by a blood clot in the tissue of the penis, injury to the spinal cord or stone in the urinary bladder

prickly heat /'prɪkli hi:t/ *noun* same as **miliaria**

-pril /prɪl/ *suffix* used for ACE inhibitors ◉ *Captopril*

procaine /'prɔɪlkəneɪ/ *noun* a local anaesthetic used especially in dentistry

primaquine /'praiməkwɪn:/ *noun* a synthetically produced drug used in the treatment of malaria

primary /'praiməri/ *adjective* 1. happening first, and leading to something else 2. most important

primary amenorrhoea /,praiməri ,eɪmenə'ri:a/ *noun* a condition in which a woman has never had menstrual periods

primary bronchi /,praiməri 'brɒŋki:/ *plural noun* same as **main bronchi**

primary care /,praiməri 'keə/ *noun* in the UK, health services offered directly to individuals by GPs, dentists, opticians and other health professionals who may also refer a patient on to specialists for further treatment. Also called **primary health care**, **primary medical care**. Compare **secondary care**, **tertiary care**

primary care group /,praiməri 'keə ,gru:p/ *noun* an organisation responsible for overseeing the provision of primary healthcare and the commissioning of secondary care in a district. Key members include GPs, community nurses, social services and lay members. Abbreviation **PCG**

primary care team /,praiməri 'keə ,ti:m/ *noun* same as **primary health care team**

primary care trust /,praiməri 'keə ,trʌst/ *noun* in the UK, the top level of the primary care group with extra responsibilities such as direct

employment of community staff. Abbreviation **PCT**

primary haemorrhage /,praiməri 'hem(ə)rɪdʒ/ *noun* bleeding which occurs immediately after an injury has taken place

primary health care /,praiməri 'helθ ,keə/ *noun* same as **primary care**

primary health care team /,praiməri 'helθ keə ,ti:m/ *noun* a group of professional medical workers who have first contact with someone needing medical attention and are responsible for delivering a range of health care services. Abbreviation **PHCT**

primary medical care /,praiməri 'medɪk(ə)l ,keə/ *noun* same as **primary care**

primary nurse /,praiməri 'nɜ:s/ *noun* a nurse who is responsible for planning a person's nursing care in consultation with that person and his or her family. In the absence of the primary nurse, associate nurses provide care based on the plan designed by the primary nurse.

primary nursing /,praiməri 'nɜ:sɪŋ/ *noun* a model of nursing that involves the delivery of comprehensive, continuous, co-ordinated and individualised patient care through a primary nurse, who has autonomy, accountability and authority in relation to his or her patient's care

primary tooth /'praiməri tu:θ/ *noun* any one of the first twenty teeth which develop in children between about six months and two-and-a-half years of age, and are replaced by the permanent teeth at around the age of six. Also called **milk tooth**, **deciduous tooth**

primary tuberculosis /,praiməri tju:bɪsɪk'lu:bɪsɪs/ *noun* a person's first infection with tuberculosis

primary tumour /,praiməri 'tju:mə/ *noun* a site of the original malignant growth from which cancer spreads

prime /praim/ *adjective* 1. of the greatest importance or the highest rank 2. of the highest quality ■ *noun* the best state or period of something, especially the most active and enjoyable period in adult life ■ *verb* to make something ready for use, or to become ready for use (NOTE: **priming** – **primed**)

prime mover /,praim 'mu:və/ *noun* 1. same as **agonist** 2. somebody or something which has the most influence over the starting of a process or activity

primigravida /,praimi'grævɪdə/, **primigravid patient** /,praimi'grævɪd ,peɪtʃ(ə)nt/ *noun* a woman who is pregnant for the first time (NOTE: The plural is **primigravidas** or **primigravidæs**)

primipara /prai'mipərə/ *noun* a woman who has given birth to one child. Also called **unipara** (NOTE: The plural is **primiparas** or **primiparæs**)

primordial /prai'mo:dɪəl/ *adjective* in the very first stage of development

primordial follicle /pri'mɔ:dɪəl 'fɒlik(ə)l/ *noun* the first stage of development of an ovarian follicle

P-R interval /pi: 'a:r ,ɪntəv(ə)l/ *noun* the time recorded on an electrocardiogram between the start of atrial activity and ventricular activity

prion /'pri:ən/ *noun* a particle of protein which contains no nucleic acid, does not trigger an immune response and is not destroyed by extreme heat or cold. Prions are considered to be the agents responsible for scrapie, BSE, and Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease.

priority despatch /pri'ərɪti dɪ'spa:tʃ/ *noun* the process of talking to people who need medical help on the telephone in order to make sure that ambulances are sent to the most urgent cases first

priority matrix /pri'ərɪti ,meɪtrɪks/ *noun* a way of trying to make sure that each community has a fair number of services for its particular health needs

private hospital /'praɪvət 'hɒspɪt(ə)l/ *noun* a hospital which takes only paying patients

private parts /'prɑ:vət pɑ:ts/ *plural noun* the genital area (*informal*) Also called **privates**

private patient /'praɪvət 'peɪt(ə)nt/ *noun* a patient who is paying for treatment and who is not being treated under the National Health Service

privates /'praɪvəts/ *plural noun* same as **private parts** (*informal*)

p.r.n. adverb (*written on a prescription*) as and when required. Full form **pro re nata**

pro- /prəʊ/ *prefix* before or in front of

probe /prəʊb/ *noun* an instrument used to explore inside a cavity or wound **verb** to investigate the inside of something *○ The surgeon probed the wound with a scalpel.* (NOTE: **probing** – **probed**)

problem /'prɒbləm/ *noun* **1.** something which is difficult to find an answer to *○ Scientists are trying to find a solution to the problem of drug-related disease.* **2.** a medical disorder *○ heart problems* **□ he has an alcohol problem or a drugs problem** he is addicted to alcohol or drugs **3.** an addiction to something *○ has a drug problem*

problem child /'prɒbləm tʃaɪld/ *noun* a child who is difficult to control

problem drinking /,prɒbləm 'drɪŋkɪŋ/ *noun* alcoholism or heavy drinking which has a bad effect on a person's behaviour or work

problem-oriented record /,prɒbləm ,ɔ:ri'entɪd 'rekɔ:d/ *noun* a record of patient care which links patients' clinical data with their problems, so that all aspects of the care process are focused on resolving those problems

problem-solving approach /'prɒbləm ,sɒlvɪŋ ə,prəʊtʃ/ *noun* the provision of nursing care based on assessment, problem identification

(nursing diagnosis), planning implementation (nursing intervention) and evaluation

process /'prəʊses/ *noun* **1.** a technical or scientific action *○ A new process for testing serum samples has been developed in the research laboratory.* **2.** a projecting part of the body **verb** **1.** to deal with a person or thing according to a standard procedure **2.** to examine or test samples *○ The blood samples are being processed by the laboratory.*

prochlorperazine /,prəʊklə'peɪzə:n/ *noun* a drug used to control nausea and vomiting, and to reduce the symptoms of Ménière's disease, migraine and anxiety

procidentia /,prəʊsɪ'denʃə/ *noun* movement of an organ downwards

proct- /prɒkt/ *prefix* same as **procto-** (*used before vowels*)

proctalgia /prɒk'tældʒə/ *noun* pain in the lower rectum or anus, caused by neuralgia

proctalgia fugax /prɒk,tældʒə 'fju:gæk:s/ *noun* a condition in which a person has sudden pains in the rectum during the night, usually relieved by eating or drinking

proctatresia /,prɒktə'tri:zɪə/ *noun* a condition in which the anus does not have an opening. Also called **imperforate anus**

proctectasia /prɒktɛk'teɪziə/ *noun* a condition in which the rectum or anus is dilated because of continued constipation

proctectomy /prɒk'tektəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove the rectum (NOTE: The plural is **proctectomies**.)

proctitis /prɒk'taɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the rectum

procto- /prɒktəʊ/ *prefix* the anus or rectum

protocele /'prɒktəsɪ:l/ *noun* same as **rectocele**

proctocolectomy /,prɒktəkə'lektəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove the rectum and the colon (NOTE: The plural is **proctocoliectomies**.)

proctocolitis /,prɒktəkə'laitɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the rectum and part of the colon

proctodynia /,prɒktə'di:nɪə/ *noun* a sensation of pain in the anus

proctogram /'prɒktəgræm/ *noun* an X-ray photograph of the rectum taken after a contrast agent is introduced

proctologist /prɒk'tɒlədʒɪst/ *noun* a specialist in proctology

proctology /prɒk'tɒlədʒɪ/ *noun* the scientific study of the rectum and anus and their associated diseases

proctorrhaphy /prɒk'tɔ:rəfi/ *noun* a surgical operation to stitch up a tear in the rectum or anus (NOTE: The plural is **proctorrhaphies**.)

proctoscope /'prɒktəskəʊp/ *noun* a surgical instrument consisting of a long tube with a light in the end, used to examine the rectum

proctoscopy /prɒk'tɒskəpi/ *noun* an examination of the rectum using a proctoscope (NOTE: The plural is **proctoscopies**.)

proctosigmoiditis /,prɒktəʊ,sɪgmɔɪ'daɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the rectum and the sigmoid colon

proctotomy /prɒk'tɒtəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to divide a structure of the rectum or anus (NOTE: The plural is **proctotomies**.)

prodromal /prəʊ'drəʊm(ə)l/ *adjective* occurring between the appearance of the first symptoms of a disease and the major effect, e.g. a fever or rash

prodromal rash /prəʊ,drəʊm(ə)l 'ræʃ/ *noun* a rash which appears as a symptom of a disease before the major rash

prodrome /'prəʊdrəʊm/, **prodroma** /prəʊ 'drəʊmə/ *noun* an early symptom of an attack of a disease

productive cough /prə,dʌktɪv 'kɒf/ *noun* a cough where phlegm is produced

profession /prə'fɛʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a type of job for which special training is needed

professional /prə'fɛʃ(ə)nəl/ *adjective* referring to a profession

professional body /prə,fɛʃ(ə)nəl 'bɒdɪ/ *noun* an organisation which acts for all the members of a profession

Professional Conduct Committee /prə ,feʃ(ə)n(ə)l 'kɒndɒkt kə,mɪti/ *noun* a committee of the General Medical Council which decides on cases of professional misconduct. Abbreviation **PCC**

Professional Executive Committee /prə ,feʃ(ə)nəl ɪg'zekjʊtɪv kə,mɪti/ *noun* full form of **PEC**

profile /'prəʊfaɪl/ *noun* 1. a brief description of the characteristics of a person or thing 2. a set of data, usually in graph or table form, which indicates to what extent something has the same characteristics as a group tested or considered standard 3. the amount that other people notice somebody or something ■ *verb* to give a short description or assessment of somebody or something (NOTE: **profiling – profiled**)

profunda /prə'fʌndə/ *adjective* referring to blood vessels which lie deep in tissues

profundoplasty /prə'fʌndəplæsti/ *noun* a surgical operation to widen a junction of the femoral artery, in order to relieve narrowing by atherosclerosis (NOTE: The plural is **profundoplasties**.)

progeny /'prɒdʒənɪ/ *noun* a person's child or children (NOTE: Takes a singular or plural verb.)

progeria /prəʊ'dʒɪəriə/ *noun* a condition of premature ageing. Also called **Hutchinson-Gilford syndrome**

progesterone /prəʊ'dʒɛstərəʊn/ *noun* a hormone which is produced in the second part of the menstrual cycle by the corpus luteum and which stimulates the formation of the placenta if an ovum is fertilised (NOTE: Progesterone is also produced by the placenta itself.)

progesterogen /prə'dʒɛstədʒən/ *noun* any substance which has the same effect as progesterone

prognathic jaw /prɒng,næθɪk 'dʒɔ:/ *noun* a jaw which protrudes further than the other

prognathism /'prɒgnəθɪz(ə)m/ *noun* a condition in which one jaw, especially the lower jaw, or both jaws protrude

prognosis /prɒg'nəʊsɪs/ *noun* an opinion of how a disease or disorder will develop ○ *This cancer has a prognosis of about two years.* ○ *The prognosis is not good.* (NOTE: The plural is **prognoses**.)

progressive /prə'gresɪv/ *adjective* developing all the time ○ *Alzheimer's disease is a progressive disorder which sees a gradual decline in intellectual functioning.*

progressive deafness /prə,gresɪv 'defnəs/ *noun* a condition, common in people as they get older, in which a person gradually becomes more and more deaf

progressive muscular atrophy /prə,gresɪv ,mʌskjʊlə 'ætrəfi/ *noun* muscular dystrophy, with progressive weakening of the muscles, particularly in the pelvic and shoulder girdles

proguanil /prə'u'gwænl/ *noun* a drug used in the prevention and treatment of malaria

project /prə'dʒekt/ *verb* to protrude or stick out

Project 2000 /,prɒdʒekt tu: 'θauz(ə)n/ *noun* a revision of nursing education introduced by the UKCC in 1989. It included new courses which prepare individuals to work in all settings, both in hospitals and in the community, and gave a student the ability to qualify as a midwife without first qualifying as a nurse and the chance to gain specialist qualifications in all areas of practice.

projection /prə'dʒekʃən/ *noun* 1. a part of the body which sticks out or stands out. Also called **prominence**. Compare **promontory** 2. (in psychology) mental action in which a person blames another person for his or her own faults

prolactin /prəʊ'læktiŋ/ *noun* a hormone secreted by the pituitary gland which stimulates the production of milk. Also called **lactogenic hormone**

prolapse /'prəʊlæps/ *noun* a condition in which an organ has moved downwards out of its usual position ■ *verb* to move downwards out of the usual position (NOTE: **prolapsing – prolapsed**)

prolapsed intervertebral disc /prəʊ,laepst intə,vɜ:təbrəl 'disk/ *noun* a condition in which an intervertebral disc becomes displaced or where the soft centre of a disc passes through the hard cartilage of the exterior and presses onto a nerve. Abbreviation **PID**. Also called **slipped disc**

prolapse of the rectum /,prəʊlæps əv ðə 'rektəm/ *noun* a condition in which mucous membrane of the rectum moves downwards and passes through the anus

prolapse of the uterus /,prəʊlæps əv ðə 'ju:tərəs/, **prolapse of the womb** /,prəʊlæps əv ðə 'wʊ:m/ *noun* a movement of the uterus downwards due to weakening of the structures of the pelvic floor, e.g. because of age or a difficult childbirth. Also called **metrotosis**, **prolapsed uterus**, **uterine prolapse**

proliferate /prə'lifə'reit/ *verb* to produce many similar cells or parts, and so grow (NOTE: **proliferating – proliferated**)

proliferation /prə,lifə'reiʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the process of proliferating

promethazine /prəʊ'meθəzi:n/ *noun* an anti-histamine drug used in the treatment of allergies and motion sickness

prominence /'prɒmɪnəns/ *noun* a part of the body which sticks out or stands out. Also called **projection**. Compare **promontory**

promontory /'prɒmənt(ə)ri/ *noun* a section of an organ, especially the middle ear and sacrum which stands out above the rest. Compare **projection**, **prominence**

pronation /prəʊ'nейʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the act of turning the hand round so that the palm faces downwards. Opposite **supination**. See illustration at **ANATOMICAL TERMS** in Supplement

pronator /prəʊ'nейtə/ *noun* a muscle which makes the hand turn face downwards

prone /prəʊn/ *adjective* lying face downwards. Opposite **supine**

prophase /'prəʊfeɪz/ *noun* the first stage of mitosis when the chromosomes are visible as long thin double threads

prophylactic /,prɒfə'læktɪk/ *noun* a substance which helps to prevent the development of a disease ■ *adjective* preventive

prophylaxis /,prɒfə'læksɪs/ *noun* the prevention of disease (NOTE: The plural is **prophylaxes**.)

propranolol /prəʊ'pænəlɒləl/ *noun* a drug that slows heart rate and heart output, used in the treatment of angina pectoris, irregular heart rhythms, migraine and high blood pressure

proprietary /prə'priət(ə)ri/ *adjective* belonging to a commercial company

proprietary medicine /prə,praiət(ə)ri 'med(ə)s(ə)n/, **proprietary drug** /prə,praiət(ə)ri 'dræg/ *noun* a drug which is sold under a trade name. ♦ **patent medicine**

proprietary name /prə,praiət(ə)ri 'neɪm/ *noun* a trade name for a drug

proprioception /,prəʊpriə'septʃən/ *noun* the reaction of nerves to body movements and the relaying of information about movements to the brain

proprioceptor /,prəʊpriə'septə/ *noun* the end of a sensory nerve which reacts to stimuli from muscles and tendons as they move

proptosis /prop'təʊsis/ *noun* forward displacement of the eyeball

prosop- /prɒsəp/, **prosopo-** /prɒsəpəu/ *prefix* referring to the face

prostaglandin /,prɒstə'glændɪn/ *noun* any of a class of unsaturated fatty acids found in all mammals which control smooth muscle contraction, inflammation and body temperature, are associated with the sensation of pain and have an effect on the nervous system, blood pressure and in particular the uterus at menstruation

prostate /'prɒsteɪt/ *noun* same as **prostate gland** (NOTE: Do not confuse with **prostrate**.) □ **prostate trouble** inflammation or enlargement of the prostate gland (*informal*)

prostate cancer /'prɒsteɪt ,keɪnsə/ *noun* a malignant tumour of the prostate gland, found especially in men over 55

prostatectomy /,prɒstə'tektəmi/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove all or part of the prostate gland (NOTE: The plural is **prostatectomies**.)

prostate gland /'prɒsteɪt glænd/ *noun* an O-shaped gland in males which surrounds the urethra below the bladder and secretes a fluid containing enzymes into the sperm. See illustration at **UROGENITAL SYSTEM (MALE)** in Supplement. Also called **prostate**

COMMENT: As a man grows older, the prostate gland tends to enlarge and constrict the point at which the urethra leaves the bladder, making it difficult to pass urine.

prostatic /prɒ'stætɪk/ *adjective* referring to or belonging to the prostate gland

prostatic hypertrophy /prɒ,stætɪk haɪ'pɜ:trofi/ *noun* an enlargement of the prostate gland

prostatitis /,prɒstə'taitɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the prostate gland

prostatorrhoea /,prɒstətə'rɪ:ə/ *noun* discharge of fluid from the prostate gland (NOTE: The US spelling is **prostatorrhea**.)

prosthesis /prɒs'θi:sɪs/ *noun* a device which is attached to the body to take the place of a part which is missing, e.g. an artificial leg or glass eye (NOTE: The plural is **prostheses**.)

prosthetic /prɒs'θetɪk/ *adjective* replacing a part of the body which has been amputated or removed □ *He was fitted with a prosthetic hand.*

prosthetic dentistry /prəʊθetɪk 'dentɪstri/ *noun* the branch of dentistry which deals with replacing missing teeth parts of the jaw, and fitting dentures, bridges and crowns. Also called **prosthodontics**

prosthodontics /,prəʊθə'dɒntɪks/ *noun* same as **prosthetic dentistry** (NOTE: Takes a singular verb.)

prostrate /'prɒstreɪt/ *adjective* lying face down (NOTE: Do not confuse with **prostate**.)

prostration /prə'streɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* extreme tiredness of body or mind

protamine /'prəʊtə'mi:n/ *noun* a simple protein found in fish, used with insulin to slow down the insulin absorption rate

protanopia /,prəʊtə'nəʊpiə/ *noun* same as **Daltonism**

protease /'prəʊti:ɪz/ *noun* a digestive enzyme which breaks down protein in food by splitting the peptide link. Also called **proteolytic enzyme**

Protection of Children Act 1999 /prə'tekʃən əv 'tʃɪldrən, ækt/ *noun* in the UK, an Act of Parliament to protect children by restricting the employment of certain nurses, teachers or other workers whose jobs bring them into contact with children, on grounds such as misconduct or health

protective isolation /prə'tektɪv ,aɪ'sə 'leɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a set of procedures used to protect people who have impaired resistance to infectious disease, e.g. those with leukemia and lymphoma, Aids and graft patients. Also called **reverse isolation**

protein /'prəʊti:n/ *noun* a nitrogen compound which is present in and is an essential part of all living cells in the body, formed by the linking of amino acids

protein balance /'prəʊti:n ,bæləns/ *noun* a situation when the nitrogen intake in protein is equal to the excretion rate in the urine

protein-bound iodine /,prəʊti:n baʊnd 'aɪdə:n/ *noun* a compound of thyroxine and iodine

protein-bound iodine test /,prəʊti:n baʊnd 'aɪdə:n test/ *noun* a test to measure if the thyroid gland is producing adequate quantities of thyroxine. Abbreviation **PBI test**

protein deficiency /'prəʊti:n di,fɪʃ(ə)nsi/ *noun* a lack of enough proteins in the diet

proteinuria /,prəʊti:njʊəriə/ *noun* a condition in which there are proteins in the urine

protoeose /'prəʊti:əʊs/ *noun* a water-soluble compound formed during hydrolytic processes such as digestion

Proteus /'prəʊti:s/ *noun* a genus of bacteria commonly found in the intestines

prothrombin /prəʊ'θrɒmbɪn/ *noun* a protein in blood which helps blood to coagulate and

which needs Vitamin K to be effective. Also called **Factor II**

prothrombin time /prə'o'θrɒmbɪn taim/ *noun* the time taken in Quick test for clotting to take place

proto- /prəʊtəʊ/ *prefix* first or at the beginning
proton pump /'prəʊtɒn pamp/ *noun* an enzyme system within the gastric mucosa that secretes gastric acids ◎ *The drug acts on the proton pump mechanism.*

proton-pump inhibitor /'prəʊtɒn pamp ɪn'hibɪtə/ *noun* a drug which suppresses the final stage of gastric acid secretion by the proton pump in the gastric mucosa

protoplasm /'prəʊtəʊ,plæz(ə)m/ *noun* a substance like a jelly which makes up the largest part of each cell

protozoa /,prəʊtə'zəʊə/ plural of **protozoon**

protozoan /,prəʊtə'zəʊən/ *adjective* referring to protozoa

protozoon /,prəʊtə'zəʊən/ *noun* a tiny simple organism with a single cell (NOTE: The plural is **protozoa** or **protozoons**.)

COMMENT: Parasitic protozoa can cause several diseases, including amoebiasis, malaria and other tropical diseases.

protuberance /prə'tju:b(ə)rəns/ *noun* a rounded part of the body which projects above the rest

proud flesh /,prəud 'fleʃ/ *noun* new vessels and young fibrous tissue which form when a wound, incision or lesion is healing

provider /prə'veɪdə/ *noun* a hospital which provides secondary care which is paid for by another body such as a PCG or social services. ◎ **purchaser**

provitamin /prəʊ'veitəmɪn/ *noun* a chemical compound which is converted to a vitamin during usual biochemical processes, e.g. the amino acid tryptophan, which is converted to niacin, and beta carotene, which is converted into vitamin A

proximal /'prɒksɪm(ə)l/ *adjective* near the mid-line, the central part of the body

proximal convoluted tubule /,prɒksɪm(ə)l ,kɒnvolvju:tɪd 'tju:bju:l/ *noun* a part of the kidney filtering system between the loop of Henle and the glomerulus

proximal interphalangeal joint /,prɒksɪm(ə)l ,ɪntəfə'lændʒiəl ,dʒɔɪnt/ *noun* a joint nearest the point of attachment of a finger or toe. Abbreviation **PIP**

proximally /prɒksɪmlɪ/ *adverb* further towards the centre or point of attachment. Opposite **distally**. See illustration at **ANATOMICAL TERMS** in Supplement

Prozac /'prəʊzæk/ a trade name for fluoxetine

prurigo /pruə'rɪgə/ *noun* an itchy eruption of papules

pruritus /pruə'raɪtəs/ *noun* an irritation of the skin which makes a person want to scratch. Also called **itching**

pruritus ani /pruə,raɪtɪs 'eɪnə/ *noun* itching round the anal orifice

pruritus vulvae /pruə,raɪtɪs 'vʌlvɪ/ *noun* itching round the vulva

pseud- /sju:d/ *prefix* same as **pseudo-** (*used before vowels*)

pseudarthrosis /,sju:da:sθrəʊsɪs/ *noun* a false joint, as when the two broken ends of a fractured bone do not bind together but heal separately (NOTE: The plural is **pseudarthroses**.)

pseudo- /sju:dəʊ/ *prefix* similar to something but not the same

pseudoangina /,sju:dəʊən'dʒæɪnə/ *noun* pain in the chest, caused by worry but not indicating heart disease

pseudocrisis /'sju:dəʊ,kraɪsɪs/ *noun* a sudden fall in the temperature of a person with fever which does not mark the end of the fever

pseudocroup /,sju:dəʊ'kru:p/ *noun* same as **laryngismus**

pseudocyesis /,sju:dəʊsər'i:zɪs/ *noun* a condition in which a woman has the physical symptoms of pregnancy but is not pregnant. Also called **phantom pregnancy, pseudopregnancy**

pseudocyst /'sju:dəʊsɪst/ *noun* a false cyst

pseudogynaecomastia /,sju:dəʊ,gænɪkəʊ'mæstiə/ *noun* enlargement of the male breast because of extra fatty tissue (NOTE: The US spelling is **pseudogynecomastia**.)

pseudohermaphroditism /,sju:dəuh3:/ 'mæfrədaitɪz(ə)m/ *noun* a condition in which a person has either ovaries or testes but external genitalia that are not clearly of either sex

pseudohypertrophy /,sju:dəuhar'pɜ:t̪rɔfi/ *noun* an overgrowth of fatty or fibrous tissue in a part or organ, which results in the part or organ being enlarged

pseudomonad /,sju:dəʊ'məʊnəd/ *noun* a rod-shaped bacterium which lives in soil or decomposing organic material and can cause disease in plants and sometimes in humans

Pseudomonas /,su:dəʊ'məʊnəs/ *noun* ♀ **pseudomonad**

pseudo-obstruction /,sju:dəʊ əb'strəkʃən/ *noun* a condition in which symptoms such as stomach cramps, nausea and bloating indicate a blockage in the intestines although no blockage exists

pseudoplegia /,sju:dəʊ'pli:dʒə/, **pseudoparalysis** /,sju:dəɒpə'ræləsɪs/ *noun* loss of muscular power in the limbs without true paralysis

pseudopolyposis /,sju:dəɒpɒli'paʊzɪs/ *noun* a condition in which polyps are found in many places in the intestine, usually resulting from an earlier infection

psilosis /saɪ'ləʊsɪs/ *noun* a disease of the small intestine which prevents a person from absorbing food properly. Also called **sprue**

psoas major /,səʊəs 'meɪdʒə/ *noun* a muscle in the groin which flexes the hip

psoas minor /,səʊəs 'maɪnə/ *noun* a small muscle similar to the psoas major but not always present

psoriasis /sə'raɪəsɪs/ *noun* a common inflammatory skin disease where red patches of skin are covered with white scales

psoriatic /,sɔ:rɪ'ætɪk/ *adjective* referring to psoriasis

psoriatic arthritis /,sɔ:rɪ'ætɪk ə:t̪rɪ'tɪs/ *noun* a form of psoriasis which is associated with arthritis

psych- /sairk/ *prefix* same as **psycho-** (*used before vowels*)

psyche /'sairki/ *noun* the mind

psychedelic /,sairkə'delɪk/ *adjective* referring to drugs such as LSD which expand a person's consciousness

psychiatric /,sairkɪ'ætrɪk/ *adjective* referring to psychiatry ○ *He is undergoing psychiatric treatment.*

psychiatric hospital /,sairki'ætrɪk ,hɒspɪt(ə)/ *noun* a hospital which specialises in the treatment of patients with mental disorders

psychiatrist /sair'keɪətrɪst/ *noun* a doctor who specialises in the diagnosis and treatment of mental and behavioural disorders

psychiatry /sair'keɪətri/ *noun* a branch of medicine concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of mental and behavioural disorders

psychic /'sairkɪk/, **psychical** /'sairkɪk(ə)/ *adjective* 1. referring to a person who is supposedly able to guess thoughts which people have not expressed, or to foresee the future 2. relating to or originating in the human mind

psycho- /sairkəʊ/ *prefix* referring to the mind

psychoanalysis /,sairkəʊə'næləsɪs/ *noun* a form of treatment for mental disorders in which a specialist and patient talk and together analyse the patient's condition and past events which may have contributed to it

psychoanalyst /,sairkəʊ'æn(ə)list/ *noun* a person who is trained in psychoanalysis

psychodrama /sairkəʊ,d्रǣmə/ *noun* a type of psychotherapy in which patients act out roles in dramas illustrating their emotional problems, in front of other patients

psychodynamics /,sairkəʊdai'næmɪks/ *noun* the study of how the forces which affect human behaviour and mental states work, especially on a subconscious level

psychogenic /,sairkə'dʒenɪk/, **psychogenetic** /,sairkəudʒə'tɪk/ , **psychogenous** /sai'kɒdʒənəs/ *adjective* referring to an illness

which starts in the mind, rather than in a physical state

psychogeriatrics /saɪkəʊdʒeri'ætriks/ *noun* the study of the mental disorders of the late stages of the natural life span

psychological /saɪkə'lɒdʒɪk(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to psychology, or caused by a mental state

psychological dependence /saɪkə'lɒdʒɪk(ə)l dɪ'pendəns/, **psychological drug dependence** /saɪkə'lɒdʒɪk(ə)l 'drʌg dɪ'pendəns/ *noun* a state in which a person is addicted to a drug such as cannabis or alcohol but does not suffer physical effects if he or she stops taking it

psychologist /saɪ'kɒlədʒɪst/ *noun* a person who specialises in the study of the mind and mental processes

psychology /saɪ'kɒlədʒɪ/ *noun* the study of the mind and mental processes

psychometrics /saɪkə'metriks/ *noun* a way of measuring intelligence and personality in which the result is shown as a number on a scale

psychomotor /saɪkə'mɔ:tə/ *adjective* referring to muscle movements caused by mental activity

psychoneuroimmunology /saɪkə'nju:ro'raʊsɪs/ *noun* a branch of medicine which deals with how emotions affect the immune system

psychoneurosis /saɪkə'nju:ro'raʊsɪs/ *noun* any of a group of mental disorders in which a person has a faulty response to the stresses of life. ◊ **neurosis** (NOTE: The plural is **psychoneuroses**.)

psychopath /'saɪkəpæθ/ *noun* a person with a long-term mental disorder characterised by anti-social and often violent behaviour

psychopathic /saɪkə'pæθɪk/ *adjective* referring to psychopaths or psychopathy

psychopathological /saɪkəpæθə'lɒdʒɪk(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to psychopathology

psychopathology /saɪkəpæθ'ɒlədʒɪ/ *noun* a branch of medicine concerned with the pathology of mental disorders and diseases

psychopathy /saɪkəpæθi/ *noun* any disease of the mind (NOTE: The plural is **psychopathies**.)

psychopharmacology /saɪkəʊ,fa:mə'kɒlədʒɪ/ *noun* the study of the actions and applications of drugs which have a powerful effect on the mind and behaviour

psychophysiological /saɪkəʊ,fizɪə'lɒdʒɪk(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to psychophysiology

psychophysiology /saɪkəʊ,fizi'ɒlədʒɪ/ *noun* the physiology of the mind and its functions

psychoses /saɪ'kəʊsi:z/ plural of **psychosis**

psychosexual /saɪkəʊ'sekʃuəl/ *adjective* relating to the mental and emotional aspects of sexuality and sexual development

psychosexual development /saɪkəʊ'sekʃuəl dɪ'veləpmənt/ *noun* the development of human personality in stages based upon the ability to experience sexual pleasure, and the way in which sexuality plays a role in a person's life

psychosis /saɪ'kəʊsɪs/ *noun* any serious mental disorder in which a person has a distorted perception of reality (NOTE: The plural is **psychoses**)

psychosocial /saɪkəʊ'səʊʃ(ə)l/ *adjective* relating to the interaction of psychological and social factors

psychosomatic /saɪkəʊsə'mætɪk/ *adjective* referring to the relationship between body and mind

psychosurgery /saɪkəʊ'sɜ:dʒərɪ/ *noun* brain surgery, used as a treatment for psychological disorders

psychosurgical /saɪkəʊ'sɜ:dʒɪk(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to psychosurgery

psychotherapeutic /saɪkəʊθerə'pju:tɪk/ *adjective* referring to psychotherapy

psychotherapist /saɪkəʊ'θerəpɪst/ *noun* a person trained to give psychotherapy

psychotherapy /saɪkəʊ'θerəpi/ *noun* the treatment of mental disorders by psychological methods, as when a psychotherapist encourages a person to talk about his or her problems. ◊ **therapy**

psychotic /saɪ'kɒtɪk/ *adjective* referring to psychosis

psychotropic /saɪkə'trɒpɪk/ *adjective* referring to a drug such as a stimulant or sedative which affects a person's mood

pteron /'tɪərɪon/ *noun* the point on the side of the skull where the frontal, temporal parietal and sphenoid bones meet

pteroxyglutamic acid /,terəʊailglu:,tæmɪk 'æsɪd/ *noun* same as **folic acid**

pterygium /tə'ridʒiəm/ *noun* a degenerative condition in which a triangular growth of conjunctiva covers part of the cornea, with its apex towards the pupil

pterygo- /terɪgəʊ/ *suffix* the pterygoid process

pterygoid process /'terɪgɔɪd ,prəʊses/ *noun* one of two projecting parts on the sphenoid bone

ptosis /'taʊsɪs/ *noun* prolapse of an organ

-ptosis /taʊsɪs/ *suffix* prolapse

PTSD *abbreviation* post-traumatic stress disorder

ptyal- /taɪəl/ *prefix* same as **ptyalo-** (used before vowels)

ptyalin /'taɪəlɪn/ *noun* an enzyme in saliva which cleanses the mouth and converts starch into sugar

ptyalism /'taɪəlɪz(ə)m/ *noun* the production of an excessive amount of saliva

ptyalith /'taɪəlɪθ/ *noun* same as **sialolith**

ptyalo- /taɪələʊ/ *prefix* referring to saliva

pubertal /'pjū:bət(ə)l/, **puberal** /'pjū:bərəl/ *adjective* referring to puberty

puberty /'pjū:bətɪ/ *noun* 1. the physical and psychological changes which take place when childhood ends and adolescence and sexual maturity begin and the sex glands become active 2. the time when these changes take place

pubes¹ /'pjū:biz/ *noun* the part of the body just above the groin, where the pubic bones are found

pubes² /'pjū:biz/ plural of **pubis**

pubic /'pjū:bɪk/ *adjective* referring to the area near the genitals

pubic bone /'pjū:bɪk bən/ *noun* the bone in front of the pelvis. Also called **pubis**. See illustration at **UROGENITAL SYSTEM (MALE)** in Supplement

pubic hair /,pjū:bɪk 'heə/ *noun* tough hair growing in the genital region

pubic louse /,pjū:bɪk 'laus/ *noun* also called **Pediculus pubis**

pubic symphysis /,pjū:bɪk 'simfəsɪs/ *noun* a piece of cartilage which joins the two sections of the pubic bone. Also called **symphysis pubis**

COMMENT: In a pregnant woman, the pubic symphysis stretches to allow the pelvic girdle to expand so that there is room for the baby to pass through.

pubiotomy /,pjū:bi'ɒtəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to divide the pubic bone during labour, in order to make the pelvis wide enough for the child to be born safely (NOTE: The plural is **pubiotomies**.)

pubis /'pjū:bɪs/ *noun* a bone forming the front part of the pelvis. See illustration at **PELVIS** in Supplement (NOTE: The plural is **pubes**.)

public health /,pʌblɪk 'helθ/ *noun* the study of illness, health and disease in the community

public health laboratory service /,pʌblɪk ,helθ la'bɒrət(ə)rɪ ,sɜːvɪs/ *noun* in the UK, a former service of the NHS which detected, diagnosed and monitored suspected cases of infectious disease in a countrywide network of laboratories. Abbreviation **PHLS**

public health medicine /,pʌblɪk ,helθ 'med(ə)s(ə)n/ *noun* the branch of medicine concerned with health and disease in populations, with the responsibilities of monitoring health, identification of health needs, development of policies which promote health and evaluation of health services

public health nurse /,pʌblɪk ,helθ 'nɜːs/ *noun* a nurse such as a school nurse, health visitor or other community nurse who monitors health and works to prevent illness in community situations

public health physician /,pʌblɪk ,helθ fɪ'zɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a consultant who has special training in public health medicine

pudenda /pjju:'dɛndə/ plural of **pudendum**

pudendal /pjju:'dɛnd(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the pudendum

pudendal block /pjju:,dɛnd(ə)l 'blɒk/ *noun* an operation to anaesthetise the pudendum during childbirth

pudendum /pjju:'dɛndəm/ *noun* an external genital organ of a woman (NOTE: The plural is **pudenda**.)

puerpera /pjju:'z:p(ə)rə/ *noun* a woman who has recently given birth, or is giving birth, and whose uterus is still distended (NOTE: The plural is **puerperae**.)

puerperal /pjju:'z:p(ə)rəl/ *adjective* referring to the puerperium

puerperal infection /pjju:,z:p(ə)rəl ɪn'fekʃən/, **puerperal fever** /pjju:,z:p(ə)rəl 'fɪərv/ *noun* an infection of the uterus and genital tract after the birth of a baby, which is more common in women who have had a caesarean section. It causes a high fever, and occasionally sepsis, which can be fatal and was commonly so in the past. Also called **postpartum fever**

puerperalism /pjju:'z:p(ə)rəlɪz(ə)m/ *noun* an illness of a baby or its mother resulting from or associated with childbirth

puerperium /,pjju:ə'piəriəm/ *noun* a period of about six weeks which follows immediately after the birth of a child, during which the mother's sexual organs recover from childbirth

puerperous /pjju:'z:prəs/ *adjective* same as **puerperal**

puke /pjuk/ *verb* same as **vomit** (*informal*)

pull /pol/ *verb* to make a muscle move in a wrong direction □ *He pulled a muscle in his back.* □ **to pull the plug** to switch off life support (*informal*)

■ □ **to pull yourself together** to become calmer
○ *Although he was very angry he soon pulled himself together.*

pull through /,pol 'θru:/ *verb* to recover from a serious illness (*informal*) ○ *The doctor says she is strong and should pull through.*

pulmo- /'pʌlməʊ/, **pulmon-** /'pʌlmən/ *prefix* referring to the lungs

pulmonary /'pʌlmən(ə)rɪ/ *adjective* referring to the lungs

pulmonary artery /,pʌlmən(ə)rɪ 'a:təri/ *noun* one of the two arteries which take deoxygenated blood from the heart to the lungs for oxygenation. See illustration at **HEART** in Supplement

pulmonary circulation /,pʌlmən(ə)rɪ ,sɜːkjʊ'lɛrɪz(ə)n/ *noun* the circulation of blood from the heart through the pulmonary arteries to the lungs for oxygenation and back to the heart

through the pulmonary veins. Also called **lesser circulation**

pulmonary embolism /,pəlmən(ə)ri 'embəlɪz(ə)m/ *noun* a blockage of a pulmonary artery by a blood clot. Abbreviation **PE**

pulmonary hypertension /,pəlmən(ə)ri 'haɪpə'tenʃən/ *noun* high blood pressure in the blood vessels supplying blood to the lungs

pulmonary insufficiency /,pəlmən(ə)ri ,ɪnsə'fɪʃ(ə)nsi/, **pulmonary incompetence** /,pəlmən(ə)ri in'kɒmpɪt(ə)ns/ *noun* a condition characterised by dilatation of the main pulmonary artery and stretching of the valve ring, due to pulmonary hypertension

pulmonary oedema /,pəlmən(ə)ri ɪ'di:mə/ *noun* the collection of fluid in the lungs, as occurs in left-sided heart failure

pulmonary stenosis /,pəlmən(ə)ri ste'nəʊsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which the opening to the pulmonary artery in the right ventricle becomes narrow

pulmonary tuberculosis /,pəlmən(ə)ri tju:b, bɜ:kj'ʊləʊsɪs/ *noun* tuberculosis in the lungs, which makes the person lose weight, cough blood and have a fever

pulmonary valve /'pəlmən(ə)ri vælv/ *noun* a valve at the opening of the pulmonary artery

pulmonary vein /'pəlmən(ə)ri veɪn/ *noun* one of the four veins which carry oxygenated blood from the lungs back to the left atrium of the heart. See illustration at **HEART** in Supplement (NOTE: The pulmonary veins are the only veins which carry oxygenated blood.)

pneumectomy /,pəlmə'nektəmɪ/ *noun* same as **pneumonectomy** (NOTE: The plural is **pneumectomies**.)

pulp /pʌlp/ *noun* soft tissue, especially when surrounded by hard tissue as in the inside of a tooth

pulp cavity /'pʌlp, kævətɪ/ *noun* the central part of a tooth containing soft tissue

pulsation /pʌl'seɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the action of beating regularly, e.g. the visible pulse which can be seen under the skin in some parts of the body

pulse /pʌls/ *noun* the regular expansion and contraction of an artery caused by the heart pumping blood through the body, which can be felt with the fingers especially where an artery is near the surface of the body, as in the wrist or neck □ *Her pulse is very irregular.* □ **to take or feel a person's pulse** to measure a person's pulse rate by pressing on the skin above an artery with the fingers □ *Has the patient's pulse been taken?*

pulseless /'pʌlsləs/ *adjective* referring to a person who has no pulse because the heart is beating very weakly

pulse oximetry /,pəls əks'metri/ *noun* a method of measuring the oxygen content of arterial blood

pulse point /'pəls pɔɪnt/ *noun* a place on the body where the pulse can be taken

pulse pressure /'pəls, preʃə/ *noun* the difference between the diastolic and systolic pressure. □ **Corrigan's pulse**

pulse rate /'pəls reɪt/ *noun* the number of times the pulse beats per minute

pulsus /'pəlsəs/ *noun* same as **pulse**

pulsus alternans /,pəlsəs ə'ltənənz/ *noun* a pulse with a beat which is alternately strong and weak

pulsus bigeminus /,pəlsəs ba'gɛmɪnəs/ *noun* a double pulse, with an extra ectopic beat

pulsus paradoxus /,pəlsəs ,pærə'dɒksəs/ *noun* a condition in which there is a sharp fall in the pulse when the person breathes in

pulvis /'pəlvɪs/ *noun* powder

punch drunk syndrome /,pʌntʃ 'drʌŋk ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a condition affecting a person, usually a boxer, who has been hit on the head many times and develops impaired mental faculties, trembling limbs and speech disorders

puncta /'pʌŋktə/ plural of **punctum**

puncta lacrimalia /,pʌŋktə ,lækri'meɪliə/ *plural noun* small openings at the corners of the eyes through which tears drain into the nose

punctate /'pʌŋktət/ *adjective* referring to tissue or a surface which has tiny spots, holes or dents in it

punctum /'pʌŋktəm/ *noun* a point (NOTE: The plural is **puncta**.)

puncture /'pʌŋktʃə/ *noun* a neat hole made by a sharp instrument ■ *verb* to make a hole in tissue with a sharp instrument (NOTE: **puncturing – punctured**)

puncture wound /'pʌŋktʃə wu:nd/ *noun* a wound made by a sharp instrument which makes a hole in the tissue

pupil /'pjup:(ə)s/ *noun* the central opening in the iris of the eye, through which light enters the eye. See illustration at **EYE** in Supplement

pupillary /'pjyu:pɪləri/ *adjective* referring to the pupil

pupillary reaction /,pjyu:pɪləri ri'ækʃən/ *noun* a reflex of the pupil of the eye which contracts when exposed to bright light. Also called **light reflex**

purchaser /'pɜ:tʃəsə/ *noun* a body, usually a PCG, which commissions health care and manages the budget to pay for the service. □ **provider**

purgation /pɜ:gɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the use of a drug to cause a bowel movement

purgative /pɜ:gətɪv/ *noun* a drug used to empty the bowels. □ **laxative**

purine /'pjʊərɪn/ *noun* 1. a nitrogen-containing substance derived from uric acid which is the parent compound of several biologically important substances 2. a derivative of purine, especially

either of the bases adenine and guanine, which are found in RNA and DNA

Purkinje cells /pʊ'kɪndʒɪ selz/ *plural noun* neurones in the cerebellar cortex [Described 1837. After Johannes Evangelista Purkinje (1787–1869), Professor of Physiology at Breslau, now in Poland, and then Prague, Czech Republic.]

Purkinje fibres /pʊ'kɪndʒɪ ,faɪbəz/ *plural noun* a bundle of fibres which form the atrioventricular bundle and pass from the atrioventricular node to the septum [Described 1839. After Johannes Evangelista Purkinje (1787–1869), Professor of Physiology at Breslau, now in Poland, and then Prague, Czech Republic.]

Purkinje shift /pʊ'kɪndʒɪ ſɪft/ *noun* the change in colour sensitivity which takes place in the eye in low light when the eye starts using the rods in the retina because the light is too weak to stimulate the cones

purpura /'pɜ:pjʊrə/ *noun* a purple colouring on the skin, similar to a bruise, caused by blood disease and not by trauma

pursestring operation /pɜ:sſtrɪŋ ,op̩r̩e'reɪfɪŋ/ same as **Shirodkar's operation**

pursestring stitch /pɜ:sſtrɪŋ ſtɪtʃ/ *noun* same as **Shirodkar suture**

purulent /'pjʊərulənt/ *adjective* containing or producing pus

pus /pʌs/ *noun* a yellow liquid composed of blood serum, pieces of dead tissue, white blood cells and the remains of bacteria, formed by the body in reaction to infection (NOTE: For other terms referring to pus, see words beginning with **py-** or **pyo-**)

pustule /'pʌſtju:l/ *noun* a small pimple filled with pus

putrefaction /,pjju:ttri'fækʃən/ *noun* the decomposition of organic substances by bacteria, making an unpleasant smell

p.v. *adverb* by way of the vagina. Full form **per vaginam**

PVS *abbreviation* persistent vegetative state

py- /paɪ/, pyo- /paɪəʊ/ prefix same as **pyo-** (*used before vowels*)

pyaemia /paɪ'i:miə/ *noun* invasion of blood with bacteria which then multiply and form many little abscesses in various parts of the body (NOTE: The US spelling is **pyemia**.)

pyarthrosis /paɪ'a:θrəʊſɪs/ *noun* a condition in which a joint becomes infected with pyogenic organisms and fills with pus. Also called **acute suppurative arthritis**

pyel- /paɪəl/ prefix same as **pyelo-** (*used before vowels*)

pyelitis /paɪ'e'laitɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the central part of the kidney

pyelo- /paɪələʊ/ *prefix* referring to the pelvis of the kidney

pyelocystitis /,paɪələʊſɪ'staɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney and the urinary bladder

pyelogram /'paɪələgræm/ *noun* an X-ray photograph of a kidney and the urinary tract

pyelography /,paɪə'lɒgrəfi/ *noun* X-ray examination of a kidney after introduction of a contrast medium

pyelolithotomy /,paɪələʊlɪ'θɒtəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove a stone from the pelvis of the kidney (NOTE: The plural is **pyelolithotomies**.)

pyelonephritis /,paɪələʊnɪ'fraɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the kidney and the pelvis of the kidney

pyeloplasty /'paɪələplæſti/ *noun* any surgical operation on the pelvis of the kidney (NOTE: The plural is **pyeloplasties**.)

pyelotomy /,paɪə'lɒtəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to make an opening in the pelvis of the kidney (NOTE: The plural is **pyelotomies**.)

pyg- /pɪdʒ/, pygo- prefix relating to the buttocks

pykno- /pɪknəʊ/ prefix indicating thickness or density

pyl- /pail/, pyle- /paili/ prefix referring to the portal vein

pylephlebitis /,paɪlɪflɪ'bæɪtɪs/ *noun* thrombosis of the portal vein

pylethrombosis /,paɪlɪθrɒm'bæʊſɪs/ *noun* a condition in which blood clots are present in the portal vein or any of its branches

pylor- /pailɔ:rɪ/ prefix same as **pyloro-** (*used before vowels*)

pylorectomy /,paɪlə'rektəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove the pylorus and the antrum of the stomach (NOTE: The plural is **pylorectomies**.)

pylori /pailɔ:ri/ plural of pylorus

pyloric /pailɔ:rɪk/ adjective referring to the pylorus

pyloric antrum /pailɔ:rɪk 'æntrəm/ *noun* a space at the bottom of the stomach, before the pyloric sphincter

pyloric orifice /pailɔ:rɪk 'ɔrifɪs/ *noun* an opening where the stomach joins the duodenum

pyloric sphincter /pailɔ:rɪk 'ſfɪŋktə/ *noun* a muscle which surrounds the pylorus, makes it contract and separates it from the duodenum

pyloric stenosis /pailɔ:rɪk ſte'nəʊſɪs/ *noun* a blockage of the pylorus, which prevents food from passing from the stomach into the duodenum

pyloro- /pailɔ:rəʊ/ prefix the pylorus

pyloroplasty /pailɔ:rəplæſti/ *noun* a surgical operation to make the pylorus larger, sometimes

combined with treatment for peptic ulcers (NOTE: The plural is **pyloroplasties**.)

pylorospasm /paɪ'lɔ:spæz(ə)m/ *noun* a muscle spasm which closes the pylorus so that food cannot pass through into the duodenum

pylorotomy /paɪ'lɔ:tɒmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to cut into the muscle surrounding the pylorus to relieve pyloric stenosis. Also called **Ramstedt's operation** (NOTE: The plural is **pylorotomies**.)

pylorus /paɪ'lɔ:rəs/ *noun* an opening at the bottom of the stomach leading into the duodenum (NOTE: The plural is **pylori**.)

pyo- /paɪəʊ/ *prefix* referring to pus

pyocolpos /,paɪə'kɒlpəs/ *noun* an accumulation of pus in the vagina

pyoderma /,paɪədʒ:mə/ *noun* an eruption of pus in the skin

pyoderma gangrenosum /,paɪədʒ:gæn'grɪ'nəʊsəm/ *noun* a serious ulcerating disease of the skin, especially the legs, usually treated with steroid drugs

pyogenic /,paɪə'dʒenɪk/ *adjective* producing or forming pus

pyometra /,paɪə'mi:tərə/ *noun* an accumulation of pus in the uterus

pyomyositis /,paɪəʊmə'saɪ'tɪs/ *noun* inflammation of a muscle caused by staphylococci or streptococci

pyonephrosis /,paɪənən'frəʊsɪs/ *noun* the distension of the kidney with pus

pyopericarditis /,paɪəʊperɪku:'dɑ:tɪs/ *noun* an inflammation of the pericardium due to infection with staphylococci, streptococci or pneumococci

pyopneumothorax /,paɪəʊ,nju:məʊθ'ɒ:ræks/ *noun* an accumulation of pus and gas or air in the pleural cavity

pyorrhoea /,paɪə'rɪə/ *noun* discharge of pus (NOTE: The US spelling is **pyorrhea**.)

pyosalpinx /,paɪə'sælpɪŋks/ *noun* inflammation and formation of pus in a Fallopian tube

pyothorax /,paɪə'θɔ:ræks/ *noun* same as **empyema**

pyr- /paɪr/ *prefix* same as **pyro-** (*used before vowels*)

pyramid /'paɪrəmid/ *noun* a cone-shaped part of the body, especially a cone-shaped projection on the surface of the medulla oblongata or in the medulla of the kidney. See illustration at **KIDNEY** in Supplement

pyramidal /paɪ'ræmɪd(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to a pyramid

pyramidal cell /paɪ'ræmɪd(ə)l sel/ *noun* a cone-shaped cell in the cerebral cortex

pyramidal system /paɪ'ræmɪd(ə)l 'sistəm/, **pyramidal tract** /paɪ'ræmɪd(ə)l trækτ/ *noun* a group of nerve fibres within the pyramid of the medulla oblongata in the brain. It is thought to be vital in controlling movement and speech.

pyret- /paɪ'ret/, **pyreto-** *prefix* relating to heat or fever

pyrexia /paɪ'reksiə/ *noun* same as **fever**

pyridostigmine /,pɪrɪdə'stɪgmi:n/ *noun* a drug which stops or delays the action of the enzyme cholinesterase, used to treat myasthenia gravis

pyridoxine /,pɪrɪ'doksɪn/ *noun* same as **Vitamin B₆**

pyrimidine /paɪ'rɪmɪdi:n/ *noun* 1. a strong-smelling nitrogenous based compound with a six-sided ring structure that is the parent compound of several biologically important substances 2. a derivative of pyrimidine, especially any of the bases cytosine, thymine, and uracil which are found in RNA and DNA

pyro- /paɪrəʊ/ *prefix* burning or fever

pyrogen /'paɪrədʒən/ *noun* a substance which causes a fever

pyrogenic /,paɪə'rɪdʒenɪk/ *adjective* causing a fever

pyromania /,paɪəʊ'meɪniə/ *noun* an uncontrollable desire to start fires

pyruvic acid /paɪ'ru:vɪk 'æsɪd/ *noun* a substance formed from glycogen in the muscles when it is broken down to release energy

pyuria /paɪ'juəriə/ *noun* pus in the urine

Q

q.d.s. *adverb (written on prescriptions)* to be taken four times a day. Full form **quater in die sumendum**

Q fever /'kju: fi:və/ *noun* an infectious rickettsial disease of sheep and cows caused by *Coxiella burnetti* transmitted to humans

QRS complex /,kju: ɔ:t 'es ,kɒmplɛks/ *noun* the deflections on an electrocardiogram, labelled Q, R, and S, which show ventricular contraction. □ **PQRST complex**

q.s. *adverb (written on prescriptions)* as much as necessary. Full form **quantum sufficiat**

Q-T interval /,kju: 'ti: ,ɪntəv(ə)l/, **Q-S2 interval** /,kju: es 'tu: ,ɪntəv(ə)l/ *noun* the length of the QRS complex in an electrocardiogram. □ **PQRST complex**

quad /kwəd/ *noun* same as **quadruplet** (*informal*)

quadrant /'kwədrənt/ *noun* one of four sectors of the body thought of as being divided by the sagittal plane and the intertubercular plane □ *tenderness in the right lower quadrant*

quadratus femoris /kwɒd'retəs 'femərɪs/ *noun* a muscle at the top of the femur which rotates the thigh

quadri- /'kwɒdri/ *prefix* four

quadriceps /'kwɒdrɪseps/, **quadriceps femoris** /,kwɒdrɪseps 'femərɪs/ *noun* a large muscle in the front of the thigh, which extends to the leg

quadriplegia /,kwɒdrɪ'pli:dʒələ/ *noun* paralysis of all four limbs, both arms and both legs

quadriplegic /,kwɒdrɪ'lpli:dʒɪk/ *adjective* paralysed in both arms and both legs ■ *noun* a person paralysed in both arms and both legs

quadruple /'kwɒdrəpl(ə)l/ *adjective* 1. consisting of four times as much 2. having four parts

quadruplet /'kwɒdrəplət/ *noun* one of four babies born to a mother at the same time. Also called **quad**

quadruple vaccine /,kwɒdrəpl(ə)l 'væksi:n/ *noun* a vaccine which immunises against four diseases, diphtheria, whooping cough, poliomyelitis and tetanus

qualitative /'kwɒlitətɪv/ *adjective* referring to a study in which descriptive information is collected. Compare **quantitative**

quality /'kwɒlɪti/ *noun* 1. a characteristic of somebody or something 2. the general standard or grade of something 3. the highest or finest standard

quality assurance /'kwɒlɪti ə,fjuərəns/ *noun* a set of criteria which are designed to check that people in an organisation maintain a high standard in the products or services they supply

quality circle /'kwɒlətɪ ,sɜ:k(ə)l/ *noun* a group of employees from different levels of an organisation who meet regularly to discuss ways of improving the quality of its products or services

Qualpacs /'kwɒlpækəs/, **Quality Patient Care Scale** /,kwɒlɪti ,peɪʃ(ə)n't keə ,skeil/ *noun* a method which guides nurses to evaluate their activity in terms of efficiency of cost, time, use of skill level and workload

quantitative /'kwɒntɪtətɪv/ *adjective* referring to a study in which numerical information is collected. Compare **qualitative**

quantitative digital radiography /,kwɒntɪtətɪv ,dɪdʒɪt(ə)l ,reɪdi'ɒngrəfi/ *noun* the use of digital X-ray scans to find out whether a person has a bone disease such as osteoporosis. The levels of calcium in the bones are measured, usually in the spine and hip.

quarantine /'kwɔ:rənti:n/ *noun* 1. the situation in which a person, animal or ship just arrived in a country is kept isolated in case it carries a serious disease, to allow the disease time to develop and be detected 2. the period of such isolation to prevent the spread of disease □ *six months' quarantine* ■ *verb* to put a person or animal in quarantine (NOTE: **quarantining** – **quarantined**)

quartan fever /'kwo:t(ə)n ,fi:və/ *noun* a form of malaria caused by *Plasmodium malariae* in which the fever returns every four days. □ **tertian fever**

queasiness /'kwi:zɪnəs/ *noun* the feeling of being about to vomit

queasy /'kwɪzi:/ *adjective* feeling as though about to vomit

Queckenstedt test /'kwekənstedt test/ *noun*
a test done during a lumbar puncture in which pressure is applied to the jugular veins to see if the cerebrospinal fluid is flowing correctly [Described 1916. After Hans Heinrich George Queckenstedt (1876–1918), German physician.]

quickening /'kwɪknɪŋ/ *noun* the first sign of life in an unborn baby, usually after about four months of pregnancy, when the mother can feel it moving in her uterus

quiescent /'qui'ɛs(ə)nt/ *adjective* referring to a disease with symptoms reduced either by treatment or in the usual course of the disease

quin /'kwɪn/ *noun* same as **quintuplet** (*informal*)
(NOTE: The US term is **quint**.)

quinine /'kwɪ'nɪːn/ *noun* an alkaloid drug made from the bark of cinchona, a South American tree

quinolone /'kwɪnələʊn/ *noun* a drug used to treat Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacterial infections of the respiratory and urinary tracts and of the gastro-intestinal system (NOTE: Quinolone

drugs have names ending in **-oxacin**: **ciprofloxacin**)

quinsy /'kwinzi/ *noun* acute throat inflammation with an abscess round a tonsil. Also called **peritonsillar abscess**

quint /'kwɪnt/ *noun* US same as **quintuplet**

quintuplet /'kwɪntjʊplət/ *noun* one of five babies born to a mother at the same time. Also called **quin, quint**

quotidian /'kwəʊ'tɪdiən/ *adjective* recurring daily

quotidian fever /'kwəʊ,tɪdiən 'fi:və/ *noun* a violent form of malaria in which the fever returns at daily or even shorter intervals

quotient /'kwəʊʃ(ə)nt/ *noun* the result when one number is divided by another

Q wave /'kju: weɪv/ *noun* a negative deflection at the start of the QRS complex on an electrocardiogram, going downwards

R

R symbol roentgen

R/ abbreviation prescription. Full form **recipe**

rabid /'ræbid/ **adjective** referring to rabies, or affected by rabies ○ *She was bitten by a rabid dog.*

rabid encephalitis /,ræbid en,kefə'laitɪs/ **noun** a fatal form of encephalitis resulting from the bite of a rabid animal

rabies /'reibi:z/ **noun** a frequently fatal viral disease transmitted to humans by infected animals ○ *The hospital ordered a batch of rabies vaccine.* Also called **hydrophobia**

racemose /'ræsiməʊs/ **adjective** referring to glands which look like a bunch of grapes

rachi- /reɪki/ **prefix** same as **rachio-** (used before vowels)

rachides /'reɪkidi:z/ plural of **rachis**

rachio- /reɪkiəʊ/ **prefix** referring to the spine

rachis /'reikɪs/ **noun** same as **backbone** (NOTE: The plural is **rachises** or **rachides**.)

rachischisis /reɪ'kɪskɪsɪs/ **noun** same as **spina bifida**

rachitic /rə'kɪtɪk/ **adjective** referring to rickets

rachitis /rə'kaitɪs/ **noun** same as **rickets**

rad /ræd/ **noun** a unit of measurement of absorbed radiation dose. ♀ **becquerel**, **gray** (NOTE: **Gray** is now used to mean one hundred rads.)

radial /'reɪdiəl/ **adjective** 1. referring to something which branches 2. referring to the radius bone in the arm

radial artery /'reɪdiəl ,a:təri/ **noun** an artery which branches from the brachial artery, running near the radius, from the elbow to the palm of the hand

radial nerve /'reɪdiəl nɜ:v/ **noun** the main motor nerve in the arm, running down the back of the upper arm and the outer side of the forearm

radial pulse /'reɪdiəl pa:s/ **noun** the main pulse in the wrist, taken near the outer edge of the forearm just above the wrist

radial recurrent /,reɪdiəl ri'kʌrənt/ **noun** an artery in the arm which forms a loop beside the brachial artery

radial reflex /,reɪdiəl 'ri:fleks/ **noun** a jerk made by the forearm when the insertion in the radius of one of the muscles, the brachioradialis, is hit

radiant /'reɪdiənt/ **adjective** 1. lit with a bright or glowing light 2. referring to light, heat or other energy sent out in the form of rays or waves 3. sending out light, heat or other energy in the form of rays or waves

radiation /,reɪdi'eɪʃ(ə)n/ **noun** waves of energy which are given off by some substances, especially radioactive substances

radiation burn /,reɪdi'eɪʃ(ə)n bɜ:n/ **noun** a burn on the skin caused by exposure to large amounts of radiation

radiation sickness /,reɪdi'eɪʃ(ə)n ,sɪknəs/ **noun** an illness caused by exposure to radiation from radioactive substances

radiation treatment /,reɪdi'eɪʃ(ə)n ,trɪ:tmənt/ **noun** same as **radiotherapy**

radical /'rædɪk(ə)l/ **adjective** aiming to deal with the root of a problem, taking thorough action to remove the source of a disease rather than treat its symptoms

radical mastectomy /,rædɪk(ə)l mæ'stɛktəmi/ **noun** a surgical operation to remove a breast and the lymph nodes and muscles associated with it

radical mastoidectomy /,rædɪk(ə)l ,mæstɔ:də'mɛktəmi/ **noun** a surgical operation to remove all of the mastoid process

radical treatment /,rædɪk(ə)l 'trɪ:tmənt/ **noun** treatment which aims at complete eradication of a disease

radicle /'rædɪk(ə)l/ **noun** a small root or vein

radicular /'rædɪkju:lə/ **adjective** referring to a radicle

radiculitis /rə'dɪkjju'laitɪs/ **noun** inflammation of a radicle of a cranial or spinal nerve

radio- /reɪdiəʊ/ **prefix** 1. referring to radiation 2. referring to radioactive substances 3. referring to the radius in the arm

radioactive /,reɪdiəʊ'æktyv/ **adjective** with a nucleus which disintegrates and gives off energy in the form of radiation which can pass through other substances

radioactive /'reɪdɪətɪv/ **isotope** /,reɪdiəʊæktɪv/ 'aɪsətəʊp/ **noun** an isotope which sends out radiation, used in radiotherapy and scanning

radioactivity /,reɪdiəʊæk'trɪvɪtɪ/ **noun** energy in the form of radiation emitted by a radioactive substance

radiobiologist /,reɪdiəʊba'lɒdʒɪst/ **noun** a doctor who specialises in radiobiology

radiobiology /,reɪdiəʊba'lɒdʒɪ/ **noun** the scientific study of radiation and its effects on living things

radiocarpal joint /,reɪdiəʊ'kɑ:p(ə)l ,dʒɔ:nt/ **noun** the joint where the radius articulates with the scaphoid, one of the carpal bones. Also called **wrist joint**

radiodermatitis /,reɪdiəʊ,dzɜ:mə'taɪtɪs/ **noun** inflammation of the skin caused by exposure to radiation

radiograph /'reɪdiəgra:f/ **noun** an image produced on film or another sensitive surface when radiation such as X-rays or gamma rays passes through an object ■ **verb** to make a radiograph of something, especially a part of the body

radiographer /,reɪdi'ɒgrəfə/ **noun** 1. a person specially trained to operate a machine to take X-ray photographs or radiographs. Also called **diagnostic radiographer** 2. a person specially trained to use X-rays or radioactive isotopes in the treatment of patients. Also called **therapeutic radiographer**

radiography /,reɪdi'ɒgrəfi/ **noun** the work of examining the internal parts of the body by taking X-ray photographs

radioimmunoassay /,reɪdiəʊ,imjʊnəʊ'æsə/ **noun** the use of radioactive tracers to investigate the presence of antibodies in blood samples, in order to measure the antibodies themselves or the amount of particular substances, such as hormones, in the blood

radioisotope /,reɪdiəʊ'aɪsətəʊp/ **noun** an isotope of a chemical element which is radioactive

radiologist /,reɪdi'ɒplədʒɪst/ **noun** a doctor who specialises in radiology

radiology /,reɪdi'ɒplədʒɪ/ **noun** the use of radiation to diagnose disorders, e.g. through the use of X-rays or radioactive tracers, or to treat diseases such as cancer

radiomimetic /,reɪdiəʊm'etɪk/ **adjective** referring to a drug or chemical which produces similar effects to those of radiation, e.g. the nitrogen mustard group of chemicals used in chemotherapy

radionuclide /,reɪdiəʊ'nju:klaɪd/ **noun** an element which gives out radiation

radionuclide scan /,reɪdiəʊ'nju:klaɪd,skeɪn/ **noun** a scan, especially of the brain, where radionuclides are put in compounds which are concentrated in particular parts of the body

radio-opaque /,reɪdiəʊ əʊ'peɪk/ **adjective** absorbing and blocking radiant energy, e.g. X-rays

radio-opaque dye /,reɪdiəʊ əʊ,peɪk 'daɪ/ **noun** a liquid which appears on an X-ray, and which is introduced into soft organs such as the kidney so that they show up clearly on an X-ray photograph

radiopaque /,reɪdiəʊ'peɪk/ **adjective** same as **radio-opaque**

radioscopy /,reɪdi'ɒskəpi/ **noun** an examination of an X-ray photograph on a fluorescent screen

radiosensitive /,reɪdiəʊ'sensɪtɪv/ **adjective** referring to a cancer cell which is sensitive to radiation and can be treated by radiotherapy

radiotherapist /,reɪdiəʊ'θerəpɪst/ **noun** a doctor who specialises in radiotherapy

radiotherapy /,reɪdiəʊ'θerəpi/ **noun** the treatment of diseases by exposing the affected part to radioactive rays such as X-rays or gamma rays

radium /'reɪdiəm/ **noun** a radioactive metallic element (NOTE: The chemical symbol is **Ra**.)

radius /'reɪdiəs/ **noun** the shorter and outer of the two bones in the forearm between the elbow and the wrist. See illustration at **HAND** in Supplement (NOTE: The plural is **radii**. The other bone in the forearm is the **ulna**.)

radix /'reɪdɪks/ **noun** same as **root** (NOTE: The plural is **radices** or **radixes**.)

radon /'reɪdɒn/ **noun** a radioactive gas, formed from the radioactive decay of radium, and used in capsules called radon seeds to treat cancers inside the body (NOTE: The chemical symbol is **Rn**.)

rale /ra:l/ **noun** same as **crepitation**

Ramstedt's operation /'ræ:mstɛts əpə,ri:f(ə)n/ **noun** same as **pylorotomy** [Described 1912. After Wilhelm Conrad Ramstedt (1867–1963), German surgeon.]

ramus /'reɪməs/ **noun** 1. a branch of a nerve, artery or vein 2. the ascending part on each side of the mandible (NOTE: The plural is **rami**.)

R & D **abbreviation** research and development

randomised /'rændəmaɪzd/, **randomized** **adjective** involving subjects which have been selected without a prearranged plan and in no particular pattern or order

ranitidine /'reɪ'nɪtɪdɪ:n/ **noun** a drug which reduces the amount of acid released by the stomach. It is used to treat peptic ulcers and gastritis.

ranula /'rænju:lə/ **noun** a small cyst under the tongue, on the floor of the mouth, which forms when a salivary duct is blocked

Ranvier /'rə:nvi,et/ ♀ **node of Ranvier**

rape /reɪp/ **noun** the crime of forcing somebody to have sexual intercourse ■ **verb** to force somebody to have sexual intercourse

raphé /'reɪfɪ/ *noun* a long thin fold which looks like a seam, along a midline such as on the dorsal face of the tongue

rapid eye movement sleep /,ræpid 'ai ,mru:vmənt ,slip/ *noun* same as **REM sleep**

rapport /ra'pɔ:/ *noun* an emotional bond or friendly relationship between people ○ *a psychiatrist who quickly establishes a rapport with his patients*

rarefaction /,rærəf'fækʃən/ *noun* a condition in which bone tissue becomes more porous and less dense because of a lack of calcium

rash /raʃ/ *noun* a mass of small spots which stays on the skin for a period of time, and then disappears

raspatory /'ræspət(ə)ri/ *noun* a surgical instrument like a file, which is used to scrape the surface of a bone

rate /reɪt/ *noun* 1. the amount or proportion of something compared with something else 2. the number of times something happens in a set time ○ *The heart was beating at a rate of only 59 per minute.*

ratio /'reɪʃəʊ/ *noun* a number which shows a proportion or which is the result of one number divided by another ○ *An IQ is the ratio of the person's mental age to his or her chronological age.*

Raynaud's disease /'reɪnəʊz dɪ,zi:z/, **Raynaud's phenomenon** /'reɪnəʊz fi,nɒmɪnən/ *noun* a condition with various possible causes in which the blood supply to the fingers and toes is restricted and they become cold, white and numb. Also called **dead man's fingers**, **vasospasm** [Described 1862. After Maurice Raynaud (1834–81), French physician.]

RBC *abbreviation* red blood cell

RCGP *abbreviation* Royal College of General Practitioners

RCN *abbreviation* Royal College of Nursing

RCOG *abbreviation* Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists

RCP *abbreviation* Royal College of Physicians

RCPsych /,aɪ si: 'saɪk/ *abbreviation* Royal College of Psychiatrists

RCS *abbreviation* Royal College of Surgeons

RCT *abbreviation* randomised controlled trial

reaction /ri'ækʃən/ *noun* 1. an action which takes place as a direct result of something which has happened earlier ○ *A rash appeared as a reaction to the penicillin injection.* 2. the particular response of someone to a test

reactionary /ri'ækʃən(ə)ri/ *adjective* same as **reactive**

reactionary haemorrhage /ri'ækʃən(ə)ri 'hem(ə)rɪdʒ/ *noun* bleeding which follows an operation

reactivate /ri'æktyveɪt/ *verb* to make something active again ○ *His general physical weakness has reactivated the dormant virus.*

reactive /ri'æktyv/ *adjective* taking place as a reaction to something else

reagent /ri'eɪdʒ(ə)nt/ *noun* a chemical substance which reacts with another substance, especially one which is used to detect the presence of the second substance

real-time imaging /,rɪəl taim 'ɪmɪdʒɪŋ/ *noun* the use of ultrasound information to produce a series of images of a process or changing object almost instantly

rear /rɪə/, **rear end** /rɪə end/ *noun* same as **buttock** (*informal*)

recalcitrant /ri'kælsɪtrənt/ *adjective* not responding to treatment ○ *a recalcitrant condition*

recall /ri'kɔ:l/ *noun* the act of remembering something from the past ■ *verb* /ri'kɔ:l/ to remember something which happened in the past

receptor /ri'septə/, **receptor cell** /ri'septə sel/ *noun* a nerve ending or cell which senses a change such as cold or heat in the surrounding environment or in the body and reacts to it by sending an impulse to the central nervous system

recess /ri'ses/ *noun* a hollow part in an organ

recessive /ri'sesɪv/ *adjective* (of an allele) having the characteristic that leads to the trait which it controls being suppressed by the presence of the corresponding dominant allele. Compare **dominant**

recipient /ri'sipiənt/ *noun* a person who receives something such as a transplant or a blood transfusion from a donor

recombinant DNA /ri,kɒmbɪnənt di: en 'eɪ/ *noun* DNA extracted from two or more different sources and joined together to form a single molecule or fragment. This technology is used to produce molecules and organisms with new properties.

recover /ri'kʌvə/ *verb* to get better after an illness, operation or accident ○ *She recovered from her concussion in a few days.* ○ *It will take him weeks to recover from the accident.* (NOTE: You recover from an illness.)

recovery /ri'kʌv(ə)ri/ *noun* the process of returning to health after being ill or injured

recovery position /ri'kʌv(ə)ri pə,zɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a position in which someone is lying face downwards, with one knee and one arm bent forwards and the face turned to one side

recovery room /ri'kʌv(ə)ri ru:m/ *noun* a room in a hospital where patients are cared for after they have had a surgical operation and are recovering from the effects of the anaesthetic. Abbreviation **RR**

recreational drug /,rekri'eɪʃ(ə)n(ə)l dræg/ *noun* a drug that is taken for pleasure rather than because of medical need

recrudescence /,ri:kru:'des(ə)ns/ *noun* the reappearance of symptoms of a disease which seemed to have got better

rect- /rekt/ *prefix* same as **recto-** (*used before vowels*)

rectal /'rekt(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the rectum

rectal fissure /,rekt(ə)l 'fɪʃə/ *noun* a crack in the wall of the anal canal

rectal prolapse /,rekt(ə)l 'prəʊlæps/ *noun* a condition in which part of the rectum moves downwards and passes through the anus

recto- /rektəʊ/ *prefix* referring to the rectum

rectocele /'rektəʊsɪ:l/ *noun* a condition associated with prolapse of the uterus, in which the rectum protrudes into the vagina. Also called **proc-tocele**

rectopexy /'rektəʊpeksi/ *noun* a surgical operation to attach a rectum which has prolapsed

rectoscope /'rektəskəʊp/ *noun* an instrument for looking into the rectum

rectosigmoid /,rektəʊ'sɪgmoɪd/ *noun* the part of the large intestine where the sigmoid colon joins the rectum

rectosigmoidectomy /,rektəʊ,sɪgmoɪ'dektəmə/ *noun* the surgical removal of the sigmoid colon and the rectum

rectovaginal /,rektəʊvə'gænɪəl/ *adjective* relating to both the rectum and the vagina

rectovaginal examination /,rektəʊvə,dʒæmɪn(ə)l iɡ, zæmɪ'nɛɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* an examination of the rectum and vagina

rectovesical /,rektəʊ'veesɪk(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the rectum and the bladder

rectum /'rektəm/ *noun* the end part of the large intestine leading from the sigmoid colon to the anus. See illustration at **DIGESTIVE SYSTEM** in Supplement, **UROGENITAL SYSTEM (MALE)** in Supplement (NOTE: For other terms referring to the rectum, see words beginning with **proct-**, **proto-**.)

rectus /'rektəs/ *noun* a straight muscle (NOTE: The plural is **recti**.)

rectus abdominis /,rektəs æb'domɪnɪs/ *noun* a long straight muscle which runs down the front of the abdomen

rectus femoris /,rektəs 'femoris/ *noun* a flexor muscle in the front of the thigh, one of the four parts of the quadriceps femoris. ☈ **medial**

recumbent /ri'kʌmbənt/ *adjective* lying down

recuperation /ri'ku:pə'reɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the process of getting better after an illness ☈ *His recuperation will take several months.*

recurrent /ri'kʌrənt/ *adjective* 1. occurring in the same way many times 2. referring to a vein, artery or nerve which forms a loop

recurrent abortion /ri,kʌrənt ə'bɔ:s(ə)n/ *noun* a condition in which a woman has abortions with one pregnancy after another

recurrent fever /ri,kʌrənt 'fi:və/ *noun* a fever like malaria which returns at regular intervals

red blood cell /,red 'blæd ,sel/ *noun* a blood cell which contains haemoglobin and carries oxygen to the tissues and takes carbon dioxide from them. Abbreviation **RBC**. Also called **erythrocyte**

Red Crescent /,red 'krez(ə)nt/ *noun* in Islamic countries, an international organisation dedicated to the medical care of the sick and wounded in wars and natural disasters (NOTE: It is known as the Red Cross elsewhere.)

Red Cross /,red 'krɒs/ *noun* an international organisation dedicated to the medical care of the sick and wounded in wars and natural disasters (NOTE: It is known as the Red Crescent in Islamic countries.)

Redivac drain /'redɪvæk dreɪn/, **Redivac drainage tube** /,redɪvæk 'dreɪnɪdʒ ,tju:b/ *trademark* a tube which drains fluid away from the inside of a wound into a bottle, used mainly after operations on the abdomen

reducible /ri'dju:sib(ə)l/ *adjective* capable of being reduced

reducible hernia /ri,dju:sib(ə)l 'hɜ:nɪə/ *noun* a hernia where the organ can be pushed back into place without an operation

reduction /ri'dʌkʃən/ *noun* the action of putting a hernia, a dislocated joint or a broken bone back into the correct position

reduction division /ri'dʌkʃən dɪ,vɪʒ(ə)n/ *noun* same as **meiosis**

refer /ri'fɜ:z/ *verb* 1. to mention or to talk about something ☈ *The doctor referred to the patient's history of sinus problems.* 2. to pass on information about a patient to someone else ☈ *They referred her case to a gynaecologist.* 3. to send someone to another doctor, usually a specialist, for advice or treatment ☈ *She was referred to a cardiologist.*

referral /ri'fɜ:zrəl/ *noun* the act of sending someone to a specialist ☈ *She asked for a referral to a gynaecologist.*

referred pain /ri,fɜ:d 'peɪn/ *noun* same as **synalgia**

reflection /ri'fleksʃən/ *noun* 1. the image of somebody or something which is seen in a mirror or still water 2. the process of reflecting something, especially light, sound or heat 3. careful thought 4. a situation in which an anatomical structure bends back upon itself

reflective practice /ri,flektɪv 'præktɪs/ *noun* the process of improving professional skills by

monitoring your own actions while they are being carried out, and by then later evaluating them by talking or writing about them and asking other professionals to give their assessments of you

reflex /'ri:fleks/, **reflex action** /'ri:fleks, æk'sjən/ noun a physiological reaction without any conscious thought involved, e.g. a knee jerk or a sneeze, which happens in response to a particular stimulus

reflex arc /'ri:fleks ə:k/ noun the basic system of a reflex action, where a receptor is linked to a motor neurone which in turn is linked to an effector muscle

reflexologist /'ri:flek'splədʒɪst/ noun a person specialising in reflexology

reflexology /'ri:flek'splədʒi/ noun a treatment to relieve tension by massaging the soles of the feet and thereby stimulating the nerves and increasing the blood supply

reflux /'ri:fluks/ noun a situation where a fluid flows in the opposite direction to its usual flow □ *The valves in the veins prevent blood reflux.* ♦ **vesicoureteric reflux**

reflux oesophagitis /'ri:fluks i:sɒfə 'dʒaɪtɪs/ noun inflammation of the oesophagus caused by regurgitation of acid juices from the stomach

refraction /'ri'frækʃən/ noun a change of direction of light rays as they enter a medium such as the eye

refractory /'ri'frækt(ə)ri/ **adjective** difficult or impossible to treat, or not responding to treatment

refractory period /'ri'frækt(ə)ri 'pi:riəd/ noun a short space of time after the ventricles of the heart have contracted, when they cannot contract again

refrigeration /'ri'frɪdʒə'reɪʃ(ə)n/ noun the process of making something cold

regeneration /'ri'genə'reɪʃ(ə)n/ noun the process where tissue that has been destroyed grows again

regimen /'redʒɪmən/ noun a fixed course of treatment, e.g. a course of drugs or a special diet

regional /'ri:dʒ(ə)nəl/ **adjective** in a particular region, referring to a particular region

register /'redʒɪstə/ noun an official list ■ **verb** to write a name on an official list, especially the official list of patients treated by a GP or dentist, or the list of people with a particular disease □ *He is a registered heroin addict.* □ *They went to register the birth with the Registrar of Births, Marriages and Deaths.* □ **to register with someone** to put your name on someone's official list, especially the list of patients treated by a GP or dentist □ *Before registering with the GP, she asked if she could visit him.* □ *All practising doctors are registered with the General Medical Council.*

registered midwife /,redʒɪstəd 'midwifə/ noun a qualified midwife who is registered to practise

Registered Nurse /,redʒɪstəd 'nɜ:s/, **Registered General Nurse** /,redʒɪstəd 'dʒen(ə)rəl, nɜ:s/, **Registered Theatre Nurse** /,redʒɪstəd 'θɪətə ,nɜ:s/ noun a nurse who has been registered by the UKCC. Abbreviation **RN, RGN, RTN**

registrar /,redʒɪ'strə:/ noun 1. a qualified doctor or surgeon in a hospital who supervises house officers 2. a person who registers something officially

registration /,redʒɪ'streɪʃ(ə)n/ noun the act of registering □ *A doctor cannot practise without registration by the General Medical Council.*

regression /'ri'greʃ(ə)n/ noun a stage where symptoms of a disease are disappearing and the person is getting better

regurgitation /'ri,gɪ:tɪ'dʒɪt(ə)n/ noun the process of flowing back in the opposite direction to the usual flow, especially of bringing up partly digested food from the stomach into the mouth

rehabilitation /,ri:ə'bili'teɪʃ(ə)n/ noun the process of making someone fit to work or to lead an ordinary life again

rehydration /,ri:haɪ'dreɪʃ(ə)n/ noun the act of giving water or liquid to someone who has dehydration

Reiter's syndrome /'raɪtəz ,sɪndrəʊm/, **Reiter's disease** /'raɪtəz dɪ,zɪz/ noun an illness which may be sexually transmitted and affects mainly men, causing arthritis, urethritis and conjunctivitis at the same time [Described 1916. After Hans Conrad Reiter (1881–1969), German bacteriologist and hygienist.]

reject /'ri'dʒekt/ verb 1. to refuse to accept something 2. to be unable to tolerate tissue or an organ transplanted from another body because it is immunologically incompatible □ *The new heart was rejected by the body.* □ *They gave the patient drugs to prevent the transplant being rejected.* 3. to be unable to keep food down and vomit it up again

rejection /'ri'dʒekʃən/ noun the act of rejecting tissue □ *The patient was given drugs to reduce the possibility of tissue rejection.*

relapse /'ri:læps/, rr'læps/ noun a situation in which someone gets worse after seeming to be getting better, or where a disease appears again after seeming to be cured ■ **verb** to return to an earlier and worse state, especially to get ill again after getting better □ *She relapsed into a coma.*

relapsing fever /'ri'læpsɪŋ ,fi:və/ noun a disease caused by a bacterium, where attacks of fever recur from time to time

relative density /,relatɪv 'densɪtɪ/ noun the ratio of the density of a substance to the density of a standard substance at the same temperature and

pressure. For liquids and solids the standard substance is usually water, and for gases, it is air.

relative risk /'relətɪv 'rɪsk/ *noun* a measure of the likelihood of developing a disease for people who are exposed to a particular risk, relative to people who are not exposed to the same risk. For example, the relative risk of myocardial infarction for oral contraceptive users is 1.6 times that of non-users. Abbreviation **RR**

relaxant /'rɪ'læksənt/ *noun* a substance which relieves strain ■ *adjective* relieving strain

relaxation /'rɪ:læk'seɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the process of reducing strain in a muscle

relaxation therapy /'rɪ:læk'seɪʃ(ə)n ,θerəpi/ *noun* a treatment in which people are encouraged to relax their muscles to reduce stress

relaxin /'rɪ'læksɪn/ *noun* a hormone which is secreted by the placenta to make the cervix relax and open fully in the final stages of pregnancy before childbirth

release /'rɪ'lɪs/ *noun* the process of allowing something to go out ○ *the slow release of the drug into the bloodstream* ■ *verb* to let something out ○ Hormones are released into the body by glands.

releasing factor /'rɪ'lɪsɪn ,fækta/ *noun* a substance produced in the hypothalamus which encourages the release of hormones

releasing hormone /'rɪ'lɪsɪn ,hɔ:mən/ *noun* a hormone secreted by the hypothalamus which makes the pituitary gland release particular hormones. Also called **hypothalamic hormone**

rem /rem/ *noun* a unit for measuring amounts of radiation, equal to the effect that one roentgen of X-rays or gamma-rays would produce in a human being. It is used in radiation protection and monitoring.

REM /rem/ *abbreviation* rapid eye movement. ♦ **REM sleep**

remission /'rɪ'miʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a period when an illness or fever is less severe

re. mist. /,ri: 'mɪst/ *adverb (on a prescription)* repeat the same mixture. Full form **repetatur mistura**

REM sleep /'rem sli:p/ *noun* a stage of sleep which happens several times each night and is characterised by dreaming, rapid eye movement and increased pulse rate and brain activity. Also called **rapid eye movement sleep**

COMMENT: During REM sleep, a person dreams, breathes lightly and has a raised blood pressure and an increased rate of heartbeat. The eyes may be half-open, and the sleeper may make facial movements.

ren- /ri:n/ *prefix* same as **reno-** (*used before vowels*)

renal /'ri:n(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the kidneys

renal artery /'ri:n(ə)l 'a:tərɪ/ *noun* one of two arteries running from the abdominal aorta to the kidneys

renal calculus /,ri:n(ə)l 'kælkjʊləs/ *noun* a small hard mineral mass called a stone in the kidney

renal capsule /,ri:n(ə)l 'kæpsju:l/ *noun* same as **fibrous capsule**

renal colic /,ri:n(ə)l 'kɒlɪk/ *noun* a sudden pain caused by a kidney stone or stones in the ureter

renal corpuscle /,ri:n(ə)l 'kɔ:pəs(ə)l/ *noun* part of a nephron in the cortex of a kidney. Also called **Malpighian body**

renal cortex /,ri:n(ə)l 'kɔ:tɛks/ *noun* the outer covering of the kidney, immediately beneath the capsule. See illustration at **KIDNEY** in Supplement

renal dialysis /,ri:n(ə)l dai'æləsɪs/ *noun* a method of artificially maintaining the chemical balance of the blood when the kidneys have failed, or the process of using this method. Also called **dialysis**

renal hypertension /,ri:n(ə)l ,haɪpə'tenʃən/ *noun* high blood pressure linked to kidney disease

renal medulla /,ri:n(ə)l me'dʌlə/ *noun* the inner part of a kidney containing no glomeruli. See illustration at **KIDNEY** in Supplement

renal pelvis /,ri:n(ə)l 'pelvɪs/ *noun* the upper and wider part of the ureter leading from the kidney where urine is collected before passing down the ureter into the bladder. Also called **pelvis of the kidney**. See illustration at **KIDNEY** in Supplement

renal transplant /,ri:n(ə)l 'trænsplə:nt/ *noun* a kidney transplant

renal tubule /,ri:n(ə)l 'tju:bju:l/ *noun* a tiny tube which is part of a nephron. Also called **uriniferous tubule**

reni- /ri:nɪ/ *prefix* referring to the kidneys

renin /'ri:nɪn/ *noun* an enzyme secreted by the kidney to prevent loss of sodium, and which also affects blood pressure

rennin /'renɪn/ *noun* an enzyme which makes milk coagulate in the stomach, so as to slow down the passage of the milk through the digestive system

reno- /ri:nəʊ/ *prefix* referring to the kidneys

renovascular system /,ri:nəʊ'veeskjʊlə ,sɪstəm/ *noun* the blood vessels associated with the kidney

reorganisation /ri:,ɔ:gənə'zɪʃ(ə)n/, **reorganization** *noun* 1. a change in the way something is organised or done 2. the process of changing the way something is organised or done 3. an occasion when a business or organisation is given a completely new structure

reovirus /'ri:əʊ,vairɪəs/ *noun* a virus which affects both the intestine and the respiratory system, but does not cause serious illness. Compare **echovirus**

rep /rep/ *adverb (written on a prescription)* repeat. Full form **repetatur**

repetitive strain injury /rɪ'petɪtɪv 'streɪn ,ɪndʒəri/, **repetitive stress injury** /rɪ'petɪtɪv 'stres ,ɪndʒəri/ *noun* pain, usually in a limb, felt by someone who performs the same movement many times over a period, e.g. when operating a computer terminal or playing a musical instrument. Abbreviation **RSI**

replantation /rɪ'plæ:tən'teɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a surgical technique which reattaches parts of the body which have been accidentally cut or torn off

replication /rɪ'plɪkɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the process in the division of a cell, where the DNA makes copies of itself

repolarisation /rɪ:pə'lɔ:rɪz'eɪʃ(ə)n/, **re-polarization** *noun* the restoration of the usual electrical polarity of a nerve or muscle cell membrane after reversal of its polarity while a nerve impulse or muscle contraction travelled along it

reportable diseases /rɪ:pɔ:təb(ə)l dɪ'zi:zɪz/ *plural noun* diseases such as asbestos, hepatitis or anthrax which may be caused by working conditions or may infect other workers and must be reported to the District Health Authority

repository /rɪ'pɒzɪtəri/ *noun* a surgical instrument used to push a prolapsed organ back into its usual position

repression /rɪ'preʃ(ə)n/ *noun* (*in psychiatry*) the act of ignoring or forgetting feelings or thoughts which might be unpleasant

reproduction /rɪ:prə'dʌkʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the process of making new living beings by existing ones, e.g. producing children or derived other descendants

reproductive /rɪ:prə'dʌktɪv/ *adjective* referring to reproduction

reproductive organs /rɪ:prə'dʌktɪv ,ɔ:gənz/ *plural noun* parts of the bodies of men and women which are involved in the conception and development of a fetus

reproductive system /rɪ:prə'dʌktɪv ,sɪstəm/ *noun* the arrangement of organs and ducts in the bodies of men and women which produce spermatozoa or ova

COMMENT: In the human male, the testes produce the spermatozoa which pass through the vasa efferentia and the vasa deferentia where they receive liquid from the seminal vesicles, then out of the body through the urethra and penis on ejaculation. In the female, an ovum, produced by one of the two ovaries, passes through the Fallopian tube where it is fertilised by a spermatozoon from the male. The fertilised ovum moves down into the uterus where it develops into an embryo.

RES *abbreviation* reticuloendothelial system

research and development /rɪ:sɜ:tʃ ənd di'velopmənt/ *noun* the process by which pharmaceutical companies find new drugs and test their suitability. Abbreviation **R & D**

resection /rɪ'sekʃən/ *noun* the surgical removal of any part of the body

resection of the prostate /rɪ:sekʃən əv ðə 'prɔ:steɪt/ *noun* same as **transurethral prostatectomy**

resectoscope /rɪ'sektəskəʊp/ *noun* a surgical instrument used to carry out a transurethral resection

reservoir /rɪ'zɛvʊər/ *noun* 1. a cavity in an organ or group of tissues in which fluids collect and are stored 2. an organism in which a parasite lives and develops without damaging it, but from which the parasite then passes to another species which is damaged by it 3. a part of a machine or piece of equipment where liquid is stored for it to use

resident /'rezɪd(ə)nt/ *adjective* living in a place

residential /'rezɪ'denʃəl/ *adjective* 1. living in a hospital 2. living at home

residential care /'rezɪ'denʃəl ,keə/ *noun* the care of patients either in a hospital or at home, but not as outpatients

residual /rɪ'zɪdʒuəl/ *adjective* remaining, which is left behind

residual air /rɪ'zɪdʒuəl 'eə/, **residual volume** /rɪ'zɪdʒuəl 'vɒlvju:m/ *noun* air left in the lungs after a person has breathed out as much air as possible

residual urine /rɪ'zɪdʒuəl 'ju:rin/ *noun* urine left in the bladder after a person has passed as much urine as possible

resistance /rɪ'zɪstəns/ *noun* 1. the ability of a person not to get a disease 2. the ability of bacteria or a virus to remain unaffected by a drug ○ *The bacteria have developed a resistance to certain antibiotics.* 3. opposition to a force

resolution /'rezə'lju:ʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the amount of detail which can be seen in a microscope or on a computer monitor

resonance /'rez(ə)nəns/ *noun* a sound made by a hollow part of the body when hit. ◊ **magnetic**

resorption /rɪ'sɔ:pʃən/ *noun* the process of absorbing a substance produced by the body back into the body

respiration /,respa'reɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the act of taking air into the lungs and blowing it out again through the mouth or nose. Also called **breathing**

respiration rate /,respa'reɪʃ(ə)n ,rēt/ *noun* the number of times a person breathes per minute

respirator /'respərətər/ *noun* 1. same as **ventilator** 2. a mask worn to prevent someone breathing harmful gas or fumes

respiratory /rɪ'spirət(ə)ri/ *adjective* referring to breathing

respiratory centre /rɪ'spirət(ə)ri 'sentə/ *noun* a nerve centre in the brain which regulates the breathing

respiratory distress syndrome /rɪ'spɪrət(ə)ri 'dɪ'stres ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a condition of newborn babies, and especially common in premature babies, in which the lungs do not expand properly, due to lack of surfactant. Also called **hyaline membrane disease**

respiratory failure /rɪ'spɪrət(ə)ri 'feɪljuː/ *noun* failure of the lungs to oxygenate the blood correctly

respiratory quotient /rɪ'spɪrət(ə)ri 'kwənt(ə)nt/ *noun* the ratio of the amount of carbon dioxide taken into the alveoli of the lungs from the blood to the amount of oxygen which the alveoli take from the air. Abbreviation **RQ**

respiratory syncytial virus /rɪ'spɪrət(ə)ri sɪnsɪtɪəl ,vaɪrəs/ *noun* a virus which causes infections of the nose and throat in adults, but serious bronchiolitis in children. Abbreviation **RSV**

respiratory system /rɪ'spɪrət(ə)ri ,sistəm/, **respiratory tract** /rɪ'spɪrət(ə)ri trækt/ *noun* the series of organs and passages which take air into the lungs, and exchange oxygen for carbon dioxide

respite care /'respaɪt keɪə/ *noun* temporary care provided to people with disabilities, serious conditions or terminal illness, so that their families can have a rest from the daily routine

response /rɪ'spons/ *noun* a reaction by an organ, tissue or a person to an external stimulus

responsibility /rɪ'sponsɪ'bɪlɪti/ *noun* 1. somebody or something which a person or organisation has a duty to take care of ○ *Checking the drip is your responsibility.* 2. the blame for something bad which has happened ○ *She has taken full responsibility for the mix-up.* 3. the position of having to explain to somebody why something was done ○ *Whose responsibility is it to talk to the family?*

rest /rest/ *noun* a period of time spent relaxing or sleeping ○ *What you need is a good night's rest.* ■ **verb 1.** to spend time relaxing or sleeping **2.** to use a body part less for a period of time ○ *Rest your arm for a week.*

restenosis /rɪ:stə'nəʊsɪs/ *noun* an occasion when something becomes narrow again, e.g. a coronary artery which has previously been widened by balloon angioplasty (NOTE: The plural is **restenoses**.)

resuscitation /rɪ'sʌsɪ'teɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the act of reviving someone who seems to be dead, by making him or her breathe again and restarting the heart

retardation /rɪ:tɑː'deɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the process of making something slower

retching /'retʃɪŋ/ *noun* the fact of attempting to vomit without being able to do so

rete /'rɪ:tɪ:/ *noun* a network of veins, arteries or nerve fibres in the body. ♦ **reticular** (NOTE: The plural is **retia**.)

retention /rɪ'tenʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the act of not letting out something, especially a fluid, which is usually released from the body, e.g. holding back urine in the bladder

retention cyst /rɪ'tenʃən sist/ *noun* a cyst which is formed when a duct from a gland is blocked

retention of urine /rɪ'tenʃ(ə)n əv 'juərin/ *noun* a condition in which passing urine is difficult or impossible because the urethra is blocked or because the prostate gland is enlarged

rete testis /'rɪ:tɪs/ 'testɪs/ *noun* a network of channels in the testis which take the sperm to the epididymis

retia /'rɪ:sjə/ plural of **rete**

reticular /rɪ'tɪkjʊlə/ *adjective* relating to or in the form of a network

reticular fibres /rɪ'tɪkjʊlə 'faɪbəz/ *plural noun* fibres in connective tissue which support, e.g., organs or blood vessels

reticulocyte /rɪ'tɪkjʊləʊsait/ *noun* a red blood cell which has not yet fully developed

reticulocytosis /rɪ'tɪkjʊləʊsai'təʊsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which the number of reticulocytes in the blood increases unusually

reticuloendothelial cell /rɪ'tɪkjʊləʊ, endəʊ'θi:lə sel/ *noun* a phagocytic cell in the reticuloendothelial system

reticuloendothelial system /rɪ'tɪkjʊləʊ, endəʊ'θi:lə ,sɪstəm/ *noun* a series of phagocytic cells in the body, found especially in bone marrow, lymph nodes, liver and spleen, which attack and destroy bacteria and form antibodies. Abbreviation **RES**

retin- /retɪn/ *prefix* same as **retino-** (used before vowels)

retina /'retɪnə/ *noun* the inside layer of the eye which is sensitive to light. ♦ **detached retina.** See illustration at **EYE** in Supplement (NOTE: The plural is **retinae**.)

retinal /'retɪn(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the retina

retinal artery /'retɪn(ə)l ,a:təri/ *noun* the only artery of the retina, which accompanies the optic nerve

retinal detachment /,retɪn(ə)l drɪ'tætʃmənt/ *noun* a condition in which the retina is partly detached from the choroid

retinitis /,retɪ'naitɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the retina

retinitis pigmentosa /,retɪ'naitɪs ,pɪgmen'teɪsə/ *noun* a hereditary condition in which inflammation of the retina can result in blindness

retino- /retɪnəʊ/ *prefix* referring to the retina

retinol /'retɪnɒl/ *noun* a vitamin found in liver, vegetables, eggs and cod liver oil which is essential for good vision. Also called **Vitamin A**

retinopathy /'retɪ'nɒpθi/ *noun* any disease of the retina

retinoscope /'retɪnəskoʊp/ *noun* an instrument with various lenses, used to measure the refraction of the eye

retraction /rɪ'trækʃən/ *noun* the fact of moving backwards or becoming shorter ○ *There is retraction of the overlying skin.*

retraction ring /rɪ'trækʃən rɪŋ/ *noun* a groove round the uterus, separating its upper and lower parts, which, in obstructed labour, prevents the baby from moving forward as expected into the cervical canal. Also called **Band's ring**

retractor /rɪ'træktə/ *noun* a surgical instrument which pulls and holds back the edge of the incision in an operation

retro- /rɪ'trəʊ/ *prefix* at the back, behind

retrobulbar /,rɪtrəʊ'bʌlbə/ *adjective* behind the eyeball

retrobulbar neuritis /,rɪtrəʊbʌlbə nju:ti:s/ *noun* inflammation of the optic nerve which makes objects appear blurred. Also called **optic neuritis**

retroflexion /,rɪtrəʊ'fleksʃən/ *noun* the fact of being bent backwards

retrograde /'rɪtrəʊgreɪd/ *adjective* going backwards or deteriorating, getting worse

retrograde pyelography /,rɪtrəʊgreɪd ,paɪə'græfi/ *noun* an X-ray examination of the kidney where a catheter is passed into the kidney and an opaque liquid is injected directly into it

retrolental fibroplasia /,rɪtrə'�ənt(ə)l ,faɪbrəʊ'pleɪzɪə/ *noun* a condition in which fibrous tissue develops behind the lens of the eye, resulting in blindness

retro-ocular /,rɪtrəʊ 'ɒkjʊlə/ *adjective* at the back of the eye

retroperitoneal /,rɪtrəʊ,pe'rɪtə'nɪəl/ *adjective* at the back of the peritoneum

retroperitoneal space /,rɪtrə'pe'rɪtəʊ,nɪəl 'speɪs/ *noun* the area between the posterior parietal peritoneum and the posterior abdominal wall, containing the kidneys, adrenal glands, duodenum, ureters and pancreas

retropharyngeal /,rɪtrəʊ,færɪn'dʒi:əl/ *adjective* at the back of the pharynx

retropubic /,rɪtrəʊ'pju:bɪk/ *adjective* at the back of the pubis

retrospection /,rɪtrəʊ'spekkʃən/ *noun* the act of recalling what happened in the past

retrospective /,rɪtrəʊ'spektɪv/ *adjective* applying to the past, tracing what has happened already to selected people

retroversion /,rɪtrəʊ'vez:ʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the fact of sloping backwards □ **retroversion of the uterus** Same as **retroverted uterus**

retroverted uterus /,rɪtrəʊ'vez:tɪd 'ju:tərəs/ *noun* a condition in which the uterus slopes backwards away from its usual position. Also called **retroversion of the uterus, tipped womb**

retrovirus /'rɪtrəʊvائرəs/ *noun* a virus whose genetic material contains RNA from which DNA is synthesised (NOTE: The AIDS virus and many carcinogenic viruses are retroviruses.)

revascularisation /ri:væskjʊlərɪz'eɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* 1. the act of restoring an adequate blood supply to an organ or tissue, especially in a surgical operation using a blood vessel graft 2. the condition of having an adequate blood supply restored

reverse isolation /rɪ'vers ɪsə'leɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* same as **protective isolation**

revision /rɪ'vezɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* an examination of a surgical operation after it has been carried out ○ *a revision of a radical mastectomy*

Reye's syndrome /'raɪz ,sɪnd्रəʊm/ *noun* a form of brain disease affecting young children, which is possibly due to viral infection and has a suspected link with aspirin

RGN *abbreviation* Registered General Nurse

Rh *abbreviation* rhesus

rhabdomyosarcoma /,ræbdəʊ,maɪəsəm/ 'kəʊmə/ *noun* a malignant tumour of striated muscle tissue. It occurs mostly in children.

rhabdovirus /'ræbdəʊvائرəs/ *noun* any of a group of viruses containing RNA, one of which causes rabies

rhachio- /rɛkiə/ *prefix* referring to the spine

Rh disease /,ɑ:r 'eɪtʃ dɪ,zi:z/ *noun* same as **rhesus factor disease**

rheo- /rɪ:ə/ *prefix* 1. relating to the flow of liquids 2. relating to the flow of electrical current

rhesus baby /'ri:səs ,beɪbi/ *noun* a baby with erythroblastosis fetalis

rhesus factor /'ri:səs ,fæktə/ *noun* an antigen in red blood cells, which is an element in blood grouping. Also called **Rh factor**

rhesus factor disease /'ri:səs ,fæktə dɪ,zi:z/ *noun* a disease which occurs when the blood of a fetus has a different rhesus factor from that of the mother. Also called **Rh disease**

rheumatic /ru:'mætɪk/ *adjective* referring to rheumatism

rheumatic fever /ru:,mætɪk 'fi:və/ *noun* a collagen disease of young people and children, caused by haemolytic streptococci, where the joints and also the valves and lining of the heart become inflamed. Also called **acute rheumatism**

COMMENT: Rheumatic fever often follows another streptococcal infection such as a

strep throat or tonsillitis. Symptoms are high fever, pains in the joints, which become red, formation of nodules on the ends of bones and difficulty in breathing. Although recovery can be complete, rheumatic fever can recur and damage the heart permanently.

rheumatism /'ru:mətɪz(ə)m/ *noun* pains and stiffness in the joints and muscles (*informal*) ○ *She has rheumatism in her hips.* ○ *He complained of rheumatism in the knees.*

rheumatoid /'ru:mətɔɪd/ *adjective* relating to rheumatism

rheumatoid arthritis /,ru:mətɔɪd ə:'θraɪtɪs/ *noun* a general painful disabling collagen disease affecting any joint, but especially the hands, feet and hips, making them swollen and inflamed. ♦ **osteoarthritis**

rheumatologist /,ru:mə'tɒlədʒɪst/ *noun* a doctor who specialises in rheumatology

rheumatology /,ru:mə'tɒlədʒi/ *noun* a branch of medicine dealing with rheumatic disease of muscles and joints

Rh factor /,rʌfə:tə/ *adjective* same as **rhesus factor**

rhin- /raɪn/ *prefix* same as **rhino-** (*used before vowels*)

rhinitis /raɪ'naitɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the mucous membrane in the nose, which makes the nose run, caused, e.g., by a virus infection or an allergic reaction to dust or flowers

rhino- /raɪnəʊ/ *prefix* referring to the nose

rhinology /raɪ'nɒlədʒi/ *noun* a branch of medicine dealing with diseases of the nose and the nasal passages

rhinophyma /,raɪnəʊ'faimə/ *noun* a condition caused by rosacea, in which the nose becomes permanently red and swollen

rhinoplasty /'raɪnəoplæsti/ *noun* plastic surgery to correct the appearance of the nose

rhinorrhoea /,raɪnəʊ'rɪə/ *noun* a watery discharge from the nose

rhinoscope /'raɪnəskoʊp/ *noun* an instrument for examining the inside of the nose

rhinoscopy /'raɪ'nɒskپi/ *noun* an examination of the inside of the nose

rhinosinusitis /,raɪnəʊ,sainə'saɪtɪs/ *noun* swelling of the lining of the nose and paranasal sinuses, as a result of either a viral infection or allergic rhinitis. It is usually treated with antibiotics, antihistamines or steroids.

rhinovirus /'raɪnəʊ,vairɪs/ *noun* a group of viruses containing RNA, which cause infection of the nose and include the virus which causes the common cold

rhiz- /raɪz/, **rhizo-** /raɪzəʊ/ *prefix* referring to a root

rhizotomy /raɪ'zɒtəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to cut or divide the roots of a nerve to relieve severe pain

Rh-negative /,rʌ: eɪtʃ 'negətɪv/ *adjective* who does not have the rhesus factor in his or her blood

rhodopsin /rəʊ'dɒpsɪn/ *noun* a light-sensitive purple pigment in the rods of the retina, which makes it possible to see in dim light. Also called **visual purple**

rhomboid /'rɒmbɔɪd/ *noun* one of two muscles in the top part of the back which move the shoulder blades

rhonchus /'rɒŋkəs/ *noun* an unusual sound in the chest, heard through a stethoscope, caused by a partial blockage in the bronchi (NOTE: The plural is **rhonchi**.)

Rh-positive /,rʌ: eɪtʃ 'pozɪtɪv/ *adjective* who has the rhesus factor in his or her blood

rhythm method /'rɪð(ə)m ,meθəd/ *noun* a method of birth control where sexual intercourse should take place only during the safe periods when conception is least likely to occur, i.e. at the beginning and at the end of the menstrual cycle

COMMENT: This method is not as safe or reliable as other methods of contraception because the time when ovulation takes place cannot be accurately calculated if a woman does not have regular periods.

rib /rib/ *noun* one of twenty-four curved bones which protect the chest (NOTE: For other terms referring to the ribs, see words beginning with **cost-**, **costo-**.)

ribavirin /'raɪbə,vairɪn/ *noun* a synthetic drug which helps to prevent the synthesis of viral DNA and RNA, used in the treatment of viral diseases

rib cage /'rib keɪdʒ/ *noun* the ribs and the space enclosed by them

riboflavine /,raɪbə'u'fleɪvɪn/ same as **Vitamin B₂**

ribonuclease /,raɪbəu'nju:klaɪəz/ *noun* an enzyme which breaks down RNA

ribonucleic acid /,raɪbənju:;kli:ik 'æsɪd/ *noun* one of the nucleic acids in the nucleus of all living cells, which takes coded information from DNA and translates it into specific enzymes and proteins. ♦ **DNA**. Abbreviation **RNA**

ribosome /'raɪbəsəʊm/ *noun* a tiny particle in a cell, containing RNA and protein, where protein is synthesised

ricewater stools /'raɪswɔ:tə stu:lz/ *plural noun* watery faeces that are typically passed by people who have cholera

ricin /'raɪsɪn/ *noun* a highly toxic albumin found in the seeds of the castor oil plant

rickets /'rɪktɪs/ *noun* a disease of children, where the bones are soft and do not develop properly due to lack of Vitamin D. Also called **rachitis**

ridge /'ridʒ/ *noun* a long raised part on the surface of a bone or organ

rifampicin /rif'æmpɪsɪn/ *noun* an antibiotic which works by interfering with RNA synthesis in the infecting bacteria, used in the treatment of tuberculosis, leprosy and other bacterial infections

right-left shunt /,raɪt left 'ʃʌnt/ *noun* a malformation in the heart, allowing blood to flow from the pulmonary artery to the aorta

rigidity /rɪ'dʒɪdɪti/ *noun* the fact of being rigid, bent or not able to be moved. ◊ **spasticity**

rigor /'rɪgə/ *noun* an attack of shivering, often with fever

rigor mortis /,rɪgə 'mɔ:tɪs/ *noun* a condition in which the muscles of a dead body become stiff after death and then become relaxed again

COMMENT: Rigor mortis starts about eight hours after death, and begins to disappear several hours later. Environment and temperature play a large part in the timing.

rima /'raɪmə/ *noun* a narrow crack or cleft

rima glottidis /,rɪmə 'glɒtɪdɪs/ *noun* a space between the vocal cords

ring /rɪŋ/ *noun* a circle of tissue, or tissue or muscle shaped like a circle

ring block /'rɪŋ blɒk/ *noun* the process of inserting local anaesthetic all the way round a digit, e.g. a finger, in order to perform a procedure distal to the block.

Ringer's solution /'rɪŋəz sə,lju:s(ə)n/ *noun* a solution of inorganic salts which is used both to treat burns and cuts and to keep cells, tissues or organs alive outside the body

ring finger /'rɪŋ ,fɪŋgə/ *noun* the third finger, the finger between the little finger and the middle finger

ringworm /'rɪŋwɜ:m/ *noun* any of various infections of the skin by a fungus, in which the infection spreads out in a circle from a central point. It is very contagious and difficult to get rid of. Also called **tinea**

Rinne's test /'rɪniz test/ *noun* a hearing test in which a tuning fork is hit and its handle placed near the ear, to test for air conduction, and then on the mastoid process, to test for bone conduction. It is then possible to determine the type of lesion which exists by finding if the sound is heard for a longer period by air or by bone conduction. [Described 1855. After Friedrich Heinrich Rinne (1819–68), otologist at Göttingen, Germany.]

ripple bed /'rɪp(ə)l bed/ *noun* a type of bed with an air-filled mattress divided into sections, in which the pressure is continuously being changed so that the body can be massaged and bedsores can be avoided

risk /'rɪsk/ *noun* the possibility of something harmful happening ◊ There is a risk of a cholera epidemic. ◊ There is no risk of the disease

spreading to other members of the family. □ at risk in danger of being harmed ○ Businessmen are particularly at risk of having a heart attack. ■ verb to do something which may possibly cause harm or have bad results ◊ If the patient is not moved to an isolation ward, all the patients and staff in the hospital risk catching the disease.

risk factor /'rɪsk ,fækta/ *noun* a characteristic that increases a person's likelihood of getting a particular disease ◊ Smoking is a risk factor for lung cancer. ○ Obesity is a risk factor for diabetes.

risus sardonicus /,raɪsəs sə:'dɒnɪkəs/ *noun* a twisted smile which is a symptom of tetanus

rite of passage /,raɪt əv 'pæsɪdʒ/ *noun* a ceremony which shows that somebody is moving from one stage of their life to another, e.g. from childhood to puberty or from unmarried to married life

RM *abbreviation* Registered Midwife

RMN *abbreviation* Registered Mental Nurse

RN *abbreviation* Registered Nurse

RNA *abbreviation* ribonucleic acid

RNMH *abbreviation* Registered Nurse for the Mentally Handicapped

Rocky Mountain spotted fever /,rɒki ,maʊntɪn ,spɒtɪd 'fi:və/ *noun* a type of typhus caused by *Rickettsia rickettsii*, transmitted to humans by ticks

rod /rɒd/ *noun* 1. a stick shape with rounded ends ○ Some bacteria are shaped like rods or are rod-shaped. 2. one of two types of light-sensitive cell in the retina of the eye. Rods are sensitive to dim light, but not to colour. ◊ **cone**

rodent ulcer /,rəʊd(ə)nt 'ʌlsə/ *noun* a malignant tumour on the face

roentgen /'rɒntgən/ *noun* a unit of radiation used to measure the exposure of someone or something to X-rays or gamma rays. Symbol **R** [After Wilhelm Konrad von Röntgen (1845–1923), physicist at Strasbourg, Geissen, Würzburg and Munich, and then Director of the physics laboratory at Würzburg where he discovered X-rays in 1895. Nobel prize for Physics 1901.]

role /rəʊl/ *noun* 1. the usual or expected function of somebody or something in a particular process or event ○ the role of haemoglobin in blood clotting 2. the characteristic or expected pattern of behaviour of a particular member of a social group ○ the eldest child's role in the family

role playing /'rəʊl ,pleɪŋ/ *noun* the act of pretending to be somebody else in a situation, so that you have to imagine how that person feels and thinks. It usually involves several people. It is used in many training exercises and psychiatric evaluations.

rolled bandage /,rəʊld 'bændɪdʒ/, **roller bandage** /'rəʊlə ,bændɪdʒ/ *noun* a bandage in

the form of a long strip of cloth which is rolled up from one or both ends

Romberg's sign /'rɒmbəz:gz sain/ *noun* a swaying of the body or falling when standing with the feet close together and the eyes closed, the result of loss of the joint position sense [Described 1846. After Moritz Heinrich Romberg (1795–1873), German physician and pioneer neurologist.]

rongeur /rɒn'gɜ:/ *noun* a strong surgical instrument like a pair of pliers, used for cutting bone

root /ru:t/ *noun* 1. a point from which a part of the body grows ○ *root of hair* or *hair root* ○ *root of nerve* or *nerve root* 2. part of a tooth which is connected to a socket in the jaw ► also called *radix*

root canal /ru:t kæ,næl/ *noun* a canal in the root of a tooth through which the nerves and blood vessels pass

rooting reflex /'ru:tɪŋ ,ri:fleks/ *noun* the instinct in new babies to turn their heads towards a touch on the cheek or mouth, which is important for breastfeeding

Roper, Logan and Tierney model /,rəʊpə ,laʊgən ən 'tɪəni ,mɒd(ə)l/ *noun* an important model of nursing developed in the UK in 1980. Various factors such as necessary daily tasks, lifespan and health status are used to assess the relative independence of an individual, which the nurse will help them to increase.

Rorschach test /'rɔ:sfæk test/ *noun* the ink blot test, used in psychological diagnosis, where someone is shown a series of blots of ink on paper and is asked to say what each blot reminds him or her of. The answers give information about the person's psychological state. [Described 1921. After Hermann Rorschach (1884–1922), German-born psychiatrist who worked in Bern, Switzerland.]

rosacea /rə'u'zeɪʃə/ *noun* a common skin disease seen from middle age affecting the face, and especially the nose, which becomes red because of enlarged blood vessels. The cause is not known. Also called **acne rosacea** (NOTE: Despite its alternative name, rosacea is not a type of acne.)

rosea /'rəʊziə/ ♦ **pityriasis**

rostrum /'rɒstrəm/ *noun* a projecting part of a bone or structure shaped like a beak (NOTE: The plural is **rostra**.)

rotation /rə'u'teɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the act of moving in a circle. See illustration at **ANATOMICAL TERMS** in Supplement

rotator /rə'u'teɪtə/ *noun* a muscle which makes a limb rotate

Rothera's test /'rɒðərəz test/ *noun* a test to see if acetone is present in urine, a sign of ketosis which is a complication of diabetes mellitus [After

Arthur Cecil Hamel Rothera (1880–1915), biochemist in Melbourne, Australia.]

Roth spot /'rəʊt spɒt/ *noun* a pale spot which sometimes occurs on the retina of a person who has leukaemia or some other diseases [After Moritz Roth (1839–1915), Swiss pathologist and physician.]

rotunda /rə'u'tʌndə/ ♦ **fenestra**

roughage /'rɑ:fɪdʒ/ *noun* same as **dietary fibre**

round /raʊnd/ *adjective* shaped like a circle ■ *noun* a regular visit

round ligament /'raʊnd ,lɪgəmənt/ *noun* a band of muscle which stretches from the uterus to the labia

round window /'raʊnd ,wɪndəʊ/ *noun* a round opening between the middle ear and the cochlea, and closed by a membrane. Also called **fenestra rotunda**. See illustration at **EAR** in Supplement

Rovsing's sign /'rɒvſɪŋz sain/ *noun* pain in the right iliac fossa when the left iliac fossa is pressed, which is a sign of acute appendicitis [Described 1907. After Nils Thorkild Rovsing (1862–1927), Professor of Surgery at Copenhagen, Denmark.]

Royal College of General Practitioners /,rɔ:ɪl ,kɔ:lɪdʒ əv 'dʒenərəlprətʃnəs/ *noun* a professional association which represents family doctors. Abbreviation **RCGP**

Royal College of Nursing /,rɔ:ɪl ,knɒlɪdʒ əv 'nɜ:siŋ/ *noun* a professional association which represents nurses. Abbreviation **RCN**

Roy's model /'rɔɪz ,mɒd(ə)l/ *noun* a model for nursing developed in the US in the 1970s. It describes a person's health as being a state of successful positive adaptation to all those stimuli from the environment which could interfere with their basic need satisfaction. Illness results from an inability to adapt to such stimuli, so nurses should help patients to overcome this.

RQ *abbreviation* respiratory quotient

RR *abbreviation* 1. recovery room 2. relative risk

-**rrhage** /rɪdʒ/, -**rrhagia** /'reɪdʒə/ *suffix* referring to an unusual flow or discharge of blood

-**rrhaphy** /rəfi/ *suffix* referring to surgical sewing or suturing

-**rrhexis** /reksɪs/ *suffix* referring to splitting or rupture

-**rrhoea** /rɪə/ *suffix* referring to an unusual flow or discharge of fluid from an organ

RSCN *abbreviation* Registered Sick Children's Nurse

RSI *abbreviation* repetitive strain injury

RSV *abbreviation* respiratory syncytial virus

RTN *abbreviation* Registered Theatre Nurse

rubefacient /,ru:bi'feɪʃ(ə)nt/ *noun* a substance which makes the skin warm, and pink or red ■ *adjective* causing the skin to become red

rubella /ru:'belə/ *noun* a common infectious viral disease of children with mild fever, swollen lymph nodes and rash. Also called **German measles**

COMMENT: Rubella can cause stillbirth or malformation of an unborn baby if the mother catches the disease while pregnant. One component of the MMR vaccine immunises against rubella.

rubeola /ru:'bi:ələ/ *noun* same as **measles**

rubor /'ru:bər/ *noun* redness of the skin or tissue

Ruffini corpuscles /ru:'fi:nɪ ,kɔ:pʌs(ə)lz/, **Ruffini nerve endings** /ru:'fi:nɪ nɜ:v ,endɪŋz/ *plural noun* branching nerve endings in the skin, which are thought to be sensitive to heat

rugae /'ru:gæ/ *noun* a fold or ridge, especially in a mucous membrane such as the lining of the stomach (NOTE: The plural is **rugae**.)

rumination /,ru:mɪ'nɛf(ə)n/ *noun* 1. a condition in which someone has constant irrational thoughts which they cannot control 2. the regurgitation of food from the stomach which is then swallowed again

run-down /,rʌn 'daʊn/ *adjective* exhausted and unwell

running /'rʌnɪŋ/ *adjective* from which liquid is flowing ○ *running eyes*

running sore /,rʌnɪŋ 'sɔ:/ *noun* a sore which is discharging pus

runs /'rʌnz/ *noun* **the runs** same as **diarrhoea** (*informal*) ○ *I've got the runs again.* (NOTE: Takes a singular or plural verb.)

rupture /'rʌptʃə/ *noun* 1. the breaking or tearing of an organ such as the appendix 2. same as **hernia** ■ *verb* to break or tear something

ruptured spleen /,rʌptʃəd 'spli:n/ *noun* a spleen which has been torn by piercing or by a blow

Russell traction /'rʌs(ə)l ,trækʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a type of traction with weights and slings used to straighten a femur which has been fractured [Described 1924. After R. Hamilton Russell (1860–1933), Australian surgeon.]

Ryle's tube /'raɪlz ,tju:b/ *noun* a thin tube which is passed into the stomach through either the nose or mouth, used to pump out the contents of the stomach or to introduce a barium meal in the stomach [Described 1921. After John Alfred Ryle (1882–1950), physician at London, Cambridge and Oxford, UK]

S

Sabin vaccine /'seɪbɪn ,væk'si:n/ *noun* an oral vaccine against poliomyelitis, consisting of weak live polio virus. Compare **Salk vaccine** (NOTE: This is the vaccine used in the UK) [Developed 1955. After Albert Bruce Sabin (1906–93), Russian-born New York bacteriologist.]

sac /sæk/ *noun* a part of the body shaped like a bag

saccades /sæ'keɪdz/ *plural noun* controlled rapid movements of the eyes made when a person is changing the direction in which they are focusing, e.g. when they are reading

sacchar- /sækə/ *prefix* same as **saccharo-** (*used before vowels*)

saccharide /'sækəraɪd/ *noun* a form of carbohydrate

saccharin /'sækərɪn/ *noun* a white crystalline substance, used in place of sugar because, although it is nearly 500 times sweeter than sugar, it contains no carbohydrates

saccharine /'sækərɪn/ *adjective* relating to, resembling or containing sugar

saccharo- /sækərəʊ/ *prefix* referring to sugar

saccule /'sækju:l/, **sacculus** /'sækjʊləs/ *noun* the smaller of two sacs in the vestibule of the inner ear which is part of the mechanism which relates information about the position of the head in space

sacral /'seɪkrəl/ *adjective* referring to the sacrum

sacral foramen /,seɪkrəl fə'reɪmən/ *noun* one of the openings in the sacrum through which the sacral nerves pass. See illustration at **PELVIS** in Supplement (NOTE: The plural is **sacral foramina**.)

sacral nerve /'seɪkrəl nɜ:vɪ/ *noun* one of the nerves which branch from the spinal cord in the sacrum and govern the legs, the arms and the genital area

sacral plexus /,seɪkrəl 'pleksəs/ *noun* a group of nerves inside the pelvis near the sacrum which lead to nerves in the buttocks, back of the thigh and lower leg and foot

sacral vertebrae /,seɪkrəl 'vɜ:tibri:/ *plural noun* the five vertebrae in the lower part of the spine which are fused together to form the sacrum

sacro- /seɪkrəʊ/ *prefix* referring to the sacrum

sacrococcygeal /,seɪkrəʊkɔ:k'si:dʒiəl/ *adjective* referring to the sacrum and the coccyx

sacroiliac /,seɪkrəʊ'lɪæk/ *adjective* referring to the sacrum and the ilium

sacroiliac joint /,seɪkrəʊ'lɪæk ,dʒɔ:nt/ *noun* a joint where the sacrum joins the ilium

sacroiliitis /,seɪkrəʊ'lɪ'artɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the sacroiliac joint

sacrum /'seɪkrəm/ *noun* a flat triangular bone, formed of five sacral vertebrae fused together, located between the lumbar vertebrae and the coccyx. It articulates with the coccyx and also with the hip bones. See illustration at **PELVIS** in Supplement (NOTE: The plural is **sacra**.)

SAD *abbreviation* seasonal affective disorder

saddle joint /'sæd(ə)l dʒɔ:nt/ *noun* a synovial joint where one element is concave and the other convex, like the joint between the thumb and the wrist

sadism /'seɪdɪz(ə)m/ *noun* a sexual condition in which a person finds sexual pleasure in hurting others

sadist /'seɪdist/ *noun* a person whose sexual urge is linked to sadism

sadistic /sə'dɪstɪk/ *adjective* referring to sadism. Compare **masochism**

SADS *abbreviation* seasonal affective disorder syndrome

safe /sef/ *adjective* 1. not likely to cause harm ○ *Is it safe to use this drug on someone who is diabetic?* 2. in a protected place or situation and not likely to be harmed or lost ○ *Keep the drugs in a safe place.* ○ *He's safe in hospital being looked after by the doctors and nurses.* (NOTE: **safer – safest**)

safe dose /'sef dəʊs/ *noun* the amount of a drug which can be given without being harmful

safe sex /,sef 'seks/ *noun* the use of measures such as a contraceptive sheath and having only one sexual partner to reduce the possibility of catching a sexually transmitted disease

sagittal /'sædʒɪt(ə)l/ *adjective* going from the front of the body to the back, dividing it into right and left

sagittal plane /sædʒɪt(ə)l 'pleɪn/ *noun* the division of the body along the midline, at right angles to the coronal plane, dividing the body into right and left parts. Also called **median plane**. See illustration at **ANATOMICAL TERMS** in Supplement

sagittal section /sædʒɪt(ə)l 'sekʃən/ *noun* any section or cut through the body, going from the front to the back along the length of the body
sagittal suture /sædʒɪt(ə)l 'su:tʃər/ *noun* a joint along the top of the head where the two parietal bones are fused

St Vitus's dance /sənt 'vaitəsɪz ,dɑ:n̩s/ *noun* a former name for Sydenham's chorea

salbutamol /sæl'bju:təmpl/ *noun* a drug which relaxes and dilates the bronchi, used in the relief of asthma, emphysema and chronic bronchitis

salicylate /sə'lɪsɪleɪt/ *noun* one of various pain-killing substances derived from salicylic acid, e.g. aspirin

salicylic acid /sælɪsɪlk 'æsɪd/ *noun* a white antiseptic substance which destroys bacteria and fungi and which is used in ointments to treat corns, warts and other skin disorders

salicylism /sælɪsɪlɪz(ə)m/ *noun* the effects of poisoning due to too much salicylic acid. Symptoms include headache, tinnitus, faintness and vomiting.

saline /'seɪlɪn/ *adjective* referring to or containing salt ○ *The patient was given a saline transfusion.* ■ *noun* same as saline solution

saline drip /'seɪlɪn 'drɪp/ *noun* a drip containing a saline solution

saline solution /'seɪlɪn sə,lu:ʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a solution made of distilled water and sodium chloride, which is introduced into the body intravenously through a drip

saliva /'sa:lɪvə/ *noun* a fluid in the mouth, secreted by the salivary glands, which starts the process of digesting food (NOTE: For terms referring to saliva, see words beginning with **ptyal-**, **ptyalo-** or **sial-, sialo-.**)

salivary /'sa:lɪv(ə)ri/ *adjective* referring to saliva

salivary calculus /sə,laɪv(ə)ri 'kælkjʊləs/ *noun* a stone which forms in a salivary gland

salivary gland /'sa:lɪv(ə)ri glænd/ *noun* a gland which secretes saliva, situated under the tongue (the **sublingual gland**), beneath the lower jaw (the **submandibular gland**) and in the neck at the back of the lower jaw joint (the **parotid gland**)

salivation /'sælɪ'veɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the production of saliva

Salk vaccine /'sɔ:k ,væksi:n/ *noun* an injected vaccine against poliomyelitis, consisting of inactivated polio virus. Compare **Sabin vaccine**

[Developed 1954. After Jonas Edward Salk (1914–95), virologist in Pittsburgh, USA.]

salmeterol /sæl'metərɒl/ *noun* a drug which relaxes and widens the airways, used to treat severe asthma

Salmonella /sælmə'nɛlə/ *noun* a genus of pathogenic bacteria which live in the intestines and are usually acquired by eating contaminated food, responsible for many cases of gastroenteritis and for typhoid or paratyphoid fever (NOTE: The plural is **Salmonellae**.)

Salmonella **poisoning** /,sælmə'nɛlə ,pɔɪz(ə)nɪŋ/ *noun* poisoning caused by *Salmonellae* which develop in the intestines ○ *Five people were taken to hospital with Salmonella poisoning.*

salmonellosis /,sælmənɛ'ləʊsɪs/ *noun* food poisoning caused by *Salmonella* in the digestive system

salping- /sælpɪngdʒ/ *prefix* same as **salpingo-** (used before vowels)

salpingectomy /,sælpɪn'dʒektəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove or cut a Fallopian tube, used as a method of contraception

salpingitis /,sælpɪn'dʒartɪs/ *noun* inflammation, usually of a Fallopian tube

salpingo- /sælpɪnggə/ *prefix* 1. referring to the Fallopian tubes 2. referring to the auditory meatus

salpingography /,sælpɪn'grɔgrəfi/ *noun* an X-ray examination of the Fallopian tubes

salpingolysis /,sælpɪn'gɔlɪsɪs/ *noun* a surgical operation to open up blocked Fallopian tubes by removing any adhesions near the ovaries

salpingo-oophorectomy /sæl,pɪŋgə ,əʊfə'ɒfə'rektəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove a Fallopian tube and ovary

salpingo-oophoritis /sæl,pɪŋgə ,əʊfə'ɒfə'rɪtɪs/ , **salpingo-oothecitis** /sæl,pɪŋgə ,əʊθə'ɒfə'sɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of a Fallopian tube and the ovary connected to it

salpingo-oophorocele /sæl,pɪŋgə əʊ 'ɒfərəʊsɪ:l/, **salpingo-oothecocoele** /sæl,pɪŋgə ,əʊθə'ɒfɪkəʊsɪ:l/ *noun* a hernia where a Fallopian tube and its ovary pass through a weak point in the surrounding tissue

salpingostomy /,sælpɪn'gɔstəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to open up a blocked Fallopian tube

salpinx /'sælpɪnks/ *noun* same as **Fallopian tube** (NOTE: The plural is **salpines**.)

salt /sɔ:lt/ *noun* 1. small white crystals mainly of sodium chloride used to flavour and preserve food 2. a crystalline compound, usually containing a metal, formed when an acid is neutralised by an alkali

salt-free diet /'sɔ:lt fri: 'daɪət/ *noun* a diet in which no salt is allowed

salve /sælv/ *noun* an ointment

sample /'sa:mpl/ *noun* a small quantity of something used for testing ○ *Blood samples were taken from all the staff in the hospital.* ○ *The doctor asked her to provide a urine sample.*

sanatorium /'sænətɔ:rɪəm/ *noun* an institution, similar to a hospital, which treats particular types of disorder such as tuberculosis, or offers special treatment such as hot baths or massage (NOTE: The plural is **sanatoria** or **sanatoriums**.)

sandfly fever /'sændflaɪ ,fi:və/ *noun* a virus infection like influenza, which is transmitted by the bite of the sandfly *Phlebotomus papatasii* and is common in the Middle East

sandwich therapy /'sænwɪdʒ ,θerəpi/ *noun* a system in which one type of treatment is used between exposures to a different treatment, e.g., chemotherapy given before and after radiation, or radiation given before and after surgery

sangui- /sæŋgwɪ/ *prefix* relating to blood

sanguineous /sæŋ'gwɪniəs/ *adjective* referring to blood, containing blood

sanies /'seɪniɪz:/ *noun* a discharge from a sore or wound which has an unpleasant smell

sanitary towel /'sænɪt(ə)rɪ ,taʊəl/ *noun* a disposable pad of absorbent material worn by women to absorb the blood flow during menstruation

SA node /es 'eɪ ,nəʊd/; **S-A node** /es 'eɪ ,nəʊd/ *noun* same as **sinoatrial node**

saphena /sə'fi:nə/ *noun* same as **saphenous vein** (NOTE: The plural is **saphenae**.)

saphenous /sə'fi:nəs/ *adjective* relating to the saphenous veins

saphenous nerve /sə'fi:nəs nɜːv/ *noun* a branch of the femoral nerve which connects with the sensory nerves in the skin of the lower leg

saphenous vein /sə'fi:nəs veɪn/ *noun* one of two veins which take blood from the foot up the leg. Also called **saphena**

COMMENT: The long (internal) saphenous vein, the longest vein in the body, runs from the foot up the inside of the leg and joins the femoral vein. The short (posterior) saphenous vein runs up the back of the lower leg and joins the popliteal vein.

sapphism /'sæfɪz(ə)m/ *noun* same as **lesbianism**

sarc- /sɑ:k/, **sarco-** /sɑ:kəʊ/ *prefix* 1. referring to flesh 2. referring to muscle

sarcoid /'sækɔɪd/ *noun* a tumour which is like a sarcoma ■ *adjective* like a sarcoma

sarcoidosis /'sækɔɪd'əʊsɪs/ *noun* a disease causing enlargement of the lymph nodes, where small nodules or granulomas form in certain tissues, especially in the lungs or liver and other parts of the body. Also called **Boeck's disease**, **Boeck's sarcoid** (NOTE: The Kveim test confirms the presence of sarcoidosis.)

sarcolemma /sɑ:kə'lemə/ *noun* a membrane surrounding a muscle fibre

sarcoma /sə:'kəʊmə/ *noun* a cancer of connective tissue such as bone, muscle or cartilage

sarcomatosis /sə:,kəʊmə'təʊsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which a sarcoma has spread through the bloodstream to many parts of the body

sarcoptes /sɑ:'kɒptɪz/ *noun* a type of mite which causes scabies

SARS /sɑ:z/ *noun* a serious, sometimes fatal, infection affecting the respiratory system, first seen in China. Suspected cases of SARS must be isolated with full barrier nursing precautions. Full form **severe acute respiratory syndrome**

sartorius /sɑ:tɔ:riəs/ *noun* a very long muscle, the longest muscle in the body, which runs from the anterior iliac spine, across the thigh down to the tibia

saturated fat /,sætʃə'reɪtɪd 'fæt/ *noun* a fat which has the largest amount of hydrogen possible

satyriasis /,sætə'rɪəsɪs/ *noun* an obsessive sexual urge in a man (NOTE: A similar condition in a woman is called **nymphomania**.)

saucerisation /,sɔ:sərəz'zeɪʃ(ə)n/, **saucerization** *noun* 1. a surgical operation in which tissue is cut out in the form of a saucer-like depression, usually in order to help material drain away from infected areas of bone 2. the shallow saucer-like appearance of the upper surface of a vertebra after a compression fracture

s.c. *abbreviation* subcutaneous

scab /skæb/ *noun* a crust of dry blood which forms over a wound and protects it

scabicide /'skærbəsایd/ *noun* a solution which kills mites ■ *adjective* killing mites

scabies /'skerbi:z/ *noun* a very irritating infection of the skin caused by a mite which lives under the skin

scala /'skɑ:lə/ *noun* a spiral canal in the cochlea

scald /skɔ:ld/ *noun* an injury to the skin caused by touching a very hot liquid or steam. Also called **wet burn** ■ *verb* to injure the skin with a very hot liquid or steam

scale /skel/ *noun* 1. a thin flat piece of something such as dead skin 2. same as **tartar** 3. a system of measurement or valuation based on a series of marks or levels with regular intervals between them ○ *a pay scale* 4. same as **scales** ■ *verb* to remove the calcium deposits from teeth

scalenus /'sker'lɪ:nəs/, **scalene** /'skeili:n/ *noun* one of a group of muscles in the neck which bend the neck forwards and sideways, and also help expand the lungs in deep breathing

scalenus syndrome /'sker'lɪ:nəs ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a pain in an arm, caused by the scalenus anterior muscle pressing the subclavian artery and the brachial plexus against the vertebrae. Also called **thoracic outlet syndrome**

scaler /'skelə/ *noun* a surgical instrument for scaling teeth

scales /skelɪz/ *noun* a machine for weighing ○ *The nurses weighed the baby on the scales.*

scalp /skælp/ *noun* the thick skin and muscle, with the hair, which covers the skull

scalpel /'skælpəl/ *noun* a small sharp-pointed knife used in surgery

scan /skæn/ *noun* an examination of part of the body using computer-interpreted X-rays to create a picture of the part on a screen ■ *verb* to examine part of the body using computer-interpreted X-rays to create a picture of the part on a screen

scanning /'skænɪŋ/ *noun* 1. the act of examining an area with the eyes 2. the act of examining internal organs of the body with a piece of electronic equipment

scaphocephalic /,skæfəʊ'se:fəlɪk/ *adjective* having a long narrow skull

scaphocephaly /,skæfəʊ'kefəli, ,skæfəʊ'sefəli/ *noun* a condition in which the skull is unusually long and narrow

scaphoid /'skæfɔɪd/, **scaphoid bone** /'skæfɔɪd bəʊn/ *noun* one of the carpal bones in the wrist. See illustration at **HAND** in Supplement

scapula /'skæpjʊlə/ *noun* one of two large flat bones covering the top part of the back. Also called **shoulder blade** (NOTE: The plural is **scapulae**.)

scapular /'skæpjʊlə/ *adjective* referring to the shoulder blade

scapulo- /skæpjʊləʊ/ *prefix* relating to the scapula

scapulohumeral /,skæpjʊləʊ'hju:mərəl/ *adjective* referring to the scapula and humerus

scar /ska:/ *noun* the mark left on the skin after a wound or surgical incision has healed ○ *He still has the scar of his appendicectomy.* Also called **cicatrix** ■ *verb* to leave a scar on the skin ○ *The burns have scarred him for life.* ○ *Plastic surgeons have tried to repair the scarred arm.* ○ *Patients were given special clothes to reduce hypertrophic scarring.*

scarlatina /,ska:lə'ti:nə/, **scarlet fever** /,ska:lat 'fi:və/ *noun* an infectious disease with a fever, sore throat and a red rash. It is caused by a haemolytic streptococcus and can sometimes have serious complications if the kidneys are infected.

scar tissue /'ska:t/, ,tɪʃu:/ *noun* fibrous tissue which forms a scar

scat- /skæt/, **scato-** /skætəʊ/ *prefix* referring to the faeces

scatole /'skætəʊl/ *noun* a substance in faeces, formed in the intestine, which causes a strong smell (NOTE: Also spelled **skatole**.)

SCC *abbreviation* squamous cell carcinoma

Scheuermann's disease /'ʃeɪəmənз dɪ,zi:z/ *noun* inflammation of the bones and cartilage in the spine, usually affecting adolescents [Described 1920. After Holger Werfel Scheuermann (1877–1960), Danish orthopaedic surgeon and radiologist.]

Schick test /'ʃɪk test/ *noun* a test to see if a person is immune to diphtheria [Described 1908. After Bela Schick (1877–1967), paediatrician in Vienna, Austria, and New York, USA.]

Schilling test /'ʃɪlɪŋ test/ *noun* a test to see if someone can absorb Vitamin B₁₂ through the intestines, to determine cases of pernicious anaemia [After Robert Frederick Schilling (b. 1919), US physician.]

-schisis /skə'sɪsɪs/ *suffix* referring to a fissure or split

schisto- /'sɪstəʊ/ *prefix* referring to something which is split

Schistosoma /,sɪstə'səʊmə/, **schistosome** /'sɪstəsəʊm/ same as **bilharzia**

schistosomiasis /,sɪstəsəʊ'maɪəsɪs/ *noun* same as **bilharziasis**

schiz- /skɪts/, **schizo-** /skɪtsəʊ/ *prefix* referring to something which is split

schizoid /'skɪtsɔɪd/ *adjective* referring to schizophrenia ■ *noun* a person who has a less severe form of schizophrenia

schizoid personality /,skɪtsɔɪd pɜ:sə'nælti/ *noun* a disorder in which someone is cold towards other people, thinks mainly about himself or herself and behaves in an odd way. Also called **split personality**

schizophrenia /,skɪtsəʊ'frɪniə/ *noun* a mental disorder in which someone withdraws from contact with other people, has delusions and seems to lose contact with the real world

schizophrenic /,skɪtsəʊ'frenɪk/ *noun* someone who has schizophrenia ■ *adjective* having schizophrenia

Schlemm's canal /'flemz kə,næl/ *noun* a circular canal in the sclera of the eye, which drains the aqueous humour [Described 1830. After Friedrich Schlemm (1795–1858), Professor of Anatomy in Berlin, Germany.]

Schönlein–Henoch purpura /,ʃɔ:nlaɪn 'henək, ,pɜ:pjʊrə/, **Schönlein's purpura** /'ʃɔ:nlaɪnz ,pɜ:pjʊrə/ *noun* a blood disorder of children, in which the skin becomes purple on the buttocks and lower legs, the joints are swollen and painful and there are gastrointestinal problems

school health service /sku:l 'helθ ,sɜ:vɪs/ *noun* a special service, part of the local health authority, which looks after the health of children in school

school nurse /'sku:l nɜ:s/ *noun* a nurse who works in a school, treating health problems and promoting health and safety

Schwann cells /'ʃvən selz/ *plural noun* the cells which form the myelin sheath around a nerve fibre. See illustration at **NEURONE** in Supplement [Described 1839. After Friedrich Theodor Schwann (1810–82), German anatomist.]

sciatic /saɪ'ætɪk/ *adjective* 1. referring to the hip 2. referring to the sciatic nerve

sciatica /saɪ'ætɪkə/ *noun* pain along the sciatic nerve, usually at the back of the thighs and legs

sciatic nerve /saɪ'ætɪk nɜːv/ *noun* one of two main nerves which run from the sacral plexus into each of the thighs, dividing into a series of nerves in the lower legs and feet. They are the largest nerves in the body.

scintigram /'sɪntɪgræm/ *noun* an image recording radiation from radioactive isotopes injected into the body

scirrhous /'sɪrəs/ *adjective* hard ◇ a *scirrhous tumour*

scirrhus /'sɪrəs/ *noun* a hard malignant tumour, especially in the breast

scissor leg /'sɪzə leg/ *noun* a condition in which someone walks with one leg crossing over the other, usually as a result of spasticity of the leg's adductor muscles

scissor legs /'sɪzə legz/ *plural noun* malformed legs, where one leg is permanently crossed over in front of the other

scissura /'sɪʃʊrə/ *noun* an opening in something or a splitting of something

scler- /sklərə/ *prefix* same as **sclero-** (*used before vowels*)

sclera /'sklərə/ *noun* the hard white outer covering of the eyeball. See illustration at **EYE** in Supplement. Also called **sclerotic**, **sclerotic coat**, **albuginea oculi**

scleral /'sklɪrəl/ *adjective* referring to the sclera

scleritis /sklə'rایtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the sclera

sclero- /sklərəʊ/ *prefix* 1. hard, thick 2. referring to the sclera

scleroderma /'sklərədə'mə/ *noun* a collagen disease which thickens connective tissue and produces a hard thick skin

scleromalacia /'sklərəʊmə,leɪʃiə pə'fɔːrəns/, **scleromalacia perforans** /'sklərəʊmə'leɪʃiə/ *noun* a condition of the sclera in which holes appear in it

sclerosant agent /sklə'rəʊs(ə)nt ,eɪdʒənt/ *noun* an irritating liquid injected into tissue to harden it

sclerosing /sklə'rəʊsɪŋ/ *adjective* becoming hard, or making tissue hard

sclerosing agent /sklə'rəʊsɪŋ ,eɪdʒ(ə)nt/, **sclerosing solution** /sklə'rəʊsɪŋ sə,lju:ʃ(ə)n/ *noun* same as **sclerosant agent**

sclerosis /sklə'rəʊsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which tissue becomes hard

sclerotherapy /'sklɪrəʊ'θerəpi/ *noun* the treatment of a varicose vein by injecting a sclerosant agent into the vein, and so encouraging the blood in the vein to clot

sclerotic /sklə'rətɪk/ *adjective* referring to sclerosis, or having sclerosis ■ *noun* same as **sclera**

sclerotic coat /sklə,rətɪk 'kəʊt/ *noun* same as **sclera**

sclerotome /'sklɪrətəm/ *noun* a sharp knife used in sclerotomy

sclerotomy /'sklə'rətəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to cut into the sclera

scolex /'skəʊleks/ *noun* the head of a tapeworm, with hooks which attach it to the wall of the intestine (NOTE: The plural is **scolices** or **scolexes**)

scoliosis /'skəʊli'əʊsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which the spine curves sideways

scoliotic /'skəʊli'ɒtɪk/ *adjective* referring to a spine which curves sideways

SCOPE /skəʊp/ *noun* a UK organisation that offers support and services to people with cerebral palsy

-scope /skəʊp/ *suffix* referring to an instrument for examining by sight

scopolamine /skə'pɒləmɪn/ *noun* a colourless thick liquid poisonous alkaloid found in some plants of the nightshade family. It is used especially to prevent motion sickness and as a sedative.

scorbutic /skɔ:'bju:tɪk/ *adjective* referring to scurvy

scorbutus /skɔ:'bju:təs/ *noun* same as scurvy

scoto- /skəʊtə/ *prefix* dark

scotoma /skɒ'təʊmə/ *noun* a small area in the field of vision where someone cannot see

scotometer /skəʊ'tɒmɪtə/ *noun* an instrument used to measure areas of impaired vision

scotopia /skəʊ'təʊpiə/ *noun* the power of the eye to adapt to poor lighting conditions and darkness

scotopic /skəʊ'tɒpɪk/ *adjective* referring to scotopia

scotopic vision /skəʊ'tɒpɪk 'vɪʒ(ə)n/ *noun* vision in the dark and in dim light, where the rods of the retina are used instead of the cones, which are used for photopic vision. ♦ **dark adaptation**

screen /skrɪn/ *noun* 1. a light wall, sometimes with a curtain, which can be moved about and put round a bed to shield a person 2. same as **screening** ■ *verb* to examine large numbers of people to test them for a disease ◇ *The population of the village was screened for meningitis.*

screening /'skri:nɪŋ/ *noun* the process of testing large numbers of people to see if any of them have a particular type of disease. ◊ **genetic screening**

screening test /'skri:nɪŋ test/ *noun* a test for a particular disease which is given to people who have no symptoms in order to identify how many of them have that disease or are showing early signs of it

scrotal /'skrəʊt(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the scrotum

scrototomy /skrəʊ'tɒtəmi/ *noun* a surgical operation to open up and examine the scrotum (NOTE: The plural is **scrototomies**.)

scrotum /'skrəʊtəm/ *noun* a bag of skin hanging from behind the penis, containing the testes, epididymides and part of the spermatic cord. See illustration at **UROGENITAL SYSTEM (MALE)** in Supplement (NOTE: The plural is **scrotums** or **scrota**.)

scrub up /'skrʌb ʌp/ *verb (of a surgeon or theatre nurse)* to clean the hands and arms thoroughly before performing surgery (NOTE: **scrubbing up – scrubbed up**)

scrumptox /'skrʌmpɒks/ *noun* a form of herpes simplex found especially in male sports players, passed on easily due to the presence of small cuts in the skin combined with the abrasive effects of facial stubble

scurf /skɜ:f/ *noun* same as **dandruff**

scurvy /'skɜ:vi/ *noun* a disease caused by lack of vitamin C or ascorbic acid which is found in fruit and vegetables. Also called **scorbutus**

scybalum /'sɪbələm/ *noun* very hard faeces

seasickness /'si:sɪknəs/ *noun* illness, with nausea, vomiting and sometimes headache, caused by the movement of a ship ◊ *Take some seasickness tablets if you are going on a long journey.*

seasonal affective disorder /,si:z(ə)n(ə)l ə'fektɪv dɪsɔ:də/, **seasonal affective disorder syndrome** /,si:z(ə)n(ə)l ə'fektɪv dɪsɔ:də ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a condition in which a person becomes depressed and anxious during the winter when there are fewer hours of daylight. Its precise cause is not known, but it is thought that the shortage of daylight may provoke a reaction between various hormones and neurotransmitters in the brain. Abbreviation **SAD, SADS**

seat /sɪ:t/ *noun* same as **buttock (informal)**

seat-belt syndrome /'sɪ:t belt ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a group of injuries between the neck and the abdomen which occur in a car accident when a person is using either a lap belt or a shoulder belt incorrectly, not over the strongest part of the chest

sebaceous /sə'beɪʃəs/ *adjective* referring to sebum

sebaceous cyst /sə,beɪʃəs 'sist/ *noun* a cyst which forms when a sebaceous gland is blocked. ◊ **steatoma**

sebaceous gland /sə,beɪʃəs 'glænd/ *noun* a gland in the skin which secretes sebum at the base of each hair follicle

seborrhoea /,sebə'rɪ:ə/ *noun* an excessive secretion of sebum by the sebaceous glands, common in young people at puberty, and sometimes linked to seborrhoeic dermatitis (NOTE: The US spelling is **seborrhoea**.)

seborrhoeic /,sebə'rɪ:ɪk/ *adjective* caused by seborrhoea (NOTE: The US spelling is **seborrhœic**.)

seborrhoeic dermatitis /,sebərɪ:ɪk də'matɪs/, **seborrhoeic eczema** /,sebərɪ:ɪk 'ekzəmə/ *noun* a type of eczema where scales form on the skin

sebum /'sɪ:bəm/ *noun* an oily substance secreted by a sebaceous gland, which makes the skin smooth. It also protects the skin against bacteria and the body against rapid evaporation of water.

secondary /'sekənd(ə)ri/ *adjective* 1. occurring after the first stage 2. less important than something else ■ *noun* a malignant tumour which has developed and spread from another malignant tumour. ◊ **primary** (NOTE: The plural is **secondaries**.)

secondary amenorrhoea /,sekənd(ə)ri eɪ ,menə'rɪ:ə/ *noun* a situation in which a premenopausal woman's menstrual periods have stopped

secondary biliary cirrhosis /,sekənd(ə)ri ,biliəri sa'raʊsɪs/ *noun* cirrhosis of the liver caused by an obstruction of the bile ducts

secondary care /,sekənd(ə)ri 'keə/ *noun* treatment provided by the professional team in a hospital, rather than by a GP or other primary care provider and the primary health care team. Compare **primary care, tertiary care**. Also called **secondary health care**

secondary growth /,sekənd(ə)ri 'grəʊθ/ *noun* same as **metastasis**

secondary haemorrhage /,sekənd(ə)ri 'hem(ə)rɪdʒ/ *noun* a haemorrhage which occurs some time after an injury, usually due to infection of the wound

secondary health care /,sekənd(ə)ri 'helθ ,keə/ *noun* same as **secondary care**

secondary infection /,sekənd(ə)ri in 'fekʃən/ *noun* an infection which affects a person while he or she is weakened through having another infection

secondary medical care /,sekənd(ə)ri 'medɪk(ə)l ,keə/ *noun* specialised treatment provided by a hospital

secondary peritonitis /,sekənd(ə)ri ,perɪtə'naitɪs/ *noun* peritonitis caused by infection from

an adjoining tissue, e.g. from the rupturing of the appendix

secondary prevention /'sekənd(ə)ri pri'venʃən/ *noun* the use of methods such as screening tests which avoid a serious disease by detecting it early

secondary sexual characteristic

/,sekənd(ə)ri ,sekʃuəl ,kærɪktə'rɪstɪk/ *noun* a sexual characteristic which develops after puberty, e.g. pubic hair or breasts

second-degree burn /,sekənd dɪ,gri: 'bɜːn/ *noun* a burn where the skin becomes very red and blisters

second-level nurse /,sekənd ,lev(ə)l 'nɜːs/; **second-level registered nurse** /,sekənd ,lev(ə)l ,redʒɪстrɪd 'nɜːs/ *noun* a trained person who delivers nursing care under the direction and supervision of a first-level nurse. Compare **first-level nurse**

secretin /'sɪ:kri:tɪn/ *noun* a hormone secreted by the duodenum which encourages the production of pancreatic juice

secretion /'sɪ:kri:ʃ(ə)n/ *noun* 1. the process by which a substance is produced by a gland ○ *The pituitary gland stimulates the secretion of hormones by the adrenal gland.* 2. a substance produced by a gland ○ *Sex hormones are bodily secretions.*

secretor /'sɪ:kri:tə/ *noun* a person who secretes substances indicating ABO blood group into mucous fluids such as semen or saliva

secretory otitis media /'sɪ:kri:tərɪ əʊ,taitɪs 'mɪ:dɪə/ *noun* same as **glue ear**

section /'sekʃən/ *noun* 1. a part of something ○ *The middle section of the aorta.* 2. the action of cutting tissue 3. a slice of tissue cut for examination under a microscope 4. a part of a document such as an Act of Parliament ○ *She was admitted under section 5 of the Mental Health Act.*

Section 47 /,sekʃən, fɔ:tɪ 'sev(ə)n/ *noun* a UK law under which a local authority has the power to seek an order from a magistrate's court authorising the removal of a person at severe risk from their home. The authority must have a doctor's certificate that the person is either suffering from a grave and chronic disease or is unable to look after himself or herself and is not receiving proper care and attention from other people.

security blanket /'sɪ:kjuərətɪ ,blæŋkit/ *noun* a familiar blanket, toy or other object which a child carries around because it makes him or her feel safe

sedation /'sɪ:dəf(ə)n/ *noun* the act of calming someone using a sedative

sedative /'sedətɪv/ *noun* an anxiolytic or hypnotic drug such as benzodiazepine, which acts on the nervous system to help a person sleep or to relieve stress (*dated*) ○ *She was prescribed seda-*

tives by the doctor. ■ **adjective** acting to help a person sleep or to relieve stress

sedentary /'sed(ə)nt(ə)rɪ/ *adjective* involving a lot of sitting and little exercise

sedentary occupation /,sed(ə)nt(ə)ri ,ɒkju'peɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a job where the workers sit down for most of the time

sedimentation /,sedimen'teɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the action of solid particles falling to the bottom of a liquid

sedimentation rate /,sedimen'teɪʃ(ə)n ,reɪt/ *noun* the rate at which solid particles are deposited from a solution, measured especially in a centrifuge

segment /'segmənt/ *noun* a part of an organ or piece of tissue which is clearly separate from other parts

segmental ablation /'seg'ment(ə)l ə'bleɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove part of a nail, e.g. treatment for an ingrowing toenail

segregation /,segri'geɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* 1. the act of separating one person, group or thing from others, or of dividing people or things into separate groups which are kept apart from each other 2. the separation of the alleles of each gene and their distribution to separate sex cells during the formation of these cells in organisms with paired chromosomes

seizure /'sɪ:zə/ *noun* a fit, convulsion or sudden contraction of the muscles, especially in a heart attack, stroke or epileptic fit

selective /'sɛlektɪv/ *adjective* choosing only one person, thing or group, and not others

selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitor /'sɪ:lektɪv serə,tæonɪm ri:'ʌptɪk ɪn,hɪbitə/ *noun* a drug which causes a selective accumulation of serotonin in the central nervous system, and is used in the treatment of depression, e.g. fluoxetine. Abbreviation **SSRI**

COMMENT: The drug should not be started immediately after stopping an MAOI and should be withdrawn slowly.

selenium /'sa:lɪ:nɪəm/ *noun* a non-metallic trace element (NOTE: The chemical symbol is **Se**)

self- /self/ prefix yourself

self-abuse /,self ə'bju:s/ *noun* same as **self-harm**

self-actualisation /self ,æk'tjuəlɪz'eɪʃ(ə)n/; **self-actualization** *noun* the successful development and use of personal talents and abilities

self-care /,self 'keə/ *noun* the act of looking after yourself properly, so that you remain healthy

self-catheterisation /,self ,kæθə'tɔ:rɪz'eɪʃ(ə)n/; **self-catheterization** *noun* a procedure in which a person puts a catheter through the

urethra into his or her own bladder to empty out the urine

self-governing hospital /,self ,gəvənɪŋ ˈhɒspɪt(ə)l/ *noun* in the UK, a hospital which earns its revenue from services provided to the District Health Authorities and family doctors. Also called **hospital trust**

self-harm /,self ˈha:m/ *noun* a deliberate act by which someone injures part of their body as the result of a personal trauma. Cutting and burning are two of the most common forms of self-harm. Also called **self-abuse, self-injury, self-mutilation, self-wounding**

self-image /,self ˈɪmɪdʒ/ *noun* the opinion which a person has about how worthwhile, attractive, or intelligent he or she is

self-injury /,self ˈɪndʒəri/, **self-mutilation** /,self ,mju:tɪlˈleɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* same as **self-harm**

self-retaining catheter /,self rɪ,tεɪnɪŋ ˈkæθətər/ *noun* a catheter which remains in place until it is deliberately removed

self-wounding /,self ˈwu:nɪŋ/ *noun* same as **self-harm**

sella turcica /selə ˈtɜ:sɪkə/ *noun* a hollow in the upper surface of the sphenoid bone in which the pituitary gland sits. Also called **pituitary fossa**

semeiology /si:maɪ'ɒlədʒɪ/ *noun* same as **symptomatology**

semen /'sɪ:mən/ *noun* a thick pale fluid containing spermatozoa, produced by the testes and seminal vesicles and ejaculated from the penis

semi- /semi/ prefix half

semicircular /,semi'sɜ:kjʊlər/ *adjective* shaped like half a circle

semicircular canal /,semɪsɜ:kjʊlər kæ'næl/ *noun* any one of three tubes in the inner ear which are partly filled with fluid and help to maintain balance. See illustration at **EAR** in Supplement

COMMENT: The three semicircular canals are on different planes. When a person's head moves, as when he or she bends down, the fluid in the canals moves and this movement is communicated to the brain through the vestibular section of the auditory nerve.

semicomatose /,semi'kɔ:ʊmətəʊs/ *adjective* almost unconscious or half asleep, but capable of being woken up

semilunar /,semi'lju:nər/ *adjective* shaped like half a moon

semilunar cartilage /,semilu:nər 'kɑ:təlɪdʒ/ *noun* same as **meniscus**

semilunar valve /,semilu:nər ˈvælv/ *noun* either of two valves in the heart, the pulmonary valve and the aortic valve, through which blood flows out of the ventricles

seminal /'semin(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to semen

seminal fluid /'semin(ə)l ,flu:ɪd/ *noun* the fluid part of semen, formed in the epididymis and seminal vesicles

seminal vesicle /,semin(ə)l ˈvesɪk(ə)l/ *noun* one of two glands at the end of the vas deferens which secrete the fluid part of semen. See illustration at **urogenital system (male)** in Supplement

seminiferous tubule /semi,nɪfərəs ˈtju:bju:l/ *noun* a tubule in the testis which carries semen

seminoma /,semi'neomə/ *noun* a malignant tumour in the testis (NOTE: The plural is **seminomas** or **seminomata**)

semipermeable /,semi'pɜ:miəb(ə)l/ *adjective* allowing some types of particle to pass through but not others

semipermeable membrane /,semi ,pɜ:miəb(ə)l ˈmembreɪn/ *noun* a membrane which allows some substances in liquid solution to pass through but not others

semiprone /,semi'prəʊn/ *adjective* referring to a position in which someone lies face downwards, with one knee and one arm bent forwards and the face turned to one side

SEN *abbreviation* State Enrolled Nurse

senescence /si'nesəns/ *noun* the ageing process

senescent /si'nesənt/ *adjective* approaching the last stages of the natural life span

Sengstaken tube /'sɛŋzteɪkən tju:b/ *noun* a tube with a balloon, which is passed through the mouth into the oesophagus to stop oesophageal bleeding [After Robert William Sengstaken (b. 1923), US surgeon.]

senile /'sɪ:nail/ *adjective* referring to the last stages of the natural life span or to the medical conditions associated with it

senile dementia /,si:naɪl dɪ'menʃə/ *noun* mental degeneration affecting elderly people (*dated*)

senilis /sə'nailɪs/ ♦ **arcus senilis**

senility /sə'niliti/ *noun* the deterioration of mental activity associated with the last stages of the natural life span

senna /'senə/ *noun* a laxative made from the dried fruit and leaves of a tropical tree

sensation /sen'seɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a feeling or information about something which has been sensed by a sensory nerve and is passed to the brain

sense /sens/ *noun* 1. one of the five faculties by which a person notices things in the outside world: sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch ○ *When she had a cold, she lost her sense of smell.* 2. the ability to discern or judge something ■ *verb* to notice something by means other than sight ○ *Teeth can sense changes in temperature.*

sense organ /'sens ,ɔ:gən/ *noun* an organ in which there are various sensory nerves which can detect environmental stimuli such as scent, heat or pain, and transmit information about them to the central nervous system, e.g. the nose or the skin

sensibility /,sensi'biliti/ *noun* the ability to detect and interpret sensations

sensible /'sensib(ə)l/ *adjective* 1. showing common sense or good judgment 2. able to be detected by the senses

sensible perspiration /,sensib(ə)l ,pɜ:spə'reɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* drops of sweat which can be seen on the skin, secreted by the sweat glands

sensitisation /,sensitai'zeɪʃ(ə)n/, **sensitization** *noun* 1. the process of making a person sensitive to something 2. an unexpected reaction to an allergen or to a drug, caused by the presence of antibodies which were created when the person was exposed to the drug or allergen in the past

sensitive /'sensitɪv/ *adjective* 1. able to detect and respond to an outside stimulus 2. having an unexpected reaction to an allergen or to a drug, caused by the presence of antibodies which were created when the person was exposed to the drug or allergen in the past

sensitivity /,sensi'tiviti/ *noun* 1. the fact of being able to detect and respond to an outside stimulus 2. the rate of positive responses in a test from persons with a specific disease. A high rate of sensitivity means a low rate of people being incorrectly classed as negative. Compare **specificity**

sensorineural deafness /,sensəri,njuərəl 'defnəs/, **sensorineural hearing loss** /,sensəri ,njuərəl 'hiərɪŋ ,lɒs/ *noun* deafness caused by a disorder in the auditory nerves or the brain centres which receive impulses from the nerves. Also called **perceptive deafness**

sensory /'sensəri/ *adjective* referring to the detection of sensations by nerve cells

sensory cortex /,sensəri 'kɔ:tɛks/ *noun* the area of the cerebral cortex which receives information from nerves in all parts of the body (*dated*)

sensory deprivation /'sensəri ,deprɪ'veɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a condition in which a person becomes confused because they lack sensations

sensory nerve /'sensəri nɜ:v/ *noun* a nerve which registers a sensation such as heat, taste or smell and carries impulses to the brain and spinal cord. Also called **afferent nerve**

sensory neurone /'sensəri ,njuərəon/ *noun* a nerve cell which transmits impulses relating to sensations from the receptor to the central nervous system

sensory receptor /'sensəri rɪ,septə/ *noun* a cell which senses a change in the surrounding

environment, e.g. cold or pressure, and reacts to it by sending out an impulse through the nervous system. Also called **nerve ending**

sepsis /'sepsɪs/ *noun* the presence of bacteria and their toxins in the body, which kill tissue and produce pus, usually following the infection of a wound

Sept- /sept/ *prefix* same as **septi-** (*used before vowels*)

septa /'septə/ plural of **septum**

septal /'sept(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to a septum

septal defect /,sept(ə)l 'di:fekt/ *noun* a congenital condition in which a hole exists in the wall between the left and right sides of the heart allowing an excessive amount of blood to flow through the lungs, leading in severe cases to pulmonary hypertension and sometimes heart failure

septate /'septeɪt/ *adjective* divided by a septum

septi- /septi/ *prefix* referring to sepsis

septic /'septɪk/ *adjective* referring to or produced by sepsis

septicaemia /,septɪ'si:mɪə/ *noun* a condition in which bacteria or their toxins are present in the blood, multiply rapidly and destroy tissue (NOTE: The US spelling is **septicemia**.)

septic shock /,septɪk 'ʃɒk/ *noun* shock caused by bacterial toxins in the blood as a result of infection. There is a dramatic drop in blood pressure, preventing the delivery of blood to the organs. Toxic shock syndrome is one type of septic shock.

septo- /septəʊ/ *prefix* referring to a septum

septoplasty /'septəplæsti/ *noun* a surgical operation to straighten the cartilage in the septum (NOTE: The plural is **septoplasties**.)

Seprin /'seprɪn/ a trade name for co-trimoxazole

septum /'septəm/ *noun* a wall between two parts of an organ, e.g. between two parts of the heart or between the two nostrils in the nose. See illustration at **HEART** in Supplement (NOTE: The plural is **septa**.)

sequela /sɪ'kwɪ:lə/ *noun* a disease or disorder that is caused by a disease or injury which the person had previously ○ *a case of osteomyelitis as a sequela of multiple fractures of the mandible* ○ *biochemical and hormonal sequelae of the eating disorders* ○ *Kaposi's sarcoma can be a sequela of Aids.* (NOTE: The plural is **sequelae**.)

sequestra /sɪ'kwestrə/ *plural noun* plural of **sequestrum**

sequestration /,sɪ:kwe'streɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* 1. the act of putting someone in an isolated place 2. the loss of blood into spaces in the body, reducing the circulating volume. It can occur naturally or can be produced artificially by applying tourniquets. ○ *pulmonary sequestration* ○ *A dry hacking cough can cause sequestration of the perito-*

neum in the upper abdomen. **3.** the formation of a sequestrum

sequestrectomy /sɪ:kwi'strektəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove a sequestrum (NOTE: The plural is **sequestrectomies**.)

sequestrum /sɪ'kwestrəm/ *noun* a piece of dead bone which is separated from whole bone (NOTE: The plural is **sequestra**.)

ser- /sɪər/ *prefix* same as **sero-** (*used before vowels*)

sera /'sɪərə/ *plural noun* plural of **serum**

SERM *abbreviation* selective (o)estrogen receptor modulator

sero- /sɪərəʊ/ *prefix* **1.** referring to blood serum **2.** referring to the serous membrane

seroconvert /sɪərəʊkən've:t/ *verb* to produce specific antibodies in response to the presence of an antigen such as a bacterium or virus

serological /sɪərə'lɒdʒɪk(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to serology

serological type /sɪərə'lɒdʒɪk(ə)l 'taɪp/ *noun* same as **serotype**

serology /sɪə'rɒlədʒi/ *noun* the scientific study of serum and the antibodies contained in it

seropus /'sɪərəʊ,pʊs/ *noun* a mixture of serum and pus

serosa /sɪ'rəʊsə/ *noun* same as **serous membrane** (NOTE: The plural is **serosas** or **serosae**.)

serositis /sɪərəʊ'saitɪs/ *noun* inflammation of a serous membrane

serotherapy /sɪərəʊ'θerəpi/ *noun* treatment of a disease using serum from immune people or immunised animals

serotonin /sɪərə'teənɪn/ *noun* a compound which is a neurotransmitter and exists mainly in blood platelets. It is released after tissue is injured and is important in sleep, mood and vasoconstriction.

serotype /'sɪərəʊtaɪp/ *noun* a group of closely related microorganisms which all have the same type of antigens

serous /'sɪərəs/ *adjective* referring to, producing, or like serum

serous membrane /sɪərəs 'membraɪn/ *noun* a membrane which both lines an internal cavity and covers the organs in the cavity, e.g. the peritoneum lining the abdominal cavity or pleura lining the chest cavity. Also called **serosa**

serpiginous /sə'pɪdʒɪnəs/ *adjective* referring to an ulcer or eruption which creeps across the skin

serrated /sə'reɪtɪd/ *adjective* with a zigzag or saw-like edge

serration /sə'reɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* one of the points in a zigzag or serrated edge

Sertoli cells /sə'təʊli selz/ *plural noun* cells which support the seminiferous tubules in the tes-

tis [Described 1865. After Enrico Sertoli (1842–1910), Italian histologist, Professor of Experimental Physiology at Milan, Italy.]

sertraline /sɜ:ttrəlɪ:n/ *noun* an antidepressant drug which extends the action of the neurotransmitter serotonin. It is also used in the treatment of obsessive-compulsive disorder and post-traumatic stress disorder.

serum /'sɪərəm/ *noun* **1.** a fluid which separates from clotted blood and is similar to plasma except that it has no clotting agents. Also called **blood serum** **2.** blood serum taken from an animal which has developed antibodies to bacteria, used to give humans temporary immunity to a disease. Also called **antisera** **3.** any clear watery body fluid, especially a fluid that comes from a serous membrane (NOTE: The plural is **serums** or **sera**.)

serum albumin /,sɪərəm 'ælbjʊmɪn/ *noun* a major protein in blood plasma

serum bilirubin /,sɪərəm ,bili'rū:bɪn/ *noun* bilirubin in serum, converted from haemoglobin as red blood cells are destroyed

serum globulin /,sɪərəm 'glɒbjʊlɪn/ *noun* a major protein in blood serum that is an antibody

serum glutamic-oxalacetic transaminase /,sɪərəm glu;tæmɪk ,oksælæsɪ:tɪk træns 'æmineɪz/ *noun* an enzyme excreted by damaged heart muscle, which appears in the blood of people who have had a heart attack. Abbreviation **SGOT**

serum glutamic-pyruvic transaminase /,sɪərəm glu;tæmɪk paɪ,ruvɪk træns 'æmineɪz/ *noun* an enzyme secreted by the parenchymal cells of the liver, occurring in increased amounts in the blood of people with infectious hepatitis. Abbreviation **SGPT**

serum hepatitis /,sɪərəm ,hepə'tartɪs/ *noun* a serious form of hepatitis transmitted by infected blood, unsterilised surgical instruments, shared needles or sexual intercourse. Also called **hepatitis B, viral hepatitis**

serum sickness /'sɪərəm ,sɪknəs/ *noun* an allergic reaction to serum therapy which was formerly used as a way of boosting passive immunity

serum therapy /'sɪərəm ,θerəpi/ *noun* the administration of treated serum, often from horses, formerly used as a way of boosting passive immunity

serve /sɜ:v/ *verb* **1.** to give a person food or drink ○ *Lunch is served in the ward at 12:30.* **2.** to be useful or helpful to a person or group ○ *The clinic serves the local community well.* **3.** to have a particular effect or result ○ *The letter serves to remind you of your outpatients' appointment.* (NOTE: [all senses] **serves – serving – served**)

sesamoid /'sesəmɔɪd/, **sesamoid bone** /'sesəmɔɪd bəʊn/ *noun* any small bony nodule in a tendon, the largest being the kneecap

severe acute respiratory disorder /sɪ,viərə ə,kju:t ri'spɪrət(ə)ri dɪs,ɔ:də/ *noun* full form of **SARS**

sex /sɛks/ *noun* one of two groups, male and female, into which animals and plants can be divided ○ *The sex of a baby can be identified before birth.*

sexarche /'sɛksə:kɪ/ *noun* the age when a person first has sexual intercourse

sex chromosome /'sɛks ,krəʊməsəʊm/ *noun* a chromosome which determines if a person is male or female

sex determination /'sɛks dɪtɜ:mɪ,neɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the way in which the sex of an individual organism is fixed by the number of chromosomes which make up its cell structure

sex hormone /'sɛks,hɔ:məʊn/ *noun* an oestrogen or androgen which promotes the growth of secondary sexual characteristics

sex-linked /'sɛks lɪŋkt/ *adjective* referring to genes which are linked to X chromosomes

sexology /'sɛk'splædʒi/ *noun* the study of sex and sexual behaviour

sextuplet /'sɛkstju:płət/ *noun* one of six babies born to a mother at the same time

sexual /'sɛkʃuəl/ *adjective* referring to sex

sexual act /'sɛkʃuəl eɪkt/ *noun* an act of sexual intercourse

sexual deviation /'sɛkʃuəl di:v'i'eɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* any sexual behaviour which is not accepted as usual in the society in which you live. Examples in Western society are sadism and voyeurism.

sexually transmitted disease /'sɛkʃuəli træns,mitɪd dr'zi:z/, **sexually transmitted infection** /'sɛkʃuəli træns,mitɪd in'fekʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a disease or infection transmitted from an infected person to another person during sexual intercourse. Abbreviation **STD, STI**

sexual reproduction /'sɛkʃuəl ,rɪ:p्रɔ:dʌkʃən/ *noun* reproduction in which gametes from two individuals fuse together

SFD *abbreviation* small for dates

SGOT *abbreviation* serum glutamic-oxalacetic transaminase

SGPT *abbreviation* serum glutamic-pyruvic transaminase

SHA *abbreviation* Strategic Health Authority

shaft /ʃa:fθ/ *noun* the long central section of a long bone

shaken baby syndrome /'ʃeɪkən 'beɪbɪ ,sɪndrəʊm/, **shaken infant syndrome** /'ʃeɪkən 'ɪnfənt ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a series of internal head injuries in a very young child, caused by being shaken violently. It can result in brain damage leading to speech and learning disabilities, paralysis, seizures and hearing loss, and may be life-threatening.

shaky /'ʃeɪki/ *adjective* feeling weak and unsteady

share /ʃeə/ *verb* 1. to use or do something together with others 2. to divide something and give parts of it to different people or groups (NOTE: [all verb senses] **shares – sharing – shared**) ■ *noun* a single part of something divided among different people or groups

shared care /,ʃeəd 'keə/ *noun* antenatal care given jointly by an obstetrician in a hospital together with a general practitioner or a midwife working in the community

sharp(s) /'ʃa:ps/ *plural noun* objects with points, e.g. syringes (*informal*)

sheath /'ʃi:θ/ *noun* 1. a layer of tissue which surrounds a muscle or a bundle of nerve fibres 2. same as **condom**

shiatsu /ʃi'a:tṣu:/ *noun* a form of healing massage in which the hands are used to apply pressure at acupuncture points on the body in order to stimulate and redistribute energy

Shigella /ʃi'gɛla/ *noun* a genus of bacteria which causes dysentery

shigellosis /ʃɪgɛ'ləʊsɪs/ *noun* infestation of the digestive tract with *Shigella*, causing bacillary dysentery

shin /ʃɪn/ *noun* the front part of the lower leg

shinbone /'ʃɪnbən/ *noun* same as **tibia**

shiner /'ʃaɪnə/ *noun* same as **black eye** (*informal*)

shingles /'ʃɪŋgəlz/ *noun* same as **herpes zoster**

shin splints /'ʃɪn splɪnts/ *plural noun* extremely sharp pains in the front of the lower leg, felt by athletes

Shirodkar's operation /ʃɪ'rɒdka:z ɔ:pə,ri:ʃ(ə)n/, **Shirodkar pursestring** /ʃɪ'rɒdka:z 'pɜ:sstrɪŋ/ *noun* a surgical operation to narrow the cervix of the uterus in a woman who experiences habitual abortion in order to prevent another miscarriage, the suture being removed before labour starts. Also called **pursestring operation** [After N. V. Shirodkar (1900–71), Indian obstetrician.]

Shirodkar suture /ʃɪ'rɒdka:z ,su:tʃə/ *noun* a type of suture which is placed around a cervix to tighten it during pregnancy and prevent miscarriage. Also called **pursestring stitch**

shivery /'ʃɪvəri/ *adjective* trembling from cold, fear or a medical condition

shock /ʃɒk/ *noun* a state of weakness caused by illness or injury that suddenly reduces the blood pressure ○ *The patient went into shock.* ○ *Several of the passengers were treated for shock.* ■ *verb* to give someone an unpleasant surprise, and so put him or her in a state of shock ○ *She was still shocked several hours after the accident.* (NOTE: You say that someone is **in shock**, in a state of **shock** or that they **went into shock**.)

shock lung /'ʃɒk lʌŋ/ *noun* a serious condition in which a person's lungs fail to work following a trauma

shock syndrome /'ʃɒk ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a group of symptoms, a pale face, cold skin, low blood pressure and rapid and irregular pulse, which show that someone is in a state of shock. □ **anaphylactic shock**

shock therapy /'ʃɒk ,θerəpi/, **shock treatment** /'ʃɒk ,tri:tment/ *noun* a method of treating some mental disorders by giving an anaesthetised patient an electric shock to induce an epileptic convulsion

shoot /ʃu:t/ *verb (of pain)* to seem to move suddenly through the body with a piercing feeling ○ *The pain shot down his arm.*

shooting /'ʃu:tɪŋ/ *adjective (of pain)* sudden and intense

short of breath /ʃɔ:t əv 'breθ/ *adjective* unable to breathe quickly enough to supply the oxygen needed ○ *After running up the stairs he was short of breath.*

shortsighted /ʃɔ:t'saɪtɪd/ *adjective* same as **myopic**

shortsightedness /ʃɔ:t'saɪtɪdnəs/ *noun* same as **myopia**

shot /ʃɒt/ *noun* same as **injection (informal)** ○ *The doctor gave her a tetanus shot.* ○ *He needed a shot of morphine to relieve the pain.*

shoulder /'ʃəuldə/ *noun* a joint where the top of the arm joins the main part of the body ○ *He dislocated his shoulder.* ○ *She was complaining of pains in her shoulder or of shoulder pains.*

shoulder blade /'ʃəuldə bleɪd/ *noun* same as **scapula**

shoulder girdle /'ʃəuldə ,gɜ:d(ə)l/ *noun* same as **pectoral girdle**

shoulder joint /'ʃəuldə dʒɔ:nt/ *noun* a ball and socket joint which allows the arm to rotate and move in any direction

shoulder presentation /'ʃəuldə ,prez(ə)n ,teɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a position of a baby in the uterus, in which the shoulder will first appear

show /ʃəʊ/ *noun* the first discharge of blood at the beginning of childbirth ■ *verb 1.* to cause or allow something to be visible *2.* to provide convincing evidence of something

shunt /ʃʌnt/ *noun* the passing of fluid through a channel which is not the usual one ■ *verb (of blood)* to pass through a channel which is not the usual one ○ *As much as 5% of venous blood can be shunted unoxygenated back to the arteries.*

shunting /'ʃʌntɪŋ/ *noun* a condition in which some of the deoxygenated blood in the lungs does not come into contact with air, and full gas exchange does not take place

SI *abbreviation* the international system of metric measurements. Full form **Système International**

sial- /sɪəl/ *prefix* same as **sialo-** (*used before vowels*)

sialadenitis /,sɪələ,ædɪ'naitɪs/ *noun* inflammation of a salivary gland. Also called **sialoadenitis, sialitis**

sialitis /,sɪəlɪtɪs/ *noun* same as **sialadenitis**

sialo- /sɪələʊ/ *prefix* 1. referring to saliva 2. referring to a salivary gland

sialoadenitis /,sɪələʊ,ædɪ'naitɪs/ *noun* same as **sialadenitis**

sialography /,sɪələ'laɪgrəfi/ *noun* X-ray examination of a salivary gland. Also called **ptyalography**

sialolith /sɪə'læləʊlɪθ/ *noun* a stone in a salivary gland. Also called **ptyalith**

sialorrhoea /,sɪələʊ'ri:ə/ *noun* the production of an excessive amount of saliva (NOTE: The US spelling is **sialorrhea**.)

Siamese twins /,sɪəmēzi:z 'twɪnz/ *plural noun* same as **conjoined twins**

sib /sɪb/ *noun* same as **sibling (informal)**

sibling /'sɪblɪŋ/ *noun* a brother or sister

sick /sɪk/ *adjective* 1. having an illness ○ *He was sick for two weeks.* □ *to report or call in sick* to say officially that you are unwell and cannot work 2. about to vomit ○ *The patient got up this morning and felt sick.* □ *to be sick* to vomit ○ *The child was sick all over the floor.* □ *to make someone sick* to cause someone to vomit ○ *He was given something to make him sick.*

sick building syndrome /,sɪk 'bɪldɪŋ ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a condition in which many people working in a building feel ill or have headaches, caused by blocked air-conditioning ducts in which stale air is recycled round the building, often carrying allergenic substances or bacteria (informal)

sickle cell /'sɪk(ə)l sel/ *noun* a red blood cell shaped like a sickle, formed as a result of the presence of an unusual form of haemoglobin. Also called **drepanocyte**

sickle-cell anaemia /'sɪk(ə)l sel ə,ni:mɪə/ *noun* an inherited condition in which someone develops sickle cells which block the circulation, causing anaemia and pains in the joints and abdomen. Also called **drepanocytosis, sickle cell disease**

COMMENT: Sickle-cell anaemia is a hereditary condition which is mainly found in people from Africa and the West Indies.

sickle-cell chest syndrome /,sɪk(ə)l sel 't'est ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a common complication of sickle-cell disease, with chest pain, fever and leucocytosis

sickle-cell disease /'sɪk(ə)l sel di:zi:z/ *noun* abbreviation **SCD.** Same as **sickle-cell anaemia**

sickle-cell trait /'sɪk(ə)l sel ,trɛit/ *noun* a hereditary condition of the blood in which some

red cells become sickle-shaped, but there are not enough affected cells to cause anaemia

side-effect /'saɪd ɪ'fekt/ *noun* an effect produced by a drug or treatment which is not the main effect intended ○ *One of the side-effects of chemotherapy is that the patient's hair falls out.*

sidero- /saɪdərəʊ/ *prefix* referring to iron

sideropenia /,saɪdərəʊ'pi:nɪə/ *noun* a lack of iron in the blood usually caused by insufficient iron in the diet

siderophilin /,saɪdə'rɒfəlɪn/ *noun* same as **transferrin**

siderosis /,saɪdə'rəʊsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which iron deposits form in tissue

SIDS *abbreviation* sudden infant death syndrome

sigmoid /'sɪgmɔɪd/ *adjective* 1. shaped like the letter S 2. referring to the sigmoid colon ■ *noun* same as **sigmoid colon**

sigmoid colon /'sɪgmɔɪd 'kɔ:lən/ *noun* the fourth section of the colon which continues as the rectum. See illustration at **DIGESTIVE SYSTEM** in Supplement. Also called **pelvic colon**, **sigmoid**, **sigmoid flexure**

sigmoidectomy /,sɪgmɔɪ'dektəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove the sigmoid colon (NOTE: The plural is **sigmoidectomies**)

sigmoid flexure /,sɪgmɔɪd 'fleksʃə/ *noun* same as **sigmoid colon**

sigmoidoscope /sɪg'mɔɪdəskəʊp/ *noun* a surgical instrument with a light at the end which can be passed into the rectum so that the sigmoid colon can be examined

sigmoidoscopy /,sɪgmɔɪ'dɒskəpɪ/ *noun* a procedure in which the rectum and sigmoid colon are examined with a sigmoidoscope

sigmoidostomy /,sɪgmɔɪ'dɒstəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to bring the sigmoid colon out through a hole in the abdominal wall (NOTE: The plural is **sigmoidostomies**)

sign /saɪn/ *noun* a movement, mark, colouring or change which has a meaning and can be recognised by a doctor as indicating a condition (NOTE: A change in function which is also noticed by the patient is a **symptom**.)

sign language /'saɪn, læŋgwɪdʒ/ *noun* a set of agreed signs made with the fingers and hands, used to indicate words by or for people who cannot hear or speak

sildenafil citrate /sildənəfɪl 'saɪtreɪt/ *noun* an enzyme-inhibiting drug used in the treatment of male impotence

silicon /'sɪlɪkən/ *noun* a non-metallic chemical element (NOTE: The chemical symbol is **Si**.)

silicosis /,sɪlɪk'əʊsɪs/ *noun* a disease of the lungs caused by inhaling silica dust from mining or stone-crushing operations

silver nitrate /,sɪlvə 'naɪtrɛt/ *noun* a salt of silver that is mixed with a cream or solution and used, e.g., to disinfect burns or to kill warts

Simmonds' disease /'siməndz dɪ,zi:z/ *noun* a condition of women due to postpartum haemorrhage, in which there is lack of activity in the pituitary gland, resulting in wasting of tissue, brittle bones and premature senility [Described 1914. After Morris Simmonds (1855–1925), German physician and pathologist.]

simple fracture /,sɪmpəl 'frækʃə/ *noun* a fracture where the skin surface around the damaged bone has not been broken and the broken ends of the bone are close together. Also called **closed fracture**

simple tachycardia /,sɪmpəl ,tæki'ka:dɪə/ *noun* same as **sinus tachycardia**

simplex /'sɪmplɛks/ ♦ **herpes simplex**

Sims' position /'simz pə,zɪf(ə)n/ *noun* a position of the body in which the person lies on his or her left side with their left arm behind their back and their right knee and thigh flexed. It is used to allow the anal or vaginal area to be examined easily.

simvastatin /'sim'vestɪn/ *noun* a drug which lowers lipid levels in the blood, used in the treatment of high cholesterol

sinew /'sɪnu:/ *noun* same as **tendon**

singer's nodule /,sɪnɛz 'nʊdʒu:l/ *noun* a small white polyp which can develop in the larynx of people who use their voice too much or too loudly

singultus /sɪng'gʌltəs/ *noun* same as **hiccup**

sino- /sɪnoʊ/ *prefix* referring to a sinus

sinoatrial /,sɪnə'et्रɪəl/ *adjective* relating to the sinu venous and the right atrium of the heart

sinoatrial node /,sainə'et्रɪəl nəʊd/ *noun* a node in the heart at the junction of the superior vena cava and the right atrium, which regulates the heartbeat. Also called **SA node**, **sinus node**

sinogram /'sɪnəʊgræm/ *noun* an X-ray photograph of a sinus

sinography /'saɪ'nogrəfi/ *noun* examination of a sinus by taking an X-ray photograph

sinu- /sainə/ *prefix* same as **sino-**

sinuatrial /,sainə'et्रɪəl/ *adjective* same as **sinoatrial**

sinus /'sainəs/ *noun* a cavity inside the body, including the cavities inside the head behind the cheekbone, forehead and nose ○ *The doctor diagnosed a sinus infection.*

sinusitis /'sainə'saɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the mucous membrane in the sinuses, especially the maxillary sinuses

sinusoid /'sainəsɔɪd/ *noun* a specially shaped small blood vessel in the liver, adrenal glands and other organs

sinus tachycardia /'sainəs ,tæki'ka:dɪə/ noun rapid beating of the heart caused by stimulation of the sinoatrial node. Also called **simple tachycardia**

sinus trouble /'sainəs ,trʌb(ə)l/ noun same as **sinusitis** (*informal*)

sinus venous /,sainəs və'njuəs/ noun a cavity in the heart of an embryo, part of which develops into the coronary sinus and part of which is absorbed into the right atrium

siphonage /'saifənɪdʒ/ noun the removal of liquid from one place to another with a tube, as used to empty the stomach of its contents

sit /sɪt/ verb 1. to rest with your weight largely supported by the buttocks 2. to cause a person to sit somewhere (NOTE: [all senses] **sitting – sat**)

situs inversus /,saitəs ɪn'ver:səs/, **situs inversus viscerum** /,saitəs ɪn'ver:səs 'vɪsərəm/ noun a congenital condition, in which the organs are not on the usual side of the body, i.e. where the heart is on the right side and not the left

sitz bath /'sits ba:θ/ noun a small low bath where someone can sit, but not lie down

SI units /es 'aɪ ,ju:nɪts/ plural noun the units used in an international system of units for measuring physical properties such as weight, speed and light

skatole /'skætəʊl/ noun another spelling of scatole

skeletal /'skelɪt(ə)l/ adjective referring to the skeleton

skeletal muscle /'skelɪt(ə)l ,mʌs(ə)l/ noun a muscle attached to a bone, which makes a limb move

skeleton /'skelɪt(ə)n/ noun all the bones which make up a body

skia- /skaɪə/ prefix referring to shadow

skier's thumb /,ski:əz θʌm/ noun an injury to the thumb caused by falling directly onto it when it is outstretched, resulting in tearing or stretching of the ligaments of the main thumb joint

skill /skil/ noun an ability to do difficult work, which is acquired by training ○ You need special skills to become a doctor.

skill mix /'skil miks/ noun the range of different skills possessed by the members of a group or required for a particular job

skin /skɪn/ noun the tissue which forms the outside surface of the body ○ His skin turned brown in the sun. ○ Skin problems in adolescents may be caused by diet. (NOTE: For other terms referring to skin, see words beginning with **cut-**, **derm-**, **derma-**, **dermato-**, **dermo-**.)

skin graft /'skɪn gra:fɪ/ noun a layer of skin transplanted from one part of the body to cover an area where the skin has been destroyed ○ After the operation she had to have a skin graft.

skull /skul/ noun the eight bones which are fused or connected together to form the head, along with the fourteen bones which form the face. Also called **cranium**

SLE abbreviation systemic lupus erythematosus
sleep /sli:p/ noun the state or a period of resting, usually at night, when the eyes are closed and you are not conscious of what is happening ○ You need to get a good night's sleep if you have a lot of work to do tomorrow. ○ He had a short sleep in the middle of the afternoon.

sleep apnoea /'sli:p æp,nɪ:ə/ noun a condition related to heavy snoring, with prolonged respiratory pauses leading to cerebral hypoxia and subsequent daytime drowsiness

sleeping sickness /'sli:pɪŋ ,sɪknəs/ noun an African disease, spread by the tsetse fly, where trypanosomes infect the blood. Also called **African trypanosomiasis**

sleeping tablet /'sli:pɪŋ ,tæblət/ noun a tablet containing a drug, usually a barbiturate, which makes a person sleep

sleepwalker /'sli:pwɔ:kə/ noun same as **somnambulist**

sleepwalking /'sli:pwɔ:kɪŋ/ noun same as **somnambulism**

sliding sheet /,slaɪdɪŋ 'fi:t/ noun a silicon-coated nylon sheet used for transferring and repositioning patients

sling /sliŋ/ noun a triangular bandage attached round the neck, used to support an injured arm and prevent it from moving ○ She had her left arm in a sling.

slipped disc /'slipt 'disk/ noun same as **prolapsed intervertebral disc**

slit lamp /'slɪt læmp/ noun equipment which provides a narrow beam of light and is connected to a special microscope, used to examine the eye

slough /slau/ noun dead tissue, especially dead skin, which has separated from healthy tissue ■ verb to lose dead skin which falls off

slow-release vitamin tablet /,sleʊ ˌri:lɪts 'vɪtəmɪn ,tæblət/ noun a vitamin tablet which will dissolve slowly in the body and give a longer and more constant effect

small for dates /,smɔ:l fə 'deɪts/ adjective referring to an unborn baby which is small in comparison to the average size for that number of weeks. Abbreviation **SFD**

small intestine /,smɔ:l ɪn'testɪn/ noun a section of the intestine from the stomach to the caecum, consisting of the duodenum, the jejunum and the ileum

small of the back /,smɔ:l əv ðə 'bæk/ noun the middle part of the back between and below the shoulder blades

smallpox /'smɔ:lppɒks/ noun a very serious, usually fatal, contagious disease caused by the

pox virus, with a severe rash, leaving masses of small scars on the skin. Also called **variola**

smear /'smiər/ *noun* a sample of soft tissue, e.g. blood or mucus, taken from a person and spread over a glass slide to be examined under a microscope

smear test /'smiər test/ *noun* same as **Papanicolaou test**

smegma /'smegmə/ *noun* an oily secretion with an unpleasant smell which collects on and under the foreskin of the penis

Smith-Petersen nail /,smiθ 'pi:təs(ə)n neil/ *noun* a metal nail used to attach the fractured neck of a femur [Described 1931. After Marius Nygaard Smith-Petersen (1886–1953), Norwegian-born Boston orthopaedic surgeon.]

Smith's fracture /'smiθs ,fræktʃə/ *noun* a fracture of the radius just above the wrist

smoke inhalation /'sməʊk̬ inha,leɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the breathing in of smoke, as in a fire

smoking /'sməʊkɪŋ/ *noun* the action of smoking a cigarette, pipe or cigar ◻ *Smoking can injure your health.*

smooth /smu:ð/ *adjective* flat, not rough ■ *verb* to make something smooth ◻ *She smoothed down the sheets on the bed.*

smooth muscle /'smu:ð ,mʌs(ə)l/ *noun* a type of muscle found in involuntary muscles. Also called **unstriated muscle**

SMR *abbreviation* submucous resection

snare /sneər/ *noun* a surgical instrument made of a loop of wire, used to remove growths without the need of an incision

sneeze /sni:z/ *noun* a reflex action to blow air suddenly out of the nose and mouth because of irritation in the nasal passages ◻ *She gave a loud sneeze.* ■ *verb* to blow air suddenly out of the nose and mouth because of irritation in the nasal passages ◻ *The smell of flowers makes her sneeze.* ◻ *He was coughing and sneezing and decided to stay in bed.* (NOTE: **sneezing – sneezed**)

Snellen chart /'snelən tʃɑ:t/ *noun* a chart commonly used by opticians to test eyesight [Described 1862. After Hermann Snellen (1834–1908), Dutch ophthalmologist.]

sniffles /'snif(ə)lz/ *plural noun* a slight head cold, or an allergy that causes a running nose (*informal; used to children*) ◻ *Don't go out into the cold when you have the sniffles.*

snoring /'snɔ:rɪŋ/ *noun* noisy breathing while asleep

snow blindness /'snəʊ ,blaindnəs/ *noun* temporary painful blindness caused by bright sunlight shining on snow

snuffles /'snʌf(ə)lz/ *plural noun* the condition of breathing noisily through a nose which is blocked with mucus, which is usually a symptom

of the common cold, but can sometimes be a sign of congenital syphilis (*informal; used to children*)

social /'səʊʃ(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to society or to groups of people

socialisation /,səʊʃ(ə)laɪ'zeɪʃ(ə)n/, **socialization** *noun* the process involved when young children are becoming aware of society and learning how they are expected to behave

social services /,səʊʃ(ə)l 'sɜ:vɪsɪz/ *plural noun* the special facilities which the government or local authorities provide to people in the community who need help, such as the elderly, children whose parents have died or the unemployed

social worker /'səʊʃ(ə)l ,wɜ:kə/ *noun* a government employee who works to provide social services to people in need and improve their living standards

society /sə:səti/ *noun* 1. the community of people who live in a particular country and share its institutions and customs 2. an organisation of people who have a shared interest

sociology /,səʊsɪ'ɒlədʒɪ/ *noun* 1. the study of the origin, development and structure of human societies and the behaviour of individual people and groups in society 2. the study of a particular social institution and the part it plays in society

sociopath /'səʊsiəpæθ/ *noun* same as **psychopath**

socket /'sɒkit/ *noun* a hollow part in a bone, into which another bone or organ fits ◻ *The tip of the femur fits into a socket in the pelvis.*

sodium /'səʊdiəm/ *noun* a chemical element which is the basic substance in salt (NOTE: The chemical symbol is **Na**.)

sodium balance /'səʊdiəm ,bæləns/ *noun* the balance maintained in the body between salt lost in sweat and urine and salt taken in from food. The balance is regulated by aldosterone.

sodium bicarbonate /,səʊdiəm baɪ'kə:bənatə/ *noun* sodium salt used in cooking, and also as a relief for indigestion and acidity. Also called **bicarbonate of soda**

sodium fusidate /,səʊdiəm 'fju:sɪdeɪt/ *noun* an antibiotic used mainly to treat penicillin-resistant staphylococcal infections

sodium pump /'səʊdiəm pʌmp/ *noun* a cellular process in which sodium is immediately excreted from any cell which it enters and potassium is brought in

sodium valproate /,səʊdiəm væl'prəoet/ *noun* an anticonvulsant drug used especially to treat migraines, seizures and epilepsy

soft /sɒft/ *adjective* not hard or not resistant to pressure

soft chancre /,sɒft 'ʃæŋkə/ *noun* same as **soft sore**

soft palate /,sɒft 'pælət/ *noun* the back part of the palate leading to the uvula. ◻ **cleft palate**

soft sore /'soft ʃɔ:/ *noun* a venereal sore with a soft base, situated in the groin or on the genitals and caused by the bacterium *Haemophilus ducreyi*. Also called **chancroid**, **soft chancre**

soft tissue /'soft ˈtɪʃu:/ *noun* skin, muscles, ligaments or tendons

solar plexus /'səʊlə ˈpleksəs/ *noun* a nerve network situated at the back of the abdomen between the adrenal glands

solar retinopathy /'səʊlə retiˈnɒpəθi/ *noun* irreparable damage to the most sensitive part of the retina, the macula, caused by looking at the sun with no protection or inadequate protection, as when looking at an eclipse of the sun

soleus /'səʊliəs/ *noun* a flat muscle which goes down the calf of the leg (NOTE: The plural is **solei**.)

solids /'sɒlɪdz/ *noun* solid food

soluble /'sɒlbəbl(ə)l/ *adjective* able to dissolve
○ a tablet of soluble aspirin

soluble fibre /'sɒlbəbl(ə)fɪbr(ə)/ 'fɑrbə/ *noun* a fibre in vegetables, fruit and pulses and porridge oats which is partly digested in the intestine and reduces the absorption of fats and sugar into the body, so lowering the level of cholesterol

solute /'sɒljut/ *noun* a solid substance which is dissolved in a solvent to make a solution

solution /sə'lju:ʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a mixture of a solid substance dissolved in a liquid

solvent /'sɒlv(ə)nt/ *noun* a liquid in which a solid substance can be dissolved

solvent abuse /'sɒlvənt ə,bju:s/, **solvent inhalation** /'sɒlvənt ,ɪnhælɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a type of drug abuse in which someone inhales the toxic fumes given off by particular types of volatile chemical. Also called **glue-sniffing**

soma /'səʊmə/ *noun* the body, as opposed to the mind (NOTE: The plural is **somata** or **somas**.)

somat- /'səʊmət/ *prefix* same as **somato-** (*used before vowels*)

somata /'səʊmətə/ *plural noun* plural of **soma**

somatic /sə'ᴍætɪk/ *adjective* referring to the body, either as opposed to the mind, or as opposed to the intestines and inner organs. Compare **psychosomatic**

somato- /'səʊmətəu/ *prefix* referring to the body

somatostatin /'səʊmətə'stætɪn/ *noun* a hormone produced in the hypothalamus which helps to prevent the release of the growth hormone

somatotrophic hormone /'səʊmətə,trɔ:fɪk ˈhɔ:mən/, **somatotrophin** /'səʊmətə'trɔ:fɪn/ *noun* a growth hormone, secreted by the pituitary gland, which stimulates the growth of long bones

somatropin /'səʊmə'trəʊpɪn/ *noun* same as **growth hormone**

-some /səʊm/ *suffix* tiny cell bodies

somnambulism /sɒm'næmbjʊlɪz(ə)m/ *noun* a condition especially affecting children where the person gets up and walks about while still asleep. Also called **sleepwalking**

somnambulist /sɒm'næmbjʊlist/ *noun* a person who walks in his or her sleep. Also called **sleepwalker**

somnolent /sɒmnələnt/ *adjective* sleepy

somnolism /sɒmnəlɪz(ə)m/ *noun* a trance which is induced by hypnotism

Somogyi effect /'sɒmɒdʒi ɪ,fekt/, **Somogyi phenomenon** /'sɒmɒdʒi fi,nɒmənən/ *noun* in diabetes mellitus, a swing to a high level of glucose in the blood from an extremely low level, usually occurring after an untreated insulin reaction during the night. It is caused by the release of stress hormones to counter low glucose levels.

-somy /səʊmɪ/ *suffix* the presence of chromosomes

son /sʌn/ *noun* a male child of a parent ○ They have two sons and one daughter:

Sonne dysentery /'sɒnə ,dɪsəntri/ *noun* a common form of mild dysentery in the UK, caused by *Shigella sonnei* [Described 1915. After Carl Olaf Sonne (1882–1948), Danish bacteriologist and physician.]

sonogram /'səʊnəgræm/ *noun* a chart produced using ultrasound waves to find where something is situated in the body

sonography /sə'ndgrəfi/ *noun* same as **ultrasonography**

sonotopography /'səʊnətə'pɒgrəfi/ *noun* the use of ultrasound waves to produce a sonogram

soporific /'sɒpə'rɪfɪk/ *noun* a drug which makes a person go to sleep ■ *adjective* causing sleep

sorbitol /'sɔ:bɪtl/ *noun* a white crystalline sweet alcohol which is used as a sweetener and a moisturiser, and in the manufacture of Vitamin C

sordes /'sɔ:dɪz/ *plural noun* dry deposits round the lips of someone who has a fever

sore /sɔ:/ *noun* a small wound on any part of the skin, usually with a discharge of pus ■ *adjective*
1. rough and inflamed ○ a **sore patch on the skin**
2. painful ○ My ankle still feels very sore.

sore throat /'sɔ: ˈθreət/ *noun* a condition in which the mucous membrane in the throat is inflamed, sometimes because the person has been talking too much, but usually because of an infection (*informal*)

S.O.S. *adverb* (*on prescriptions*) if necessary. Full form **si opus sit** (NOTE: It means that the dose should be taken once.)

sotalol /'sɒtəlɒl/ *noun* a drug used to treat an irregular heartbeat and high blood pressure

souffle /'su:f(ə)l/ *noun* a soft breathing sound, heard through a stethoscope

sound /saʊnd/ *noun* 1. something which can be heard ○ *The doctor listened to the sounds of the patient's lungs.* ○ *His breathing made a whistling sound.* 2. a long rod, used to examine or to dilate the inside of a cavity in the body ■ *verb* to examine the inside of a cavity using a rod

spansule /'spænsju:l/ *noun* a drug in the form of a capsule which is specially designed to release its contents slowly in the stomach

spasm /'spæz(ə)m/ *noun* a sudden, usually painful, involuntary contraction of a muscle, as in cramp ○ *The muscles in his leg went into spasm.* ○ *She had painful spasms in her stomach.*

spasmo- /'spæzməʊ/ *prefix* referring to a spasm

spasmodic /spæz'mɒdɪk/ *adjective* occurring in spasms

spasmolytic /,spæzmə'lɪtɪk/ *noun* a drug which relieves muscle spasms

spasmus nutans /,spæzməs 'nju:tənz/ *noun* a condition in which someone nods his or her head and at the same time has spasms in the neck muscles and rapid movements of the eyes

spastic /'spæstɪk/ *adjective* with spasms or sudden contractions of muscles ■ *noun* a person affected with cerebral palsy (NOTE: The noun sense is now considered to be offensive.)

spastic colon /,spæstɪk 'kəʊlən/ *noun* same as **mucous colitis**

spastic diplegia /,spæstɪk də:pli:dʒə/ *noun* a congenital form of cerebral palsy which affects mainly the legs. Also called **Little's disease**

spastic gait /,spæstɪk 'geɪt/ *noun* a way of walking where the legs are stiff and the feet not lifted off the ground

spasticity /spa'stɪstɪ/ *noun* a condition in which a limb resists passive movement. □ **rigidity**

spastic paralysis /,spæstɪk pə'ræləsɪs/ *noun* same as **cerebral palsy**

spastic paraplegia /,spæstɪk ,pærə'pli:dʒə/ *noun* paralysis of one side of the body after a stroke

spatula /'spætjulə/ *noun* 1. a flat flexible tool with a handle, used to scoop, lift, spread or mix things 2. a flat wooden stick used to press the tongue down when the mouth or throat is being examined

special care baby unit /,speʃ(ə)l keə 'beibi ,ju:nɪt/ *noun* a unit in a hospital which deals with premature babies or babies with serious disorders

special health authority /,speʃ(ə)l 'helθ ɔ: ,θɔ:rti/ *noun* a health authority which has unique national functions, or covers various regions. An example is UK Transplant, which manages the National Transplant Database and provides a 24-hour service for the matching and allocation of donor organs.

special hospital /,speʃ(ə)l 'hɒspɪt(ə)/ *noun* a hospital for people whose mental condition

makes them a potential danger to themselves and/or others

specialise /'speʃəlaɪz/, **specialize** *verb* 1. to concentrate on a specific subject or activity 2. to be an expert in a specific subject or area of knowledge (NOTE: **specialising** – **specialised**)

specialised /'speʃəlaɪzd/, **specialized** *adjective* 1. designed for a particular purpose 2. concentrating on a particular activity or subject ○ **specialised skills**

specialist **registrar** /,speʃ(ə)lɪst/ 'redʒɪstrə:/ *noun* a junior doctor in a hospital who is doing further specialist training

speciality /,speʃi'læti/ *noun* a particular activity or type of work which someone is specially trained for or very interested in. Also called **specialism, specialty**

special school /'speʃ(ə)l sku:l/ *noun* a school for children with disabilities

specialty /'speʃ(ə)lti/ *noun* US same as **speciality**

species /'spɪ:zɪ:z/ *noun* a group of living things with the same characteristics and which can interbreed (NOTE: The plural is **species**.)

specific /spa'sifik/ *adjective* referring to a disease caused by one type of microorganism only. Opposite **non-specific** ■ *noun* a drug which is only used to treat one disease

specific gravity /spa'sifɪk 'grævɪti/ *noun* same as **relative density**

specificity /,speʃi'fɪsəti/ *noun* the rate of negative responses in a test from persons free from a disease. A high specificity means a low rate of false positives. Compare **sensitivity**

specific urethritis /spa'sifik juərɪ'thraɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the urethra caused by gonorrhoea

specimen /'spesɪmɪn/ *noun* a small quantity of something given for testing ○ *He was asked to bring a urine specimen.*

spectacles /'spektək(ə)lz/ *plural noun* glasses which are worn in front of the eyes to help correct problems in vision

spectrography /spek'trɒgrəfi/ *noun* the recording of a spectrum on photographic film

spectroscope /'spektrəsko:p/ *noun* an instrument used to analyse a spectrum

spectrum /'spektrəm/ *noun* 1. the range of colours, from red to violet, into which white light can be split when it is passed through something (NOTE: Different substances in solution have different spectra.) 2. the range of organisms that an antibiotic or chemical can kill (NOTE: The plural is **spectra** or **spectrums**.) □ **broad-spectrum antibiotic** an antibiotic which kills a large number of different organisms □ **narrow-spectrum antibiotic** an antibiotic which is targeted at a few particular organisms

speculum /'spekjʊləm/ *noun* a surgical instrument which is inserted into an opening in the body such as a nostril or the vagina to keep it open in order to allow a doctor to examine the inside (NOTE: The plural is **specula** or **speculums**.)

speech /spi:tʃ/ *noun* 1. the ability to make intelligible sounds with the vocal cords 2. a talk given to an audience

speech block /'spi:tʃ blɒk/ *noun* a temporary inability to speak, caused by the effect of nervous stress on the mental processes

speech impediment /'spi:tʃ ɪm,pedimənt/ *noun* an inability to speak easily or in the usual way because of the physical structure of the mouth or other disorders

speech therapist /'spi:tʃ ,θerəpɪst/ *noun* a qualified person who practises speech therapy

speech therapy /'spi:tʃ ,θerəpi/ *noun* treatment for a speech disorder such as stammering or one which results from a stroke or physical malformation

sperm /spɜ:m/ *noun* same as **spermatozoon** (NOTE: The plural is **sperm**.)

spermat- /spɜ:mət/ *prefix* same as **spermato-** (*used before vowels*)

spermatic /spɜ:mətɪk/ *adjective* referring to sperm

spermatic artery /spɜ:mətɪk 'a:təri/ *noun* an artery which leads into the testes. Also called **testicular artery**

spermatic cord /spɜ:mətɪk 'kɔ:d/ *noun* a cord running from the testis to the abdomen carrying the vas deferens, the blood vessels, nerves and lymphatics of the testis

spermatid /'spɜ:mətid/ *noun* an immature male sex cell that develops into a spermatozoon

spermato- /spɜ:mətəʊ/ *prefix* 1. referring to sperm 2. referring to the male reproductive system

spermatocele /'spɜ:mətəsɪ:l/ *noun* a cyst which forms in the scrotum

spermatogenesis /,spɜ:mətə'dʒenəsɪs/ *noun* the formation and development of spermatozoa in the testes

spermatorrhoea /,spɜ:mətə'rɪə/ *noun* the discharge of a large amount of semen frequently and without an orgasm (NOTE: The US spelling is **spermorrhœa**.)

spermatozoon /,spɜ:mətə'zœvn/ *noun* a mature male sex cell, which is ejaculated from the penis and is capable of fertilising an ovum. Also called **sperm** (NOTE: The plural is **spermatozoa**.)

spermaturia /,spɜ:mə'tjuəriə/ *noun* sperm in the urine

sperm bank /'spɜ:m bæŋk/ *noun* a place where sperm can be stored for use in artificial insemination

sperm count /'spɜ:m kaʊnt/ *noun* a calculation of the number of sperm in a quantity of semen

sperm donor /'spɜ:m ,dənər/ *noun* a male who gives sperm, for a fee, to allow a childless woman to bear a child

spermi- /spɜ:mi/ *prefix* referring to sperm and semen

spermicidal /,spɜ:mi'saɪd(ə)l/ *adjective* killing or able to kill sperm

spermicidal jelly /,spɜ:mi'saɪd(ə)l 'dʒɛli/ *noun* a jelly-like product which acts as a contraceptive

spermicide /'spɜ:mi'saɪd/ *noun* a substance which kills sperm

spermio- /spɜ:miə/ *prefix* same as **sperm-**

spermogenesis /,spɜ:miə'u'dʒenəsɪs/ *noun* the stage of spermatogenesis during which a spermatid changes into a spermatozoon

pheno- /fɪ:nəʊ/ *prefix* referring to the sphenoid bone

sphenoid /'fɪ:nəʊɪd/ *adjective* 1. relating to the sphenoid bone 2. shaped like a wedge ■ *noun* same as **sphenoid bone**

sphenoid bone /'fɪ:nəʊɪd bəʊn/ *noun* one of two bones in the skull which form the side of the socket of the eye. Also called **sphenoid**

sphenoid sinus /,fɪ:nəʊɪd 'saɪnəs/ *noun* one of the sinuses in the skull behind the nasal passage

spherocyte /'sfɪərəʊsaɪt/ *noun* a red blood cell that is round rather than the usual disc shape

spherocytosis /,sfɪərəʊsaɪtəsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which someone has spherocytes in the blood, causing anaemia, enlarged spleen and gallstones, as in acholuric jaundice

sphincter /'sfɪŋktə/, **sphincter muscle** /'sfɪŋktə,mus(ə)l/ *noun* a circular band of muscle which surrounds an opening or passage in the body, especially the anus, and can narrow or close the opening or passage by contracting

sphincterectomy /,sfɪŋktə'rektəmi/ *noun* 1. a surgical operation to remove a sphincter 2. a surgical operation to remove part of the edge of the iris in the eye (NOTE: The plural is **sphincterectomies**.)

sphincteroplasty /'sfɪŋktə,plæsti/ *noun* a surgical operation to relieve a tightened sphincter (NOTE: The plural is **sphincteroplasties**.)

sphincterotomy /,sfɪŋktə'rɒtəmi/ *noun* a surgical operation to make an incision into a sphincter (NOTE: The plural is **sphincterotomies**.)

sphyg /'sfɪg/ *noun* same as **sphygmomanometer (informal)**

sphygmo- /'sfɪgmu:/ *prefix* referring to the pulse

sphygmocardiograph /'sfɪgmaʊkɔ:dɪəgrɑ:f/ noun a device which records heartbeats and pulse rate

sphygmograph /'sfɪgmaʊgrɑ:f/ noun a device which records the pulse

sphygmomanometer /sfɪgmaʊmə'nɒmɪtə/ noun an instrument which measures blood pressure in the arteries

spica /'spɪkə/ noun a way of bandaging a joint where the bandage crosses over itself like the figure 8 on the inside of the bend of the joint (NOTE: The plural is **spicae** or **spicas**.)

spicule /'spɪkju:l/ noun a small splinter of bone

spigot /'spɪgət/ noun the end of a pipe which is joined by insertion into the enlarged end of another pipe

spina /'spɪnə/ noun 1. a thin sharp piece of bone 2. the vertebral column

spina bifida /,spɪnə bɪ'fɪdə/ noun a serious condition in which part of the spinal cord protrudes through the spinal column. Also called **rachischisis**

spinal /'spɪnəl/ adjective referring to the spine ○ *She suffered spinal injuries in the crash.*

spinal accessory nerve /,spɪnəl ə'kɛsəri nɜ:v/ noun the eleventh cranial nerve which supplies the muscles in the neck and shoulders

spinal anaesthesia /,spɪnəl ,ænə'sθi:zɪə/ noun local anaesthesia in which an anaesthetic is injected into the cerebrospinal fluid

spinal anaesthetic /,spɪnəl ,ænə'sθetɪk/ noun an anaesthetic given by injection into the spine, which results in large parts of the body losing the sense of feeling

spinal block /,spɪnəl 'blk/ noun analgesia produced by injecting the spinal cord with an anaesthetic

spinal canal /,spɪnəl kə'næl/ noun the hollow channel running down the back of the vertebrae, containing the spinal cord. Also called **vertebral canal**

spinal column /'spɪnəl kə'ləm/ noun same as **spine**

spinal cord /'spɪnəl kɔ:d/ noun part of the central nervous system, running from the medulla oblongata to the filum terminale, in the vertebral canal of the spine (NOTE: For other terms referring to the spinal cord, see words beginning with **myel-**, **myelo-**.)

spinal curvature /,spɪnəl 'kɔ:vətʃə/ noun unusual bending of the spinal column

spinal fusion /,spɪnəl 'fju:zən/ noun a surgical operation to join two vertebrae together to make the spine more rigid. Also called **spondylolisthesis**

spinal ganglion /,spɪnəl 'gæŋglɪən/ noun a cone-shaped mass of cells on the posterior root,

the main axons of which form the posterior root of the spinal nerve

spinal nerve /'spɪnəl nɜ:v/ noun one of the 31 pairs of nerves which lead from the spinal cord and govern mainly the trunk and limbs

spinal puncture /,spɪnəl 'pʌŋktʃə/ noun same as **lumbar puncture**

spinal shock /'spɪnəl 'ʃɒk/ noun a loss of feeling in the lower part of the body below a point at which the spine has been injured

spindle /'spɪndəl/ noun 1. a long thin structure 2. a structure formed in cells during division to which the chromosomes are attached by their centromeres

spine /'spɪn/ noun the series of bones, the vertebrae, linked together to form a flexible supporting column running from the pelvis to the skull ○ *She injured her spine in the crash.* Also called **backbone, spinal column, vertebral column**

Spinhaler /'spɪn'heɪlə/ a trade name for a device from which a person with breathing problems can inhale a preset dose of a drug

spinnbarkeit /'spɪnba:kait/ noun a thread of mucus formed in the cervix which is used in determining the time of ovulation. At this time it can be drawn out on a glass slide to its maximum length.

spino- /'spɪnəu/ prefix 1. referring to the spine 2. referring to the spinal cord

spiral /'spɪrəl/ adjective running in a continuous circle upwards

spiral bandage /,spɪrəl 'bændɪdʒ/ noun a bandage which is wrapped round a limb, each turn overlapping the one before

spiral organ /,spɪrəl 'ɔ:gən/ noun same as **organ of Corti**

spiro- /'spɪrəu/ prefix 1. referring to a spiral 2. referring to respiration

spirogram /'spɪrəʊgræm/ noun a record of someone's breathing made by a spirometer

spiograph /'spɪrəʊgrɑ:f/ noun a device which records depth and rapidity of breathing

spiography /spɪ'rɒgrəfi/ noun the recording of a someone's breathing by use of a spirometer

spirometer /spɪ'rɒmɪtə/ noun an instrument which measures the amount of air a person inhales or exhales

spirometry /spɪ'rɒmətri/ noun a measurement of the vital capacity of the lungs by use of a spirometer

spironolactone /,spɪrənə'læktaʊn/ noun a steroid which helps the body produce urine, used in the treatment of oedema and hypertension

Spitz-Holter valve /,spɪts 'holtə ,vælv/ noun a valve with a one-way system, surgically placed in the skull and used to drain excess fluid from the brain in hydrocephalus

splanchnic /'splæŋknɪk/ *adjective* referring to viscera

splanchnic nerve /'splæŋknɪk nɜːv/ *noun* any sympathetic nerve which supplies organs in the abdomen

spleen /spliːn/ *noun* an organ in the top part of the abdominal cavity behind the stomach and below the diaphragm, which helps to destroy old red blood cells, form lymphocytes and store blood. See illustration at **DIGESTIVE SYSTEM** in Supplement

splen- /splen/ *prefix* same as **spleno-** (*used before vowels*)

splenectomy /'splɛnɛktəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove the spleen (NOTE: The plural is **splenectomies**.)

splenic /'splenɪk/ *adjective* referring to the spleen

splenic anaemia /'splenɪk ə'nī:miə/ *noun* a type of anaemia, caused by cirrhosis of the liver, in which the person has portal hypertension, an enlarged spleen and haemorrhages. Also called **Banti's syndrome**

splenic flexure /'splenɪk 'flekʃə/ *noun* a bend in the colon where the transverse colon joins the descending colon

splenitis /spliː'nɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the spleen

splenono- /spliː'nəʊ/ *prefix* referring to the spleen

splenomegaly /'spliː'nəʊ'megəli/ *noun* a condition in which the spleen is unusually large, associated with several disorders including malaria and some cancers

splenorenal /'spliː'nəʊ'rɪn(ə)l/ *adjective* relating to both the spleen and the kidneys

splenorenal anastomosis /'spliː'nəʊ,rɪ:n(ə)l ə,næstə'maʊsɪs/ *noun* a surgical operation to join the splenic vein to a renal vein, as a treatment for portal hypertension

splenovenography /'spliː'nəʊvə'ngrəfi/ *noun* X-ray examination of the spleen and the veins which are connected to it

splint /splɪnt/ *noun* a stiff support attached to a limb to prevent a broken bone from moving ○ *He had to keep his arm in a splint for several weeks.*

◊ **shin splints**

splinter haemorrhage /'splɪntə,hem(ə)rɪdʒ/ *noun* a tiny line of haemorrhaging under the nails or in the eyeball

split personality /'splɪt ,pɜː'sə'næləti/ *noun* same as **schizoid personality**

split-skin graft /'splɪt ,skɪn 'gra:ft/ *noun* a type of skin graft in which thin layers of skin are grafted over a wound. Also called **Thiersch graft**

spondyl /'spɒndɪl/ *noun* same as **vertebra**

spondyl- /'spɒndɪl/ *prefix* same as **spondylo-** (*used before vowels*)

spondylitis /,spɒndɪ'laitɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the vertebrae

spondyo- /'spɒndɪləʊ/ *prefix* referring to the vertebrae

spondylolisthesis /,spɒndɪləʊ'lɪsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which one of the lumbar vertebrae moves forwards over the one beneath

spondylosis /,spɒndɪ'ləʊsɪs/ *noun* stiffness in the spine and degenerative changes in the intervertebral discs, with osteoarthritis. This condition is common in older people.

spondylosyndesis /,spɒndɪləʊsɪn'di:sɪs/ *noun* same as **spinal fusion**

sponge bath /'spɒnʒ bɑːθ/ *noun* the act of washing someone in bed, using a sponge or damp cloth ○ *The nurse gave the elderly lady a sponge bath.*

spongiform encephalopathy /,spɒnʒɪfɔːm en,kefə'lɒpəθi/ *noun* a brain disease in humans and animals in which areas of the brain slowly develop holes in their cells and begin to look like a sponge

spontaneous /spɒn'teɪniəs/ *adjective* happening without any particular outside cause

spontaneous delivery /spɒn,tɪniəs dɪ'liv(ə)ri/ *noun* a delivery of a baby which takes places naturally, without any medical or surgical help

spontaneous pneumothorax /spɒn,tɪniəs ,njuː'məʊ'θərəks/ *noun* a condition occurring when an opening is created on the surface of the lung allowing air to leak into the pleural cavity

spontaneous version /spɒn,tɪniəs 'vɜːʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a movement of a fetus to take up another position in the uterus, caused by the contractions of the uterus during childbirth or by the movements of the baby itself before birth

sporadic /spə'rædɪk/ *adjective* referring to outbreaks of disease that occur as separate cases, not in epidemics

spore /spɔː/ *noun* a reproductive body of particular bacteria and fungi which can survive in extremely hot or cold conditions for a long time

sporicidal /,spɔːrɪ'saɪd(ə)l/ *adjective* killing spores

sporicide /'spɔːrɪsaɪd/ *noun* a substance which kills bacterial spores

Sporozoa /,spɔːrə'zəʊə/ *noun* a type of parasitic Protozoa which includes Plasmodium, the cause of malaria

sports injury /'spɔːts ,ɪndʒəri/ *noun* an injury caused by playing a sport, e.g. a sprained ankle or tennis elbow

sports medicine /'spɔːts ,med(ə)sɪn/ *noun* the study of the treatment of sports injuries

spotted fever /,spotɪd 'fi:vəl/ *noun* same as **meningococcal meningitis**

sprain /'spreɪn/ *noun* a condition in which the ligaments in a joint are stretched or torn because of a sudden movement ■ *verb* to tear the ligaments in a joint with a sudden movement ○ *She sprained her wrist when she fell.*

Sprengel's deformity /'sprengəlz dɪfɔ:mɪti/, **Sprengel's shoulder** /'sprengəlz 'ʃəuldər/ *noun* a congenitally malformed shoulder, in which one scapula is smaller and higher than the other [Described 1891. After Otto Gerhard Karl Sprengel (1852–1915), German surgeon.]

sprue /'spru:/ *noun* same as **psoriasis**

spud /spʊd/ *noun* a needle used to get a piece of dust or other foreign body out of the eye

spur /spɜː/ *noun* a sharp projecting part of a bone

sputum /'spju:təm/ *noun* mucus which is formed in the inflamed nose, throat or lungs and is coughed up ○ *She was coughing up blood-stained sputum. Also called phlegm*

squama /'skweɪmə/ *noun* a thin piece of hard tissue, e.g. a thin flake of bone or scale on the skin (NOTE: The plural is **squamæa**)

squamo- /skweɪməʊ/ *prefix* 1. relating to the squamous part of the temporal bone 2. scaly

squamous /'skweɪməs/ *adjective* thin and hard like a scale

squamous bone /'skweɪməs bəʊn/ *noun* a part of the temporal bone which forms the side of the skull

squamous cell carcinoma /,skweɪməs sel ,kə:sɪ'nəʊmə/ *noun* a common type of cancer which usually develops in the outer layer of the skin, on the lips, or inside the mouth or oesophagus. Abbreviation **SCC**

squamous epithelium /,skweɪməs ,epi 'θi:lɪəm/ *noun* epithelium with flat cells like scales, which forms the lining of the pericardium, the peritoneum and the pleura. Also called **pavement epithelium**

squint /'skwɪnt/ *noun* a condition in which the eyes focus on different points. Also called **strabismus** ■ *verb* to have one eye or both eyes looking towards the nose ○ *Babies often appear to squint, but it is corrected as they grow older.*

SRN *abbreviation* State Registered Nurse

SSRI *abbreviation* selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitor

stabbing pain /'stæbɪŋ peɪn/ *noun* pain which comes in a series of short sharp bursts ○ *He had stabbing pains in his chest.*

staccato speech /stə,kɔ:təʊ 'spɪktʃ/ *noun* an unusual way of speaking with short pauses between each word

Stacke's operation /'stækɪz ɒpə,reɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove the posterior and superior wall of the auditory meatus [After Ludwig Stacke (1859–1918), German otologist.]

stadium /'steɪdiəm/ *noun* a particular stage of a disease (NOTE: The plural is **stadia**)

stadium invasioni /,steɪdiəm ɪn,veɪʃi'əni/ *noun* same as **incubation period**

staff nurse /'sta:f nɜːs/ *noun* a nurse who is on the permanent staff of a hospital

stage /steɪdʒ/ *noun* a point in the development of a disease at which a decision can be taken about the treatment which should be given or at which distinctive developments take place ○ *The disease has reached a critical stage. This is a symptom of the second stage of syphilis.*

staging /'steɪdʒɪŋ/ *noun* the process of performing tests to learn the extent of a disease within the body, in order to decide the best treatment for someone

stain /steɪn/ *noun* a substance used to give colour to tissues which are going to be examined under the microscope ■ *verb* to treat a piece of tissue with a dye to increase contrast before it is examined under the microscope

Stamey procedure /'steimi prə,sɪ:dʒə/ *noun* a surgical operation to cure stress incontinence in women. A minor abdominal incision is made as well as a vaginal incision, and the neck of the bladder is stitched to the abdominal wall.

stammer /'stæməl/ *noun* a speech difficulty in which someone repeats parts of a word or the whole word several times or stops to try to pronounce a word ○ *He has a bad stammer.* ■ *verb* to speak with a stammer

stammerer /'stæmərə/ *noun* a person who stammers

stammering /'stæmərɪŋ/ *noun* difficulty in speaking, in which the person repeats parts of a word or the whole word several times or stops to try to pronounce a word. Also called **dysphemia**

stand /stænd/ *verb* 1. to be in an upright position with your bodyweight resting on your feet, or to put a person in this position 2. to get to your feet from a sitting position (NOTE: **stood**)

standard /'stændəd/ *adjective* usual, recommended or established ○ *It is standard practice to take the patient's temperature twice a day.* ■ *noun* 1. something which has been agreed upon and is used to measure other things by 2. a level of quality achieved by someone or something ○ *The standard of care in hospitals has increased over the last years.* ○ *The report criticised the standards of hygiene in the clinic.*

standardise /'stændədaɪz/, **standardize** *verb* to make all things of the same type follow the same standard

Standard Precautions /,stændəd pri 'kɔ:f(ə)nz/ *plural noun* the most recent set of guidelines for health care workers on dealing with blood, all body fluids, secretions and excretions (except sweat), non-intact skin and mucous membranes. They are designed to reduce the risk of

transmission of microorganisms. The Standard Precautions are implemented automatically for everyone, as all patients are presumed to be potentially infectious.

stapedectomy /steɪpi'dektəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove the stapes (NOTE: The plural is **stapedectomies**.)

stapedial mobilisation /stæpə'pi:diəl 'mæbɪlɪzə'zeɪʃ(ə)n/, **stapediolytic** /stæpə'pi:dɪ'ləsɪs/ *noun* a surgical operation to relieve deafness by detaching the stapes from the fenestra ovalis (NOTE: The plural of **stapediolytic** is **stapediolytics**.)

stapes /'steɪpɪz/ *noun* one of the three ossicles in the middle ear, shaped like a stirrup. See illustration at **EAR** in Supplement

staphylectomy /,stæfɪ'lektəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove the uvula (NOTE: The plural is **staphylectomies**.)

staphylococcal /,stæfɪlə'kɒk(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to Staphylococci

Staphylococcus /,stæfɪlə'kɒkəs/ *noun* a bacterium which grows in a bunch like a bunch of grapes, and causes boils and food poisoning (NOTE: The plural is **Staphylococci**.)

staphyloma /,stæftl'laʊmə/ *noun* a swelling of the cornea or the white of the eye (NOTE: The plural is **staphylomas** or **staphylomata**.)

staphylorrhaphy /,stæfɪ'lɔ:rəfɪ/ *noun* same as **palatorrhaphy** (NOTE: The plural is **staphylorrhaphies**.)

staple /'steɪpl/ *noun* a small piece of bent metal, used to attach tissues together ■ *verb* to attach tissues with staples

stapler /'sterplə/ *noun* a device used in surgery to attach tissues with staples, instead of suturing

starch /stɑ:tʃ/ *noun* the usual form in which carbohydrates exist in food, especially in bread, rice and potatoes. It is broken down by the digestive process into forms of sugar.

startle reflex /'sta:t(ə)l ,ri:fleks/ *noun* the usual response of a young baby to a sudden loud noise or a sudden fall through the air, by contracting the limb and neck muscles

starvation /stɑ:v'eɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the fact of having had very little or no food

stasis /'steɪsɪs/ *noun* a stoppage or slowing in the flow of a liquid, such as blood in veins, or food in the intestine

-stasis /steɪsɪs/ *suffix* referring to stoppage in the flow of a liquid

stat. /stæt/ *adverb* (*written on prescriptions*) immediately. Full form **statim**

State Enrolled Nurse /,steɪt ɪn,rəuld 'nɜ:s/ *noun* abbreviation **SEN**. Now called **second-level nurse**

State Registered Nurse /,steɪt ,redʒɪstd 'nɜ:s/ *noun* abbreviation **SRN**. Now called **first-level nurse**

-statin /stætɪn/ *suffix* used in generic names of lipid-lowering drugs ◊ *pravastatin*

statistics /stɑ:tɪstɪks/ *plural noun* official figures which show facts ◊ *Population statistics show that the birth rate is slowing down.*

status /'steɪtəs/ *noun* a state or condition

status asthmaticus /,steɪtəs æs'mætɪkəs/ *noun* an attack of bronchial asthma which lasts for a long time and results in exhaustion and collapse

status epilepticus /,steɪtəs epi'leptɪkəs/ *noun* repeated and prolonged epileptic seizures without recovery of consciousness between them

status lymphaticus /,steɪtəs lim'fætɪkəs/ *noun* a condition in which the glands in the lymphatic system are enlarged

statutory bodies /,stætjʊt(ə)ri 'bɒdɪz/ *plural noun* organisations set up by Acts of Parliament to carry out specific functions, e.g. the Nursing and Midwifery Council, set up to regulate the nursing and midwifery professions

STD *abbreviation* sexually transmitted disease

steam inhalation /,sti:m inhæ'leɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a treatment for respiratory disease in which someone breathes in steam with medicinal substances in it

steat- /stɪ:ət/, **steato-** /stɪ:ətəʊ/ *prefix* referring to fat

steatoma /,sti:ə'təʊmə/ *noun* a cyst in a blocked sebaceous gland. ♀ **sebaceous cyst** (NOTE: The plural is **steatomata**.)

steatopygia /,sti:ətə'pɪdʒɪə/ *noun* excessive fat on the buttocks

steatorrhoea /,sti:ətə'rɪə/ *noun* a condition in which fat is passed in the faeces

Stein-Leventhal syndrome /,stain 'levəntə:l ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* ♀ **polycystic ovary syndrome** [Described 1935. After Irving F. Stein (1887–1976), US gynaecologist; Michael Leo Leventhal (1901–71), US obstetrician and gynaecologist.]

Steinmann's pin /,stainmænз 'pɪn/ *noun* a pin for attaching traction wires to a fractured bone [Described 1907. After Fritz Steinmann (1872–1932), Swiss surgeon.]

stellate /'stelɪət/ *adjective* shaped like a star

stellate fracture /,stelɪət 'frækɪʃə/ *noun* a fracture of the kneecap shaped like a star

stellate ganglion /,stelɪət 'gænglɪən/ *noun* a group of nerve cells in the neck, shaped like a star

Stellwag's sign /'stelvɑ:gz sain/ *noun* a symptom of exophthalmic goitre, where someone does not blink often, because the eyeball is protruding [After Carl Stellwag von Carion (1823–1904), ophthalmologist in Vienna, Austria.]

stem /stɛm/ *noun* a thin piece of tissue which attaches an organ or growth to the main tissue

steno- /stɛnəʊ/ *prefix* narrow or constricted

stenosed valve /ste'naʊzd 'vælv/ *noun* a valve which has become narrow or constricted

stenosis /ste'naʊzɪs/ *noun* a condition in which a passage becomes narrow

stenostomia /stɛnəʊ'stəʊmɪə/, **stenostomy** /stɛ'nostəmɪ/ *noun* the narrowing of an opening

Stensen's duct /stɛnsən'z dʌkt/ *noun* a duct which carries saliva from the parotid glands [Described 1661. After Niels Stensen (1638–86), Danish physician and priest, anatomist, physiologist and theologian.]

stent /stent/ *noun* a support of artificial material often inserted in a tube or vessel which has been sutured

sterco- /stɜ:kəʊ/ *prefix* referring to faeces

stercobilin /stɜ:kə'bailɪn/ *noun* a brown pigment which colours the faeces

stercolith /stɜ:kəlɪθ/ *noun* a hard ball of dried faeces in the bowel

stereognosis /'stɛrɪŋ'naʊzɪs/ *noun* the ability to tell the shape of an object in three dimensions by means of touch

stereoscopic vision /stɛriɔskopɪk 'vɪʒ(ə)n/ *noun* the ability to judge the distance and depth of an object by binocular vision

stereotactic /stɛriə'tækτɪk/ *adjective* referring to procedures which use coordinates put into a computer or scanner in order to locate and operate upon tumours precisely. Examples are biopsies, surgery or radiation therapy.

stereotaxy /stɛriə'ɒtæksi/, **stereotaxic surgery** /stɛriətæksɪk 'sɜ:dʒərɪ/ *noun* a surgical procedure to identify a point in the interior of the brain, before an operation can begin, to locate exactly the area to be operated on

Sterts /'stærts/ a trademark for a type of swab used for cleaning the skin before an injection

sterile /'stɛrɪəl/ *adjective* 1. with no harmful microorganisms present ○ a *sterile environment* 2. not able to produce children

sterile dressing /'stɛrɪəl 'dresɪŋ/ *noun* a dressing which is sold in a sterile pack, ready for use

sterilisation /'stɛrɪlaɪzɪʃ(ə)n/, **sterilization** *noun* 1. the action of making instruments or areas completely free from microorganisms which might cause infection 2. a procedure that makes someone unable to have children

sterilise /'stɛrɪlaɪz/, **sterilize** *verb* 1. to make something completely free from microorganisms which might cause infection 2. to make someone unable to have children

sterilising /'stɛrɪlaɪzɪŋ/ *adjective* able to kill microorganisms ○ *Wipe the surface with sterilising fluid.*

sterility /stɛrɪ'lɪti/ *noun* 1. the state of being free from microorganisms 2. the state of being unable to have children

Steri-Strips /'stɛri strɪps/ a trademark for thin paper strips which are placed over an incision in the skin. They help its edges to come together and form a scar.

sternal /'stɜ:n(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the breastbone

sternal angle /,stɜ:n(ə)l 'æŋg(ə)l/ *noun* the ridge of bone where the manubrium articulates with the body of the sternum

sterno- /stɜ:nəʊ/ *prefix* relating to the breastbone

sternocleidomastoid muscle /,stɜ:nəʊ ,klaidəʊ'mæstɔɪd ,mæs(ə)l/ *noun* a muscle in the neck, running from the breastbone to the mastoid process

sternocostal joint /,stɜ:nəʊ'kɒst(ə)l ,dʒɔɪnt/ *noun* a joint where the breastbone joins a rib

sternohyoid /,stɜ:nəʊ'haɪɔɪd/ *adjective* relating to the sternum and the hyoid bone

sternohyoid muscle /,stɜ:nəʊ'haɪɔɪd ,mæs(ə)l/ *noun* a muscle in the neck which runs from the breastbone into the hyoid bone

sternomastoid /,stɜ:nəʊ'mæstɔɪd/ *adjective* referring to the breastbone and the mastoid

sternomastoid tumour /,stɜ:nəʊ,mæstɔɪd 'tju:mə/ *noun* a benign tumour which appears in the sternomastoid muscle in newborn babies

sternotomy /stɜ:n'ɒptəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to cut through the breastbone, so as to be able to operate on the heart

sternum /'stɜ:nəm/ *noun* same as **breastbone**

steroid /'stɪərɔɪd/ *noun* any of several chemical compounds, including the sex hormones, which have characteristic ring systems and which affect the body and its functions

stertor /'stɜ:tə/ *noun* noisy breathing sounds in someone unconscious

stertorous /'stɜ:tərəs/ *adjective* characterised by heavy snoring

steth- /stɛθə/, **stetho-** /stɛθə/ *prefix* referring to the chest

stethoscope /'stɛθəskoʊp/ *noun* a surgical instrument with two earpieces connected to a tube and a metal disc, used by doctors to listen to sounds made inside the body, e.g. the sounds of the heart or lungs

Stevens-Johnson syndrome /sti:vənз 'dʒɒnsən ,sɪnd्रəm/ *noun* a severe form of erythema multiforme affecting the face and genitals, caused by an allergic reaction to drugs [Described 1922. After Albert Mason Stevens (1884–1945); Frank Chambliss Johnson (1894–1934), physicians in New York, USA.]

sthenia /'sθi:nɪə/ *noun* a condition of great strength or vitality

STI *abbreviation* sexually transmitted infection
sticking plaster /'stɪkɪŋ 'pla:stə/ *noun* an adhesive plaster or tape used to cover a small wound or to attach a pad of dressing to the skin
stiff neck /,stɪf 'nek/ *noun* a condition in which moving the neck is painful, usually caused by a strained muscle or by sitting in a cold wind

stigma /'stɪgma/ *noun* a visible symptom which shows that someone has a particular disease (NOTE: The plural is **stigmas** or **stigmata**)

stilet /'stɪlət/ *noun* 1. a fine wire used as a probe in surgery 2. a wire inserted in a catheter to give it rigidity

stillbirth /'stɪlbɪθ/ *noun* the birth of a dead fetus, more than 28 weeks after conception (*informal*)

Still's disease /'stɪlz dɪ,zɪ:z/ *noun* arthritis affecting children, similar to rheumatoid arthritis in adults [Described 1896. After Sir George Frederic Still (1868–1941), British paediatrician and physician to the king.]

stimulant /'stɪmju:lənt/ *noun* a substance which makes part of the body function faster ○ *Caffeine is a stimulant.* ■ *adjective* increasing body function

stimulate /'stɪmju:lət/ *verb* to make a person or organ react, respond or function ○ *The therapy should stimulate the patient into attempting to walk unaided.* ○ *The drug stimulates the heart.*

stimulus /'stɪmju:ləs/ *noun* something which has an effect on a person or a part of the body and makes them react (NOTE: The plural is **stimuli**.)

stinging /'stɪŋɪŋ/ *adjective* referring to a sharp unpleasant feeling of pricking or burning ○ *A sudden stinging sensation in the back of her leg*

stirrup /'stɪrəp/ *noun* same as **stapes**

stitch /'stɪtʃ/ *noun* 1. same as **suture** *noun* 2 ○ *He had three stitches in his head.* ○ *The doctor told her to come back in ten days' time to have the stitches taken out.* 2. pain caused by cramp in the side of the body after running ○ *He had to stop running because he developed a stitch.* ■ *verb* same as **suture** ○ *They tried to stitch back the finger which had been cut off in an accident.*

stitch abscess /'stɪtʃ ,æbses/ *noun* an abscess which forms at the site of a stitch or suture

Stokes–Adams syndrome /,stəʊks 'ædəmz ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a loss of consciousness due to the stopping of the action of the heart because of asystole or fibrillation [After William Stokes (1804–78), Irish physician; Robert Adams (1791–1875), Irish surgeon.]

stoma /'stəʊmə/ *noun* any opening into a cavity in the body (NOTE: The plural is **stomata**)

stomach /'stʌmək/ *noun* 1. the part of the body shaped like a bag, into which food passes after

being swallowed and where the process of digestion continues ○ *She complained of pains in the stomach or of stomach pains.* ○ *He has had stomach trouble for some time.* See illustration at **DIGESTIVE SYSTEM** in Supplement 2. the abdomen (*informal*) ○ *He had been kicked in the stomach.* (NOTE: For other terms referring to the stomach, see words beginning with **gastr-**, **gastro-**.)

stomach ache /'stʌmək eɪk/ *noun* pain in the abdomen or stomach, caused by eating too much food or by an infection

stomach cramp /'stʌmək kræmp/ *noun* a sharp spasm of the stomach muscles

stomach hernia /'stʌmək ,hɜ:nɪə/ *noun* same as **gastrocele**

stomach pump /'stʌmək pʌmp/ *noun* an instrument for sucking out the contents of the stomach, e.g. to extract a poison that has been swallowed

stomach upset /'stʌmək ,ʌpset/ *noun* a slight infection of the stomach ○ *She is in bed with a stomach upset.* Also called **upset stomach**

stomach washout /,stʌmək 'wɒʃaʊt/ *noun* same as **gastric lavage**

stomal /'stəʊm(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to a stigma

stomat- /'stəʊmət/ *prefix* same as **stomato-** (*used before vowels*)

stomatitis /,stəʊmə'taɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the inside of the mouth

stomato- /'stəʊmətə/ *prefix* referring to the mouth

stomatology /,stəʊmə'tɒlədʒɪ/ *noun* a branch of medicine which studies diseases of the mouth

-stomy /'stəmi/ *suffix* meaning an operation to make an opening

stone /'stəʊn/ *noun* 1. same as **calculus** (*informal*) (NOTE: For other terms referring to stones, see words beginning with **lith-**, **litho-**, or ending with **-lith**.) 2. a measure of weight equal to 14 pounds or 6.35 kilograms ○ *He tried to lose weight and lost three stone.* ○ *She weighs eight stone ten (i.e. 8 stone 10 pounds).*

stool /'stʊ:l/ *noun* 1. an act of emptying the bowels 2. a piece of solid waste matter which is passed out of the bowels ○ *an abnormal stool* ○ *lose stools* ○ *a stool test* (NOTE: Often used in the plural.) ■ *verb* to pass a piece of solid matter out of the bowels

strabismal /'stra'bɪzm(ə)l/ *adjective* with the eyes focusing on different points

strabismus /'stra'bɪzməs/ *noun* a condition in which the eyes focus on different points. Also called **squint**, **heterotropia**

strabotomy /'stra'bɒtəmi/ *noun* a surgical operation to divide the muscles of the eye in order to correct a squint

strain /streɪn/ *noun* 1. a condition in which a muscle has been stretched or torn by a strong or sudden movement 2. a group of microorganisms which are different from others of the same type ○ *a new strain of influenza virus* 3. nervous tension and stress ○ *Her work is causing her a lot of strain.* ○ *He is suffering from nervous strain and needs to relax.* ■ *verb* to stretch a muscle too far ○ *He strained his back lifting the table.* ○ *She had to leave the game with a strained calf muscle.* ○ *The effort of running upstairs strained his heart.*

strangulated /'stræŋgjuleɪtɪd/ *adjective* referring to part of the body which is caught in an opening in such a way that the circulation of blood is stopped

strangulated hernia /,stræŋgjuleɪtɪd 'hɜːniə/ *noun* a condition in which part of the intestine is squeezed in a hernia and the supply of blood to it is cut off

strangulation /,strængju'læʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the act of squeezing a passage in the body

strangury /'stræŋgjʊrɪ/ *noun* a condition in which very little urine is passed, although the person wants to urinate, caused by a bladder disorder or by a stone in the urethra

Strategic Health Authority /strə,tɪ:dʒɪk 'helθ ɔ:,θbrɪti/ *noun* in the UK, an organisation, accountable to government, that assesses the health needs of local people and ensures that local health services are commissioned and provided to meet those needs. Abbreviation **SHA**

stratified /'strætɪfaɪd/ *adjective* made of several layers

stratified epithelium /,strætɪfaɪd epi 'ɒfi:lɪəm/ *noun* epithelium formed of several layers of cells

strawberry mark /'strə:b(ə)ri mɑ:k/ *noun* a red birthmark in children, which will often disappear in later life

streak /stri:k/ *noun* a long thin line of a different colour

strepto- /streptə/ *prefix* referring to organisms which grow in chains

streptococcal /,streptə'kɒk(ə)l/ *adjective* caused by a streptococcus

streptococcus /,streptə'kɒkəs/ *noun* a genus of bacteria which grows in long chains, and causes fevers such as scarlet fever, tonsillitis and rheumatic fever (NOTE: The plural is **streptococci**)

streptokinase /,streptə'keɪneɪz/ *noun* an enzyme formed by streptococci which can break down blood clots and is therefore used in the treatment of myocardial infarction

streptolysin /strep'tɒlɪsɪn/ *noun* a toxin produced by streptococci in rheumatic fever, which acts to destroy red blood cells

stress /stres/ *noun* 1. physical pressure on an object or part of the body 2. a factor or combination of factors in a person's life which make him or her feel tired and anxious 3. a condition in which an outside influence such as overwork or a mental or emotional state such as anxiety changes the working of the body and can affect the hormone balance

stress disorder /'stres dɪsɔ:də/ *noun* a disorder caused by stress

stress fracture /'stres ,frækʃə/ *noun* a fracture of a bone caused by excessive force, as in some types of sport. Also called **fatigue fracture**

stress incontinence /'stres in,kontɪnəns/ *noun* a condition in women in which the muscles in the floor of the pelvis become incapable of retaining urine when the intra-abdominal pressure is raised by coughing or laughing

stress reaction /'stres ri,ækʃən/ *noun* a response to an outside stimulus which disturbs the usual physiological balance of the body

stress-related illness /,stres ri,leɪtɪd 'ilnəs/ *noun* an illness which is due in part or completely to stress

stretch /stretʃ/ *verb* to pull something out, or make something longer

stretch mark /stretʃ ma:k/ *noun* a mark on the skin of the abdomen of a pregnant woman or of a woman who has recently given birth. ♀ **striae gravidarum**

stretch reflex /stretʃ ,rɪ:fleks/ *noun* a reflex reaction of a muscle which contracts after being stretched

stria /'straɪə/ *noun* a pale line on skin which is stretched, as in obese people (NOTE: The plural is **striae**.)

striae gravidarum /,strai̯i: ,grævɪ'deərəm/ *plural noun* the lines on the skin of the abdomen of a pregnant woman or of a woman who has recently given birth

striated /strai̯'etɪd/ *adjective* marked with pale lines

striated muscle /strai̯'etɪd ,mæs(ə)l/ *noun* a type of muscle found in skeletal muscles whose movements are controlled by the central nervous system. Also called **striped muscle**

stricture /'strɪktʃə/ *noun* the narrowing of a passage in the body

stricturoplasty /'strɪktʃərəʊ,plæsti/ *noun* a surgical operation in which a part of the intestine is widened

stridor /'straidɔ:/, **stridulus** /'strandʒułəs/ *noun* a sharp high sound made when air passes an obstruction in the larynx. ♀ **laryngismus**

striped muscle /'straɪpt ,mæs(ə)l/ *noun* same as **striated muscle**

stroke /strəʊk/ *noun* same as **cerebrovascular accident** ○ *He had a stroke and died.* ○ *She was*

paralysed after a stroke. ■ **verb** to touch something or someone softly with the fingers

stroke patient /'strəuk ,peɪʃ(ə)nt/ *noun* a person who has had a stroke

stroke volume /'strəuk ,vɒlvju:m/ *noun* the amount of blood pumped out of the ventricle at each heartbeat

stroma /'strəʊmə/ *noun* tissue which supports an organ, as opposed to the parenchyma or functioning tissues in the organ

strontium /'strɒntiəm/ *noun* a metallic element (NOTE: The chemical symbol is Sr.)

strontium-90 /,strɒntiəm 'naɪnti/ *noun* an isotope of strontium which is formed in nuclear reactions and, because it is part of the fallout of nuclear explosions, can enter the food chain, attacking in particular the bones of humans and animals

strychnine /'strɪknɪ:n/ *noun* a poisonous alkaloid drug, made from the seeds of a tropical tree, and formerly used in small doses as a tonic

Stryker frame /'straɪkə freɪm/ *noun* a special piece of equipment on which a patient can easily be rotated by a nurse, used for patients with spinal injuries

ST segment /'es 'ti: ,segmənt/, **S-T segment** *noun* the part of an electrocardiogram between the points labelled S and T, immediately before the last phase of the cardiac cycle. ♦ **PQRST complex**

study /'stʌdi/ *noun* the act of examining something to learn about it ○ *She's making a study of diseases of small children.* ○ *They have finished their study of the effects of the drug on pregnant women.* ■ **verb** to examine something to learn about it ○ *He's studying pharmacy.* ○ *Doctors are studying the results of the screening programme.*

stube /stju:p/ *noun* a wet medicated dressing used as a compress

stupor /'stju:pə/ *noun* a state of being semi-conscious ○ *After the party several people were found lying on the floor in a stupor.*

Sturge-Weber syndrome /,stɜ:g:dʒ 'webə ,sɪnd्रəʊm/ *noun* a dark red mark on the skin above the eye, together with similar marks inside the brain, possibly causing epileptic fits

stuttering /'stʌtərɪŋ/ *noun* same as **stammering**

styte /staɪt/ *noun* same as **hordeolum**

stylet /'stɪlət/ *noun* 1. a very thin piece of wire which is put into a catheter or hollow needle so that it will not become blocked when it is not being used 2. any long thin pointed instrument

stylo- /'stailəʊ/ *prefix* referring to the styloid process

styloid /'stailəɪd/ *adjective* pointed

styloid process /'stailəɪd ,prəʊses/ *noun* a piece of bone which projects from the bottom of the temporal bone

stylus /'stailəs/ *noun* a long thin instrument used for applying antiseptics or ointments to the skin

styptic /'stɪptɪk/ *noun* a substance which stops bleeding ■ **adjective** used to stop bleeding

styptic pencil /,stɪptɪk 'pens(ə)l/ *noun* a stick of alum, used to stop bleeding from small cuts

sub- /səb/ *prefix* underneath or below

subacute /,səbə'kju:t/ *adjective* referring to a condition which is not acute but may become chronic

subacute bacterial endocarditis /,səbəkju:t bæk,tɪəriəl ,endəʊkə:daitɪs/, **subacute infective endocarditis** /,səbəkju:t in,fektɪv ,endəʊkə:daitɪs/ *noun* an infection of the membrane covering the inner surfaces of the heart caused by bacteria

subacute combined degeneration of the spinal cord /,səbəkju:t kəm,baind dɪ ,dʒenəreɪʃ(ə)n əv ðə 'spain(ə)l kɔ:d/ *noun* a condition, caused by Vitamin B₁₂ deficiency, in which the sensory and motor nerves in the spinal cord become damaged and the person has difficulty in moving

subacute sclerosing panencephalitis /,səbə,kju:t skla,rəʊsɪŋ ,pænənkefə'laitɪs/ *noun* a rare inflammatory disease of the brain, mostly affecting children. It is linked to having measles at a very young age, and is usually fatal.

subarachnoid /,səbə'ræknɔɪd/ *adjective* beneath the arachnoid membrane

subarachnoid haemorrhage /,səbə ,ræknɔɪd 'hem(ə)rɪdʒ/ *noun* bleeding into the cerebrospinal fluid of the subarachnoid space

subarachnoid space /,səbə,ræknɔɪd 'speɪs/ *noun* a space between the arachnoid membrane and the pia mater in the brain, containing cerebrospinal fluid

subclavian /səb'kleɪviən/ *adjective* underneath the clavicle

subclavian artery /səb'kleɪviən 'a:təri/ *noun* one of two arteries branching from the aorta on the left and from the innominate artery on the right, continuing into the brachial arteries and supplying blood to each arm

subclavian vein /səb'kleɪviən 'veɪn/ *noun* one of the veins which continue the axillary veins into the brachiocephalic vein

subclinical /səb'klɪnɪk(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to a disease which is present in the body, but which has not yet developed any symptoms

subconscious /səb'kɒnʃəs/ *noun* the part of a person's mental processes which he or she is not aware of most of the time, but which can affect his or her actions ■ **adjective** present in the mind although a person is not aware of it

subcostal plane /səb,kɒst(ə)l/ 'plein/ noun an imaginary horizontal line drawn across the front of the abdomen below the ribs

subcutaneous /,səbkju:,'teɪniəs/ adjective under the skin. Abbreviation **s.c.**

subcutaneous injection /,səbkju:,teɪniəs ɪn'dʒekʃən/ noun same as **hypodermic injection**

subcutaneous oedema /,səbkju:,teɪniəs ɪ'dɪmə/ noun a fluid collecting under the skin, usually at the ankles

subcutaneous tissue /,səbkju:,teɪniəs 'tɪʃu:/ noun fatty tissue under the skin

subdural /səb'djuərəl/ adjective between the dura mater and the arachnoid

subdural haematoma /səb,djuərəl,hi:mə 'taʊ̯əmə/ noun a haematoma between the dura mater and the arachnoid which displaces the brain, caused by a blow on the head

subglottis /səb'glɒtɪs/ noun the lowest part of the laryngeal cavity, below the vocal folds

subinvolution /,səbɪnvə'lū:f(ə)n/ noun a condition in which a part of the body does not go back to its former size and shape after having swollen or stretched, as in the case of the uterus after childbirth

subjective /səb'dʒektɪv/ adjective representing the views or feelings of the person concerned and not impartial ○ *The psychiatrist gave a subjective opinion on the patient's problem.* Compare **objective**

sublimate /'səblɪmeɪt/ noun a deposit left when a vapour condenses ■ verb to convert violent emotion into action which is not antisocial

sublimation /,səblɪ'meɪʃ(ə)n/ noun a psychological process in which violent emotions which would otherwise be expressed in antisocial behaviour are directed into actions which are socially acceptable

subliminal /səb'lɪmɪn(ə)l/ adjective too slight to be noticed by the senses

sublingual /səb'lɪŋgwəl/ adjective under the tongue

sublingual gland /səb'lɪŋgwəl glænd/ noun a salivary gland under the tongue

subluxation /,səblək'seif(ə)n/ noun a condition in which a joint is partially dislocated

submandibular gland /,səbmæn'dibjʊlə ,glænd/, **submaxillary gland** /səb'mæksɪlərɪ ,glænd/ noun a salivary gland on each side of the lower jaw

submental /səb'ment(ə)l/ adjective under the chin

submucosa /,səbmju:'kəʊsə/ noun tissue under a mucous membrane

submucous /səb'mju:kəs/ adjective under a mucous membrane

submucous resection /səb,mju:kəs rɪ 'sekʃən/ noun the removal of a bent cartilage from the septum in the nose. Abbreviation **SMR**

subnormal /səb'nɔ:m(ə)l/ adjective with a mind which has not developed fully (NOTE: This term is regarded as offensive.)

subphrenic /səb'frenɪk/ adjective under the diaphragm

subphrenic abscess /səb,frenɪk 'æbses/ noun an abscess which forms between the diaphragm and the liver

substance /'səbstəns/ noun a chemical material, e.g. a drug ○ *toxic substances released into the bloodstream* ○ *He became addicted to certain substances.*

substance abuse /'səbstəns ə,bju:s/, **substance misuse** /'səbstəns mis,juz/ noun the misuse or excessive use of drugs, alcohol or other substances for pleasure or to satisfy addiction, which often causes health, emotional or social problems for the user

substitution /,səbstɪ'tju:f(ə)n/ noun the act of replacing one thing with another

substitution therapy /,səbstɪ'tju:f(ə)n ,θerəpi/ noun a way of treating a condition by using a different drug from the one used before

substrate /'səbstreɪt/ noun a substance which is acted on by an enzyme

subsultus /səb'sʌltəs/ noun a twitching of the muscles and tendons, caused by fever

subtertian fever /səb,tɜ:ʃ(ə)n 'fi:və/ noun a type of malaria, where the fever is present most of the time

subtotal gastrectomy /,səbtətəʊt(ə)l ɡæ 'strektəmi/ noun the surgical removal of all but the top part of the stomach in contact with the diaphragm

subtotal hysterectomy /,səbtətəʊt(ə)l ,hɪstə 'rektəmi/ noun the surgical removal of the uterus, but not the cervix

subtotal pancreatectomy /,səbtətəʊt(ə)l ,pæŋkriə'tektəmi/ noun the surgical removal of most of the pancreas

subungual /səb'ʌŋgwəl/ adjective under a nail

succus /'səkəs/ noun juice secreted by an organ

succus entericus /,səkəs en'terɪkəs/ noun juice formed of enzymes, produced in the intestine to help the digestive process

succussion /sə'kʌʃ(ə)n/ noun a splashing sound made when there is a large amount of liquid inside a cavity in the body, e.g. the stomach

sucrose /'su:kru:s/ noun a sugar, formed of glucose and fructose, found in plants, especially in sugar cane, beet and maple syrup

suction /'sækʃən/ noun a force created by the action of sucking ○ *The dentist hooked a suction tube into the patient's mouth.*

sudden /'sʌd(ə)n/ adjective happening quickly

sudden death /'sʌd(ə)n 'deθ/ *noun* death without any identifiable cause, not preceded by an illness

sudden infant death syndrome /'sʌd(ə)n ,ɪnfənt 'deθ ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* the sudden death of a baby under the age of about twelve months in bed, without any identifiable cause. Abbreviation **SIDS**. Also called **cot death**

sudor /'su:də/ *noun* sweat

sudorific /su:də'rɪfɪk/ *noun* a drug which makes someone sweat

suffer /'sʌfə/ *verb* 1. to have an illness for a long period of time ○ *I suffer from headaches.* 2. to feel pain ○ *I didn't suffer much.* 3. to receive an injury ○ *He suffered multiple injuries in the accident.*

suffering /'saf(ə)rɪŋ/ *noun* the experiencing of pain over a long period of time

suffocation /'safə'keɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the act of making someone become unconscious by cutting off his or her supply of air

suffusion /sə'fju:ʒ(ə)n/ *noun* the spreading of a red flush over the skin

sugar /'ʃʊgə/ *noun* any of several sweet carbohydrates (NOTE: For other terms referring to sugar, see words beginning with **glyc-**, **glyco-**)

sugar intolerance /'ʃʊgər ɪn,tɔ:lərəns/ *noun* diarrhoea caused by sugar which has not been absorbed

suggestibility /sə,dʒɛstri'biliti/ *noun* a mental state in which somebody just accepts other people's ideas, attitudes or instructions, without questioning them. It is usually increased under hypnosis.

suggestible /sə,dʒɛstib(ə)l/ *adjective* easily influenced by other people

suggestion /sə,dʒestʃən/ *noun* 1. an idea which has been mentioned ○ *The doctor didn't agree with the suggestion that the disease had been caught in the hospital.* 2. (in psychiatry) the process of making a person's ideas change, by suggesting different ideas which the person can accept, such as that he or she is in fact cured

suicide /'su:saɪd/ *noun* the act of killing oneself

sulcus /'salkəs/ *noun* a groove or fold, especially between the gyri in the brain

sulfa drug /'salfə dræg/, **sulfa compound** /'salfə ,kɒmpaʊnd/ *noun* same as **sulfonamide**

sulfasalazine /'salfə'sæləzɪ:n/ *noun* a drug belonging to the sulfonamide group of antibacterial drugs. It is used in the treatment of ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease, and also of severe rheumatoid arthritis.

sulfonamide /sə'lfonəmaɪd/ *noun* a bacteriostatic drug, e.g. trimethoprim, used to treat bacterial infection, especially in the intestine and urinary system, but now less important due to increasing bacterial resistance

sulfonylurea /,səlfənailju'ri:ə/ *noun* any of a group of drugs which lower blood sugar, used in the treatment of diabetes

sulfur /'salfə/ *noun* another spelling of **sulphur**

sulphur /'salfə/ *noun* a yellow non-metallic chemical element which is contained in some amino acids and is used in creams to treat some skin disorders (NOTE: The chemical symbol is **S**.)

sulphuric acid /səl,fju:ərɪk 'æsɪd/ *noun* a strong colourless oily corrosive acid which has many uses

sumatriptan /,su:mə'triptæn/ *noun* a drug which helps to narrow the blood vessels, used in the treatment of acute migraine

sun blindness /'sʌn ,blaindnəs/ *noun* same as **photoretinitis**

sunburn /'sʌnbɜ:n/ *noun* damage to the skin by excessive exposure to sunlight

sunstroke /'sʌnstrəʊk/ *noun* a serious condition caused by excessive exposure to the sun or to hot conditions, in which the person becomes dizzy and has a high body temperature but does not perspire

super- /su:pə/ *prefix* 1. above 2. extremely

superciliary /,su:pə'siliərɪ/ *adjective* referring to the eyebrows

superego /,su:pər'i:gəʊ/ *noun* (in psychology) the part of the mind which is a person's conscience, which is concerned with right and wrong

superfecundation /,su:pəfə:kən'deɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a condition in which two or more ova produced at the same time are fertilised by different males

superfetation /,su:pəfi:'teɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a condition in which an ovum is fertilised in a woman who is already pregnant

superficial /,su:pə'fɪʃ(ə)l/ *adjective* on the surface, close to the surface or on the skin

superficial thickness burn /,su:pəfɪʃəl 'θɪknes ,bɜ:n/ *noun* same as **partial thickness burn**

superinfection /'su:pərɪn,fekʃən/ *noun* a second infection which affects the treatment of the first infection, because it is resistant to the drug used to treat the first

superior /su'pɪəriər/ *adjective* (of part of the body) higher up than another part

superior aspect /su,pɪəriə 'æspekt/ *noun* a view of the body from above

superiority complex /su,pɪəri'brɪti ,kɒmplɛks/ *noun* a condition in which a person feels he or she is better and more important than others and pays little attention to them

superior mesenteric artery /su,pɪəriəs(e)n,terik 'a:təri/ *noun* one of the arteries which supply the small intestine

superior vena cava /su,pɪəriə ,vi:nə 'keɪvə/ *noun* a branch of the large vein into the heart, car-

rying blood from the head and the top part of the body. See illustration at **HEART** in Supplement

supernumerary /su:pə'nu:mrəri/ **adjective** extra, more than the usual number

superovulation /su:pər,ɒvju'lju:ʃn/ **noun** an increased frequency of ovulation, or production of a large number of ova at one time. It is often caused by giving a woman with infertility problems gonadotrophin hormones to stimulate ovulation.

supination /su:pɪ'nейʃn/ **noun** the act of turning the hand so that the palm faces upwards. Opposite **pronation**. See illustration at **ANATOMICAL TERMS** in Supplement

supinator /su:pɪneɪtə/ **noun** a muscle which turns the hand so that the palm faces upwards

supine /su:pain/ **adjective** lying on the back. Opposite **prone**

supplement /'sæplɪmənt/ **noun** 1. any extra nutrients that are taken to help a specific condition when someone is not getting all they need from their food ○ *vitamin and folic acid supplements* 2. a pill or product regarded as helpful in improving health that can be bought without a prescription. Supplements are not tested in the same way as prescription drugs. ○ *dietary or food supplements* ■ **verb** to add on or increase above what is taken usually ○ *She supplemented her diet with folic acid when she was planning a pregnancy.*

supplementary prescriber /'sæplɪ'ment(ə)ri pri'skraibəl/ **noun** a healthcare professional who, in agreement with a patient's doctor, implements an agreed course of treatment

support hose /sə'pɔ:t həʊz/ **plural noun** stockings that fit tightly to the legs, worn to help the flow of blood

supportive /sə'pɔ:tɪv/ **adjective** helping or comforting someone in trouble ○ *Her family was very supportive when she was in hospital.* ○ *The local health authority has been very supportive of the hospital management.*

support worker /sə'pɔ:t, wɜ:kə/ **noun** someone who assists registered health service professionals as part of a team, e.g. as a nursing auxiliary or assistant, or in specialist areas such as mental health, speech therapy or physiotherapy

suppository /sə'pozɪt(ə)ri/ **noun** a piece of a soluble material such as glycerine jelly containing a drug, which is placed in the rectum to act as lubricant, or in the vagina, to treat disorders such as vaginitis, and is dissolved by the body's fluids

suppress /sə'pres/ **verb** to reduce the action of something completely, e.g. to remove a symptom or to stop the release of a hormone ○ *a course of treatment which suppresses the painful irritation* ○ *The drug suppresses the body's natural instinct to reject the transplanted tissue.* ○ *The release of adrenaline from the adrenal cortex is suppressed.*

suppression /sə'preʃn/ **noun** the act of suppressing something ○ *the suppression of allergic responses* ○ *the suppression of a hormone*

suppressor T-cell /sə,presə 'ti:, sel/ **noun** a T-cell which stops or reduces the immune response to an antigen of B-cells and other T-cells

suppuration /sə,pju'reɪʃn/ **noun** the formation and discharge of pus

supra- /su:prə/ **prefix** above or over

supraglottis /su:prə'glɒtɪs/ **noun** the part of the larynx above the vocal folds, including the epiglottis

supraorbital /su:prə'ɔ:bɪt(ə)l/ **adjective** above the orbit of the eye

supraorbital ridge /su:prə'ɔ:bɪt(ə)l 'rɪdʒ/ **noun** the ridge of bone above the eye, covered by the eyebrow

suprapubic /su:prə'pjubɪk/ **adjective** above the pubic bone or pubic area

suprarenal /su:prə'rɪ:n(ə)l/ **adjective** above the kidneys ■ **noun** same as **suprarenal gland**

suprarenal gland /su:prə'rɪ:n(ə)l glænd/, **suprarenal** /su:prə'rɪ:n(ə)l/ **noun** one of two endocrine glands at the top of the kidneys, which secrete adrenaline and other hormones

suprarenal medulla /su:prə:rɪ:n(ə)l 'medulə/ **noun** same as **adrenal medulla**

suprasternal /su:prə'stə:n(ə)l/ **adjective** above the sternum

supraventricular tachycardia /,səb'ven'trɪkju:lə,tæk'i'kɑ:dɪə/ **noun** tachycardia coming from the upper chambers of the heart

surfactant /sɜ:fæk'tənt/ **noun** a substance in the alveoli of the lungs which keeps the surfaces of the lungs wet and prevents lung collapse

surgeon /'sɜ:dʒən/ **noun** a doctor who specialises in surgery (NOTE: Although surgeons are doctors, in the UK they are traditionally called 'Mr' and not 'Dr', so 'Dr Smith' may be a GP, but 'Mr Smith' is a surgeon.)

surgeon general /'sɜ:dʒən 'dʒen(ə)rəl/ **noun** US a government official responsible for all aspects of public health

surgery /'sɜ:dʒəri/ **noun** 1. the treatment of diseases or disorders by procedures which require an operation to cut into, to remove or to manipulate tissue, organs or parts ○ *The patient will need plastic surgery to remove the scars he received in the accident.* ○ *The surgical ward is for patients waiting for surgery.* ○ *Two of our patients had to have surgery.* ○ *She will have to undergo surgery.* 2. a room where a doctor or dentist sees and examines patients ○ *There are ten patients waiting in the surgery.* ○ *Surgery hours are from 8.30 in the morning to 6.00 at night.*

surgical /'sɜ:dʒɪk(ə)l/ **adjective** referring to surgery ○ *All surgical instruments must be sterilised.*

surgical diathermy /sɜːdɪəθəmɪ/ noun a procedure which uses a knife or electrode which is heated by a strong electric current until it coagulates tissue

surgical fixation /sɜːdɪək(ə)l fɪk'seɪʃ(ə)n/ noun a method of immobilising something such as a bone either externally by the use of a splint or internally by a metal plate and screws

surgical gloves /sɜːdɪək(ə)l glævz/ plural noun thin plastic gloves worn by surgeons

surgical intervention /sɜːdɪək(ə)l ,ɪnt̩ə'venʃən/ noun the treatment of disease or other condition by surgery

surgical neck /sɜːdɪək(ə)l 'nek/ noun the narrow part at the top of the humerus, where the arm can easily be broken

surgical ward /sɜːdɪək(ə)l wɔ:d/ noun a ward for patients who have undergone surgery

surgical wound /sɜːdɪək(ə)l wu:nd/ noun an incision made during a surgical operation

surrogate /'sʌrəgət/ adjective taking the place of ■ noun someone or something that takes the place of another person or thing

surrogate mother a woman who has a child by artificial insemination for a woman who cannot become pregnant, with the intention of handing the child over to her when it is born

susceptibility /sə,septɪ'biliti/ noun lack of resistance to a disease

suspension /sə'spensən/ noun a liquid with solid particles in it

suspensory /sə'spensəri/ adjective hanging down

suspensory bandage /sə,splensəri 'bændɪdʒ/ noun a bandage to hold a part of the body which hangs

suspensory ligament /sə,spensəri 'lɪgəmənt/ noun a ligament which holds a part of the body in position. See illustration at **EYE** in Supplement

sustentacular /səstən'tækjʊlə/ adjective referring to a sustentaculum

sustentaculum /səstən'tækjʊləm/ noun a part of the body which supports another part

suture /su:tʃə/ noun 1. a fixed joint where two bones are fused together, especially the bones in the skull 2. a procedure for attaching the sides of an incision or wound with thread, so that healing can take place. Also called **stitch** 3. a thread used for attaching the sides of a wound so that they can heal ■ verb to attach the sides of a wound or incision together with thread so that healing can take place. Also called **stitch**

suxamethonium /saksəməni'θəʊniəm/ noun a drug similar to acetylcholine in structure, used as a muscle relaxant during surgery

swab /swɒb/ noun 1. a cotton wool pad, often attached to a small stick, used, e.g., to clean a

wound, to apply ointment or to take a specimen 2. a specimen taken with a swab ○ *a cervical swab*

swallowing /'swɒləʊŋ/ noun same as **deglutition**

Swan-Ganz catheter /,swæn 'gæntz ,keθɪtə/ noun a special catheter which can be floated through the right chamber of the heart into the pulmonary artery. The balloon at its tip is then inflated to measure arterial pressure.

sweat /swet/ noun a salty liquid produced by the sweat glands to cool the body as the liquid evaporates from the skin ○ *Sweat was running off the end of his nose.* ○ *Her hands were covered with sweat.* Also called **perspiration** ■ verb to produce moisture through the sweat glands and onto the skin ○ *After working in the fields she was sweating.*

sweat duct /'swet dʌkt/ noun a thin tube connecting the sweat gland with the surface of the skin

sweat gland /'swet glænd/ noun a gland which produces sweat, situated beneath the dermis and connected to the skin surface by a sweat duct

sweat pore /'swet pɔ:/ noun a hole in the skin through which the sweat comes out

swell /swel/ verb to become larger, or cause something to become larger ○ *The disease affects the lymph glands, making them swell.* ○ *The doctor noticed that the patient had swollen glands in his neck.* ○ *She finds her swollen ankles painful.* (NOTE: **swelling – swelled – swollen**)

swelling /'swelɪŋ/ noun a condition in which fluid accumulates in tissue, making the tissue become large ○ *They applied a cold compress to try to reduce the swelling.*

sycoisis /sət'kəʊsɪs/ noun a bacterial infection of hair follicles

sycoisis barbae /sət,kəʊsɪs 'bɑ:bɪ/ noun an infection of hair follicles on the sides of the face and chin. Also called **barber's itch, barber's rash**

Sydenham's chorea /,sɪdnəmz knrɪ:ə/ noun temporary chorea affecting children, frequently associated with endocarditis and rheumatism [Described 1686. After Thomas Sydenham (1624–89), English physician.]

symbiosis /sim'bɔɪzɪs/ noun a condition in which two organisms exist together and help each other to survive

symblepharon /sɪm'blefərən/ noun a condition in which the eyelid sticks to the eyeball

symbol /'sɪmbəl/ noun a sign or letter which means something

Syme's amputation /,saimz æmpju'teɪʃ(ə)n/ noun a surgical operation to amputate the foot above the ankle [Described 1842. After James Syme (1799–1870), Edinburgh surgeon and teacher; one of the first to adopt antisepsis

(Joseph Lister was his son-in-law), and also among the early users of anaesthesia.]

symmetry /'simetri/ *noun* the regularity of structure and distribution of parts of the body, each side of the body being structurally similar to the other

sympathectomy /,simpə'θektəmi/ *noun* a surgical operation to cut part of the sympathetic nervous system, as a treatment of high blood pressure

sympathetic /,simpə'θetik/ *adjective* 1. feeling or showing shared feelings, pity or compassion 2. relating to or belonging to the sympathetic nervous system, or to one of its parts

sympathetic nervous system /,simpəθetik 'nɜːvəs ,sistəm/, **sympathetic system** /,simpəθetik 'sistəm/ *noun* part of the autonomic nervous system, which leaves the spinal cord from the thoracic and lumbar regions to go to various important organs such as the heart, the lungs and the sweat glands, and which prepares the body for emergencies and vigorous muscular activity. ◊ **parasympathetic nervous system**

sympatholytic /,simpəθəʊ'lɪtik/ *noun* a drug which stops the sympathetic nervous system working

sympathomimetic /,simpəθəʊmɪ'metik/ *adjective* referring to a drug such as dopamine hydrochloride which stimulates the activity of the sympathetic nervous system and is used in cardiac shock following myocardial infarction and in cardiac surgery

sympathy /'simpəθi/ *noun* 1. the feeling or expression of pity or sorrow for the pain or distress of somebody else 2. the relationship between people which causes one of them to provoke a similar condition to their own in the other one. For example, when the first person yawns, the second feels an urge to yawn too. 3. the influence produced on any part of the body by disease or change in another part

sympysis /'simfəsis/ *noun* the point where two bones are joined by cartilage which makes the joint rigid

sympysis pubis /,simfəsis 'pjus:bis/ *noun* same as **pubic symphysis**

symptom /'sɪmtəm/ *noun* a change in the way the body works or a change in the body's appearance, which shows that a disease or disorder is present and which the person is aware of ◊ *The symptoms of hay fever are a running nose and eyes.* ◊ *A doctor must study the symptoms before making his diagnosis.* ◊ *The patient presented all the symptoms of rheumatic fever.* (NOTE: If a symptom is noticed only by the doctor, it is a **sign**.)

symptomatic /,sɪmptə'mætik/ *adjective* being a symptom of something ◊ *The rash is symptomatic of measles.*

symptomatology /,sɪmptəmə'tɒlədʒi/ *noun* a branch of medicine concerned with the study of symptoms. Also called **semeiology**

syn- /sɪn/ *prefix* joint, or fused

synalgia /sɪ'nældʒɪə/ *noun* a pain which is felt in one part of the body, but is caused by a condition in another part, e.g. pain in the groin which can be a symptom of a kidney stone or pain in the right shoulder which can indicate gall bladder infection. Also called **referred pain**

synapse /'sainæps/ *noun* a point in the nervous system where the axons of neurones are in contact with the dendrites of other neurones ■ *verb* to link something with a neurone

synaptic /sɪn'æptɪk/ *adjective* referring to a synapse

synarthrosis /,sɪnɑː'θrəʊsɪs/ *noun* a joint, e.g. in the skull, where the bones have fused together

synchondrosis /,sɪnknɒn'drəʊsɪs/ *noun* a joint, as in children, where the bones are linked by cartilage, before the cartilage has changed to bone

synchysis /'sɪŋkɪsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which the vitreous humour in the eye becomes soft

syncope /'sɪŋkəpi/ *noun* a condition in which someone becomes unconscious for a short time because of reduced flow of blood to the brain. Also called **fainting fit**

syndactyly /'sɪn'dækτɪli/, **syndactylism** /'sɪn'dækτɪlɪz(ə)m/ *noun* a condition in which two toes or fingers are joined together with tissue

syndesm- /sɪndesm-, **syndesmo-** /sɪndesməʊ/ *prefix* referring to ligaments

syndesmology /,sɪndes'mɒlədʒi/ *noun* a branch of medicine which studies joints

syndesmosis /,sɪndes'meʊsɪs/ *noun* a joint where the bones are tightly linked by ligaments

syndrome /'sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a group of symptoms and other changes in the body's functions which, when taken together, show that a particular disease is present

synechia /sɪ'nɛkiə/ *noun* a condition in which the iris sticks to another part of the eye

synergism /'sɪnədʒɪz(ə)m/ *noun* a situation where two or more things are acting together in such a way that both are more effective. Also called **synergy**

synergist /'sɪnədʒɪst/ *noun* a muscle or drug which acts with another and increases the effectiveness of both

synergy /'sɪnədʒi/ *noun* same as **synergism**

syngeneic /,sɪndʒə'nɪ:ik/ *adjective* referring to individuals or tissues that have an identical or closely similar genetic make-up, especially one that will allow the transplanting of tissue without provoking an immune response

synostosed /'sɪnd,stəʊzd/ *adjective* (of bones) fused together with new bone tissue

synostosis /sɪnɒ'stəʊsɪs/ *noun* the fusing of two bones together by the formation of new bone tissue

synovectomy /sɪnəʊ'vektəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove the synovial membrane of a joint

synovia /sɪnəʊvɪə/ *noun* same as **synovial fluid**

synovial /sɪnəʊviəl/ *adjective* referring to the synovium

synovial fluid /sɪnəʊviəl 'flu:ɪd/ *noun* a fluid secreted by a synovial membrane to lubricate a joint. See illustration at **SYNOVIAL JOINT** in Supplement

synovial joint /sɪnəʊviəl 'dʒɔɪnt/ *noun* a joint where the two bones are separated by a space filled with synovial fluid which nourishes and lubricates the surfaces of the bones. Also called **diarthrosis**

synovial membrane /sɪnəʊviəl 'membreɪn/, **synovium** *noun* a smooth membrane which forms the inner lining of the capsule covering a joint and secretes the fluid which lubricates the joint. See illustration at **SYNOVIAL JOINT** in Supplement

synovitis /sɪnəʊ'vaitɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the synovial membrane

synthesis /'sɪnθəsɪs/ *noun* **1.** the process of combining different ideas or objects into a new whole **2.** a new unified whole resulting from the combination of different ideas or objects **3.** the formation of compounds through chemical reactions involving simpler compounds or elements **4.** in psychiatry, the fusing together of all the various elements of the personality (NOTE: The plural is **syntheses**.)

synthesise /'sɪnθəsaɪz/, **synthesize** *verb* to make a chemical compound from its separate components ○ *Essential amino acids cannot be synthesised.* ○ *The body cannot synthesise essential fatty acids and has to absorb them from food.*

synthetic /sɪn'θetɪk/ *adjective* made by humans, made artificially

syphilis /sifəlɪs/ *noun* a sexually transmitted disease caused by a spirochaete *Treponema pallidum*

syring- /sɪrɪndʒ/ *prefix* same as **syringo-** (*used before vowels*)

syringe /sɪ'rɪndʒ/ *noun* a medical instrument made of a tube with a plunger which either slides down inside the tube, forcing the contents out through a needle as in an injection, or slides up the tube, allowing a liquid to be sucked into it ■ *verb* to wash out the ears using a syringe

syringo- /sɪrɪngəʊ/ *prefix* referring to tubes, especially the central canal of the spinal cord

syringomyelia /sɪ,rɪŋgəʊ'meɪliə/ *noun* a disease which forms cavities in the neck section of the spinal cord, affecting the nerves so that the person loses the sense of touch and pain

syringomyelitis /sɪ,rɪŋgəʊ'meɪlɪtɪs/ *noun* a swelling of the spinal cord, which results in the formation of cavities in it

syringomyelocele /sɪ,rɪŋgəʊ'maɪələsɪ:l/ *noun* a severe form of spina bifida where the spinal cord pushes through a hole in the spine

system /'sɪstəm/ *noun* **1.** the body as a whole ○ *Amputation of a limb gives a serious shock to the system.* **2.** the arrangement of particular parts of the body so that they work together ○ *the lymphatic system*

systemic /sɪ'stɪ:mɪk/ *adjective* referring to or affecting the whole body ○ *Septicaemia is a systemic infection.*

systemic circulation /sɪ,stɪ:mɪk ,sɜːkju'leɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the circulation of blood around the whole body, except the lungs, starting with the aorta and returning through the venaee cavae

systemic lupus erythematosus /sɪ,stɪ:mɪk ,lu:pəs ,erɪθi:mə'təʊsəs/ *noun* one of several collagen diseases which are forms of lupus, where red patches form on the skin and spread throughout the body. Abbreviation **SLE**

systole /'sɪstəli/ *noun* a phase in the beating of the heart when it contracts as it pumps blood out

systolic /sɪ'stɒlik/ *adjective* referring to the systole

systolic murmur /sɪ,stɒlik 'mɜːmə/ *noun* a sound produced during systole which indicates an unusual condition of a heart valve

systolic pressure /sɪ,stɒlik 'preʃə/ *noun* the high point of blood pressure which occurs during the systole. Systolic pressure is always higher than diastolic pressure.

T

TAB *abbreviation typhoid-paratyphoid A and B*
○ *He was given a TAB injection.* ○ *TAB injections give only temporary immunity against paratyphoid.* ♦ **TAB vaccine**

tabes /'tebi:z/ *noun* a condition in which someone is wasting away

tabes dorsalis /,tebi:z dɔ:s'seilis/ *noun* a disease of the nervous system, caused by advanced syphilis, in which the person loses the sense of feeling, control of the bladder and the ability to coordinate movements of the legs, and has severe pains. Also called **locomotor ataxia**

tablet /'tæblət/ *noun* 1. a small flat round object containing medicine that is taken by swallowing
○ *a bottle of aspirin tablets* ○ *Take two tablets three times a day.* 2. any tablet, pill or capsule taken by swallowing (*informal*)

taboparesis /,teɪbəʊpə'ri:sɪs/ *noun* the final stage of syphilis in which the person has locomotor ataxia, general paralysis and mental deterioration

TAB vaccine /ti: ei: 'bi: ,væksi:n/ *noun* a vaccine which immunises against typhoid fever and paratyphoid A and B

tachy- /tæki/ *prefix* fast

tachycardia /,tæki'ku:dɪə/ *noun* a rapid beating of the heart

tachyphrasia /,tæki'freɪziə/, **tachyphasia** /,tæki'feɪziə/ *noun* a particularly rapid way of speaking, as occurs with some people with mental disorders

tachypnoea /,tækɪp'nɪ:ə/ *noun* very fast breathing

tacrolimus /,tækrə'lɪ:məs/ *noun* a powerful immunosuppressant drug used to reduce the risk of organ transplant rejection

tactile /'tæktɪl/ *adjective* able to be sensed by touch

taeniasis /ti:'næɪəsɪs/ *noun* infestation of the intestines with tapeworms

Tagamet /'tægəmət/ a trade name for a preparation of cimetidine

tai chi /tai 'tʃi:/, **t'ai chi** *noun* an ancient Chinese system of exercises designed for health, self-defence and spiritual development

talc /tælk/ *noun* a soft white powder used to dust on irritated skin

talipes /'tælɪpi:z/ *noun* a foot with a shape that does not allow usual walking, a congenital condition. Also called **cleft foot, club foot**

talo- /'teɪləʊ/ *prefix* referring to the ankle bone

talus /'teɪləs/ *noun* the top bone in the tarsus which articulates with the tibia and fibula in the leg, and with the calcaneus in the heel. Also called **anklebone**. See illustration at **FOOT** in Supplement (NOTE: The plural is **tali**.)

tamoxifen /tə'mɒksɪfən/ *noun* a drug which helps to prevent the actions of oestrogen, used especially in the treatment of breast cancer and some types of infertility

tampon /'tæmpən/ *noun* 1. a wad of absorbent material put into a wound to soak up blood during an operation 2. a cylindrical plug of soft material put into the vagina to absorb blood during menstruation

tamponade /,tæmpə'neɪd/ *noun* the action of putting a tampon into a wound

tan /tæn/ *verb (of skin)* to become brown in sunlight
○ *He tans easily.* ○ *She is using a tanning lotion.*

tantalum /'tæntələm/ *noun* a rare metal, used to repair damaged bones (NOTE: The chemical symbol is **Ta**.)

tantalum mesh /'tæntələm meʃ/ *noun* a type of net made of tantalum wire, used to repair cranial conditions

tantrum /'tæntrəm/ *noun* a sudden episode of bad behaviour, usually in a child, where the child throws things or lies on the floor and screams

tap /tæp/ *noun* a surgical procedure to drain off body fluid with a hollow needle or a tube ■ *verb* to remove or drain liquid from part of the body. ♦ **spinal**

tapeworm /teɪpwɜ:m/ *noun* a parasitic worm with a small head and long body like a ribbon. Tapeworms enter the intestine when a person eats raw meat or fish. The worms attach themselves with hooks to the side of the intestine and grow longer by adding sections to their bodies.

tapotement /tə'pəutmənt/ *noun* a type of massage where the therapist taps the person with his or her hands

tapping /'tæpɪŋ/ *noun* same as **paracentesis**

tarry stool /,tə:ri 'stu:l/ *noun* dark and sticky solid matter which is passed out of the bowels

tars- /tɑ:s/ *prefix* same as **tarso-** (*used before vowels*)

tarsal /'tɑ:s(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the tarsus

■ *noun* same as **tarsal bone**

tarsal bone /'tɑ:s(ə)l bəʊn/ *noun* one of seven small bones in the ankle, including the talus and calcaneus. Also called **tarsal**

tarsalgia /tɑ:'sældʒə/ *noun* a pain in the ankle

tarsal gland /'tɑ:s(ə)l glænd/ *noun* same as **meibomian gland**

tarsectomy /tɑ:'sektəmɪ/ *noun* 1. a surgical operation to remove one of the tarsal bones in the ankle 2. a surgical operation to remove the tarsus of the eyelid

tarsitis /tɑ:'saɪtɪs/ *noun* an inflammation of the edge of the eyelid

tarso- /tɑ:səʊ/ *prefix* 1. relating to the ankle 2. relating to the edge of the eyelid

tarsorrhaphy /tɑ:'sɒrəfɪ/ *noun* an operation to join the two eyelids together to protect the eye after an operation

tarsus /'tɑ:səs/ *noun* 1. the seven small bones of the ankle. See illustration at **FOOT** in Supplement 2. a connective tissue which supports an eyelid (NOTE: The plural is **tarsi**.)

tartrar /'tɑ:tə/ *noun* a hard deposit of calcium which forms on teeth, and has to be removed by scaling. Also called **scale**

task allocation /'tɑ:sk ælə,keɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a system in which patient care is divided into tasks which are given to different nurses with specific skills

taste /teɪst/ *noun* one of the five senses, where food or substances in the mouth are noticed through the tongue ○ *She doesn't like the taste of onions.* ○ *He has a cold, so food seems to have lost all taste or seems to have no taste.* ■ *verb* to notice the taste of something with the tongue ○ *I have a cold so I can't taste anything* ○ *You can taste the salt in this butter.*

taste bud /'teɪst bʌd/ *noun* a tiny sensory receptor in the vallate and fungiform papillae of the tongue and in part of the back of the mouth

COMMENT: The taste buds can tell the difference between salt, sour, bitter and sweet tastes. The buds on the tip of the tongue identify salt and sweet tastes, those on the sides of the tongue identify sour, and those at the back of the mouth the bitter tastes. Note that most of what we think of as taste is in fact smell, and this is why when someone has a cold and a blocked nose, food seems to lose its taste. The impulses from the taste

buds are received by the taste cortex in the temporal lobe of the cerebral hemisphere.

taxis /'tæksɪs/ *noun* the procedure of pushing or massaging dislocated bones or hernias to make them return to their usual position

-**taxis** /'tæksɪs/ *suffix* manipulation

taxonomy /tæk'sɒnəmɪ/ *noun* 1. the practice or principles of classification generally ○ *Any diagnostic task can be aided by a taxonomy of symptoms and a taxonomy of causes together with connections between them.* 2. the science of classifying plants, animals and microorganisms into increasingly broader categories based on shared features. Traditionally, organisms were grouped by physical resemblances, but recently other criteria such as genetic matching have also been used.

Tay-Sachs disease /,teɪ 'sæks dɪ,zɪ:z/ *noun* an inherited condition affecting the metabolism, characterised by progressive paralysis of the legs, blindness and learning disabilities [Described 1881. After Warren Tay (1843–1927), British ophthalmologist; Bernard Sachs (1858–1944), US neurologist.]

TB *abbreviation* tuberculosis ○ *He is suffering from TB.* ○ *She has been admitted to a TB sanatorium.*

TBI *abbreviation* total body irradiation

T-cell /'ti: sel/ *noun* same as **T-lymphocyte**

TCP /,tɪ: sɪ: 'pi:/ a trade name for various mild antiseptic liquids

t.d.s. /,ti: di: 'es/, **TDS** *adverb* (*written on prescriptions*) three times a day. Full form **ter in diem sumendus**

teaching hospital /'ti:ʃɪŋ ,hospɪt(ə)l/ *noun* a hospital attached to a medical school where student doctors work and study as part of their training

team nursing /'ti:m ,nɜ:sɪŋ/ *noun* a system in which the care of a group of patients is assigned to a team of four or five health workers, led by a professional nurse who assigns them various tasks. They meet at the beginning and end of each shift to exchange information.

tear /tɪə/ *noun* a drop of the salty fluid which forms in the lacrimal gland. The fluid keeps the eyeball moist and clean and is produced in large quantities when a person cries. ○ *Tears ran down her face.* (NOTE: For other terms referring to tears, see words beginning with **dacryo-** or **lacrima-**)

tear duct /'tɪə dʌkt/ *noun* same as **lacrimal duct**

tear gland /'tɪə glænd/ *noun* same as **lacrimal gland**

teat /tɪ:t/ *noun* a rubber nipple on the end of a baby's feeding bottle

TED *abbreviation* thrombo-embolic deterrent stocking

teeth /tɪ:θ/ plural of **tooth**

Teflon /'teflən/ *trademark* a synthetic polymer injected into the joints of the larynx to increase movement and help hoarseness of voice

tegmen /'tɛgmən/ *noun* the covering for an organ (NOTE: The plural is **tegmina**.)

tegument /'tegjumənt/ *noun* a covering, especially the protective outer covering of an organism

tel- /tel/ *prefix* same as **tele-** (*used before vowels*)

tela /'ti:lə/ *noun* a delicate part or tissue in the body with a fine or intricate pattern like a web

telangiectasis /te,lændʒi'ektəsis/, **telangiectasia** /te,lændʒiæk'teisɪə/ *noun* small dark red spots on the skin, formed by swollen capillaries

telangioma /te,lændʒi'əʊmə/ *noun* a tumour or haemangiomata of the blood capillaries

tele- /telɪ/ *prefix* referring to distance

teleceptor /'teliseptə/ *noun* a sensory receptor which receives sensations from a distance. These occur in the eyes, ears and nose. Also called **tele-receptor**

telemedicine /'telimed(ə)sɪn/ *noun* the provision of diagnosis and health care from a distance using media such as interactive computer programs or off-site advisers

telencephalon /,telen'kefələn/ *noun* same as **cerebrum**

telepathy /tə'lepəθi/ *noun* the apparent communication directly from one person's mind to another person's, without the use of speech, writing or other signs or symbols

teleradiology /,telireidi'ɒlədʒi/ *noun* the process of transmitting scans and other images electronically so that they can be viewed by surgeons or other health care workers in different locations at the same time

telereceptor /'telɪrɪ,septə/ *noun* same as **teleceptor**

telophase /'teləfeɪz/ *noun* the final stage of mitosis, the stage in cell division after anaphase

temazepam /tə'mæzɪpæm/ *noun* a hypnotic drug used in the short-term treatment of insomnia

temperature /'temprɪtʃə/ *noun* the heat of the body or of the surrounding air, measured in degrees ○ *The doctor asked the nurse what the patient's temperature was.* ○ *His temperature was slightly above normal.* ○ *The thermometer showed a temperature of 99°F.*

temperature chart /'temprɪtʃə tʃɑ:t/ *noun* a chart showing changes in a person's temperature over a period of time

temple /'tempəl/ *noun* the flat part of the side of the head between the top of the ear and the eye

temporal /'temp(ə)rəl/ *adjective* referring to the temple

temporal arteritis /,temp(ə)rəl ,ɑ:tə'rætɪs/ *noun* a headache caused by inflammation of the region over the temporal artery, usually occurring in older people

temporal bone /'tempərəl bəʊn/ *noun* one of the bones which form the sides and base of the cranium. See illustration at **EAR** in Supplement

temporalis /,tempə'reɪlɪs/, **temporalis muscle** /,tempə'reɪlɪs ,mʌsl(ə)l/ *noun* a flat muscle running down the side of the head from the temporal bone to the coronoid process, which makes the jaw move up

temporal lobe /'temp(ə)rəl ləʊb/ *noun* the lobe above the ear in each cerebral hemisphere

temporal lobe epilepsy /,temp(ə)rəl ləʊb 'epɪləpsɪ/ *noun* epilepsy due to a disorder of the temporal lobe and causing impaired memory, hallucinations and automatism

temporo- /tempərəʊ/ *prefix* 1. referring to the temple 2. referring to the temporal lobe

temporomandibular /,tempərəʊmændibjʊlər/ *adjective* relating to the temporal bone and the mandible

temporomandibular joint /,tempərəʊmændibjʊlər dʒɔɪnt/ *noun* a joint between the jaw and the skull, in front of the ear

tenacious /tɪ'nɛʃəs/ *adjective* sticking or clinging to something else, especially a surface

tenaculum /tə'nækjʊləm/ *noun* a surgical instrument shaped like a hook, used to pick up small pieces of tissue during an operation

tender /'tendə/ *adjective* referring to skin or a body part which is painful when touched ○ *The bruise is still tender.* ○ *Her shoulders are still tender where she got sunburnt.* ○ *A tender spot on the abdomen indicates that an organ is inflamed.*

tendinitis /,tendɪ'naitɪs/ *noun* an inflammation of a tendon, especially after playing sport, and often associated with tenosynovitis

tendinous /'tendɪnəs/ *adjective* referring to a tendon

tendon /'tendən/ *noun* a strip of connective tissue which attaches a muscle to a bone. Also called **sinew** (NOTE: For other terms referring to a tendon, see words beginning with **tено-**.)

tendonitis /,tendə'naitɪs/ *noun* same as **tendinitis**

tendon sheath /'tendən ſi:θ/ *noun* a tube of membrane which covers and protects a tendon

tendovaginitis /,tendəvægɪtɪs/ *noun* an inflammation of a tendon sheath, especially in the thumb

tenens /'tenenz/ ♀ **locum**

tenesmus /tə'nezməs/ *noun* a condition in which someone feels the need to pass faeces, or sometimes urine, but is unable to do so and experiences pain

tennis elbow /'tenɪs 'elbəʊ/ *noun* an inflammation of the tendons of the extensor muscles in the hand which are attached to the bone near the elbow. Also called **lateral epicondylitis**

teno- /'tenəʊ/ *prefix* referring to a tendon

tenonitis /,tenəʊ'naitɪs/ *noun* the inflammation of a tendon

Tenon's capsule /'ti:nɒns ,kæpsjʊ:l/ *noun* a tissue which lines the orbit of the eye [After Jacques René Tenon (1724–1816), French surgeon.]

tenoplasty /'tenəplæsti/ *noun* a surgical operation to repair a torn tendon

tenorrhaphy /'te:nrəfɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to stitch pieces of a torn tendon together

tenosynovitis /,tenəʊ,sainə'veitɪs/ *noun* a painful inflammation of the tendon sheath and the tendon inside. Also called **peritendinitis**

tenotomy /tə'nɒtəmi/ *noun* a surgical operation to cut through a tendon

tenovaginitis /,tenəʊ,vædʒɪ'naitɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the tendon sheath, especially in the thumb

TENS /tens/ *abbreviation* a method of treating pain by applying electrodes to the skin. Small electric currents are passed through sensory nerves and the spinal cord. This suppresses the transmission of pain signals. ○ a **TENS unit or machine** Full form **transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation**

tension /'tenʃən/ *noun* 1. the act of stretching or the state of being stretched 2. an emotional strain or stress

tension headache /'tenʃən ,hedeɪk/ *noun* a headache all over the head, caused by worry and stress

tension pneumothorax /'tenʃən nju:məʊθɔ:ræks/ *noun* a condition of the pneumothorax in which rupture of the pleura forms an opening like a valve, through which air is forced during coughing but cannot escape

tensor /'tensə/ *noun* a muscle which makes a joint stretch out

tent /tent/ *noun* a small shelter put over and around someone's bed so that gas or vapour can be passed inside

tera- /'terə/ *prefix* 10¹². Symbol **T**

terat- /terət/, **terato-** /terətəʊ/ *prefix* congenitally unusual

teratogen /tə'rætədʒən/ *noun* a substance which causes the usual development of an embryo or fetus to be disrupted, e.g. the German measles virus

teratogenesis /,terətə'dʒenəsɪs/ *noun* an unusual pattern of development in an embryo and fetus

teratogenic /,terətə'dʒenɪk/ *adjective* 1. having the tendency to produce physical disorders in

an embryo or fetus 2. relating to the production of physical disorders in an embryo or fetus

teratology /,terə'tɒlədʒɪ/ *noun* the study of the unhealthy development of embryos and fetuses

teratoma /,terə'təʊmə/ *noun* a tumour, especially in an ovary or testis, which is formed of tissue not usually found in that part of the body

terbutaline /tɜ:bju:təlɪn/ *noun* a drug which relaxes muscles, used in the treatment of respiratory disorders and to control premature labour

teres /'trərɪz/ *noun* one of two shoulder muscles running from the shoulder blade to the top of the humerus. The larger of the two muscles, the teres major, makes the arm turn towards the inside, and the smaller, the teres minor, makes it turn towards the outside.

terfenadine /tɜ:'fenədɪn/ *noun* an antihistamine used in the treatment of hay fever and urticaria

terminal branch /tɜ:min(ə)l bra:ntʃ/ *noun* the end part of a neurone which is linked to a muscle. See illustration at **NEURONE** in Supplement

terminal illness /tɜ:min(ə)l 'ɪlnəs/ *noun* an illness from which someone will soon die

terminally ill /tɜ:minnəlɪ 'ɪl/ *adjective* very ill and about to die ○ *She was admitted to a hospice for terminally ill patients or for the terminally ill.*

-terol /terɒl/ *suffix* used in names of bronchodilators

tertian /'tɜ:sʃ(ə)n/ *adjective* referring to a fever with symptoms which appear every other day ■ *noun* a tertian fever or set of symptoms

tertian fever /'tɜ:sʃ(ə)n ,fɪrvə/ *noun* a type of malaria where the fever returns every two days. ♦ **quartan fever**

tertiary /'tɜ:sʃəri/ *adjective* third, coming after secondary and primary

tertiary bronchi /,tɜ:sʃəri 'brɒŋki:/ *plural noun* ♦ **syphilis**

tertiary care /,tɜ:sʃəri 'keə/, **tertiary health care** /,tɜ:sʃəri 'helθ ,keə/ *noun* highly specialised treatment given in a health care centre, often using very advanced technology. Compare **primary care**, **secondary care**

test /test/ *noun* a short examination to see if a sample is healthy or if part of the body is working well ○ *He had an eye test this morning.* ○ *Laboratory tests showed that she was a meningitis carrier.* ○ *Tests are being carried out on swabs taken from the operating theatre.*

testicle /'testɪk(ə)l/ *noun* same as **testis**

testicular /te'stɪkjʊlə/ *adjective* referring to the testes ○ *Testicular cancer comprises only 1% of all malignant neoplasms in the male.*

testicular artery /te,stɪkjʊlə 'a:təri/ *noun* same as **spermatic artery**

testis /'testɪs/ *noun* one of two male sex glands in the scrotum. See illustration at **UROGENITAL**

SYSTEM (MALE) in Supplement. Also called **testicle** (NOTE: The plural is **testes**. For other terms referring to the testes, see words beginning with **orchi-**.)

COMMENT: The testes produce both spermatozoa and the sex hormone, testosterone. Spermatozoa are formed in the testes, and passed into the epididymis to be stored. From the epididymis they pass along the vas deferens through the prostate gland which secretes the seminal fluid, and are ejaculated through the penis.

test meal /'test mi:l/ *noun* a test to check the secretion of gastric juices, no longer much used

testosterone /te'stɒstərəʊn/ *noun* a male sex hormone, secreted by the Leydig cells in the testes, which causes physical changes, e.g. the development of body hair and a deep voice, to take place in males as they become sexually mature

test tube /'test tju:b/ *noun* a small glass tube with a rounded bottom, used in laboratories to hold samples of liquids

test-tube baby /'test tju:b ,berbi/ *noun* a baby conceived through in vitro fertilisation in which the mother's ova are removed from the ovaries, fertilised with a man's spermatozoa in a laboratory, and returned to the mother's uterus to continue developing in the usual way

tetanic /te'tænik/ *adjective* referring to tetanus

tetano- /tetənəʊ/ *prefix* 1. relating to tetanus 2. relating to tetany

tetanus /'tet(ə)nəs/ *noun* 1. the continuous contraction of a muscle, under repeated stimuli from a motor nerve 2. an infection caused by *Clostridium tetani* in the soil, which affects the spinal cord and causes spasms in the muscles which occur first in the jaw. Also called **lockjaw**

tetany /'tetənɪ/ *noun* spasms of the muscles in the feet and hands, caused by a reduction in the level of calcium in the blood or by lack of carbon dioxide

tetra- /'tetrə/ *prefix* four

tetracycline /'tetrə'saikli:n/ *noun* an antibiotic of a group used to treat a wide range of bacterial diseases such as chlamydia. However, they are deposited in bones and teeth and cause a permanent yellow stain in teeth if given to children.

tetralogy of Fallot /te'trælədʒi əv 'fæləʊ/ *noun* a disorder of the heart which makes a child's skin blue. Also called **Fallot's tetralogy**. ♀ **Blalock's operation**, **Waterson's operation** [Described 1888. After Etienne-Louis Arthur Fallot (1850–1911), Professor of Hygiene and Legal Medicine at Marseilles, France.]

tetraplegia /'tetrə'pli:dʒə/ same as **quadriplegia**

thalam- /θæləm/ *prefix* same as **thalamo-** (used before vowels)

thalamo- /θæləməʊ/ *prefix* referring to the thalamus

thalamus /θæləməs/ *noun* one of two masses of grey matter situated beneath the cerebrum where impulses from the sensory neurones are transmitted to the cerebral cortex. See illustration at **BRAIN** in Supplement (NOTE: The plural is **thalami**.)

thalassaemia /,θælæ'si:mɪə/ *noun* a hereditary disorder of which there are several forms caused by anomalies in the protein component of the haemoglobin, leading to severe anaemia. It is found especially in people from Mediterranean countries, the Middle East and East Asia. Also called **Cooley's anaemia**

thalidomide /θə'lɪdəmaɪd/ *noun* a synthetic drug given to pregnant women for morning sickness in the 1960s which caused babies to be born with stunted limbs. It is now used in the treatment of leprosy.

thallium scan /'θæliəm skæn/ *noun* a method of finding out about the blood supply to the heart muscle by scanning to see how the radioactive element thallium moves when injected into the bloodstream and where it attaches itself to the heart wall

thanatology /,θænə'tɒlədʒi/ *noun* the study of the medical, psychological and sociological aspects of death and the ways in which people deal with it

theatre nurse /'θɪətə nɜ:s/ *noun* a nurse who is specially trained to assist a surgeon during an operation

theca /'θi:kə/ *noun* tissue shaped like a sheath

thelarche /'θela:kɪ/ *noun* the beginning of the process of breast development in young women

thenar /'θi:nəl/ *adjective* referring to the palm of the hand ■ *noun* the palm of the hand. Compare **hypothemar**

thenar eminence /,θi:nər 'eminəns/ *noun* the ball of the thumb, the lump of flesh in the palm of the hand below the thumb

theophylline /'θi:pfi:lɪ:n/ *noun* a compound made synthetically or extracted from tea leaves which helps to widen blood vessels and airways, and to stimulate the central nervous system and heart. It is used in the treatment of breathing disorders.

therapeutic /'θera'pjū:tɪk/ *adjective* given in order to cure a disorder or disease

therapeutic abortion /,θerəpjutɪk ə 'bɔ:(ə)n/ *noun* an abortion which is carried out because the health of the mother is in danger

therapeutic index /,θerəpjutɪk 'indeks/ *noun* the ratio of the dose of a drug which causes cell damage to the dose of that drug which is typically needed to effect a cure, by which the safety of the drug is decided

therapeutic radiographer /θerə,pju:tɪk ,reidi'pgrəfə/ *noun* someone specially trained to use X-rays or radioactive isotopes in the treatment of patients

therapeutics /θerə'pjutɪks/ *noun* the study of various types of treatment and their effect on patients

therapist /'θerəpɪst/ *noun* a person specially trained to give therapy ◇ *an occupational therapist* ◇ **psychotherapist**

therapy /'θerəpi/ *noun* the treatment of a person to help cure a disease or disorder

therm /θɜ:m/ *noun* a unit of heat equal to 100,000 British thermal units or 1.055×10^8 joules

thermal /'θɜ:m(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to heat

thermo- /θɜ:məʊ/ *prefix* referring to heat or temperature

thermoanaesthesia /,θɜ:məʊs,ænæs'θi:zɪə/ *noun* a condition in which someone cannot tell the difference between hot and cold

thermocautery /,θɜ:məʊ'kɔ:təri/ *noun* the procedure of removing dead tissue by heat

thermogram /'θɜ:məgræm/ *noun* an infrared photograph of part of the body

thermography /θɜ:'mɒgrəfi/ *noun* a technique, used especially in screening for breast cancer, where part of the body is photographed using infrared rays which record the heat given off by the skin and show variations in the blood circulating beneath the skin

thermolysis /θɜ:'mpləsɪs/ *noun* a loss of body temperature, e.g. by sweating

thermometer /θɜ:mɒmɪtə/ *noun* an instrument for measuring temperature

thermoreceptor /,θɜ:məʊrɪ'septə/ *noun* a sensory nerve which registers heat

thermotaxis /,θɜ:məʊ'tæksɪs/ *noun* an automatic regulation of the body's temperature

thermotherapy /,θɜ:məʊ'θerəpi/ *noun* treatment using heat, e.g. from hot water or infrared lamps, to treat conditions such as arthritis and bad circulation. Also called **heat therapy**

thiamine /'θaiəmɪn/, **thiamin** /'θaiəmɪn/ *noun* same as **Vitamin B₁**

Thiersch graft /'tɪəʃ grɑ:fɪt/, **Thiersch's graft** /'tɪəsɪz grɑ:fɪt/ *noun* same as **split-skin graft**

thigh /θai/ *noun* the top part of the leg from the knee to the groin

thiopental sodium /,θaiəpənt(ə)l 'saudɪəm/ *noun* a barbiturate drug used as a rapid-acting intravenous general anaesthetic. Also called **thiopentone**

thiopentone /,θaiəp'pentən/, **thiopentone sodium** /,θaiəpəntən 'saudɪəm/ *noun* same as **thiopental sodium** (NOTE: Its chemical formula is C₁₁H₁₇N₂O₂SNa.)

thioridazine /,θaiəu'rɪdəzi:n/ *noun* a synthetic compound used as a tranquilliser for people who are suffering from a psychosis

third-degree haemorrhoids /,θɜ:d dɪ,grɪ: 'hemərɔɪdz/ *plural noun* haemorrhoids which protrude into the anus permanently

third molar /,θɜ:d 'mɔ:lə/ *noun* one of the four molars at the back of the jaw, which only appears at about the age of 20 and sometimes does not appear at all. Same as **wisdom tooth**

thirst /θɜ:st/ *noun* a feeling of wanting to drink ◇ *He had a fever and a violent thirst.*

Thomas's splint /'tɒməsɪz splɪnt/, **Thomas splint** /'tɒməs splɪnt/ *noun* a metal splint used to keep a fractured leg still. It has a padded ring at the hip attached to rods to which bandages are bound and a bar under the foot at the lower end. [Described 1875. After Hugh Owen Thomas (1834–91), British surgeon and bonesetter.]

thorac- /θɔ:rəs/ *prefix* same as **thoraco-** (*used before vowels*)

thoracectomy /,θɔ:rə'sektəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove one or more ribs

thoracentesis /,θɔ:rəsēn'ti:sɪs/ *noun* same as **thoracocentesis**

thoracic /θɔ:,ræsɪk/ *adjective* referring to the chest or thorax

thoracic cavity /θɔ:,ræsɪk 'kævɪtɪ/ *noun* the chest cavity, containing the diaphragm, heart and lungs

thoracic duct /θɔ:,ræsɪk dʌkt/ *noun* one of the main terminal ducts carrying lymph, on the left side of the neck

thoracic vertebrae /θɔ:,ræsɪk 'vɜ:tɪbrə/ *plural noun* the twelve vertebrae in the spine behind the chest, to which the ribs are attached

thoraco- /θɔ:rəkəʊ/ *prefix* relating to the thorax

thoracocentesis /,θɔ:rəkəsēn'ti:sɪs/ *noun* an operation in which a hollow needle is inserted into the pleura to drain fluid

thoracoscope /'θɔ:rəkɒskəp/ *noun* a surgical instrument, like a tube with a light at the end, used to examine the inside of the chest

thoracoscopy /,θɔ:rə'kɒskəpɪ/ *noun* an examination of the inside of the chest, using a thoracoscope

thoracotomy /,θɔ:rə'kɒtəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to make a hole in the wall of the chest

thorax /'θɔ:ræk/s/ *noun* the cavity in the top part of the front of the body above the abdomen, containing the diaphragm, heart and lungs, and surrounded by the ribcage

threadworm /'ɔ:redwɜ:m/ *noun* a thin parasitic worm, *Enterobius vermicularis*, which infests the large intestine and causes itching round the anus. ◇ **Enterobius**. Also called **pinworm**

thready pulse /,θredi 'pals/ *noun* a very weak pulse which is hard to detect

threatened abortion /θret(ə)nd ə'bɔ:sf(ə)n/ *noun* a possible abortion in the early stages of pregnancy, indicated by bleeding

threshold /θref'θəuld/ *noun* the point at which something starts, e.g. where something can be perceived by the body or where a drug starts to have an effect □ *She has a low hearing threshold.*

thrill /θrɪl/ *noun* a vibration which can be felt with the hands

-thrix /θriks/ *suffix* relating to a hair

throat /θrəut/ *noun* the top part of the tube which goes down from the mouth to the stomach

throbbing pain /θrɒbɪŋ 'peɪn/ *noun* pain which continues in repeated short attacks

thrombectomy /θrɒm'bektəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove a blood clot

thrombin /θrɒmbɪn/ *noun* a substance which converts fibrinogen to fibrin and so coagulates blood

thrombo- /θrɒmbəʊ/ *prefix* 1. referring to a blood clot 2. referring to thrombosis

thromboangiitis /θrɒmbəu,ændʒi'aɪtɪs/ *noun* a condition in which the blood vessels swell and develop blood clots along their walls

thromboangiitis **obliterans**
/θrɒmbəu,ændʒi,aɪtɪs əb'lɪtərənz/ *noun* a disease of the arteries in which the blood vessels in a limb, usually the leg, become narrow, causing gangrene. Also called **Buerger's disease**

thromboarteritis /θrɒmbəʊ,ə:tə'rɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of an artery caused by thrombosis

thrombocyte /θrɒmbəʊsait/ *noun* same as platelet

thrombocythaemia /θrɒmbəʊsai'θi:mɪə/ *noun* a disease in which someone has an unusually high number of platelets in the blood

thrombocytopenia /θrɒmbəʊ,sætəʊ'pi:təniə/ *noun* a condition in which someone has an unusually low number of platelets in the blood

thrombocytopenic /θrɒmbəʊ,sætəʊ'penɪk/ *adjective* referring to thrombocytopenia

thrombocytosis /θrɒmbəʊsai'teʊsɪs/ *noun* an increase in the number of platelets in someone's blood

thrombo-embolic deterrent stocking /θrɒmbəʊ em,bɒlk dɪ'terənt ,stɒkɪŋ/ *noun* a support stocking to prevent thrombus formation following surgery. Abbreviation **TED**

thromboembolism /θrɒmbəʊ'embəlɪz(ə)m/ *noun* a condition in which a blood clot forms in one part of the body and moves through the blood vessels to block another, usually smaller, part

thromboendarterectomy /θrɒmbəʊ,ən'dærtərek'mɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to open an artery to remove a blood clot which is blocking it

thromboendarteritis /θrɒmbəʊ,ən'dæ:tə'reɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the inside of an artery, caused by thrombosis

thrombokinase /θrɒmbəʊ'keɪnɛz/ *noun* an enzyme which converts prothrombin into thrombin, so starting the sequence for coagulation of blood. Also called **thromboplastin**

thrombolysis /θrɒm'bɒlɪsɪs/ *noun* same as fibrinolysis

thrombolytic /θrɒmbəʊ'lɪtɪk/ *adjective* same as fibrinolytic

thrombophlebitis /θrɒmbəʊflɪ'baitɪs/ *noun* the blocking of a vein by a blood clot, sometimes causing inflammation

thromboplastin /θrɒmbəʊ'plæstɪn/ *noun* same as **thrombokinase**

thrombosis /θrɒm'bəsɪs/ *noun* the blocking of an artery or vein by a mass of coagulated blood

thrombus /θrɒmbəs/ *noun* same as **blood clot**

throw up /θrəu 'ʌp/ *verb* same as **vomit** (*informal*)

thrush /θraʃ/ *noun* an infection of the mouth or the vagina with the bacterium *Candida albicans*

thumb /θʌm/ *noun* the short thick finger, with only two bones, which is separated from the other four fingers on the hand

thym- /θaɪm/ *prefix* referring to the thymus gland

thymectomy /θaɪ'mektəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove the thymus gland

-thymia /θaɪmɪə/ *suffix* referring to a state of mind

thymic /θaɪmɪk/ *adjective* referring to the thymus gland

thymine /θaɪmɪ:n/ *noun* one of the four basic chemicals in DNA

thymol /θaɪmɒl/ *noun* a colourless compound which is made synthetically or extracted from thyme oil, used as an antiseptic

thymus /θaɪməs/, **thymus gland** /θaɪməs glənd/ *noun* an endocrine gland in the front part of the top of the thorax, behind the breastbone

thyro- /θaɪrəʊ/ *prefix* referring to the thyroid gland

thyrocalcitonin /θaɪrəʊkælsɪ'teʊnɪn/ *noun* same as **calcitonin**

thyroglossal /θaɪrəʊ'glos(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the thyroid gland and the throat

thyroglossal cyst /θaɪrəʊuglɒs(ə)l 'sɪst/ *noun* a cyst in the front of the neck

thyroid /θaɪrɔɪd/, **thyroid gland** *noun* /θaɪrɔɪd glænd/ an endocrine gland in the neck, which is activated by the pituitary gland and secretes a hormone which regulates the body's metabolism ■ *adjective* referring to the thyroid gland

thyroid cartilage /θaɪrɔɪd 'kærəlɪdʒ/ *noun* a large cartilage in the larynx, part of which forms the Adam's apple. See illustration at **LUNGS** in Supplement

thyroidectomy /θaɪrɔɪd'dektəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove all or part of the thyroid gland

thyroid gland /θaɪrɔɪd glænd/ *noun* same as **thyroid**

thyroid hormone /θaɪrɔɪd ,hɔ:məʊn/ *noun* a hormone produced by the thyroid gland

thyroiditis /θaɪrɔɪd'aɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the thyroid gland

thyroid-stimulating hormone /θaɪrɔɪd ,stimjuleɪtɪŋ ,hɔ:məʊn/ *noun* a hormone secreted by the pituitary gland which stimulates the thyroid gland. Abbreviation **TSH**. Also called **thyrotrophin**

thyroparathyroidectomy /θaɪrəʊ,pærəθaɪrɔɪd'ektəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove the thyroid and parathyroid glands

thyroplasty /θaɪrəoplæsti/ *noun* a surgical procedure performed on the cartilages of the larynx to improve the quality of the voice

thyrotoxic /θaɪrəʊ'tɒksɪk/ *adjective* referring to severe hyperthyroidism

thyrotoxic crisis /θaɪrəʊ,tɒksɪk 'krɪsɪs/ *noun* a sudden illness caused by hyperthyroidism

thyrotoxic goitre /θaɪrəʊ,tɒksɪk 'gɔɪtr/ *noun* overactivity of the thyroid gland, as in hyperthyroidism

thyrotoxicosis /θaɪrəʊtɒksɪ'kəʊsɪs/ *noun* same as **hyperthyroidism**

thyrotrophin /θaɪrəʊ't्रəʊfɪn/ *noun* same as **thyroid-stimulating hormone**

thyrotrophin-releasing hormone /θaɪrəʊ ,trəʊfɪn rɪ'lیsɪŋ ,hɔ:məʊn/ *noun* a hormone secreted by the hypothalamus, which makes the pituitary gland release thyrotrophin, which in turn stimulates the thyroid gland. Abbreviation **TRH**

thyroxine /θaɪ'rɒksi:n/ *noun* a hormone produced by the thyroid gland which regulates the body's metabolism and the conversion of food into heat, used in treatment of hypothyroidism

TIA *abbreviation* transient ischaemic attack

tibia /'tɪbiə/ *noun* the larger of the two long bones in the lower leg between the knee and the ankle. Also called **shinbone**. Compare **fibula**

tibial /'tɪbiəl/ *adjective* referring to the tibia

tibialis /'tibi'eɪlɪs/ *noun* one of two muscles in the lower leg running from the tibia to the foot

tibial torsion /'tɪbiəl 'tɔ:sʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a persistent slight twist in the tibia, caused by a cramped position in the uterus. It makes the feet of young children point inwards for up to a year after they begin to walk on their own, but it corrects itself as the leg grows.

tibio- /tɪbiə/ *prefix* referring to the tibia

tibiofibular /tɪbiə'fibjʊlər/ *adjective* referring to both the tibia and the fibula

tic /tɪk/ *noun* an involuntary twitch of the muscles usually in the face (*informal*)

tic douloureux /,tɪk ,du:lə'rʊ/ *noun* same as **trigeminal neuralgia**

tick /tɪk/ *noun* a tiny parasite which sucks blood from the skin

t.i.d. /tɪ: ət 'di:/, **TID** *adverb (used on prescriptions)* three times a day. Full form **ter in die**

tidal air /'taɪd(ə)l ,eə/; **tidal volume** /,taɪd(ə)l 'vɒlvju:m/ *noun* the amount of air that passes in and out of the body in breathing

-tidine /tɪdi:n/ *suffix* used for antihistamine drugs

timolol /'tɪməlɒl/ *noun* a beta-blocker used in the treatment of migraine, high blood pressure and glaucoma

tincture /'tɪŋktʃə/ *noun* a medicinal substance dissolved in alcohol

tincture of iodine /,tɪŋktʃər əv 'aɪodi:n/ *noun* a weak solution of iodine in alcohol, used as an antiseptic

tinea /'tɪniə/ *noun* ♦ **ringworm**

tinea barbae /,tɪniə 'ba:bɪ:/ *noun* a fungal infection in the beard

tinea capitis /,tɪniə kə'paɪtɪs/ *noun* a fungal infection on the scalp

tinea pedis /,tɪniə 'pedɪs/ *noun* same as **athlete's foot**

tingle /'tinggl/ *verb* to have a prickling or stinging sensation in a body part

tingling /'tingglɪŋ/ *noun* a feeling of prickling or stinging in a body part ○ *an unpleasant tingling down her arm* ■ *adjective* prickling or stinging ○ *a tingling sensation*

tinnitus /'tɪnɪtəs/ *noun* a condition in which someone hears a ringing sound in the ears

tissue /'tɪʃu:/ *noun* a group of cells that carries out a specific function (NOTE: For other terms referring to tissue, see words beginning with **hist-**, **histo-**.)

COMMENT: Most of the body is made up of soft tissue, with the exception of the bones and cartilage. The main types of body tissue are connective, epithelial, muscular and nerve tissue.

tissue culture /'tɪʃu: ,kəltʃə/ *noun* tissue grown in a culture medium in a laboratory

tissue plasminogen activator /,tɪʃu: plæz'mɪnədʒən ,æktyveɪtə/ *noun* an agent given to cause fibrinolysis in blood clots. Abbreviation **TPA**

tissue typing /'tɪʃu: ,taɪpiŋ/ *noun* the process of identifying various elements in tissue from a donor and comparing them to those of the recipient to see if a transplant is likely to be rejected

titanium /taɪ'teɪnɪəm/ *noun* a light metallic element which does not corrode (NOTE: The chemical symbol is Ti.)

titration /tɪ'treɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the process of measuring the strength of a solution

titre /'ti:tə/ *noun* a measurement of the quantity of antibodies in a serum

T-lymphocyte /'ti: ,lɪmfəsait/ *noun* a lymphocyte formed in the thymus gland. Also called **T-cell**

TNM classification /'ti: en 'em klæsifi ,keɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* an internationally agreed standard which is the most widely used means for classifying the extent of cancer. T refers to the size of the tumour, N to the lymph node involvement and M to the presence or absence of metastasis.

toco- /təʊkəʊ/ *prefix* referring to childbirth

tocography /tə'kngrəfi/ *noun* the process of recording the contractions of the uterus during childbirth

tocopherol /tə'kɒfərɒl/ *noun* one of a group of fat-soluble compounds which make up vitamin E, found in vegetable oils and leafy green vegetables

toddler's diarrhoea /'tɒdləz daɪə'rɪə/ *noun* a condition in which recurrent loose stools are produced, often containing partially digested food. It usually occurs in children between the ages of one and three years.

toileting /'tɔ:lɪtɪŋ/ *noun* the act of helping someone to perform the actions of urinating or opening their bowels, including helping them to do so if they are unable to get out of bed or are incontinent

tolbutamide /tɒl'bju:təmāɪd/ *noun* a drug which lowers blood-glucose levels by stimulating the pancreas to produce more insulin. It is used in the treatment of Type II diabetes.

tolerance /'tɒlərəns/ *noun* the ability of the body to tolerate a substance or an action ○ *He has been taking the drug for so long that he has developed a tolerance to it.*

tolerate /'tɒləreɪt/ *verb* 1. not to be affected by the unpleasant effects of something, especially not to experience bad effects from being exposed to something harmful 2. not to react to a drug through having developed a resistance to it

-tome /təʊm/ *suffix* 1. a cutting instrument 2. a segment ○ *a dermatome*

tomo- /təʊməʊ/ *prefix* referring to cutting or a section

tomogram /'təʊməgræm/ *noun* a picture of part of the body taken by tomography

tomography /tə'mɒngrəfi/ *noun* the scanning of a particular part of the body using X-rays or ultrasound

-tomy /tə'mi/ *suffix* referring to a surgical operation

tone /təʊn/ *noun* the slightly tense state of a healthy muscle when it is not fully relaxed. Also called **tonicity, tonus**

tongue /tʌŋ/ *noun* the long muscular organ inside the mouth which can move and is used for tasting, swallowing and speaking. The top surface is covered with papillae, some of which contain taste buds. ○ *The doctor told him to stick out his tongue and say 'Ah'.* Also called **glossa** (NOTE: For other terms referring to the tongue, see **lingual** and words beginning with **gloss-, glosso-.**)

tongue depressor /'tʌŋ dɪ'presə/ *noun* an instrument, usually a thin piece of wood, used by a doctor to hold someone's tongue down while the throat is being examined

tongue-tie /'tʌŋ tai/ *noun* the condition of being unable to move your tongue with the usual amount of freedom, because the small membrane which attaches the tongue to the floor of the mouth is unusually short

tonic /'tɒnɪk/ *adjective* referring to a muscle which is contracted ■ *noun* a substance which improves the someone's general health or which makes a tired person more energetic ○ *He is taking a course of iron tonic tablets.* ○ *She asked the doctor to prescribe a tonic for her anaemia.*

tonicity /təʊ'nɪsiti/ *noun* same as tone

tono- /təʊnəʊ/ *prefix* referring to pressure

tonography /təʊ'ndgrəfi/ *noun* a measurement of the pressure inside an eyeball

tonometer /təʊ'nɒmɪtə/ *noun* an instrument which measures the pressure inside an organ, especially the eye

tonometry /təʊ'nɒmətri/ *noun* a measurement of pressure inside an organ, especially the eye

tonsil /'tɒns(ə)l/ *noun* an area of lymphoid tissue at the back of the throat in which lymph circulates and protects the body against germs entering through the mouth. Also called **palatine tonsil**

tonsillar /'tɒnsɪlə/ *adjective* referring to the tonsils

tonsillectomy /tɒnsɪ'lektəmi/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove the tonsils

tonsillitis /,tɒnsɪ'laitɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the tonsils

tonsillotomy /,tɒnsɪ'lɒtəmi/ *noun* a surgical operation to make a cut into the tonsils

tonus /'təʊnəs/ *noun* same as tone

tooth /tu:θ/ *noun* one of a set of bones in the mouth which are used to chew food (NOTE: The plural is **teeth**. For other terms relating to the teeth, see words beginning with **dent-**.)

tophus /'təʊfəs/ *noun* a deposit of solid crystals in the skin or in the joints, especially in someone with gout (NOTE: The plural is **tophi**.)

topical /'tɒpɪk(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to a specific area of the external surface of the body ○ *suitable for topical application*

topical drug /'tɒpɪk(ə)l dræg/ *noun* a drug which is applied to a specific external part of the body only

topically /'tɒpɪklɪ/ *adverb* by putting on a specific external part of the body only ○ *The cream is applied topically.*

topo- /tɒpə/ *prefix* a place or region

topographical /,tɒpə'græfɪk(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to topography

topography /tə'pɒgrəfi/ *noun* the description of each particular part of the body

torpor /'tɔ:pə/ *noun* a condition in which someone seems sleepy or slow to react

torsion /'tɔ:sʃ(ə)n/ *noun* 1. the twisting of something, or a twisted state 2. the stress placed on an object which has been twisted

torso /'tɔ:səʊ/ *noun* the main part of the body, not including the arms, legs and head. Also called **trunk**

torticollis /,tɔ:tɪ'kɒlɪs/ *noun* a condition of the neck, where the head is twisted to one side by contraction of the sternocleidomastoid muscle. Also called **wry neck**

total recall /,tə'təl rɪ'kɔ:l/ *noun* the fact of being able to remember something in complete detail

Tourette's syndrome /tu:'rets ,sɪndrəʊm/, **Tourette syndrome** /tu:'ret ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a condition which includes involuntary movements, tics, use of foul language and respiratory disorders. Also called **Gilles de la Tourette Syndrome**

tourniquet /'tɔ:nɪkeɪt/ *noun* an instrument or tight bandage wrapped round a limb to constrict an artery, so reducing the flow of blood and stopping bleeding from a wound

tox- /tɒks/ *prefix* same as **toxo-** (*used before vowels*)

toxaemia /tɒk'si:mɪə/ *noun* the presence of poisonous substances in the blood

toxaemia of pregnancy /tɒk,sɪ'miə əv 'pregnənsi/ *noun* a condition which can affect women towards the end of pregnancy, in which they develop high blood pressure and pass protein in the urine

toxic /'tɒksɪk/ *adjective* poisonous

toxicity /tɒk'sɪsɪti/ *noun* 1. the degree to which a substance is poisonous or harmful 2. the amount of poisonous or harmful material in a substance

toxico- /tɒksɪkəʊ/ *prefix* referring to poison

toxicologist /,tɒksɪ'kɒlədʒɪst/ *noun* a scientist who specialises in the study of poisons

toxicology /,tɒksɪ'kɒlədʒɪ/ *noun* the scientific study of poisons and their effects on the human body

toxicosis /,tɒksɪ'kəʊsɪs/ *noun* poisoning

toxic shock syndrome /,tɒksɪk ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a serious condition caused by a staphylococcus infection of the skin or soft tissue. Its symptoms include vomiting, high fever, faintness, muscle aches, a rash and confusion. Abbreviation **TSS**

toxin /'tɒksɪn/ *noun* a poisonous substance produced in the body by microorganisms, and which, if injected into an animal, stimulates the production of antitoxins

toxo- /tɒksəʊ/ *prefix* referring to poison

toxocariasis /,tɒksə'kə'rāsɪs/ *noun* the infestation of the intestine with worms from a dog or cat. Also called **visceral larva migrans**

toxoid /'tɒksɔɪd/ *noun* a toxin which has been treated and is no longer poisonous, but which can still provoke the formation of antibodies. Toxoids are used as vaccines, and are injected into a patient to give immunity against specific diseases.

toxoplasmosis /,tɒksəplæz'mæsɪs/ *noun* a disease caused by the parasite *Toxoplasma* which is carried by animals. Toxoplasmosis can cause encephalitis or hydrocephalus and can be fatal.

TPA *abbreviation* tissue plasminogen activator

trabecula /trə'bækjʊlə/ *noun* a thin strip of stiff tissue which divides an organ or bone tissue into sections (NOTE: The plural is **trabeculae**.)

trabeculectomy /trə,bækjʊ'lɛktəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to treat glaucoma by cutting a channel through trabeculae to link with Schlemm's canal

trace /treɪs/ *noun* a very small amount ○ *There are traces of the drug in the blood sample.* ○ *The doctor found traces of alcohol in the patient's urine.* ■ *verb* to find someone or something that you are looking for

trace element /'treɪs ,elɪmənt/ *noun* a substance which is essential to the human body, but only in very small quantities

COMMENT: The trace elements are cobalt, chromium, copper, magnesium, manganese, molybdenum, selenium and zinc.

tracer /'treɪsə/ *noun* a substance, often a radioactive one, injected into a substance in the body, so that doctors can follow its passage round the body

trache- /trəki/ *prefix* same as **tracheo-** (NOTE: used before vowels)

trachea /trə'ki:ə/ *noun* the main air passage which runs from the larynx to the lungs, where it divides into the two main bronchi. It is about 10 cm long, and is formed of rings of cartilage and connective tissue. See illustration at **LUNGS** in Supplement. Also called **windpipe**

tracheal /trə'ki:əl/ *adjective* referring to the trachea

tracheal tugging /trə'ki:əl 'tʌgɪŋ/ *noun* the feeling that something is pulling on the windpipe

when the person breathes in, a symptom of aneurysm

tracheitis /'treɪki'aitɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the trachea due to an infection

trachelorrhaphy /'treɪki'lɒrəfi/ *noun* a surgical operation to repair tears in the cervix of the uterus

tracheo- /'trekiəʊ/ *prefix* relating to the trachea

tracheobronchitis /'trekiəʊbrɒnθ'kaɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of both the trachea and the bronchi

tracheostomy /'træki'ɒstəmi/, **tracheotomy** /'træki'tɒmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to make a hole through the throat into the windpipe, so as to allow air to get to the lungs in cases where the trachea is blocked, as in pneumonia, poliomyelitis or diphtheria

tract /'trækɪt/ *noun* a series of organs or tubes which allow something to pass from one part of the body to another

traction /'trækʃən/ *noun* a procedure that consists of using a pulling force to straighten a broken or deformed limb ○ *The patient was in traction for two weeks.*

tragus /'treɪgəs/ *noun* a piece of cartilage in the outer ear which projects forward over the entrance to the auditory canal

trait /'trɛɪt/ *noun* 1. a typical characteristic of someone 2. a genetically controlled characteristic

trance /'trɑːns/ *noun* a condition in which a person is in a dream, but not asleep, and seems not to be aware of what is happening round him or her ○ *a hypnotic trance*

tranexamic acid /'trænek,sæmɪk 'æsɪd/ *noun* a drug used to control severe bleeding

tranquilliser /'træŋkwɪlaɪzə/, **tranquillizer**, **tranquillising drug** /'træŋkwɪlaɪzɪŋ dræg/ *noun* an antipsychotic, anxiolytic or hypnotic drug which relieves someone's anxiety and calms him or her down (*informal*) ○ *She's taking tranquillisers to calm her nerves.* ○ *He's been on tranquillisers ever since he started his new job.*

trans- /'trænz/ *prefix* through or across

transaminase /'træn'sæmīneɪz/ *noun* an enzyme involved in the transamination of amino acids

transcendental **meditation** /,trænsɛndənt(ə)l ,medɪ'teɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a type of meditation in which the same words or sounds are repeated silently

transcription /træn'skriptʃən/ *noun* 1. the act of copying something written, or of putting something spoken into written form 2. the first step in carrying out genetic instructions in living cells, in which the genetic code is transferred from DNA to molecules of messenger RNA, which then direct protein manufacture

transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation /,trænskju:,teɪniəs ɪ,lektrɪk(ə)l 'nɜːv stɪmju,leɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* full form of **TENS**

transdermal /trænz'dɜːm(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to a drug which is released through the skin
transference /'trænsf(ə)rəns/ *noun* (in *psychotherapy*) a condition in which someone transfers to the psychoanalyst the characteristics belonging to a strong character from his or her past such as a parent, and reacts as if the analyst were that person

transferrin /træns'ferɪn/ *noun* a substance found in the blood, which carries iron in the bloodstream. Also called **siderophilin**

transfer RNA /,trænsfɜː ,ar en 'eɪ/ *noun* RNA which attaches amino acids to protein chains being made at ribosomes

transfusion /træns'fju:ʒ(ə)n/ *noun* the procedure of transferring blood or saline fluids from a container into a someone's bloodstream

transient /'trænziənt/ *adjective* not lasting long

transient ischaemic attack /,trænziənt ɪ'ski:mɪk ə,tæk/ *noun* a mild stroke caused by a brief stoppage of blood supply to the brain. Abbreviation **TIA**

transillumination /,trænsɪ,lu:mi'neɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* an examination of an organ by shining a bright light through it

transitional epithelium /træn,zɪʃ(ə)nəl epi'θi:lɪəm/ *noun* a type of epithelium found in the urethra

translation /træns'leɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* 1. the act of putting something written or spoken in one language into words of a different language 2. the process by which information in messenger RNA controls the sequence of amino acids assembled by a ribosome during protein synthesis

translocation /,trænsləʊ'keɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the movement of part of a chromosome to another part of the same chromosome or to a different chromosome pair, leading to genetic disorders

translucent /træns'lu:s(ə)nt/ *adjective* allowing light to pass through, but not enough to allow objects on the other side to be clearly distinguished

transmission-based precautions /træns'miʃ(ə)n bɛɪst prɪ'kɔ:s(ə)nəl/ *plural noun* the most recent set of guidelines for health care workers on dealing with highly infectious diseases, to be used in addition to the Standard Precautions. There are three categories: Airborne Precautions, Droplet Precautions and Contact Precautions, sometimes used in combination for diseases which can be transmitted in various ways.

transplacental /,trænspla'sent(ə)l/ *adjective* through the placenta

transplant *noun* /'trænspla:nt/ 1. a procedure which involves taking an organ such as the heart

or kidney, or tissue such as skin, and grafting it into someone to replace an organ or tissue which is diseased or not functioning properly ○ *She had a heart-lung transplant.* 2. the organ or tissue which is grafted ○ *The kidney transplant was rejected.* ■ **verb** /træns'pla:nt/ to graft an organ or tissue onto or into someone to replace an organ or tissue which is diseased or not functioning correctly

transplantation /,trænspla:n'teɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the act of transplanting something

transposition /,trænspə'zɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a congenital condition where the aorta and pulmonary artery are placed on the opposite side of the body to their usual position

transpyloric plane /,trænspaɪlɔ:rɪk 'pleɪn/ *noun* a plane at right angles to the sagittal plane, passing midway between the suprasternal notch and the symphysis pubis. See illustration at ANATOMICAL TERMS in Supplement

transsexual /trænz'sekʃuəl/ *adjective* feeling uncomfortable with the birth gender ■ *noun* a person, especially a man, who feels uncomfortable with their birth gender

transsexualism /trænz'sekʃuəlɪz(ə)m/ *noun* a condition in which a person, especially a man, feels uncomfortable with their birth gender

transtubercular plane /,trænɛnstju:bɔ:z:kjulə 'pleɪn/ *noun* an imaginary horizontal line drawn across the lower abdomen at the level of the projecting parts of the iliac bones. See illustration at ANATOMICAL TERMS in Supplement. Also called **intertubercular plane**

transudate /'trænsju:dɪte/ *noun* a fluid which passes through the pores of a membrane. It contains less protein or solid material than an exudate.

transudation /,trænsju:'deɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the process of passing a fluid from the body's cells through the pores of a membrane

transuretero-ureterostomy /træns,juri:tərəʊ,juri:tə'rɒstəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation in which both ureters are brought to the same side in the abdomen, because one is damaged or obstructed

transurethral /,trænsju'ri:θrəl/ *adjective* through the urethra

transurethral prostatectomy /,trænsjʊrɪ:θrəl ,prɒstə'tektəmɪ/, **transurethral resection** /,trænsjʊrɪ:θrəl rɪ'sekʃən/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove the prostate gland, where the operation is carried out through the urethra. Abbreviation **TUR**. Also called **resection of the prostate**

transvaginal /,trænsva:l'dʒæɪn(ə)l/ *adjective* across or through the vagina

transverse /trænz've:s/ *adjective* across, at right angles to an organ

transverse arch /,trænz've:s ə:tʃ/ *noun* same as **metatarsal arch**

transverse colon /,trænzvɔ:s 'kəʊlon/ *noun* the second section of the colon which crosses the body below the stomach. See illustration at DIGESTIVE SYSTEM in Supplement

transverse fracture /,trænzvɔ:s 'frækʃə/ *noun* a fracture where the bone is broken straight across

transverse lie /,trænzvɔ:s 'laɪ/ *noun* the position of a fetus across the body of the mother

transverse plane /,trænzvɔ:s 'pleɪn/ *noun* a plane at right angles to the sagittal plane, running horizontally across the body. See illustration at ANATOMICAL TERMS in Supplement

transverse presentation /,trænzvɔ:s ,prez(ə)n'teɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a position of the baby in the uterus, where the baby's side will appear first, usually requiring urgent manipulation or caesarean section to prevent complications

transverse process /,trænzvɔ:s 'prəses/ *noun* the part of a vertebra which protrudes at the side

transvesical prostatectomy /træns ,vesik(ə)l ,prɒstə'tektəmɪ/ *noun* an operation to remove the prostate gland, carried out through the bladder

transvestism /trænz'vestɪz(ə)m/ *noun* the condition of liking to dress and behave as a member of the opposite sex

transvestite /trænz'vestait/ *noun* a person who dresses and behaves as a member of the opposite sex

trapezium /trə'pi:ziəm/ *noun* one of the eight small carpal bones in the wrist, below the thumb. See illustration at HAND in Supplement (NOTE: The plural is **trapeziums** or **trapezia**.)

trapezius /trə'pɪziəs/ *noun* a triangular muscle in the upper part of the back and the neck, which moves the shoulder blade and pulls the head back

trapezoid /'træpɪzɔɪd/, **trapezoid bone** /'træpɪzɔɪd baʊn/ *noun* one of the eight small carpal bones in the wrist, below the first finger. See illustration at HAND in Supplement

trauma /'trɔ:mə/ *noun* a wound or injury

traumatic /trɔ:'mætɪk/ *adjective* 1. caused by an injury 2. extremely frightening, distressing or shocking

traumatic fever /trɔ:,mætɪk 'fi:və/ *noun* a fever caused by an injury

traumatic pneumothorax /trɔ:,mætɪk ,nju:məʊ'θərəks/ *noun* pneumothorax which results from damage to the lung surface or to the wall of the chest, allowing air to leak into the space between the pleurae

traveller's diarrhoea /,træv(ə)ləz ,daɪə'rə:zə/ *noun* diarrhoea that affects people who travel to foreign countries and which is due to contact with

a different type of *E. coli* from the one they are used to. (*informal*)

travel sickness /'træv(ə)l, sɪknəs/ *noun* same as **motion sickness**

trazodone /'træzədəʊn/ *noun* an antidepressant drug which has a strong sedative effect, used in the treatment of depressive disorders accompanied by insomnia

Treacher Collins syndrome /,tri:tʃə'kɔlnz, sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a hereditary disorder in which the lower jaw, the cheek bones, and the ear are not fully developed

treat /tri:t/ *verb* to use medical methods to cure a disease or help a sick or injured person to recover ○ *She has been treated with a new antibiotic.* ○ *She's being treated by a specialist for heart disease.*

treatment /'tri:tment/ *noun* 1. actions taken to look after sick or injured people or to cure disease ○ *He is receiving treatment for a slipped disc.* 2. a particular way of looking after a sick or injured person or trying to cure a disease ○ *cortisone treatment* ○ *This is a new treatment for heart disease.*

tremens /'tri:mənz/ ♀ **delirium tremens**

tremor /'tremər/ *noun* slight involuntary movements of a limb or muscle

trench foot /'trentʃ 'fʊt/ *noun* a condition, caused by exposure to cold and damp, in which the skin of the foot becomes red and blistered and in severe cases turns black when gangrene sets in. Also called **immersion foot** (NOTE: Trench foot was common among soldiers serving in the trenches during the First World War.)

Trendelenburg's operation /'tren'delənbɜ:gz əpə, reɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* an operation to tie a saphenous vein in the groin before removing varicose veins [After Friedrich Trendelenburg (1844–1924), German surgeon.]

Trendelenburg's position /tren'delənbɜ:gz pə, zɪʃ(ə)n/, **Trendelenburg position** /tren'delənbɜ:g pə, zɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a position in which someone lies on a sloping bed, with the head lower than the feet, and the knees bent. It is used in surgical operations to the pelvis and for people who have shock.

Trendelenburg's sign /tren'delənbɜ:gz saɪn/ *noun* a symptom of congenital dislocation of the hip, where the person's pelvis is lower on the opposite side to the dislocation

trephine /tri'fi:n/ *noun* a surgical instrument for making a round hole in the skull or for removing a round piece of tissue

TRH *abbreviation* thyrotrophin-releasing hormone

triage /'tri:aʒ/ *noun* the system in which a doctor or nurse sees patients briefly in order to decide who should be treated first

trial /'traɪəl/ *noun* a process of testing something such as a drug or treatment to see how effective it is, especially before allowing it to be used generally ○ **clinical trials** ○ **a six-month trial period** ○ *We're supplying it on a trial basis.* ■ *verb* to test something as part of a trial

triamicinolone /,traɪəmə'mɪnələʊn/ *noun* a synthetic corticosteroid drug used in the treatment of skin, mouth and joint inflammations

triangular bandage /trai,ængjʊlə 'bændɪdʒ/ *noun* a bandage made of a triangle of cloth, used to make a sling for the arm

triceps /'trai:səps/ *noun* a muscle formed of three parts, which are joined to form one tendon

trich- /trɪk/ *prefix* same as **tricho-** (*used before vowels*)

trichiasis /tri'kaɪəsɪs/ *noun* a painful condition in which the eyelashes grow in towards the eye and scratch the eyeball

trichinosis /,trɪki'nəʊsɪs/, **trichiniasis** /,trɪki'nəʊsɪs/ *noun* a disease caused by infestation of the intestine by larvae of roundworms or nematodes, which pass round the body in the bloodstream and settle in muscles

tricho- /trɪkəʊ/ *prefix* referring to hair

trichology /trɪ'kɒlədʒi/ *noun* the study of hair and the diseases which affect it

Trichomonas /,trɪkə'məʊnəs/ *noun* a species of long thin parasite which infests the intestines

Trichomonas vaginalis /trɪkə,məʊnəs vədʒɪ'nælɪs/ *noun* a parasite which infests the vagina and causes an irritating discharge

trichomoniasis /,trɪkəʊmə'nærəsɪs/ *noun* infestation of the intestine or vagina with Trichomonas

Trichophyton /trɪkə'fɪtən/ *noun* a fungus which affects the skin, hair and nails

trichophytosis /,trɪkəʊfə'təʊsɪs/ *noun* an infection caused by Trichophyton

trichosis /trɪk'əʊsɪs/ *noun* any unusual condition of the hair

trichromatism /trɪk'rəʊmətɪz(ə)m/ *noun* vision which allows the difference between the three primary colours to be seen. Compare **dichromatism**, **monochromatism**

tricuspid /trɪ'kʌspɪd/ *noun* something which has three cusps, e.g. a tooth or leaf ■ *adjective* 1. having three cusps or points 2. referring to a tricuspid valve or tooth

tricuspid valve /trɪ'kʌspɪd vəlv/ *noun* an inlet valve with three cusps between the right atrium and the right ventricle in the heart. See illustration at **HEART** in Supplement

tricyclic antidepressant /,trai,sɑ:klik ,æntidi'pres(ə)nt/, **tricyclic antidepressant drug** /,trai,sɑ:klik ,æntidi'pres(ə)nt,'dræg/ *noun* a drug used to treat depression and panic disorder, e.g. amitriptyline and nortriptyline

tridactyly /trai'dæktɪlɪ/ *noun* the condition of having only three fingers or toes

trifocal lenses /trai,fəʊk(ə)l 'lenzɪz/, **trifocal glasses** /trai,fəʊk(ə)l 'glɑ:sɪz/, **trifocals** /trai 'fəʊk(ə)lz/ *plural noun* spectacles which have three lenses combined in one piece of glass to give clear vision over different distances. ♦ **bifocal**

trigeminal /trai'dʒemɪn(ə)l/ *adjective* in three parts

trigeminal nerve /trai'dʒemɪn(ə)l nɜ:v/ *noun* the fifth cranial nerve, formed of the ophthalmic nerve, the maxillary nerve and the mandibular nerve, which controls the sensory nerves in the forehead, face and chin, and the muscles in the jaw

trigeminal neuralgia /trai,dʒemɪn(ə)l njo 'rældʒə/ *noun* a disorder of the trigeminal nerve, which sends intense pains shooting across the face. Also called **tic douloureux**

trigeminy /trai'dʒemɪni/ *noun* an irregular heartbeat, where a regular beat is followed by two ectopic beats

trigger finger /'trɪgə ,fɪŋgə/ *noun* a condition in which a finger can bend but is difficult to straighten, probably because of a nodule on the flexor tendon

triglyceride /trai'glɪsəraɪd/ *noun* a substance such as fat which contains three fatty acids

trigonitis /,trɪgə'naitɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the bottom part of the wall of the bladder

trigonocephalic /trai,gɒnəkə'fælkɪk/ *adjective* referring to a skull which shows signs of trigonocephaly

trigonocephaly /trai,gɒnə'kef(ə)li/ *noun* a condition in which the skull is in the shape of a triangle, with points on either side of the face in front of the ears

triiodothyronine /trai,aɪədəʊ'θaɪrənɪ:n/ *noun* a hormone synthesised in the body from thyroxine secreted by the thyroid gland

trimeprazine /trai'meprəzɪn/ *noun* an anti-histamine used to relieve the itching caused by eczema and various skin rashes, including allergic skin rashes caused by poison ivy

trimester /trai'mestə/ *noun* one of the three 3-month periods of a pregnancy

trimethoprim /trai'mi:θəprɪm/ *noun* a synthetic drug used in the treatment of malaria

triple marker test /,trɪp(ə)l 'mʌ:kə test/ *noun* a blood test performed on pregnant women which can detect Down's syndrome in a fetus by analysing the relative levels of substances produced by the mother's placenta and the fetus itself

triplet /'triplət/ *noun* one of three babies born to a mother at the same time

triple vaccine /,trɪp(ə)l 'væksi:n/ *noun* a vaccine which induces protection against three dis-

eases e.g. diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough

triquetrum /trai'kwetrəm/, **triquetal** /trai 'kwetr(ə)l/, **triquetal bone** /trai'kwetr(ə)l bə:n/ *noun* one of the eight small carpal bones in the wrist. See illustration at **HAND** in Supplement

trismus /'trɪzməs/ *noun* a spasm in the lower jaw, which makes it difficult to open the mouth, a symptom of tetanus

trisomy /'trɪsəʊmɪ/ *noun* a condition in which someone has three chromosomes instead of a pair

trisomy 21 /,trɪsəʊmɪ ,twenti 'wʌn/ *noun* same as **Down's syndrome**

trocar /'trəʊkə:/ *noun* a surgical instrument or pointed rod which slides inside a cannula to make a hole in tissue to drain off fluid

trochanter /trə'kæntə/ *noun* two bony lumps on either side of the top end of the femur where muscles are attached

trochlea /'trɒklɪə/ *noun* any part of the body shaped like a pulley, especially part of the lower end of the humerus, which articulates with the ulna, or a curved bone in the frontal bone through which one of the eye muscles passes (NOTE: The plural is **trochleae**)

trochlear /'trɒklɪə/ *adjective* referring to a ring in a bone

trochlear nerve /'trɒklɪə nɜ:v/ *noun* the fourth cranial nerve which controls the muscles of the eyeball

trochoid joint /'trəʊkɔɪd dʒɔɪnt/ *noun* a joint where a bone can rotate freely about a central axis as in the neck, where the atlas articulates with the axis. Also called **pivot joint**

troph- /trɒf/ *prefix* same as **tropho-** (*used before vowels*)

trophic /'trɒfɪk/ *adjective* relating to food and nutrition

trophic ulcer /,trɒfɪk 'ʌlsə/ *noun* an ulcer caused by lack of blood, e.g. a bedsore

tropho- /trɒfəʊ/ *prefix* referring to food or nutrition

-**trophy** /trəfi/ *suffix* 1. nourishment 2. referring to the development of an organ

tropia /'trəʊpiə/ *noun* same as **squint**

-**tropic** /trəpɪk/ *suffix* 1. turning towards 2. referring to something which influences

tropical /trəpɪk(ə)l/ *adjective* located in or coming from areas around the equator where the climate is generally very hot and humid

tropical disease /,trəpɪk(ə)l dr'zi:z/ *noun* a disease which is found in tropical countries, e.g. malaria, dengue or Lassa fever

tropical medicine /,trəpɪk(ə)l 'med(ə)sɪn/ *noun* a branch of medicine which deals with tropical diseases

tropical ulcer /,trəpɪk(ə)l 'alsə/ *noun* a large area of infection which forms around a wound,

found especially in tropical countries. Also called **Naga sore**

trots /'trɒts/ □ **the trots** an attack of diarrhoea (*informal*)

trouble /'trʌb(ə)l/ *noun* a disorder or condition (*informal*) □ *treatment for back trouble* □ *She has kidney trouble.*

Trousseau's sign /'trʊsəʊz sain/ *noun* a spasm in the muscles in the forearm when a tourniquet is applied to the upper arm, which causes the index and middle fingers to extend. It is a sign of latent tetany, showing that the blood contains too little calcium. [After Armand Trousseau (1801–67), French physician.]

true vocal cords /,tru: 'vəʊk(ə)l ,kɔ:dz/ *plural noun* the cords in the larynx which can be brought together to make sounds as air passes between them

trunk /trʌŋk/ *noun* same as **torso**

truss /trʌs/ *noun* a belt worn round the waist, with pads, to hold a hernia in place

trust status /'trʌst ,steɪtəs/ *noun* the position of a hospital which is a self-governing trust

trypanosome /'trɪpənəʊsəm/ *noun* a microscopic organism which lives as a parasite in human blood. It is transmitted by the bite of insects such as the tsetse fly and causes sleeping sickness and other serious illnesses.

trypsin /'trɪpsɪn/ *noun* an enzyme converted from trypsinogen by the duodenum and secreted into the digestive system where it absorbs protein

trypsinogen /trɪp'sɪnədʒən/ *noun* an enzyme secreted by the pancreas into the duodenum

tryptophan /'trɪptfæn/ *noun* an essential amino acid

tsetse fly /'tetsi flər, 'setsi flər/ *noun* an African insect which passes trypanosomes into the human bloodstream, causing sleeping sickness

TSH *abbreviation* thyroid-stimulating hormone

TSS *abbreviation* toxic shock syndrome

tubal /'tju:b(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to a tube

tubal ligation /,tju:b(ə)l lɪt'geɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a surgical operation to tie up the Fallopian tubes as a sterilisation procedure

tubal occlusion /,tju:b(ə)l ə'klu:ʒ(ə)n/ *noun* a condition in which the Fallopian tubes are blocked, either as a result of disease or surgery

tubal pregnancy /,tju:b(ə)l 'pregnənsi/ *noun* the most common form of ectopic pregnancy, in which the fetus develops in a Fallopian tube instead of the uterus

tube /tju:b/ *noun* 1. a long hollow passage in the body 2. a soft flexible pipe for carrying liquid or gas 3. a soft plastic or metal pipe, sealed at one end and with a lid at the other, used to dispense a paste or gel

tube feeding /'tju:b ,fi:dɪŋ/ *noun* the process of giving someone nutrients through a tube directly into their stomach or small intestine

tuber /'tju:bə/ *noun* a swollen or raised area

tubercle /'tju:bæk(ə)l/ *noun* 1. a small bony projection, e.g. on a rib 2. a small infected lump characteristic of tuberculosis, where tissue is destroyed and pus forms

tubercular /'tju:bɜ:kjʊlə/ *adjective* causing or referring to tuberculosis

tuberculin /'tju:bɜ:kjʊlɪn/ *noun* a substance which is derived from the culture of the tuberculosis bacillus and is used to test people for the presence of tuberculosis

tuberculin test /'tju:bɜ:kjʊlɪn test/ *noun* a test to see if someone has tuberculosis, in which someone is exposed to tuberculin and the reaction of the skin is noted

tuberculosis /'tju:bɜ:kjʊ'ləʊsɪs/ *noun* an infectious disease caused by the tuberculosis bacillus, where infected lumps form in the tissue. Abbreviation **TB**

tuberculous /'tju:bɜ:kjʊləs/ *adjective* referring to tuberculosis

tuberose sclerosis /,tju:bərəsɪs sklə'rəʊsɪs/ *noun* same as **epiloia**

tuberosity /,tju:bə'rɒsɪti/ *noun* a large lump on a bone

tuberous /'tju:bərəs/ *adjective* with lumps or nodules

tubo- /'tju:bəʊ/ *prefix* referring to a Fallopian tube or to the internal or external auditory meatus

tuboabdominal /,tju:bəʊəb'dɒmɪn(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to a Fallopian tube and the abdomen

tubocurarine /,tju:bəʊ'kjuərəri:n/ *noun* a toxic alkaloid which is the active constituent of curare, used as a muscle relaxant

tubo-ovarian /,tju:bəʊ ə'veəriən/ *adjective* referring to a Fallopian tube and an ovary

tubotympanal /,tju:bəʊ'tɪmpən(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the Eustachian tube and the tympanum

tubular /'tju:bjʊlə/ *adjective* shaped like a tube

tubular bandage /,tju:bjʊlə 'bændɪdʒ/ *noun* a bandage made of a tube of elastic cloth

tubular reabsorption /,tju:bjʊlə ,rɪ:əb'sɔ:pʃən/ *noun* the process by which some of the substances filtered into the kidney are absorbed back into the bloodstream by the tubules

tubule /'tju:bju:l/ *noun* a small tube in the body. ♀ **renal tubule**

tumefaction /,tju:mɪ'fækʃən/ *noun* swelling within body tissue, usually caused a build-up of blood or water

tumescence /tju:'mes(ə)ns/ *noun* swollen tissue where liquid has accumulated underneath. ♀ **oedema**

tumid /'tju:mɪd/ *adjective* swollen

tummy /'tʌmi/ *noun* stomach or abdomen (*informal*)

tummy ache /'tʌmi eɪk/ *noun* stomach pain (*informal*)

tumoral /'tju:mərəl/, **tumorous** /'tju:mərəs/ *adjective* referring to a tumour

tumour /'tju:mər/ *noun* an unusual swelling or growth of new cells ○ *The X-ray showed a tumour in the breast.* ○ *a brain tumour.* (NOTE: For other terms referring to tumours, see words beginning with **onco-**.)

tunica /'tju:nɪkə/ *noun* a layer of tissue which covers an organ

tunica albuginea testis /,tju:nɪkə əlbjʊdʒɪnɪə 'testɪs/ *noun* a white fibrous membrane covering the testes and the ovaries

tunica intima /,tju:nɪkə 'ɪntɪmə/ *noun* the inner layer of the wall of an artery or vein. Also called **intima**

tunica media /,tju:nɪkə 'mi:dɪə/ *noun* the middle layer of the wall of an artery or vein. Also called **media**

tunica vaginalis /,tju:nɪkə ,vædʒɪlɪs/ *noun* a membrane covering the testes and epididymis

tuning fork /'tju:nɪŋ fɔ:k/ *noun* a metal fork which, if hit, gives out a perfect note, used in hearing tests such as Rinne's test

tunnel /'tʌn(ə)l/ *noun* a passage or channel through or under something ○ *the carpal tunnel* ■ **verb** 1. to make a tunnel under or through something 2. to produce or dig something which is shaped like a tunnel

tunnel vision /,tʌn(ə)l 'vɪz(ə)n/ *noun* vision which is restricted to the area directly in front of the eye

turbinate /'tɜ:bɪnət/ *adjective* 1. having a shape like a spiral or an inverted cone 2. referring to any of the three bones found on the walls of the nasal passages of mammals

turbinate bone /'tɜ:bɪnət bəʊn/ *noun* ▶ **nasal conchae**

turbinectomy /,tɜ:bɪ'nek'təmi/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove a turbinate bone

turgescence /tɜ:dʒes(ə)ns/ *noun* a swelling in body tissue caused by the accumulation of fluid

turgid /'tɜ:dʒɪd/ *adjective* swollen with blood

turgor /'tɜ:gə/ *noun* the condition of being swollen

Turner's syndrome /'tɜ:nəz ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a congenital condition in females, caused by the absence of one of the pair of X chromosomes, in which sexual development is retarded and no ovaries develop [Described 1938. After Henry Hubert Turner (1892–1970), US endocrinologist, Clinical professor of Medicine, Oklahoma University, USA.]

turricephaly /,tʌrɪ'tsefəli/ same as **oxycephaly**

tussis /'tʌsɪs/ *noun* coughing

twenty-twenty vision /,twenti ,twenti 'vɪz(ə)n/ *noun* perfect vision

twilight sleep /'twailt spɛl/ *noun* a type of anaesthetic sleep, in which the patient is semi-conscious but cannot feel any pain

twilight state /'twailt stɛt/ *noun* a condition of epileptics and alcoholics in which the person can do some automatic actions, but is not conscious of what he or she is doing

COMMENT: Twilight state is induced at child-birth, by introducing anaesthetics into the rectum.

twin /twin/ *noun* one of two babies born to a mother at the same time

tylosis /ta'ləʊsɪs/ *noun* the development of a callus

tympan- /tɪmpən/ *prefix* same as **tympano-** (NOTE: used before vowels)

tympanectomy /,tɪmpə'nek'təmi/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove the tympanic membrane

tympanic /tɪm'pænɪk/ *adjective* referring to the eardrum

tympanic membrane /tɪm,pænɪk 'membrɛɪn/ *noun* the membrane at the inner end of the external auditory meatus leading from the outer ear, which vibrates with sound and passes the vibrations on to the ossicles in the middle ear. Also called **tympanum, eardrum**. See illustration at **EAR** in Supplement

tympanites /,tɪmpə'naitɪz/ *noun* the expansion of the stomach with gas. Also called **meteorsim**

tympanitis /,tɪmpə'naitɪs/ *noun* same as **otitis media**

tympano- /tɪmpənəʊ/ *prefix* referring to the eardrum

tympanoplasty /'tɪmpənəʊplæsti/ *noun* same as **myringoplasty**

tympanosclerosis /,tɪmpənəʊsklə'rəʊsɪs/ *noun* irreversible damage to the tympanic membrane and middle ear, starting with the replacement of tissues or fibrin by collagen and hyalin. Then calcification occurs, leading to deafness.

tympanotomy /,tɪmpə'ntɒtəmi/ *noun* same as **myringotomy**

tympanum /'tɪmpənəm/ *noun* same as **tympanic membrane**

type A behaviour /,taip 'eɪ bi,hɛrvjə/ *noun* a behaviour pattern which may contribute to coronary heart disease, in which an individual is aggressive and over-competitive, and usually lives at a stressful pace. Compare **type B behaviour**

type B behaviour /taɪp 'bi: bɪ,həvɪər/ *noun* a behaviour pattern which is unlikely to contribute to coronary heart disease, in which an individual is patient, tolerant, not very competitive and lives at a more relaxed pace. Compare **type A behaviour**

Type I diabetes mellitus /,taɪp ,wʌn daɪət'bi:tɪz mə'lætɪəs/ *noun* the type of diabetes mellitus in which the beta cells of the pancreas produce little or no insulin, and the person is completely dependent on injections of insulin for survival. It is more likely to develop in people under 30. Symptoms are usually severe and occur suddenly. Also called **insulin-dependent diabetes**

Type II diabetes mellitus /,taɪp ,tu: daɪət'bi:tɪz mə'lætɪəs/ *noun* the type of diabetes mellitus in which cells throughout the body lose some or most of their ability to use insulin. It is more likely to develop in people who are over 40, who are overweight or obese, and who do not exercise regularly. It can be controlled in some cases with diet and exercise, but more severe cases may need oral medication which reduces glucose concen-

trations in the blood, or insulin injections, so that even cells with a poor uptake will capture enough insulin. Also called **non-insulin-dependent diabetes**

typho- /taɪfəʊ/ *prefix* 1. relating to typhoid fever
2. relating to typhus

typhoid /'taɪfɔɪd/, **typhoid fever** /,taɪfɔɪd 'fi:və/ *noun* an infection of the intestine caused by *Salmonella typhi* in food and water

typhus /'taɪfəs/ *noun* one of several fevers caused by the *Rickettsia* bacterium, transmitted by fleas and lice, producing a fever, extreme weakness and a dark rash on the skin. The test for typhus is the Weil-Felix reaction.

tyramine /'taɪrəmi:n/ *noun* an enzyme found in cheese, beans, tinned fish, red wine and yeast extract, which can cause high blood pressure if found in excessive quantities in the brain. ◊
monoamine oxidase

tyrosine /'taɪrəsɪ:n/ *noun* an amino acid in protein which is a component of thyroxine, and is a precursor to the catecholamines dopamine, noradrenaline and adrenaline

U

UKCC *abbreviation* United Kingdom Central Council for Nursing, Midwifery and Health Visiting

ulcer /'alsə/ *noun* an open sore in the skin or in a mucous membrane, which is inflamed and difficult to heal ○ **stomach ulcer**

ulcerative /'als(ə)rətɪv/ *adjective* referring to ulcers, or characterised by ulcers

ulcerative colitis /'als(ə)rətɪv kə'laitɪs/ *noun* severe pain in the colon, with diarrhoea and ulcers in the rectum, often with a psychosomatic cause

ulceromembranous gingivitis /'alsərəʊ'membənəs ,dʒɪndʒɪ'veɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the gums, which can also affect the mucous membrane in the mouth

ule- *prefix* relating to a scar, or to scar tissue

ulna /'alnə/ *noun* the longer and inner of the two bones in the forearm between the elbow and the wrist. See illustration at **HAND** in Supplement. Compare **radius**

ulnar /'alnər/ *adjective* referring to the ulna

ulnar artery /'alnər ,a:təri/ *noun* an artery which branches from the brachial artery at the elbow and runs down the inside of the forearm to join the radial artery in the palm of the hand

ulnar nerve /'alnər nɜ:v/ *noun* a nerve which runs from the neck to the elbow and controls the muscles in the forearm and some of the fingers

COMMENT: The ulnar nerve passes near the surface of the skin at the elbow, where it can easily be hit, giving the effect of the ‘funny bone’.

ultra- *prefix* 1. further than 2. extremely

ultrafiltration /'altrə'fɪl'tretʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the process of filtering the blood to remove tiny particles, e.g. when the blood is filtered by the kidney

ultrasonic /'altrə'sɒnɪk/ *adjective* referring to ultrasound

ultrasonic probe /'altrəsɒnɪk 'prəʊb/ *noun* an instrument which locates organs or tissues inside the body using ultrasound

ultrasonics /'altrə'sɒnɪks/ *noun* the study of ultrasound and its use in medical treatments

ultrasonic waves /'altrəsɒnɪk 'weɪvz/ *plural noun* same as **ultrasound**

ultrasonogram /'altrə'sɒnəgræm/ *noun* a picture made with ultrasound for the purpose of medical examination or diagnosis

ultrasonograph /'altrə'sɒnəgra:f/ *noun* a machine which takes pictures of internal organs, using ultrasound

ultrasonography /'altrəsə'nɒgrəfi/ *noun* the procedure of passing ultrasound waves through the body and recording echoes which show details of internal organs. Also called **echography**

ultrasound /'altrəsaʊnd/ *noun* very high frequency sound waves which can be reflected off internal body parts or off a fetus in the womb to create images for medical examination (NOTE: No plural for **ultrasound**.)

ultrasound marker /'altrəsaʊnd ,ma:kə/ *noun* an unusual physical characteristic seen in an ultrasound examination of a fetus which is an indication of the existence of a genetic or developmental disorder

ultrasound probe /'altrəsaʊnd prəʊb/ *noun* same as **ultrasonic probe**

ultrasound scanning /'altrəsaʊnd ,skænɪŋ/, **ultrasound screening** /'altrəsaʊnd ,skrɪniŋ/ *noun* a method of gathering information about the body by taking images using high-frequency sound waves

ultrasound treatment /'altrəsaʊnd ,trit'mənt/ *noun* the treatment of soft tissue inflammation using ultrasound waves

ultraviolet /'altrə'veɪələt/ *adjective* referring to the short invisible rays beyond the violet end of the spectrum, which form the element in sunlight which tans the skin, helps the skin produce Vitamin D and kills bacteria. Abbreviation **UV**

ultraviolet lamp /'altrə'veɪələt 'laemp/ *noun* a lamp which gives off ultraviolet rays

ultraviolet radiation /'altrə'veɪələt ,reidi 'eɪʃ(ə)n/, **ultraviolet rays** /'altrə'veɪələt reɪs/ *noun* short invisible rays of ultraviolet light. Abbreviation **UVR**

umbilical /'ʌm'bilik(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the navel

umbilical cord /'ʌm'bilik(ə)l kɔ:d/ *noun* a cord containing two arteries and one vein which links the fetus inside the uterus to the placenta

umbilical hernia /ʌm'bɪlɪk(ə)l 'hɜːniə/ *noun* a hernia which bulges at the navel, usually in young children. Also called **exomphalos**

umbilicated /ʌm'bɪlɪkeɪtɪd/ *adjective* with a small depression, like a navel, in the centre

umbilicus /ʌm'bɪlɪkəs/ *noun* same as **navel**

umbo /'ʌmbəʊs/ *noun* a projecting part in the middle of the outer side of the eardrum

un- /ʌn/ *prefix* not

unciform bone /'ʌnsɪfɔːm bəʊn/ *noun* one of the eight small carpal bones in the wrist, shaped like a hook. Also called **hamate bone**

uncinate /'ʌnsɪnət/ *adjective* shaped like a hook

unconditioned response /,ʌnkjəndɪʃ(ə)n'drɪ'spɒns/ *noun* a response to a stimulus which occurs automatically, by instinct, and has not been learned

unconscious /ʌn'kɒnʃəs/ *adjective* not aware of what is happening ○ *She was unconscious for two days after the accident.* ■ *noun* □ **the unconscious** (*in psychology*) the part of the mind which stores feelings, memories or desires that someone cannot consciously call up. ♦ **subconscious**

unconsciousness /ʌn'kɒnʃəsnəs/ *noun* the state of being unconscious, e.g. as a result of lack of oxygen or from some other external cause such as a blow on the head

undecenoic acid /ʌn'desɪnəʊɪk 'æsɪd/, **undecylenic acid** /ʌn'dɪsɪlenɪk 'æsɪd/ *noun* a substance made from castor bean oil, used in the treatment of fungal infections such as thrush

undine /'ʌndi:n/ *noun* a glass container for a solution to bathe the eyes

undulant fever /'ʌndʒələnt ,fi:və/ same as **brucellosis**

ungual /'ʌŋgwəl/ *adjective* referring to the fingernails or toenails

unguentum /'ʌŋ'gwɛntəm/ *noun* (*in pharmacy*) an ointment

unguis /'ʌŋgwɪs/ same as **nail**

uni- /ju:nɪ/ *prefix* one

unicellular /,ju:nɪ'seljʊlə/ *adjective* referring to an organism formed of one cell

unigravida /,ju:nɪ'grævɪdə/ *noun* same as **primigravida**

unilateral /,ju:nɪ'læt(ə)rəl/ *adjective* affecting one side of the body only

unilateral oophorectomy /,ju:nɪlæt(ə)rəl ,əʊfə'sərekto'mi/ *noun* the surgical removal of one ovary

union /'ju:njən/ *noun* the joining together of two parts of a fractured bone. Opposite **non-union**. ♦ **malunion**

uniovular /,ju:nɪ'ɒvju:lə/ *noun* consisting of, or coming from, one ovum

uniovular twins /,ju:nɪɒvju:lə 'twɪnz/ *plural noun* same as **identical twins**

unipara /ju:'nɪpərə/ *noun* same as **primipara**

unipolar neurone /ju:nɪ,pɔːlər 'njuːrənəʊn/ *noun* a neurone with a single process. Compare **multipolar neurone**, **bipolar neurone**. See illustration at **NEURONE** in Supplement

unit /'ju:nɪt/ *noun* 1. a single part of a larger whole 2. a part of a hospital that has a specialised function ○ *a burns unit* 3. a named and agreed standard amount used for measuring something ○ *A gram is an SI unit of weight.* 4. a quantity of a drug, enzyme, hormone or of blood, taken as a standard for measurement and producing a given effect ○ *three units of blood* ○ *a unit of insulin* 5. a machine or device ○ *a waste-disposal unit*

United Kingdom Central Council for Nursing, Midwifery, and Health Visiting /ju:nɑːrtɪd ,kɪŋdəm ,sentrəl ,kaʊnsəl fə,nɜːsɪŋ mid,wɪfərɪ ənd 'helθ ,vɪzɪtɪŋ/ *noun* in the UK from 1979 until April 2002, an organisation which regulated nurses, midwives, and health visitors. The UKCC and the four National Boards have now been replaced by the Nursing and Midwifery Council. Abbreviation **UKCC**

universal donor /,ju:nɪvɜːs:(ə)l 'dəʊnər/ *noun* a person with blood group O, whose blood may be given to anyone

Universal Precautions /,ju:nɪvɜːs:(ə)l prɪ'kɔː:(ɪ)nzl/ *abbreviation UP*. ♦ **Standard Precautions**

universal recipient /,ju:nɪvɜːs:(ə)l rɪ'spiːənt/ *noun* a person with blood group AB who can receive blood from all the other blood groups

unsaturated fat /ʌn'sætʃəreɪtɪd 'fæt/ *noun* fat which does not have a large amount of hydrogen, and so can be broken down more easily

unstable angina /ʌn'steɪbl ə'ŋgɪnə/ *noun* angina which has suddenly become worse

unstriated muscle /,ʌnstri'eɪtɪd 'mʌsl/ *noun* same as **smooth muscle**

upper respiratory infection /,ʌpər rɪ'spirət(ə)rɪ in,fek'shən/ *noun* an infection in the upper part of the respiratory system

UPPP *abbreviation* uvulopalatopharyngoplasty

upset stomach /ʌp,seɪt 'stʌmæk/ *noun* same as **stomach upset**

uracil /'juərəsɪl/ *noun* a pyrimidine base, one of the four bases in RNA in which it pairs with thymine

uraemia /ju'rɪ:mɪə/ *noun* a disorder caused by kidney failure, where urea is retained in the blood, and the person develops nausea, convulsions and in severe cases goes into a coma

uraemic /ju'rɪ:mɪk/ *adjective* referring to uraemia, or having uraemia

uran- /juərən/ *prefix* referring to the palate

urate /'juəreɪt/ *noun* a salt of uric acid found in urine

uraturia /,juərə'tjuəriə/ *noun* the presence of excessive amounts of urates in the urine, e.g. in gout

urea /ju'rɪə/ *noun* a substance produced in the liver from excess amino acids, and excreted by the kidneys into the urine

uresis /ju'rɪsɪs/ *noun* the act of passing urine

ureter /ju'rɪtə, 'juərɪtə/ *noun* one of the two tubes which take urine from the kidneys to the urinary bladder. See illustration at **KIDNEY** in Supplement. Also called **urinary duct**

ureter- /ju:rɪtə/ *prefix* same as **uretero-** (*used before vowels*)

ureteral /ju'rɪ:tərəl/ *adjective* referring to the ureters

ureterectomy /,juərɪtə'rektəmi/ *noun* the surgical removal of a ureter

ureteric /,juərɪ'terɪk/ *adjective* same as **uretal**

ureteric calculus /,juərɪterɪk 'kælkjʊləs/ *noun* a kidney stone in the ureter

ureteric catheter /,juərɪterɪk 'kæθɪtə/ *noun* a catheter passed through the ureter to the kidney, to inject an opaque solution into the kidney before taking an X-ray

ureteritis /,juərɪtə'rایتیس/ *noun* inflammation of a ureter

uretero- /ju:rɪ:tərəu/ *prefix* referring to the ureter

ureterocele /ju'rɪ:tərəsɪ:l/ *noun* swelling in a ureter caused by narrowing of the opening where the ureter enters the bladder

ureterocolostomy /ju,rɪ:tərəokə'ləstəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to implant the ureter into the sigmoid colon, so as to bypass the bladder

ureteroenterostomy /ju,rɪ:tərəu,entə'rɒstomɪ/ *noun* an artificially formed passage between the ureter and the intestine

ureterolith /ju'rɪ:tərəlɪθ/ *noun* a stone in a ureter

ureterolithotomy /ju,rɪ:tərəlɪθ'ɒtəmɪ/ *noun* the surgical removal of a stone from the ureter

ureterolysis /juərɪtə'rɒlɪsɪs/ *noun* a surgical operation to free one or both ureters from adhesions or surrounding tissue

ureteroneocystostomy /ju,rɪ:tərəu'nɪəsɔ:sət'stɒstəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to transplant a ureter to a different location in the bladder

ureteronephrectomy /ju,rɪ:tərəu'nef'rektəmɪ/ *noun* same as **nephroureterectomy**

ureteroplasty /ju'rɪ:tərəoplæstɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to repair a ureter

ureteropyelonephritis /ju,rɪ:tərəu'paɪələnəf'rایتیس/ *noun* inflammation of the

ureter and the pelvis of the kidney to which it is attached

ureteroscope /ju'rɪ:tərəskəʊp/ *noun* an instrument which is passed into the ureter and up into the kidneys, usually used to locate or remove a stone

ureteroscopy /,juərɪtə'rsɒskəpɪ/ *noun* an examination of the ureter with a ureteroscope

ureterosigmoidostomy /ju,rɪ:tərəsɪg'moɪ'dɪstəmɪ/ same as **ureterocolostomy**

ureterostomy /,juərɪtə'rɒstəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to make an artificial opening for the ureter into the abdominal wall, so that urine can be passed directly out of the body

ureterotomy /,juərɪtə'rɒtəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to make an incision into the ureter, mainly to remove a stone

ureterovaginal /ju,rɪ:tərəvə'gین(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the ureter and the vagina

urethra /ju'rɪ:θrə/ *noun* a tube which takes urine from the bladder to be passed out of the body. See illustration at **UROGENITAL SYSTEM** in Supplement

urethral /ju'rɪ:θr(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the urethra

urethral catheter /ju,rɪ:θr(ə)l 'kæθɪtə/ *noun* a catheter passed up the urethra to allow urine to flow out of the bladder, used to empty the bladder before an abdominal operation. Also called **urinary catheter**

urethral stricture /ju,rɪ:θrəl 'strɪktʃə/ *noun* a condition in which the urethra is narrowed or blocked by a growth. Also called **urethrostensis**

urethritis /,juərɪs'θraɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the urethra

urethro- /ju:rɪ:θrəu/ *prefix* referring to the urethra

urethrocele /ju'rɪ:θrəsɪ:l/ *noun* a swelling formed in a weak part of the wall of the urethra

urethrogram /ju'rɪ:θrəgræm/ *noun* an X-ray photograph of the urethra

urethrography /,juərɪ:θrəgrəfi/ *noun* X-ray examination of the urethra

urethroplasty /ju'rɪ:θrəplæstɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to repair a urethra

urethrorrhaphy /,juərɪ:θrɒrafɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to repair a torn urethra

urethrorrhoea /ju,rɪ:θrə'ri:ə/ *noun* the discharge of fluid from the urethra, usually associated with urethritis

urethroscope /ju'rɪ:θrəskəʊp/ *noun* a surgical instrument, used to examine the interior of a man's urethra

urethroscopy /,juərɪ:θrɒskəpɪ/ *noun* an examination of the inside of a man's urethra with a urethroscope

urethrostenosis /ju'ri:θrəʊstə'næʊsis/ *noun*
same as **urethral stricture**

urethrostomy /,juərɪ'θrɒstəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to make an opening for a man's urethra between the scrotum and the anus

urethrotomy /,juərɪ'θrɒtəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to open a blocked or narrowed urethra. Also called **Wheelhouse's operation**

urge incontinence /'ɜ:dʒ ɪn,kɔntɪnəns/ *noun* a condition in which someone feels a very strong need to urinate and cannot retain their urine

-uria /juəriə/ *suffix* 1. a condition of the urine 2. a disease characterised by a condition of the urine

uric acid /,juərɪk 'æsɪd/ *noun* a chemical compound which is formed from nitrogen in waste products from the body and which also forms crystals in the joints of people who have gout

urin- /juərɪn/ *prefix* same as **urino-** (*used before vowels*)

urinalysis /,juərɪ'næləsɪs/ *noun* the analysis of urine, to detect diseases such as diabetes mellitus

urinary /'juərɪn(ə)ri/ *adjective* referring to urine

urinary bladder /,juərɪn(ə)ri 'blædə/ *noun* a sac where the urine collects after passing from the kidneys through the ureters, before being passed out of the body through the urethra. See illustration at **KIDNEY, UROGENITAL SYSTEM (MALE)** in Supplement

urinary catheter /,juərɪn(ə)ri 'kæθɪtə/ *noun* same as **urethral catheter**

urinary duct /'juərɪn(ə)ri dʌkt/ *noun* same as **ureter**

urinary incontinence /,juərɪn(ə)ri ɪn 'kɔntɪnəns/ *noun* the involuntary emission of urine

urinary obstruction /,juərɪn(ə)ri əb 'strækʃən/ *noun* a blockage of the urethra, which prevents urine being passed

urinary retention /,juərɪn(ə)ri rɪ'tenʃən/ *noun* the inability to pass urine, usually because the urethra is blocked or because the prostate gland is enlarged. Also called **urine retention**

urinary system /,juərɪn(ə)ri 'sɪstəm/ *noun* a system of organs and ducts which separate waste liquids from the blood and excrete them as urine, including the kidneys, bladder, ureters and urethra

urinary tract /'juərɪn(ə)ri trækɪt/ *noun* the set of tubes down which the urine passes from the kidneys to the bladder and from the bladder out of the body

urinary tract infection /'juərɪn(ə)ri trækɪt ɪn ,fekʃən/ *noun* a bacterial infection of any part of the urinary system. Symptoms are usually a need to urinate frequently and pain on urination. Abbreviation **UTI**

urinate /'juərɪneɪt/ *verb* to pass urine from the body

urination /,juərɪ'næʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the passing of urine out of the body. Also called **micturition**

urine /'juərɪn/ *noun* a yellowish liquid, containing water and waste products, mainly salt and urea, which is excreted by the kidneys and passed out of the body through the ureters, bladder and urethra

urine retention /'juərɪn rɪ'tenʃ(ə)n/ *noun* same as **urinary retention**

uriniferous **tubule** /,juərɪ,nɪf(ə)rəs 'tjʊ:bjʊ:l/ *noun* same as **renal tubule**

urino- /'juərɪnəʊ/ *prefix* referring to urine

urinogenital /,juərɪnəʊ'dʒenɪt(ə)l/ *adjective* same as **urogenital**

urinometer /,juərɪ'nɒmɪtə/ *noun* an instrument which measures the specific gravity of urine

urobilin /,juərəʊ'bailɪn/ *noun* a yellow pigment formed when urobilinogen comes into contact with air

urobilinogen /,juərəʊbə'lɪnədʒən/ *noun* a colourless pigment formed when bilirubin is reduced to stercobilinogen in the intestines

urochrome /'juərəkrəʊm/ *noun* the pigment which colours the urine yellow

urodynamics /,juərəʊdæl'næmɪks/ *plural noun* the active changes which occur during the function of the bladder, urethral sphincter and pelvic floor muscles

urogenital /,juərəʊ'dʒenɪt(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the urinary and genital systems. Also called **urinogenital**

urogenital system /,juərəʊ'dʒenɪt(ə)l sɪstəm/ *noun* the whole of the urinary tract and reproductive system

urogram /'juərəgræm/ *noun* an X-ray picture of the urinary tract, or of a part of it

urography /'ju:rəgræfi/ *noun* an X-ray examination of part of the urinary system after injection of radio-opaque dye

urokinase /,juərəʊ'keɪneɪz/ *noun* an enzyme formed in the kidneys, which begins the process of breaking down blood clots

uroolith /'juərəlɪθ/ *noun* a stone in the urinary system

urological /,juərə'lɒdʒɪk(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to urology

urologist /'ju:rəlɒdʒɪst/ *noun* a doctor who specialises in urology

urology /'ju:rəlɒdʒɪ/ *noun* the scientific study of the urinary system and its diseases

urostomy /'ju:rɒstəmɪ/ *noun* the surgical creation of an artificial urethra

urticaria /,ɜ:tɪ'keəriə/ *noun* an allergic reaction to injections, particular foods or plants where the skin forms irritating reddish patches. Also called **hives, nettle rash**

usual /'ju:ʒuəl/ *adjective* expected or typical
uter- /ju:tə/ *prefix* same as **utero-** (*used before vowels*)

uterine /'ju:tərəɪn/ *adjective* referring to the uterus

uterine cavity /,ju:tərəɪn 'kævɪtɪ/ *noun* the inside of the uterus

uterine procidentia /,ju:tərəɪn ,prəʊsɪ 'dɛnʃə/, **uterine prolapse** /,ju:tərəɪn 'prəʊlæps/ *noun* a condition in which part of the uterus has passed through the vagina, usually after childbirth

COMMENT: Uterine procidentia has three stages of severity: in the first the cervix descends into the vagina, in the second the cervix is outside the vagina, but part of the uterus is still inside, and in the third stage, the whole uterus passes outside the vagina.

uterine retroflexion /,ju:tərəɪn ,rɛtrəʊ 'fleksʃən/ *noun* a condition in which the uterus bends backwards away from its usual position

uterine retroversion /,ju:tərəɪn retrəʊ 'vɜ:sʃən/ *noun* a condition in which the uterus slopes backwards away from its usual position

utero- /ju:tərəʊ/ *prefix* referring to the uterus

uterography /,ju:tə'rɒgrəfi/ *noun* an X-ray examination of the uterus

uterosalpingography /,ju:tərəʊ'sælpɪŋ 'gɒngrəfi/ *noun* same as **hysterosalpingography**

uterovesical /,ju:tərəʊ'vesɪk(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the uterus and the bladder

uterus /'ju:t(ə)rəs/ *noun* the hollow organ in a woman's pelvic cavity, behind the bladder and in front of the rectum in which the embryo develops

before birth. Also called **womb**. See illustration at **UROGENITAL SYSTEM (FEMALE)** in Supplement (NOTE: For other terms referring to the uterus, see words beginning with **hyster-**, **hystero-**, **metr-**, **metro-**.)

uterus didelphys /,ju:t(ə)rəs daɪ'delfɪs/ *noun* same as **double uterus**

utricle /'ju:t्रɪkl(ə)l/, **utriculus** /ju't्रɪkljʊləs/ *noun* a large sac inside the vestibule of the ear, which relates information about the upright position of the head to the brain

UV abbreviation ultraviolet

uvea /'ju:vɪəl/ *noun* a layer of organs in the eye beneath the sclera, formed of the iris, the ciliary body and the choroid. Also called **uveal tract**

uveal /'ju:vɪəl/ *adjective* referring to the uvea

uveal tract /'ju:vɪəl trækٹ/ *noun* same as **uvea**

uveitis /,ju:vɪ'taɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of any part of the uvea

UVR abbreviation ultraviolet radiation

uvula /'ju:vjʊlə/ *noun* a piece of soft tissue which hangs down from the back of the soft palate

uvular /'ju:vjʊlə/ *adjective* referring to the uvula

uvulectomy /,ju:vju'lɛktəmɪ/ *noun* the surgical removal of the uvula

uvulitis /,ju:vju'laitɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the uvula

uvulopalatopharyngoplasty /,ju:vjʊləʊ ,pælətəʊfə'rɪŋgəplæstɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove the uvula and other soft tissue in the palate, in order to widen the airways and treat the problem of snoring. Abbreviation **UPPP**

V

vaccinate /'væksɪneɪt/ *verb* to introduce vaccine into a person's body in order to make the body create its own antibodies, so making the person immune to the disease (NOTE: You vaccinate someone **against** a disease.)

vaccination /,væk'sɪ'nɛf(ə)n/ *noun* the action of vaccinating someone

COMMENT: Originally the words **vaccination** and **vaccine** applied only to smallpox immunisation, but they are now used for immunisation against any disease. Vaccination is mainly given against cholera, diphtheria, rabies, smallpox, tuberculosis, and typhoid.

vaccine /'væk'sɪ:n/ *noun* a substance which contains antigens to a disease or a weak form of a disease, used to protect people against it

vacuum /'vækju:m/ *noun* a space which is completely empty of all matter, including air

vacuum extraction /'vækjuəm ɪk,strækʃən/ *noun* the procedure of pulling on the head of the baby with a suction instrument to aid birth

vacuum extractor /'vækjuəm ɪk,stræk'tə/ *noun* a surgical instrument formed of a rubber suction cup which is used in vacuum extraction during childbirth

vacuum suction /'vækjuəm,sækʃən/ *noun* a method used to achieve an abortion, after dilatation of the cervix. Also called **aspiration**

vagal /'veɪg(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the vagus nerve

vagal tone /,veɪg(ə)l 'təʊn/ *noun* the action of the vagus nerve to slow the beat of the sinoatrial node

vagin- /vædʒɪn/ *prefix* referring to the vagina

vagina /və'dʒaɪnə/ *noun* a passage in a woman's reproductive tract between the entrance to the uterus, the cervix, and the vulva, able to stretch enough to allow a baby to pass through during childbirth. See illustration at **UROGENITAL SYSTEM (FEMALE)** in Supplement (NOTE: For other terms referring to the vagina, see words beginning with **colp-**, **colpo-**)

vaginal bleeding /və,dʒaɪn(ə)l 'bli:dɪŋ/ *noun* bleeding from the vagina

vaginal delivery /və,dʒaɪn(ə)l dr'liv(ə)ri/ *noun* the birth of a baby through the mother's vagina, without surgical intervention

vaginal diaphragm /və,dʒaɪn(ə)l 'daɪəfræm/ *noun* a circular contraceptive device for women, which is inserted into the vagina and placed over the neck of the uterus before sexual intercourse

vaginal discharge /və,dʒaɪn(ə)l 'dɪstʃɔ:dʒ/ *noun* the flow of liquid from the vagina

vaginal douche /və,dʒaɪn(ə)l 'du:s/ *noun* 1. the process of washing out the vagina 2. a device or liquid for washing out the vagina

vaginal examination /və,dʒaɪn(ə)l ɪg,zæmɪ 'neɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the act of checking the vagina for signs of disease or growth

vaginal suppository /,vædʒɪn(ə)l sə 'pɒzɪt(ə)ri/ *noun* same as **pessary** 1

vaginismus /,vædʒɪ'nɪzməs/ *noun* a painful contraction of the vagina which prevents sexual intercourse

vaginitis /,vædʒɪ'naitɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the vagina which is mainly caused by the bacterium *Trichomonas vaginalis* or by a fungus *Candida albicans*

vaginoplasty /və'dʒaɪnəplæsti/ *noun* a surgical operation to graft tissue on to the vagina

vaginoscope /'vædʒɪnəsko:p/ *noun* same as **colposcope**

vago- /'veɪgo/ *prefix* referring to the vagus nerve

vagotomy /ve'gɔ:təmi/ *noun* a surgical operation to cut through the vagus nerve which controls the nerves in the stomach, as a treatment for peptic ulcers

vagus /'veɪgəs/, **vagus nerve** /'veɪgəs nɜ:v/ *noun* either of the tenth pair of cranial nerves which carry sensory and motor neurons serving the heart, lungs, stomach, and various other organs and control swallowing. Also called **pneumogastric nerve**

valgus /'vælgəs/, **valgum** /'vælgəm/, **valga** /'vælgə/ *adjective* turning outwards. ♀ **hallux valgus**. Compare **varus**

validity /və'lɪdɪti/ *noun (of a study)* the fact of being based on sound research and methods which exclude alternative explanations of a result

valine /'veili:n/ *noun* an essential amino acid

Valium /'væliəm/ a trade name for diazepam
vallate papillae /,væleɪt pə'pili:/ plural noun large papillae which form a line towards the back of the tongue and contain taste buds

Valsalva's manoeuvre /væl'sælvər mə'nu:və/ noun the process of breathing out while holding the nostrils closed and keeping the mouth shut, used in order to test the functioning of the Eustachian tubes or to adjust the pressure in the middle ear

valve /'vælv/ noun a flap which opens and closes to allow liquid to pass in one direction only, e.g. in the heart, blood vessels or lymphatic vessels

valvotomy /'vælfv'təmi/ noun a surgical operation to cut into a valve to make it open wider

valvula /'vælvju:lə/ noun a small valve (NOTE: The plural is **valvulae**.)

valvulitis /,vælvju'laitɪs/ noun inflammation of a valve in the heart

valvuloplasty /'vælvju:ləplæsti/ noun surgery to repair valves in the heart without opening the heart

valvulotomy /,vælvju'lɒtəmi/ noun same as **valvotomy**

vancomycin /,væŋkəu'ma:sin/ noun an antibiotic which is effective against some bacteria which are resistant to other antibiotics. Strains of bacteria resistant to vancomycin have now developed.

van den Bergh test /,væn den 'bɜ:g ,test/ noun a test of blood serum to see if a case of jaundice is caused by an obstruction in the liver or by haemolysis of red blood cells [After A.A. Hjmans van den Bergh (1869–1943), Dutch physician.]

vaporiser /'veɪpəraɪzə/, **vaporizer** noun a device which warms a liquid to which medicinal oil has been added, so that it provides a vapour which someone can inhale

vapour /'veɪpə/ noun 1. a substance in the form of a gas 2. steam from a mixture of a liquid and a medicinal oil

vara /'værə/ adjective same as **varus**

variant CJD /,vɛri'ərɪnt ,sɪ:dʒeɪt 'di:/ noun a form of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease which was observed first in the 1980s, especially affecting younger people. Abbreviation **vCJD**

varicectomy /,væri'sektəmɪ/ noun a surgical operation to remove a vein or part of a vein

varicella /,væri'selə/ noun same as **chicken-pox**

varices /'værɪsɪ:z/ plural of **varix**

varicose /'værɪkəs/ adjective 1. affected with or having varicose veins 2. designed for the treatment of varicose veins 3. relating to or producing swelling

varicose eczema /,værɪkəs 'eksɪmə/ noun eczema which develops on the legs, caused by bad circulation. Also called **hypostatic eczema**

varicose ulcer /,værɪkəs 'ʌlsə/ noun an ulcer in the leg as a result of bad circulation and varicose veins

varicose vein /,værɪkəs 'veɪn/ noun a vein, usually in the legs, which becomes twisted and swollen

varicosity /,værɪ'kɒsɪtɪ/ noun (of veins) the condition of being swollen and twisted

varicotomy /,værɪ'kɒtəmɪ/ noun a surgical operation to make a cut into a varicose vein

variocals /'værɪ,faʊk(ə)lz/ plural noun spectacles with lenses which have varying focal lengths from top to bottom, for looking at things at different distances from the wearer

variola /və'raɪələ/ noun same as **smallpox**

varix /'vɛərɪks/ noun a swollen blood vessel, especially a swollen vein in the leg (NOTE: The plural is **varices**.)

varus /'værəs/, **varum** /'veərəm/, **vara** /'værə/ adjective turning inwards. ♫ **coxa vara**. Compare **valgus**

vas /væs/ noun a tube in the body (NOTE: The plural is **vasa**.)

vas- /væs/ prefix same as **vaso-**

vasa efferentia /,væsə ,efə'rentɪə/ plural noun the group of small tubes which sperm travel down from the testis to the epididymis

vasa vasorum /,væsə ve'sɔ:rəm/ plural noun tiny blood vessels in the walls of larger blood vessels

vascular /'væskjulə/ adjective referring to blood vessels

vascularisation /,væskjulərəz'zeɪʃ(ə)n/, **vascularization** noun the development of new blood vessels

vascular lesion /,væskjulə 'li:ʒ(ə)n/ noun damage to a blood vessel

vascular system /'væskjulə ,sistəm/ noun the series of vessels such as veins, arteries and capillaries, carrying blood around the body

vasculitis /,væskju'laitɪs/ noun inflammation of a blood vessel

vas deferens /,væs 'defərənz/ noun see illustration at **UROGENITAL SYSTEM (MALE)** in Supplement. Also called **ductus deferens**, **sperm duct** (NOTE: The plural is **vasa deferentia**.)

vasectomy /və'sektəmɪ/ noun a surgical operation to cut a vas deferens, in order to prevent sperm travelling from the epididymis up the duct

vas efferens /,væs 'efərənz/ noun one of many tiny tubes which take the spermatozoa from the testis to the epididymis (NOTE: The plural is **vasa efferentia**.)

vaso- /væzə/ prefix 1. referring to a blood vessel 2. referring to the vas deferens

vasoactive /,væzə'æk:tɪv/ adjective having an effect on the blood vessels, especially constricting the arteries

vasoconstriction /,veɪzəʊkən'strɪkʃən/ *noun* a contraction of blood vessels which makes them narrower

vasoconstrictor /,veɪzəʊkən'strɪktə/ *noun* a chemical substance which makes blood vessels become narrower, so that blood pressure rises, e.g. ephedrine hydrochloride

vasodilatation /,veɪzəʊ,dælɪə'teɪʃ(ə)n/, **vasodilation** /,veɪzəʊdæl'ɪəʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the relaxation of blood vessels, especially the arteries, making them wider and leading to increased blood flow or reduced blood pressure

vasodilator /,veɪzəʊdæl'ɪtə/ *noun* a chemical substance which makes blood vessels become wider, so that blood flows more easily and blood pressure falls, e.g. hydralazine hydrochloride

vaso-epididymostomy /,veɪzəʊ ,epɪdɪdɪt'mɒstəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to reverse a vasectomy in which the cut end of the vas deferens is joined to a tubule within the epididymis above a blockage in it

vasomotion /,veɪzə'meʊʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the control of the diameter of blood vessels and thus of blood flow. ☞ **vasoconstriction, vasodilatation**

vasomotor /,veɪzə'u'moʊtər/ *adjective* referring to the control of the diameter of blood vessels
vasomotor centre /,veɪzə'u'moʊtə ,sɛntə/ *noun* a nerve centre in the brain which changes the rate of heartbeat and the diameter of blood vessels and so regulates blood pressure

vasomotor nerve /,veɪzə'u'moʊtə ,nɜ:v/ *noun* a nerve in the wall of a blood vessel which affects the diameter of the vessel

vasopressor /,veɪzə'u'presə/ *noun* a substance which increases blood pressure by narrowing the blood vessels

vasospasm /'veɪzəʊspæzm/ *noun* a muscle spasm causing the fingers to become cold, white and numb. ☞ **Raynaud's disease**

vasovagal /,veɪzə'u'veɪg(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the vagus nerve and its effect on the heart-beat and blood circulation

vasovagal attack /,veɪzə'u'veɪg(ə)l ə,tæk/ *noun* a fainting fit as a result of a slowing down of the heartbeats caused by excessive activity of the vagus nerve

vasovasostomy /,veɪzəʊvə'sɒstəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to reverse a vasectomy

vasovesiculitis /,veɪzəʊ'vesɪkjʊ'laitɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the seminal vesicles and a vas deferens

VBAC *abbreviation* vaginal birth after Caesarean section

VCD *abbreviation* variant CJD

VD *abbreviation* venereal disease

VD clinic /,vi: 'di: ,klɪmɪk/ *noun* a clinic specialising in the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases

vector /'vekٹə/ *noun* an insect or animal which carries a disease and can pass it to humans ☞ *The tsetse fly is a vector of sleeping sickness.*

vegan /'vi:gən/ *noun* someone who does not eat meat, dairy produce, eggs or fish and eats only vegetables and fruit ■ *adjective* involving a diet of only vegetables and fruit

vegetarian /,vedʒɪ'teəriən/ *noun* someone who does not eat meat, but eats mainly vegetables and fruit and sometimes dairy produce, eggs or fish ■ *adjective* involving a diet without meat

vegetation /,vedʒɪ'teɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a growth on a membrane, e.g. on the cusps of valves in the heart

vegetative /'vedʒɪtətɪv/ *adjective* referring to growth of tissue or organs

vehicle /'vi:ɪk(ə)l/ *noun* a liquid in which a dose of a drug is put

vein /veɪn/ *noun* a blood vessel which takes deoxygenated blood containing waste carbon dioxide from the tissues back to the heart (NOTE: For other terms referring to veins see words beginning **phleb-**, **phlebo-** or **vene-**, **veno-**.)

vena cava /,vi:nə 'kevə/ *noun* one of two large veins which take deoxygenated blood from all the other veins into the right atrium of the heart. See illustration at **HEART** in Supplement, **KIDNEY** in Supplement (NOTE: The plural is **venae cavae**.)

vene- /veni/ *prefix* referring to veins

venepuncture /'venipʌŋktʃə/ *noun* the act of puncturing a vein either to inject a drug or to take a blood sample

venereal /və'nɪərɪəl/ *adjective* 1. relating to sex acts or sexual desire 2. relating to the genitals 3. referring to an infection or disease which is transmitted through sexual intercourse ☞ **venereal warts**

venereal disease /və'nɪərɪəl di,zi:z/ *noun* a disease which is passed from one person to another during sexual intercourse. Abbreviation **VD** (NOTE: Now usually called a **sexually transmitted infection (STI)**.)

venereal wart /və'nɪərɪəl 'wɔ:t/ *noun* a wart on the genitals or in the urogenital area

venereology /və'nɪərɪ'ɒlədʒɪ/ *noun* the scientific study of venereal diseases

venesection /,veni'sekʃən/ *noun* an operation where a vein is cut so that blood can be removed, e.g. when taking blood from a donor

venipuncture /'venipʌŋktʃə/ *noun* same as **venepuncture**

veno- /vi:nəu/ *prefix* referring to veins

venoclisis /və'nɒklɪsɪs/ *noun* the procedure of slowly introducing a saline or other solution into a vein

venogram /'vi:nəgræm/ *noun* same as **phlebogram**

venography /vɪ'nɒgrəfi/ *noun* same as **phlebography**

venom /'venəm/ *noun* a poison in the bite of a snake or insect

venous /'vi:nəs/ *adjective* referring to the veins

venous blood /'vi:nəs bləd/ *noun* same as **deoxygenated blood**

venous system /'vi:nəs ,sɪstəm/ *noun* a system of veins which brings blood back to the heart from the tissues

venous thrombosis /,vi:nəs θrəm'bəʊsɪs/ *noun* the blocking of a vein by a blood clot

venous ulcer /,vi:nəs 'ʌlsə/ *noun* an ulcer in the leg, caused by varicose veins or by a blood clot

ventilation /,ventɪ'lейʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the act of breathing air in or out of the lungs, so removing waste products from the blood in exchange for oxygen. ↗ **dead space**

ventilator /'ventileɪtə/ *noun* a machine which pumps air into and out of the lungs of someone who has difficulty in breathing ◎ *The newborn baby was put on a ventilator.* Also called **respirator**

Ventimask /'ventɪmɑ:sk/ a trademark for a type of oxygen mask

Ventolin /'ventəlɪn/ a trade name for salbutamol

ventouse /'ventu:s/ *noun* a cup-like vacuum device attached to the top of an unborn baby's head in the process of delivery, used to enable a distressed baby to be born quickly

ventral /'ventr(ə)l/ *adjective* 1. referring to the abdomen 2. referring to the front of the body. Opposite **dorsal**

ventricle /'ventrɪk(ə)l/ *noun* a cavity in an organ, especially in the heart or brain. See illustration at **HEART** in Supplement

ventricul- /'ventrɪkju:l/ *prefix* referring to a ventricle in the brain or heart

ventricular /ven'trɪkju:lə/ *adjective* referring to the ventricles

ventricular fibrillation /ven,t्रɪkju:lə ,fɪbrɪl'eɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a serious heart condition where the ventricular muscles flutter and the heart no longer beats. Abbreviation **VF**

ventricular folds /ven'trɪkju:lə fəuldz/ *plural noun* same as **vocal cords**

ventricular septal defect /ven,t्रɪkju:lə ,sept(ə)l di,fekt/ *noun* a condition in which blood can flow between the two ventricles of the heart, because the intraventricular septum has not developed properly. Abbreviation **VSD**

ventriculoatriostomy /ven,t्रɪkju:ləətri 'ɒstəmɪ/ *noun* an operation to relieve pressure caused by excessive quantities of cerebrospinal fluid in the brain ventricles

ventriculo-peritoneal shunt /ven,t्रɪkju:lə ,perɪtə,ni:əl 'ʃʌnt/ *noun* an artificial drain used in hydrocephalus to drain cerebrospinal fluid from the ventricles

ventriculoscopy /ven,t्रɪkju'lɒskəpi/ *noun* an examination of the brain using an endoscope

ventriculostomy /ven,t्रɪkju'lɒstəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to pass a hollow needle into a ventricle of the brain so as to reduce pressure, take a sample of fluid or enlarge the ventricular opening to prevent the need for a shunt

ventro- /'ventrəʊ/ *prefix* ventral

ventrofixation /,ventrəʊfɪk'seɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a surgical operation to treat retroversion of the uterus by attaching the uterus to the wall of the abdomen

ventrosuspension /,ventrəʊsə'spenʃən/ *noun* a surgical operation to treat retroversion of the uterus

Venturi mask /ven'tjʊəri mɑ:sk/ *noun* a type of disposable mask which gives the person a controlled mixture of oxygen and air

Venturi nebuliser /ven'tjʊəri ,nebjʊlaɪzə/ *noun* a type of nebuliser which is used in aerosol therapy

venule /'venju:l/ *noun* a small vein or vessel leading from tissue to a larger vein

vera /'vi:rə/ ↗ **decidua**

verapamil /va'ræpəmɪl/ *noun* a synthetic compound which helps to prevent the movement of calcium ions across membranes. It is used in the treatment of angina pectoris, hypertension and irregular heartbeat.

vermiform appendix /,vɜ:mfɪəm ə 'pendiks/ *noun* same as **appendix 1**

vermillion border /və,mɪlɪən 'bɔ:də/ *noun* the external red parts of the lips

vermix /'vɜ:mlɪks/ *noun* a vermiform appendix

vernix caseosa /,vɜ:niks keɪsɪ'əʊsə/ *noun* an oily substance which covers a baby's skin at birth

verruca /və'rʊkə/ *noun* a small hard harmless growth on the sole of the foot, caused by a virus (NOTE: Verrucas are a type of wart. The plural is **verrucas**.)

version /'vɜ:sʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the procedure of turning a fetus in a uterus so as to put it in a better position for birth

vertebra /'vɜ:tɪbrə/ *noun* one of twenty-four ring-shaped bones which link together to form the backbone. See illustration at **CARTILAGINOUS JOINT** in Supplement (NOTE: The plural is **vertebrae**.)

vertebral /'vɜ:tɪbrəl/ *adjective* referring to the vertebrae

vertebral artery /,vɜ:tɪbrəl 'a:təri/ *noun* one of two arteries which go up the back of the neck into the brain

vertebral canal /'vɜ:tɪbrəl kə'næl/ *noun* same as **spinal canal**

vertebral column /'vɜ:tɪbrəl ,kɒləm/ *noun* the series of bones and discs linked together to form a flexible column running from the base of the skull to the pelvis. Also called **backbone**, **spinal column**. See illustration at **PELVIS** in Supplement

vertebral disc /'vɜ:tɪbrəl 'disk/ *noun* same as **intervertebral disc**

vertebral foramen /'vɜ:tɪbrəl fə'remən/ *noun* a hole in the centre of a vertebra which links with others to form the vertebral canal through which the spinal cord passes

vertex /'vɜ:tekst/ *noun* the top of the skull

vertex delivery /'vɜ:tekst dɪ,lɪv(ə)ri/ *noun* a normal birth, where the baby's head appears first

vertigo /'vɜ:tɪgəʊ/ *noun* 1. feelings of dizziness or giddiness caused by a malfunction of the sense of balance 2. a fear of heights, as a result of a sensation of dizziness which is felt when high up, especially on a tall building □ *She won't sit near the window – she suffers from vertigo.*

vesical /'vesɪk(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the bladder

vesicle /'vesɪk(ə)l/ *noun* 1. a small blister on the skin, e.g. caused by eczema 2. a sac which contains liquid

vesico- /'vesɪkəʊ/ *prefix* referring to the urinary bladder

vesicostomy /'vesɪ'kɒstəmɪ/, **vesicotomy** /'vesɪ'kɒtəmɪ/ *noun* same as **cystostomy**

vesicoureteric reflux /'vesɪkɔ:ʊrəterɪk,rɪfʌks/ *noun* the flowing of urine back from the bladder up the ureters during urination, which may carry infection from the bladder to the kidneys. Also called **vesicoureteric reflux**

vesicouretic /'vesɪkɔ:ʊju'retɪk/ *adjective* relating to the urinary bladder and the ureters

vesicouretic reflux /'vesɪkɔ:ʊju,retɪk'rɪfʌks/ *noun* same as **vesicoureteric reflux**

vesicovaginal /'vesɪkɔ:ʊvə'dʒaɪn(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the bladder and the vagina

vesicovaginal fistula /'vesɪkɔ:ʊvə,dʒaɪn(ə)l/'fɪstjʊlə/ *noun* an unusual opening between the bladder and the vagina

vesicular /'və:sɪk(j)lə/ *adjective* referring to a vesicle

vesicular breathing /'və:sɪk(j)lə 'bri:ðɪŋ/, **vesicular breath sound** /'və:sɪk(j)lə 'breθ saʊnd/ *plural noun* the sound made during the normal breathing process

vesiculation /'və:sɪkjʊ'lɛʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the formation of blisters on the skin

vesiculitis /'və:sɪkjʊ'laitɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the seminal vesicles

vesiculography /'və:sɪkjʊ'lɪŋgrəfi/ *noun* an X-ray examination of the seminal vesicles

vesiculopapular /'və:sɪkjʊləʊ'pæpjʊlə/ *adjective* referring to a skin disorder which has both blisters and papules

vesiculopustular /'və:sɪkjʊləʊ'pʌstjʊlə/ *adjective* referring to a skin disorder which has both blisters and pustules

vessel /'ves(ə)l/ *noun* 1. a tube in the body along which liquid flows, especially a blood vessel 2. a container for fluids

vestibular /ve'stɪbjʊlə/ *adjective* referring to a vestibule, especially the vestibule of the inner ear

vestibular glands /ve'stɪbjʊlə glændz/ *plural noun* the glands at the point where the vagina and vulva join, which secrete a lubricating substance

vestibular nerve /ve'stɪbjʊlə nɜ:v/ *noun* the part of the auditory nerve which carries information about balance to the brain

vestibule /'vestɪbju:l/ *noun* a cavity in the body at the entrance to an organ, especially the first cavity in the inner ear or the space in the larynx above the vocal cords or a nostril. See illustration at **EAR** in Supplement

vestibulocochlear nerve /ve'stɪbjʊləʊ'kɒklɪə ,nɜ:v/ *noun* the eighth cranial nerve which governs hearing and balance. Also called **acoustic nerve, auditory nerve**

vestigial /'vesɪdʒɪəl/ *adjective* existing in a rudimentary form □ *The coccyx is a vestigial tail.*

VF *abbreviation* ventricular fibrillation

viable /'vaɪəb(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to a fetus which can survive if born □ *A fetus is viable by about the 28th week of pregnancy.*

Viagra /vaɪ'ærə/ a trade name for sildenafil citrate

vial /'vaiəl/ *noun* same as **phial**

Vibramycin /'vaɪbrə'maisɪn/ a trade name for doxycycline

vibrate /'vai'breɪt/ *verb* to move rapidly and continuously

vibration /'vai'breɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* rapid and continuous movement □ *Speech is formed by the vibrations of the vocal cords.*

Vibrio /'vɪbrɪəl/ *noun* a genus of Gram-negative bacteria which are found in water and cause cholera

vibrissae /'vai'brɪsə:l/ *plural noun* hairs in the nostrils or ears

vicarious /vɪ'keəriəs/ *adjective* done by one organ or agent in place of another

vicarious menstruation /vɪ'keəriəs ,menstru'eɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the discharge of blood other than by the vagina during menstrual periods

victim /'vɪktɪm/ *noun* a person who is injured in an accident or who has caught a disease □ *The victims of the rail crash were taken to the local hospital.* □ **to fall victim to something** to become a victim of or to experience bad effects

from something ○ *Half the people eating at the restaurant fell victim to salmonella poisoning.*

vigour /'vɪgər/ *noun* a combination of positive attributes expressed in rapid growth, large size, high fertility and long life in an organism

villous /'vɪləs/ *adjective* shaped like a villus, or formed of villi

villus /'vɪləs/ *noun* a tiny projection like a finger on the surface of a mucous membrane (NOTE: The plural is **villi**.)

vinblastine /'vɪn'blæsti:n/ *noun* an alkaloid drug used in the treatment of cancer

vincristine /'vɪn'kristi:n/ *noun* an alkaloid drug similar to vinblastine, also used in the treatment of cancer. It works by blocking cell division and is highly toxic.

viraemia /vɪ:t'ri:mɪə/ *noun* a virus in the blood

viral hepatitis /,vairəl ,hepə'taɪtɪs/ *noun* same as **serum hepatitis**

viral infection /'vairəl in,fekʃən/ *noun* an infection caused by a virus

viral pneumonia /,vairəl nju:'məʊniə/ *noun* a type of inflammation of the lungs caused by a virus. Also called **virus pneumonia**

virilisation /,vɪrɪlɪz'zeʃ(ə)n/, **virilization** *noun* the development of male characteristics in a woman, caused by a hormone imbalance or therapy

virilism /'vɪrɪlɪz(ə)m/ *noun* male characteristics such as body hair and a deep voice in a woman

virology /vɪ'rɒlədʒɪ/ *noun* the scientific study of viruses

virulence /'vɪrʊləns/ *noun* 1. the ability of a microorganism to cause a disease 2. the degree of effect of a disease

virulent /'vɪrʊlənt/ *adjective* 1. referring to the ability of a microorganism to cause a disease ○ *An unusually virulent strain of the virus* 2. referring to a disease which develops rapidly and has strong effects

virus /'vaɪrəs/ *noun* a parasite consisting of a nucleic acid surrounded by a protein coat that can only develop in other cells. Viruses cause many diseases including the common cold, AIDS, herpes and polio. (NOTE: Antibiotics have no effect on viruses, but effective vaccines have been developed for some viral diseases.)

virus pneumonia /,vairəs nju:'məʊniə/ *noun* same as **viral pneumonia**

viscera /'vɪsərə/ *plural noun* the internal organs, e.g. the heart, lungs, stomach and intestines

visceral /'vɪsərəl/ *adjective* referring to the internal organs

visceral larva migrans /,vɪsərəl ,la:və 'maɪgrænz/ *noun* same as **toxocariasis**

visceral pleura /,vɪsərəl 'plʊərə/ *noun* a membrane attached to the surface of a lung. See illustration at **LUNGS** in Supplement

visceral pouch /'vɪsərəl paʊtʃ/ *noun* same as **pharyngeal pouch**

viscero- /vɪsərəʊ/ *prefix* relating to the viscera

viscid /'vɪsɪd/ *adjective* referring to a liquid which is sticky and slow-moving

viscosity /vɪ'skɒsɪti/ *noun* the state of a liquid which moves slowly

viscous /'vɪskʊs/ *adjective* referring to a liquid which is thick and slow-moving

viscus /'vɪskʊs/ ♀ **viscera**

vision /'vɪʒ(ə)n/ *noun* the ability to see, eyesight ○ *After the age of 50, many people's vision begins to fail.*

visual /'vɪʒʊəl/ *adjective* referring to sight or vision

visual acuity /,vɪʒʊəl ə'kjʊ:ti/ *noun* the ability to see objects clearly

visual cortex /,vɪʒʊəl 'kɔ:tɛks/ *noun* the part of the cerebral cortex which receives information about sight

visual field /'vɪʒʊəl fi:lד/ *noun* the area which can be seen without moving the eye. Also called **field of vision**

visualisation /,vɪʒuəlɪz'zeʃ(ə)n/, **visualization** *noun* 1. a technique in which an image of an internal organ or other part of the body is produced by using X-rays or other means such as magnetic resonance imaging 2. a technique in which someone creates a strongly positive mental picture of something such as the way in which they would like to solve a problem, in order to help them cope with it

visually impaired person /,vɪʒuəlɪ ɪm,pe:d 'pɜ:s(ə)n/ *noun* a person whose eyesight is not clear

visual purple /,vɪʒʊəl 'pɜ:p(ə)l/ *noun* same as **rhodopsin**

vital /'vait(ə)l/ *adjective* very important or necessary for life ○ *If circulation is stopped, vital nerve cells begin to die in a few minutes.* ○ *Oxygen is vital to the human system.*

vital capacity /,vait(ə)l kə'pæsɪti/ *noun* the largest amount of air which a person can exhale at one time

vital organs /,vait(ə)l 'ɔ:gənz/ *plural noun* the most important organs in the body, without which a human being cannot live, e.g. the heart, lungs and brain

vital signs /,vait(ə)l 'saɪnz/ *plural noun* measurements of pulse, breathing and temperature

vital statistics /,vait(ə)l stə'tɪstɪks/ *plural noun* a set of official statistics relating to the population of a place, such as the percentage of live births per thousand, the incidence of particular diseases and the numbers of births and deaths

vitamin /'vɪtəmɪn/ *noun* an essential substance not synthesised in the body, but found in most foods, and needed for good health

Vitamin A /'vɪtəmɪn eɪ/ *noun* a vitamin which is soluble in fat and can be formed in the body from precursors but is mainly found in food such as liver, vegetables, eggs and cod liver oil. Also called **retinol**

Vitamin B₁ /,vɪtəmɪn bi: 'wʌn/ *noun* a vitamin found in yeast, liver, cereals and pork. Also called **thiamine**

Vitamin B₂ /,vɪtəmɪn bi: 'tu:/ *noun* a vitamin found in eggs, liver, green vegetables, milk and yeast. Also called **riboflavine**

Vitamin B₆ /,vɪtəmɪn bi: 'sɪks/ *noun* a vitamin found in meat, cereals and molasses. Also called **pyridoxine**

Vitamin B₁₂ /,vɪtəmɪn bi: 'twelv/ *noun* a vitamin found in liver and kidney, but not present in vegetables. Also called **cyanocobalamin**

Vitamin B complex /,vɪtəmɪn bi: 'kɒmplɛks/ *noun* a group of vitamins such as folic acid, riboflavine and thiamine

Vitamin C /,vɪtəmɪn 'si:/ *noun* a vitamin which is soluble in water and is found in fresh fruit, especially oranges and lemons, raw vegetables and liver. Also called **ascorbic acid**

Vitamin D /,vɪtəmɪn 'di:/ *noun* a vitamin which is soluble in fat and is found in butter, eggs and fish. It is also produced by the skin when exposed to sunlight. It helps in the formation of bones, and lack of it causes rickets in children.

vitamin deficiency /'vɪtəmɪn di,fɪʃ(ə)nsi/ *noun* a lack of necessary vitamins ○ *He is suffering from Vitamin A deficiency.* ○ *Vitamin C deficiency causes scurvy.*

Vitamin E /,vɪtəmɪn 'i:/ *noun* a vitamin found in vegetables, vegetable oils, eggs and wholemeal bread

Vitamin K /,vɪtəmɪn 'keɪ/ *noun* a vitamin found in green vegetables such as spinach and cabbage, and which helps the clotting of blood and is needed to activate prothrombin

vitiligo /,vɪti'lɪgɪə/ *noun* a condition in which white patches appear on the skin. Also called **leucoderma**

vitrectomy /vɪ'trɛktəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove some or all of the vitreous humour of the eye

vitreous /'vɪtriəs/ *adjective* 1. having the characteristics of glass 2. relating to the vitreous humour of the eye

vitreous body /'vɪtriəs ,bɒdi/ *noun* same as **vitreous humour**

vitreous detachment /,vɪtriəs dr'tætʃmənt/ *noun* the separation of the vitreous humour from the retina, often due to natural ageing when the vitreous humour thins, but also occurring in other conditions such as diabetes

vitreous humour /,vɪtriəs 'hju:mə/ *noun* a transparent jelly which fills the main cavity behind the lens in the eye. See illustration at **EYE** in Supplement

vitritis /vɪ'traɪtɪs/ *noun* same as **hyalitis**

vitro /'vɪtriəʊ/ ♀ **in vitro**

Vitus /'vaitəs/ ♀ **St Vitus's dance**

vivisection /,vɪvɪ'sekjən/ *noun* the act of dissecting a living animal as an experiment

vocal /'vəʊk(ə)l/ *adjective* referring to the voice

vocal cords /'vəʊk(ə)l kɔ:dz/ *plural noun* a pair of fibrous sheets of tissue which span the cavity of the voice box (**larynx**) and produce sounds by vibrating. Also called **ventricular folds**

vocal folds /'vəʊk(ə)l feʊldz/ *plural noun* same as **vocal cords**

vocal folds abducted /,vəʊk(ə)l feʊldz əb 'dæktɪd/ *noun* the usual condition of the vocal cords in quiet breathing

vocal folds adducted /,vəʊk(ə)l feʊldz ə 'dæktɪd/ *noun* the position of the vocal cords for speaking

vocal fremitus /,vəʊk(ə)l 'fremitəs/ *noun* a vibration of the chest when a person speaks or coughs

vocal resonance /,vəʊk(ə)l 'rezənəns/ *noun* a sound heard by a doctor when he or she listens through a stethoscope to the chest while a person is speaking

volar /'vəʊlə/ *adjective* referring to the palm of the hand or sole of the foot

volatile /'vɒlətɪəl/ *adjective* referring to a liquid which turns into gas at room temperature

volitantes /vɒlɪ'taenɪ:z/ ♀ **muscae volitantes**

volition /və'lɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the ability to use the will

Volkmann's contracture /'fɒlkmənɪz kən ,trækɪtʃə/ *noun* a fibrosis and tightening of the muscles of the forearm because blood supply has been restricted, leading to contraction of the fingers

volsella /vɒl'selə/ *noun* a type of surgical forceps with claw-like hooks at the end of each arm. Also called **vulsella**

volume /'vɒlju:m/ *noun* an amount of a substance

voluntary /'vɒlənt(ə)ri/ *adjective* done because one wishes to do it

voluntary admission /,vɒlənt(ə)ri əd 'mɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the process of taking someone into a psychiatric hospital with the person's consent

voluntary movement /,vɒlənt(ə)ri 'mu:vment/ *noun* a movement directed by the person's willpower, using voluntary muscles, e.g. walking or speaking

voluntary muscle /'vɒlənt(ə)ri ,mʌs(ə)l/ *noun* a muscle which is consciously controlled. It is usually made up of striated fibres.

COMMENT: Voluntary muscles work in pairs, where one contracts and pulls, while the other relaxes to allow the bone to move.

volvulus /'vɒlvjʊləs/ *noun* a condition in which a loop of intestine is twisted and blocked, so cutting off its blood supply

vomer /'vəʊmə/ *noun* a thin flat vertical bone in the septum of the nose

vomica /'vɒmɪkə/ *noun* 1. a cavity in the lungs containing pus 2. the act of vomiting pus from the throat or lungs

vomit /'vɒmɪt/ *noun* partly digested food which has been brought up from the stomach into the mouth ○ *His bed was covered with vomit.* ○ *She died after choking on her own vomit.* Also called **vomitus** ■ **verb** to bring up partly digested food from the stomach into the mouth ○ *He had a fever, and then started to vomit.* ○ *She vomited her breakfast.*

vomiting /'vɒmɪtɪŋ/ *noun* the act of bringing up vomit into the mouth. Also called **emesis**

vomitus /'vɒmɪtəs/ *noun* same as **vomit**

von Hippel-Lindau syndrome /vɒn ,hɪp(ə)l 'ɪndəʊ ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a disease in which angiomas of the brain are related to angiomas and cysts in other parts of the body

von Recklinghausen's disease /,vɒn 'rekliŋhaʊz(ə)nз di,ziz/ *noun* 1. same as **neurofibromatosis** 2. same as **osteitis fibrosis**

cistica [Described 1882. After Friedrich Daniel von Recklinghausen (1833–1910), Professor of Pathology at Strasbourg, France.]

von Willebrand's disease /,vɒn 'vɪlb्रændz di,ziz/ *noun* a hereditary blood disease, occurring in both sexes, in which the mucous membrane starts to bleed without any apparent reason. It is caused by a deficiency of a clotting factor in the blood, called von Willebrand's factor. [Described 1926. After E. A. von Willebrand (1870–1949), Finnish physician.]

von Willebrand's factor /,vɒn 'vɪlb्रændz ,fækτə/ *noun* a protein substance in plasma involved in platelet aggregation

VSD *abbreviation* ventricular septal defect

vulgaris /'vʌl'gɛrɪs/ ♀ **lupus vulgaris**

vulsellæ /'vʌl'selə/, **vulsellum** /'vʌl'seləm/ *noun* same as **volsella**

vulv- /'vʌlv/ *prefix* referring to the vulva (*used before vowels*)

vulva /'vʌlvə/ *noun* a woman's external sexual organs, at the opening leading to the vagina. ♀ **kraurosis vulvae** (NOTE: For other terms referring to the vulva, see words beginning with *episi-*.)

vulvectomy /'vʌl'vektəmɪ/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove the vulva

vulvitis /'vʌl'vertɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the vulva, causing intense irritation

vulvovaginitis /,vʌlvəvəgɪnɪtɪs/ *noun* inflammation of the vulva and vagina

W

waiting list /'weɪtɪŋ lɪst/ *noun* a list of people waiting for admission to hospital usually for treatment of non-urgent disorders ◇ *The length of waiting lists for non-emergency surgery varies enormously from one region to another.* ◇ *It is hoped that hospital waiting lists will get shorter.*

walking distance /'wɔ:kɪŋ ,dɪstəns/ *noun* the distance which someone can walk before they experience pain in their muscles, which shows the effectiveness of the blood supply to their legs

walking frame /'wɔ:kɪŋ freɪm/ *noun* a metal frame used by people who have difficulty in walking. □ **Zimmer frame**

Wangensteen tube /'wæŋgənsti:n tju:b/ *noun* a tube which is passed into the stomach to remove the stomach's contents by suction [Described 1832. After Owen Harding Wangensteen (1898–1980), US surgeon.]

ward /wɔ:d/ *noun* a room or set of rooms in a hospital, with beds for the patients ◇ *He is in Ward 8B.* ◇ *The children's ward is at the end of the corridor.*

ward manager /'wɔ:d ,mænɪdʒə/ *noun* a nurse in charge of a ward

ward nurse /'wɔ:d nɜ:s/ *noun* a nurse who works in a hospital ward

ward sister /'wɔ:d ,sɪstə/ *noun* a senior nurse in charge of a ward

warfarin /'wɔ:f(ə)rɪn/ *noun* a colourless crystalline compound used to help prevent the blood clotting

wart /wɔ:t/ *noun* a small hard harmless growth on the skin, usually on the hands, feet or face, caused by a virus (NOTE: Warts on the feet are called **verrucas**.)

wasting disease /'weɪstɪŋ dɪ,zɪ:z/ *noun* a disease which causes severe loss of weight or reduction in size of an organ

water /'wɔ:tə/ *noun* 1. the liquid essential to life which makes up a large part of the body ◇ *Can I have a glass of water please?* ◇ *They suffered dehydration from lack of water.* □ **water on the knee** fluid in the knee joint under the kneecap, caused by a blow on the knee 2. urine (*informal*) ◇ *He passed a lot of water during the night.* ◇ *She noticed blood streaks in her water.* ◇ *The*

nurse asked him to give a sample of his water. ■ **plural noun waters** the fluid in the amniotic sac in which a fetus floats (*informal*) Also called **amniotic fluid**

water bed /'wɔ:tə bed/ *noun* a mattress made of a large heavy plastic bag filled with water, used to prevent bedsores

waterbrush /'wɔ:təbræʃ/ *noun* a condition caused by dyspepsia, in which there is a burning feeling in the stomach and the mouth suddenly fills with acid saliva

water-hammer pulse /'wɔ:tə ,hæmə pa:ls/ *noun* same as **Corrigan's pulse**

Waterhouse-Friderichsen syndrome /,wɔ:təfəʊs ,fri:dərɪksən ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a condition caused by blood poisoning with meningococci, in which the tissues of the adrenal glands die and haemorrhage [Described 1911 by Rupert Waterhouse (1873–1958), physician at Bath, UK; described 1918 by Carl Friderichsen (1886–1979), Danish physician.]

Waterston's operation /'wɔ:təstənəz ,ɒpəreɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a surgical operation to treat Fallot's tetralogy, in which the right pulmonary artery is joined to the ascending aorta [After David James Waterston (1910–85), paediatric surgeon in London, UK]

waterworks /'wɔ:təwɜ:ks/ *plural noun* same as **urinary system** (*informal*)

Watson-Crick helix /'wɔ:təsn(ə)n 'krɪk ,hi:lɪks/ *noun* a molecular model for DNA in which the organic base pairs are linked by hydrogen bonds which form the rungs of a ladder spiralling in the form of a helix

WBC *abbreviation* white blood cell

weal /wi:l/ *noun* a small area of skin which swells because of a sharp blow or an insect bite

wean /wi:n/ *verb* to make a baby stop breastfeeding and take other liquid or solid food, or to make a baby start to eat solid food after having only had liquids to drink ◇ *The baby was breastfed for two months and then was gradually weaned onto the bottle.*

webbing /'webɪŋ/ *noun* the condition of having an extra membrane of skin joining two structures in the body together

Weber-Christian disease /'veɪbə 'krɪstʃən dɪ,zi:z/ *noun* a type of panniculitis where the liver and spleen become enlarged [After Frederick Parkes Weber (1863–1962), British physician; Henry Asbury Christian (1876–1951), US physician.]

Weber's test /'verbəz test/ *noun* a test to see if both ears hear correctly, where a tuning fork is struck and the end placed on the head [After Friedrich Eugen Weber-Liel (1832–91), German otologist.]

web space /'web speɪs/ *noun* the soft tissue between the bases of the fingers and toes

Wechsler scales /'vekslə skeɪlz/ *plural noun* a set of standardised scales for measuring someone's IQ. There are three separate versions developed for different age groups.

wee /wi:/ *verb* same as **urinate** (*informal*)

weep /wi:p/ *verb* 1. to cry 2. (of a wound) to ooze fluid

Wegener's granulomatosis /,vegənəz ,grænju'ləʊmə'təʊsɪs/ *noun* a disease of connective tissue, where the nasal passages, lungs and kidneys are inflamed and ulcerated, with formation of granulomas. It is usually fatal.

Weil-Felix reaction /,vail 'feɪliks rɪ,ækʃən/, **Weil-Felix test** /,vail 'feɪliks test/ *noun* a test to see if someone has typhus, in which the person's serum is tested for antibodies against *Proteus vulgaris* [Described 1916. After Edmund Weil (1880–1922) Austrian physician and bacteriologist; Arthur Felix (1887–1956), British bacteriologist.]

Weil's disease /'weɪlz di,zi:z/ *noun* same as **leptospirosis** [Described 1886. After Adolf Weil (1848–1916), physician in Estonia who also practised in Wiesbaden, Germany.]

well /wel/ *adjective* healthy ○ *He's not a well man.* ○ *You're looking very well after your holiday.* ○ *He's quite well again after his flu.* ○ *She's not very well, and has had to stay in bed.*

well-baby clinic /,wel 'berbi ,klɪnik/ *noun* a clinic where parents can ask a doctor or nurse any questions they have about their child's growth and development. Their babies can be weighed and measured and their development monitored.

wellbeing /'wel ,bi:ɪŋ/ *noun* the state of being in good health and having good living conditions ○ *She is responsible for the wellbeing of the patients under her care.*

well-man clinic /,wel 'mæn ,klɪnik/ *noun* a clinic just for men where they can get check-ups, advice and health information

well-woman clinic /,wel 'womən ,klɪnik/ *noun* a clinic which specialises in preventive medicine for women, e.g. breast screening and cervical smear tests, and gives advice on pregnancy, contraception and the menopause

wen /wen/ *noun* a cyst which forms in a sebaceous gland

Werdnig-Hoffmann disease /,vɜ:dni:g 'hɔfmən di,zi:z/ *noun* a disease in which the spinal muscles atrophy, making the muscles of the shoulders, arms and legs weak. In its most severe form, infants are born floppy, have feeding and breathing problems and rarely live more than two or three years.

Werner's syndrome /'wɜ:nəz ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* an inherited disorder involving premature ageing, persistent hardening of the skin, underdevelopment of the sex organs and cataracts

Wernicke's encephalopathy /,vɜ:nɪkəz en ,kefə'lɒpəθi/ *noun* a condition caused by lack of Vitamin B, which often affects alcoholics and in which the person is delirious, moves the eyes about rapidly, walks unsteadily and is subject to constant vomiting [Described 1875. After Karl Wernicke (1848–1905), Breslau psychiatrist and neurologist.]

Wertheim's operation /'vɜ:thaimz ɔpə ,reɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove the uterus, the lymph nodes which are next to it and most of the vagina, the ovaries and the Fallopian tubes, as treatment for cancer of the uterus [Described 1900. After Ernst Wertheim (1864–1920), Austrian gynaecologist.]

wet burn /'wet bɜ:n/ *noun* same as **scald**

Wharton's duct /,wɔ:t(ə)nз 'dʌkt/ *noun* a duct which takes saliva into the mouth from the salivary glands under the lower jaw [After Thomas Wharton (1614–73), English physician and anatomist at St Thomas's Hospital, London, UK]

Wharton's jelly /,wɔ:t(ə)nз 'dʒelɪ/ *noun* a jelly-like tissue in the umbilical cord

heal /wi:l/ same as **weal**

wheeze /wi:z/ *noun* a whistling noise in the bronchi ○ *The doctor listened to his wheezes.* ■ *verb* to make a whistling sound when breathing ○ *When she has an attack of asthma, she wheezes and has difficulty in breathing.*

wheezing /'wi:zɪŋ/ *noun* whistling noises in the bronchi when breathing. Wheezing is often found in people with asthma and is also associated with bronchitis and heart disease.

whiplash injury /'wiplæs ,ɪndʒəri/ *noun* an injury to the vertebrae in the neck, caused when the head jerks backwards, often occurring in a car that is struck from behind

whiplash shake syndrome /'wiplæs 'seɪk ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* in young babies, a series of internal head injuries caused by being shaken violently. They can result in brain damage leading to speech and learning disabilities, paralysis, seizures, blindness and hearing loss. They are often life-threatening.

Whipple's disease /'wɪpl(ə)lz di,zi:z/ *noun* a disease in which someone has difficulty in

absorbing nutrients and passes fat in the faeces, the joints are inflamed and the lymph glands enlarged [Described 1907. After George Hoyt Whipple (1878–1976), US pathologist. Nobel prize for Pathology and Medicine 1934.]

Whipple's operation /'wɪpl(ə)ləʊpə,ri:f(ə)n/ *noun* same as **pancreatectomy**

white /waɪt/ *adjective* of a colour like snow or milk ○ *White patches developed on his skin.* ○ *Her hair has turned quite white.* (NOTE: **whiter – whitest**) ■ *noun* the main part of the eye which is white ○ *The whites of his eyes turned yellow when he developed jaundice.*

white blood cell /,waɪt 'blʌd ,sel/ *noun* a colourless blood cell which contains a nucleus but has no haemoglobin, is formed in bone marrow and creates antibodies. Abbreviation **WBC**. Also called **leucocyte**

white finger /'waɪt ,fɪŋgə/ *noun* a condition in which a finger has a mottled discoloured appearance because its blood vessels are damaged. The thumb is usually not affected. Very severe cases can result in finger loss. It occurs most commonly in Raynaud's disease.

white leg /'waɪt leg/ *noun* a condition which affects women after childbirth, in which a leg becomes pale and inflamed as a result of lymphatic obstruction. Also called **milk leg**, **phlegmasia alba dolens**

white matter /'waɪt ,mætə/ *noun* nerve tissue in the central nervous system which contains more myelin than grey matter

white noise instrument /,waɪt 'nɔɪz ,instromənt/ *noun* a small electronic device worn in the ear. It combines sounds of many different frequencies. It is used to mask internal noise in the ear due to tinnitus.

whites /waɪts/ *plural noun* same as **leucorrhoea (informal)**

whitlow /'wɪtləʊ/ *noun* an inflammation caused by infection near the nail in the fleshy part of the tip of a finger. Also called **felon**

WHO *abbreviation* World Health Organization

whoop /'hu:p, hʊ:p/ *noun* a loud noise made when inhaling by a person who has whooping cough

whooping cough /'hu:pɪŋ kɒf/ *noun* an infectious disease caused by *Bordetella pertussis* affecting the bronchial tubes, common in children, and sometimes very serious. Also called **pertussis**

Widal reaction /vi:'da:l rɪ,ækʃən/, **Widal test** /vi:'da:l test/ *noun* a test to detect typhoid fever. A sample of the person's blood is put into a solution containing typhoid bacilli, or anti-typhoid serum is added to a sample of bacilli from the person's faeces. If the bacilli agglutinate, i.e. form into groups, this indicates that the person has typhoid fever. [Described 1896. After Georges

Fernand Isidore Widal (1862–1929), French physician and teacher.]

Willis /'wɪlsɪs/ ♀ *circle of Willis*

Wilms' tumour /'vilmz,tju:mə/ *noun* same as **nephroblastoma** [Described 1899. After Max Wilms (1867–1918), Professor of Surgery at Leipzig, Basle and Heidelberg.]

Wilson's disease /'wɪlsənз di,zi:z/ *noun* a hereditary disease where copper deposits accumulate in the liver and the brain, causing cirrhosis. Also called **hepatolenticular degeneration** [Described 1912. After Samuel Alexander Kinnier Wilson (1878–1937), British neurologist.]

windpipe /'windpaɪp/ *noun* same as **trachea**

wiring /'waɪərɪŋ/ *noun* 1. a network of wires 2. a neurological or physiological structure or process which controls a function in the body 3. the act of fixing a piece of bone in place using wires

wisdom tooth /'wɪzdəm tu:θ/ *noun* one of the four teeth in the back of the jaw which only appear at about the age of 20 and sometimes do not appear at all. Also called **third molar**

witch hazel /'wɪtʃ ,heɪz(ə)l/ *noun* a lotion made from the bark of a tree, used to check bleeding and harden inflamed tissue and bruises. Also called **hamamelis**

withdrawal /wið'drɔ:əl/ *noun* 1. a loss of interest in having contact with other people, which leads to a person becoming isolated 2. a period during which a person who has been addicted to a drug stops taking it and experiences unpleasant symptoms

withdrawal symptom /wið'drɔ:əl ,sɪmpt̄əm/ *noun* an unpleasant physical condition, e.g. vomiting, headaches or fever, which occurs when someone stops taking an addictive drug

Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome /wolф ,pa:kɪns(ə)n'waɪt ,sɪndrəm/ *noun* a condition within the heart's conducting tissue which makes the heart beat dangerously fast. It can be fatal.

womb /'wu:m/ *noun* same as **uterus** (NOTE: For other terms referring to the womb, see words beginning with **hyster-**, **hystero-**, **metr-**, **metro-**, **uter-**, **tero-**.)

Wood's lamp /'wʊdz læmp/ *noun* an ultraviolet lamp which allows a doctor to see fluorescence, e.g. in the hair of someone who has a fungal infection [After Robert Williams Wood (1868–1955), US physicist.]

word blindness /'wɜ:d ,blaindnəs/ *noun* same as **alexia**

work-related upper limb disorder /,wɜ:k ri,leɪtid ,ʌpə 'lɪm dɪs,ɔ:ds/ same as **repetitive strain injury**. Abbreviation **WRULD**.

World Health Organization /,wɜ:ld 'helθ ɔ:gənai,zeɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* an organisation, part of the United Nations, which aims to improve health in the world. Abbreviation **WHO**

worm /wɔ:m/ *noun* a long thin animal with no legs or backbone, which can infest the human body, especially the intestines

wound /wu:nd/ *noun* damage to external tissue which allows blood to escape ○ *He had a knife wound in his leg.* ○ *The doctors sutured the wound in his chest.* ■ *verb* to harm someone by making a hole in the tissue of the body ○ *She was wounded three times in the head.*

wound dehiscence /'wu:nd di:,his(ə)ns/ *noun* the splitting open of a surgical incision

wound healing /'wu:nd ,hi:lɪŋ/ *noun* the replacement of dead tissue with new tissue

wrist /rist/ *noun* a joint between the hand and forearm ○ *He sprained his wrist and can't play*

tennis tomorrow. See illustration at **HAND** in Supplement (NOTE: For other terms referring to the wrist, see words beginning with **carp-**, **carpo-**.)

wrist drop /'rist drɒp/ *noun* paralysis of the wrist muscles, caused by damage to the radial nerve in the upper arm, which causes the hand to hang limp

writer's cramp /,raɪtəz 'kræmp/ *noun* a painful spasm of the muscles in the forearm and hand which comes from writing too much

WRULD *abbreviation* work-related upper limb disorder

wry neck /'rai nek/, **wryneck** /'raɪnek/ *noun* same as **torticollis**

XYZ

xanth- /zænθ/ *prefix* same as **xantho-** (used before vowels)

xanthaemia /zæn'θi:mɪə/ *noun* same as **carotenæmia**

xanthelasma /,zænθə'læzmə/ *noun* the formation of little yellow fatty tumours on the eyelids

xanthine /'zænθi:n/ *noun* 1. an intermediate product in the breakdown of nucleic acids to uric acid, found in blood, body tissue and urine 2. a derivative of xanthine, e.g. caffeine or theophylline

xantho- /zænθəʊ/ *prefix* yellow

xanthochromia /,zænθə'krəʊmɪə/ *noun* yellow colour of the skin as in jaundice

xanthoma /zæn'θəʊmə/ *noun* a yellow fatty mass, often on the eyelids and hands, found in people with a high level of cholesterol in the blood (NOTE: The plural is **xanthomata**)

xanthomatosis /,zænθə'mə:təʊsɪs/ *noun* a condition in which several small masses of yellow fatty substance appear in the skin or some internal organs, caused by an excess of fat in the body

xanthopsia /zæn'θɔpsɪə/ *noun* a disorder of the eyes, making everything appear yellow

xanthosis /zæn'θəʊsɪs/ *noun* yellow colouring of the skin, caused by eating too much food containing carotene

X chromosome /'eks ,krəʊməsəʊm/ *noun* a chromosome that determines sex. Compare **Y chromosome**. ♀ **sex chromosome**

xeno- /'zenəʊ/ *prefix* different

xenotransplantation /,zenəʊtrænsplæ:tən/ *noun* the process of transplanting organs from one species to another, especially from animals to humans

xero- /'zɪərəʊ/ *prefix* dry

xeroderma /,zɪərə'dzə:mə/ *noun* a skin disorder where dry scales form on the skin

xerophthalmia /,zɪərf'θælmiə/ *noun* a condition of the eye, in which the cornea and conjunctiva become dry because of a lack of Vitamin A

xerosis /zɪ'rəʊsɪs/ *noun* extreme dryness of skin or mucous membrane

xerostomia /,zɪərə'stəʊmɪə/ *noun* dryness of the mouth, caused by lack of saliva

xiphi- /zɪfɪ/ *prefix* relating to the xiphoid process

xiphisternal plane /,zɪfɪstɜ:n(ə)l/ 'plein/ *noun* an imaginary horizontal line across the middle of the chest at the point where the xiphoid process starts

xiphisternum /,zɪfɪ'stɜ:nəm/ *noun* same as **xiphoid process**

xiphoid process /'zɪfɪəd ,prəʊses/, **xiphoid cartilage** /'zɪfɪəd ,kɑ:tɪlɪdʒ/ *noun* the bottom part of the breastbone which is cartilage in young people but becomes bone by middle age. Also called **ensiform cartilage**, **xiphisternum**

X-linked /'eks ,lɪŋkt/ *adjective* relating to the genes situated on the X chromosome

X-linked disease /'eks ,lɪŋkt dɪ,zɪ:z/ *noun* a genetic disorder caused by a mutation on the X chromosome which only appears in males, e.g. one form of haemophilia

X-ray /'eks ,reɪ/, **x-ray** *noun* 1. a ray with a very short wavelength, which is invisible, but can go through soft tissue and register as a photograph on a film. X-rays are used in diagnosis in radiography, and in treating disease by radiotherapy. ○ *The X-ray examination showed the presence of a tumour in the colon.* 2. a photograph taken using X-rays ○ *The dentist took some X-rays of the patient's teeth.* ○ *He pinned the X-rays to the light screen.* 3. an examination in which X-ray photographs are taken ○ *All the staff had to have chest X-rays.* ■ *verb* to take an X-ray photograph of a patient ○ *There are six patients waiting to be X-rayed.*

X-ray imaging /'eks reɪ ,ɪmɪdʒɪŋ/ *noun* the process of showing X-ray pictures of the inside of part of the body on a screen

X-ray screening /'eks reɪ ,skri:nɪŋ/ *noun* a method of gathering information about the body by taking images using X-rays. It is carried out by a radiographer or radiologist.

Xylocaine /'zɪləkeɪn/ a trade name for a preparation of lignocaine

xylometazoline hydrochloride /,zɪləmətə'zɔlin ˌhaɪdrə'klɔ:rɪd/, **xylometazoline** /,zɪləmətə'zɔlin:/ *noun* a drug which helps to

narrow blood vessels, used in the treatment of colds and sinusitis

XYY syndrome /eks'waɪ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* an extremely rare condition in males in which they have two Y chromosomes instead of one. They grow faster than normal, and their final height is approximately 7cm above average. Many experience severe acne during adolescence.

yawn /jɔ:n/ *noun* a reflex action when tired or sleepy, in which the mouth is opened wide and after a deep intake of air, the breath exhaled slowly. □ *His yawns made everyone feel sleepy.* ■ *verb* to open the mouth wide and breathe in deeply and then breathe out slowly

yawning /'jɔ:nɪŋ/ *noun* the act of opening the mouth wide without conscious control and slowly releasing a deep breath, usually a sign of tiredness or boredom

Y chromosome /'waɪ,k्रəməsəʊm/ *noun* a chromosome that determines sex, it is carried by males and is shorter than an X chromosome. Compare **X chromosome**. □ **sex chromosome**

yeast /jɪ:tʃ/ *noun* a fungus which is used in the fermentation of alcohol and in making bread. It is a good source of Vitamin B.

yellow /'jeləʊ/ *adjective* of a colour like that of the sun or of gold. □ *His skin turned yellow when he had hepatitis.* □ *The whites of the eyes become yellow as a symptom of jaundice.* ■ *noun* a colour like that of the sun or of gold

yellow fever /'jeləʊ,fi:və/ *noun* an infectious disease, occurring especially in Africa and South America, caused by an arbovirus carried by the mosquito *Aedes aegypti*. It affects the liver and causes jaundice. There is no known cure and it can be fatal, but vaccination can prevent it.

yellow marrow /'jeləʊ'mærəʊ/ *noun* □ **marrow**

yellow spot /'jeləʊ'spɒt/ *noun* same as **macula lutea**

yin and yang /jɪn ənd 'jaɪŋ/ *noun* the two opposite and complementary principles of Chinese philosophy which are thought to exist in varying proportions in all things. They are sometimes thought of as femininity and masculinity.

yoga /'jø:gə/ *noun* 1. a Hindu discipline which promotes spiritual unity with a Supreme Being through a system of postures and rituals 2. any one of dozens of systems and methods derived from or based on Hindu yoga. Many include breathing exercises and postures which are thought to aid health.

Zadik's operation /'zeɪdɪks əpə'reɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a surgical operation to remove the whole of an ingrowing toenail

Zantac /'zæntæk/ a trade name for ranitidine

zidovudine /zɪ'dəʊvju:dɪ:n/ *noun* azidothymidine or AZT, a drug used in the treatment of

AIDS, which helps to slow the progress of the disease

Zimmer frame /'zɪməfreɪm/ a trademark for a metal frame used by people who have difficulty in walking. □ *She managed to walk some steps with a Zimmer frame.* □ **walking frame**

zinc /zɪŋk/ *noun* a white metallic trace element (NOTE: The chemical symbol is **Zn**.)

zinc ointment /'zɪŋk,ɔɪntmənt/ *noun* a soothing ointment made of zinc oxide and oil

zinc oxide /'zɪŋk 'oksaɪd/ *noun* a compound of zinc and oxygen, which forms a soft white soothing powder used in creams and lotions (NOTE: Its chemical formula is **ZnO**.)

Zollinger-Ellison syndrome /,zɒlɪndʒər'elɪsən/ 'elɪs(ə)n ,sɪndrəʊm/ *noun* a condition in which tumours are formed in the islet cells of the pancreas together with peptic ulcers [Described 1955. After Robert Milton Zollinger (1903–92), Professor of Surgery at Ohio State University, USA; Edwin H. Ellison (1918–70), Associate Professor of Surgery at Ohio State University, USA.]

zona /'zəʊnə/ *noun* a zone or area

zone /'zəʊn/ *noun* an area of the body

zonula /'zəʊnlə/, **zonule** /'zəʊnju:l/ *noun* a small area of the body

zoo- /zəʊə, zu:ə/ *prefix* relating to animals

zoonosis /,zəʊə'nəʊsɪs/ *noun* a disease which a human can catch from an animal (NOTE: The plural is **zooneses**.)

zoster /'zɒstə/ □ **herpes zoster**

Z-plasty /'zed,plæsti/ *noun* a technique used in plastic surgery. A deep Z-shaped incision is made to relieve tension in the area of a scar, or to change the direction of a scar.

zygoma /zaɪ'gəʊmə/ *noun* same as **zygomatic arch** (NOTE: The plural is **zygomata**.)

zygomatic /,zaɪgə'mætɪk/ *adjective* referring to the zygomatic arch

zygomatic arch /,zaɪgəmætɪk 'ɑ:tʃ/ *noun* the ridge of bone across the temporal bone, running between the ear and the bottom of the eye socket. Also called **zygoma**

zygomatic bone /,zaɪgəmætɪk 'bəʊn/ *noun* a bone which forms the prominent part of the cheek and the lower part of the eye socket. Also called **cheekbone, malar bone**

zygomatic process /,zaɪgəmætɪk 'prə:ses/ *noun* one of the bony projections which form the zygomatic arch

zygote /'zaɪgət/ *noun* a fertilised ovum, the first stage of development of an embryo

zym- /'zaim/ *prefix* (used before vowels) 1. enzymes 2. fermentation

Supplement

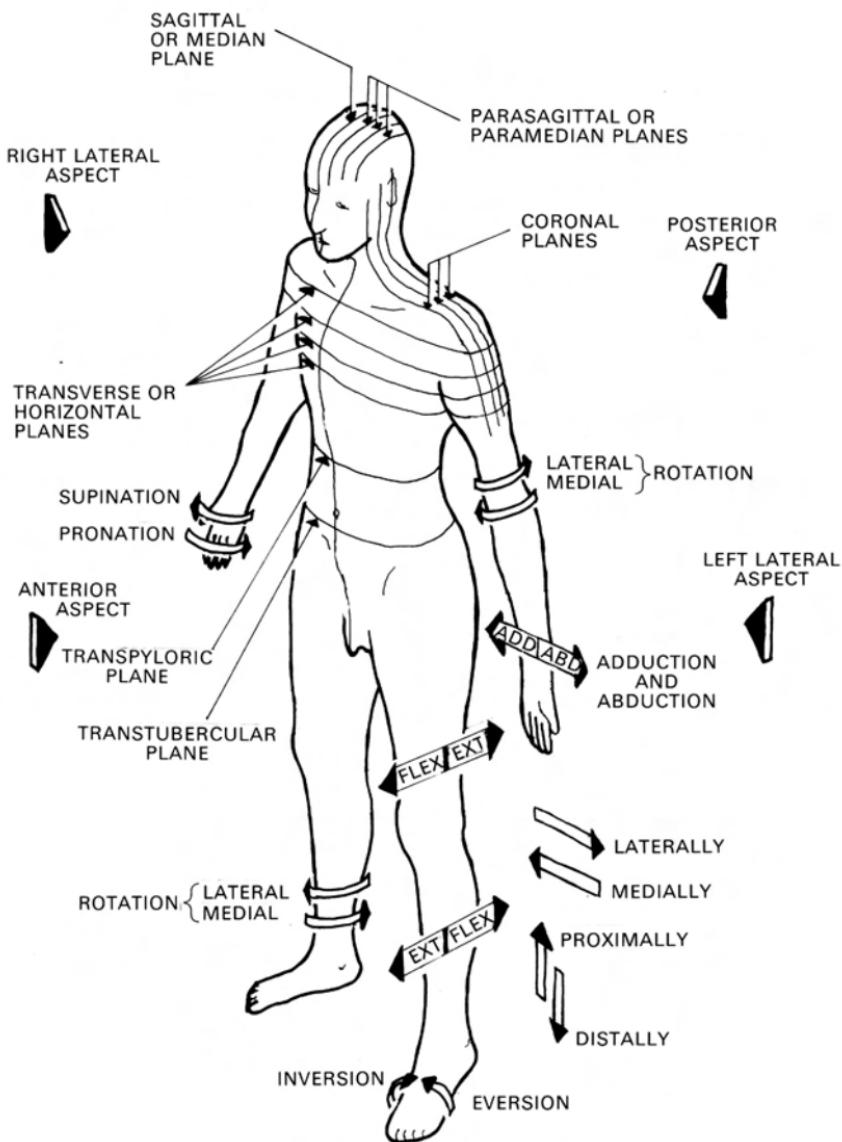
Anatomical Terms

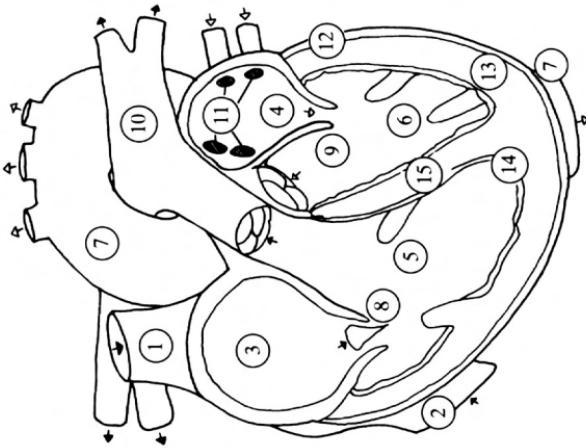
The body is always described as if standing upright with the palms of the hands facing forward. There is only one central vertical plane, termed the *median* or *sagittal* plane, and this passes through the body from front to back. Planes parallel to this on either side are *parasagittal* or *paramedian* planes. Vertical planes at right angles to the median are called *coronal* planes. The term *horizontal* (or *transverse*) plane speaks for itself. Two specific horizontal planes are (a) the *transpyloric*, midway between the suprasternal notch and the symphysis pubis, and (b) the *transtubercular* or *intertubercular* plane, which passes through the tubercles of the iliac crests. Many other planes are named from the structures they pass through.

Views of the body from some different points are shown on the diagram; a view of the body from above is called the *superior aspect*, and that from below is the *inferior aspect*.

Cephalic means toward the head; *caudal* refers to positions (or in a direction) towards the tail. *Proximal* and *distal* refer to positions respectively closer to and further from the centre of the body in any direction, while *lateral* and *medial* relate more specifically to relative sideways positions, and also refer to movements. *Ventral* refers to the abdomen, front or anterior, while *dorsal* relates to the back of a part or organ. The hand has a *dorsal* and a *palmar* surface, and the foot a *dorsal* and a *plantar* surface.

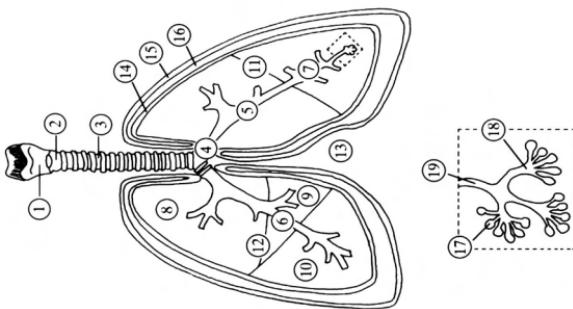
Note that *flexion of the thigh* moves it forward while *flexion of the leg* moves it backwards; the movements of *extension* are similarly reversed. Movement and rotation of limbs can be *medial*, which is with the front moving towards the centre line, or *lateral*, which is in the opposite direction. Specific terms for limb movements are *adduction*, towards the centre line, and *abduction*, which is away from the centre line. Other specific terms are *supination* and *pronation* for the hand, and *inversion* and *eversion* for the foot.





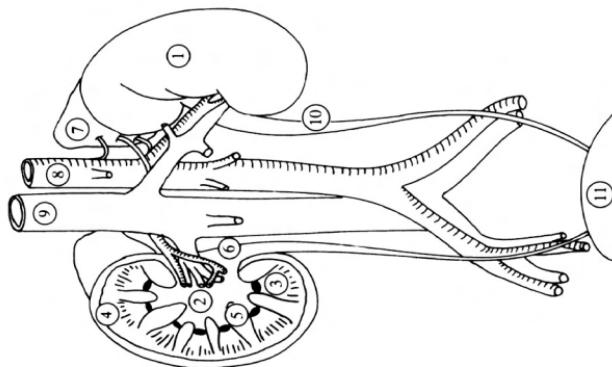
HEART

- 1. superior vena cava
- 2. inferior vena cava
- 3. right atrium
- 4. left atrium
- 5. right ventricle
- 6. left ventricle
- 7. aorta
- 8. tricuspid valve
- 9. bicuspid valve
- 10. pulmonary artery
- 11. pulmonary veins
- 12. epicardium
- 13. myocardium
- 14. endocardium
- 15. septum



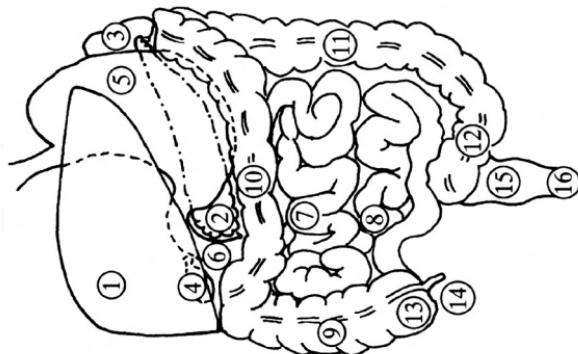
LUNGS

- 1. thyroid cartilage
- 2. cricoid cartilage
- 3. trachea
- 4. main bronchus
- 5. superior lobe bronchus
- 6. middle lobe bronchus
- 7. inferior lobe bronchus
- 8. superior lobe
- 9. middle lobe
- 10. inferior lobe
- 11. oblique fissure
- 12. horizontal fissure
- 13. cardiac notch
- 14. visceral pleura
- 15. parietal pleura
- 16. pleural cavity
- 17. alveoli
- 18. alveolar duct
- 19. bronchiole



KIDNEY

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. kidney | 7. adrenal gland |
| 2. calyx | 8. abdominal aorta |
| 3. pyramid | 9. inferior vena cava |
| 4. cortex | 10. ureter |
| 5. medulla | 11. urinary bladder |
| 6. renal pelvis | |



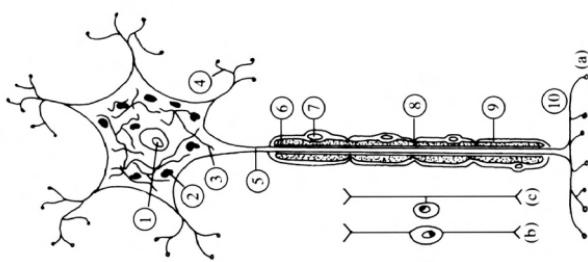
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. liver | 9. ascending colon |
| 2. pancreas | 10. descending colon |
| 3. spleen | 11. sigmoid colon |
| 4. gall bladder | 12. caecum |
| 5. stomach | 13. appendix |
| 6. duodenum | 14. rectum |
| 7. jejunum | 15. anus |
| 8. ileum | |



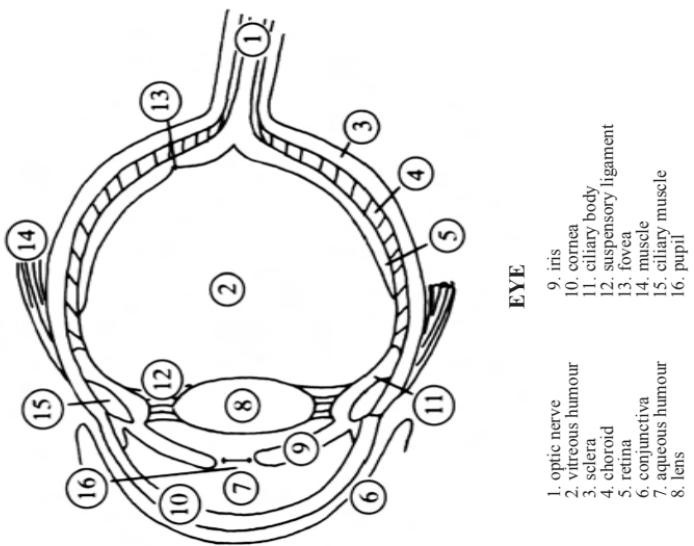
BRAIN

- 1. corpus callosum
- 2. thalamus
- 3. hypothalamus
- 4. pineal body
- 5. pituitary gland
- 6. superior colliculi
- 7. inferior colliculi
- 8. cerebellum
- 9. cerebral peduncle
- 10. fornix
- 11. pons



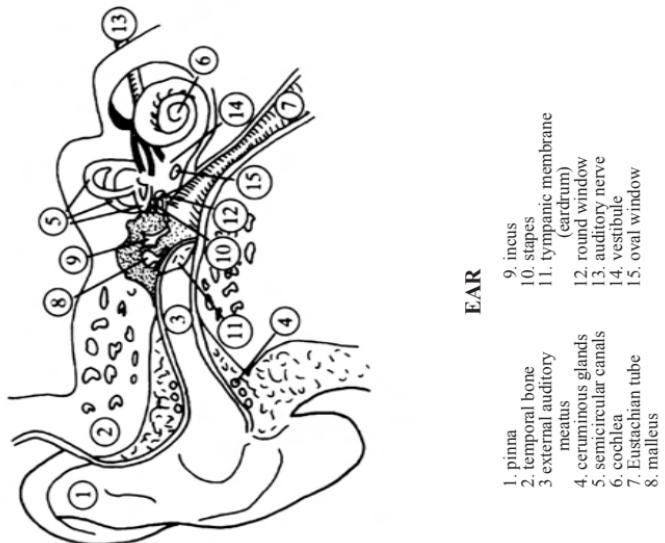
NEURONE

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) multipolar | (b) bipolar | (c) unipolar |
| 1. nucleus | 6. myelin sheath | 7. Schwann cell nucleus |
| 2. Nissl granules | 8. node of Ranvier | 9. neurilemma |
| 3. neurofibrilla | 10. terminal branch | 10. terminal branch |
| 4. dendrite | | |
| 5. axon | | |



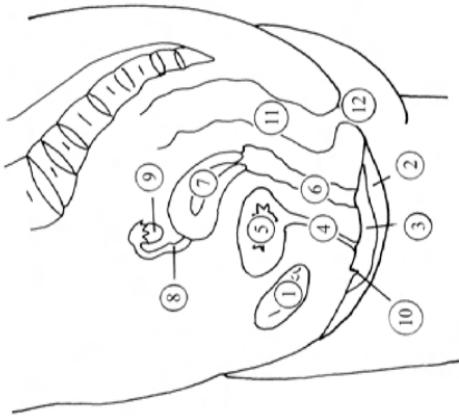
EYE

- 1. optic nerve
- 2. vitreous humour
- 3. sclera
- 4. choroid
- 5. retina
- 6. conjunctiva
- 7. aqueous humour
- 8. lens
- 9. iris
- 10. cornea
- 11. ciliary body
- 12. suspensory ligament
- 13. fovea
- 14. muscle
- 15. ciliary muscle
- 16. pupil



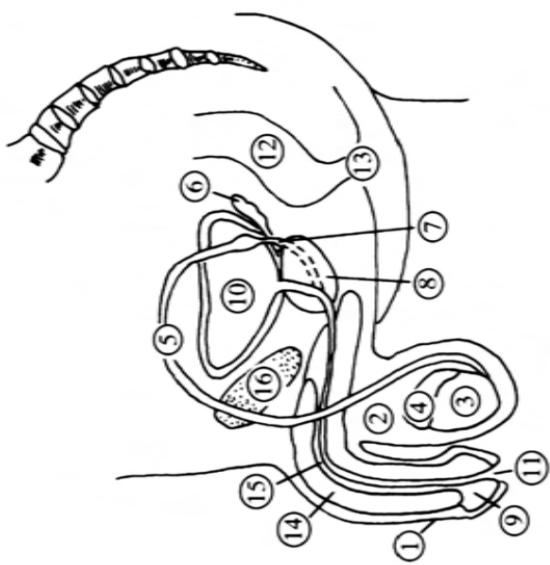
EAR

- 1. pinna
- 2. temporal bone
- 3. external auditory meatus
- 4. ceruminous glands
- 5. semicircular canals
- 6. cochlea
- 7. Eustachian tube
- 8. malleus
- 9. incus
- 10. stapes
- 11. tympanic membrane (candrum)
- 12. round window
- 13. auditory nerve
- 14. vestibule
- 15. oval window



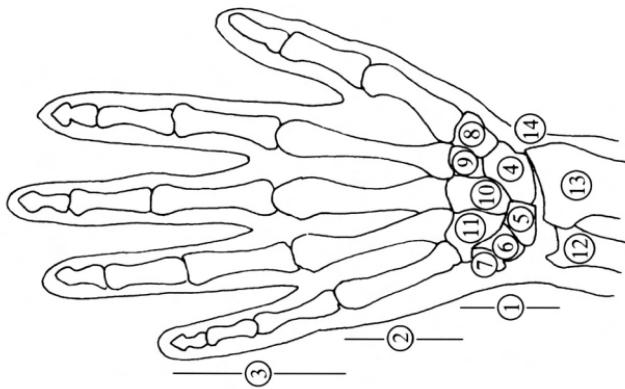
UROGENITAL SYSTEM (female)

- 1. pubic bone
- 2. labia majora
- 3. labia minora
- 4. urethra
- 5. urinary bladder
- 6. vagina
- 7. uterus
- 8. fallopian tube
- 9. ovary
- 10. clitoris
- 11. rectum
- 12. anus



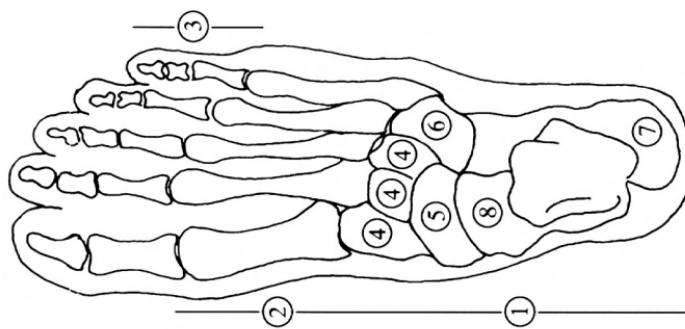
UROGENITAL SYSTEM (male)

- 1. penis
- 2. scrotum
- 3. testis
- 4. epididymis
- 5. ductus deferens
- 6. seminal vesicle
- 7. ejaculatory duct
- 8. prostate gland
- 9. glans
- 10. urinary bladder
- 11. urethra
- 12. rectum
- 13. anus
- 14. corpus cavernosum
- 15. corpus spongiosum
- 16. public bone



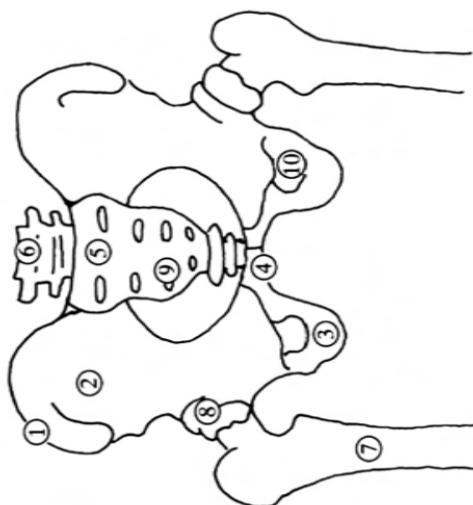
HAND

- 1. carpus
- 2. metacarpus
- 3. phalanges
- 4. scaphoid
- 5. lunate
- 6. triquetrum
- 7. pisiform
- 8. trapezium
- 9. trapezoid
- 10. capitate
- 11. hamate
- 12. ulna
- 13. radius
- 14. wrist



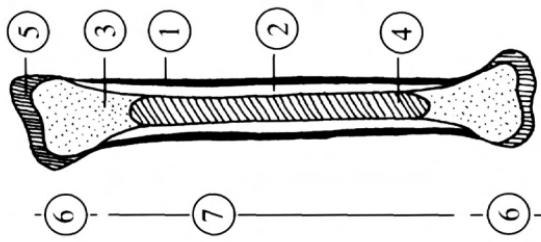
FOOT

- 1. tarsus
- 2. metatarsus
- 3. phalanges
- 4. cuneiforms
- 5. navicular
- 6. cuboid
- 7. calcaneus
- 8. talus



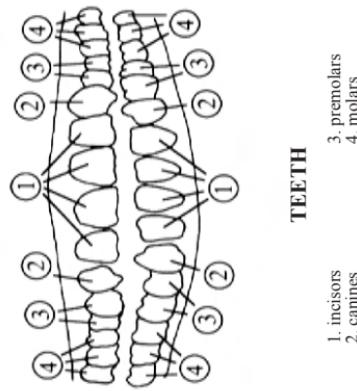
PELVIS (anterior view)

- 1. iliac crest
- 2. ilium
- 3. ischium
- 4. pubis
- 5. sacrum
- 6. vertebral column
- 7. femur
- 8. hip joint
- 9. sacral foramen
- 10. obturator foramen

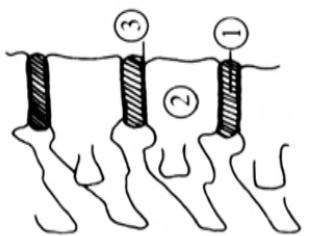


BONE STRUCTURE

- 1. periosteum
- 2. compact bone
- 3. cancellous (spongy) bone (red marrow)
- 4. medullary cavity (yellow marrow)
- 5. articular cartilage
- 6. epiphysis
- 7. diaphysis

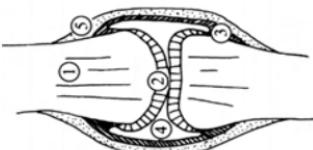


TEETH



CARTILAGINOUS JOINT

- 1. intervertebral disc
- 2. vertebrae
- 3. hyaline cartilage



SYNOVIAL JOINT

- 1. bone
- 2. articular membrane
- 3. synovial membrane
- 4. synovial cavity and fluid
- 5. joint capsule