

EDITION

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Taber's[®] CYCLOPEDIA MEDICAL DICTIONARY

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PHILADELPHIA

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bacteriologist, 1852–1915] *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*.

Löffler's endocarditis (ləf'lərz) [Wilhelm Löffler, Swiss physician, 1887–1972] Endocarditis associated with hypereosinophilia and fibroplastic thickening of the endocardium.

log A continuously kept record of important events, such as medical records or progress notes.

logadectomy (lɔg'ä-dĕk'tō-mĕ) [Gr. *logades*, the whites of the eyes, + *ektome*, excision] Excision of a portion of the conjunctiva.

logaditis (lɔg'ä-dĕ'tĭs) [l' + *itis*, inflammation] Scleritis.

logagnosia (lɔg'äg-nō'sĕ-ä) [Gr. *logos*, word, reason, + *a-*, not, + *gnosis*, knowledge] A type of aphasia in which words are seen but not identified with respect to their meaning. SEE: *aphasia*.

logagraphia (lɔg'ä-gräf'ĕ-ä) [l' + " + *graphein*, to write] Agraphia.

logamnesia (lɔg'äm-nĕ'zĕ-ä) [l' + *amnesia*, forgetfulness] Aphasia of a sensory character; the inability to recognize spoken or written words.

logaphasia (lɔg'ä-fä'zĕ-ä) [l' + *a-*, not, + *phasis*, speaking] Motor aphasia, usually the result of a cerebral lesion.

logasthenia (lɔg'äs-thĕ'nĕ-ä) [l' + " + *sthenos*, strength] Mental impairment characterized by a defective ability to understand the spoken word.

logoklony (lɔg'ō-klōn-ĕ) [l' + *klonein*, to agitate] Intermittent repetition of the last syllable of a word.

logokophsis (lɔg'ō-kō-fō'sĭs) [l' + *kophosis*, deafness] Wernicke's aphasia.

logomania (lɔg'ō-mā'nĕ-ä) [l' + *mania*, madness] Logorrhea.

logoneurosis (lɔg'ō-nū-rō'sĭs) [l' + *neuron*, nerve, + *osis*, condition] Any neurosis marked by speech disorders.

logopathia (lɔg'ō-pāth'ĕ-ä) [l' + *pathos*, disease, suffering] Any disorder of speech arising from derangement of the central nervous system.

logopedia (lɔg'ō-pĕ'dĕ-ä) [l' + *pais*, child] The science dealing with speech defects and their correction.

logoplegia (lɔg'ō-plĕ'jĕ-ä) [l' + *plege*, stroke] Paralysis of the speech organs.

logorrhea (lɔg'ō-rĕ'ä) [l' + *rhoia*, flow] The repetitious, continuous, and excessive flow of speech seen in insanity. SYN: *logomania*.

logospasm (lɔg'ō-spāzm) [l' + *spasmos*, a convulsion] Spasmodic word enunciation.

-logy [Gr. *logos*, word, reason] Combining form used as a suffix meaning *science or study of*. SEE: *-ology*.

loiasis (lō-ī'ä-sĭs) Infection with the African eyeworm, *Loa loa*. SEE: *Loa loa* for illus.

loin (loyn) [O.Fr. *loigne*, long part] The lower part of the back and sides between the ribs and pelvis. SYN: *lumbus*.

lomustine (lō-mūs'tĕn) A chemotherapeutic agent used in treating certain neoplastic conditions; also called *CCNU*.

loneliness The anxious, depressed, or dysphoric mood that occurs as a result of physical or psychic isolation.

risk for l. A subjective state in which an individual is at risk of experiencing subjective isolation. SEE: *Nursing Diagnoses Appendix*.

Long, Crawford Williamson U.S. physician, 1815–1878, who in 1842 first administered an anesthetic during surgery.

long-acting thyroid stimulator ABBR: LATS. An IgG autoantibody that binds to the thyroid-stimulating hormone receptor, stimulating the excessive production of thyroid hormones and causes hyperthyroidism. This immunoglobulin is found in the blood of about 75% of patients with Graves' disease but is used rarely for diagnostic purposes, because the diagnosis usually can be established on clinical grounds, i.e., on finding a patient with hyperthyroidism with a diffuse, nontender goiter, exophthalmos, and/or pretibial myxedema.

longevity (lɔn-jĕv'ĭ-tĕ) [L. *longaevus*, aged] Long duration of life.

longing A persistent desire or craving for something, usually that which is remote or unattainable.

longissimus (lɔn-jĭs'ĭ-mŭs) [L.] An anatomical term indicating a long structure.

longitudinal (lɔn'jĭ-tŭ'dĭ-nāl) [L. *longitudo*, length] Parallel to the long axis of the body or part.

longsightedness Hyperopia.

longus (lɔng'gŭs) [L.] An anatomical term indicating a long structure.

loop [ME. *loupe*] A curve or bend in a cord or cordlike structure, forming roughly an oval.

l. of capillary Minute blood vessels in the papillae of the skin.

cervical l. The part of an enamel organ in which the inner enamel epithelium is continuous with the outer enamel epithelium. This establishes the limit of enamel formation and therefore represents the site of the cemento-enamel junction. The cells of the cervical loop become Hertwig's epithelial root sheath, induce dentinogenesis, and determine the number, size, and shape of the tooth roots.

closed l. A biological system in which a substance produced affects the output of the substance by a feedback mechanism.

flow-volume l. A graphic record of lung function in which the amount of gas inhaled and exhaled is recorded on the horizontal axis and the rate at which the gas moves on the vertical axis. It is used to detect abnormalities

mecklectomy (mĕk-ĕl-ĕk'tō-mĕ) Excision of Meckel's ganglion.

meclizine hydrochloride (mĕk'li-zĕn) Antiemetic esp. effective for control of nausea and vomiting of motion sickness.

meclocyline sulfosalicylate An antibacterial used topically.

meconium (mĕ-kō'nĕ-ŭm) [Gr. *mekonion*, poppy juice] 1. Opium; poppy juice. 2. First feces of a newborn infant, made up of salts, amniotic fluid, mucus, bile, and epithelial cells. This substance is greenish black, almost odorless, and tarry. The first meconium stool should appear during the first 24 hr. Meconium should persist for about 3 days.

meconium aspiration syndrome ABBR: MAS. Fetal inhalation of meconium in utero during episodes of severe fetal hypoxia or with the first few breaths after birth. Symptoms and signs, which occur to varying degrees, include respiratory distress, tachypnea, rales, and wheezes throughout the lung fields. Chest x-ray examination may show areas of increased density from the aspirated meconium, evidence of chemical pneumonitis, as well as areas of atelectasis caused by bronchiolar obstruction and collapse of alveoli distally. A pneumothorax also may occur from the ball-valve effect of meconium obstruction in the small bronchioles. These complications can produce hypoxia, acidosis, and a persistence of the fetal circulation and persistent pulmonary hypertension of the newborn (PPHN). SEE: *meconium*.

ETIOLOGY: Pre-eclampsia, pregnancy-induced hypertension, postmaturity (with oligohydramnios), intrauterine hypoxia and asphyxia, or other forms of stress on the fetus may be contributory factors. Fetal stress may produce increased intestinal peristalsis, anal sphincter relaxation, and expulsion of meconium into the amniotic fluid. When the fetus gasps in utero, or with the first few breaths of air after delivery, the fluid enters the respiratory tree.

PREVENTION: Preventive measures include gentle suctioning of the baby's nose and mouth by the obstetrician while the baby's head is still on the mother's perineum, followed by immediate tracheal suctioning via endotracheal intubation to remove as much airway meconium as possible before the baby's first breath.

TREATMENT: Oxygen, endotracheal intubation, and assisted ventilation may be required for severe cases. Instillation of pulmonary surfactant via the endotracheal tube may somewhat lessen the respiratory distress.

meconium ileus Ileus due to impacted meconium in the intestines. It is usually associated with newborn children with cystic fibrosis.

meconium staining, meconium show

Fetal defecation while in utero at time of labor that occurs with fetal distress. It is composed of thick, mucous-pasty material that must be suctioned before the newborn takes a first breath or the material may be aspirated.

M.E.D. *minimal effective dose; minimal erythema dose.*

Medevac The evacuation of injured persons from the scene of an emergency by air ambulance, usually a helicopter. Air transport of trauma patients is esp. useful in rural locations, to provide definitive care as quickly as possible. SEE: *golden hour*.

medi- SEE: *medio-*.

media (mĕ'dĕ-ā) [L.] 1. Pl. of medium. 2. The middle or muscular layer of an artery or vein. SYN: *tunica media*.

mediad (mĕ'dĕ-ād) [L. *medium*, middle, + *ad*, toward] Toward the median line or plane of the body.

medial (mĕ'dĕ-āl) [L. *medialis*] 1. Pert. to middle. 2. Nearer the medial plane.

medialis (mĕ'dĕ-ā'lis) [L.] Term indicating something is close to the midline of the body.

medial tibial syndrome Shinsplints.

median (mĕ'dĕ-ān) [L. *medianus*] 1. Middle; central. 2. In statistics, a number obtained by arranging the given series in order of magnitude and taking the middle number; one then has an equal number of values above and below that number. Thus, in the series 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, the median is 8. SYN: *mesial*. SEE: *mean*.

mediastinal (mĕ'dĕ-ās-tī'nāl) [L. *mediastinalis*] Relating to the mediastinum.

mediastinal crunch A rasping sound, similar to the noise made when leather rubs against leather, that is heard on listening to the heart of a patient with air in the mediastinum. The sound usually is detected during cardiac systole but also may vary in intensity with breathing.

mediastinitis (mĕ'dĕ-ās'tī-nī'tis) [" + Gr. *itis*, inflammation] Inflammation or infection of the mediastinum, such as may occur after injury to the neck, perforation of the esophagus, or after surgical procedures on the heart or lungs.

mediastinography (mĕ'dĕ-ās'tī-nōg'rā-fĕ) [" + Gr. *graphein*, to write] X-raying of the mediastinum.

mediastinopericarditis (mĕ-dĕ-ās'tī-nō-pĕr'ī-kār-dī'tis) [" + Gr. *peri*, around, + *kardia*, heart, + *itis*, inflammation] Inflammatory condition of the mediastinum and pericardium.

mediastinoscopy (mĕ'dĕ-ās'tī-nōs'kō-pĕ) [" + *skopein*, to examine] Endoscopic examination of the mediastinum.

mediastinotomy (mĕ'dĕ-ās'tī-nōt'ō-mĕ) [" + *tome*, incision] Surgical incision of the mediastinum.