

# STEDMAN'S Medical Dictionary

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*Illustrated in Color*



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**pal-i-ki-ne-sia, pal-i-ci-ne-sia** (pal-i-ki-nē'zē-ā, -si-nē'zē-ā). Involuntary repetition of movements. [G. *palin*, again, + *kinēsis*, movement]

**pal-i-nal** (pal'i-nāl). Moving backward. [G. *palin*, backward]

**pal-in-drome** (pal'in-drōm). In molecular biology, a self-complementary nucleic acid sequence; a sequence identical to its complementary strand, if both are "read" in the same 5' to 3' direction, or inverted repeating sequences running in opposite directions (e.g., 5'-AGT-TGA-3') on either side of an axis of symmetry; p.'s occur at sites of important reactions (e.g., binding sites, sites cleaved by restriction enzymes); imperfect p.'s exist, as do interrupted p.'s that allow the formation of loops. [G. *palindromos*, a running back]

**pal-in-dro-mia** (pal-in-drō'mē-ā). A relapse or recurrence of a disease. [G. *palindromos*, a running back, + *-ia*, condition]

**pal-in-drom-ic** (pal-in-drōm'ik). Recurring.

**pal-i-sade** (pal'i-sād). In pathology, a row of elongated nuclei parallel to each other. [Fr. *palissade*, fr. L. *palus*, a pale, stake]

**pal-la-di-um** (Pd) (pā-lā'dē-ūm). A metallic element resembling platinum, atomic no. 46, atomic wt. 106.42. [fr. the asteroid, Pallas; G. *Pallas*, goddess of wisdom]

**pal-an-es-the-sia** (pal'an-es-thē'zē-ā). Absence of pallesthesia. SYN apallesthesia. [G. *pallō*, to quiver, + *anaesthesia*, insensibility]

**pal-es-the-sia** (pal'es-thē'zē-ā). The appreciation of vibration, a form of pressure sense; most acute when a vibrating tuning fork is applied over a bony prominence. SYN bone sensibility, pallesthetic sensibility, vibratory sensibility. [G. *pallō*, to quiver, + *aisthēsis*, sensation]

**pal-es-thet-ic** (pal-es-thet'ik). Pertaining to pallesthesia.

**pal-li-al** (pal'ē-āl). Relating to the pallium.

**pal-li-ate** (pal'ē-āt). To reduce the severity of; to relieve slightly. SYN mitigate. [L. *palliat* (adj.), dressed in a *pallium*, cloaked]

**pal-li-a-tive** (pal'ē-ā-tiv). Reducing the severity of; denoting the alleviation of symptoms without curing the underlying disease.

**pal-li-dal** (pal'i-dāl). Relating to the pallidum.

**pal-li-dec-to-my** (pal'i-dek'tō-mē). Excision or destruction of the globus pallidus, usually by stereotaxy; a prefix may indicate the method used, e.g., chemopallidectomy (destruction by a chemical agent), cryopallidectomy (destruction by cold). [pallidum + G. *ektomē*, excision]

**pal-li-do-a-myg-da-lot-o-my** (pal'i-dō-ā-mig'dā-lot'ō-mē). Production of lesions in the globus pallidus and amygdaloid nuclei. [pallidum + amygdala (1) + G. *tomē*, a cutting]

**pal-li-do-an-sot-o-my** (pal'i-dō-an-sot'ō-mē). Production of lesions in the globus pallidus and ansa lenticularis.

**pal-li-dot-o-my** (pal-i-dot'ō-mē). A destructive operation on the globus pallidus, done to relieve involuntary movements or muscular rigidity. [pallidum + G. *tomē*, incision]

**pal-li-dum** (pal'i-dūm) [TA]. SYN *globus pallidus*. [L. *pallidus*, pale]

**dorsal p.** [TA], those parts of the globus pallidus located generally dorsal to the plane of the anterior commissure; along with the dorsal striatum, functions in motor activities with cognitive origins; also form part of the dorsal basal ganglia. SYN *p. dorsale* [TA].

**p. dorsale** [TA], SYN *dorsal p.*

**ventral p.** [TA], those parts of the globus pallidus located ventral to the anterior commissure; includes portions of the substantia innominata; along with the ventral striatum believed to function in motor activities with strong motivational or emotional constructs. SYN *p. ventrale* [TA].

**p. ventrale** [TA], SYN *ventral p.*

**pal-li-um** (pal'ē-ūm) [TA]. SYN *cerebral cortex*. [L. *cloak*]

**pal-lor** (pal'ōr). Paleness, as of the skin. [L.]

**cachectic p.**, SYN *achromasia* (1).

**palm** (palm, pawlm) [TA]. The flat of the hand; the flexor or anterior surface of the hand, exclusive of the thumb and fingers; the opposite of the *dorsum* of the hand. SYN *palma* [TA]. [L. *palma*]

**liver p.**, exaggerated erythema of the thenar and hypothenar eminences.

**pal-ma, pl. pal-mae** (pawl'mā, pawl'mē) [TA]. SYN *palm, palma*. [L.]

**p. ma'nus**, palm of the hand. SEE *palm*.

**pal-mar** (pawl'mār) [TA]. Referring to the palm of the hand; volar. SYN *palmaris* [TA]. [L. *palmaris*, fr. *palma*]

**pal-mar-is** (pawl-mār'is) [TA]. SYN *palmar, palmar*. [L.]

**pal-mel-lin** (pal'mel-in). A red coloring matter formed by an alga, *Palmella cruenta*.

**Palmer**, Walter L., U.S. physician, \*1896. SEE *P. acid test* for peptic ulcer.

**palm-ic** (pal'mik). Beating; throbbing; relating to a palmus.

**pal-mi-tal-de-hyde** (pal-mi-tal'dē-hīd). Hexadecanal; the 16-carbon aldehyde analog of palmitic acid; a constituent of plasmalogens.

**pal-mi-tate** (pal'mi-tāt). A salt of palmitic acid.

**pal-mit-ic ac-id** (pal-mit'ik). A common saturated fatty acid occurring in palm oil and olive oil as well as many other fats and waxes; the end product of mammalian fatty acid synthase. SYN *hexadecanoic acid*.

**pal-mi-tin** (pal'mi-tin). The triglyceride of palmitic acid occurring in palm oil. SYN *tripalmitin*.

**pal-mit-o-le-ic ac-id** (pal'mi-tō-lē'ik). 9-Hexadecenoic acid; a monounsaturated 16-carbon acid; one of the common constituents of the triacylglycerols of human adipose tissue. SYN *zoomaric acid*.

**pal-mi-tyl al-co-hol** (pal'mi-tīl). SYN *cetyl alcohol*.

**pal-mod-ic** (pal-mod'ik). Relating to palmus (1).

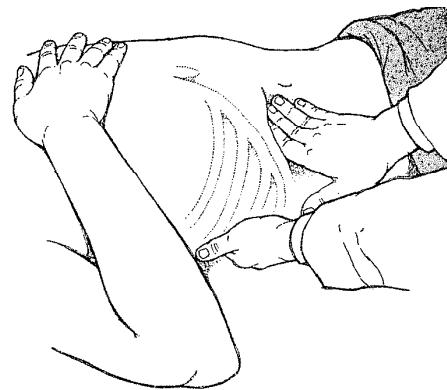
**pal-mos-co-py** (pal-mos'kō-pē). Examination of the cardiac pulsation. [G. *palmos*, pulsation, + *skopeō*, to examine]

**pal-mus, pl. pal-mi** (pal'mūs, -mī). 1. SYN *facial tic*. 2. Rhythmic fibrillary contractions in a muscle. SEE ALSO *jumping disease*. 3. The heart beat. [G. *palmos*, pulsation, quivering]

**pal-pa-ble** (pal'pā-bl). 1. Perceptible to touch; capable of being palpated. 2. Evident; plain. [see *palpation*]

**pal-pate** (pal'pāt). To examine by feeling and pressing with the palms of the hands and the fingers.

**pal-pa-tion** (pal-pā'shūn). 1. Examination with the hands, feeling for organs, masses, or infiltration of a part of the body, feeling the heart or pulse beat, vibrations in the chest, etc. 2. Touching, feeling, or perceiving by the sense of touch. [L. *palpatio*, fr. *palpo*, pp. *-atus*, to touch, stroke]



palpation of liver

**bimanual p.**, use of both hands to feel organs or masses, especially in the abdomen or pelvis.

**light-touch p.**, a method of determining the outlines of organs or masses by lightly palpating the surface with the tip of a finger.

**pal-pa-to-per**

means of com

**pal-pe-bra, pl**

lid. [L.]

**p. III, SYN pli.**

**p. infe'rior** [1

**p. supe'rior** [

**p. ter'tia, SYN**

**pal-pe-bral** (p:

**pal-pe-bra-lis**

(muscle). [L.]

**pal-pe-brate** (

**pal-pe-bra-tio**

**pal-pi-ta-tio** c

heart.

**pal-pi-ta-tion** (

the heart, perce

frequency or fi

**trepidatio cordi**

**PALS** Abbrevia

**pal-sy** (pawl'zē)

and G. *paralysis*

**Bell p.**, paresis

cles, caused by

to a viral infecti

facial paralysis.

**birth p.**, motor

injury associated

most commonly

**brachial birth p**

**bulbar p.**, SYN p

**cerebral p.**, a g

motor dysfuncti

ood. Causes an

ause, classified

disturbances incl

stetosis, and ate

**crutch p.**, SYN c

**Dejerine-Klump**

**liver's p.**, SYN d

**double elevator**

duction, imply

oblique muscles,

anterior rectus m

**rb p.**, a type o

muscles of the u

trachialis, and br

upper trunk of the

with cervical root

trapezoidal c

**facial p.**, SYN faci

**Kumpke p.**, a ty

muscles of the

muscles, plus mor

caused by a lesion

of C8 and T1 cer

**Kumpke syndrom**

**ad p.**, a peculiar

can lead intoxica

and finger extensc

neuropathic

ified cases have

ee. SYN lead para.

**stetric p.**, a br

ing the birthing

us type, affecti

the most comm

ole arm; 3) lowe

**Kumpke p.**, q.v.)