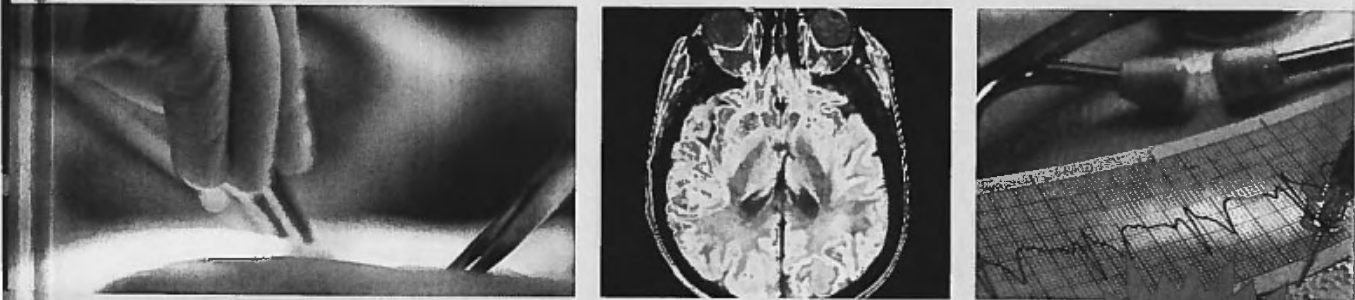


STEDMAN'S MEDICAL DICTIONARY

28th Edition

ILLUSTRATED IN COLOR



STEDMAN'S Medical Dictionary

28th Edition

Illustrated in Color

RECEIVED

AUG 24 2010

GOODWIN PROCTER LLP
LIBRARY



LIPPINCOTT WILLIAMS & WILKINS

A Wolters Kluwer Company

Philadelphia • Baltimore • New York • London
Buenos Aires • Hong Kong • Sydney • Tokyo

Publisher: Julie K. Stegman
Senior Product Manager: Eric Branger
Associate Managing Editor: Tiffany Piper
Marketing Manager: Yvonne Palmer
New Terms Editor: Thomas W. Filardo, MD
Etymology Editor: John H. Dirckx, MD
Chief Copyeditor: Raymond Lukens
Copyeditors: Ellen Atwood, Vincent Ercolano, Ellen Erkess, Linda Searing
Pronunciations Editor: William R. Hensyl
On-Line Editors: Barbara L. Ferretti, Kathryn J. Cadle, Lisa Fahnestock
Proofreaders: Richard Diamanti, Raymond Lukens, Kristi Lukens, Jeff Prucher, Linda C. Robbian
Database Programmers: Dave Marcus, Lexi-Comp Inc., Hudson, OH
Art Director: Jennifer Clements
Illustrations: Neil O. Hardy
Additional artwork by: Mary Anna Barratt Dimes, Kathryn Born, Rob Duckwall, Timothy Hengst, Mikki Senkarik, Michael Schenk, Larry Ward
Graphic Artist: Susan Caldwell
Typographic Design: Parkton Art Studio, Inc.

Copyright © 2006
Lippincott Williams & Wilkins
A Wolters Kluwer Health Company
351 West Camden Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201-2436 USA
www.stedmans.com
stedmans@lww.com

Copyright © by William Wood and Company: 1911, 1st ed.; 1912, 2nd ed.; 1914, 3d 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.

Copyright © by Lippincott Williams & Wilkins: 2000, 27th ed.

All rights reserved. This book and software are protected by copyright. No part of this book or software 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, *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 Quebecor World

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Stedman, Thomas Lathrop, 1853-1938.

Stedman's medical dictionary. —28th ed.

p. ; cm.

Includes bibliographical references and index.

ISBN-13:978-0-7817-3390-8

ISBN 0-7817-3390-1 (alk. paper)

I. Medicine--Dictionaries. I. Title. II. Title: Medical dictionary.

[DNLM: 1. Medicine--Dictionary--English. W 13 S812m 2006]

R121.S8 2006

610'.3--dc22

2005021544

07 08 09
2 3 4 5

Pre
Co
Art
Illu
Illu
Tab
Hig
Hov
A-Z
Col
Col
Col
Tab

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-