PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT

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fragrant and aromatic stimulant. *A. europaeum*, or asarabacca, is diuretic, diaphoretic, purgative, and emetic.

asbestiform (as-bes'tĭ-form). Having a fibrous structure like asbestos.

asbestos (as-bes'tos) [Gr. *asbestos* unquenchable]. A fibrous magnesium and calcium silicate. It is incombustible.

asbestosis (as"bes-to'sis) [*asbestos* + *-osis*]. Lung disease (pneumoconiosis) caused by inhaling particles of asbestos.

ascariasis (as"kah-rī'ah-sis) [*ascaris* + *-iasis*]. Infestation with ascarides: also ill health due to ascarides.

ascaricide (as-kar'ĭ-sīd) [Gr. *askaris* ascaris + L. *caedere* to kill]. Destroying ascarides; also a drug that destroys ascarides.

ascarides (as-kar'ĭ-dēz). Plural of *ascaris*.

Ascarid'ia linea'ta. A nematode parasite in the small intestine of fowls, the common roundworm of chickens in the United States.

ascaridiasis (as"kar-ĭ-dī'ah-sis). Ascariasis.

ascaridosis (as-kar-ĭ-do'sis). Ascariasis.

ascariosis (as-kar-e-o'sis). Ascariasis.

Ascaris (as'kah-ris) [L.; Gr. *askaris*]. A genus of intestinal lumbricoid parasites of the order *Nematoda*. **A. ala'ta, A. ca'nis.** See *Toxascaris canis*. **A. e'qui, A. equo'rum,** a species found in horses. **A. lumbricoi'des,** the eelworm or roundworm, a common worm resembling the earthworm; it is found in the small intestine, especially in children, causing colicky pains and diarrhea. **A. margina'ta.** See *Toxascaris canis*. **A. megaloceph'ala,** a species found in horses. **A. mys'tax.** See *Belascaris mystax*. **A. o'vis,** a species found in sheep. **A. su'is, A. suil'la, A. su'um,** a name given to *A. lumbricoides* found in swine. **A. texa'na,** a species which was found in Texas. **A. vermicula'ris.** See *Enterobius vermicularis*. **A. vitulo'rum,** a species which is found in calves.



Ascaris lumbricoides (after Brumpt).

ascaris (as'kah-ris), pl. *ascar'ides*. A worm of the genus Ascaris.

ascending (ah-send'ing). Having an upward course.

ascensus uteri (ah-sen'sus u'ter-i) [L.]. Abnormally high position of the uterus.

$As_2(CH_3)_4$. Cacodyl.

Asch's operation, splint [Morris J. *Asch*, American laryngologist, 1833–1902]. See under *operation, splint*.

Ascher's glass-rod phenomenon [K. W. *Ascher*, Cincinnati ophthalmologist, born in Prague, 1887]. See *aqueous-influx phenomenon*, under *phenomenon*.

Ascherson's membrane, vesicles (ash'er-sunz) [Ferdinand Moritz *Ascherson*, German physician, 1798–1879]. See under *membrane* and *vesicle*.

Aschheim-Zondek test (ash'him-tson'dek) [Selmar *Aschheim*, German gynecologist, born 1878; Bernhardt *Zondek*, German gynecologist, born 1891]. See under *test*.

aschistodactylia (ah-skis'to-dak-til'e-ah) [*a* neg. + Gr. *schistos* cleft + *daktylos* finger + *-ia*]. Syndactyly.

Aschner's phenomenon (ash'nerz) [Bernhardt *Aschner*, Austrian gynecologist, born 1883]. See under *phenomenon*.

$As_2(CH_3)_4O$. Cacodyl oxide.

Aschoff's bodies or **nodules, node** (ash'ofs) [Ludwig *Aschoff*, German pathologist, 1866–1942]. See under *body* and *node*.

Aschoff-Tawara node [Ludwig *Aschoff*; Sunao *Tawara*, Japanese pathologist, born 1873]. See under *node*.

ascia (as'e-ah) [L. "ax," from the shape of its folds]. A form of spiral bandage.

ascites (ah-si'tēz) [L.; Gr. *askitēs*, from *askos* bag]. An accumulation of clear yellow fluid in the peritoneal cavity. This produces a fluctuant, painless swelling of the abdomen that gives a dull percussion note. It may be exudative, due to inflammation or dropsical, due to obstruction to the venous return. Cf. *dropsy*. **a. adipo'sus,** a variety characterized by a milky appearance of the contained fluid, due to the presence of cells that have undergone a fatty degeneration. **bloody a.,** hemorrhagic a. **chyliform a., a. chylo'sus, chylous a.,** the presence of chyle in the peritoneal cavity, as a result of anomalies, injuries, or obstruction of the thoracic duct. **fatty a.,** a. adiposus. **hemorrhagic a.,** that in which the fluid is mixed with blood. **hydremic a.,** that which is associated with, or due to, a watery state of the blood. **milky a.,** a. adiposus. **a. praecox,** ascites which develops prior to edema in constrictive pericarditis. **preagonal a.,** a flow of serum into the peritoneal cavity just before death. **pseudochylous a.,** ascites in which the contained fluid resembles chyle in appearance, but does not contain fatty matter.

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

ascitogenous (as"e-toj'e-nus). Causing or producing ascites.

Asclepiad (as-kle'pe-ad). A priest of the temple of Æsculapius (Asclepias), supposed to be a descendant of his; also applied to any devoted, high minded physician.

Asclepiades (as"kle-pi'ah-dēz). A Bithynian physician, 128–56 B. C., who practiced at Rome and attained a great reputation. He wrote many works (about 20), but only small fragments of them, in the form of quotations in later literature, are in existence.

Asclepias (as-kle'pe-as) [L.]. A genus of asclepiadaceous plants. The root of *A. tuberosa*, or pleurisy root, is expectorant, diaphoretic, and tonic, and was formerly used in the fevers of rheumatism, pleurisy, and bronchitis.

ascocarp (as'ko-karp) [Gr. *askos* bag + *karpos* fruit]. The developed fructification in ascomycetes, including asci and ascospores.

Ascococcus (as-ko-kok'us). An obsolete name for a genus of bacteria.

Ascoco'tyle pithecophagic'ola. A nematode parasite in the monkey-eating eagle in the Philippines.

ascogonium (as"ko-go'ne-um). The female organ in some of the cryptogamous plants which, after fertilization, develops into asci. Called also *archicarp* and *carpogonium*.

Ascoli's reaction or **test** (as-ko'lēz). 1. [Alberto *Ascoli*, Italian serologist, born 1877]. See *Ascoli test*, under *test*, 2nd def. 2. [Maurizio *Ascoli*, Italian pathologist, born 1876]. See *miostagmin reaction*, under *reaction*. **A's treatment** [Alberto *Ascoli*]. See under *treatment*.

Ascomycetes (as"ko-mi-se'tēz) [Gr. *askos* bag + *mykēs* fungus]. A group of fungi which form ascospores. It includes the yeasts, Penicillium, Aspergillus, Trichophyton, and Achorion.

ascorbate (as'kor-bāt). A compound or derivative of ascorbic acid.

ascorbemia (as"kor-be'me-ah). The presence of ascorbic acid in the blood; the ascorbic acid level of the blood.

ascorburia (as-kor-bu're-ah). The presence of ascorbic acid in the urine.

ascospore (as'ko-spōr) [Gr. *askos* bag + *sporos* seed]. One of a set of spores contained in a special sac, or ascus.

ascotrophosome (as"ko-trof'o-sōm). A trophosome in the body of a bacterium.

ascus (as'kus), pl. *as'ci* [Gr. *askos* a bag]. The sporangium or spore case of certain lichens and fungi, consisting of a single terminal cell.

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