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direct action of the heat source.

MUGA multiple gated acquisition (scanning); see *equilibrium radionuclide angiocardigraphy*, under *angiocardigraphy*.

mug-wort (mug'wort) [A.S. *mucgwyrt*, from *mycg* midge + *wyrt* plant] 1. any of several plants of the genus *Artemisia*, particularly *A. vulgaris*. 2. a preparation of *A. vulgaris*, used internally for gastrointestinal complaints and as a tonic; it is also used in homeopathy and traditional Chinese medicine. See also *moxa*.

Muir-Tor-re syndrome (mūr' tor'a) [E.G. *Muir*, British physician, 20th century; Douglas P. *Torre*, American dermatologist, born 1919] Torre syndrome; see under *syndrome*.

Mul-der angle (mool'der) [Johannes *Mulder*, Dutch anatomist, 1769–1810] see under *angle*.

Mules operation (mūlz) [Philip Henry *Mules*, English ophthalmologist, 1843–1905] see under *operation*.

mu-li-e-bria (mu"le-e'bre-ə) [L.] the female genitalia.

Mul-ler (mul'ər) Hermann Joseph, 1890–1967. American biologist and geneticist; winner of the Nobel prize in physiology or medicine for 1946 for his research into spontaneous genetic mutation, which led to a technique to induce mutations artificially by x-rays.

Mül-ler (me'ler) Paul Hermann, 1899–1965. Swiss chemist; winner of the Nobel prize in physiology or medicine for 1948 for synthesizing DDT and discovering its insecticidal qualities.

Mül-ler capsule, duct (canal), etc. (me'ler) [Johannes Peter *Müller*, German physiologist, 1801–1858, the founder of scientific medicine in Germany] see *capsula glomeruli*, *ductus paramesonephricus*, and *ganglion superius nervi glossopharyngei*, and see under *maneuver* and *tubercle*.

Mül-ler fibers (cells, radial cells), muscle (me'ler) [Heinrich *Müller*, German anatomist, 1820–1864] see under *fiber* and *muscle*.

Mül-ler fluid (me'ler) [Hermann Franz *Müller*, German histologist, 1866–1898] see under *fluid*.

Mül-ler sign (me'ler) [Friedrich von *Müller*, German physician, 1858–1941] see under *sign*.

mull-er (mul'ər) a kind of pestle, flat at the bottom, used for grinding drugs upon a slab of similar material.

mül-le-ri-an (meu-ler'e-ən) named for Johannes Peter *Müller*.

Mül-le-ri-us (mu-ler'e-əs) *Muellerius*.

mul-tan-gu-lar (mäl-tang'gu-lər) having many angles or corners.

multi- [L. *multus* many, much] a combining form meaning many or much; see also words beginning *poly-*.

mul-ti-al-le-lic (mul"te-ə-le'lik) pertaining to or having many alleles at a single gene locus.

mul-ti-ar-tic-u-lar (mul"te-ahr-tik'u-lər) pertaining to or affecting many joints.

mul-ti-ax-ial (mul"te-ak'se-əl) having several axes, or able to revolve around several different axes.

mul-ti-bac-il-lary (mul"te-bas'i-lar'e) pertaining to or made up of a number of bacilli.

ing through the action of
of the interaction of sever
netic factors. Cf. *polygenic*.

mul-ti-fid (mul'tī-fid)

mul-tif-i-dus (mäl-tif'i-
into many parts, as the mu

mul-ti-fo-cal (mul"te-fo

mul-ti-form (mul'tī-form

mul-ti-gan-gli-on-ic (m
or possessing many ganglia

mul-ti-ges-ta (mul"tī-je

mul-ti-glan-du-lar (mul

mul-ti-grav-i-da (mul"t
has been pregnant several t

to the number of pregnanc
grand m. a woman wh

mul-ti-hal-lu-cal-ism (m
-ism] a developmental an

than one great toe on one

mul-ti-hal-lu-cism (mul

mul-ti-in-fec-tion (mul"

mul-ti-lo-bar (mul"te-lo

mul-ti-lob-u-lar (mul"te
lobules.

mul-ti-loc-u-lar (mul"te
or compartments (loculi). C

mul-ti-mam-mae (mul"t
having more than two brea

mul-ti-mer (mul'tī-mər)
polypeptide chain. Cf. *polym*

mul-ti-mo-dal (mul"te-m
a graph, having several max

mul-ti-nod-u-lar (mul"te

mul-ti-nu-cle-ate (mul"t

mul-tip-a-ra (mäl-tip'ə-r
or more pregnancies which

offspring were alive at birth.
the number of offspring.

grand m. a woman wh
resulted in viable fetuses.

mul-ti-par-i-ty (mul"te-p
2. the production of several

mul-tip-a-rous (mäl-tip'ə
more pregnancies which res

offspring or eggs at one tim

mul-ti-ple (mul'tī-pəl) [L.
various parts of the body at

mul-tip-let (mul'tī-plet)