The SIMPLIFIED MEDICAL DICTIONARY FOR LAWYERS

All Medical Terms Ordinarily Used in Any Branch of Legal Practice Are Given with Clear Definitions. The Derivation and Definition of More Important and Useful Words Have Received Special Attention

In Accordance with the Spelling and Meaning Found in Recent and Accredited Medical Literature

Further Simplified and Made More Valuable by Spelling All Greek Roots or Primitives of Words in English Characters

BY

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brane which secretes synovia, or mucin, a viscid fluid that lubricates the joint).

arthrotome (ar'thro-tom) [Gr. *arthron*, joint + *temnein*, to cut]. A knife for operating on joints.

arthrotomy (ar-throt'o-me) [Gr. *arthron*, joint + *tome*, cut]. Cutting a joint or into it.

articular (ar-tik'u-lar). Of or pertaining to a joint.

articulate (ar-tik'u-lat) [L. *articulatus*, jointed]. Consisting of segments united by joints; united by joints. To utter articulate sounds; to enunciate; to speak words and sentences.

articulated (ar-tik'u-la-ted). Connected by joints.

articulation (ar-tik-u-la'shun) [L. *articulatio*, a joint]. A joint. A junction between bones in the skeleton of a vertebrate (a creature having a spine). The utterance of words and sentences.

articulo mortis (ar-tik'u-lo mor'tis). At the point, or moment, of death.

arytenoid (ar-it-e'noid) [Gr. *arytaina*, pitcher + *eidos*, form]. Shaped like a pitcher or jug.

asafetida (as-af-et'id-ah) [L. *foetida*, fetid]. The fetid gum resin of various Persian and East Indian plants; it has an odor like garlic. It occurs in commerce in the form of tears and dark colored masses.

asbestos (as-bes'tos) [Gr. *asbestos*, quicklime; unquenched; endless; ceaseless; a mineral indestructible by fire]. A fibrous magnesium and calcium silicate (L. *silex*, *silicis* = any hard stone found in fields, a pebble stone, a flint, flint-stone; sea-sand is a familiar example. Silicon forms about one-fourth of the earth's crust). Asbestos is unaffected by fire. It occurs in long and delicate fibers, or in fibrous masses or seams; it is usually of a white, gray, or greenish color. It is used for many purposes where material is required that resists fire, as in roofing, and certain clothing and curtains.

asbestosis (as-bes-to'sis). A disease of the lungs caused by inhaling fine particles of asbestos. Also called pneumoconiosis.

ascariasis (as-kah-ri'as-is) [see *Ascaris*]. Infestation with ascarides, which is a genus of nematode worms; the common roundworm is an example (nematode = pinworms, roundworms, and Guinea worms). Ascariasis also means ill health that is caused by ascarides.

Ascaris (as'kar-is) [Gr. *askaris*, a worm in the intestines; a maw-worm]. A genus of intestinal parasites belonging to the order *Nematoda*. A. lumbricoides, the roundworm; a common worm resembling the earthworm. It is found in the small intestine, especially in children; symptoms are colic, pain, and diarrhea.

ascites (as-si'tez) [Gr. *askites*, from *askos*, bag]. Dropsy; an abnormal collection of fluid in the abdominal cavity, marked by fluctuation (a wavelike motion, as of a fluid in a cavity), dullness on percussion, and painless swelling. It is the result of inflammation of the peritoneum, or to obstruction of blood vessels by diseases of the heart, kidney, or liver. The fluid is usually clear and yellow. hemorrhagic a., a form in which the fluid is mixed with blood.

ascitic (as-sit'ik). Affected with, or pertaining to, ascites.

Asclepiades (as-kle-pi'ad-ez). A physician who lived and practiced in Bithynia, 128-56 B.C. He also practiced in Rome.

ascorbic acid (ah-skor'bik) [Gr. *a*, no + *scorbutus*, scurvy]. See under *acid*.

asemia (ah-se'me-ah) [Gr. *a*, no + *sema*, sign]. A condition in which the patient is unable to understand either speech or signs, as a result of a brain disease.

asepsis (ah-sep'sis) [Gr. *a*, no + *sepsis*, decay]. Absence of septic matter; state of being aseptic. Freedom from infection.

aseptic (ah-sep'tik) [Gr. *a*, no + *sepsis*, decay]. Free from putrefactive or pus-forming bacteria or other harmful micro-organisms.

asexual (ah-seks'u-al). Having no sex; without sexual action.

asexualization (ah-seks-u-al-iz-a'shun). The sterilizing of an individual, as by castration or vasectomy (the surgical removal of the vas deferens, or of a part of it; vas deferens = the excretory duct of the testicle, passing from the testicle to the ejaculatory duct).

aspecific (ah-spe-sif'ik). Not caused by a specific micro-organism; nonspecific.

aspect (as'pekt) [L. *aspectus*, from *aspicere*, to look toward]. That part of a surface which faces or fronts in a particular direction. The look or particular appearance of the face. Appearance to the eye or to the mind.

aspermatogenesis (ah-sper-mat-o-jen'e-sis). A condition in which there is a want or a lack of development of spermatozoa.

aspermia (ah-sper'me-ah) [Gr. *a*, no + *sperma*, seed]. Inability to produce, or to ejaculate, semen. A deficient secretion of semen.

asphyxia (as-fik'e-ah) [Gr. *a*, no + *sphyxis*, pulse]. Suffocation. Apparent death or suspended animation, due to lack of oxygen and an excess of carbon dioxide in the blood, as in the stopping of respiration from suffocation or drowning, or from the inhalation of certain gases. The symptoms are a feeling of suffocation, cyanosis, and coma (cyanosis = blueness of the skin; coma = complete loss of consciousness). a. carbonica, that caused by the inhalation of coal gas, water gas, or carbon monoxide. local a. See *Reynaud's disease*, under *disease*. a. neonatorum, difficult breathing as seen in new-born infants. secondary a., asphyxia that recurs after apparent recovery from suffocation.

same as *haversian canal*. optic c., the opening in the sclera for the passage of the optic nerve. Also called the *scleral canal*. parturient c., that passage or space extending from the fundus (the base or larger curved end) of the uterus to the outlet at the vulva (the external part of the organs of generation). pelvic c., that passage or large space extending from the superior to the inferior strait of the pelvis—from the upper curved edge to the lowest parts of the pelvis. primitive c., the neural canal of the embryo. pterygoid c., the vidian canal. c's of Rivinus, the excretory ducts of the sublingual glands. root c., the canal in the center of the root of a tooth which contains dental pulp. sacral c., the short space or canal in the sacrum which is a continuation of the canal of the spinal column. semicircular c's, the long canals of the labyrinth (in the ear), some of which are made up of thin tissue (membranous) which line the bony canals (the osseous canals). seminal c., a seminiferous tubule (minute ducts which make up most of the substance of the testicles). spermatic c., the inguinal canal of the male. spinal c., the long passage which lodges the spinal cord. spinal medullary c., the central canal of the spinal cord. c. of Stilling, the hyaloid canal (the central canal of the vitreous humor of the eye). Also a name for the central canal of the spinal cord. supra-orbital c., one at the upper margin of the orbit (the *eyesocket*) which lodges the supra-orbital artery and nerve. urethral c., the urethra or the tissues that surround it. uterine c., the cavity of the uterus. vaginal c., the space within the vagina. vertebral c., the canal through the spine. vidian c., the channel in the sphenoid bone which transmits the vidian nerve and artery.

canalicular (kan-al-ik'u-lar). Pertaining to a canaliculus (a minute canal or passage).

canaliculization (kan-al-ik'u-liz-a'shun). The forming of canaliculi, as in bone.

canaliculus (kan-al-ik'u-lus), pl. *canaliculi* [L. *canaliculus*, a small channel, pipe, or gutter; a water channel]. Any small passage or channel, as the minute canals extending to the lacunae (small pits, hollows, or depressions) of a bone. Also the name for the punctum lacrimale to the lacrimal sac (punctum is Latin for point; the *outlets* of the lacrimal canaliculi in the edges of the eyelids near the inner canthi; canthus = the angle at the inner end of the slit between the eyelids). haversian c., any one of the many minute canals connected with each haversian canal.

canalis (kan-a'lis) [L. *canalis*, a pipe, groove, channel, a canal, a conduit]. A canal.

canalization (kan-al-iz-a'shun). 1. The act of canalizing; the formation of canals, natural or by disease. 2. A method of draining wounds by the formation of canals without the insertion of tubes. 3. The formation of new canals or paths through an obstruction such as blood vessels through a blood clot.

cancellated (kan'sel-a-ted). Having a lattice-like structure or appearance.

cancelli (kan-sel'e). The plural of *cancellus*.

cancellous (kan-sel'us). Having a spongy or porous structure; a lattice-like structure such as that in bony tissue.

cancellus (kan-sel'us), pl. *cancelli* [L. *cancelli*, a lattice, inclosure, grating, grate, bars, railings]. A bony structure with a lattice-like appearance.

cancer (kan'ser) [L. *cancer*, a river-crab, sea-crab, the crab; an eating, suppurating ulcer, a cancer. Gr. *karkinos*, a crab; the Crab or Cancer, as a sign in the zodiac; an eating sore or ulcer]. A malignant tumor. It was called a cancer at first, perhaps from the great veins which surround it, which were compared by the ancients to the claws of a crab. It is now regarded as a malignant growth having its origin in the epithelial tissue, being made up mainly of epithelial cells. See *carcinoma*. black c. The same as melanotic cancer. chimney-sweeps' c., cancer of the scrotum due to soot poisoning; soot cancer; soot wart. claypipe c., an epithelioma of the lip caused by the irritation of a pipe stem. dye workers' c., cancer of the bladder occasionally found among workers in aniline dyes. epithelial c. See *epithelioma*. hard c., one containing a great deal of fibrous tissue. medullary c., a cancer made up mainly of soft, marrow-like cellular tissue (medulla = marrow). melanotic c., a malignant cancer having a black or deeply pigmented color. mule-spinners' c., a type of epithelioma found among mule-spinners in cotton mills. paraffin c., a malignant cancer found in those who work in paraffin. pitch-workers' c., epithelioma of the face, neck, or scrotum which sometimes occurs in those who work in pitch. rodent c. The same as rodent ulcer. roentgenologists' c., cancer that affects the hands of those who work with roentgen rays. scirrhous c., a malignant cancer that feels firm and hard (Gr. *skirros*, any hard coat or covering; a hardened swelling or tumor; induration). smokers' c., epithelioma that occurs on the lip resulting from the irritation of a pipe stem; also cancer of the throat which is said to follow excessive smoking. soft c., an encephaloid or colloid cancer (encephaloid = resembling brain substance; colloid = glutinous or resembling glue). soot c. Same as chimney-sweeps' cancer. spider c. See *naevus* (nevus) *araneosus*. tar c., cancer as a result of the irritation from the fumes of tar.

cancerigenic (kan-ser-ij-en'ik). That which causes or produces cancer.

cancerocidal (kan-ser-o-si'dal). That which destroys cancer cells.

cancerogenic (kan-ser-o-jen'ik). Causing or producing cancer.

cancerous (kan'ser-us). Like a cancer. Having the qualities or virulence of a cancer; affected with cancer.

cancerphobia (kan-ser-fo'be-ah). A morbid dread of cancer.