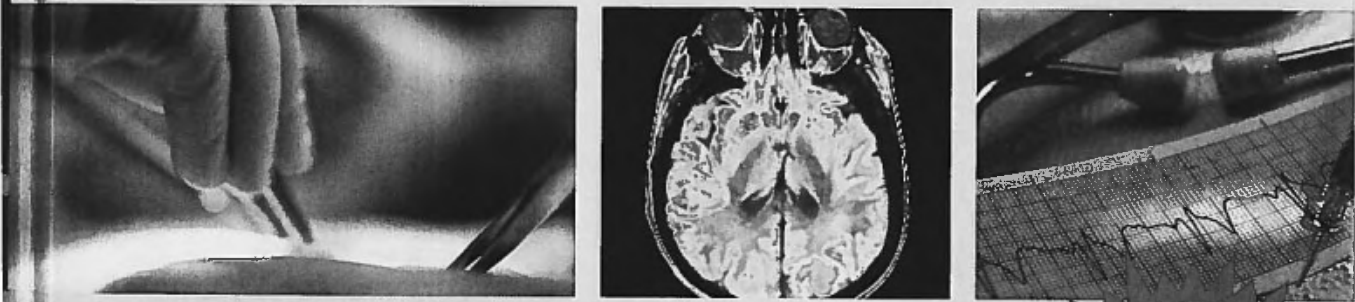


STEDMAN'S MEDICAL DICTIONARY

28th Edition

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fas-ci-o-lid (fa-sē'ō-lid, fā-sī'). A member of the family Fasciolidae.

fas-ci-o-lop-si-a-sis (fas'ē-ō-lop-sī'ā-sis, fa-sī'ō-). Parasitization by any of the flukes of the genus *Fasciolopsis*.

Fas-ci-o-lop-sis (fa'sēi-ō-lop'sis). A genus of large intestinal fasciolid flukes. [*Fasciola* + G. *opsis*, form, appearance]

F. buski, the large intestinal fluke, a species found in the intestine of humans in eastern and southern Asia; transmitted via ingestion of water chestnuts or other vegetation contaminated with infective metacercariae.

F. rathouisi, a species reported from China in a few cases in the intestine or liver; possibly the same as *F. buski*.

fas-ci-or-rha-phy (fash'ē-ōr'ā-fē). Suture of a fascia or aponeurosis. SYN aponeurorrhaphy. [fascio- + G. *rhaphe*, suture]

fasclosis (fash'ē-ō-sis). A degenerative or other symptomatic disease of fascia.

fas-ci-ot-o-my (fash'ē-ōt'ō-mē). Incision through a fascia; used in the treatment of certain disorders and injuries when marked swelling is present or anticipated, that could compromise blood flow; f. may be combined with embolectomy in the treatment of acute arterial embolism. [fascio- + G. *tomē*, incision]

fas-ci-tis (fa-sī'tis). SYN fasciitis.

FASD Abbreviation for fetal alcohol spectrum disorders, under disorder.

fast (fast). 1. Durable; resistant to change; applied to stained microorganisms that cannot be decolorized. SEE ALSO acid-fast. 2. To not eat. [A.S. *foest*, firm, fixed]

fast green FCF (fast grēn) [C.I. 42053]. An acid arylmethane dye widely used in histology and cytology and less subject to fading than light green FCF that it has replaced in many procedures; used as a quantitative cytochemical stain for histones at alkaline pH after acid extraction of DNA, and also in electrophoresis as a protein stain.

fas-tid-i-ous (fas-tid'ē-ūs). In bacteriology, having precise nutritional and environmental requirements.

fas-ti-ga-tum (fas'ti-gā'tūm). SYN fastigial nucleus. [L. *fastigatus*, pointed]

fas-tig-i-um (fas-tij'ē-ūm). 1 [TA]. Apex of the roof of the fourth ventricle of the brain, an angle formed by the anterior and posterior medullary vela extending into the substance of the vermis. 2. The acme or period of full development of a disease. [L. top, as of a gable; a pointed extremity]

fast-ness (fast'nes). The state of tolerance exhibited by bacteria to a drug or other agent. SEE fast.

fat (fat). 1. SYN adipose tissue. 2. Common term for obese. 3. A greasy, soft-solid material, found in animal tissues and many plants, composed of a mixture of glycerol esters; together with oils, f.'s comprise the homolipids. 4. A triacylglycerol or a mixture of triacylglycerols. [A.S. *faet*]

brown f., brown thermogenic tissue composed of cells containing numerous fat droplets and rich in heme-containing cytochromes and mitochondria; lobular masses are found in the interscapular and mediastinal regions, among other locations; although found most commonly in certain hibernating animals, also occurs in pigs, rodents, and human neonates. SYN brown adipose tissue, hibernating gland, interscapular gland, interscapular hibernoma, multilocular adipose tissue, multilocular f.

multilocular f., SYN brown f

neutral f., a triester of fatty acids and glycerol (i.e., triacylglycerol).

paranephric f. [TA], perirenal f. SYN capsula adiposa perirenalis [TA], adipose capsule, capsula adiposa renis, fatty renal capsule, perirenal fat capsule.

retrobulbar f. [TA], the mass of f. contained in the orbit that contributes to the support of the eyeball. SYN corpus adiposum orbitae [TA], orbital fat body*, fat body of orbit, orbital fat-pad.

saturated f., SEE saturated fatty acid.

split f., free fatty acids, as reduced by the action of lipases, neutral f.'s, or phospholipids.

unilocular f., adipose tissue in which the fat is present in a single droplet within the fat cells. SYN white f. (2).

unsaturated f., SEE unsaturated fatty acid.

white f., (1) SYN adipose tissue; (2) SYN unilocular f.

fa-tal (fā'tāl). Pertaining to or causing death; denoting especially inevitability or inescapability of death. [L. *fatalis*, of or belonging to fate]

fa-tal-i-ty (fā-tal'i-tē). 1. A condition, disease, or disaster ending in death. 2. An individual instance of death.

fate (fāt). The ultimate outcome.

prospective f., the normal development by any part of the oocyte or embryo without interference.

fat-i-ga-bil-i-ty (fat'i-gā-bil'i-tē). Avoid the misspelling *fatiguability* and the mispronunciation *fatig'ability*. A condition in which fatigue is easily induced.

fa-ti-ga-ble (fat'i-gā-bēl). Tiring on very slight exertion. [L. *fatigabilis*, easily tired, fr. *fatigo*, to tire]

fa-tigue (fā-tēg'). 1. That state, following a period of mental or bodily activity, characterized by a lessened capacity or motivation for work and reduced efficiency of accomplishment, usually accompanied by a feeling of weariness, sleepiness, irritability, or loss of ambition; may also supervene when, from any cause, energy expenditure outstrips restorative processes and may be confined to a single organ. 2. Sensation of boredom and lassitude due to absence of stimulation, monotony, or lack of interest in one's surroundings. [Fr., fr. L. *fatigo*, to tire]

auditory f., brief reduction of hearing threshold sensitivity after exposure to sound.

battle f., a term used to denote psychiatric illness consequent to the stresses of battle. SYN shell shock.

functional vocal f., SYN phonasthenia.

idiopathic chronic f., severe long-lasting f. not meeting the stringent criteria for chronic f. syndrome (q.v.).

fat-pad (fat'pad) [TA]. An accumulation of somewhat encapsulated adipose tissue. SYN corpus adiposum [TA], fat body*.

Bichat f.-p. (bē-shah'), SYN buccal f.-p.

buccal f.-p., an encapsuled mass of fat in the cheek on the outer side of the buccinator muscle, especially marked in the infant; supposed to strengthen and support the cheek during the act of sucking. SYN corpus adiposum buccae [TA], Bichat f.-p., Bichat protuberance, fat body of cheek, sucking cushion, sucking pad, suctorial pad.

Imlach f.-p. (im'lak), fat surrounding the round ligament of the uterus in the inguinal canal.

infrapatellar f.-p. [TA], the fatty mass that occupies the area between the patellar ligament and the infrapatellar synovial fold of the knee joint. SYN corpus adiposum infrapatellare [TA], infrapatellar fat body.

ischiorectal f.-p., SYN fat body of ischioanal fossa.

orbital f.-p., SYN retrobulbar fat.

fat-ty (fat'ē). Oily or greasy; relating in any sense to fat.

fat-ty ac-id (fat'ē as'id). Any acid derived from fats by hydrolysis (e.g., oleic, palmitic, or stearic acids); any long-chain monobasic organic acid; they accumulate in disorders associated with the peroxisomes.

activated f. a., a fatty acyl-coenzyme A thiol ester.

diethenoid f. a., a f. a. containing two double bonds, e.g., linoleic acid.

essential f. a., a f. a. that is nutritionally essential; e.g., linoleic acid, linolenic acid.

ω-3 f. a.'s, a class of f. a.'s that have a double bond three carbons from the methyl moiety; reportedly, they play a role in lowering cholesterol and LDL levels. SYN omega-3 f. a.'s.

omega-3 f. a.'s, SYN ω-3 f. a.'s.

saturated f. a., a f. a., the carbon chain of which contains no ethylenic or other unsaturated linkages between carbon atoms (e.g., stearic acid and palmitic acid); called saturated because it is incapable of absorbing any more hydrogen.

f. a. synthase complex, the multienzyme complex that cata-