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Illustrated in Color



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function with complete recovery usually within 24 hours; caused by a brief period of inadequate perfusion in a portion of the territory of the carotid or vertebral basilar arteries.

uncinate a., SYN *uncinate epilepsy*.

vagal a., SYN *Gowers syndrome*.

vasovagal a., SYN *Gowers syndrome*.

at-tar of rose (at'ār). SYN *rose oil*, *oil of rose*. [Pers. *attara*, to smell sweet]

at-tend-ing (ā-tend'ing). In psychology, an aroused readiness to perceive, as in listening or looking; focusing of sense organs is sometimes involved. [L. *attendo*, to bend to, notice]

at-ten-u-ant (ā-ten'ū-ānt). 1. Denoting that which attenuates. 2. An agent, means, or method that attenuates.

at-ten-u-ate (ā-ten'ū-āt). To dilute, thin, reduce, weaken, diminish. [L. *at-tenuo*, pp. *-tenuatus*, to make thin or weak, fr. *tenuis*, thin]

at-ten-u-a-tion (ā-ten'ū-ā'shūn). 1. The act of attenuating. 2. Diminution of virulence in a strain of an organism, obtained through selection of variants that occur naturally or through experimental means. 3. Loss of energy of a beam of radiant energy due to absorption, scattering, beam divergence, and other causes as the beam propagates through a medium. 4. Regulation of termination of transcription; involved in control of gene expression in specific tissues.

interaural a., the reduction in intensity the head provides sound presented to one ear canal before it gets to the other ear; for air conduction, the reduction approximates 35 dB, but for bone conduction, it is only about 10 dB.

at-ten-u-a-tor (ā-ten'ū-ā-tōr, -tōr). 1. An electrical system of resistors and capacitors used to reduce the strength of electrical signals as in ultrasonography. 2. The terminator sequence in DNA at which attenuation occurs.

at-tic (at'ik). SYN *epitympanic recess*.

tympanic a., SYN *epitympanic recess*.

at-ti-co-mas-toid (at'i-kō-mas'toyd). Relating to the attic of the tympanic cavity and the mastoid antrum or cells.

at-ti-cot-o-my (at-i-kot'ō-mē). Operative opening into the tympanic attic. [attic + G. *tomē*, incision]

at-ti-tude (at'i-tood). 1. Position of the body and limbs. 2. Manner of acting. 3. In social or clinical psychology, a relatively stable and enduring predisposition or set to behave or react in a certain way toward persons, objects, institutions, or issues. [Mediev. L. *aptitudo*, fr. L. *aptus*, fit]

emotional a.'s, SYN *passional a.'s*.

fetal a., SYN *fetal habitus*.

passional a.'s, a.'s expressive of any of the great passions; e.g., anger, lust. SYN *emotional a.'s*.

at-ti-tu-di-nal (at-i-too'di-nāl). Relating to a posture of the body; e.g., a. (statotonic) reflex.

⚠ **atto-** (a). Prefix used in the SI and metric systems to signify one quintillionth (10^{-18}). [Danish *atten*, eighteen]

at-tol-lens (ā-tol'ēns). Raising up; in anatomy, muscle action that lifts. [L. *at-tollo*, pres. p. *-tollens*, to lift up]

a. au'rem, a. auric'ulam, SYN *auricularis superior (muscle)*.

a. oc'uli, SYN *superior rectus (muscle)*.

at-trac-tin (a-trak'tin). A glycoprotein of T cell origin involved in T cell clustering and monocyte movement.

at-trac-tion (ā-trak'shūn). The tendency of two bodies to approach each other. [L. *at-traho*, pp. *-tractus*, to draw toward]

capillary a., the force that causes fluids to rise up very fine tubes or pass through the pores of a loose material.

chemical a., the force impelling atoms of different elements or molecules to unite to form new substances or compounds.

magnetic a., the force that draws iron or steel toward a magnet.

neurotropic a., the pull of a regenerating axon toward the motor end-plate.

of the hand (at'ā' hān). Denoting a tendency to pull or draw toward the hand.

at-tri-tion (ā-trish'ūn). 1. Wearing away by friction or rubbing. 2. In dentistry, physiological loss of tooth structure caused by the abrasive character of food or from bruxism. Cf. *abrasion*. [L. *at-tero*, pp. *-tritrus*, to rub against, rub away]

at. wt. Abbreviation for *atomic weight*.

atyp-ia (ā-tip'ē-ā). State of being not typical. SYN *atypism*.

atyp-i-cal (ā-tip'i-kal). Not typical; not corresponding to the normal form or type. [G. *a-* priv. + *typikos*, conformed to a type]

atyp-ism (ā-tip'izm). SYN *atypia*.

A.U. Abbreviation for *auris uterque* [L.], each ear or both ears.

Au Symbol for gold (aurum).

Aub, Joseph C., U.S. physician, 1890–1973. SEE *A.-DuBois table*.

Auberger blood group, Au blood group. See *Blood Groups* appendix.

Aubert, Hermann, German physiologist, 1826–1892. SEE *A. phenomenon*.

AUC Area under the plasma drug concentration vs. time curve; a measure of drug exposure. [abbr. *area under the curve*]

Auch-mer-o-my-ia (aw'ker-ō-mī'yā). A genus of bloodsucking botflies (family Calliphoridae, order Diptera). [G. *auchmeros*, without rain, hence unwashed, squalid, + *myia*, a fly]

A. lute'ola, the Congo floor maggot; the bloodsucking larva of this botfly species is found in Africa south of the Sahara, usually in or near human habitations; the resistant larvae or maggots crawl to sleeping humans and suck blood for 15 to 20 minutes, detach, and hide, repeating these nightly attacks during their developmental period; no disease transmission is known from this insect.

¹⁹⁸ **Au col-loid.** SYN *radiogold colloid*.

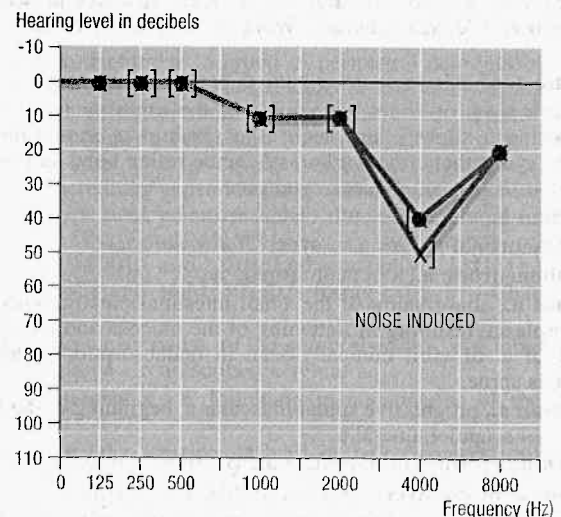
au-dile (aw'dil). 1. Relating to audition. 2. Denoting the type of mental imagery in which one recalls most readily that which has been heard rather than seen or read (i.e., having an auditory representational system). Cf. *motile*. 3. SYN *auditive*.

⚠ **audio-**. The sense of hearing. [L. *audio*, to hear]

au-di-o-an-al-ge-sia (aw'dē-ō-an-āl-jē'zē-ā). Use of music or sound delivered through earphones to mask pain during dental or surgical procedures.

au-di-o-gen-ic (aw'dē-ō-jen'ik). Caused by sound, especially a loud noise. [audio- + G. *genesis*, production]

⚠ **au-di-o-gram** (aw'dē-ō-gram). The graphic record drawn from the results of hearing tests with an audiometer, which charts the threshold of hearing at various frequencies against sound intensity in decibels. [audio- + G. *gramma*, a drawing]



audiogram: abnormal pattern typical of noise-induced hearing loss

REAL c., a c. of lymphoma first published in 1994 and based on the correlation of clinical features of lymphomas with their histopathology and immunophenotype and genotype of neoplastic cells; groups lymphoproliferative diseases into chronic leukemia/lymphoma, nodal or extranodal lymphoma, acute leukemia lymphoma, plasma cell disorders, and Hodgkin disease. [Revised European-American lymphoma classification]

Runyon c., a classification scheme for mycobacteria other than *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* that divides species into four categories: 1) photochromogens, species that produce a yellow to brown carotene pigment when grown in the presence of light; 2) scotochromogens, which produce pigment in presence or absence of light; 3) nonpigmented, which do not produce pigment; and 4) rapid growers, which grow on solid media in 5–10 days rather than 4–8 weeks. This classification has no clinical or genetic significance but remains of limited value in identification of some clinical isolates.

Rye c., c. of Hodgkin disease according to lymphocyte predominance, nodular sclerosing, mixed cellularity, and lymphocyte depletion types. [Rye, NY, 1965]

Salter-Harris c. of epiphyseal plate injuries, the c. of epiphyseal plate injuries into five groups (I to V), according to the pattern of damage to epiphysis, physis, and/or metaphysis; the c. correlates with different prognoses regarding the effects of the injury on subsequent growth and subsequent deformity of the epiphysis.

Tessier c., an anatomical c. of facial, craniofacial, and laterofacial clefts that utilizes the orbit as the primary structure for reference. Fifteen locations for clefts are differentiated.

class switch. Change in the isotype of antibody produced after a B cell has encountered an antigen.

clas-tic (klas'tik). Breaking up into pieces, or exhibiting a tendency so to break or divide. [G. *klastos*, broken]

clas-to-gen (klas'tō-jen). An agent (e.g., certain chemicals, x-rays, ultraviolet light) that causes breaks in chromosomes. [G. *klastos*, broken, + *genos*, birth]

clas-to-gen-ic (klas-tō-jen'ik). Relating to the action of a clastogen.

clath-rate (klath'rāt). A type of inclusion compound in which small molecules are trapped in the cagelike lattice of macromolecules. [L. *clathrare*, pp. -atus, to furnish with a lattice]

clath-rin (klath'rin). The principal constituent of a polyhedral protein lattice that coats eukaryotic cell membranes (vesicles) and coated pits and appears to be involved in protein secretion. This protein also occurs in synaptic vesicles. [L. *clathri*, lattice]

Clauberg, Karl W., German bacteriologist, *1893. SEE C. test, unit.

Claude, Henri, French psychiatrist, 1869–1945. SEE C. syndrome.

clau-di-ca-tion (klaw-di-kā'shūn). Limping, usually referring to intermittent c. [L. *claudicatio*, fr. *claudico*, to limp]

intermittent c., a condition caused by ischemia of the muscles; characterized by attacks of lameness and pain, brought on by walking, chiefly in the calf muscles; however, the condition may occur in other muscle groups. SYN Charcot syndrome, myasthenia angiosclerotica.

neurogenic c., c. with neurologic injury, usually in association with lumbar spinal stenosis.

clau-di-ca-tory (klaw'di-kā-tōr-ē). Relating to claudication, especially intermittent claudication.

Claudius, Friedrich M., German anatomist, 1822–1869. SEE C. cells, under cell, fossa.

Clausen, J., Danish physician. SEE Dyggve-Melchior-Clausen syndrome.

claus-tra (klaws'trā). Plural of claustrum.

claus-tral (klaws'trāl). Relating to the claustrum.

claus-tro-pho-bia (klaw-strō-fō'bē-ā). A morbid fear of being in a confined place. [L. *claustrum*, an enclosed space, + G. *phobos*, fear]

claus-tro-pho-bic (klaw-strō-fō'bik). Relating to or suffering

[TA]. A thin, vertically placed lamina of gray matter lying close to the putamen, from which it is separated by the external capsule. C. consists of two parts: 1) an insular part and 2) a temporal part between putamen and the temporal lobe. Cells of the c. have reciprocal connections with sensory areas of the cerebral cortex. [L. barrier]

c. gūt'turis, **c. o'ris**, obsolete term for soft palate.

c. virginal'e, an obsolete term for hymen.

clau-su-ra (klaw-soo'rā). SYN atresia. [L. a lock, bolt, fr. *claudo*, to close]

cla-va (klā'vā). SYN gracile tubercle. [L. a club]

cla-val (klā'vāl). Relating to the clava.

cla-vate (klā'vāt). Club-shaped. [L. *clava*, a club]

Clav-i-ceps pur-pu-rea (klav'i-seps poor-poo'rē-ā). SEE ergot. [L. *clava*, club, + *caput*, head]

clav-i-cle (klav'i-kl) [TA]. A doubly curved long bone that forms part of the shoulder girdle. Its medial end articulates with the manubrium sterni at the sternoclavicular joint, its lateral end with the acromion of the scapula at the acromioclavicular joint. SYN clavícula [TA], collar bone.

cla-vic-u-la, pl. **cla-vic-u-lae** (klā-vik'oo-lā, -lī) [TA]. SYN clavicle. [L. *clavicula*, a small key, fr. *clavis*, key]

cla-vic-u-lar (klā-vik'ū-lār). Relating to the clavicle.

cla-vic-u-lus, pl. **cla-vic-u-li** (klā-vik'ū-lūs, -lī). One of the perforating collagen fibers of bone. [Mod. L. dim. of L. *clavus*, a nail]

clav-u-lan-ic acid (klav-ū-lan'ik). A beta-lactam structurally related to the penicillins that inactivate β-lactamase enzymes in penicillin-resistant organisms; usually used in combination with penicillins to enhance and broaden the spectrum of the penicillins.

cla-vus, pl. **cla-vi** (klā'vūs, -vī). 1. A small conical callosity caused by pressure over a bony prominence, usually on a toe. SYN corn. [L. a nail, wart, corn]

claw (klaw). A sharp, slender, usually curved nail on the paw of an animal. [L. *clavus*, a nail]

claw-foot (klaw'fut). A condition of the foot characterized by hyperextension at the metatarsophalangeal joint and flexion at the interphalangeal joints, as a fixed contracture.

claw-hand (klaw'hand). Atrophy of the interosseous muscles of the hand with hyperextension of the metacarpophalangeal joints and flexion of the interphalangeal joints; develops as a result of nerve injury either at the spinal cord or peripheral nerve level.

Claybrook, Edwin B., U.S. surgeon, 1871–1931. SEE C. sign.

CLB Abbreviation for cyanobacteriallike, coccidialike or *Cryptosporidium*-like organisms that have now been identified as coccidia in the genus *Cyclospora* (*C. cayetanensis*).

clean-ing (klēn'ing). In dentistry, a procedure whereby accretions are removed from the teeth or from a dental prosthesis. SEE ALSO dental prophylaxis.

ultrasonic c., in dentistry, the use of a high-frequency vibrating point to remove deposits from tooth structure; also the process of cleaning dentures by placing them in a special liquid in a container that generates high-frequency vibrations.

clear-ance (klēr'ans). 1 (C with a subscript indicating the substance removed). Removal of a substance from the blood, e.g., by renal excretion, expressed in terms of the volume flow of arterial blood or plasma that would contain the amount of substance removed per unit of time; measured in mL/min. Renal c. of any substance except urea or free water is calculated as the urine flow in mL/min multiplied by the urinary concentration of the substance divided by the arterial plasma concentration of the substance; normal human values are commonly expressed per 1.73 m² body surface area. 2. A condition in which bodies may pass each other without hindrance, or the distance between bodies. 3. Removal of something from some place; e.g., "esophageal acid c." refers to removal from the esophagus of some acid that has refluxed into it from the stomach, evaluated by the time taken for restoration of a normal pH in the esophagus.

correlation c., a measure of association that indicates the degree to which two variables have a linear relationship; this c., represented by the letter *r*, can vary between +1 and -1; when *r* = +1, there is a perfect positive linear relationship in which one variable relates directly with the other; when *r* = -1, there is a perfect negative linear relationship between the variables.

creatinine c., the number of milligrams of creatinine excreted daily per kilogram of body weight.

diffusion c., the mass of material diffusing across a unit area in unit time under a concentration gradient of unity. SYN diffusion constant.

distribution c., the ratio of concentrations of a substance in two immiscible phases at equilibrium; the basis of many chromatographic separation procedures. SYN partition c.

economic c., in growth and cultivation of microorganisms, the ratio of the mass produced to the substrate consumed.

extinction c. (*E*), SYN specific absorption c.

extraction c., the percentage of a substance removed from the blood or plasma in a single passage through a tissue; e.g., the extraction c. for *p*-aminohippuric acid (PAH) in the kidney is the difference between arterial and renal venous plasma PAH concentrations, divided by the arterial plasma PAH concentration.

filtration c., a measure of a membrane's permeability to water; specifically, the volume of fluid filtered in unit time through a unit area of membrane per unit pressure difference, taking into account both hydraulic and osmotic pressures.

Hill c., the slope of the line in a Hill plot; a measure of the degree of cooperativity. SYN Hill constant.

hygienic laboratory c., SYN Rideal-Walker c.

c. of inbreeding, the probability that the progeny of a consanguineous marriage will be homozygous for a specific autosomal allele derived from a common ancestor. SYN c. of consanguinity.

isotonic c., the amount of salts in the blood plasma, or the amount that should be added to distilled water in order to prepare an isotonic solution.

c. of kinship, the probability that two genes at the same locus, picked at random from each of two individuals, are identical by descent.

lethal c., that concentration of disinfectant that kills bacteria at 20–25°C in the shortest period of time.

linear absorption c., that fraction of ionizing radiation absorbed in a unit thickness of a substance or tissue. SEE ALSO absorption c. (3); Cf. attenuation.

Long c., SYN Long formula.

molar absorption c. (*E*), absorbance (of light) per unit path length (usually the centimeter) and per unit of concentration (moles per liter); a fundamental unit in spectrophotometry. SYN absorbancy index (2), absorptivity (2), molar absorbancy index, molar absorptivity, molar extinction c.

molar extinction c., SYN molar absorption c.

Ostwald solubility c. (*A*), the milliliters of gas dissolved per milliliter of liquid and per atmosphere (760 mm Hg) partial pressure of the gas at any given temperature. This differs from Bunsen solubility c. (*α*) in that the amount of dissolved gas is expressed in terms of its volume at the temperature of the experiment, instead of STPD. Thus, $\lambda = \alpha (1 + 0.00367t)$, where *t* = temperature in degrees Celsius.

oxygen utilization c., the extraction c. for oxygen in any given tissue.

partition c., SYN distribution c.

permeability c., a c. associated with simple diffusion through a membrane that is proportional to the partition coefficient and the diffusion coefficient and inversely proportional to membrane thickness.

phenol c., SYN Rideal-Walker c.

Poiseuille viscosity c., an expression of the viscosity as determined by the capillary tube method; the coefficient $\eta = (\pi P r^4 / 8 \nu l)$, where *P* is the pressure difference between the inlet and outlet of the tube, *r* the radius of the tube, *l* its length, and *v*

reflection c. (*σ*), a measure of the relative permeability of a particular membrane to a particular solute; calculated as the ratio of observed osmotic pressure to that calculated from van't Hoff law; also equal to 1 minus the ratio of the effective pore areas available to solute and to solvent.

c. of relationship, the probability that a gene present in one mate is also present in the other and is derived from the same source.

reliability c., an index of the consistency of measurement often based on the correlation between scores obtained on the initial test and a retest (test-retest reliability) or between scores on two similar forms of the same test (equivalent-form reliability).

respiratory c., SYN respiratory quotient.

Rideal-Walker c., a figure expressing the disinfecting power of any substance; it is obtained by dividing the figure indicating the degree of dilution of the disinfectant that kills a microorganism in a given time by that indicating the degree of dilution of phenol that kills the organism in the same space of time under similar conditions. SYN hygienic laboratory c., phenol c.

sedimentation c. (*s*), SYN sedimentation constant.

selection c. (*s*), the proportion of progeny or potential progeny not surviving to sexual maturity; usually defined artificially by expressing the fitness of a phenotype as a fraction of the mean or optimal fitness to give the relative fitness, and subtracting this fraction from unity. If the mean size of family in the population is 3.2 and that for a particular genotype is 2.4 then the fitness of the phenotype is $2.4/3.2 = 0.75$ and the selection coefficient = $1 - 0.75 = .25$.

specific absorption c. (*a*), absorbance (of light) per unit path length (usually the centimeter) and per unit of mass concentration. Cf. molar absorption c. SYN absorbancy index (1), absorptivity (1), extinction c., specific extinction.

temperature c., the fractional change in any physical property per degree rise in temperature.

ultrafiltration c., the filtration c. of a semipermeable membrane.

c. of variation (CV), the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean.

velocity c., the rate of transformation of a unit mass of substance in a chemical reaction.

c. of viscosity, the value of the force per unit area required to maintain a unit relative velocity between two parallel planes a unit distance apart.

Coe-len-ter-a-ta (sē-len-tě-rā'tă). One of the major phyla of invertebrates, to which such forms as jellyfish belong.

coe-len-ter-ate (sē-len'ter-at). Common name for members of the Coelenterata.

coe-lom (sē'lom). SYN body cavity.

co-en-es-the-sia (kō-en-es-thē'zē-ă). SYN cenesthesia.

△**coeno-**. Shared in common. SEE ALSO ceno-. [G. *koinos*, common]

coe-no-cyte (sē'nō-sīt). SYN cenocyte.

coe-no-cyt-ic (sē'nō-sīt'ik). SYN cenocytic.

coe-nu-ro-sis (sē-noo-rō'sis). SYN cenurosis.

Coe-nu-rus (sē-noo'rūs). Former generic name, now used to designate larval forms of taenioid cestodes in which a bladder is formed with a number of invaginated scoleces developing within; distinguished from a hydatid cyst by the absence of free-floating daughter cyst colonies budded off within the bladder; C. larvae are found in members of the genus *Multiceps*. [G. *koinos*, common, + *oura*, tail]

C. cerebra'lis, the coenurus larvae of the tapeworm *Multiceps multiceps*, found in the brain and spinal cord of sheep, goats, and other ruminants (a few have been recorded in humans); adults are found in the intestine of dogs, foxes, coyotes, and jackals.

C. seria'lis, the coenurus larvae of the tapeworm *Multiceps serialis*, found in subcutaneous and intramuscular tissues of rabbits and hares (a few have been recorded in humans); adult worms are found in the intestine of dogs, foxes, and jackals.

■**co-en-zyme** (kō-en'zīm). A substance (excluding solo metal ions)

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