

DORLAND'S ILLUSTRATED

Medical Dictionary

Twenty-sixth Edition

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creatic d., a stabilized preparation of deoxyribonuclease, prepared from beef pancreas; used as an aerosol to reduce tenacity of pulmonary secretions.

Dornavac (dor'nah-vak) trademark for a preparation of pancreatic dornase.

Dorno's rays (dor'no) [Carl Wilhelm Dorno, Swiss climatologist, 1865-1942] see under ray.

Dorn-Sugarman test [John H. Dorn, American obstetrician; Edward J. Sugarman, American chemist] see under tests.

dorsa (dor'sah) [L.] plural of *dorsum*.

Dorsacaine (dor'sah-kān) trademark for a preparation of benoxinate hydrochloride.

dorsad (dor'sad) toward the back or dorsal aspect.

dorsal (dor'sal) [L. *dorsalis*; from *dorsum* back] 1. pertaining to the back or to any dorsum. 2. denoting a position more toward the back surface than some other object of reference; same as posterior in human anatomy.

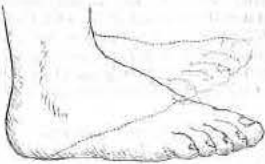
dorsalgia (dor-sal'je-ah) [*dorsum* + *-algia*] pain in the back.

dorsalis (dor-sa'lis) [L.] dorsal; [NA] a term denoting a position closer to the back surface. Cf. *posterior*.

dorsi- (dor'si) see *dorso-*.

dorsiduct (dor'si-duk't) [*dorsi* + L. *ducere* to draw] to draw toward the back or dorsum.

dorsiflexion (dor'si-flek'shun) [*dorsi-* + *flexion*] backward flexion or bending, as of the hand or foot.



Dorsiflexion of foot (Hauer).

dorsimesal (dor'si-mes'al) dorsomesial.

dorsispinal (dor'si-spi'nal) pertaining to the back and vertebral column.

dorso-, **dorsi-** [L. *dorsum* back] combining form denoting relationship to a dorsum or to the back (posterior) aspect of the body.

orsoanterior (dor'so-an-te're-or) having the back of the fetus toward the front of the mother.

dorsocephalad (dor'so-sef'ah-lad) [*dorso-* + Gr. *kephale* head] directed toward the back of the head.

dorsodynia (dor'so-din'e-ah) dorsalgia.

dorsointercostal (dor'so-in'ter-kos'tal) situated in the back and between the ribs.

dorsolateral (dor'so-lat'er-al) pertaining to the back and to the side.

dorsolumbar (dor'so-lum'bar) pertaining to the back and the loins.

dorsomedian (dor'so-me'de-an) the median line of the back.

dorsomesial (dor'so-me'se-al) pertaining to the median line of the back.

dorsonasal (dor'so-na'sal) pertaining to the bridge of the nose.

dorsonuchal (dor'so-nu'kal) pertaining to the back of the neck.

dorsoposterior (dor'so-pos-te're-or) having the back of the fetus directed toward the mother's back.

dorsoradial (dor'so-ra'de-al) pertaining to the radial or outer side of the back of the forearm or hand.

dorsoscapular (dor'so-skap'u-lar) pertaining to the posterior surface of the scapula.

dorsoventrad (dor'so-ven'trad) [*dorso-* + *venter*-belly] directed from the dorsal toward the ventral aspect.

dorsoventral (dor'so-ven'tral) 1. pertaining to the back and belly surfaces of the body. 2. passing from the back to the belly surface.

dorsum (dor'sum), pl. *dorsa* [L.] [NA] 1. the back. 2. the aspect of an anatomical part or structure corresponding in position to the back; posterior, in the human. **d. of foot**, *d. pedis*. **d. of hand**, *d. manus*. **d. lin'guae** [NA], the superior surface of the tongue. **d. ma'nus** [NA], the back of the hand; the surface opposite the palm. **d. na'si** [NA], **d. of nose**, that part of the external surface of the nose formed by junction of the lateral surfaces. **d. pe'dis** [NA], the upper surface of the foot; the surface opposite the sole. **d. pe'nis** [NA], **d. of penis**, the anterior, more extensive surface of the dependent penis, opposite the urethral surface. **d. of scapula**, *facies dorsalis scapulae*. **d. sel'lae** [NA], the quadrilateral plate on the sphenoid bone that forms the posterior boundary of the sella turcica; the posterior clinoid processes project from its superior extremity, and it is continuous inferiorly with the clivus. **d. of testis**, *margo posterior testis*. **d. of tongue**, *d. linguae*.

dosage (do'sij) the determination and regulation of the size, frequency, and number of doses.

dose (dós) [Gr. *dosís* a giving] a quantity to be administered at one time, such as a specified amount of medication, or a given quantity of roentgen ray or other radiation. **absorbed d.**, the amount of energy from ionizing radiations absorbed per unit mass of matter, expressed in rads. **air d.**, the intensity of a roentgen-ray (x-ray) or gamma-ray beam in air, expressed in roentgens. Sometimes called *exposure d.* **average d.**, the quantity of an agent which will usually produce the therapeutic effect for which it is administered. **booster d.**, an amount of immunogen (vaccine, toxoid, or other antigen preparation), usually smaller than the amount given originally, injected at an appropriate time interval after primary immunization to sustain the immune response to that immunogen (e.g., to maintain protection of the individual against infectious disease agents). See also *anamnestic reaction*, under *reaction*. **cumulative d.**, **radiation d.**, the total dose resulting from repeated exposures to radiation. **curative d.**, a dose that is sufficient to restore normal health. **curative d.**, **median**, a dose that abolishes symptoms in 50 per cent of the test subjects. Abbreviated C.D.₅₀. **daily d.**, the total amount of a drug administered in a 24-hour period. **depth d.**, the intensity of radiation at a given depth in an irradiated body, expressed as a percentage of that at the surface of the body nearest the portal of entry. **divided d.**, a fraction of the total quantity of the drug prescribed, to be given at intervals, usually during a twenty-four hour period. **doubling d.**, in radiation biology, the dose of ionizing radiation which will result in a doubling of the current rate of spontaneous biological changes, such as mutations or cancers of various kinds, in a population. **effective d.**, that quantity of a drug which will produce the effects for which it is administered; abbreviated E.D. **effective d.**, **median**, a dose that produces the desired effect in 50 per cent of a population. Abbreviation ED₅₀. **emergency d.**, an immunizing injection given immediately after an injury. **epilating d.**, the amount of radiation necessary to cause temporary or permanent loss of hair. **erythema d.**, the amount of radiation which, when applied to the skin, causes temporary reddening of the skin. **exit d.**, the intensity of radiation emerging from the body at the surface opposite the portal of entry. **exposure d.**, **air d.** **fatal d.**, **lethal d.**, **fractional d's**, amounts of an agent less than that usually administered, given at shorter intervals than usual. **infective d.**, that amount of pathogenic microorganisms that will cause infection in susceptible subjects. Abbreviated I.D. **infective d.**, **median**, the amount of pathogenic microorganisms that will produce infection in 50 per cent of the test subjects. Abbreviated I.D.₅₀. **integral d.**, **integral absorbed d.**, in radiation biology, the total energy absorbed by an individual or other biological object during exposure to radiation, expressed in gram-rads (100 ergs). **intoxicating d.**, the dose of sensitizing required to bring on an allergic reaction. **L + d.**, the smallest amount of diphtheria toxin which will kill a 250-gm. guinea pig within four days when mixed with one unit of diphtheria antitoxin before being injected subcutaneously. **lethal d.**, the amount of an agent, such as radiation, which will or may be sufficient to cause death. Called also *fatal d.* **lethal d.**, **median**, the amount of pathogenic bacteria, bacterial toxin, or other poisonous substance, required to kill 50 per cent of uniformly susceptible animals inoculated with it. In radiology, the amount of ionizing radiation that will kill, within a specified period, 50 per cent of individuals in a large group or population. Abbreviated L.D.₅₀. **lethal d.**, **minimum**, 1. the amount of toxin which will just kill the experimental animal; abbreviated M.L.D. 2. the smallest quantity of diphtheria toxin which will kill a guinea pig of 250-gm. weight in four to five days when injected subcutaneously. **Lf d.**, the amount of diphtheria toxin which in the shortest time produces precipitation when mixed with one standard unit of antitoxin. **limes nul d.**, **L₀ d.**, the amount of diphtheria toxin which is exactly neutralized by one standard unit of antitoxin. **Lr d.**, the amount of diphtheria toxin which, when mixed with one standard unit of antitoxin, will produce a minimal skin reaction in a guinea pig. **maintenance d.**, a dose (often a daily dose or dosage regimen) sufficient to maintain at the desired level the influence of a drug achieved by earlier administration of larger amounts. **maximum d.**, the largest quantity of an agent that may be safely administered to the average patient. **maximum permissible d.**, the largest amount of ionizing radiation that a person may receive according to recommended limits in current radiation protection guides; abbreviated M.P.D. **median tissue culture infective d.**, that quantity of a cytopathogenic agent (virus) that will produce a cytopathic effect in 50 per cent of the cultures inoculated. Abbreviated TCID₅₀. **minimal d.**, **minimum d.**, the smallest quantity of an agent that is likely to produce an appreciable effect. **optimal d.**, **optimum d.**, the quantity of an agent which will produce the effect desired without unfavorable effects. **organ tolerance d.**, in radiology, that amount of radiation which can be administered without appreciable damage to a normal organ; abbreviated OTD. **permissible d.**, that amount of ionizing radiation that, in the light of current knowledge, is not expected to lead to appreciable bodily injury and