

# STEDMAN'S Medical Dictionary

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*Illustrated in Color*



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**che-no-po-di-um** (kē'nō-pō'dē-ŭm). The dried ripe fruit of *Chenopodium ambrosioides* (family Chenopodiaceae), American wormwood, from which a volatile oil is distilled and formerly used as an anthelmintic. **SYN** Jesuits' tea, Mexican tea, wormseed (2). [G. *chēn*, goose, + *pous* (*pod-*), foot]

**CHEP.** Abbreviation for cricothyroideopiglottopexy.

**cher-ry juice** (cher'ē jūs). The juice expressed from the fresh ripe fruit of *Prunus cerasus*, containing not less than 1.0% of malic acid; used as a flavoring agent, and as a vehicle for cough syrups and other preparations for oral administration.

**che-rub-ism** (cher'ŭb-izm) [MIM\*118400]. Hereditary giant cell lesions of the jaws beginning in early childhood; multilocular radiolucencies and progressive symmetric painless swelling of the jaws; bilateral; occurs with no associated systemic manifestations. **SYN** fibrous dysplasia of jaws. [Hebr. *kerubh*, cherub]

**chest** (chest). 1. The part of the body between the neck and the abdomen, enclosed by the ribs and the sternum. **SEE ALSO** thorax. 2. Colloquially, the anterior wall of the thorax. **SYN** pectus. [A.S. *cest*, a box]

**alar c.**, **SYN** flat c.

**barrel c.**, a c. permanently resembling the shape of a barrel, i.e., with increased anteroposterior diameter, roughly equaling the lateral diameter; usually with some degree of kyphosis; may be seen in cases of emphysema. **SYN** barrel-shaped thorax.

**buffalo c.**, a c. in which there is a single pleural space. [so called because the North American buffalo, or bison, has a single pleural cavity]

**flail c.**, loss of stability of thoracic cage following fracture of sternum, ribs, or both; can cause respiratory failure.

**flat c.**, a c. in which the anteroposterior diameter is shorter than the average. **SYN** alar c., pterygoid c.

**foveated c.**, **funnel c.**, **SYN** *pectus excavatum*.

**keeled c.**, **SYN** *pectus carinatum*.

**phtinoid c.**, a long narrow c., the lower ribs being more oblique than usual and sometimes reaching almost to the crest of the ilium, with the scapulae projecting backward, the manubrium sterni depressed, and with the sternal angle sharper than normal; such a c. was once considered indicative of pulmonary tuberculosis.

**pigeon c.**, **SYN** *pectus carinatum*.

**pterygoid c.**, **SYN** flat c.

**Cheyne** (chān), John, Scottish physician, 1777–1836. **SEE** C.-Stokes *psychosis*, *respiration*.

**CHF** Abbreviation for congestive heart failure.

**chi** (kī). 1. The 22nd letter of the Greek alphabet, χ. 2. In chemistry, denotes the 22nd in a series. 3. Symbol for the dihedral angle between the α-carbon and the side chains of amino acids in peptides and proteins.

**Chi-a-ri** (kē-ah'rē), Johann B., German obstetrician, 1817–1854. **SEE** C.-Frommel *syndrome*.

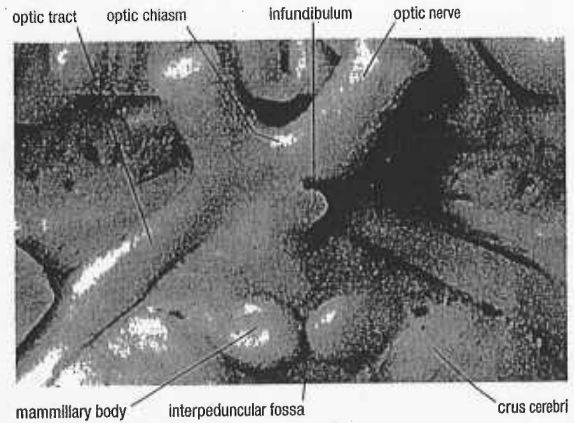
**Chi-a-ri** (kē-ah'rē), Hans, German pathologist, 1851–1916. **SEE** Arnold-C. *deformity*, *malformation*, *syndrome*; C. *disease*; *net syndrome*, II *syndrome*; C.-Budd *syndrome*; Budd-C. *syndrome*.

**chi-asm** (kī'azm). 1. An intersection or crossing of two lines. 2 [TA]. In anatomy, a decussation or crossing of two fibrous bundles, such as tendons, nerves, or tracts. 3. In cytogenetics, the site at which two homologous chromosomes make contact (thus appearing to be crossed), enabling the exchange of genetic material during the prophase stage of meiosis. **SYN** chiasma [TA]. [G. *chiasma*]

**Camper c.** (kahm'pēr), **SYN** tendinous c. of the digital tendons.

**Optic c.** [TA], a flattened quadrangular body in front of the tuberculum cinereum and infundibulum, the point of crossing or decussation of the axons of the optic nerves. Axons from the nasal retina cross to the opposite side, whereas axons from the temporal retina run directly caudal without crossing; some pass transversely on the posterior surface between the two optic tracts, and others pass transversely on the anterior surface between the two optic nerves. **SEE** this page. **SYN** chiasma opticum [TA], optic decussation.

**tendinous c. of the digital tendons** [TA], crossing of the



**optic chiasm and adjacent structures on the inferior surface of the diencephalon**

tendons, the passage of the tendons of the flexor digitorum profundus (flexor digitorum longus in the foot) through the interval left by the decussation of the fibers of the tendons of the flexor digitorum superficialis (flexor digitorum brevis in the foot). **SYN** chiasma tendinum [TA], Camper c.

**chi-as-ma**, pl. **chi-as-ma-ta** (kī-az'mă, kī-az'mă-tă) [TA]. **SYN** chiasm. [G. *chiasma*, two crossing lines, fr. the letter *chi*, 3]

**c. opticum** [TA], **SYN** optic *chiasm*.

**c. tendinum** [TA], **SYN** tendinous *chiasm* of the digital tendons.

**chi-as-ma-pex-y** (kī-as'mă-pek'sē). Surgical fixation of the optic chiasm. [G. *chiasma*, decussation, + *pexis*, fixation]

**chi-as-mat-ic** (kī-az-mat'ik). Relating to a chiasm.

**chick-en-pox** (chik'en-poks). **SYN** varicella.

**chi-cle** (chik'el). 1. The partially evaporated viscous, milky juice from *Manilkara zapotilla* (sapotaceae), which is native to the West Indies, Mexico, and Central America. 2. A mixture of gutta with triterpene alcohols. Used in the manufacture of chewing gum. [Sp., from Nahuatl *chictli*]

**Chie-vitz** (kē'vitz), Johan H., Danish anatomist, 1850–1901. **SEE** C. *layer*, *organ*.

**chig-ger** (chig'er). The six-legged larva of *Trombicula* species and other members of the family Trombiculidae; a bloodsucking stage of mites that includes the vectors of scrub typhus.

**chig-oe** (chig'ō). Common name for *Tunga penetrans*.

**chil-** (chīl). **SEE** chilo-.

**Chi-lai-di-ti** (kē-lī-dē'tē), Demetrius, 20th-century Austrian radiologist. **SEE** C. *syndrome*.

**chil-blain** (chil'blān). *Avoid the misspelling* chillblain. Erythema, itching, and burning, especially of the dorsa of the fingers and toes, and of the heels, nose, and ears caused by vascular constriction on exposure to extreme cold (usually associated with high humidity); lesions can be single or multiple, and can become blistered and ulcerated. **SYN** erythema pernio, pernio. [chill + A.S. *blegen*, a blain]

**CHILD** Acronym for congenital hemidysplasia with ichthyosiform erythroderma and limb defects. **SYN** CHILD syndrome.

**child-bear-ing** (chīld'bār'ing). Pregnancy and parturition.

**child-birth** (chīld'berth). The process of labor and delivery in the birth of a child. **SEE ALSO** birth, accouchement. **SYN** parturition.

**child-hood** (chīld'hud). The period of life between infancy and puberty.

**chill** (chīl). *Avoid the redundant phrase* cold chill(s). 1. A sensation of cold. 2. A feeling of cold with shivering or shaking and pallor, accompanied by an elevation of temperature in the interior

organizer or evocator on the differentiation of adjacent cells or on the development of an embryonic structure. **5.** A modification imposed on an offspring by the action of the environment on the germ cells of one or both parents. **6.** In microbiology, the change from probacteriophage to vegetative phage that may occur spontaneously or after stimulation by certain physical and chemical agents. **7.** In enzymology, the process of increasing the amount or the activity of a protein. SEE ALSO *inducer*. **8.** A stage in the process of hypnosis. **9.** Causal analysis; a method of reasoning in which an inference is made from one or more specific observations to a more general statement. Cf. *deduction*. **10.** Inactivation of a repressor in gene regulation. [L. *inductio*, a leading in]

**electromagnetic i.**, generation of an electrical current in a conductor when it is moved across a magnetic field.

**lysogenic i.**, i. that occurs when prophage is transferred to a nonlysogenic bacterium by conjugation or by transduction.

**spinal i.**, the manner in which one sensory stimulus lowers the threshold for another.

**in-duc-tor** (in-dŭk'tŏr, -tŏr). **1.** That which brings about induction. **2.** In embryology, an evocator or an organizer.

**in-duc-to-ri-um** (in'dŭk-tŏ'rĭ-ŭm). An instrument formerly used in physiologic experiments to generate pulses of induced electricity for stimulating nerve or muscle.

**in-duc-to-therm** (in-dŭk'tŏ-therm). The apparatus used in inductothermy.

**in-duc-to-ther-my** (in-dŭk'tŏ-ther'mĕ). Artificial fever production by means of electromagnetic induction. [induction + G. *thermĕ*, heat]

**in-du-lin** (in'dŭ-lin) [C.I. 50400-50415]. A blue quinone-imine dye related to nigrosin; occasionally used as a stain in histology and bacteriology.

**in-du-lin-o-phil, in-du-lin-o-phile** (in'dŭ-lin'ŏ-fil, -fil). Taking an indulin stain readily. [indulin + G. *philos*, fond]

**in-du-rat-ed** (in'dŭ-rāt'ĕd). Hardened, usually used with reference to soft tissues becoming extremely firm but not as hard as bone. [L. *in-duro*, pp. -*duratus*, to harden, fr. *durus*, hard]

**in-du-ra-tion** (in'dŭ-rā'shŭn). **1.** The process of becoming extremely firm or hard, or having such physical features. **2.** A focus or region of indurated tissue. SYN *sclerosis* (1). [L. *induratio* (see *indurated*)]

**brown i. of the lung**, a condition characterized by firmness of the lungs, and a brown color associated with hemosiderin-pigmented macrophages in alveoli, consequent upon long-continued congestion due to heart disease. SYN *pigment i. of the lung*.

**cyanotic i.**, i. related to persistent, chronic venous congestion in an organ or tissue, frequently resulting in fibrous thickening of the walls of the veins and eventual fibrosis of adjacent tissue; the affected tissue becomes firmer than normal, and tends to have an unusual, red-blue color.

**gray i.**, a condition occurring in lungs during and after pneumonic processes in which there is failure of resolution; there is a conspicuous increase in fibrous connective tissue in the walls of the alveoli, and also within the alveoli (e.g., fibrous organization of exudate); in contrast to brown i., there is usually not a prominent degree of pigmentation, unless chronic passive congestion is also present.

**pigment i. of the lung**, SYN *brown i. of the lung*.

**plastic i.**, sclerosis of corpus cavernosum of penis.

**red i.**, a condition observed in lungs in which there is an advanced degree of acute passive congestion, acute pneumonitis or a similar pathologic process.

**in-du-ra-tive** (in'dŭ-rā'tiv). Pertaining to, causing, or characterized by induration.

**in-du-si-um**, pl. **in-du-sia** (in'dŭ-zĕ-ŭm, -zĕ-ă). **1.** A membranous layer or covering. **2.** The amnion. [L. a woman's undergarment, fr. *induo*, to put on]

**i. griseum** [TA], a thin layer of gray matter on the dorsal surface of the corpus callosum in which the medial and lateral longitudinal striae lie embedded. The i. griseum is a rudimentary component of the hippocampus, continuous caudally around the spleni-

um of the corpus callosum with the fasciolar gyrus, a slender convolution in turn continuous with the dentate gyrus of the hippocampus; rostrally the i. griseum curves around the genu and rostrum of the corpus callosum and extends ventralward to the olfactory trigone as the tenia tecta or rudimentum hippocampi, hidden in the depth of the posterior parolfactory sulcus that marks the anterior border of the subcallosal gyrus or precommissural septum. SYN *supracallosal gyrus*.

**-ine** (in, ĕn). **1.** A suffix used to form the names of chemical substances, including halogens (e.g., *chlorine*), organic bases (*guanine*), amino acids (*glycine*), botanical principles (*caffeine*), pharmaceuticals (*meperidine*), and others. **2.** General adj. suffix (e.g., *equine*, *uterine*). **3.** Dim. suffix (e.g., *cholérine*). [G. *-inos*, L. *-inus*, adj. suffixes]

**in-e-bri-ant** (in-ĕ'brĕ-ănt). **1.** Making drunk; intoxicating. **2.** An intoxicant, such as alcohol. [see *inebriety*]

**in-e-bri-a-tion** (in-ĕ'brĕ-ă'shŭn). Intoxication, especially by alcohol. [see *inebriety*]

**in-e-bri-e-ty** (in-ĕ-brĕ'ĕ-tĕ). Habitual indulgence in alcoholic beverages in excessive amounts. [L. *in-* intensive + *ebrietas*, drunkenness]

**In-er-mi-cap-si-fer** (in-ĕr'mi-cap'si-fĕr). Genus of tapeworm (order Cyclophyllidae) first recognized in humans in 1935; an arthropod is thought to be involved in transmission (rodent to human, human to human).

**i. madagascariensis**, cestode often seen as human infection in Cuba in children 1-3 years old; causes vague intestinal symptoms; suspected arthropod vector; proglottids, eggs, and egg capsules resemble those of *Raillietina* spp.

**in-ert** (in-ert'). **1.** Slow in action; sluggish; inactive. **2.** Devoid of active chemical properties, as the inert gases. **3.** Denoting a drug or agent having no pharmacologic or therapeutic action. [L. *iners*, unskillful, sluggish, fr. *in*, neg. + *ars*, art]

**in-er-tia** (in-ĕr'she-ă, in-ĕr'shă). **1.** The tendency of a physical body to oppose any force tending to move it from a position of rest or to change its uniform motion. **2.** Denoting inactivity or lack of force, lack of mental or physical vigor, or sluggishness of thought or action. [L. want of skill, laziness]

**magnetic i.**, SYN *hysteresis* (2).

**psychic i.**, a psychiatric term denoting resistance to any change in ideas or to progress; fixation of an idea.

**uterine i., primary uterine i., secondary uterine i., true uterine i.**, absence of effective uterine contractions during labor; primary uterine i., true uterine i., uterine i. that occurs when the uterus fails to contract with sufficient force to effect continuous dilation or effacement of the cervix or descent or rotation of the fetal head, and when the uterus is easily indentable at the acme of contraction; secondary uterine i., uterine i. that occurs when the uterine contractions are initially vigorous but then decrease in vigor, and the progress of labor ceases.

**in ex-tre-mis** (in eks-trĕ'mis). At the point of death. [L. *extremus*, last]

**in-fan-cy** (in'făn-sĕ). Babyhood; the earliest period of extrauterine life; roughly, the first year of life.

**in-fant** (in'fănt). A child younger than 1 year old. [L. *infans*, not speaking]

**i. Hercules**, term applied to young children with precocious sexual and muscular development due to a virilizing adrenocortical disorder.

**liveborn i.**, the product of a livebirth; an i. who shows evidence of life after birth; life is considered to be present after birth if any one of the following is observed: 1) the infant breathes; 2) the infant shows beating of the heart; 3) pulsation of the umbilical cord occurs; or 4) definite movement of voluntary muscles occurs.

**postmature i.**, a baby born after over 42 weeks of gestation, which puts the child at risk because of inadequate placental function. The infant usually shows wrinkled skin, and sometimes more serious abnormalities.

**postterm i.**, an i. with a gestational age of 42 completed weeks or more (294 days or more).

**preterm i.**, an i. with gestational age of more than 20 weeks and less than 37 completed weeks (259 completed days).

**stillborn i.**, an i. who has achieved 20 weeks of gestation and shows no evidence of life after birth. Cf. liveborn i.

**term i.**, an i. with gestational age between 37 completed weeks (259 completed days) and 42 completed weeks (294 completed days).

**in-fan-ti-cide** (in-fan'ti-sīd). 1. The killing of an infant. 2. One who murders an infant. [infant + L. *caedo*, to kill]

**in-fan-tile** (in-fan'tīl). *Negative and pejorative connotations of this word may render it offensive in some contexts.* 1. Relating to, or characteristic of, infants or infancy. 2. Denoting childish behavior.

**in-fan-ti-lism** (in-fan'ti-lizm). *Negative and pejorative connotations of this word may render it offensive in some contexts.* 1. A state marked by slow development of mind and body. SYN infantile dwarfism. 2. Childishness, as characterized by a temper tantrum of an adolescent or adult. 3. Underdevelopment of the sexual organs.

**Brissaud i.** (brē-sō'), SYN infantile hypothyroidism.

**dysthyroidal i.**, SYN infantile hypothyroidism.

**hepatic i.**, delayed development as a result of liver disease.

**hypophysial i.**, growth hormone deficiency due to failure of hypothalamic growth hormone-releasing hormone (also known as somatotrinin.)

**hypothyroid i.**, SYN infantile hypothyroidism.

**idiopathic i.**, dwarfism generally associated with hypogonadism; may be caused by deficient secretion of anterior pituitary hormones. SYN Lorain disease, proportionate i., universal i.

**Lorain-Lévi i.** (lō-rān[h] lā-vē'), SYN pituitary dwarfism.

**myxedematous i.**, SYN infantile hypothyroidism.

**pancreatic i.**, i. associated with deficiency or absence of pancreatic secretion.

**pituitary i.**, SYN pituitary dwarfism.

**proportionate i.**, SYN idiopathic i.

**renal i.**, SYN renal rickets.

**sexual i.**, failure to develop secondary sexual characteristics after the normal time of puberty.

**static i.**, a condition observed in young children resembling spastic spinal paralysis; it is marked by hypotonia of the muscles of the trunk and hypertonia of the muscles of the extremities.

**tubal i.**, a term descriptive of a corkscrewlike uterine tube as seen in fetal life.

**universal i.**, SYN idiopathic i.

**in-farct** (in-farkt). An area of necrosis resulting from a sudden insufficiency of arterial or venous blood supply. SYN infarction (2). [L. *in-farcio*, pp. *-fartus* (-ctus, an incorrect form), to stuff into]

**anemic i.**, an i. in which little or no bleeding into tissue spaces occurs when the blood supply is obstructed. SYN pale i., white i. (1).

**bland i.**, an uninfected i.

**bone i.**, an area of bone tissue that has become necrotic as a result of loss of its arterial blood supply.

**Brewer i.'s** (brū'ēr), dark-red, wedge-shaped areas resembling i.'s, seen on section of a kidney in pyelonephritis.

**embolic i.**, an i. caused by an embolus.

**hemorrhagic i.**, an i. red in color from infiltration of blood from collateral vessels into the necrotic area. SYN hemorrhagic gangrene (1), red i.

**pale i.**, SYN anemic i.

**pulmonary i.**, necrotic lung tissue, usually caused by pulmonary embolism; sometimes associated with pleuritic chest pain.

**red i.**, SYN hemorrhagic i.

**Roesler-Dressler i.** (res'lēr dres'lēr), myocardial infarction in dumbbell form involving the anterior and posterior left ventricle and the left side of the ventricular septum.

**septic i.**, an area of necrosis resulting from vascular obstruction by emboli composed of clumps of bacteria or infected material.

**thrombotic i.**, an i. caused by a thrombus.

**uric acid i.**, obsolete term for precipitates of uric acid distending renal collecting tubules in the newborn; because no necrosis is present, the term infarct is a misnomer.

**white i.**, (1) SYN anemic i.; (2) in the placenta, intervillous fibrin with ischemic necrosis of villi.

**Zahn i.** (zahn), a pseudoinfarct of the liver, consisting of an area of congestion with parenchymal atrophy but no necrosis; due to obstruction of a branch of the portal vein.

**in-farc-tion** (in-fark'shūn). 1. An area of tissue necrosis caused by impairment of arterial or venous blood supply due to mechanical factors (e.g., emboli, thrombi) or to blood pressure alterations. 2. SYN infarct.

**anterior myocardial i.**, i. involving the anterior wall of the left ventricle, and producing indicative electrocardiographic changes in the anterior chest leads and often in limb leads, I and aVL.

**anteroinferior myocardial i.**, i. involving both the anterior and the inferior walls of the heart simultaneously.

**anterolateral myocardial i.**, extensive anterior i. producing indicative changes across the precordium, often also on leads I and aVL.

**anteroseptal myocardial i.**, an anterior i. in which indicative electrocardiographic changes are confined to the medial chest leads (V<sub>1</sub>-V<sub>4</sub>).

**apical i.**, SYN inferolateral myocardial i.

**cardiac i.**, SYN myocardial i.

**diaphragmatic myocardial i.**, SYN inferior myocardial i.

**Freiberg i.** (frē'bērg), SYN Freiberg disease.

**inferior myocardial i.**, i. in which the inferior or diaphragmatic wall of the heart is involved, producing indicative changes in leads II, III, and aVF in the electrocardiogram. SYN diaphragmatic myocardial i.

**inferolateral myocardial i.**, i. involving the inferior and lateral surfaces of the heart and producing indicative changes in the electrocardiogram in leads II, III, aVF, V<sub>5</sub>, and V<sub>6</sub>. SYN apical i.

**lateral myocardial i.**, i. involving only the lateral wall of the heart, producing indicative electrocardiographic changes confined to leads I, aVL, or V<sub>5</sub> and V<sub>6</sub>.

**myocardial i. (MI)**, i. of a segment of heart muscle, usually due to occlusion of a coronary artery. See page 969. SYN cardiac i., heart attack.

MI is the most common cause of death in the U.S. Each year about 800,000 people sustain first heart attacks, with a mortality rate of 30%, and 450,000 people sustain recurrent heart attacks, with a mortality rate of 50%. The most common cause of MI is thrombosis of an atherosclerotic coronary artery. Infarction of a segment of myocardium with a borderline blood supply can also occur because of a sudden decrease in coronary flow (as in shock and cardiac failure), a sudden increase in oxygen demand (as in strenuous exercise), or hypoxemia. Less common causes are coronary artery anomalies, vasculitis, and spasm induced by cocaine, ergot derivatives, or other agents. Risk factors for MI include male gender, family history of myocardial infarction, obesity, hypertension, cigarette smoking, prolonged estrogen replacement therapy, and elevation of total cholesterol, LDL cholesterol, homocysteine, lipoprotein Lp(a), or C-reactive protein. At least 80% of MIs occur in people without a prior history of angina pectoris, and 20% are not recognized as such at the time of their occurrence either because they cause no symptoms (silent infarction) or because symptoms are attributed to other causes. Some 20% of people sustaining MI die before reaching a hospital. Classical symptoms of MI are crushing anterior chest pain radiating into the neck, shoulder, or arm, lasting more than 30 minutes, and not relieved by nitroglycerin. Typically pain is accompanied by dyspnea, diaphoresis, weakness, and nausea. Significant physical

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