HEMOLYSIS Breakdown of red blood cells with liberation of hemoglobin

HEMOPTYSIS Bleeding from the lungs, spitting blood, or blood-stained sputum

HEPATITIS Inflammation of the liver

HORMONES Chemical substances secreted by the endocrine glands, exerting influence over practically all body activities

HYPNOTIC Anything that induces sleep, or that produces the effects ascribed to hypnotism

IATROGENIC Caused by the doctor

IDIOPATHIC Disease that originates in itself

IDIOSYNCRASY A special susceptibility to a particular substance introduced into the body

INFLAMMATION The reaction of body tissue to injury, whether by infection or trauma The inflamed area is red, swollen, hot, and usually painful

INJURY Damage or harm to the body, as the result of violence, infection, or anything else that produces a lesion

INTOXICATION Means either drunkenness or poisoning

INTRAPERITONEAL Inside the membrane that lines the interior wall of abdomen

INTRAVENOUS Into or inside the vein

IRRADIATION Treatment with any form of radiant energy to which all or some part of the body is exposed

ISCHEMIA Loss of blood supply to a particular part of the body

JAUNDICE Icterus, a serious symptom of disease that causes the skin, the whites of the eyes, and even the mucous membranes to turn yellow

LESION Injury or damage to body tissue, especially one that leads to impairment or loss of function

LEUKOCYTE White blood cell

LEUKOCYTOSIS An abnormal increase in the number of white blood cells

LEUKOPENIA A serious reduction in the number of white blood cells

LOCALIZED Restricted to one spot or area in the body and not spread all through it—contrast with SYSTEMIC or GENERALIZED

METABOLISM Describes the physical and chemical changes that are constantly taking place in the billions of cells that make up the living body

MILIARY Characterized or accompanied by seedlike blisters or inflamed raised portions on tissue

MUCOUS MEMBRANES Lining of the hollow organs of the body, notably the nose, mouth, stomach, intestines, bronchial tubes, and urinary tract

NARCOSIS Stupor or unconsciousness produced by chemical substances

NARCOTICS Chemical agents that put a person to sleep, completely or partially

NECROSIS Destruction of body tissue

NEPHRITIS Inflammation in the kidneys

NEURITIS Inflammation of a nerve

NEURODERMATITIS A chronic skin ailment of uncertain origin, possibly neurotic

ORGAN An organized collection of tissues that have a special and recognized function

ORGANIC DISEASE Disease in which some change in the structure of body tissue could either be visualized or positively inferred from indirect evidence

PALPITATION Rapid heart beat of which a person is acutely aware

PARENCHYMA The essential or functional elements of a bodily organ, the working tissue

PATHOGENESIS Describes how a disease takes hold on the body, spreads, and what it does to the body

PATHOLOGY The study of disease processes

PHYSIOLOGY The science and study of the functions or actions of living organisms

PLASMA The fluid part of the blood in which the blood cells are suspended