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Chief Lexicographer: Douglas M. Anderson, MA Senior Lexicographer: Patricia D. Novak, PhD

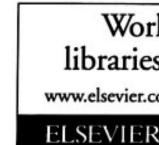
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direct action of the heat source.

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

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'er) 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 (məl-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-a-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'ī-lar"e) pertaining to or made up of a number of bacilli.

unough the action of i of the interaction of sever netic factors. Cf. polygenic. mul·ti·fid (mul'tĭ-fid) mul·tif·i·dus (məl-tif'iinto many parts, as the mu mul·ti·fo·cal (mul"te-fo mul-ti-form (mul'ti-form mul·ti·gan·gli·on·ic (n or possessing many ganglia mul·ti·ges·ta (mul″tĭ-je mul·ti·glan·du·lar (mu mul·ti·grav·i·da (mul"t has been pregnant several t to the number of pregnance grand m. a woman wh mul·ti·hal·lu·cal·ism (-ism] a developmental an

mul-ti-hal-lu-cal-ism (n-ism] a developmental and 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-lo-lobules.

mul·ti·loc·u·lar (mul"te

mul-ti-mam-mae (mul"ti-mar)
polypeptide chain. Cf. polym
mul-ti-mo-dal (mul"te-ma
a graph, having several max
mul-ti-nod-u-lar (mul"te
mul-ti-nu-cle-ate (mul"te
mul-tip-a-ra (məl-tip'ə-ra
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 (məl-tip'a more pregnancies which reoffspring or eggs at one tim mul-ti-ple (mul'tĭ-pəl) [L. various parts of the body at mul-tip-let (mul'tĭ-plet)