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FIRST EDITION

PDR[®]
*Medical
Dictionary*

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m. gutta'ta, small discrete, white, waxy, indurated lesions due to localized degenerative changes in the fibrous tissue. SYN white spot disease.

m. herpetifor'mis, m. distributed along the course of distribution of a nerve, similar to the distribution of the lesions of herpes zoster.

m. linea'ris, m. in which lesions are arranged in bands.

m. pigmento'sa, localized scleroderma in which there is an increase in pigmentation.

mor-pheme (mōr'fēm). The smallest linguistic unit with a meaning. [G. *morphē*, form + *-eme*, from *phoneme*, G. *phēmē*, utterance]

mor-phine (mōr'fēn, mōr-fēn'). C₁₇H₁₉NO₃; the major phenanthrene alkaloid of opium; contains 9 to 14% of anhydrous m. It produces a combination of depression and excitation in the central nervous system and some peripheral tissues; predominance of either central stimulation or depression depends upon the species and dose; repeated administration leads to the development of tolerance, physical dependence, and (if abused) psychic dependence. Used as an analgesic, sedative, and anxiolytic. [L. *Morpheus*, god of dreams or of sleep]

m. hydrochloride, white acicular or cubical crystals of bitter taste, soluble in about 25 parts of water.

m. sulfate (MS), m. used for formulation of tablets as well as solutions for parenteral, epidural, or intrathecal injection to relieve pain.

△ **morpho-, morph-**. Form, shape, structure. [G. *morphē*]

mor-pho-gen-e-sis (mōr-fō-jen'ē-sis). 1. Differentiation of cells and tissues in the early embryo which establishes the form and structure of the various organs and parts of the body. 2. The ability of a molecule or group of molecules (particularly macromolecules) to assume a certain shape. [morpho- + G. *genesis*, production]

mor-pho-ge-net-ic (mōr'fō-jē-net'ik). Relating to morphogenesis.

mor-pho-log-ic (mōr-fō-loj'ik). Relating to morphology.

mor-phol-o-gy (mōr-fol'ō-jē). The science concerned with the configuration or the structure of animals and plants. [morpho- + G. *logos*, study]

mor-pho-met-ric (mōr'fō-met'rik). Pertaining to morphometry.

mor-phom-e-try (mōr-fom'ē-trē). The measurement of the form of organisms or their parts. [morpho- + G. *metron*, measure]

mor-phon (mōr'fōn). Any one of the individual structures entering into the formation of an organism; a morphologic element, such as a cell. [G. *morphē*, form]

mor-pho-phys-i-ol-o-gy (mōr-fō-fiz-ē-ol'ō-jē). SYN functional anatomy.

mor-pho-sis (mōr-fō'sis). Mode of development of a part. [G. formation, act of forming]

mor-pho-syn-the-sis (mōr-fō-sin'thē-sis). An awareness of space and of body schema represented in the parietal lobes of the cerebral cortex. [morpho- + synthesis]

mor-pho-type (mōr'fō-tīp). An infrasubspecific group of bacterial strains distinguishable from other strains of the same species on the basis of morphologic characters which may or may not be associated with a change in serologic state. [morpho- + G. *typos*, stamp, model]

Morquio, Louis, Uruguayan physician, 1867-1935. SEE M.'s disease, syndrome; M.-Ulrich disease; Brailsford-Morquio disease.

mor-rhu-ate so-di-um (mōr'rū-āt). The sodium salts of the fatty acids of cod liver oil; a sclerosing agent used in the treatment of varicose veins, mixed with a local anesthetic. [fr. *Gadus morrhua*, cod]

Morrison, Ashton B., Irish pathologist in the U.S., *1922. SEE Verner-M. syndrome.

mors, gen. **mor-tis** (mōrz, mōr'tis). SYN death. [L.]

m. thy'mica, old term for sudden death in young children, usually the result of infection; formerly erroneously attributed to an enlarged thymus. SEE ALSO sudden infant death syndrome.

mor-si-ca-tio (mor-sik'ā-tē-ō). Habitual nibbling of the live tis-

biorum), tongue (linguae), or buccal mucosa (buccarum) produces a shaggy white lesion. [L. biting, fr. *mordere*, to bite] **morsicatio buccarum** (mor-sik'ā-tē-ā). White elevations of buccal mucosa caused by the pressure of molar teeth. [L. chewing of the cheeks]

mor. sol. Abbreviation for L. *more solito*, as usual, as customarily

mor-su-lus (mōr'sū-lūs). SYN troche. [Mod. L. dim. of L. *morsus*, a bite]

mor-tal (mōr'tāl). 1. Pertaining to or causing death. 2. Destined to die. [L. *mortalis*, fr. *mors*, death]

mor-tal-i-ty (mōr-tal'i-tē). 1. The state of being mortal. 2. *mortality rate*. 3. A fatal outcome. [L. *mortalitas*, fr. *mors* (mort-), death]

perinatal m. (per'ē-nā-tal), m. around the time of birth, conventionally limited to the period from 28 weeks gestation to one week postnatal.

mor-tar (mōr'tār). A vessel with rounded interior in which other drugs and other substances are crushed or bruised by means of a pestle. [L. *mortarium*]

Mor-ti-er-el-la (mōr'tē-ē-rel'ā). A genus of saprophytic fungi (class Zygomycetes, family Mucoraceae) commonly found in nature and occasionally causing zygomycosis in humans.

mor-ti-fi-ca-tion (mōr'ti-fi-kā'shūn). SYN gangrene (1) [L. *mors* (mort-), death, + *facio*, to make]

mor-ti-fied (mōr'ti-fid). SYN gangrenous.

mor-tise (mōr'tēs). The seating for the talus formed by the ends of the fibula and the tibia at the ankle joint. [M.E., fr. O.Fr. *Ar. murtazz*, fastened]

Morton, Dudley J., U.S. orthopedist, 1884-1960. SEE M.'s syndrome.

Morton, Samuel G., U.S. physician, 1799-1851. SEE M.'s disease.

Morton, Thomas G., U.S. physician, 1835-1903. SEE M.'s neuralgia.

mor-tu-ary (mōr'tyū-ār-ē). 1. Relating to death or to burial. 2. SYN morgue. [L. *mortuus*, dead, part. adj. fr. *morior*, pp. *mortuus*, to die]

mor-u-la (mōr'ū-lā, mōr'yū-). The solid mass of blastomeres resulting from the early cleavage divisions of the zygote. In one with little yolk, the m. is a spheroidal mass of cells, in one with considerable yolk, the configuration of the m. stage is greatly modified. [Mod. L. dim. of L. *morus*, mulberry]

mor-u-la-tion (mōr'ū-lā'shūn, mōr'yū-). Formation of the morula.

mor-u-loid (mōr'ū-loyd, mōr'yū-). 1. Resembling a morula. 2. Shaped like a mulberry.

Morvan, Augustin, French physician, 1819-1897. SEE M.'s disease.

mo-sa-ic (mō-zā'ik). 1. Inlaid; resembling inlaid work. 2. The juxtaposition in an organism of genetically different tissues. 3. It may occur normally (as in lyonization, *q.v.*), or pathologically as an occasional phenomenon. from somatic mutation (gene mosaicism), an anomaly of chromosome division resulting in two or more types of cells containing different numbers of chromosomes (chromosome mosaicism), or chimerism (cellular mosaicism). [Mod. L. *mosaicus*, *mosaicus*, pertaining to the Mosaic artifice]

mo-sa-i-cism (mō-zā'i-sizm). Condition of being mosaic (2).

cellular m., a chimerism in which a tissue contains cells from different zygotes; *e.g.*, in humans, involving erythrocytes.

chromosome m., SEE mosaic (2).

gene m., SEE mosaic (2).

germinal m., **gonadal m.**, a state in which cells in a sector of gonad are of a form not present in either parent, because of mutation in an intermediate progenitor of that sector.

Moschcowitz, Eli, U.S. physician, 1879-1964. SEE M.'s disease; Moschcowitz test.

mos-chus (mos'kiis). Musk. [G. *moschos*, musk]

Mosenthal, Herman Otto, American physician, 1878-1952. SEE Mosenthal test.

Mosler, Karl F., German physician, 1831-1911. SEE M.'s disease.