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Stedman's Medical Dictionary

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3. Of or involving pepsin. 4. Capable of digesting. — *n.* A digestive agent.
zymogenic cell *n.* See **gastric digestion**.
reflux esophagitis *n.* See **reflux esophagitis**.
gastric ulcer *n.* An ulcer of the upper digestive tract, usually in the stomach or duodenum, where the mucous membrane is exposed to gastric secretions.
peptidase (pēp'tī-dās', -dāz') *n.* An enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolysis of peptides into amino acids.
peptide (pēp'tīd') *n.* Any of various natural or synthetic compounds containing two or more amino acids linked by the carboxyl group of one amino acid and the amino group of another. — **pep-tid'ic** *adj.* — **pep-tid'i-cal·ly** *adv.*
peptide bond *n.* The chemical bond formed between the carboxyl groups and amino groups of neighboring amino acids, constituting the primary linkage of all protein structures.
peptidergic (pēp'tī-dūr'jik) *adj.* Of or being nerve cells or fibers that may use small peptide molecules as their neurotransmitters.
polysaccharide (pōl'sā-kar'īd) *n.* A polymer found in the cell walls of prokaryotes that consists of polysaccharide and peptide chains in a strong molecular network. Also called **mucoprotein**.
condensation (kōn-dēn'shən) *n.* A compound formed by the condensation of two amino acids, with the linkage involving at least one group that is not a carbonyl or an amino group.
peptidolytic (pēp'tī-dō-līt'ik) *adj.* 1. Of or relating to the cleavage of peptides. 2. Causing the digestion of peptides.
peptogenic (pēp'tə-jēn'ik) or **peptogen** (pēp'tōj'ə-nəs) *adj.* 1. Producing pepsin or peptones. 2. Promoting digestion.
peptonolysis (pēp-tōl'ī-sis) *n.* The hydrolysis of peptones.
peptonolytic (pēp'tə-līt'ik) *adj.* 1. Of or relating to peptonolysis. 2. Of or being an enzyme or other agent that hydrolyzes peptones.
peptone (pēp'tōn') *n.* Any of various soluble compounds that do not coagulate, are obtained by acid or enzyme hydrolysis of natural protein, and are used as nutrients in culture media. — **pep-ton'ic** (*ik*) *adj.*
peptonize (pēp'tə-nīz') *v.* -nized, -niz·ing, -niz·es. 1. To convert protein into a soluble peptone by enzymatic action. 2. To dissolve food by means of a proteolytic enzyme. 3. To combine with peptone.
peptonization (pēp'tō-nī-zā'shən) *n.*
per- *pref.* 1. Thoroughly; completely; intensely: **per-** *state*. 2. Containing an element in its highest oxidation state: **perchloric acid**. 3. Containing a large or the largest possible proportion of an element: **per-** *oxide*. 4. Containing the peroxy group: **peracid**.
peroxy (pēr'ōs'īd) *n.* 1. Any of various acids containing the peroxy group. 2. An inorganic acid, such as perchloric acid, containing the largest proportion of oxygen in a series of related acids.

per·a·cute (pūr'ə-kyōōt') *adj.* Very acute. Used of a disease.
per a·num (pēr ā'nəm) *adv.* Through or by way of the anus, as in the administration of medication.
per·ceive (pēr-sēv') *v.* -ceived, -ceiv·ing, -ceives. 1. To become aware of directly through any of the senses, especially sight or hearing. 2. To achieve understanding of; apprehend. — **per·ceiv'a·ble** *adj.* — **per·ceiv'a·bly** *adv.* — **per·ceiv'er** *n.*
per·cept (pūr'sēpt') *n.* 1. The object of perception. 2. A mental impression of something perceived by the senses, viewed as the basic component in the formation of concepts. 3. In clinical psychology, a single unit of perceptual report, such as one of the responses to an inkblot in the Rorschach test.
per·cep·tion (pēr-sēp'shən) *n.* 1. The process, act, or faculty of perceiving. 2. Recognition and interpretation of sensory stimuli based chiefly on memory.
per·cep·tive (pēr-sēp'tiv) *adj.* 1. Of or relating to perception. 2. Having the ability to perceive. 3. Keenly discerning. — **per·cep·tiv'i·ty** (pūr'sēp-tiv'ī-tē), **per·cep·tive·ness** *n.*
per·cep·tu·al (pēr-sēp'chōō-əl) *adj.* Of, based on, or involving perception.
per·chlo·rate (pēr-klōr'āt') *n.* An ester or salt of perchloric acid.
per·chlo·ric acid (pēr-klōr'ik) *n.* A clear colorless liquid that is the highest in oxygen content of the series of chlorine acids and is a powerful oxidant used as a catalyst.
per·co·late (pūr'kə-lāt') *v.* -lat·ed, -lat·ing, -lates. 1. To cause a liquid to pass slowly through a porous substance or small holes; filter. 2. To drain or seep through. 3. To cause a solvent liquid to pass through a mixture, such as a powdered drug, so as to extract the soluble portion. — *n.* (-līt, -lāt'). A liquid that has been percolated. — **per·co·la'tion** *n.*
per con·tig·u·um (pēr kən-tīg'yōō-əm) *adv.* By or through contiguity, as in the spread of infection or inflammation between adjacent structures.
per con·tin·u·um (pēr kən-tīn'yōō-əm) *adv.* By or through continuity, as in the spread of infection or inflammation from one part to another through continuous tissue.
per·cuss (pēr-kūs') *v.* -cussed, -cuss·ing, -cuss·es. To strike or tap firmly; perform percussion.
per·cus·sion (pēr-kūsh'ən) *n.* A method of medical diagnosis in which various areas of the body, especially the chest, back, and abdomen, are tapped with the finger or a plexor to determine by resonance the condition of internal organs.
per·cus·sor (pēr-kūs'ər) *n.* See **plexor**.
per·cu·ta·ne·ous (pūr'kyōō-tā'nē-əs) *adj.* Passed, done, or effected through the unbroken skin. — **per·cu·ta·ne·ous·ly** *adv.*
percutaneous transluminal angioplasty *n.* A procedure for enlarging a narrowed arterial lumen by peripheral introduction of a balloon-tip catheter followed by dilation of the lumen as the inflated catheter tip is withdrawn.

