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ge-net-i-cist (jě-net'i-sist). A specialist in genetics.

ge-net-ics (jě-net'iks). 1. The branch of science concerned with the means and consequences of transmission and generation of the components of biologic inheritance. 2. The genetic features and constitution of any single organism or set of organisms. [G. *genesis*, origin or production]

behavioral g., the study of heritable factors in behavioral patterns, as by pedigree analysis, biochemical abnormality, or karyotypic analysis.

biochemical g., the study of *g.* in terms of the chemical (biochemical) events involved, as in the manner in which DNA molecules replicate and control the synthesis of specific enzymes by the genetic code.

classical g., that body of method and analysis that perceives *g.* as the study of the transmission of genotype from parent to offspring; the study of multiple individuals is essential to it.

clinical g., *g.* applied to the diagnosis, prognosis, management, and prevention of genetic diseases. Cf. medical *g.*

epidemiologic g., the study of *g.* as a phenomenon of defined populations by the criteria, methods, and objectives of epidemiology rather than of population *g.*

galtonian g., the study of traits by analysis of the first two moments of metrical data; the preferred method for analysis of traits following the multivariate gaussian distribution.

Galtonian-Fisher g., the *g.* of measurable traits determined by multiple loci which make contributions that are independent, additive, and approximately equal. SYN multilocal *g.*

human g., the study of the genetic aspects of humans as a species. Cf. medical *g.*

mathematical g., the study of genetic traits by formal analysis, e.g., quantitative *g.*, population dynamics, genetic epidemiology, modeling.

medical g., the study of the etiology, pathogenesis, and natural history of human diseases which are at least partially genetic in origin. Cf. clinical *g.*, human *g.*

mendelian g., the study of the pattern of segregation of phenotypes under the control of genetic loci taken one at a time.

microbial g., the study of hereditary mechanisms of microbes.

modern g., that body of method and analysis that perceives *g.* as the study of the economy of nucleic acids and associated compounds.

molecular g., molecular biology applied to *g.*

multilocal g., SYN Galtonian-Fisher *g.*

population g., the study of genetic influences on the components of cause and effect in the somatic characteristics of populations.

quantitative g., the formal study of measurable genetic traits, traditionally but not necessarily confined to galtonian *g.*

reverse g., term referring to tracing of a gene responsible for a disease by learning its position in the human genome. This approach makes no claim of providing information about the gene product. SYN positional cloning.

somatic cell g., the study of the structure, organization, and function of a genome by the techniques of cell hybridization.

statistical g., the study of the applications of principles of statistics to problems in genetics.

transplantation g., *g.* as applied to the transplanting of tissues from one animal to another.

ge-net-o-tro-phic (jě-net-ō-trof'ik). Relating to inherited individual distinctions in nutritional requirements. [G. *genesis*, origin, + *trophē*, nourishment]

Gene-va Con-ven-tion. An international agreement formed at meetings in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1864 and 1906, relating (among medical subjects) to the safeguarding of the wounded in battle, of those having the care of them, and of the buildings in which they are being treated. The direct outcome of the first of these meetings was the establishment of the Red Cross Society.

Gene-va lens mea-sure. See under measure.

Gengou, Octave, French bacteriologist, 1875–1957. SEE *G. phenomenon*; Bordet-G. potato blood agar, *bacillus, phenomenon*; Bordet and *G. reaction*.

ge-ni-al, ge-ni-an (jě-nī'āl, -nī'an). SYN mental (2). [G. *genion*, chin]

△ **-genic.** Producing, forming; produced, formed by. [G. *genos*, birth]

ge-nic-u-la (je-nik'ū-lā). Plural of geniculum.

ge-nic-u-lar (je-nik'ū-lār). Commonly used to mean genual.

ge-nic-u-late (je-nik'ū-lāt). 1. Bent like a knee. SYN geniculated. 2. Referring to the geniculum of the facial nerve, denoting the ganglion there present. 3. Denoting the lateral or medial geniculate body. [L. *geniculo*, pp. -atus, to bend the knee, fr. *genu*, knee]

ge-nic-u-lat-ed (je-nik'ū-lā-ted). SYN geniculate (1).

ge-nic-u-lum, pl. **ge-nic-u-la** (je-nik'ū-lūm, -lā). 1 [TA]. A small genu or angular kneelike structure. 2. A knotlike structure. [L. dim. of *genu*, knee]

g. cana'lis facia'lis [TA], SYN *g. of facial canal*.

g. of facial canal [TA], the bend in the facial canal linking the medial and lateral crura of the horizontal part of the canal and corresponding to the location of the geniculate ganglion of the facial nerve. SYN *g. canalis facialis* [TA], genu of facial canal.

g. of facial nerve [TA], (1) a sharp bend in the facial nerve in the facial canal where it turns posteriorly from its previously anterior course to run in the medial wall of the middle ear (external *g.*); (2) complex loop of facial nerve fibers around the abducens nucleus (internal *g.*). SYN *g. nervus facialis* [TA].

g. ner'vus facia'lis [TA], SYN *g. of facial nerve*.

△ **-genin.** Suffix used to denote the basic steroid unit of the toxic substance, usually a steroid glycoside (e.g., the aglycon portion).

ge-ni-o-glos-sus (jě-nī-ō-glos'ūs). SYN *genioglossus (muscle)*. [G. *genion*, chin, + *glōssa*, tongue]

ge-ni-o-hy-oid (jě-nī-ō-hī-oyd'ē-oid). SYN *geniohyoid (muscle)*.

ge-ni-o-hy-oi-de-us (jě-nī-ō-hī-oyd'ē-ūs). SYN *geniohyoid (muscle)*. [G. *genion*, chin, + *hyooidēs*, y-shaped, hyoid]

ge-ni-on (jě-nī'on). The tip of the mental spine, a point in craniometry. [G. *genion*, chin]

ge-ni-o-plas-ty (jě-nī-ō-plas-tē). Surgical correction of the bony contour of the chin. [G. *genion*, chin, cheek, + *plastos*, formed]

gen-i-tal (jen'i-tāl). 1. Relating to reproduction or generation. 2. Relating to the primary female or male sex organs or genitals. 3. Relating to or characterized by genitality. [L. *genitalis*, pertaining to reproduction, fr. *gigno*, to bring forth]

gen-i-ta-lia (jen'i-tāl'ē-ā) [TA]. The organs of reproduction or generation, external and internal. SYN *organa genitalia* [TA], genital organs, genitals. [L. neut. pl. of *genitalis*, genital]

ambiguous g., SYN *genital ambiguity*.

ambiguous external g., SYN *genital ambiguity*.

external g., the vulva in the female, and the penis and scrotum in the male.

female external g. [TA], the external feminine genital organs, the vulva and clitoris. SYN *external female genital organs, organa genitalia feminina externa*.

female internal g. [TA], the internal feminine genital organs, the ovaries, uterine tubes, uterus, and vagina. SYN *internal female genital organs, organa genitalia feminina interna*.

indifferent g., reproductive organs of the embryo before definitive sex formation.

male external g. [TA], the external masculine genital organs, the penis and scrotum. SYN *external male genital organs, organa genitalia masculina externa*.

male internal g. [TA], the internal masculine genital organs, the testes, epididymides, deferent ducts, seminal vesicles, prostate, and bulbourethral glands. SYN *internal male genital organs, organa genitalia masculina interna*.

gen-i-tal-i-ty (jen-i-tal'i-tē). In psychoanalysis, a term referring to the genital components of sexuality (i.e., the penis and vagina), as opposed, for example, to orality and anality.

gen-i-tals (jen'i-tālz). SYN *genitalia*. [see *genitalia*]

gen-i-to-cru-ral (jen'i-tō-kroo'rāl). SYN *genitofemoral*.

gen-i-to-fem-o-ral (jen'i-tō-fem'ō-rāl). Relating to the genitalia and the thigh; denoting the *g. nerve*. SYN *genitocrural*.

gen-i-to-u-ri-nary (GU) (jen'i-tō-ū-ri-nar-ē). Relating to the or-

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gans of reproduction and urination. SYN urinogenital, urinosexual, urogenital.
ge-nius (jĕn'yūs, jĕn'ē-ūs). 1. Markedly superior intellectual or artistic abilities or exceptional creative power. 2. A person so endowed. 3. In psychology, an individual who ranks in the top 1% of all individuals on a test of intelligence. [L.]
ge-nius ep-i-dem-i-cus (ep-i-dem'i-kūs). The influence, atmospheric, telluric, or cosmic, or the combination of any two or three, regarded by the ancients as the cause of epidemic and endemic diseases. [Mod. L.]
Gennari, Francesco, Italian anatomist, 1750-1795. SEE *G. band*, *stria*; *line of G.*; *stripe of G.*
gen-o-blast (jĕn'ō-blast). The nucleus of the fertilized ovum.
gen-o-copy (jĕn'ō-kop-e). A genotype at one locus that produces a phenotype which at some levels of resolution is indistinguishable from that produced by another genotype; e.g., two types of elliptocytosis that are g.'s of each other, but are distinguished by the fact that one is linked to the Rh blood group locus and the other is not.
ge-no-der-ma-tol-o-gy (jĕn'ō-der-mā-tol'ō-jĕ). Study of the hereditary aspects of cutaneous disorders. [G. *genos*, birth, descent, + *derma*, skin, + *logos*, theory]
ge-no-der-ma-to-sis (jĕn'ō-der-mā-tō'sis). A skin condition of genetic origin.
ge-nome (jĕ'nōm, -nom). 1. A complete set of chromosomes derived from one parent, the haploid number of a gamete. 2. The total gene complement of a set of chromosomes found in higher life forms (the haploid set in a eukaryotic cell), or the functionally similar but simpler linear arrangements found in bacteria and viruses. SEE ALSO Human Genome Project. [gene + chromosome]
ge-nom-ic (jĕ-nom'ik). Relating to a genome.
genomics (jĕn'ōm-'ks). Study of the structure of the genome of particular organisms, including mapping and sequencing.
functional g., the study of expressed genes in organisms, including the identity of the genes and the factors that control differential expression.
ge-no-spe-cies (jĕ'nō-spĕ-sĕz, jĕn'). A group of organisms in which interbreeding is possible, as evidenced by genetic transfer and recombination.
ge-note (jĕ'nōt). In microbial genetics, an element of recombination in which one of the pair is not a complete chromosome; commonly used as a suffix (e.g., endogenote, exogenote, F genote). [gene + G. *-ōtēs*, toponymic suffix]
ge-no-tox-ic (jĕ-nō-toks'ik). Denoting a substance that by damaging DNA may cause mutation or cancer. [gene + toxic]
gen-o-type (jĕn'ō-tĭp). 1. The genetic constitution of an individual. 2. Gene combination at one specific locus or any specified combination of loci. For specific blood group genotypes, see Blood Groups appendix. [G. *genos*, birth, descent, + *typos*, type]
ZZ g., individuals who have a deficiency of α_1 -antitrypsin and have emphysema.
gen-o-ty-p-ic (jĕn'ō-tĭp-ik). SYN *genotypical*.
gen-o-ty-p-i-cal (jĕn'ō-tĭp'i-kāl). Relating to the genotype. SYN *genotypic*.
gen-ta-mi-cin (jĕn-tā-mĭ'sin). A broad spectrum antibiotic of the aminoglycoside class, obtained from *Micromonospora purpurea* and *M. echinospora*, that inhibits the growth of both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria; the sulfate salt is used medicinally.
gen-tian, gen-tian root (jĕn'shūn). The dried rhizome and roots of *Gentiana lutea* (family Gentianaceae), an herb of southern and central Europe; a simple bitter.
gen-tian-o-phil, gen-tian-o-phile (jĕn'shūn-ō-fil, -fil). Staining readily with gentian violet. SYN *gentianophilous*. [gentian + G. *philos*, fond]
gen-tian-oph-i-lous (jĕn-shūn-ōf'i-lūs). SYN *gentianophil*.
gen-tian-o-pho-bic (jĕn'shūn-ō-fō'bik). Not taking a gentian violet stain, or taking it poorly. [gentian + G. *phobos*, fear]
gen-tian root. SEE *gentian*.
gen-tian vi-o-let. An unstandardized dye mixture of violet

rosanilins; it is also used topically as an antiinfective. SEE *crystal violet*.
gen-ti-o-bi-ase (jĕn'shi-ō-bĭ'ās). SYN β -D-glucosidase.
gen-ti-o-bi-o-se (jĕn'tē-ō-bĭ'ōs). A disaccharide containing two D-glucopyranose molecules linked β -1,6; a structural moiety in many compounds (e.g., amygdalin). SYN *amygdalose*.
gen-tis-ic ac-id (jĕn-tis'ik). This compound is chemically related to salicylate and aspirin (acetylsalicylate) and shares with the latter agent analgesic and anti-inflammatory properties. A metabolite of aspirin.
gen-u, gen. ge-nus, pl. gen-ua (jĕ'noo, jĕ'nūs, jĕn'oo-ā) [TA]. 1. The place of articulation between the thigh and the leg. SYN *knee* (1) [TA]. SEE ALSO *knee joint*, *geniculum*. 2. Any structure of angular shape resembling a flexed knee. [L.]
g. cap'sulae inter'nae [TA], SYN *g. of internal capsule*.
g. cor'poris callo'si [TA], SYN *g. of corpus callosum*.
g. of corpus callosum [TA], the anterior extremity of the corpus callosum that folds downward and backward on itself, terminating in the rostrum. SYN *g. corporis callosi* [TA].
g. of facial canal, SYN *geniculum of facial canal*.
g. of facial nerve [TA], the curve which the fibers of the root of the facial nerve describe around the abducens nucleus in the pontine tegmentum; the internal g. of the facial nerve. SYN *g. nervi facialis* [TA].
g. of internal capsule [TA], the obtuse angle, opening laterally in the horizontal plane, formed by the union of the two limbs (crus anterior and crus posterior) of the internal capsule. SYN *g. capsulae interna* [TA].
g. ner'vi facia'lis [TA], SYN *g. of facial nerve*.
g. recurva'tum, hyperextension of the knee, the lower extremity having a forward curvature. SYN *back-knee*.
g. val'gum, a deformity marked by lateral angulation of the leg in relation to the thigh. SYN *knock-knee*, *tibia valga*.
g. va'rum, a deformity marked by medial angulation of the leg in relation to the thigh; an outward bowing of the legs. SYN *bandy-leg*, *bowleg*, *bow-leg*, *tibia vara*.
gen-u-al (jĕn'ū-āl). Relating to the knee. [L. *genu*, knee]
gen-us, pl. gen-era (jĕ'nūs, jĕn'er-ā). In natural history classification, the taxonomic level of division between the family, or tribe, and the species; a group of species alike in the broad features of their organization but different in detail, and incapable of fertile mating. [L. birth, descent]
gen-y-an-trum (jĕn-ĕ-an'trūm). SYN *maxillary sinus*. [G. *genys*, cheek, + *antron*, cave]
geo-. The earth, soil. [G. *gē*, earth]
ge-ode (jĕ'ōd). A cystlike space (or spaces) with or without an epithelial lining, observed radiologically in subarticular bone, usually in arthritic disorders. [Fr., fr. L. *geodes*, precious stone, fr. G. *gē*, earth, + *-ōdēs*, appearance]
ge-o-med-i-cine (jĕ'ō-med'i-sin). The science concerned with the influence of climatic and environmental conditions on health and disease. SYN *nosochthonography*, *nosogeography*.
ge-o-pa-thol-o-gy (jĕ'ō-pā-thol'ō-jĕ). The study of disease in relation to regions, climates, and other environmental influences.
ge-o-pha-gia, ge-oph-a-gism, ge-oph-a-gy (jĕ'ō-fā'jĕ-ā, jĕ'ōf'ā-jĭzm, -ōf'ā-jĕ). The practice of eating dirt or clay. SYN *dirt-eating*. [geo- + G. *phagō*, to eat]
ge-o-phil-ic. Terrestrial, soil inhabiting. [geo- + G. *philos*, love, attraction, + -ic]
Ge-oph-i-lus (jĕ'ōf'i-lūs). A genus of centipedes, characterized by very large numbers of legs (47-67 pairs); includes *G. californius*, *G. rubens*, and *G. umbraticus*, in the U.S.
Georgi, Walter, German bacteriologist, 1889-1920. SEE *Sachs-G. test*.
ge-o-tax-is (jĕ'ō-tak'sis). A form of positive barotaxis in which there is a tendency to growth or movement toward or into the earth. SYN *geotropism*. [geo- + G. *taxis*, orderly arrangement]
ge-ot-ri-cho-sis (jĕ'ō-tri-kō'sis). An opportunistic systemic hyalophycomycosis caused by *Geotrichum candidum*; ascribed symp-

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