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a S bi-max-il-lary (bi-mak'si-lar"e) pertaining to or affecting both jaws. Bim-ler's appliance (bim'lerz) [H.P. Bimler, German orthodontist, 20th century] see under appliance.

bi-mo-dal (bi-mo'dəl) having two modes; of a graph, having two

bi-mo-lec-u-lar (bi"mo-lek'u-lər) relating to or formed from two molecules.

bin- see bi-

bin-an-gle (bin'ang-gəl) having two angles; a dental instrument having two angulations in the shank connecting the handle, or shaft, with the working portion of the instrument, known as the blade, or

binary (bi'nar-e) [L. binarius of two] 1. made up of two elements. 2. denoting a number system with a base of two.

bi-nau-ral (bi-naw'ral) [bin- + aural] pertaining to both ears; called

bi-nau-ric-u-lar (bi"naw-rik'u-lər) [bin- + auricular] biauricular.

bind (bind) 1. to wrap with a binder or bandage. 2. to form a weak, reversible chemical bond, e.g., antigen to antibody or hormone to receptor.

3. a predicament or dilemma.

double b., a situation in which one person receives conflicting messages from another and in which response to either message, recognition of the conflict, or withdrawal is met with rejection or disapproval; thought to be a characteristic mode of interaction in some families of schizophrenics and in other dysfunctional families.

nail b., foot pain and lameness in a horse due to a horseshoe nail having been driven close to, but not into, the soft tissue. If a nail penetrates soft tissue, the condition is called pricked foot or nail prick.

bind er (bind er) an abdominal girdle or bandage, especially one applied after childbirth to support the relaxed abdominal walls.

bi-neg-a-tive (bi-neg'a-tiv) having two negative charges, especially in ions such as SO42

binge (binj') 1. a period of uncontrolled or excessive self-indulgent activity, particularly of eating or drinking. 2. to engage in such activity. See also under *eating*.

binge-ing (binj'ing) engaging in a binge, particularly of eating; see also binge eating, under eating.

Bi-net's test (be-nāz') [Alfred Binet, French psychologist, 1857-1911] see under test.

Bi-net-Si-mon test (be-na'-se-maw') [A. *Binet*; Théodore *Simon*, French physician, 1873–1961] Binet's test.

Bing's test (bingz) [Albert Bing, German otologist, 1844-1922] see

Bing-Neel syndrome (bing-nāl) [Jens Bing, Danish physician, born 1906; Axel Valdemar Neel, Danish physician, 1878-1952] see under

bin-ir-a-my-cin (bi-nēr"a-mi'sin) an antibacterial substance produced by a variant of Streptomyces bikiniensis.

bin-oc-u-lar (bi-nok'u-lər) [bin- + ocular] 1. pertaining to both eyes. 2. having two eyepieces, as in a microscope.

bi-no-mi-al (bi-nōm'e-əl) [bi- + L. nomen name] 1. composed of two names, as the scientific names of organisms formed by combination of genus and species names (binomial nomenclature). 2. a mathematical expression obtained by taking powers of the sums or differences of two terms; see binomial coefficient and distribution, under coefficient and distribution.

bin-oph-thal-mo-scope (bin"of-thal'ma-skop) [bin- + ophthalmoscope] an ophthalmoscope for examining both fundi of the patient at one time.

bino-scope (bin'o-skop) [L. bini two + -scope] an instrument for inducing binocular vision in squint by presenting one object in the central part of the field of vision, the peripheral parts of the field being screened out.

bin-ot-ic (bin-ot'ik) [bin- + otic] binaural.

bin-ov-u-lar (bin-ov'u-lar) [bin- + ovular] pertaining to or derived from two distinct ova.

Bins·wang·er's disease (dementia, encephalitis) swahng-ər) [Otto Binswanger, German neurologist, 1852-1929] see under disease.



bi-nu-cle-ar (bi-noo'kle-ər) [bi- + nuclear] having two nuclei.

bi-nu-cle-ate (bi-noo'kle-āt) binuclear.

bi-nu-cle-a-tion (bi"noo-kle-a'shən) the formation of two nuclei within a cell through division of the nucleus without division of the cytoplasm.

bi-nu-cleo-late (bi-noo-kle'o-lāt) [bi- + L. nucleolus] having two nucleoli.

bio-[Gr. bios life] combining form denoting relationship to life, or to living organisms.

bio-acous-tics (bi"o-a-koo'stiks) the science dealing with the communicating sounds made by animals.

bio-ac-tive (bi"o-ak'tiv) having an effect on or eliciting a response from living tissue.

bio-aer-a-tion (bi"o-ār-a'shən) a modification of the activated sludge method of purifying sewage.

bio-amine (bi'o-ə-mēn") biogenic amine.

bio-am-in-er-gic (bi"o-am"in-ər'jik) of or pertaining to neurons that secrete biogenic amines.

bio-as-say (bi"o-as'a) [bio- + assay] determination of the active power of a sample of a drug by noting its effect on a live animal or an isolated organ preparation, as compared with the effect of a standard preparation; called also biological assay.

bio-as-tro-nau-tics (bi"o-as"tra-nawt'iks) the science concerned with study of the effects of space and interplanetary travel on living

bio-avail-a-bil-i-ty (bi"o-a-vāl"a-bil'ī-te) the degree to which a drug or other substance becomes available to the target tissue after administration.

bio·cat·a·lyst (bi"o-kat'a-list) enzyme.

bio-ce-no-sis (bi"o-se-no'sis) [bio- + ceno-3 + -sis] the relation of diverse organisms that live in association.

bio·ce·not·ic (bi"o-se-not'ik) characterized by biocenosis.

bio-chem-is-try (bi"o-kem'is-tre) [bio- + chemistry] [MeSH: Bio-chemistry] the chemistry of living organisms and of vital processes; physiological chemistry.

bio-che-mor-phic (bi"o-ke-mor'fik) pertaining to biochemorphology.

bio-che-mor-phol-o-gy (bi"o-ke-mor-fol'a-je) the study of the relationship between chemical constitution and biological action.

bio·ci·dal (bi"o-si'dəl) pertaining to that which kills living orga-

bio·cide (bi'o-sīd) an agent that kills living organisms.

bio·cli-mat·ics (bi"o-kli-mat'iks) bioclimatology.

bio·cli·ma·tol·o·gist (bi"o-kli"mə-tol'ə-jist) an individual skilled in bioclimatology

bio-cli-ma-tol-o-gy (bi"o-kli"ma-tol'a-je) [bio- + climatology] the science devoted to the study of effects on living organisms of conditions of the natural environment (rainfall, daylight, temperature, humidity, air movement) prevailing in specific regions of the earth. See also biometeorology.

bio·coe·no·sis (bi"o-se-no'sis) biocenosis.

bio-col·loid (bi"o-kol'oid) [bio- + colloid] a colloid from animal, plant, or microbial tissue.

bio·com·pat·i·bil·i·ty (bi"o-kom-pat"i-bil'i-te) the quality of being biocompatible.

bio·com·pat·i·ble (bi"o-kom-pat'i-bəl) being harmonious with life; not having toxic or injurious effects on biological function.

bio·cy·ber·net·ics (bi"o-si"bər-net'iks) the science of communications and control in animals.

bio-cy-cle (bi"o-si'kəl) [bio- + cycle] the rhythmic repetition of certain phenomena observed in living organisms.

bio-cy-tin (bi"o-si'tin) biotin in amide linkage with the e-amino group of lysine, as occurs in the holoenzymes for which biotin is the coenzyme.

bio·de·grad·a·ble (bi"o-de-grād'ə-bəl) susceptible of decomposition by natural biological processes, as by the action of bacteria, plants, animals, etc.

bio·deg·ra·da·tion (bi"o-deg"ra-da'shan) [MeSH: Biodegradation] the series of processes by which living systems render chemicals less noxious to the environment.

bio·de·tri·tus (bi"o-de-tri'təs) detritus derived from the disintegration and decomposition of once-living organisms; further designated as phytodetritus or zoodetritus, depending on whether the original organism was vegetal or animal.

