

EXHIBIT 3



STEDMAN'S CONCISE

MEDICAL DICTIONARY
FOR THE HEALTH
PROFESSIONS

**ILLUSTRATED
4TH EDITION**

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insulinemia

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interaction

blood; usually connotes abnormally large concentrations of insulin in the circulating blood.

in-su-lin-like ac-tiv-i-ty (ILA) a measure of substances, usually in plasma, that exert biologic effects similar to those of insulin in various bioassays; sometimes used as a measure of plasma insulin concentrations; always gives higher values than immunochemical techniques for the measurement of insulin.

in-su-lin-like growth fac-tors (IGF) peptides whose formation is stimulated by growth hormone. These peptides bring about peripheral tissue effects of that hormone and have high (about 70%) homology to human insulin.

in-su-lin-o-gen-e-sis (in'sü-lin-ö-jen'ë-sis) production of insulin. [insulin + G. *genesis*, production]

in-su-lin-o-gen-ic, in-su-lo-gen-ic (in'sü-lin-ö-jen'ik, in'sü-lö-jen'ik) relating to insulinogenesis.

in-su-li-no-ma (in'sü-li-nö'mä) an islet cell adenoma that secretes insulin. SYN *insuloma*.

in-su-lin re-cep-tor sub-strate-1 (IRS-1) a cytoplasmic protein that is a direct substrate of the activated insulin receptor kinase. Insulin exposure results in its rapid phosphorylation at multiple tyrosine residues. Its phosphorylated sites associate with high affinity to certain cellular proteins. IRS-1 thus acts as an adaptor molecule that links the receptor kinase to various cellular activities regulated by insulin. IRS-1 is also phosphorylated after stimulation by insulinlike growth factor-1 and several interleukins.

in-su-lin re-sis-tance diminished effectiveness of insulin in lowering blood sugar levels; arbitrarily defined as requiring 200 units or more of insulin per day to prevent hyperglycemia or ketosis; usually due to insulin binding by antibodies, but abnormalities in insulin receptors on cell surfaces also occur; associated with obesity, ketoacidosis, infection, and certain rare conditions.

in-su-lin shock severe hypoglycemia produced by administration of insulin, manifested by sweating, tremor, anxiety, vertigo, and diplopia, followed by delirium, convulsions, and collapse.

in-su-li-tis (in'sü-l'i-tis) inflammation of the islets of Langerhans, with lymphocytic infiltration which may result from viral infection and be the initial lesion of insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. [L. *insula*, island, + *-itis*, inflammation]

in-su-lo-ma (in-sü-lö'mä) SYN *insulinoma*. [L. *insula*, island, + *-oma*, tumor]

in-sult (in'sült) an injury, attack, or trauma. [LL. *insultus*, fr L. *insulto*, to spring upon]

in-sus-cep-ti-bil-i-ty (in'sü-sep'ti-bil'i-të) SYN immunity. [L. *suscipio*, pp. *-ceptus*, to take upon one, fr. *sub*, under, + *capio*, to take]

in-te-gra-tion (in-të-grä'shün) 1. the state of being combined, or the process of combining, into a complete and harmonious whole. 2. PHYSIOLOGY the process of building up, as by accretion, anabolism, etc. 3. MATHEMATICS the process of ascertaining a function from its differential. 4. MOLECULAR BIOLOGY a recombination event in which a genetic element is inserted. [L. *integrö*, pp. *-atus*, to make whole, fr. *integer*, whole]

in-teg-ri-ty (in-teg'ri-të) soundness or completeness of structure; a sound or unimpaired condition.

in-teg-u-ment (in-teg'yu-ment) 1. the enveloping membrane of the body; includes, in addition to the epidermis and dermis, all of the derivatives of

the epidermis, e.g., hairs, nails, sudoriferous and sebaceous glands, and mammary glands. 2. the rind, capsule, or covering of any body or part. SYN *integumentum commune* [TA], *tegument*. [L. *integumentum*, a covering, fr. *in-tego*, to cover]

in-teg-u-men-ta-ry (in-teg-yu-men'tä-rë) relating to the integument. SEE ALSO *cutaneous*, *dermal*.

in-teg-u-men-tum com-mune (in-teg-yu-men'tüm kö-moo'në) [TA] SYN *integument*.

in-te-lec-tu-al-i-za-tion (in-te-lek'chö-äl-i-zä'shün) an unconscious defense mechanism in which reasoning, logic, or focusing on and verbalizing intellectual minutiae is used in an attempt to avoid confrontation with an objectionable impulse, affect, or interpersonal situation. [L. *intellectus*, perception, discernment]

in-tel-li-gence (in-tel'i-jens) 1. an individual's aggregate capacity to act purposefully, think rationally, and deal effectively with the environment, especially in meeting challenges and solving problems. 2. PSYCHOLOGY an individual's relative standing on two quantitative indices, measured intelligence and effectiveness of adaptive behavior; a quantitative score or similar index on both indices constitutes the operational definition of intelligence. [L. *intelligentia*]

in-tel-li-gence quo-tient (IQ) the psychologist's index of intelligence as one part of a two-part determination, the other part being an index of adaptive behavior. IQ is ordinarily expressed as a ratio between the person's score on a given test and the score which the average individual of comparable age attained on the same test.

in-ten-si-ty (in-ten'si-të) marked tension; great activity; often used simply to denote a measure of the degree or amount of some quality. [L. *intendo*, pp. *-tensus*, to stretch out]

in-ten-sive care u-nit (ICU) a hospital facility for provision of intensive nursing and medical care of critically ill patients, characterized by high quality and quantity of continuous nursing and medical supervision and by use of sophisticated monitoring and resuscitative equipment; may be organized for the care of specific patient groups, e.g., neonatal or newborn ICU, neurological ICU, pulmonary ICU. SYN *critical care unit*.

in-ten-tion (in-ten'shün) 1. an objective. 2. SURGERY a process or operation. [L. *intentio*, a stretching out; intention]

in-ten-tion spasm a spasmodic contraction of the muscles occurring when a voluntary movement is attempted.

in-ten-tion-to-treat an-a-ly-sis method of analyzing results of a randomized controlled trial that includes in the analysis all the cases that should have received a treatment regimen but for whatever reason did not do so. All cases allocated to each arm of the trial are analyzed together as representing that treatment arm, whether or not they received or completed the prescribed regimen.

in-ten-tion trem-or a tremor that occurs during the performance of precise voluntary movements, caused by disorders of the cerebellum or its connections. SYN *volitional tremor* (2).

inter- among, between. [L. *inter*, between]

in-ter-ac-tion (in'er-ak'shün) 1. the reciprocal action between two entities in a common envi-