

STEDMAN'S Medical Dictionary

27th Edition

Illustrated in Color



LIPPINCOTT WILLIAMS & WILKINS

DOCKET
A L A R M

Find authenticated court documents without watermarks at docketalarm.com.

Senior Managing Editor: Maureen Barlow Pugh
Managing Editor: Barbara Werner
New Terms Editor: Thomas W. Filardo, MD
Copy Editors: Peter W. Binns, Linda G. Francis, Raymond Lukens, Bonnie Montgomery
Chief On-Line Editor: Barbara L. Ferretti
On-Line Editors: Kathryn J. Cadle, Dana Workman
Proofreaders: Peter W. Binns; David A. Bloom, MD; Alfred J. Bollet, MD; Ted Burk; Regina Lavette Davis; John A. Day, Jr., MD, FCCP; Richard Diamanti; John H. Dirckx, MD; Thomas W. Filardo, MD; Linda G. Francis; John M. Last, MD, FRACP, FRCPC; Raymond Lukens; Kate Mason, CMT; Joan Sarchese
Database Programmers: Dave Marcus, Lexi-Comp Inc., Hudson, OH
Art Director: Jonathan Dimes
Illustrations: Neil O. Hardy
Additional artwork by: Mary Anna Barratt-Dimes, Kathryn Born, Rob Duckwall, Timothy Hengst, Mikki Senkarik, Michael Schenk, Larry Ward
Graphic preparation assistance: Susan Caldwell, Jennifer Clements, Thomas Dolan, Christina Nihira
Design: Dan Pfisterer

Copyright © 2000 Lippincott Williams & Wilkins
351 West Camden Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201-2436 USA



Copyright © by William Wood and Company: 1911, 1st ed.; 1912, 2nd ed.; 1914, 3rd ed.; 1916, 4th ed.; 1918, 5th ed.; 1920, 6th ed.; 1922, 7th ed.; 1924, 8th ed.; 1926, 9th ed.; 1928, 10th ed.; 1930, 11th ed.

Copyright © by Williams & Wilkins: 1933, 12th ed.; 1935, 13th ed.; 1939, 14th ed.; 1942, 15th ed.; 1946, 16th ed.; 1949, 17th ed.; 1953, 18th ed.; 1957, 19th ed.; 1961, 20th ed.; 1966, 21st ed.; 1972, 22nd ed.; 1976, 23rd ed.; 1982, 24th ed.; 1990, 25th ed.; 1995, 26th ed.

All rights reserved. This book is protected by copyright. No part of this book may be reproduced in any form or by any means, including photocopying, or utilized by any information storage and retrieval system without written permission from the copyright owner.

Stedman's is a registered trademark of Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

The publisher is not responsible (as a matter of product liability, negligence or otherwise) for any injury resulting from any material contained herein. This publication contains information relating to general principles of medical care which should not be construed as specific instructions for individual patients. Manufacturers' product information and package inserts should be reviewed for current information, including contraindications, dosages and precautions.

Database design by Lexi-Comp Inc., Hudson, OH
Printed in the United States of America by World Color, Inc.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Stedman, Thomas Lathrop, 1853-1938.
Stedman's medical dictionary.—27th ed.
p.; cm.
ISBN 0-683-40007-X (regular)—ISBN 0-683-40008-8 (deluxe)
1. Medicine—Dictionaries. I. Title: Medical dictionary. II. Title.
[DNLM: 1. Medicine—Dictionary—English. W 13 S812m 1999]
R121 .S8 1999
610'.3—dc21

99-056094

00 01 02 03 04 05
1 2 3 4 5

actinic k., a reaction of the cornea to ultraviolet light.

deep punctate k., sharply defined opacities in an otherwise clear cornea, occurring in syphilitic iritis.

dendriform k., **dendritic k.**, a form of herpetic k.

diffuse deep k., SYN *k. profunda*.

Dimmer k., SYN *k. nummularis*.

disciform k., large disk-shaped infiltration of the central or paracentral corneal stroma. This lesion is deep and nonsuppurative and is seen in virus infections, particularly herpetic. SYN *k. disciformis*.

k. discifor'mis, SYN *disciform k.*

exposure k., inflammation of the cornea resulting from irritation caused by inability to close the eyelids. SYN *lagophthalmic k.*

fascicular k., a phlyctenular k. followed by the formation of a band or fascicle of blood vessels extending from the margin toward the center.

filamentary k., a condition characterized by the formation of epithelial filaments of varying size and length on the corneal surface. SYN *k. filamentosa*.

k. filamento'sa, SYN *filamentary k.*

geographic k., k. with coalescence of superficial lesions in herpes keratitis.

herpetic k., inflammation of the cornea (or cornea and conjunctiva) due to herpes simplex virus. SYN *herpes corneae*, *herpetic keratoconjunctivitis*.

interstitial k., an inflammation of the corneal stroma, often with neovascularization.

lagophthalmic k., SYN *exposure k.*

k. linea'ris mi'grans, a deep, linear corneal opacity stretching from limbus to limbus; associated with congenital syphilis.

marginal k., a corneal inflammation at the limbus.

metaherpetic k., a postinfectious corneal inflammation in herpetic k. leading to epithelial erosion; not due to virus replication.

mycotic k., an infection of the cornea of the eye caused by a fungus.

nerotizing k., severe inflammation and destruction of corneal tissue that may be seen in response to herpes infection.

neuroparalytic k., SYN *neurotrophic k.*

neurotrophic k., inflammation of the cornea after corneal anesthesia. SYN *neuroparalytic k.*

k. nummula'ris, coin-shaped or round, discrete, grayish areas 0.5 to 1.5 mm in diameter scattered throughout the various layers of the cornea. SYN *Dimmer k.*

phlyctenular k., an inflammation of the corneal conjunctiva with the formation of small red nodules of lymphoid tissue (phlyctenules) near the corneoscleral limbus. SYN *scrofulous k.*

pneumococcal/suppurative k., SYN *serpiginous k.*

polymorphic superficial k., epithelial degeneration occurring in starvation.

k. profun'da, an inflammation of the posterior corneal stroma. SYN *diffuse deep k.*

punctate k., **k. puncta'ta**, SYN *keratic precipitates*, under *precipitate*.

sclerosing k., inflammation of the cornea complicating scleritis; characterized by opacification of the corneal stroma.

scrofulous k., SYN *phlyctenular k.*

serpiginous k., a severe, creeping, central, suppurative ulcer often due to pneumococci. SYN *pneumococcal/suppurative k.*, *serpent ulcer of cornea*.

k. sic'ca, SYN *keratoconjunctivitis sicca*.

superficial linear k., spontaneous, painful k. with epithelial erosion and folds in Bowman membrane.

superficial punctate k., epithelial punctate k. associated with viral conjunctivitis. SYN *Thygeson disease*.

trachomatous k., SEE *pannus*, corneal *pannus*.

vascular k., superficial cellular infiltration of the cornea and neovascularization between Bowman membrane and the epitheli-

xerotic k., SYN *keratomalacia*.

⊖ **kerato-**, **kerat-**. 1. The cornea. 2. Horny tissue or cells. SEE ALSO *cerat-*, *cerato-*. [G. *keras*, horn]

⊖ **ker-a-to-ac-an-tho-ma** (ker'ă-tō-ak'an-thō'mă). A rapidly growing tumor that may be umbilicated, and usually occurs on exposed areas of the skin in elderly white men, which invades the dermis but remains localized and usually resolves spontaneously if untreated; microscopically, the nodule is composed of well-differentiated squamous epithelium with a central keratin mass that opens on the skin surface. [kerato- + G. *akantha*, thorn, +-*oma*, tumor]

ker-a-to-an-gi-o-ma (ker'ă-tō-an-jē-ō'mă). SYN *angiokeratoma*.

ker-a-to-cele (ker'ă-tō-sēl). Hernia of Descemet membrane through a defect in the outer layers of the cornea. [kerato- + G. *kēlē*, hernia]

ker-a-to-con-junc-ti-vi-tis (ker'ă-tō-kon-jūngk'ti-vī'tis). Inflammation of the conjunctiva and of the cornea.

atopic k., a chronic papillary inflammation, of the conjunctiva showing Trantas dots in a patient with a history of atopy.

epidemic k., follicular conjunctivitis followed by subepithelial corneal infiltrates; often caused by adenovirus type 8, less commonly by other types. SYN *virus k.*

flash k., SYN *ultraviolet k.*

herpetic k., SYN *herpetic keratitis*.

microsporidian k., a form of k. often associated with immunosuppressed persons, such as those suffering from AIDS.

k. sic'ca, k. associated with decreased tears. SEE ALSO *Sjögren syndrome*. SYN *dry eye syndrome*, *keratitis sicca*.

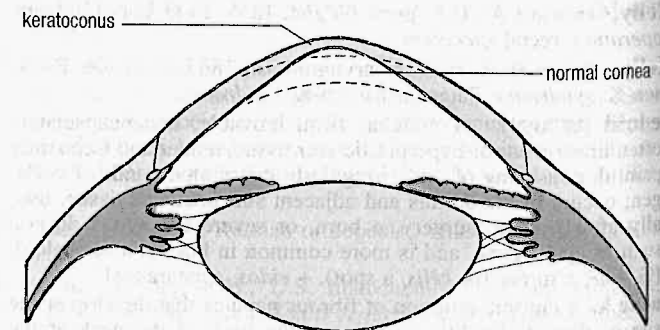
superior limbic k., inflammatory edema of the superior corneoscleral limbus.

ultraviolet k., acute k. resulting from exposure to intense ultraviolet irradiation. SYN *actinic conjunctivitis*, *arc-flash conjunctivitis*, *flash k.*, *ophthalmia nivalis*, *snow conjunctivitis*, *welder's conjunctivitis*.

vernal k., SYN *vernal conjunctivitis*.

virus k., SYN *epidemic k.*

⊖ **ker-a-to-co-nus** (ker'ă-tō-kō'nūs). A conical protrusion of the cornea caused by thinning of the stroma; usually bilateral. SEE ALSO *Fleischer ring*, *Munson sign*. SYN *conical cornea*. [kerato- + G. *kōnos*, cone]



keratoconus

circumscribed posterior k., congenital corneal defect characterized by a craterlike defect on the posterior corneal surface.

ker-a-to-cri-coid (ker'ă-tō-kri'koyd). SYN *ceratocricoid*.

ker-a-to-cyst (ker'ă-tō-sist). Odontogenic cyst derived from remnants of the dental lamina and appearing as a unilocular or multilocular radiolucency which may produce jaw expansion; epithelial lining is characterized microscopically by a uniform thickness, a corrugated superficial layer of parakeratin, and a prominent basal layer composed of palisaded columnar cells; associated with the bifid rib basal cell nevus syndrome.

odontogenic k. (ke-ră'tō-sist), a cyst of dental lamina origin with

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) (pāl-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. *palliatus* (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-lōt'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-sōt'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).

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).

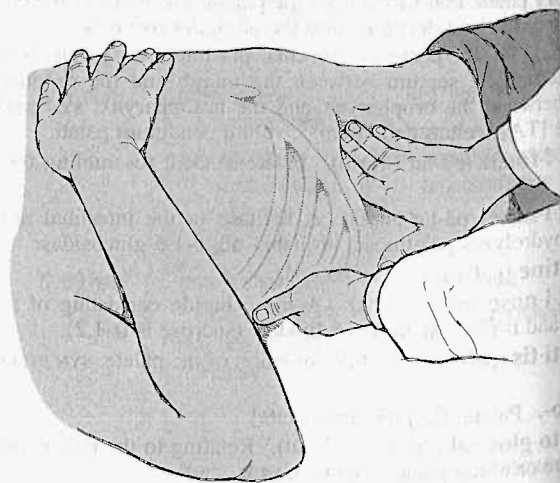
pal-mos-co-py (pal-mōs'kō-pē). Examination of the cardiac pulsation. [G. *palmos*, pulsation, + *skopeō*, to examine]

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

- neuromuscular r.**, an agent, e.g., curare or succinylcholine, that produces relaxation of striated muscle by interruption of transmission of nervous impulses at the myoneural junction.
- nondepolarizing r.**, an agent, e.g., tubocurarine, that paralyzes skeletal muscle without depolarization of the motor endplate, as in phase II block.
- smooth muscle r.**, an agent, such as an antispasmodic, bronchodilator, or vasodilator, that reduces the tension or tone of smooth (involuntary) muscle.
- re-lax-a-tion** (rē-lak-sā'shūn). **1.** Loosening, lengthening, or lessening of tension in a muscle. **2.** In nuclear magnetic resonance, *r.* is the decay in magnetization of protons after the direction of the surrounding magnetic field is changed; the different rates of *r.* for individual nuclei and tissues are used to provide contrast in imaging. [L. *relaxatio* (see relax)]
- cardioesophageal r.**, *r.* of the lower esophageal sphincter, which can allow reflux of acidic gastric contents into the lower esophagus, producing esophagitis.
- isometric r.**, decrease in tension of a muscle while the length remains constant because of fixation of the ends.
- isovolumetric r.**, SYN isovolumic *r.*
- isovolumic r.**, that part of the cardiac cycle between the time of aortic valve closure and mitral opening, during which the ventricular muscle decreases its tension without lengthening so that ventricular volume remains unaltered; the heart is never precisely isovolumetric (vs. isovolumic) except during long diastoles with a mid-diastolic period of diastasis. SYN isovolumetric *r.*
- longitudinal r.**, in nuclear magnetic resonance, the return of the magnetic dipoles of the hydrogen nuclei (magnetization vector) to equilibrium parallel to the magnetic field, after they have been flipped 90°; varies in rate in different tissues, taking up to 15 s for water. SEE TI. SYN spin-lattice *r.*, spin-spin *r.*
- spin-lattice r.**, SYN longitudinal *r.*
- spin-spin r.**, SYN longitudinal *r.*
- transverse r.**, in nuclear magnetic resonance, the decay of the nuclear magnetization vector at right angles to the magnetic field after the 90° pulse is turned off; the signal is called free induction decay. SEE T2; Cf. longitudinal *r.*
- re-lax-in** (rē-lak'sin). A polypeptide hormone secreted by the corpora lutea of mammalian species during pregnancy. Facilitates the birth process by causing a softening and lengthening of the pubic symphysis and cervix; it also inhibits contraction of the uterus and may play a role in timing of parturition. SYN cervilaxin, ovarian hormone, relaxin. [relax + -in]
- re-learning** (rē-lern'ing). The process of regaining a skill or ability that has been partially or entirely lost; savings involved in *r.*, as compared with original learning, give an index of the degree of retention.
- re-leas-in.** SYN relaxin.
- re-li-a-bil-i-ty** (rē-lī-ā-bil'i-tē). The degree of stability exhibited when a measurement is repeated under identical conditions. SEE correlation coefficient, reliability coefficient. [M.E. *relien*, fr. O.Fr. *relier*, fr. L. *religo*, to bind]
- equivalent form r.**, in psychology, the consistency of measurement based on the correlation between scores on two similar forms of the same test taken by the same individual. SEE ALSO reliability coefficient.
- interjudge r.**, in psychology, the consistency of measurement obtained when different judges or examiners independently administer the same test to the same individual. SYN interrater *r.*
- interrater r.**, SYN interjudge *r.*
- test-retest r.**, in psychology, the consistency of measurement based on the correlation between test and retest scores for the same individual. SEE ALSO coefficient, reliability.
- re-lief** (rē-lēf'). **1.** Removal of pain or distress, physical or mental. **2.** In dentistry, reduction or elimination of pressure from a specific area under a denture base. SEE ALSO relief area, relief chamber. [see relieve]
- re-line** (rē'līn'). In dentistry, to resurface the tissue side of a denture with new base material to make it fit more accurately. SEE ALSO rebase.
- REM 1.** Acronym for rapid eye movements, under movement. **2.** Acronym for reticular erythematous mucinosis. SEE REM syndrome.
- rem** Abbreviation for roentgen-equivalent-man.
- Remak**, Robert, Polish-German anatomist and histologist, 1815–1865. SEE R. nuclear division, fibers, under fiber, ganglia, under ganglion, plexus.
- Remak**, Ernst J., German neurologist, 1848–1911. SEE R. reflex, sign.
- re-me-di-a-ble** (rē-mē'dē-ā-bl). Curable. [L. *remediabilis*, fr. *remedio*, to cure]
- re-me-di-al** (rē-mē'dē-āl). Curative or acting as a remedy.
- rem-e-dy** (rem'ē-dē). An agent that cures disease or alleviates its symptoms. [L. *remedium*, fr. *re-*, again, + *medeor*, cure]
- re-min-er-al-i-za-tion** (rē'min'er-āl-i-zā'shūn). **1.** The return to the body or a local area of necessary mineral constituents lost through disease or dietary deficiencies; commonly used in referring to the content of calcium salts in bone. **2.** In dentistry, a process enhanced by the presence of fluoride whereby partially decalcified enamel, dentin, and cementum become recalcified by mineral replacement.
- rem-i-nis-cence** (rem-i-nis'sens). In the psychology of learning, an improvement in recall, over that shown on the last trial, of incompletely learned material after an interval without practice. [L. *reminiscentiae*, from *reminiscor*, to remember]
- re-mis-sion** (rē-mish'ūn). **1.** Abatement or lessening in severity of the symptoms of a disease. **2.** The period during which such abatement occurs. [L. *remissio*, fr. *re-mitto*, pp. *-missus*, to send back, slacken, relax]
- spontaneous r.**, disappearance of symptoms without formal treatment.
- re-mit** (rē-mit'). To become less severe for a time without absolutely ceasing. [see remission]
- re-mit-tence** (rē-mit'ens). A temporary amelioration, without actual cessation, of symptoms.
- re-mit-tent** (rē-mit'ent). Characterized by temporary periods of abatement of the symptoms of a disease.
- rem-nant** (rem'nant). Something remaining, a residue or vestige. [O. Fr., fr. *remaindre*, to remain, fr. L. *remaneo*]
- re-mod-el-ing** (rē-mod'el-ing). **1.** A cyclic process by which bone maintains a dynamic steady state through sequential resorption and formation of a small amount of bone at the same site; unlike the process of modeling, the size and shape of remodeled bone remain unchanged. **2.** Any process of reshaping or reorganizing.
- heart chamber r.**, an architectural change in any cardiac chamber (usually one or both ventricles) due to a pathologic or normal (neonatal) stimulus.
- ren**, gen. **re-nis**, pl. **re-nes** (ren, rē'nis, rē'nēz). SYN kidney. [L.]
- re-nal** (rē'nāl). SYN nephric.
- re-nat-ur-a-tion** (rē-nā-tū-rā'shūn). The conversion of a denatured and inactive macromolecule back to its natured and bioactive configuration.
- ren-cu-lus** (ren'koo-lūs). **1.** SYN cortical lobules of kidney, under lobule. **2.** SYN reniculus (2).
- Rendu**, Henri J.L.M., French physician, 1844–1902. SEE R.-Osler-Weber syndrome.
- △ **reni-**. SEE reno-.
- ren-i-cap-sule** (ren'i-kap'sool). The capsule of the kidney. [reni- + L. *capsula*, capsule]
- ren-i-car-di-ac** (ren'i-kar'dē-ak). SYN cardiorenal. [reni- + G. *kardia*, heart]
- re-nic-u-lus**, pl. **re-nic-u-li** (rē-nik'ū-lūs, -lī). **1.** SYN cortical lobules of kidney, under lobule. **2.** A lobe of the human fetal kidney and that of some lower animals in which fibrous septa

Explore Litigation Insights

Docket Alarm provides insights to develop a more informed litigation strategy and the peace of mind of knowing you're on top of things.

Real-Time Litigation Alerts



Keep your litigation team up-to-date with **real-time alerts** and advanced team management tools built for the enterprise, all while greatly reducing PACER spend.

Our comprehensive service means we can handle Federal, State, and Administrative courts across the country.

Advanced Docket Research



With over 230 million records, Docket Alarm's cloud-native docket research platform finds what other services can't. Coverage includes Federal, State, plus PTAB, TTAB, ITC and NLRB decisions, all in one place.

Identify arguments that have been successful in the past with full text, pinpoint searching. Link to case law cited within any court document via Fastcase.

Analytics At Your Fingertips



Learn what happened the last time a particular judge, opposing counsel or company faced cases similar to yours.

Advanced out-of-the-box PTAB and TTAB analytics are always at your fingertips.

API

Docket Alarm offers a powerful API (application programming interface) to developers that want to integrate case filings into their apps.

LAW FIRMS

Build custom dashboards for your attorneys and clients with live data direct from the court.

Automate many repetitive legal tasks like conflict checks, document management, and marketing.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Litigation and bankruptcy checks for companies and debtors.

E-DISCOVERY AND LEGAL VENDORS

Sync your system to PACER to automate legal marketing.