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logadoblennorrhoea

logadoblennorrhoea (log'ad'oblen'ore'e'ah). Conjunctival blennorrhoea. [Gk *logades* whites of the eyes, blennorrhoea.]

logagnosia (log'ag'no'se'ah). Alexia. [Gk *logos* word, agnosia.]

logagraphia (log'a'graf'e'ah). Agraphia; inability to put into written words ideas present in the mind; loss of the writing power. [Gk *logos* word, agraphia.]

logamnesia (log'am'ne'ze'ah). Auditory or visual aphasia; word deafness, word blindness. [Gk *logos* word, amnesia.]

logaphasia (log'af'a'ze'ah). Motor aphasia; generally caused by a cerebral lesion. [Gk *logos* word, aphasia.]

logasthenia (log'as'the'ne'ah). Impairment of the mental faculty which is concerned with understanding of the spoken word. [Gk *logos* word, asthenia.]

logoclonia (log'o'klo'ne'ah). Irregular repetition of the last syllable of a word. [Gk *logos* word, *klonein* to agitate.]

logographic (log'o'graf'ik). Relating to written words. [Gk *logos* word, *graphein* to record.]

logokophsis (log'o'ko'fo'sis). Auditory aphasia; loss of power of understanding what is said. [Gk *logos* word, *kophos* deaf.]

logomania (log'o'ma'ne'ah). 1. Garrulity so excessive that it constitutes a form of mania; in many cases new words are invented to keep up the flow of talk. 2. Aphasia. [Gk *logos* word, mania.]

logoneurosis (log'o'new'r'o'sis). 1. Any neurotic condition which is associated with a speech defect. 2. A neurotic condition associated with impaired mental faculties. [Gk *logos* word, neurosis.]

logopaedia, logopaedics (log'o'pe'de'ah, log'o'pe'dix). That branch of medical science which is concerned with the general physiological and pathological aspect of the speech organs and with the study and correction of defects of speech. [Gk *logos* word, *pais* child.]

logopathy (log'op'ath'e). 1. Any speech disorder which is caused by a central-nerve lesion. 2. Logoneurosis. [Gk *logos* word, *pathos* disease.]

logophasia (log'o'fa'ze'ah). Loss of ability to articulate correctly. [Gk *logos* word, *phasis* utterance.]

logoplegia (log'o'ple'je'ah). 1. Any type of paralysis which affects the organs of speech. 2. Failure to utter words although the latter are not actually forgotten; a defect of the mechanism of word production. [Gk *logos* word, *plege* stroke.]

logorrhoea (log'o're'ah). Garrulity to an excessive degree. [Gk *logos* word, *rhoia* flow.]

logospasm (log'o'spazm). A condition in which words are produced in spasms; speech tending to be of explosive type and stuttering in character. [Gk *logos* word, spasm.]

logwood (log'wud). 1. The tree *Haematoxylon campechianum* Linn. 2. *Haematoxylum*. [ME *logge*, *wudu*.]

Lohmann, Karl (b. 1898). Berlin biochemist.

Lohmann reaction. The high-energy transfer of a phosphate radical from adenosine triphosphate to creatine, or to adenosine diphosphate from creatine phosphate.

loiasis (lo'i'as'is). The condition caused by infection with the helminth *Loa loa*, conveyed by bites of flies of the genus *Chrysops*, and found especially in the Cameroons.

loin [lumbus (NA)] (loin). That portion of the body on both sides of the spine which is between the false ribs and the upper plane of the pelvis; the flank. [OFr. *logne*.]

loliism, lolism (lo'le'izm, lo'lizm). Poisoning by the seeds of *Lolium temulentum* which is said to contain an alkaloid, although it has also been stated that the toxicity is due to a fungus. Symptoms of vertigo, dizziness, headache, and impaired vision are produced.

Lombard, Etienne (b. 1868). French physician.

Lombard's test. For simulated unilateral deafness: a Bárány noise box is applied to the allegedly good ear. The patient is asked to read aloud from a newspaper. The noise box is switched on. A patient with a severe degree of deafness in the opposite ear will immediately raise his voice and may even shout; a malingerer will continue to read in the same even tone.

longitypal

Lombardi, Antonio (fl. 1910). Naples physician.

Lombardi's sign. Dilated venules over the spines of the 7th cervical and first three dorsal vertebrae in early pulmonary tuberculosis.

Lomholt, Svend (b. 1888). Copenhagen dermatologist.

Lomholt's ointment. Unguentum potassii polysulphidi.

Finsen-Lomholt lamp. A lamp that emits ultraviolet rays of wavelength mainly from 3 300 to 3 600 Å (330-360 nm); the light rays are all filtered out and the heat rays absorbed. The ultraviolet rays constitute 75 per cent of the total, and the irradiation time is only one-third of that required with the Finsen lamp.

Finsen-Lomholt treatment. Treatment of lupus vulgaris by filtered ultraviolet rays emanating from a Finsen-Lomholt lamp; obsolescent.

lonchocarpus (long'ko'kar'pus). Cube root, barbasco, timbo; the dried root of species of *Lonchocarpus* (family Leguminosae). It contains about 3 per cent of the insecticide, rotenone, and is used for the same purposes as derris root; it is also employed in scabies. [Gk *lonche* spear, *karpos* fruit.]

long-acting thyroid stimulator (LATS). An IgG immunoglobulin which binds to thyroid membranes at a site close to or identical with the TSH receptor. It is found in the serum of patients with Graves' disease and it, rather than TSH, is probably the cause of the hyperthyroidism in this condition.

LATS absorbing activity (LAA). A neutralizing factor which is found in thyroid microsomes and cell sap. **LATS protector (LATS P).** An immunoglobulin found in the serum of hyperthyroid patients with Graves' disease. It inhibits the absorption of LATS by LAA (LATS absorbing activities) and can pass through the placenta and induce neonatal hyperthyroidism similar to that produced by LATS in hyperthyroid mothers. This new type of neonatal hyperthyroidism is associated with absence of LATS in the maternal serum.

longevity (lon'jev'it'e). Long life. [L *longus* long, *aevum* age.]

longilineal (lon'je'lin'e'al). Referring to a slight and long type of bodily build. [L *longus* long, *linea*.]

longimanous (lon'je'man'us). Having long, slender hands. [L *longus* long, *manus* hand.]

longing (long'ing). An eager desire or craving, very often for some unusual kind of food, or even for inedible material, as is often observed in pregnancy. Some form of abnormal longing may also be noted in persons who are neurotic or mentally unstable. [AS *langian*.]

longipedate (lon'je'ped'ate). Having long, narrow feet. [L *longus* long, *pes* foot.]

longissimus muscle [musculus longissimus (NA)] (lon'jis'im'us musl). A muscle which forms the intermediate column of the sacrospinalis muscle and is composed from below upwards of the longissimus thoracis, longissimus cervicis, and longissimus capitis muscles. [L, longest.]

longissimus capitis muscle [musculus longissimus capitis (NA)] (lon'jis'im'us kap'it'is musl). A part of the longissimus muscle attached to the skull. [L, longest of the head.]

longissimus cervicis muscle [musculus longissimus cervicis (NA)] (lon'jis'im'us serv'is'is musl). A part of the longissimus muscle attached to the cervical vertebrae. [L, longest of the neck.]

longissimus thoracis muscle [musculus longissimus thoracis (NA)] (lon'jis'im'us thor'as'is musl). One of the elements of the longissimus muscle mass which is inserted by two series of slips; medially into the transverse processes of the thoracic vertebrae and the transverse and accessory processes of the lumbar vertebrae, and laterally into the ribs. It is supplied by posterior rami of thoracic and lumbar nerves, and is an extensor of the spine. [L, longest of the thorax.]

longitudinal [longitudinalis (NA)] (lon'je'tew'din'al). Running lengthwise; in a direction parallel to the long axis of the body. [L *longitudo* length.]

longitypal (lon'je'tip'ik'al). Longilineal. [L *longus* long, *type*.]

meckelelectomy

meckelelectomy (mek'el'ek'to-me). Surgical excision of the sphenopalatine (Meckel's) ganglion. [Meckel's ganglion, Gk *ektome* a cutting out.]

Meclofenoxate (mek'lo-fen'ox'ate). BP Commission approved name for 2-dimethylaminoethyl 4-chlorophenoxyacetate; a cerebral stimulant.

Meclozine (mek'lo'zeen). BP Commission approved name for 1-*p*-chlorobenzhydryl-4-*m*-methylbenzylpiperazine, an antihistaminic used in the treatment of hay fever and other allergic conditions. **Meclozine Hydrochloride BP 1973**. The dihydrochloride of 1-(4-chloro-benzhydryl)-4-(3-methylbenzyl)piperazine, a white, almost odourless, tasteless crystalline powder, slightly soluble in water and in alcohol. An antihistaminic agent which is effective in the treatment of motion sickness, nausea, vomiting and vertigo.

Mecobalamin (me'ko'bal'am'in). BP Commission approved name for α -(5,6-dimethylbenzimidazol-2-yl)cobamide methyl; it is used in the treatment of vitamin B₁₂ deficiency.

mecocephalic (me'ko'kef'al'ik). Dolichocephalic. [Gk *mekos* length, *kephale* head.]

mecometer (me'kom'e'ter). An instrument resembling a pair of calipers with a scale attachment, used for the determination of the length of a newborn infant or of a fetus. [Gk *mekos* length, *metron* measure.]

meconalgia (me'kon'al'je'ah). A neuralgic or other painful condition which ensues when the administration of opium has been discontinued. [Gk *mekon* poppy, *algos* pain.]

meconate (me'kon'ate). Any salt or ester of meconic acid. They are particularly important, being the form in which most of the opium alkaloids occur naturally. [Gk *mekon* poppy.]

meconeuroptia (me'ko'new'r'opath'e'ah). A psychoneurotic condition brought on by the misuse of opium or of any of its derived substances. [Gk *mekon* poppy, *neuron* nerve, *pathos* disease.]

meconic (me'kon'ik). Referring to, containing, or composed of opium. [Gk *mekon* poppy.]

meconidine (me'kon'id'een). C₂₁H₂₃O₄N, a minor constituent alkaloid of opium, which has a weak tetanizing effect.

meconine (me'kon'een). (CH₃O)₂C₆H₂=CO(CH₂)=O, a neutral principle found in opium, and *Hydrastis canadensis*; also synthesized. It is the lactone of 6-hydroxymethyl-2,3-dimethoxybenzoic acid.

meconiorrhoea (me'ko'ne'or'e'ah). An abnormally profuse discharge of meconium. [meconium, Gk *rhoia* flow.]

meconism (me'kon'izm). 1. Opium addiction. 2. Poisoning through the use of opium. [Gk *mekon* poppy.]

meconium (me'ko'ne'um). 1. The first matter, dark green in colour and consisting of bile, mucoid debris, and epithelial elements, discharged from the bowels of a newborn infant. 2. Opium. [Gk *mekon* poppy.]

meconophagism (me'kon'of'aj'izm). The practice of taking opium. [Gk *mekon* opium, *phagein* to eat.]

mecystasis (me'sis'tas'is). A phenomenon in which a muscle maintains its initial tension despite an increase in length. [Gk *mekos* length, *stasis* a standing still.]

medallion (med'al'e'on). A raised rose-coloured patch of pityriasis rosea. [Fr. *medallion*.]

Medazepam (med'a'ze'pam). BP Commission approved name for 7-chloro-2,3-dihydro-1-methyl-5-phenyl-1*H*-1,4-benzodiazepine; a tranquillizer.

media (me'de'ah). 1. See MEDIUM. 2. The middle coat of an artery or vein; the tunica media. 3. The transparent media of the eye (see below). **Dioptric media**, **Refracting media**. In ophthalmological examination, the transparent optic fluids and tissues through which the rays of light pass, are refracted, and brought to a focal point. **Transparent media of the eye**. The aqueous humour, the lens, the vitreous body, and the cornea. [L *medius* middle.]

medial [medialis (NA)] (me'de'al). 1. Of or belonging to the middle. 2. Nearer to the median plane. [L *medius* middle.]

mediastinum

median (me'de'an). 1. [Medianus (NA)] Placed in the middle; mesial. 2. An average or centre value of a series of observations taken in order from the lowest value to the highest: if the observations constitute an even number the mean of the two central ones is taken. 3. The mid-point which separates the area of a frequency curve into two equal halves. [L *medius* middle.]

median artery [arteria mediana (NA)]. A branch of the anterior interosseous artery accompanying the median nerve. Occasionally it is of large size.

median eminence. Situated in the pituitary stalk and contains a capillary bed into which humoral agents are released into the portal veins leading to the sinusoids bathing the cells of the anterior lobe.

median nerve [nervus medianus (NA)]. One of the main nerves of the forearm and hand, formed at the lower end of the axilla by the union of medial and lateral roots and deriving fibres from all the roots of the brachial plexus. It travels down the front of the arm, forearm, and hand, and it supplies most of the anterior muscles of the forearm [rami musculares (NA)], all the thenar muscles except the adductor pollicis, the lateral two lumbrical muscles, and the skin of the anterior aspects of the lateral three and a half digits and the corresponding part of the palm of the hand. There is a communicating branch with the ulnar nerve [ramus communicans cum nervo ulnari (NA)].

Palmar cutaneous branch [ramus palmaris nervi mediani (NA)]. A branch of the median nerve arising in the lower part of the forearm and passing superficial to the flexor retinaculum to supply the skin of the palm of the hand.

Lateral root [radix lateralis (NA)]. The root of the median nerve from the lateral cord of the brachial plexus.

Medial root [radix medialis (NA)]. The root of the median nerve derived from the medial cord of the brachial plexus.

median vein. See FOREARM, VEIN OF THE.

mediastinal (me'de'as'ti'nal). Belonging or referring to the mediastinum.

mediastinal veins [venae mediastinales (NA)]. Tributaries of the azygos vein and the internal mammary vein.

mediastinitis (me'de'as'tin'i'tis). Inflammation affecting the cellular substance of the mediastinum. **Indurative mediastinitis**. A condition preceded by acute mediastinitis in which there is increased mediastinal fibrosis, often associated with adherent pericarditis. [mediastinum, Gk *-itis* inflammation.]

mediastinopericarditis (me'de'as'ti'no'per'e'kar'di'tis). 1. An inflammatory condition of the mediastinum and the pericardium. 2. Indurative mediastinitis. **Callous mediastinopericarditis**. A combined inflammatory condition of the mediastinum and pericardium associated with fibrous pericardial thickening. [mediastinum, pericardium, Gk *-itis* inflammation.]

mediastinoscope (me'de'as'ti'no'skope). A tubular instrument of the same pattern as a cystoscope, used for inspecting the mediastinum. [mediastinum, Gk *skopein* to view.]

mediastinoscopy (me'de'as'tin'os'ko'pe). Examination of the mediastinum through a small suprasternal incision by means of a tubular instrument fitted with a system of lenses and a terminal electric light bulb. [mediastinum, Gk *skopein* to view.]

mediastinotomy (me'de'as'tin'ot'o'me). Surgical incision into the mediastinum, from the neck or dorsal regions. [mediastinum, Gk *temnein* to cut.]

mediastinum [NA] (me'de'as'ti'num). A median septum occupying the interval between two parts of an organ, or two subdivisions of a region. Specifically, the space between the two pleural sacs. This presents four subdivisions. The **superior mediastinum** [mediastinum superius (NA)] lies above the pericardium and is bounded in front by the manubrium sterni, behind by the upper four thoracic vertebrae, and laterally by the mediastinal pleura. It contains the trachea, oesophagus, thoracic duct, the aortic arch and its branches, the innominate veins and superior vena cava, phrenic nerve, left recurrent laryngeal nerve, vagus nerve and cardiac branches, lymphatic glands, and the thymus. The **anterior mediastinum** [mediastinum anterius (NA)] lies between the sternum and the pericardium, and contains