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Stedman's Medical Dictionary
28th Edition



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Preface

Welcome to the 28th edition of *Stedman's Medical Dictionary*. This edition continues the long-standing tradition of a quality medical terminology reference that you have come to expect from Stedman's.



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 - ▶ taste — tel-
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 - ▶ tender — terbium /Tl

treat (trēt) To manage a disease by medicinal, surgical, or other measures; to care for a patient medically or surgically. [Fr. *traiter*, fr. L. *tracto*, to drag, handle, perform]

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damage (dam'ij) Harm, diminution, or destruction of an organ, body part, system, or function. [M.E., fr. O.Fr., fr. L. *damnum*, loss, harm]
diffuse alveolar damage. SYN: [adult respiratory distress syndrome](#).

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injury (in'jūr-ē) **1.** The damage or wound of trauma. **2.** Lesion (q.v.). [L. *injuria*, fr. *in-* neg. + *jus* (*jur-*), right]

blast injury. tearing of lung tissue or rupture of any tissue or organ without external injury, as by the force of an explosion.

brachial plexus injury. in obstetrics, damage to the brachial plexus related to delivery; associated with excessive lateral stretching of the head, typically in cases of shoulder dystocia or breech deliveries. SEE ALSO: brachial birth palsy.

closed head injury. a head injury in which continuity of the scalp and mucous membranes is maintained.

contrecoup injury of brain. an injury occurring beneath the skull opposite to the area of impact.

coup injury of brain. an injury occurring directly beneath the skull at the area of impact.

degloving injury. an injury most commonly to an extremity or digit in which the skin and subcutaneous tissue are separated from the deeper tissue layers thereby depleting its blood supply and increasing the risk of tissue necrosis.

egg-white injury. SYN: [egg-white syndrome](#).

flexion-extension injury. forceful sequential application of a forward and backward movement of the unsupported head that may produce an injury to the cervical spine or the brain.

hyperextension-hyperflexion injury. violence to the body causing the unsupported head to move rapidly backward and forward, resulting in hyperextension and hyperflexion of the neck; does not imply any specific resultant trauma or pathology.

injury of intervertebral disc. SEE [traumatic cervical discopathy](#).

open head injury. a head injury in which there is a loss of continuity of scalp or mucous membranes; the term is sometimes used to indicate a communication between the exterior and the intracranial cavity. SEE ALSO: [penetrating wound](#).

pneumatic tire injury. separation of the skin and subcutaneous tissue from the underlying fascia, classically occurring when an extremity is crushed and rolled over by the tire of a vehicle; however, it may be incurred through other mechanisms that produce shear forces; similar to a degloving injury, except that the skin and subcutaneous tissue layers remain in continuity.

reperfusion injury. myocardial impairment, usually with arrhythmia, following the opening of arterial blockage and considered to be due to oxygen-derived free radicals.

steering wheel injury. trauma to the anterior chest wall caused by impact with the steering wheel during an automobile accident; may include fractured sternum and ribs, cardiac contusion, tear of the aorta or other great vessels, as well as lung injuries.

transfusion-related acute lung injury. adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) occurring within 4 hours of transfusion. The estimated frequency is 1 in 5000 transfusions and the mechanism remains poorly understood. The prognosis is much better than with most other cases of ARDS. SEE ALSO: [adult respiratory distress syndrome](#).

whiplash injury. popular term for flexion-extension injury.

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 ▶ degenerate — demography
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 ▶ 2-deoxycoformycin — demented
 ▶ dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans
 ▶ desmoid — dextrad
 ▶ dextral — dialysate
 ▶ dialysis — dicentric
 ▶ dicephalous — diffract
 ▶ diffusate — dill oil
 ▶ diluent — diphtheric
 ▼ diphtheroid — disfluency
 diphtheroid
 diphtherotoxin
 diphyllbothriasis
Diphyllbothrium
 diphyodont
 diplacisus
 diploenia

disease (di-zēz') **1.** An interruption, cessation, or disorder of a body, system, or organ structure or function. SYN: illness, morbus, sickness. **2.** A morbid entity ordinarily characterized by two or more of the following criteria: recognized etiologic agent(s), identifiable group of signs and symptoms, or consistent anatomic alterations. SEE ALSO: syndrome. [Eng. *dis-* priv. + ease]

aaa disease. endemic anemia of ancient Egypt, ascribed in the Papyrus Ebers to intestinal infestation with ancylostoma; now called ancylostomiasis.

ABO hemolytic disease of the newborn. erythroblastosis fetalis resulting from maternal-fetal incompatibility with respect to an antigen of the ABO blood group; the fetus possesses A or B antigen (or both), that is lacking in the mother, and the mother produces immune antibody, that causes hemolysis of fetal erythrocytes.

accumulation disease. a disease characterized by abnormal accumulation of a metabolic product in certain cells and tissues; examples include the mucopolysaccharidoses and lipoidoses.

Acosta disease. (ah-kos'tā) SYN: [altitude sickness](#).

Adams-Stokes disease. (a'dāmz-stōks) SYN: [Adams-Stokes syndrome](#).

adaptation diseases. diseases falling theoretically into the Selye concept of the general-adaptation syndrome. The courses of these diseases lay within the organism's excessive and prolonged or deficient (i.e., maladaptive) responses to stressors. SEE ALSO: adaptation syndrome of Selye.

Addison disease. (ad'i-sōn) SYN: [chronic adrenocortical insufficiency](#).

Addison-Biermer disease. (ad'i-sōn bēr'mēr) SYN: [pernicious anemia](#).

akamushi disease. SYN: [tsutsugamushi disease](#).

Albers-Schonberg disease. (ahl'berz shērn'bērg) SYN: [osteopetrosis](#).

Albright disease. (al'briit) SYN: [McCune-Albright syndrome](#).

Alexander disease [MIM*203450]. (al-ek-zan'dēr) a rare, fatal degenerative disease of the central nervous system of infants, characterized by psychomotor retardation, seizures, and paralysis; megalencephaly is associated with widespread leukodystrophic changes, especially in the frontal lobes.

Almeida disease. (ahl-mā'dā) SYN: [paracoccidioidomycosis](#).

Alpers disease. (al'pērzh) SYN: [poliodystrophia cerebri progressiva infantilis](#).

alpha chain disease. a heavy chain disease that has monoclonal serum-urine immunoglobulin component that contains only α chain fragments but no light chain. May occur in a spectrum of plasmacytoses ranging from plasma cell hyperplasia to plasma cell myeloma.

altitude disease. SYN: [altitude sickness](#).

Alzheimer disease (AD) [MIM*104300]. (awlts'hī-mēr) a progressive degenerative disease of the brain that causes impairment of memory and dementia manifested by confusion, visual-spatial disorientation, impairment of language function progressing from anomia to fluent aphasia, inability to calculate, and deterioration of judgment; delusions and hallucinations may occur. The most common degenerative brain disorder, AD makes up 70% of all cases of dementia. Onset is usually in late middle life, and death typically ensues in 5-10 years. SYN: Alzheimer dementia, presenile dementia (2), dementia presenilis, primary senile dementia.

In 1906 the German neurologist Alois Alzheimer reported a case of presenile dementia in a 51-year-old woman whose brain showed distinctive changes at autopsy, but the high prevalence of this disorder went unrecognized until the later decades of the 20th century. Alzheimer disease (AD) currently ranks fourth as a cause of death in the U.S. Its estimated prevalence in this country is 2.5-4 million, with 360,000 new cases yearly, and its annual cost to the national economy is \$75-100 billion. The lifetime risk of developing AD is about 9%. Women are 1.5 times as likely as men to be affected. Onset