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FIRST EDITION

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Medical Dictionary



MEDICAL ECONOMICS
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MEDICAL ECONOMICS

l. ferrugin'us, SYN *l. ceruleus*.

genetic l., the set of homologous parts of a pair of chromosomes that may be occupied by allelic genes. The l. thus comprises a pair of locations (except in the X chromosome in males). The concept of a l. is somewhat idealized, not taking into account accidents that may occur in meiosis such as duplication of loci as a result of unequal crossing-over, translocations, inversions, etc.

marker l., a l. on a chromosome or in a stretch of DNA that can be identified (e.g., a restriction fragment length polymorphism) and can serve in linkage analysis and in the isolation of a disease gene. SEE ALSO *linkage marker*.

l. ni'ger, SYN *substantia nigra*.

l. perfora'tus anti'cus, SYN anterior perforated *substance*.

l. perfora'tus post'i'cus, SYN posterior perforated *substance*.

sex-linked l., any l. that in normal karyotypes is borne on a heterosome; commonly but incorrectly applied to an X-linked l.

X-linked l., any l. that in normal karyotypes is borne on the X chromosome.

Y-linked l., any (haploid) l. that in normal karyotypes is borne on the Y chromosome. The known content is so far small.

lod score (lod skōr). A number used in genetic linkage studies; logarithm (base 10) of the odds in favor of genetic linkage. [logarithm + odds]

Loeb, Leo, U.S. pathologist, 1869–1959. SEE *L.'s deciduoma*.

Loeffler, Friedrich A.J., German bacteriologist and surgeon, 1852–1915. SEE *L.'s bacillus*, blood culture *medium*, *stain*, caustic *stain*, *methylene blue*; Klebs-L. *bacillus*.

Loevit, Moritz, Austrian pathologist, 1851–1918. SEE *L.'s cell*.

Loewenthal, Wilhelm, German physician, 1850–1894. SEE *L.'s bundle*, *reaction*, *tract*.

lo-fen-ta-nil (lō-fen'tā-nīl). $C_{25}H_{32}N_2O_3$; a potent, long-lasting narcotic and analgesic that is chemically related to fentanyl.

Löffler, Wilhelm, Swiss physician, *1887. SEE *L.'s disease*, *endocarditis*; Löffler's parietal fibroplastic *endocarditis*; *L.'s syndrome*.

△**log-**. SEE *logo-*.

log-ag-no-sia (log-ag-nō'sē-ā). SYN aphasia. [logo- + G. *agnōsia*, ignorance]

log-a-graph-ia (log-ā-graf'ē-ā). SYN agraphia. [logo- + G. *a-priv.* + *graphō*, to write]

log-am-ne-sia (log-am-nē'zē-ā). SYN aphasia. [logo- + G. *amnēsia*, forgetfulness]

Logan, William H.G., early 20th century U.S. plastic surgeon. SEE *L.'s bow*.

log-a-pha-sia (log-ā-fā'zē-ā). Aphasia of articulation. [logo- + G. *aphasia*, speechlessness]

log-a-rithm (lōg'ar-rīdhm). If a number, *x*, is expressed as a power of another number, *y*, i.e., if $x = y^n$, then *n* is said to be the logarithm of *x* to base *y*. Common logarithms are to the base 10; natural or Napierian logarithms are to the base *e*, a mathematical constant. [G. *logos*, word, ratio, + *arithmos*, number]

log-as-the-nia (log-as-thē'nē-ā). SYN aphasia. [logo- + G. *astheneia*, weakness]

lo-get-ro-nog-ra-phy (lō-jē-tron-og'rā-fē). A method of photographic printing in which fine details are emphasized by electronic enhancement of their contrast; formerly used for reproducing radiographic images.

△**logia**. **1.** The study of the subject noted in the body of the word, or a treatise on the same; the Eng. equivalent is *-logy*, or, with a connecting vowel, *-ology*. [G. *logos*, discourse, treatise] **2.** Collecting or picking. [G. *legō*, to collect]

log-it (lōg'it). The logarithm of the ratio of frequencies of two different categorical and mutually exclusive outcomes such as healthy and sick.

△**logo-, log-**. Speech, words. [G. *logos*, word, discourse]

with the correction of speech defects. SYN *logopedia*. [logo- + G. *país* (*paid-*), child]

log-o-ple-gia (log-ō-plē'jē-ā). Paralysis of the organs of speech. [logo- + G. *plēgē*, stroke]

log-or-rhea (log-ō-rē'ā). Rarely used term for abnormal or pathologic talkativeness or garrulousness. [logo- + G. *rhoia*, a flow]

log-o-spasm (log'ō-spazm). **1.** SYN stuttering. **2.** SYN explosive *speech*. [logo- + G. *spasmos*, spasm]

log-o-ther-a-py (log'ō-thār'ā-pē). A form of psychotherapy which places special emphasis on the patient's spiritual life and on the physician as "medical minister." [logo- + G. *therapeia*, cure]

△**logy-**. SEE *-logia*. [G. *logos*, treatise, discourse]

Lohlein-Baehr le-sion. See under *lesion*.

lo-i-a-sis (lō-ī'ā-sis). A chronic disease caused by the filarial nematode *Loa loa*, with symptoms and signs first occurring approximately three to four years after a bite by an infected tabanid fly. When the infective larvae mature, the adult worms move about in an irregular course through the connective tissue of the body (as rapidly as 1 cm per minute), frequently becoming visible beneath the skin and mucous membranes; e.g., in the back, scalp, chest, inner surface of the lip, and especially on the conjunctiva. The worms provoke hyperemia and exudation of fluid, often a host response to the worm products, a Calabar or fugitive swelling which causes no serious damage and subsides as the parasites move on; the patient is annoyed by the "creeping" in the tissues and intense itching, as well as occasional pain, especially when the swelling is in the region of tendons and joints. Most patients have an eosinophilia of 10 to 30 or 40% in the circulating blood. SYN Calabar swelling, fugitive swelling.

loin (loyn). The part of the side and back between the ribs and the pelvis. SYN *lumbus* [NA]. [Fr. *longe*; E. *lumbus*]

Lok, SEE *Luer-Lok syringe*.

lo-li-ism (lō'li-izm). Poisoning by the seeds of a grass, *Lolium temulentum* (in the form of flour made into bread), characterized by giddiness, tremor, green vision, dilated pupils, prostration, and sometimes vomiting. [*L. lolium*, darnel, tares]

Lombard, Etienne, French physician, 1868–1920. SEE *L. voice-reflex test*.

lo-mus-tine (lō-mūs'tēn). 1-(2-Chloroethyl)-3-cyclohexyl-1-nitrosourea; an antineoplastic agent. SYN CCNU.

London, Fritz, German-U.S. physicist, 1900–1954. SEE *L. forces*, under *force*.

Long, John H., U.S. physician, 1856–1927. SEE *L.'s coefficient, formula*.

long-chain ac-yl-CoA de-hy-dro-gen-ase. SEE *acyl-CoA dehydrogenase* (NADPH⁺).

long-chain fat-ty ac-id-CoA li-gase. Fatty acid thiokinase (long-chain), a ligase forming acyl-CoA, AMP, and pyrophosphate from long-chain fatty acids, ATP, and coenzyme A. SYN acyl-activating enzyme (1), dodecanoyl-CoA synthetase.

long-gev-i-ty (lon-jev'i-tē). Duration of a particular life beyond the norm for the species. SEE ALSO *lifespan*. SYN *macrobiosis*.

long-i-tu-di-nal (lon'ji-tū'di-nāl). **1.** Running lengthwise; in the direction of the long axis of the body or any of its parts. **2.** Studied over a period of time, diachronic; contrast with cross-sectional or synchronic, which give equivalent results only under certain strict conditions of stability and equilibrium. Strict attention to these conditions is of the greatest importance in the study of survivorship either in demographics or in cell economy (such as the survival pattern of the erythrocytes and platelets). SYN *longitudinalis* [NA]. [*L. longitudo*, length]

long-i-tu-di-na-lis (lon'ji-tū'di-nā'lis) [NA]. SYN *longitudinal*.

long-i-type (lon'ji-tīp). SYN *ectomorph*.

Longmire, William P., Jr., U.S. surgeon, *1913. SEE *L.'s operation*.

meconate

1074

medication

mec-o-nate (mek'ō-nāt). A salt or ester of meconic acid. [G. *mēkōn*, poppy]

me-con-ic acid (me-kon'ik). 3-Hydroxy-4-oxy-4H-pyran-2,6-dicarboxylic acid; obtained from opium; it forms soluble salts (meconates) with many of the alkaloids of opium.

mec-o-nin (mek'ō-nin). C₁₀H₁₀O₄; the lactone of meconic acid, found also in *Hydrastis canadensis*; a hypnotic. SYN opiaryl.

me-co-ni-or-rhea (mē-kō'nē-ō-rē'ā). Passage, by the newborn infant, of an abnormally large amount of meconium. [meconium + G. *rhoia*, flow]

me-co-nism (mē'kō-nizm). Rarely used term for opium addiction or poisoning. [G. *mēkōn*, poppy]

me-co-ni-um (mē-kō'nē-ūm). 1. The first intestinal discharges of the newborn infant, greenish in color and consisting of epithelial cells, mucus, and bile. 2. SYN opium. [L., fr. G. *mēkōnion*, dim. of *mēkōn*, poppy]

me-daz-e-pam hy-dro-chlo-ride (mē-daz'ē-pam). 7-Chloro-2,3-dihydro-1-methyl-5-phenyl-1H-1,4-benzodiazepine monohydrochloride; an anti-anxiety agent.

med-fal-an (med'fal-an). SYN medphalan.

me-dia (mē'dē-ā). 1. SYN *tunica media*. 2. Plural of medium. [L. fem. of *medius*, middle]

me-di-ad (mē'dē-ad). Toward the middle line.

me-di-al (mē'dē-āl). Relating to the middle or center; nearer to the median or midsagittal plane. SYN medialis [NA]. [L. *medialis*, middle]

me-di-a-lec-i-thal (mē'dē-ā-les'i-thāl). Denoting an egg with a moderate amount of yolk, as in amphibians. [L. *medialis*, medial, + G. *lekithos*, egg yolk]

me-di-a-lis (mē-dē-ā'lis) [NA]. SYN medial, medial. [L.]

me-di-an (mē'dē-an). 1. Central; middle; lying in the midline. SYN medianus [NA]. 2. The middle value in a set of measurements; like the mean, a measure of central tendency. [L. *mediānus*, middle]

me-di-a-nus (mē-dē-ā'nūs) [NA]. SYN median (1). [L.]

me-di-as-ti-nal (mē'dē-as-tī'nāl). Relating to the mediastinum.

me-di-as-ti-ni-tis (mē'dē-as-ti-nī'tis). Inflammation of the cellular tissue of the mediastinum.

fibrosing m., SYN mediastinal *fibrosis*.

fibrous m., scarring of mediastinal structures of unknown origin or due to infection.

idiopathic fibrous m., SYN mediastinal *fibrosis*.

me-di-as-ti-nog-ra-phy (mē'dē-as-ti-nog'rā-fē). Radiography of the mediastinum. [mediastinum + G. *graphō*, to write]

gaseous m., radiography of the mediastinum after injection of air (artificial pneumomediastinum), an obsolete procedure.

me-di-as-tin-o-per-i-car-di-tis (mē'dē-as'tin-ō-per'i-kar-dī'tis). Inflammation of the pericardium and of the surrounding mediastinal cellular tissue.

me-di-as-tin-o-scope (mē-dē-as'tin'ō-skōp). An endoscope for inspection of mediastinum through a suprasternal incision.

me-di-as-ti-nos-co-py (mē'dē-as-ti-nos'kō-pē). Exploration of the mediastinum through a suprasternal incision, for biopsy of paratracheal lymph nodes. [mediastinum + G. *skopeō*, to view]

me-di-as-ti-not-o-my (mē'dē-as-ti-not'ō-mē). Incision into the mediastinum. [mediastinum + G. *tomē*, incision]

anterior m., SYN Chamberlain *procedure*.

me-di-as-ti-num (mē'dē-as-tī'nūm) [NA]. 1. A septum between two parts of an organ or a cavity. 2. The median partition of the thoracic cavity, covered by the mediastinal pleura and containing all the thoracic viscera and structures except the lungs. It is divided arbitrarily into five parts: anterior mediastinum, inferior mediastinum, middle mediastinum, posterior mediastinum, and superior mediastinum. SYN interpleural space, interpulmonary septum, mediastinal space, septum mediastinale. [Mod. L. a middle septum, fr. Mediev. L. *mediastinus*, medial, fr. L. *mediastinus*, a lower servant, fr. *medius*, middle]

anterior m., anterior m., the narrow region between the pericardium and the sternum containing the thymus or its remnants, some lymph nodes and vessels and branches of the internal thoracic artery. SYN m. anterior.

m. anté'rius, SYN anterior m.

inferior m., the region below a plane transecting the T_{4/5} intervertebral disc posteriorly and the sternal angle anteriorly, demarcating the inferior limit of the superior mediastinum. It is subdivided into three regions: middle, anterior, and posterior. SYN m. inferior.

m. infé'rius, SYN inferior m.

m. mé'dium, SYN middle m.

middle m., the central portion of the inferior m. which contains the pericardium and its contents and the phrenic nerves and accompanying vessels. SYN m. medium.

posterior m., lies between the pericardium and the vertebral column, below the level of the T_{4/5} intervertebral disc. It contains the descending aorta, thoracic duct, esophagus, azygos veins, and vagus nerves. SYN m. posterius, postmediastinum.

m. poste'rius, SYN posterior m.

superior m., that part lying above, *i.e.*, above the pericardium; it contains the arch of the aorta and the vessels arising from it, the brachiocephalic veins, and upper portion of the superior vena cava, the trachea, the esophagus, the thoracic duct, the thymus, and the phrenic, vagus, cardiac, and left recurrent laryngeal nerves. SYN m. superior.

m. supe'rius, SYN superior m.

m. tes'tis [NA], a mass of fibrous tissue continuous with the tunica albuginea, projecting into the testis from its posterior border. SYN corpus highmori, corpus highmorianum, Highmore's body, septum of testis.

me-di-ate. 1 (mē'dē-it). Situated between; intermediate. 2 (mē'dē-āt). To effect something by means of an intermediary substance, as in complement-mediated phagocytosis. [L. *mediatus*, fr. *medio*, pp. -atus, to divide in the middle]

me-di-a-tion (mē-dē-ā'shūn). The action of an intermediary substance (mediator).

me-di-a-tor (mē'dē-ā-ter, -tōr). An intermediary substance or thing.

pharmacologic m.'s of anaphylaxis, substances released from mast (and other) cells by the reaction of antigen and specific monocytotropic antibody on their surfaces; they include histamine, slow-reacting substance of anaphylaxis (SRS-A), bradykinin, and (in some species of animals) serotonin.

me-di-ca-ble (med'i-kā-bl). Treatable, with hope of a cure.

med-i-kāl (med'i-kāl). 1. Relating to medicine or the practice of medicine. SYN medicinal (2). 2. SYN medicinal (1). [L. *medicālis*, fr *medicus*, physician]

med-i-cal corps. The subdivision of a military organization, such as the U.S. Army, devoted to medical care of the troops.

med-i-cal tran-scrip-tion-ist. An individual who performs machine transcription of physician-dictated medical reports concerning a patient's health care, which become part of the patient's permanent medical record; a certified m. t. (CMT) has satisfied the requirements for certification by the American Association for Medical Transcription.

me-dic-a-ment (me-dik'ā-ment, med'i-kā-ment). A medicine, medicinal application, or remedy. [L. *medicamentum*, medicine]

med-i-ca-men-to-sus (med'i-kā-men-tō'sūs). Relating to a drug; denoting a drug eruption. [L.]

med-i-cate (med'i-kāt). 1. To treat disease by the giving of drugs. 2. To impregnate with a medicinal substance. [L. *medico*, pp. -atus, to heal]

med-i-cat-ed (med'i-kāt-ed). Impregnated with a medicinal substance.

med-i-ca-tion (med-i-kā'shūn). 1. The act of medicating. 2. A medicinal substance, or medication.

arrhenic m., treatment of disease by means of the organic preparations of arsenic, the cacodylates, and methylarsinates.

ionic m., SYN iontophoresis.

maintenance medication, m. taken to stabilize an illness or symptoms of illness.

preanesthetic m., drugs administered prior to an anesthetic to decrease anxiety and to obtain a smoother induction of, maintenance of, and emergence from anesthesia.

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