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Preface
 Consultant
 Contributor
 Artist Credit
 Illustration
 Illustration I
 Table Index
 High Profile
 How To Use
 Genus Finder
 Word Finder
 A-Z Vocabulary
 Index to the A
 Color Anatom
 Diagnostic In
 Clinical and M
 Table of Cont

pal-i-ki-ne-sia, pal-i-ci-ne-sia (pal-i-ki-nē'zē-ā, -si-nē'zē-ā). Involuntary repetition of movements. [G. *palin*, again, + *kinēsis*, movement]

pal-i-nal (pal'i-nāl). Moving backward. [G. *palin*, backward]

pal-in-drome (pal'in-drōm). In molecular biology, a self-complementary nucleic acid sequence; a sequence identical to its complementary strand, if both are "read" in the same 5' to 3' direction, or inverted repeating sequences running in opposite directions (e.g., 5'-AGT-TGA-3') on either side of an axis of symmetry; p.'s occur at sites of important reactions (e.g., binding sites, sites cleaved by restriction enzymes); imperfect p.'s exist, as do interrupted p.'s that allow the formation of loops. [G. *palindromos*, a running back]

pal-in-dro-mia (pal-in-drō'mē-ā). A relapse or recurrence of a disease. [G. *palindromos*, a running back, + *-ia*, condition]

pal-in-drom-ic (pal-in-drom'ik). Recurring.

pal-i-sade (pal'i-sād). In pathology, a row of elongated nuclei parallel to each other. [Fr. *palissade*, fr. L. *palus*, a pale, stake]

pal-la-di-um (Pd) (pā-lā'dē-ūm). A metallic element resembling platinum, atomic no. 46, atomic wt. 106.42. [fr. the asteroid, Pallas; G. *Pallas*, goddess of wisdom]

pal-an-es-the-sia (pal'an-es-thē'zē-ā). Absence of pallesthesia. SYN apallesthesia. [G. *pallō*, to quiver, + *anaisthēsia*, insensibility]

pal-es-the-sia (pal'es-thē'zē-ā). The appreciation of vibration, a form of pressure sense; most acute when a vibrating tuning fork is applied over a bony prominence. SYN bone sensibility, pallesthetic sensibility, vibratory sensibility. [G. *pallō*, to quiver, + *aisthēsis*, sensation]

pal-es-thet-ic (pal-es-thet'ik). Pertaining to pallesthesia.

pal-li-al (pal'ē-āl). Relating to the pallium.

pal-li-ate (pal'ē-āt). To reduce the severity of; to relieve slightly. SYN mitigate. [L. *palliat* (adj.), dressed in a *pallium*, cloaked]

pal-li-a-tive (pal'ē-ā-tiv). Reducing the severity of; denoting the alleviation of symptoms without curing the underlying disease.

pal-li-dal (pal'i-dāl). Relating to the pallidum.

pal-li-dec-to-my (pal'i-dek'tō-mē). Excision or destruction of the globus pallidus, usually by stereotaxy; a prefix may indicate the method used, e.g., chemopallidectomy (destruction by a chemical agent), cryopallidectomy (destruction by cold). [pallidum + G. *ektomē*, excision]

pal-li-do-a-myg-da-lot-o-my (pal'i-dō-ā-mig'dā-lot'ō-mē). Production of lesions in the globus pallidus and amygdaloid nuclei. [pallidum + amygdala (1) + G. *tomē*, a cutting]

pal-li-do-an-sot-o-my (pal'i-dō-an-sot'ō-mē). Production of lesions in the globus pallidus and ansa lenticularis.

pal-li-dot-o-my (pal-i-dot'ō-mē). A destructive operation on the globus pallidus, done to relieve involuntary movements or muscular rigidity. [pallidum + G. *tomē*, incision]

pal-li-dum (pal'i-dūm) [TA]. SYN *globus pallidus*. [L. *pallidus*, pale]

dorsal p. [TA], those parts of the globus pallidus located generally dorsal to the plane of the anterior commissure; along with the dorsal striatum, functions in motor activities with cognitive origins; also form part of the dorsal basal ganglia. SYN p. dorsale [TA].

p. dorsale [TA], SYN dorsal p.

ventral p. [TA], those parts of the globus pallidus located ventral to the anterior commissure; includes portions of the substantia innominata; along with the ventral striatum believed to function in motor activities with strong motivational or emotional constructs. SYN p. ventrale [TA].

p. ventrale [TA], SYN ventral p.

pal-li-um (pal'ē-ūm) [TA]. SYN cerebral cortex. [L. cloak]

pal-lor (pal'ōr). Paleness, as of the skin. [L.]

cachectic p., SYN achromasia (1).

palm (palm, pawlm) [TA]. The flat of the hand; the flexor or anterior surface of the hand, exclusive of the thumb and fingers; the opposite of the dorsum of the hand. SYN palma [TA]. [L. *palma*]

liver p., exaggerated erythema of the thenar and hypothenar eminences.

pal-ma, pl. pal-mae (pawl'mā, pawl'mē) [TA]. SYN palm. palm. [L.]

p. ma'nus, palm of the hand. SEE palm.

pal-mar (pawl'mār) [TA]. Referring to the palm of the hand; volar. SYN palmaris [TA]. [L. *palmaris*, fr. *palma*]

pal-mar-is (pawl'mār'is) [TA]. SYN palmar. palmar. [L.]

pal-mel-lin (pal'mel-in). A red coloring matter formed by an alga, *Palmella cruenta*.

Palmer, Walter L., U.S. physician, *1896. SEE P. acid test for peptic ulcer.

palm-ic (pal'mik). Beating; throbbing; relating to a palmus.

pal-mi-tal-de-hyde (pal-mi-tal'dē'hīd). Hexadecanal; the 16-carbon aldehyde analog of palmitic acid; a constituent of plasmalogens.

pal-mi-tate (pal'mi-tāt). A salt of palmitic acid.

pal-mit-ic ac-id (pal-mit'ik). A common saturated fatty acid occurring in palm oil and olive oil as well as many other fats and waxes; the end product of mammalian fatty acid synthase. SYN hexadecanoic acid.

pal-mi-tin (pal'mi-tin). The triglyceride of palmitic acid occurring in palm oil. SYN tripalmitin.

pal-mit-o-le-ic ac-id (pal'mi-tō-lē'ik). 9-Hexadecenoic acid; a monounsaturated 16-carbon acid; one of the common constituents of the triacylglycerols of human adipose tissue. SYN zoomaric acid.

pal-mi-tyl al-co-hol (pal'mi-til). SYN cetyl alcohol.

pal-mod-ic (pal-mod'ik). Relating to palmus (1).

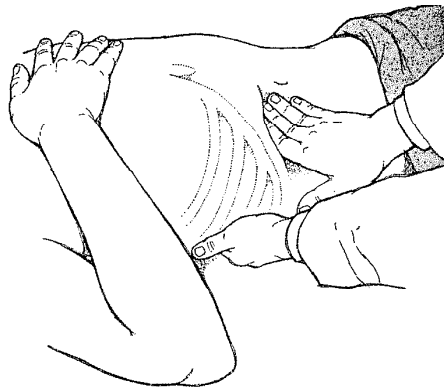
pal-mos-co-py (pal-mos'kō-pē). Examination of the cardiac pulsation. [G. *palmos*, pulsation, + *skopeō*, to examine]

pal-mus, pl. pal-mi (pal'mūs, -mī). 1. SYN facial tic. 2. Rhythmic fibrillary contractions in a muscle. SEE ALSO jumping disease. 3. The heart beat. [G. *palmos*, pulsation, quivering]

pal-pa-ble (pal'pā-bl). 1. Perceptible to touch; capable of being palpated. 2. Evident; plain. [see palpation]

pal-pate (pal'pāt). To examine by feeling and pressing with the palms of the hands and the fingers.

pal-pa-tion (pal-pā'shūn). 1. Examination with the hands, feeling for organs, masses, or infiltration of a part of the body, feeling the heart or pulse beat, vibrations in the chest, etc. 2. Touching, feeling, or perceiving by the sense of touch. [L. *palpatio*, fr. *palpo*, pp. *-atus*, to touch, stroke]



palpation of liver

bimanual p., use of both hands to feel organs or masses, especially in the abdomen or pelvis.

light-touch p., a method of determining the outlines of organs or masses by lightly palpating the surface with the tip of a finger,

pal-pa-to-per means of com

pal-pe-bra, pl. lid. [L.]

p. III, SYN pli.

p. infe'rior [1

p. supe'rior [

p. ter'tia, SYN

pal-pe-bral (p:

pal-pe-bra-lis

(muscle). [L.]

pal-pe-brate (

palpebra, eyelid

pal-pe-bra-tion

pal-pi-ta-tio c

heart.

pal-pi-ta-tion (

the heart, perc

frequency or f

repidatio cordi

ALS Abbrevia

al-sy (pawl'zē)

and G. *paralysi*

Bell p., paresis

cles, caused by

to a viral infecti

facial paralysis.

birth p., motor

injury associat

most commonly

brachial birth p.

bulbar p., SYN p

cerebral p., a g

motor dysfuncti

ood. Causes an

ause, classified

disturbances incl

metosis, and at

crutch p., SYN c

Dejerine-Klump

liver's p., SYN d

double elevator

duction, imply

oblique muscles,

anterior rectus m

rb p., a type o

muscles of the u

trachialis, and br

upper trunk of the

with cervical root

trapyramidal c

cial p., SYN faci

Kumpke p., a ty

muscles of the

muscles, plus mor

ased by a lesion

the C8 and T1 cer

Kumpke syndrom

ad p., a peculiar

can lead intoxica

and finger extens

cial neuropathie

ified cases have

ee. SYN lead para

stetric p., a br

ing the birthing

us type, affecti

the most comm

ole arm; 3) low

Kumpke p., q.v.)