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Table

are intranuclear in *e. herpeticum* and intracytoplasmic in *e. vaccinatum*. See this page. **SYN** pustulosis vacciniformis acuta.



eczema herpeticum

infantile e., *e.* in infants; the clinical appearance varies according to the dominant causative mechanism, e.g., contact-type hypersensitivity, candidiasis, atopy, seborrhea, or a combination including intertrigo and diaper dermatitis.

e. intertrigo, **SEE** intertrigo.

lichenoid e., thickening of skin with accentuated skin lines in *e.* **SYN** chronic *e.*

nummular e., discrete, coin-shaped patches of *e.* **SYN** nummular dermatitis.

e. papulosum, a dermatitis marked by an eruption of discrete or aggregated reddish excoriated papules.

e. parasiticum, eczematous eruption precipitated by parasite infestation.

e. pustulosum, a later stage of vesicular *e.*, in which the vesicles have become secondarily infected; the lesions become covered with purulent crusts.

seborrheic e., **SYN** *seborrheic dermatitis*.

stasis e., eczematous eruption on legs due to or aggravated by vascular stasis.

tropic e., *e.* occurring in plaques on extensors of the extremities; of common occurrence and unknown etiology.

e. tyloticum, hyperkeratotic dyshidrosis.

varicose e., *e.* occurring over areas in which the skin has been compromised by varicosities.

e. verrucosum, *e.* with hyperkeratosis; chronic lichenified *e.*

e. vesiculosum, dermatitis marked by an eruption of vesicles upon erythematous patches that rupture and exude serum.

weeping e., a moist, eczematous dermatitis.

winter e., *e.* resulting from accelerated evaporation of moisture (including insensate sweat) from the cutaneous surface; occurs as dry crackled plaques, usually on the extremities, but not infrequently also on the trunk in any season under circumstances (occupational, environmental) of excessively rapid drying out of the skin.

ec-zem-a-ti-za-tion (ek-zem'ă-ti-ză'shŭn). 1. Formation of an eruption resembling eczema. 2. Occurrence of eczema secondary to a preexisting dermatosis.

ec-ze-ma-toid (ek-zem'ă-toyd). Resembling eczema in appearance.

ec-ze-ma-tous (ek-zem'ă-tŭs). Marked by or resembling eczema.

ED Abbreviation for effective dose; ethyldichloroarsine; eating disorders, under *disorder*; emergency department; erectile dysfunction.

ED₅₀ Abbreviation for median effective dose.

e-dath-a-mil (ĕ-dath'ă-mil). **SYN** ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid.

EDC Abbreviation for expected date of confinement. **SEE** Nägele rule.

e-de-a (e-dĕ'ă). The external genitals. [*G. aidōia*, genitals]

e-de-ma (e-dĕ'mă). 1. An accumulation of an excessive amount of watery fluid in cells or intercellular tissues. 2. At the gross level, used to describe the physical sign commonly likened to swelling or increased girth that often accompanies the accumulation of fluid in a body part, most often a limb. [*G. oīdēma*, a swelling]

ambulant e., *e.* that forms during walking.

angioneurotic e., **SYN** *angioedema*.

Berlin e. (bĕr-lin'), retinal *e.* after blunt trauma to the globe.

blue e., the swelling and cyanosis of an extremity in paralysis secondary to conversion.

brain e., **SYN** *cerebral e.*

brawny e., **SYN** *nonpitting e.*

brown e., *e.* of the lungs associated with chronic passive congestion.

bullous e., a reddened, swollen appearance of the ureteral orifice in the bladder wall, frequently observed with distal ureteral calculi or in tuberculosis of the ureter.

bullous e. vesicae, a prominent area of focal *e.* involving the bladder epithelium, consisting of elevated masses of edematous tissue or clusters of clear fluid-filled vesicles; often associated with chronic inflammation or irritation secondary to tubes, foreign bodies, or perivesical inflammation.

cachectic e., *e.* occurring in diseases characterized by wasting and hypoproteinemia; due to low plasma oncotic pressure. **SYN** marantic *e.*

cardiac e., *e.* resulting from congestive heart failure.

cerebral e., brain swelling due to increased volume of the extravascular compartment from the uptake of water in the neuropil and white matter. **SEE** ALSO *brain swelling*. **SYN** brain *e.*

cystoid macular e. [MIM*153880], *e.* of the posterior pole of the eye secondary to abnormal permeability of capillaries of the central sensory retina.

dependent e., a clinically detectable increase in extracellular fluid volume localized in a dependent area, as of a limb, characterized by swelling or pitting.

gestational e., occurrence of a generalized and excessive accumulation of fluid in the tissues of greater than 1+ pitting after 12 hours' bed rest, or of a weight gain of 5 pounds or more in 1 week due to the influence of pregnancy.

e. glottidis, *e.* of the larynx.

heat e., *e.* caused by excessively high external temperature.

hereditary angioneurotic e. (HANE) [MIM*106100], a relatively rare form of *e.* characterized by onset, usually in childhood, of erythema followed by *e.*, involving the upper respiratory tract, associated with either a deficiency of the inhibitor of C1 esterase or a functionally inactive form of the inhibitor. The deficiency may worsen during adolescence. There are two clinically indistinguishable forms: type I, in which the serum level of C1 esterase inhibitor is low (up to 30% of normal), and type II, in which the level is normal or elevated. There is uncontrolled activation of early complement components and production of a kinin-like factor that induces the angioedema; death may occur from upper respiratory tract *e.* and asphyxia. Inheritance is autosomal dominant, caused by mutation in the C1-esterase inhibitor gene (*C1NH*) on chromosome 11q.

ponychial (1). [L.]

a distinct part of a single protein or an oligomer protein disulfide bridges being separated from a

the male or female

is vagina. 2. On the is a sheath.

vär, süb-val'vü-lär).

th, or on the ventral

viral particle. [sub- +

vitreous body.

the mental state be-

th any zona or zone

below or beneath the

g the flow of juice. 2.

juice, + G. *agōgos*,

Relating to a succe-

ond teeth that replace

aneum]

A substitute; a drug or

of and can be used in

after, substituting, fr.

sub, under, + *cedo*, to

ANATOMY substituting

centurio, pp. *-atus*, to

ic acid.

catalyzes the removal

ts it into fumaric acid;

complex is a part of the

ctase (NADH), fumaric

ās). SYN *succinyl-CoA*

l'gās). SYN *succinyl-*

sük'si-nät sem'ë-al'dë-

f γ -aminobutyrate.

catalyzes the reaction of

uccinate and NADH (or

s associated with 4-hy-

4 butanedioic acid, an

cle; several of its salts

thi'ö-k'i'nās). SYN *succi-*

nical class of drugs from

ide, methsuximide, and

s. has been used as an

lite that occurs at elevated levels in individuals with tyrosinemia [A.]

N-suc-ci-nyl-ad-e-nyl-ic ac-id (sük'si-nil-äd-e-nil'ik as'id). SYN *adenylosuccinic acid*.

suc-ci-nyl-cho-line (sük'si-nil-kö'lën). A neuromuscular relaxant with short duration of action that characteristically first depolarizes the motor endplate (phase I block) but is often later associated with a curarelike, nondepolarizing neuromuscular block (phase II block); used to produce relaxation for tracheal intubation and during surgical anesthesia. SYN diacetylcholine, *suxamethonium*.

suc-ci-nyl-CoA (sük'si-nil). SYN *succinyl-coenzyme A*.

s-CoA synthetase, (1) a ligase reversibly reacting succinate and CoA with ATP to produce ADP, inorganic phosphate, and s-CoA-CoA; (2) a similar synthetase, but one able to use itaconate as well as succinate and GTP (or ITP) in place of ATP; a part of the tricarboxylic acid cycle. SYN succinate:CoA ligase, succinate:CoA ligase, succinic thiokinase.

suc-ci-nyl-co-en-zyme A (sük'si-nil-kö-en'zim). The condensation product of succinic acid and CoA; one of the intermediates of the tricarboxylic acid cycle and a precursor in the synthesis of heme. SYN active succinate, succinyl-CoA.

suc-ci-nyl-di-cho-line (sük'si-nil-di-kö'lën). Succinylcholine chloride.

O-suc-ci-nyl-ho-mo-ser-ine (thi-ol)-ly-ase (sük'si-nil-hö'mö-ser'ën thi'öl-l'ās). An enzyme catalyzing the reaction between cystathionine and succinate to form L-cysteine and O-succinyl-L-homoserine. SYN cystathionine γ -synthase.

suc.cor.rhe-a (sük'ö-rë'ä). An abnormal increase in the secretion of a digestive fluid. [L. *succus*, juice, + G. *rhoia*, a flow]

suc.cu.bus (sük'ü-büs). A demon, in female form, believed to have sexual intercourse with a man during sleep. Cf. incubus. [L. *succubo*, to lie under]

suc.cuss (sü-küs'). To make succussion.

suc.cus-sion (sü-küş'ün). A diagnostic procedure involving shaking the body to elicit a splashing sound in a cavity containing both gas and fluid. [L. *succussio*, fr. *suc-cutio* (*subc-*), pp. *-cussus*, to shake up, fr. *quatio*, to shake]

hippocratic s., a splashing noise produced by shaking the body when there is gas or air and fluid in the stomach or intestine, or free in the peritoneum, thorax, and, rarely, the pericardium. SYN hippocratic succussion sound.

suck (sük). 1. To draw a fluid through a tube by exhausting the air in front. 2. To draw a fluid into the mouth; specifically, to draw milk from the breast. [A.S. *sūcan*]

suck-le (sük'ël). 1. To nurse; to feed by milk from the breast. 2. To suck; to draw sustenance from the breast.

Sucquet (sü-kä'), J.P., French anatomist, 1840-1870. SEE *S. anastomoses*, under *anastomosis*, *canals*, under *canal*; *Sucquet-Hoyer anastomoses*, under *anastomosis*; *Sucquet-Hoyer canals*, under *canal*.

su.cral.fate (sü-kral'fät). Sucrose octakis (hydrogen sulfate) aluminum complex; a polysaccharide with antipeptic activity, used to treat duodenal ulcers by providing a protective coating to allow healing.

su.crase (sü'kräs). SYN *sucrose α -D-glucosidase*.

su.crate (sü'krät). A compound of sucrose.

su.crose (sü'krös). A nonreducing disaccharide made up of D-glucose and D-fructose obtained from sugar cane, *Saccharum officinarum* (family Gramineae), from several species of sorghum, and from the sugar beet, *Beta vulgaris* (family Chenopodiaceae); the common sweetener, used in pharmacy in the manufacture of products such as syrup and confections. SYN saccharose, saccharum.

s. octaacetate, an alcohol denaturant.

su.crose α -D-glu.co.si.dase (sü'krös glü'kö-hi'drö-läs). An enzyme catalyzing the hydrolysis of sucrose and maltose. The enzyme isolated from the intestinal mucosa will also act on isomaltose (i.e., it contains a subunit that acts on isomaltose sepa-

rately). A deficiency of this enzyme results in defective digestion of sucrose and linear α 1,4-glucans SYN *sucrase*.

SU.CRO.SE.MI.A (sü'krö-së'më-ä). The presence of sucrose in the blood. [sucrose + G. *haima*, blood]

SU.CRO.SU.RI.A (sü'krö-syü'rë-ä). The excretion of sucrose in the urine. [sucrose + G. *ouron*, urine]

SUC.TION (sük'shün). The act or process of sucking. SEE ALSO aspiration (1), aspiration (2). [L. *sugo*, pp. *suctus*, to suck]

postussive s., a s. sound heard on auscultation over a pulmonary cavity at the end of a cough.

Wangensteen s., a modified siphon that maintains constant negative pressure, used with a duodenal tube for the relief of gastric and intestinal distention. SYN *Wangensteen tube*.

SUC.TO.RI.AL (sük-tö'rë-äl). Relating to suction, or the act of sucking; adapted for sucking.

SU.DA.MEN, pl. **SU.DAM.I.NA** (sü-dä'men, -dam'i-nä). A minute vesicle due to retention of fluid in a sweat follicle, or in the epidermis. [Mod. L., fr. L. *sudo*, to sweat]

SU.DAM.I.NA (sü-dam'i-nä). 1. Plural of sudamen. 2. SYN *miliaria crystallina*.

SU.DAN III (sü-dan') [C.I. 26100]. A red stain, used for neutral fat in histologic technique; it also stains the fatty envelope of the tubercle bacillus. SYN *Sudan red III*.

SU.DAN IV (sü-dan') [C.I. 26105]. SYN *scarlet red*.

SU.DAN BLACK B (sü-dan' blak) [C.I. 26150]. A diazo dye; used as a stain for fats.

SU.DAN BROWN (sü-dan' brown) [C.I. 12020]. A brown stain derived from α -naphthylamine and used as a stain for fats.

SU.DAN.O.PHIL.I.A (sü-dan'ö-fil'ë-ä). 1. Affinity for an oil-soluble or Sudan dye. 2. A condition in which leukocytes contain minute fat droplets that take a brilliant red stain when treated with 0.2% Sudan III and 0.1% cresyl blue in absolute alcohol.

SU.DAN.O.PHIL.IC (sü'dan'ö-fil'ik). Staining easily with Sudan dyes, usually referring to lipids in tissues.

SU.DAN.O.PHO.BIC (sü-dan'ö-fö'bik). Denoting tissue that fails to stain with a Sudan or fat-soluble dye.

SU.DAN RED III (sü-dan' red). SYN *Sudan III*.

SU.DAN YEL.LOW (sü-dan' yel'ö). Metadioxyazobenzene; a yellow stain for fats. SYN *metadioxyazobenzene*.

SU.DA.TION (sü-dä'shün). SYN *perspiration* (1). [L. *sudatio*, fr. *sudo*, pp. *-atus*, to sweat]

SUDECK (sü'dek), Paul H.M., German surgeon, 1866-1938. SEE *S. atrophy*, *critical point*, *syndrome*.

SU.DO.MO.TOR (sü'dö-mö'tör). Denoting the autonomic (sympathetic) nerves that stimulate the sweat glands to activity. [L. *sudor*, sweat, + *motor*, mover]

SU.DOR (sü'dör). SYN *perspiration* (3). [L.]

s. anglicus, SYN *English sweating disease*.

SUDOR-. Do not confuse this combining form with pseudo-. Sweat, perspiration. [L. *sudor*]

SU.DO.RE.SIS (sü'dö-rë'sis). Profuse sweating. [sudor- + G. *-ësis*, condition]

SU.DO.RIF.ER.OUS (sü'dö-rif'er-üs). Carrying or producing sweat. [sudor- + L. *fero*, to bear]

SU.DO.RIF.IC (sü'dö-rif'ik). Causing sweat. [sudor- + L. *facio*, to make]

SU.DO.ROM.E.TER (sü'dö-rom'ë-tër). An instrument for measuring the amount of perspiration. [sudor- + G. *metron*, measure]

SU.DOR.RHE.A (sü'dö-rë'ä). SYN *hyperhidrosis*. [sudor- + G. *rhoia*, a flow]

SU.ET (sü'et). The hard fat around the kidneys of cattle and sheep; when rendered it yields tallow.

prepared s., the internal fat of the abdomen of the sheep, *Ovis aries*, purified by melting and straining; formerly used in pharmacy in making ointments. SYN *prepared mutton tallow*.

SUF.FO.CATE (süf'ö-kät). 1. To impede respiration; to asphyxiate.

provides both preload and afterload reduction through its vasodilatory effects, rather than either alone.

va-so-ep-i-did-y-mos-to-my (vā'sō-ep'i-did'i-mos'tō-mē). Surgical anastomosis of the vasa deferentia to the epididymis, to bypass an obstruction at the level of the mid to distal epididymis or proximal vas. [vaso- + epididymis + G. *stoma*, mouth]

va-so-fac-tive (vā'sō-fak'tiv, vas-ō-). SYN *angiopoietic*.

va-so-for-ma-tion (vā'sō-fōr-mā'shūn, vas-ō-). SYN *angiopoiesis*.

va-so-for-ma-tive (vā'sō-fōr-mā-tiv, vas-ō-). SYN *angiopoietic*.

va-so-gan-gli-on (vā'sō-gang'glē-on, vas-ō-). A mass of blood vessels.

va-sog-ra-phy (vā-sog'rā-fē). Radiography of the vas deferens to determine patency, by injecting contrast medium into its lumen either transurethrally or by open vasotomy. [vas + G. *graphō*, to write]

va-so-in-hib-i-tor (vā'sō-in-hib'i-tōr, vas-ō-). An agent that restricts or prevents the functioning of the vasomotor nerves.

va-so-in-hib-i-tor-y (vā'sō-in-hib'i-tōr'ē, vas-ō-). Restraining vasomotor action.

va-so-la-bile (vā'sō-lā'bil, -bīl, vas-ō-). Characterizing the condition in which there is lability or active vasomotion of blood vessels.

va-so-li-ga-tion (vā'sō-li-gā'shūn, vas-ō-). Ligation of the vas deferens, usually after its division.

va-so-mo-tion (vā'sō-mō'shūn, vas-ō-). Change in caliber of a blood vessel.

va-so-mo-tor (vā'sō-mō'tōr, vas-ō-). 1. Causing dilation or constriction of the blood vessels. 2. Denoting those nerves that have this action. SYN *vasculomotor*.

va-so-neu-rop-a-thy (vā'sō-nū-rop'ā-thē, vas-ō-). Any disease involving both the nerves and blood vessels. [vaso- + G. *neuron*, nerve, + *pathos*, suffering]

va-so-or-chi-dos-to-my (vā'sō-ōr'ki-dos'tō-mē, vas-ō-). Reestablishment of the interrupted seminiferous channels by uniting the tubules of the epididymis or the rete testis to the divided end of the vas deferens. [vaso- + G. *orchis*, testis, + *stoma*, mouth]

va-so-pa-ral-y-sis (vā'sō-pā-rāl'i-sis, vas-ō-). Paralysis, atonia, or hypotonia of blood vessels. SYN *angiohypotonia*, *angioparalysis*.

va-so-pa-re-sis (vā'sō-pā-rē'sis, -par'ē-sis, vas-ō-). A mild degree of vasoparalysis. SYN *angioparesis*, *vasomotor paralysis*. [vaso- + G. *pareisis*, weakness]

va-so-pres-sin (VP) (vā'sō-pres'in, vas-ō-). A nonapeptide neurohypophysial hormone related to oxytocin and vasotocin; synthetically prepared or obtained from the posterior lobe of the pituitary of healthy domestic animals. In pharmacologic doses v. causes water retention and contraction of smooth muscle, notably that of all blood vessels; large doses may produce cerebral or coronary arterial spasm. See this page. SYN *antidiuretic hormone*, *Pitressin*. [vaso- + L. *premo*, pp. *pressum*, to press down, + -in]

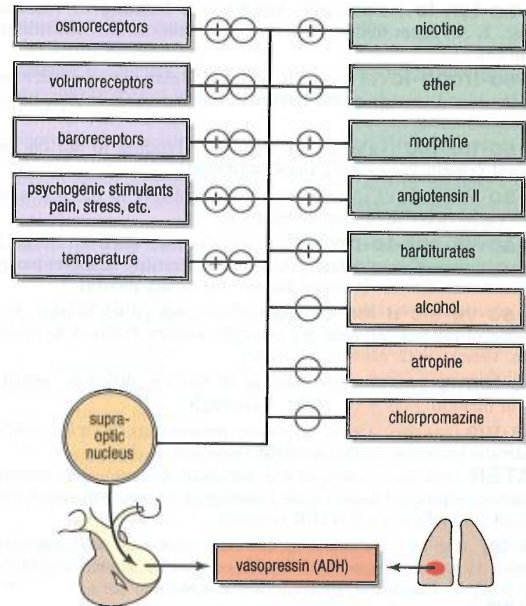
arginine v. (AVP) [MIM*192340], v. containing an arginyl residue in position 8 (as in chickens and most mammals, including humans); porcine v. has a lysyl residue at position 8. All are vasopressors. SYN *argipressin*.

va-so-pres-sor (vā'sō-pres'ōr, vas-ō-). 1. Producing vasoconstriction and a rise in blood pressure, usually understood to be systemic arterial pressure unless otherwise specified. 2. An agent that has this effect.

vasoprotector (vāz-ō'prō-tēk'tōr). A drug given to promote venous drainage, as in pregnancy.

va-so-punc-ture (vā'sō-pūnk'chūr, vas-ō-). The act of puncturing a vessel with a needle.

va-so-re-flex (vā'sō-rē'fleks, vas-ō-). A reflex that influences the caliber of blood vessels.



vasopressin: regulation of ADH secretion; effects of various neural and mechanical factors on the supraoptic nucleus (+ = stimulation, - = inhibition); note that some malignant neoplasms (e.g., bronchogenic carcinoma) may also secrete ADH

va-so-re-lax-a-tion (vā'sō-rē'lak-sā'shūn, vas-ō-). Reduction in tension of the walls of the blood vessels.

va-so-sec-tion (vā'sō-sek'shūn, vas-ō-). SYN *vasotomy*.

va-so-sen-sor-y (vā'sō-sen'sōr'ē, vas-ō-). 1. Relating to sensation in the blood vessels. 2. Denoting sensory nerve fibers innervating blood vessels.

va-so-spasm (vā'sō-spazm, vas-ō-). Contraction or hypertonia of the muscular coats of the blood vessels. SYN *angiohypertonia*, *angiospasm*.

va-so-spas-tic (vā'sō-spas'tik, vas-ō-). Relating to or characterized by vasospasm. SYN *angiospastic*.

vasostatsins (vā-sō-stat'ins). N-terminal breakdown products of calcitriculin or chromogranin A, which inhibit endothelial cell proliferation; produced by some tumors. [vaso- + G. *statos*, stalled, standing still, + -in]

va-so-stim-u-lant (vā'sō-stim'yū-lānt). 1. Exciting vasomotor action. 2. An agent that excites the vasomotor nerves to action. 3. SYN *vasotonic* (2).

va-sos-to-my (vā-sos'tō-mē). Establishment of an opening into the deferent duct. [vaso- + G. *stoma*, mouth]

va-so-throm-bin (vā'sō-throm'bin, vas-ō-). Thrombin derived from the lining cells of the blood vessels.

va-so-to-cin (vā'sō-tō'sin, vas-ō-). A nonapeptide hormone of the neurohypophysis of subvertebrates, with activities similar to that of vasopressin and oxytocin; chemically identical with human vasopressin except for an isoleucyl residue at position 3; thus [3-isoleucine]vasopressin or [Ile³]vasopressin. [vaso, pressin + oxytocin]

arginine v., v. with arginyl residue at position 8 (identical with that of arginine oxytocin). SEE ALSO *arginine vasopressin*.

va-sot-o-my (vā-sot'ō-mē). Incision into or division of the vas deferens. SYN *vasosection*. [vaso- + G. *tomē*, incision]

va-so-to-ni-a (vā'sō-tō'nē-ā, vas-ō-). The tone of blood vessels, particularly the arterioles. [vaso- + G. *tonos*, tone]