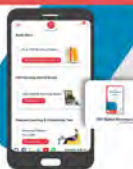


The
Hybrid Edition
(Book + Digital)



Read Manually &
Search **Digitally**

CBS
Digital Dictionary
for Nurses

CBS Dictionary *for* Nurses

English English

Special Features

- Most Updated 2021 Edition with **16000+** Words
- **2000+** New Entries
- **30+** Important Annexures & Color Plates
- COVID-19 Terminology
- **200+** Figures, Illustrations and Images

3rd
COLORED
Hybrid Edition
(Book + Digital)



CBS Publishers & Distributors Pvt. Ltd.

Jacintha D'Souza

CBS Dictionary *for* Nurses



Third Edition

Jacinta D'Souza M Phil (N)

Principal and Professor
Father Muller College of Nursing
Mangaluru, Karnataka, India

Nursing Knowledge Tree
An Initiative by CBS Nursing Division



CBS
Dedicated to Education

CBS Publishers & Distributors Pvt Ltd

- New Delhi • Bengaluru • Chennai • Kochi • Kolkata • Lucknow
- Mumbai • Hyderabad • Nagpur • Patna • Pune • Vijayawada

Preface to the Third Edition

This latest edition of the best-selling *Dictionary for Nurses* has been fully updated and revised as per the recent advancements in nursing practices and related fields. The Dictionary provides readers with a comprehensive treatment of the ever-expanding vocabulary of the nursing profession. In addition to specific nursing terms, there are many new entries from the field of nursing that have been added extensively. More than 16,000 entries have been covered with their clear and concise meanings for better understanding. The text is supplemented with numerous colored illustrations, tables, and annexures which will help the readers enhance their knowledge and skills. This is an invaluable reference tool for all nursing students, recently qualified and practicing nurses, and people training and working in related fields. This dictionary is a must for all health care providers, especially Nurses. The pocket size of the dictionary is quite convenient to carry along during the time of practice.

My sincere thanks are due to CBS Publishers and Distributors Pvt Ltd, New Delhi, for motivating me to unfold my ability and experiences.

Jacintha D'Souza

Nursing Knowledge Tree
An Initiative by CBS Nursing Division

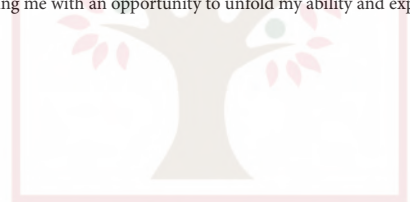
Preface to the Second Edition

A medical/nursing dictionary is a must-read for all health care professionals, whether they are doctors, nurses or belong to any other category of health care providers in the hospital, community or PHCs. Medical and nursing profession has its own language and has several meanings for a word and every word needs to be used relevantly in a particular situation, if not it could be fatal to the client.

Numerous new words, illustrations, tables and annexures have been added in this edition which will help the readers enhance their knowledge and skills. The pocket size of the dictionary makes it apt to carry along during the time of practice.

My sincere thanks are due to CBS Publishers and Distributors Pvt Ltd, New Delhi, for providing me with an opportunity to unfold my ability and experiences.

Jacintha D'Souza



Nursing Knowledge Tree
An Initiative by CBS Nursing Division

Contents

<i>Preface to the Third Edition</i>	v
<i>Preface to the Second Edition</i>	vi

ANNEXURES

Annexure 1.	COVID-19 Terminology	xiii-xv
Annexure 2.	Medical Abbreviations	xvi-xvii
Annexure 3.	Normal Values	xviii-xx
Annexure 4.	Administration of Drugs	xxi-xxi
Annexure 5.	Code of Ethics for Nurses in India	xxii-xxiii
Annexure 6.	Code of Professional Conduct for Nurses in India	xxiv-xxv
Annexure 7.	Standards for Nursing Practice	xxvi-xxix
Annexure 8.	How to do CPR on an Adult (BLS)	xxx-xxxiv
Annexure 9.	National Immunization Schedule	xxxv-xxxvi
Annexure 10.	Apgar Scoring	xxxvii-xxxvii
Annexure 11.	Incubation Period of Various Communicable Diseases	xxxviii-xli
Annexure 12.	NAAC Assessment Criteria	xlii-xlii
Annexure 13.	Types of Insulin	xliii-xliv

Color Plates	xlv-lv
---------------------	--------

A	1-65
B	67-103
C	105-166
D	167-199
E	201-230
F	231-256
G	257-277
H	279-317
I	319-347
J	349-352
K	353-362

L 363–389

M 391–436

N 437–457

O 459–474

P 475–540

Q 541–543

R 545–569

S 571–623

T 625–659

U 661–667

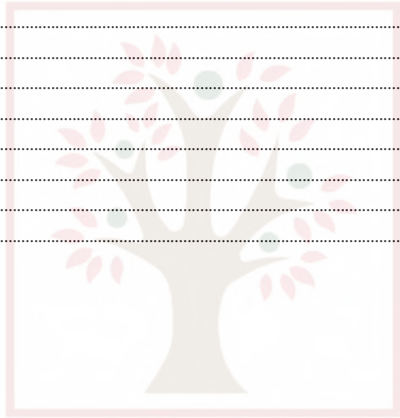
V 669–682

W 683–689

X 691–692

Y 693–694

Z 695–696



Nursing Knowledge Tree
An Initiative by CBS Nursing Division

Annexure 1

COVID-19 TERMINOLOGY

Aerosol: A tiny particle or droplet that is suspended in the air.

Antibody test: Also known as **serology test**, this checks to see if you have antibodies in your blood that show that you were previously infected with the virus.

Antibody: A protein which is made by your immune system in response to an infection. If you have antibodies for the coronavirus in your blood, it means you have been infected with this virus at some point (even if you never had any symptoms).

Antigen test: A type of **diagnostic test** that checks to see if you are currently infected. The test looks for proteins (antigens) in a sample taken from your nose or throat. Antigen tests are faster than PCR tests, but they have a higher risk of false positives (meaning that they are more likely to say you have the infection when you do not have). This may also be known as a rapid test or rapid diagnostic test.

Asymptomatic: Not showing any symptoms (signs of disease or illness).

Cluster: A grouping of disease cases in a geographic area during a set time period.

Communicable: It means “contagious.” Disease that can be spread or transmitted from one person to another.

Community spread: The spread of an illness or disease within a particular

location, like a neighborhood or town. During community spread, there is no clear source of contact or infection.

Confirmed case: Someone tested and confirmed to have COVID-19 disease.

Congregate settings: Public places that can get crowded and where contact with infected people can happen. Examples: malls, theaters, grocery stores, etc.

Contact tracing: A disease control measure. Public health workers known as contact tracers work with infected people to identify anyone, they had close contact with while they were contagious. The exposed contacts are then informed that they might be carrying the coronavirus and advised to stay home for 14 days while monitoring themselves for symptoms.

Convalescent plasma therapy: A treatment that involves taking blood from someone who already has antibodies to a disease, separating out the clear liquid part (plasma), and then administering it to someone who is sick with the same disease. This technique has been used to treat many different diseases but is still considered experimental for treating COVID-19.

Coronavirus: A family of related viruses. Many of them cause respiratory illnesses. Coronaviruses cause COVID-19, SARS, MERS, and some strains of influenza, or flu.

COVID-19: Stands for coronavirus disease-19. COVID-19 is the name of the infection caused by the novel (new) strain of highly contagious coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) that was first identified in late 2019.

Droplet: A tiny, moist particle that is released when you cough or sneeze. You may get infected with the coronavirus if you are close to someone who is carrying it and your mouth, nose, or eyes come into contact with droplets they have released.

Endemic: The baseline or expected level of a disease in a given community.

Epidemic: A significant and possibly sudden increase in the number of cases of a disease in the community.

Epidemiology: The branch of medicine that studies how diseases happen and spread in communities of people.

Flattening the curve: Refers to efforts designed to prevent too many people from getting sick around the same time, which would overwhelm the health care system.

Herd immunity: When the majority of people in an area are immune to a specific infection, even the members of the population (herd) are protected simply by being around them. Anywhere from 50% to 90% of the population would have to have antibodies to COVID-19 in order for herd immunity to kick in.

Hydroxychloroquine: A medication used to treat or prevent malaria. The FDA originally granted emergency use to treat patients with COVID-19 based on very limited data showing that it has activity against SARS-CoV-2. But the ruling was later removed because studies didn't show that the drugs worked against COVID-19 or that its benefits outweigh the risks.

Immunity: Your body's ability to resist or fight against an infection.

Immunocompromised: Someone who has an immune system that can't resist or fight off infections as in most people.

Incubation period: It refers to time it takes for someone with an infection to start showing symptoms. For COVID-19, symptoms appear 2–14 days after infection.

Infusion: A procedure that puts a medicine, blood, or fluid directly into your veins through an IV or catheter over a period of time.

N95 respirator: Unlike a surgical or cloth mask, N95 respirators are designed to prevent the wearer from breathing in tiny particles. When fit properly, they filter out at least 95% of large and small particles.

Outbreak: A sudden increase of a specific illness in a small area.

Pandemic: When a new disease or illness spreads to many countries around the world.

PCR test: Stands for polymerase chain reaction test. This is a **diagnostic test** that determines if you are infected by analyzing a sample to see if it contains genetic material from the virus.

Person under investigation (PUI): When a health provider suspects a person has the coronavirus. But no test has confirmed the infection.

PPE: It stands for personal protective equipment. This includes masks, face shields, gloves, gowns and other coverings that healthcare workers use to prevent the spread of infection to themselves and other patients.

Presumptive positive case: When a person tests positive for the coronavirus, but the CDC hasn't confirmed the case.

Quarantine: It is also called "isolation." Quarantines keep people away from each other to prevent the spread of disease. Stay-at-home orders are a type of quarantine.

Remdesivir: An antiviral drug made to treat Ebola (but never approved for that purpose), Remdesivir is the first treatment to be granted full approval by the FDA to treat COVID-19.

SARS: The coronavirus that causes COVID-19 is officially called SARS-CoV-2, which stands for severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2.

Screening: It includes asking a series of basic questions about your health condition and recent history. Screening may also include other common healthcare procedures, like taking your temperature.

Self-isolation: Also called self-quarantine. Separating yourself when you're sick from healthy individuals to prevent further spread.

Social distancing: Also called physical distancing. It means maintaining space between yourself and other people to control the spread of particular communicable illness or disease.

Swab test: A type of **diagnostic test** that involves taking sample from the back of your nasal cavity so it can be analyzed in a lab to see if it contains the virus. Also called a **viral test**.

Symptomatic: When a person shows signs or symptoms of illness. For COVID-19, that includes cough, fever or shortness of breath.

Trial: Short for **clinical trial**, this is when researchers study a medical test or treatment in a set group of people to make sure it's safe and effective before giving it to the public.

Vaccine: A kind of medicine or medication that prevents disease by

training your body's immune system to fight a germ that it's never come into contact with before.

Variant: It means a change or alteration in the existing one. In the case of the coronavirus, a variant is a mutation in which the original virus has taken on new characteristics.

Ventilator: A machine that supplies oxygen to a patient with severe lung issues. A ventilator machine requires a specialist or respiratory therapist. It is more invasive than an oxygen mask. Many hospitals don't have a supply of ventilators big enough for the COVID-19 outbreak.

Viral load: Also called viral dose, viral load refers to the amount of virus you are exposed to. Someone who is exposed to a relatively small amount of the coronavirus might not develop any symptoms, while someone who is exposed to a large amount is more apt to get severe symptoms.

Viral shedding: The release of virus from an infected person into the environment, where it can infect others. In the case of COVID-19, most viral shedding occurs through the respiratory tract (often via a cough or **sneeze**), but the virus may also be shed through the gastrointestinal tract and show up in the stool.

Virus: A tiny infectious organism made up of genetic material (DNA or RNA) wrapped in a protein coat. Viruses can't multiply on their own; they reproduce by invading living cells and taking control of them.

Annexure 2

MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Meaning
a.c.	before meals
add.	add let there be added
ad lib.	Latin, "at one's pleasure"; as much as one desires; freely
agit.	agitate (stir or shake)
alt. d., alt. dieb.	every other day; on alternate days
alt. h., alt. hor.	every other hour; at alternate hours
a.m.	morning, before noon
BDS, b.d.s.	twice daily
b.i.d., b.d.	twice daily
bis ind.	twice a day
bucc.	buccal (inside cheek)
cap., caps.	capsule
c.m.	tomorrow morning
c.n.	tomorrow night
DAW	dispense as written (i.e., no generic substitution)
dil.	dilute

Contd...

Abbreviation	Meaning
emuls.	emulsion
garg.	gargle
gtt(s)	drop(s)
h, hr, hor.	hour
hor. alt.	every other hour (every second hour; at alternate hours)
hor. decub.	at bedtime
ID	intra dermal
IJ, inj.	injection
IM	intramuscular
IN	intranasal
inf.	infusion (extraction)/ intravenous infusion
IP	intraperitoneal
IT	intrathecal
IV	intravenous
lat. dol.	to the painful side
lin	liniment
liq.	solution
lot.	lotion
mane	in the morning
mcg	microgram

Contd...

Abbreviation	Meaning	Abbreviation	Meaning
mist.	mixture	q.d.p.m.	once daily in the evening
mod.	in the manner	q.d.s.	4 times a day
prescript.	directed	q.p.m.	every evening (every day after noon)
nebul	a spray (such as for insufflation)	q.h.	every hour
noct.	at night	q.h.s.	every night at bedtime
non rep.	no repeats (no refills)	q.i.d.	4 times a day
NS	normal saline (0.9%)	rep., rept.	repeats
1/2NS	half-normal saline (0.45%)	SC	subcutaneous
o.m.	every morning	SL, s.l.	sublingually, under the tongue
o.n.	every night	s.o.s., si	if there is a need
p.	continue	op. sit	
per	by or through	stat	immediately
p.c.	after meals	supp.	suppository
p.o.	by mouth or orally	susp.	suspension
p.r., PR	rectally	syr.	syrup
p.r.n., PRN	as needed	tab.	tablet
p.v., PV	vaginally	t.d.s., TDS	3 times a day
q.1 h, q.1 ^o	every 1 hour (can replace "1" with other numbers)	t.i.d., t.d.	3 times a day
q.a.d.	every other day	t.i.w.	3 times a week
q.a.m.	every morning (every day before noon)	top.	topical
q.d./q.1.d.	every day	TPN	total parenteral nutrition
q.d.a.m.	once daily in the morning	vag.	vaginally
		w/o	without

Contd...

CBS Digital Dictionary
for Nurses

Learn to Pronounce Correctly
(Audio Pronunciation
of Difficult Words)

Listen and Learn

Annexure 8

HOW TO DO CPR ON AN ADULT (BLS)

Five Parts: Taking Vitals, Administering CPR, Continuing the Process Until Help Arrives, Using an AED, Putting the Patient in Recovery Position.

Knowing how to perform both methods of CPR (cardiopulmonary resuscitation) on an adult could save a life. However, the recommended method for performing CPR has changed relatively recently, and it is important to know the difference. In 2010, the American Heart Association made a radical change to the recommended CPR process for victims of cardiac arrest after studies showed that compression-only CPR (no mouth-to-mouth breathing) is as effective as the traditional approach.

PART 1

Taking Vitals

- 1. Check the scene for immediate danger.** Make sure you are not putting yourself in harm's way by administering CPR to someone unconscious. Is there a fire? Is the person lying on a roadway? Do whatever is necessary to move yourself and the other person to safety.
 - If there is anything that could endanger you or the victim, see whether there is something you can do to counteract it. Open a window, turn off the stove, or put out the fire, if possible.



- However, if there is nothing you can do to counteract the danger, move the victim. The best way to move the victim is by placing a blanket or coat underneath his/her back and dragging it.
- 2. Assess the victim's consciousness.**

Gently tap his or her shoulder and ask "Are you OK?" in a loud, clear voice. If he or she responds agreement "Yeah" or such, CPR is not required. Instead, undertake *basic first aid* and *take measures to prevent or treat shock*, and assess whether you need to contact emergency services.



- If the victim does not respond, continue with the following steps:

- To contact emergency services, call **108** in India.
- Give the dispatcher your location, and notify him or her that you are going to perform CPR. If you are alone, get off the phone and start compressions after that. If you have someone else with you, have him or her stay on the line while you do CPR on the victim.

- 3. Send for help.** The more people available for this step, the better. However, it can be done alone. Send someone to call for emergency medical services (EMS).



- 4. Do not check for a pulse.** Unless you are a trained medical professional, odds are you'll spend too much valuable time looking for a pulse when you should be doing compressions.



- 5. Check for breathing.** And, make sure that the airway is not blocked. If the mouth is closed, press with your thumb and forefinger on both

cheeks at the end of the teeth and then look inside. Remove any visible obstacle that is in your reach but never push your fingers inside too far. Put your ear close to the victim's nose and mouth, and listen for breathing. **If the victim is coughing or breathing normally, do not perform CPR.**



PART 2

Administering CPR

- 1. Place the victim on his or her back.**

Make sure he or she is lying as flat as possible - this will prevent injury while you are doing chest compressions. Tilt his head back by using your palm against the forehead and a push against his chin.



- 2. Place the heel of one hand on the victim's breastbone, 2 finger-widths above the meeting area of the lower ribs, exactly between the nipples.**



3. Place your second hand on top of the first hand, palms-down, interlock the fingers of the second hand between the first.



4. Position your body directly over your hands, so that your arms are straight and somewhat rigid. Don't flex the arms to push, but sort of lock your elbows, and use your upper body strength to push.



5. Perform 30 chest compressions. Press down with both hands directly over the breastbone to perform a compression, which helps the heart beat. Chest compressions are more critical for correcting abnormal heart rhythms (ventricular fibrillation or pulseless ventricular

tachycardia, heart rapidly quivering instead of beating).

- You should press down by about 2 inches (5 cm).
- Do the compressions in a relatively fast rhythm.



PART 3

Continuing the Process until Help Arrives

1. Minimize pauses in chest compression that occur when changing providers or preparing for a shock. Attempt to limit interruptions to less than 10 seconds.



2. Make sure the airway is open. Place your hand on the victim's forehead and two fingers on his/her chin and tilt the head back to open the airway.
 - If you suspect a neck injury, *pull the jaw forward rather than lifting the chin*. If jaw thrust fails to open the airway, do a careful head tilt and chin lift.
 - If there are no signs of life, place a breathing barrier (if available) over the victim's mouth.



3. Give two rescue breaths (optional).

The American Heart Association no longer considers rescue breaths necessary for CPR, as the chest compressions are more important. If you are trained in CPR and totally confident, give two rescue breaths after your 30 chest compressions. If you have never done CPR before, or you are trained but rusty, stick with only chest compressions.



Keeping the airway open, take the fingers that were on the forehead and pinch the victim's nose closed. Make a seal with your mouth over the victim's mouth and breathe out for about one second. Make sure you breathe slowly, as this will make sure the air goes in the lungs and not the stomach.

- If the breath goes in, you should see the chest slightly rise and also feel it go in. Give a second rescue breath.

- If the breath does not go in, reposition the head and try again. If it does not go in again, the victim may be choking. *Do abdominal thrusts (the Heimlich maneuver)* to remove the obstruction.

4. Repeat the cycle of 30 chest compressions.

If you are also doing rescue breaths, keep doing a cycle of 30 chest compressions, and then 2 rescue breaths; repeat the 30 compressions and 2 more breaths.

- You should do CPR for 2 minutes (5 cycles of compressions to breaths) before spending time checking for signs of life.

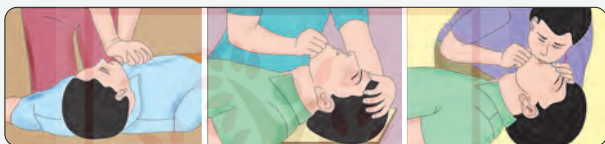


5. Continue CPR until someone takes over for you, emergency personnel arrive, you are too exhausted to continue, an automated external defibrillator (AED) is available for immediate use, or signs of life return.



CPR Revised Guidelines: Think C-A-B

Compressions	Airway	Breathing
Push at least 2 inches on adult breastbone, 100 times per minute, to move oxygenated blood to vital organs	Open the airway and check for breathing or blockage; watch for rise of chest and listen for air movement	Tilt chin back for the unobstructed passing of air; give two breaths and resume chest compressions



Note: Those untrained in CPR can simply do chest compressions until help arrives.

Nursing Knowledge Tree
Dil Mange More Content

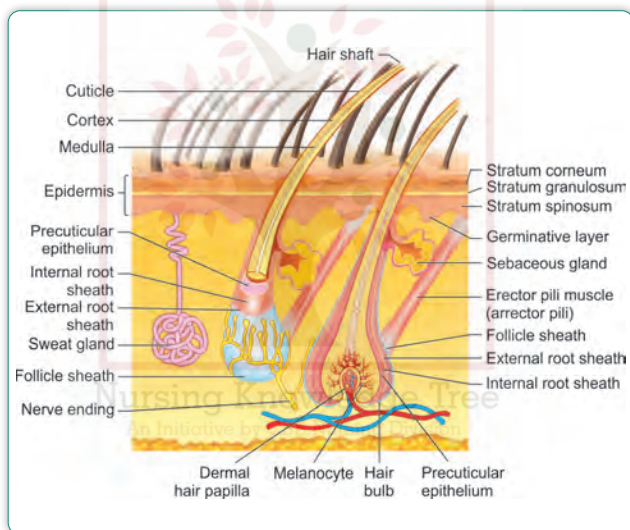
Dil Mange More Content

- Get additional explanations of Important Terminologies
- Word Quiz on Day-To-Day Basis on Scientific and General Terminology (One New Word Every Day with example)
- **50+** Animated & Interactive Videos on various important Topics and Concepts on nursing students' day-to-day interactions/daily needs.
- 4 Hybrid Updates (Every Quarter) covering New Words, Recent Topics & Interactive Videos

CBS Digital Dictionary
for Nurses

Color Plates

PLATE 1: SKIN AND ITS STRUCTURES

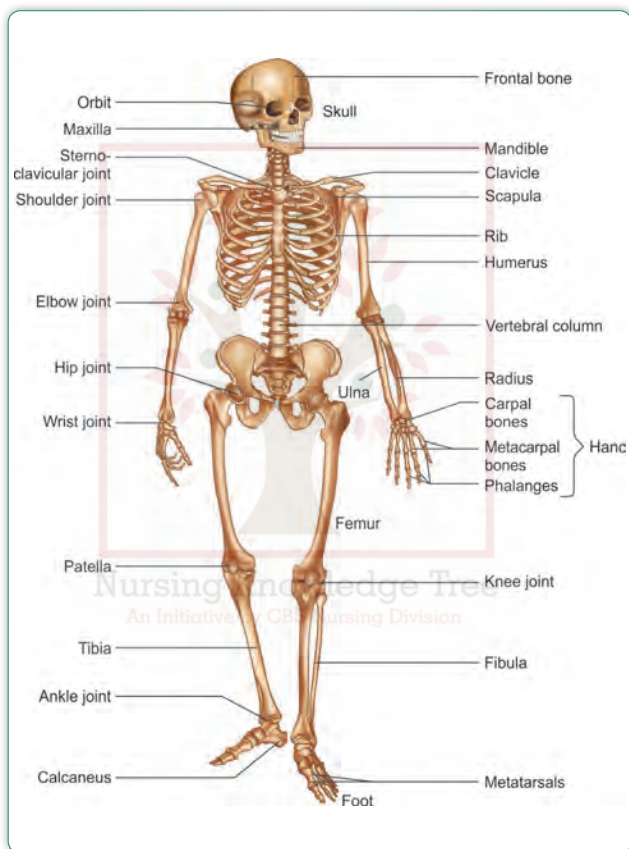


**See
and Memorize**

15+ Annexures
*Related to Nursing Procedures
in PDF form*

CBS Digital Dictionary
for Nurses

PLATE 2: SKELETAL SYSTEM



The graphic features a woman with brown hair wearing a blue headset and a blue shirt, sitting at a desk and looking at a tablet. To her right, there are three speech bubbles containing dots, indicating audio functionality. The background is a mix of green and blue.

CBS Digital Dictionary
for Nurses

Learn to Pronounce Correctly
(Audio Pronunciation
of Difficult Words)

Listen and Learn

PLATE 3: RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

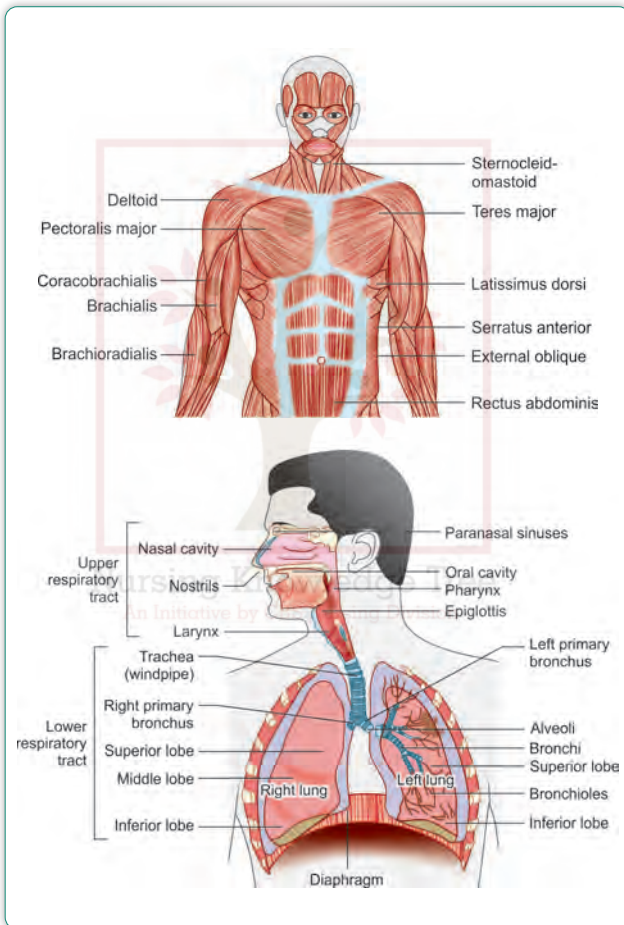
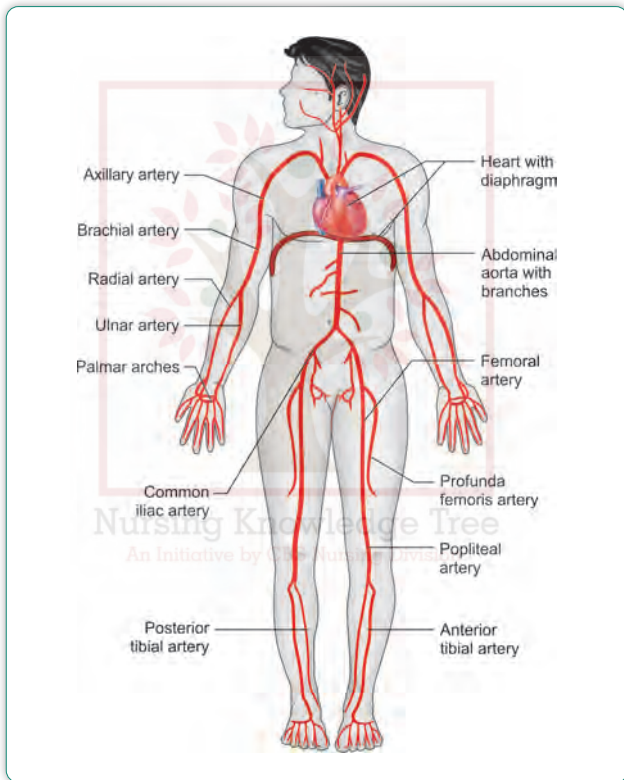


PLATE 4: ARTERIAL SYSTEM



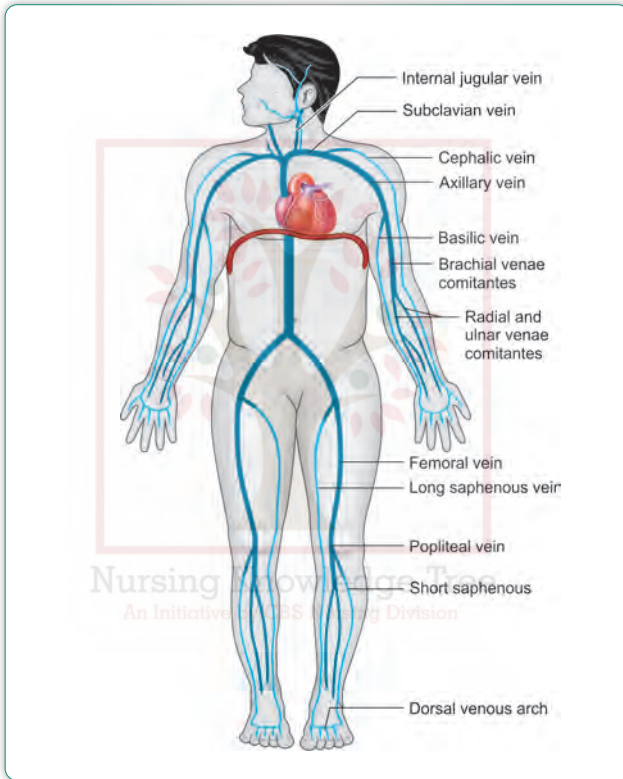
Read Manually and Search Digitally

Get **18000+** Medical/Nursing Terms and concepts with just one click

CBS Digital Dictionary for Nurses

Parts of the Pacing code A describing pac function. The first heart chamber p A = atrium, D letter indic

PLATE 5: VENOUS SYSTEM



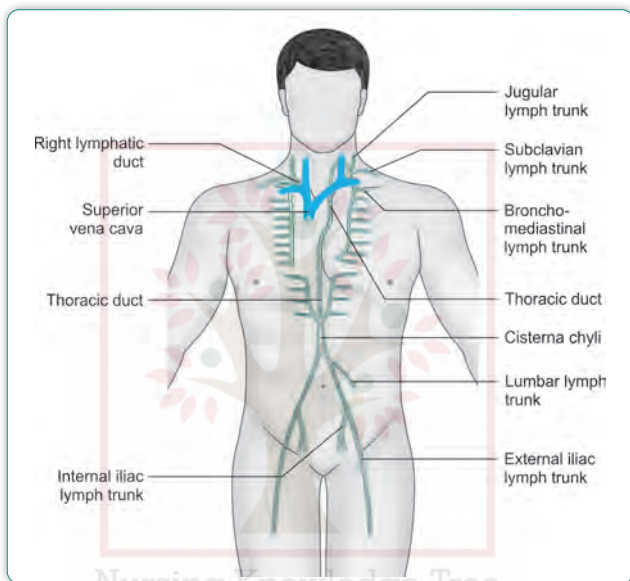
Dil Mange More Content



CBS Digital Dictionary
for Nurses

- Get additional explanations of Important Terminologies
- Word Quiz on Day-To-Day Basis on Scientific and General Terminology (One New Word Every Day with example)
- 50+ Animated & Interactive Videos on various important Topics and Concepts on nursing students' day-to-day interactions/daily needs.
- 4 Hybrid Updates (Every Quarter) covering New Words, Recent Topics & Interactive Videos

PLATE 6: LMYPHATIC SYSTEM



Nursing Knowledge Tree

An Initiative by CBS Nursing Division

Revise on the Go

CBS Digital Dictionary
for Nurses

350+ High Yield Tables & Images covered (Print + Digital) for Quick Reference

Listen and Learn

CBS Digital Dictionary
for Nurses

Learn to Pronounce Correctly (Audio Pronunciation of Difficult Words)

@ at

A Accommodation; adenine; anode (anodal); anterior; axial; symbol for ampere and mass number.

A seeing eye

AAA Abdominal aortic aneurysm

A-scan Ultrasonographic display used for measuring the size and thickness of organs and tissues accurately.

Abacterial Indicating a condition not caused by bacteria.

Abadie's sign 1. A sign in tabes dorsalis in which there is loss of pain from squeezing the calcaneal tendon 2. Spasm of the levator palpebrae superioris muscles occurring frequently in thyrotoxicosis, also seen in tension and fatigue.

Aband A dark band in muscle representing overlapping of actin and myosin filaments.

Abasia Inability to walk because of motor incoordination.

Abate To lessen in force or intensity.

Abatement A decrease in the severity of a pain or a symptom.

Abdomen The cavity between the diaphragm and the pelvis, lined by a serous membrane, the peritoneum, and containing the stomach, intestines, liver, gallbladder, spleen, pancreas, kidneys, suprarenal glands, ureters and bladder. For descriptive purposes, its area can be divided into nine regions.

Acute abdomen Any abdominal condition urgently requiring treatment, usually surgical. Pendulous a. A condition in which the anterior part of the abdominal wall hangs down over the pubis.

Scaphoid (navicular) abdomen Hollowing of the anterior wall so that it presents a concave rather than convex contour.

Abdominal Pertaining to the abdomen.

Abdominal angina An acute attack of severe abdominal pain, commonly occurring after eating and often associated with weight loss,

nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. It is caused by narrowing or obstruction of the mesenteric arteries, primarily atherosclerotic in origin.

Abdominal aneurysm A dilatation of the abdominal aorta.

Abdominal aorta Part of the aorta below the diaphragm.

Abdominal aponeurosis The wide tendinous expanse by which the external oblique, internal oblique and transverse muscles are inserted.

Abdominal apoplexy Infarction of an abdominal organ, usually the small intestine, resulting from vascular stenosis or occlusion.

Abdominal breathing Deep breathing; hyperpnea.

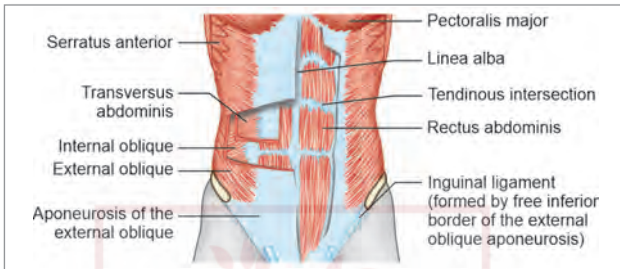
Abdominal muscles A group of four pair of muscles making up the abdominal wall: the external oblique, internal oblique, rectus abdominis and transversus abdominis.

Abdominal reflex Reflex contraction of abdominal wall muscles observed when abdominal skin is lightly stroked.

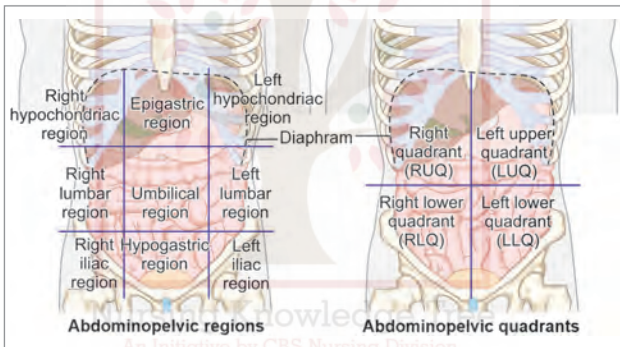
Abdominal regions For descriptive purposes, abdominal area can be divided into nine regions. It is divided by two horizontal and two parasagittal lines. The regions thus formed are: above the umbilicus - right hypochondriac, epigastric, left hypochondriac, middle - right lumbar, umbilical and left lumbar and below the umbilicus - right iliac, hypogastric or pubic and left iliac.



A



Abdominal Muscles



Abdominal Regions

Regions of the Abdomen 1. Right hypochondriac; 2. Epigastric; 3. Left hypochondriac; 4. Right lumbar; 5. Umbilical; 6. Left lumbar; 7. Right iliac; 8. Hypogastric; 9. Left iliac.

Abdominal respiration Respiration caused by the contraction of the diaphragm and the expansion and recoil of the abdominal walls.

Abdominal section Incision through the abdominal wall.

Abdominal thrusts A technique used to relieve choking victims

Abdominopelvic Relating to the abdomen and the pelvic cavity.

Abdominoperineal Pertaining to the abdomen and the perineum.

Abdomino-excision An operation performed through the abdomen and the perineum for the excision of the rectum or bladder. Often done as a synchronized operation by two surgeons, one working at each approach.

Abdominoplasty Also known as a tummy tuck, it is a cosmetic surgery procedure to remove fat and excess loose skin to improve the shape of the abdominal area.

Abdominoposterior Indicating a position of the fetus with its abdomen turned toward the maternal back.

Abdominovesical pouch A pouch formed by the reflection of the peritoneum from the anterior abdominal

B

Ba Symbol for barium.

Babcock sentence for test This is a test for dementia. This test aims at testing the patient's memory by asking him to repeat a complicated sentence.

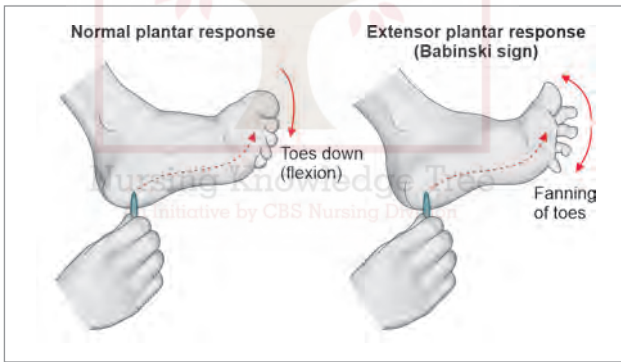
Babesia A genus of the order Haemosporidia found in the cattle, sheep, horse, dogs and other vertebrate animals transmitted by tick.

Babesia microti Principally manifesting with fever, chills and hemoglobinuria.

Babesiosis A disease caused by intraerythrocytic protozoan parasite.

Babinski reflex or sign *J.F.F Babinski, French neurologist, 1857-1932.* On stroking the sole of the foot, the

great toe bends upwards instead of downwards (dorsal instead of plantar flexion). Presenting disease or injury to the upper motor neuron. Babies who have not walked react in the same way, but normal flexion develops later.



Babinski sign

Baby An infant or young child who is not walking.

Battered baby One suffering from the result continued violence; extensive bruising, fractures of limbs, rib and skull, or an internal trauma may found.

Blue baby One suffering from cyanosis at birth as a result of atelectasis or congenital heart malformation.

Baby blues The transient feelings of unhappiness and tearfulness that affect many women after the birth of their baby.

Baby friendly' initiative Abbreviated BFI of global campaign by the World Health Organization and the United Fund to ensure that all mothers are facilitated in breast-feeding to enable babies to benefit from the health and social advantages.

B

Bach flower remedies A system of complementary medicine, devised by Dr Edward Bach and based on homeopathic principles. Flower remedies can be used to treat emotional and psychological disorders. There are 38 flower remedies (See also *Homeopathy*).

Bacampicillin A long acting ampicillin.

Bacillemia The presence of bacilli in the blood.

Bacilluria Presence of bacilli in the urine.

Bacillus A genus of aerobic, spore-bearing gram-positive bacteria. Any rod-shaped microorganism, e.g., *Escherichia coli*, the colon bacillus.

Bacillus Calmette-Guerin A strain of *Mycobacterium bovis* made a virulent by serial cultivation on bile glycerol potato medium, used in BCG vaccine for prevention of tuberculosis.

Back Dorsum. Posterior trunk from neck/pelvis.

Back bone The vertebral column.

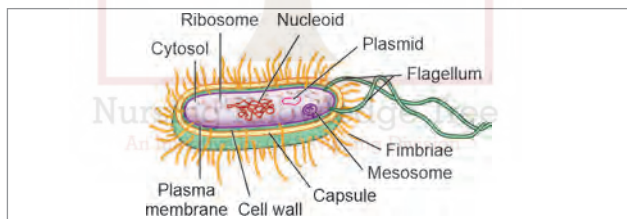
Back slab Plaster or plastic splint in which a limb is supported.

Hunch back Kyphosis.

Backache Any pain in the back, usually the lower part. The pain is often dull and continuous, but sometimes sharp and throbbing. Backache is one of the most common ailments and can be caused by a variety of disorders. Nurses are at particular risk and one in six is thought to experience back pain.

Baclofen GABA inhibitor used to reduce muscle spasticity.

Bacteria Any microorganism of the class Schizomycetes; can be spherical or ovoid (cocci); rod shaped (bacilli) or spiral.



Structure of Bacteria

Bacteremia The presence of bacteria in the bloodstream.

Bacterial Pertaining to bacteria.

Bactericidal Capable of killing bacteria, e.g., disinfectants, great heat, intense cold or sunlight.

Bactericide An agent that kills bacteria.

Bacteriocin Protein produced by certain bacteria which is lethal to other bacteria.

Bacteriocinogen A plasmid that produces bacteriocin.

Bacteriologist One who is qualified in the science of bacteriology.

Bacteriology The scientific study of bacteria.

Bacteriolysin An antibody in blood to assist in the destruction of bacteria. The action is specific.

Bacteriolysis The dissolution of bacteria by a bacteriolytic agent.

Bacteriolytic Capable of destroying or dissolving bacteria.

Bacteriophage A virus that only infects bacteria. Many strains exist, some which are used for identifying types of staphylococci and salmonellae.

C Symbol for carbon; centigrade or Celsius; cytosine.

© Symbol for copyright

Ca Symbol for calcium.

Cabergoline Dopamine receptor agonist used in hyper-prolactinemia.

Cachet Used for administering medicines with a bitter taste.

Cachexia A condition of extreme debility. The patient is emaciated, the skin being loose and wrinkled from rapid wasting, but shiny and tense over bone. The eyes are sunken, the skin yellowish, and there is a gray "muddy" complexion. Mucous membranes are pale and anemia is extreme. The condition is typical of the late stages of chronic diseases.

Cacogenesis Abnormal development or growth.

Cacogeusia Unpleasant taste in the mouth.

Cacosmia Unpleasant odor (olfactory hallucination).

Cadaver A corpse. The dead body used for dissection.

Cadence Rhythmic movements.

Cadwell luc operation Also known as maxillary antrotomy, this procedure involves opening the maxillary sinus by giving an incision in the buccal cavity over the canine teeth. This procedure helps in the drainage of this sinus.

Caecostomy The making of a surgical fistula into the cecum by incision through the abdominal wall.

Cecum The blind pouch forming the beginning of the large intestine. The vermiform appendix is attached to it.

Cesarean Section delivery of a fetus by an incision through the abdominal wall and uterus. Performed for the safety of either the mother or the infant.

Cesium **Symbol Cs.** A metallic element. **C.-137** Radioactive Cesium; a fission product from uranium. Sealed in a suitable container, it can

be used instead of cobalt for beam therapy; sealed in needles, tubes or applicators, it can be used for local application.

Cafcass An independent service, which supports and represents children in family court cases. Stands for Children and Family Court Advisory and Support Service.

Café-au-lait spot Pigmented macules of a distinctive light-brown colour, like coffee with milk, as in neurofibromatosis and Albright's syndrome.

Caffeine An alkaloid of tea and coffee which acts as a nerve stimulant and diuretic. Mixed with aspirin and codeine it is often used as an analgesic.

Caffery's disease This disease is also known as infantile cortical hyperostosis and is characterized by subperiosteal new bone formation over commonly involved include mandible, clavicle and shafts of long bones. There could be appearance of fever.

Caffeinism An agitated state due to the excessive ingestion of caffeine.

Caisson's disease Decompression sickness.

Calabar A parasitic infection mainly seen in Africa, characterized by presence of lumps in the subcutaneous tissue, particularly anterior chamber of eyes.

Calamine Preparation of zinc carbonate or zinc oxide colored pink with ferric oxide. It is an astringent and antipruritic, used in lotion or ointment form for skin diseases.



C

Calcaneum The heel bone. Calcaneus.

Calcareus Chalky. Containing lime.

Calciferol The chemical name for vitamin D.

Calcification 1. The deposit of lime in any tissue, e.g., in formation of calculus. 2. The deposit of lime salts in cartilage as part of the normal process of bone formation.

Dystrophic calcification The deposition of calcium in abnormal tissue, such as scar tissue or atherosclerotic plaques, without abnormalities of calcium.

Calcitonin A polypeptide hormone, produced by the parafollicular or C cells of the thyroid gland, which regulates blood calcium levels.

Calcitriol A sterol of Vitamin D activity, very potent.

Calcium Symbol Ca. A metallic element necessary for the normal development and functioning of the body. Calcium is the most abundant mineral in the body; it is a constituent of bones and teeth. Deficiency or excess of serum calcium causes nerve and muscle dysfunctions and abnormalities in blood clotting. The correct concentration is regulated by hormones.

Calcium carbonate Chalk.

Calcium gluconate Used as an antacid. A compound that is easily absorbed and can be given by intramuscular or intravenous route to raise the blood calcium.

Calcium lactate A compound that increases the coagulability of blood; used orally as a calcium supplement.

Calcium channel blockers A group of drugs that act by slowing the influx of calcium ions into muscle cells resulting in decreased arterial resistance and decreased myocardial O₂ demand.

Calcium dobesilate Endothelium stabilizer for hemorrhoid.

Calculus 1. A stony concretion which maybe formed in any of the secreting organs of the body or their ducts.

2. A calcified deposit that forms on the surface of the teeth leading to tooth decay and gum disease.

Caldicott guardian All NHS organizations must appoint a Caldicott guardian to safeguard the confidentiality of patient information, as all local councils with a social service responsibility. They must be either a member of the organization's management board or senior health professional with responsibility of promoting clinical governance in the organization. The Caldicott principles apply in addition to the requirements of data protection legislation.

Calf Fleishy muscular back part of leg formed by gastrocnemius and soleus.

Calibrator 1. An instrument for measuring the size of openings. 2. An instrument used to dilate a tube, e.g., in urethral stricture.

Caliper A two-pronged instrument that maybe used to exert traction on a part.

Walking caliper An appliance fitted to a boot or shoe to give support to the lower limb. It maybe used when the muscles are paralyzed or in the repair stage of fractures.

Calipers Compasses for measuring diameters and surface.



Calipers

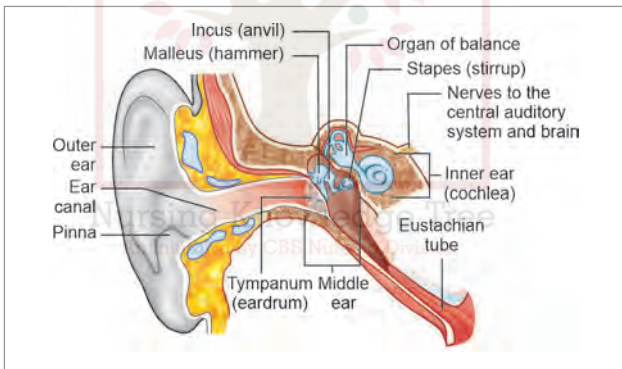
Skinfold calipers An instrument used in nutritional assessment for determining amount of body fat.

E

Eales' disease Retinal vein thrombophlebitis with recurrent hemorrhages into retina and vitreous.

Ear The organ of hearing and of equilibrium. It consists of three parts: (a) The *external ear*, made up of the expanded portion, or pinna, and the auditory canal, separated from the middle ear by the drum, or tympanum; (b) The *middle ear*, an irregular cavity containing three small bones (incus, malleus and stapes) that link the tympanic membrane to the internal ear; it also commu-

nicates with the pharyngotympanic tube and the mastoid cells; (c) The *internal ear*, which consists of a bony and a membranous labyrinth (the cochlea and semicircular canals).



Structure of Ear

EB virus Epstein-Barr virus.

EBM Expressed breast milk (*See Expression*).

Ear dust Calcareous concretions in the membranous labyrinth.

Ear plug Device for plugging the external auditory canal, thereby preventing access of sound to internal ear.

Earwax Sticky honey colored cerumen secreted by glands at outer one-third of ear canal mixed with dust.

Eaton agent Mycoplasma pneumonia.

Ebastine Antiallergic agent.

Ebola Hemorrhagic Fever (EHF) A severe and acute, fatal, hemorrhagic viral disease, also known as Ebola

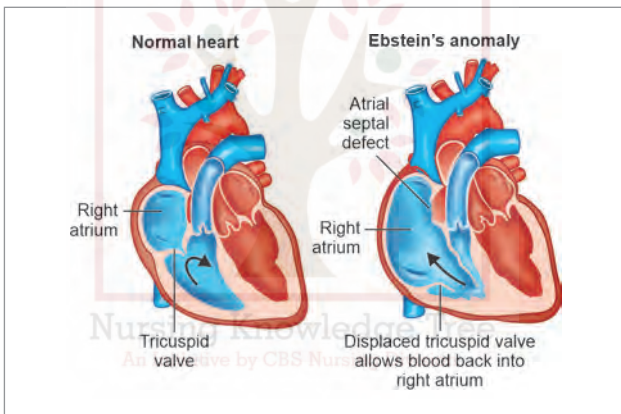
E

virus disease, principally seen in central and west African countries, caused by the Ebola virus, of the family Filoviridae. Death occurs in up to 90% of cases. Ebola virus can be transmitted in several ways, the most significant being person-to-person through direct contact with body fluids (e.g., blood, semen, vaginal fluid) of an infected person.

Ebola virus disease A central African viral hemorrhagic fever with acute onset and characteristic morbilli-

form rash. The incubation period is 2–21 days. Outbreaks have been reported in Sudan and Zaire. It has no known source, although it is probably zoonosis. Person-to-person spread in hospitals and laboratories by accidental inoculation of blood and tissue fluids has occurred.

Ebstein's anomaly Downward displacement of septal leaflet of tricuspid valve with gross tricuspid regurgitation.



Ebstein's Anomaly

Eclampsia A severe condition in which convulsions may occur as a result of an acute toxemia of pregnancy.

Echymosis A bruise; an effusion of blood under the skin causing discoloration.

Eccrine Secreting externally. Applied particularly to the sweat glands, which are generally distributed over the body (*See Apocrine*).

ECG Electrocardiogram.

Echeosis Mental disturbance caused by noise.

Echinococcosis Infestation with *T. echinococcus*.

Echinococcus A genus of tapeworm.

Echinococcus granulosus infests dogs and may also infect humans. The larval form develops into cysts (hydatids), which occur in the liver, lung, brain and other organs.

Echinocyte Abnormal erythrocyte with multiple spiny projections from surface.

Echinostoma A genus of fluke found in aquatic birds.

Echo A reverberating sound produced when sound waves are reflected back to their source.

F

F Symbol for Fahrenheit and fluorine.

Fabere test *Flexion, abduction, external rotation, and extension of hip* test for the identification of hip arthritis.

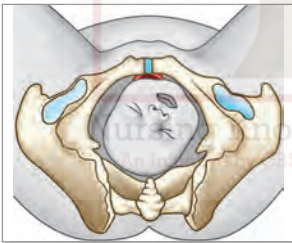
Fabricated or induced illness (see *Munchausen syndrome* and *Munchausen syndrome by Proxy*)

Fabrication Deliberately false statement told as if it were true, present in Korsakoff's syndrome.

Fabry's disease An inherited disorder of metabolism with accumulations of glycolipid in tissues.

Face The front of the head from the forehead to the chin.

Face presentation The appearance of the face of the fetus first at the cervix during labor.



Face Presentation

Facet A small flat area on the surface of a bone.

Facet syndrome A slight dislocation of the small facet joints of the vertebrae giving rise to pain and muscle spasm.

Facetectomy Excision of articular facet of vertebra.

Facial Pertaining to the face or lower anterior portion of the head.

Facial center Brain center responsible for facial movements.

Facial nerve The seventh cranial nerve, which supplies the salivary glands and superficial face muscles.

Facial paralysis (See *Paralysis*).

Facial reflex Contraction of facial muscles following pressure on eyeball.

Facial spasm Involuntary contraction of muscles supplied by facial nerve.

Facies Facial expression; it often gives some indication of the patient's condition.

Adenoid facies The open mouth and vacant expression associated with mouth breathing and nasal obstruction.

Aortica facies Seen in aortic insufficiency; with bluish sclera, sunken cheeks and shallow face.

Parkinson facies Fixed expression, due to paucity of movement of facial muscles, characteristic of Parkinsonism.

Hepatica facies Sunken eyes, yellow conjunctiva.

Facilitation Hastening of an action.

Factitious False, not natural, artificial.

Factitious disorder Disease not genuine, produced voluntarily for gain, etc. Munchausen syndrome.

F

- Factor** 1. Any of several substances necessary to produce a result.
2. A coefficient or conversion factor.
3. One of two or more quantities that multiplied together form a product.

Factor V Leiden (see *Thrombophilia*)

Facultative In biology and bacteriology, having the ability to live under certain conditions. Thus, a bacteria can be facultative with respect to O₂ and be able to live with or without O₂.

Faculty A normal mental attribute or sense; teaching staff.

Faeces Waste matter excreted by the bowel, consisting of indigestible cellulose, food which has escaped digestion, bacteria (living and dead) and water.

Faecalith A hard stony mass of fecal material. A coprolith.

Faget's sign A slower pulse than expected for the rise in temperature, a feature of enteric fever and viral infections.

Fahrenheit scale *GD Fahrenheit, German physicist, 1686–1736.* A scale of heat measurement. It registers the freezing point of water at 32°, the normal heat of the human body at 98.4° and the boiling point of water at 212° (See *Celsius*).

Failure Inability to perform or to function properly.

Failure to thrive Retardation of normal growth and development in an infant. Causes are numerous but malnutrition or difficulty in absorbing essential nutrients is a main factor, as well as those that are psychosocial in origin, e.g., maternal deprivation syndrome.

Heart failure Inability of the heart to maintain a circulation sufficient to meet the body's needs.

Hepatic failure Liver failure with cholemia due to cirrhosis, acute hepatic necrosis, etc.

Kidney failure, renal failure Inability of the kidney to excrete metabolites at normal plasma levels under normal loading, or inability to retain electrolytes when intake is normal; in the acute form, marked by uremia and usually by oliguria, with hyperkalemia and pulmonary edema.

Respiratory failure, ventilatory failure A life-threatening condition in which respiratory function is inadequate to maintain the body's needs for oxygen supply and carbon dioxide removal while at rest.

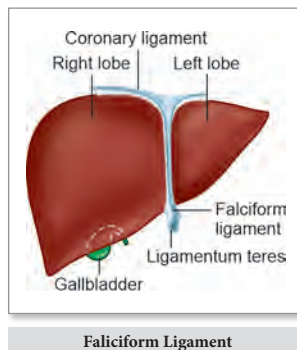
Fainting (See *Syncope*).

Faith healing An attempt to cure disease or disability with the use of spiritual powers or by the influence of the personality of the healer.

Falciform Sickle shaped.

Falciform ligament A fold of peritoneum which separates the two main lobes of the liver and connects it with the anterior abdominal wall and the diaphragm.

Falciform ligament of liver Sickle-shaped reflection of peritoneum attaching liver to diaphragm and separating right lobe from left lobe (see *Figure*).

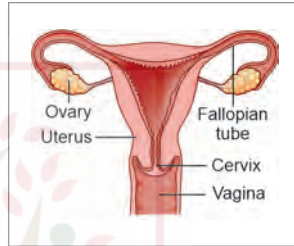


Falciform process That portion of falciform ligament along the inner margin of ramus of ischium.

Fall Moving downwards quickly and without control. The tendency to fall to the ground increases with age when reflex actions are slower. Various conditions of the elderly, e.g., poor sight or walking disorders, increase risk of falls as does the taking of sleeping pills or tranquilizer drugs. Broken bones are a common complication, most usually in women, who are more prone to osteoporosis. A fall or the fear of falling can have an adverse psychological effect on an elderly person, who may become reluctant to leave the home. Community care staff as falls specialist nurses or other practitioners can provide practical advice and support to prevent or minimize further falls, e.g., ensuring that floor coverings and wiring are made safe, suitable footwear is worn, good lighting is available and hand rails are secure and safe.

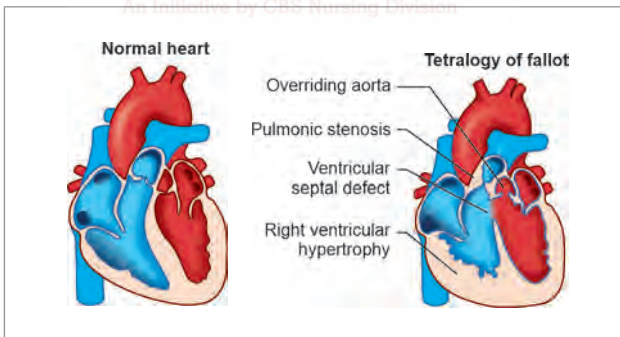
Fallopian tube *G Fallopio, Italian anatomist, 1523–1563.* Uterine tube. One of a pair of tubes, about 10–14 cm long, arising out of the upper part

of the uterus. The distal end of each tube is fimbriated and lies near an ovary. The tubes function is to conduct the ova from the ovaries to the interior of the uterus. An oviduct.



Fallopian Tube

Fallot's tetralogy *ELA Fallot, French physician, 1850–1911.* A congenital heart disease with four characteristic defects: (a) Pulmonary stenosis; (b) Interventricular defect of the septum; (c) Overriding of the aorta, i.e., opening into both right and left ventricles; (d) Hypertrophy of the right ventricle.



Fallot's Tetralogy

Fallout Settling of radioactive fission products from atmosphere after nuclear explosion.

False-positive A test indicating that the disease is present when in fact it is not.

L Symbol for litre.

LA 50 The total body surface size of a burn that will kill 50% of victims, used for statistical analysis of mortality figures in burn patients.

Labelling The process or procedure followed using chemical or radioactive labels as an aid in reaching diagnosis or for experimental study.

Labetalol An alpha- and beta-adrenergic receptor blocker used in the treatment of hypertension.

Labial Pertaining to the lips or labia.

Labile Unstable. Applied to those chemicals that are subject to change or readily altered by heat.

Lability Instability.

Lability of mood The tendency to sudden changes of mood of short duration.

Labioplasty Plastic surgery of labium majus or minus.

Labium A lip.

Labium majus pudendi The large fold of flesh surrounding the vulva.

Labium minus pudendi The lesser fold within the labium majus.

Labour Parturition or childbirth, which takes place in three stages: (a) Dilatation of the cervix uteri; (b) Passage of the child through the birth canal; and (c) Expulsion of the placenta.

Arrested labour Failure of progression of labour.

Dry labour Premature rupture of membranes with escape of liquor.

False labour Uterine contractions that do not progress.

Induced labour Labour brought on by artificial means before term, as in cases of contracted pelvis, or if overdue.

Obstructed labour Labour in which there is a mechanical hindrance.

Precipitate labour Labour in which the baby is delivered extremely rapidly.

Premature labour Labour which occurs before term.

Prolonged labour Extended duration of labor as first phase exceeding 20 hours in nullipara, 14 hours in multipara or cervical dilatation less than 1.2 cm/hr in nullipara and 1.5 cm in multipara.

Spurious labour Ineffective labor pains which sometimes precede true labor pains.

Labrum Lip like structure.

Labrum acetabulare Triangular rim of fibrocartilage, base of which is fixed to acetabular margin, deepening its cavity.

Labrum glenoidale A triangular rim of fibrocartilage, the base of which is fixed to circumference of glenoid cavity of scapula.

Labyrinth The structures forming the internal ear, i.e., the cochlea and semicircular canals.

Bony labyrinth The bony canals of the internal ear.

Membranous labyrinth The soft structure inside the bony canals.

Labyrinth vestibularis The portion of membranous labyrinth comprising sacculus, utriculus and their connections and the three semicircular canals.

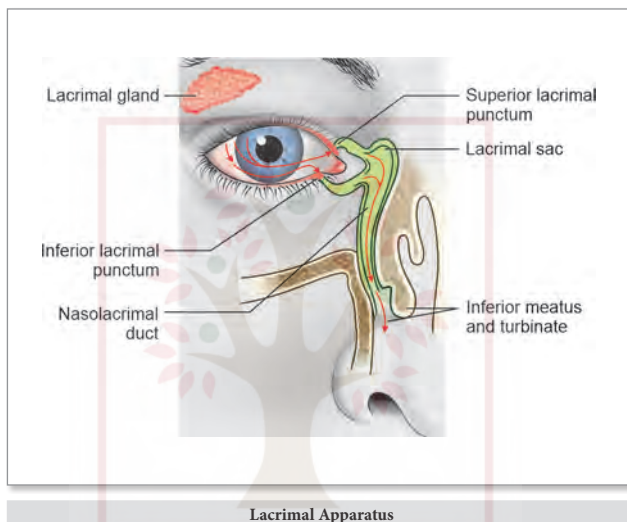
Labyrinthectomy Excision of the labyrinth.

Labyrinthitis Inflammation of the labyrinth, causing vertigo.

Laceration A wound with torn and ragged edges.

Lacrimal Relating to tears.

Lacrimal apparatus The structures secreting the tears and draining the fluid from the conjunctival sac.



Lacrimal gland A gland that secretes tears, which drain through two small openings in the eyelids (*L. puncta*) into a pair of ducts (*L. canaliculi*) into the sac and finally into the nasal cavity through the nasolacrimal duct. Situated in the outer and upper corner of the orbit.

Lacrimation An excessive secretion of tears.

Lacrimator A substance that causes excessive secretion of tears, e.g., tear gas.

Lactagogue Any agent that promotes the secretion or flow of milk; galactagogue.

Lactalbumin An albumin of milk.

Lactase An enzyme, produced in the small intestine, which converts lactose into glucose and galactose.

Lactate 1. Any substance given to promote lactation. 2. Any salt of lactic acid. 3. To secrete milk.

Lactate dehydrogenase Abbreviated LD, LDH. An enzyme that catalyses the interconversion of lactate and pyruvate. Widespread in tissues and particularly abundant in kidney, skeletal muscle, liver and myocardium. It has five isoenzymes denoted LD1 to LD2. The “flipped” pattern, in which the serum LD1 level is greater than the LD2 level, is indicative of an acute myocardial infarction. This pattern occurs within 12–24 hours after the attack.

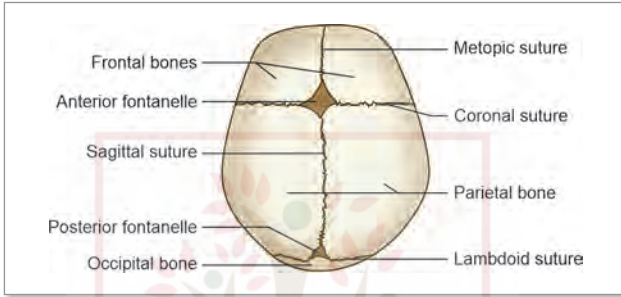
Lactation 1. The period during which the infant is nourished from the breast. 2. The process of milk secretion by the mammary glands.

Lacteal 1. Consisting of milk. 2. A lymphatic duct in the small intestine which absorbs chyle.

Lactic Pertaining to milk.

Lambdoid Shaped like the Greek letter A or λ.

Lambdoid suture The junction of the occipital bone with the parietals.



Lambdoid Suture

Lambert-Eaton myasthenic syndrome (LEMS) A rare condition affecting signals sent from nerves to muscles resulting in muscles not being able to contract properly. Some cases are associated with lung cancer.

Lambliasis Giardiasis.

Lamella 1. A thin layer, membrane or plate, as of bone. 2. A thin medicated disc of gelatin used in applying drugs to the eye. The gelatin dissolves and the drugs are absorbed.

Lamina A bony plate or layer.

Lamina dental A flat band of epithelial cells that develops in the embryos along which develop the tooth germs giving rise to primary and secondary dentition.

Lamina of rexed Lamination of cells in spinal gray matter marked 1 to 9, arranged in dorsoventral direction and lamina 10 situated centrally.

Lamina terminalis A membrane formed in the developing embryo remaining to adulthood as a thin layer of gray matter extending from superior surface of optic chiasma to rostrum of corpus callosum.

Laminated Arranged in layers.

Laminectomy Excision of the posterior arch of a vertebra, sometimes performed to relieve pressure on the spinal cord or nerves.

Lamotrigine Antiepileptic.

Lamp A device producing light artificially.

Eldridge green lamp Color vision testing device using spectral filters.

Finsen lamp Carbon arc lamp utilized for treating lupus vulgaris.

Kromayer lamp Mercury quartz ultraviolet lamp for treatment of skin ulcers.

Wood's lamp Lamp producing ultraviolet rays at 365 nm giving characteristic fluorescence of some fungi. Infected hairs have bright green fluorescence.



Wood's Lamp

Legionella pneumophila A species of Gram-negative, non-acid-fast, rod shaped bacteria which require both cysteine and iron for growth; it is the causative agent of Legionnaires and pontiac fever.

Legionellosis A disease caused by infection with *Legionella* species, such as *L. pneumophila*. A notifiable disease in Scotland.

Legionnaires' disease A pulmonary form of legionellosis, resulting from infection with *Legionella pneumophila*. It is contagious and symptoms include fever, pain in the muscles and across the chest, a dry cough and a partial loss of kidney function. The prevalence of Legionnaires' disease is not certain.

Leiomyoma A benign smooth muscle tumor (fibroid) most commonly found in the uterus.

Leiomyosarcoma A malignant muscle tumor.

Leishmania A genus of parasitic flagellated protozoa which infect the blood of humans and are the cause of leishmaniasis.

Leishmaniasis A group of diseases caused by one of the protozoans, *Leishmania* parasites (See *Kalaazar*).

Leishmanoid Facial cutaneous lesion containing leishmania.

Lembert's suture A Lembert, French surgeon, 1802–1851. A series of stitches used for wounds of the intestine. So arranged that the edges are turned inwards and the peritoneal surfaces are in contact.

Lemniscus A ribbon, band, bundle of axons.

Lemniscus lateral Longitudinal tract of auditory system terminating in inferior colliculus and medial geniculate body.

Lemniscus medial Myelinated tract emerging from nucleus gracilis and cuneatus and crossing over to oppo-

site side in medulla and terminating in ventrobasal thalamic nucleus.

Lemniscus trigeminal A large band of myelinated axons originating from principal trigeminal nucleus and crossing over to opposite side in pons to join medial lemniscus.

Length *Cranial length* Skull length between glabella andinion.

Crown heel length Fetal or infant length from crown to heel

Foot length Toe to heel length for estimation of age of fetus.

Sitting length Distance between vertex and coccyx.

Lens 1. A piece of glass or other material shaped to transmit light rays in a particular direction. 2. The transparent crystalline body situated behind the pupil of the eye. It serves as a refractive medium for rays of light.

Contact lens A thin sheet of glass or plastic molded to fit directly over the cornea. Worn instead of spectacles.

Lentiasis Bilateral symmetrical hypertrophy of bones of face and cranium of unknown cause.

Lentiform Shaped like a lentil or lens of eye.

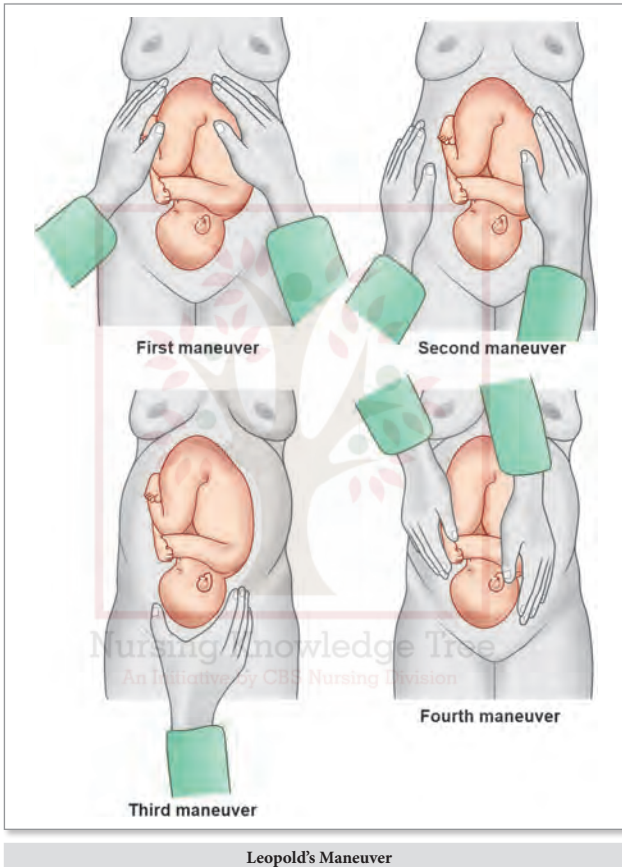
Lentigo A brownish or yellowish spot on the skin. A freckle.

Lentigo maligna Hutchinson's melanotic freckle (See *Freckle*).

Lentivirus From Latin *lentus* (slow) + virus. A group of retroviruses that cause disease in animals and humans, including HIV-1 and HIV-2 (See *Human Immunodeficiency Virus*). These viruses are associated with slowly progressive diseases.

Leontiasis An osseous deformity of the face which produces a lion-like appearance. It occurs sometimes in leprosy and rarely in osteitis deformans.

Leopold's maneuver A method to determine position, presentation, and engagement of fetus.



Lepidosis Any scaly eruption of the skin.

Lepothrix A superficial corynebacterium infection of axillary or pubic hair in which nodules form on hair.

Leprosy Hansen's disease. A chronic infection of the skin, mucous membrane and nerves with *Mycobacterium leprae*. It is predominantly a tropical disease which is transmitted by direct contact. There is an insid-

ious onset of symptoms, mainly involving the skin and nerves, after an incubation period of between 1 and 30 years. The disease can be classified into three types: (a) Lepromatous, which is a steadily progressive form, often resulting in paralysis, disfigurement and deformity. This form is often complicated by tuberculosis. (b) Shaped to transmit light rays in a tuberculoid, which is often

self-limiting and generally runs a more benign course, (c) Indeterminate, in which there are skin symptoms representative of both lepromatous and tuberculoid forms. Leprosy is now treated with a range of drugs including dapsone, rifampicin, and clofazimine.

Leptocyte A thinner erythrocyte, appearing hypochromic, seen in iron deficiency, anemia, thalassemia, etc.

Leptodactyly Unusual slenderness of fingers.

Leptomeningitis Inflammation of the pia mater and arachnoid membranes of the brain and spinal cord.

Leptophonia A weak thin quality of voice.

Leptospira A genus spirochaetes.

Leptospira icterohaemorrhagiae
The cause of spirochaetal jaundice (Weil's disease).

Leptospirosis Any of a group of notifiable infectious diseases due to serotypes of *Leptospira*. The best known is Weil's disease, or leptospiral jaundice; others are mud fever, autumn fever and swineherd's disease. The etiological agent is a spiral organism that is common in water. Initially the symptoms include fever, rigors, vomiting, headache and often jaundice. Diagnosis may be difficult because the symptoms resemble those of several other diseases. Jaundice is a key symptom. Sanitation measures can reduce the spread of the disease in both humans and animals.

Lergotriole Ergot alkaloid.

Leriche's syndrome *R Leriche, French surgeon, 1879–1955.* A condition in which atherosclerosis of peripheral arteries is accompanied by obstruction of the lower end of the aorta.

Lesbianism Sexual and emotional orientation of one woman to another; female homosexuality.

Lesch-Nyhan syndrome *M Lesch, American physician, b, 1939; WI*

Nyhan Jr, American physician, b. 1926. A hereditary disorder of purine metabolism transmitted as an X-linked recessive trait with physical and mental handicap, compulsive self-mutilation of fingers and lips by biting, spasticity, cerebral palsy and impaired renal function.

Lesion Any pathological or traumatic discontinuity of tissue or loss of function of a part. Lesion is a broad term, including wounds, sores, ulcers, tumors, cataracts and any other tissue damage. Lesions range from the skin sores associated with eczema to the changes in lung tissue that occur in tuberculosis.

Lethal Deadly, capable of causing death.

Lethargy A condition of drowsiness or stupor that cannot be overcome by the will.

Lithotomy position Common position for surgical procedures and medical examinations involving the pelvis and the lower abdomen and a common position for child birth in western nations. The patient lies on back, thighs flexed on abdomen and abducted.

Letrozole Aromatase inhibitor.

Letterer-Siwe disease *E Letterer, German physician, 1895–1982; SA Siwe, German physician, 1897–1966.* Reticuloendotheliosis of early childhood, marked by a haemorrhagic tendency, eczematoid skin eruption, hepatosplenomegaly with lymph node involvement, and progressive anemia.

Leucine A naturally occurring essential amino acid, vital for growth in infants and for nitrogen equilibrium in adults.

Leuco For words beginning thus, (*See Leuko*).

Leukorrhoea A viscid, whitish discharge from the vagina.

Leucovorin A calcium salt of folic acid that counteracts toxic effects of folic acid antagonists.

N Symbol for nitrogen and newton.

Na Symbol for sodium.

Naboth's follicle or cyst *M. Naboth*.

German anatomist, 1675–1721. Cystic swelling of a cervical gland, the duct of which has become blocked by regenerating squamous epithelium.

NAAC National Assessment and Accreditation Commission.

Nabumetone Anti-inflammatory pain killer.

Nadir The lowest out of a series of measurements, e.g., the lowest level to which the viral load falls after starting antiretroviral treatment. The opposite is Zenith.

Nadolol A betablocker, used in hypertension.

Nadroparin Factor Xa inhibitor anticoagulant.

Naegele *German obstetrician (1777–1851).*

Naegele obliquity Anterior parietal presentation of fetal head in labor.

Naegle pelvis An obliquely contracted pelvis.

Naegele rule The method of counting expected date of delivery by counting 90 days backwards from LMP and adding 7 days to that date.

Naevus A birthmark; a circumscribed area of pigmentation of the skin due to dilated blood vessels. A hemangioma.

Naevus flammeus A flat bluish-red area, usually on the neck or face; popularly known as 'portwine stain'.

Naevus pilosus A hairy naevus.

Spider naevus A small red area surrounded by dilated capillaries.

Strawberry naevus A raised tumor-like structure of connective tissue containing spaces filled with blood.

Nafcillin A semisynthetic penicillinase resistant penicillin.

Nafoxidin Antiestrogen.

Naftidrofuryl An agent used in the treatment of peripheral and cerebral vascular disorders.

Nägele's rule Rule for calculating the estimated date of labor; add one year, subtract 3 months and add 7 days to the first day of the last menstrual period.

NAI Non-accidental injury.

Nail The keratinized portion of epidermis covering the dorsal extremity of the fingers and toes.

Hang nail A strip of epidermis hanging at one side or at the root of a nail.

Ingrowing nail A condition in which the flesh overhangs the edge of the nail, a sharp corner of which may pierce the skin, causing a wound which may become septic.

Intermedullary nail Surgical rod inserted into the intermedullary canal to fix the fracture.

Nail bed The skin underlying a nail.

Smith – Peterson nail A three flanged nail used to fix fracture neck of femur.

Spoon nail A nail with a depression in the center and raised edges. Koilonychia.

Naked Exposed to view, without cloth.

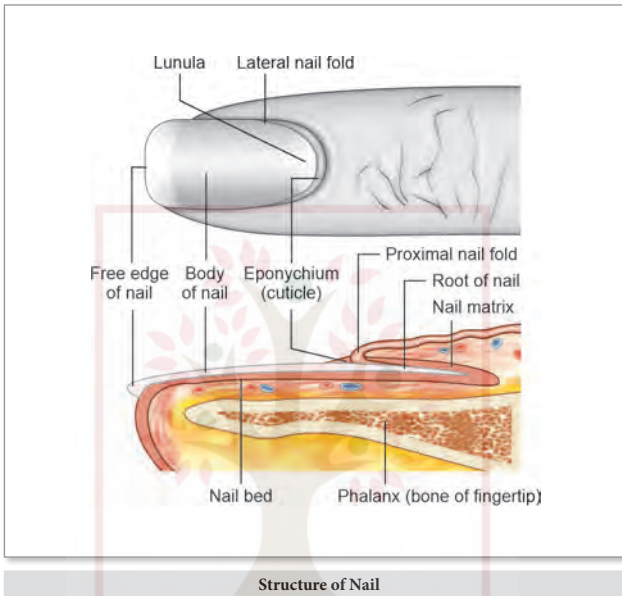
Nalbuphine Opioid receptor antagonist.

Nalidixic acid An antibacterial agent used in the treatment of urinary infections.

Nalorphine Narcotic antagonist.

Naloxone A narcotic antagonist used as an antidote to narcotic overdosage and as an antagonist for pentazocine over dosage.





N

Naltrexone Narcotic antagonist.

NANDA North American Nursing Diagnosis Association.

Nandrolone An anabolic steroid that promotes protein metabolism and skeletal growth.

Nanism Dwarf-like body build.

Nano 10^{-9} or one billionth part.

Nanometer Symbol nm. A unit of measurement equal to one billionth (10^{-9}) of a meter, or more commonly used to describe a measure equal to one thousandth (10^{-3}) of micrometer (μm). Nanometers are used to describe the smallest particles in nature, e.g., atoms, small molecules, viruses, electromagnetic radiation). A nanometer is approximately the length of three to six atoms placed side by side, or the width of a single strand of DNA; the thickness of a

human hair is between 50,000 and 1,00,000 nm and represents the smallest feature an unaided human eye can see.

Nape The back of the neck.

Naphazoline hydrochloride Topical vasoconstrictor; ingredient of nasal and eye drops.

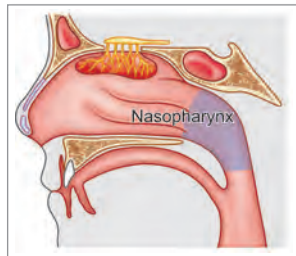
Naphthalene A coaltar derivative, used as antimoist agent.

Nappy rash An erythematous rash that may occur in infants in the napkin area. Many causes include the passage of frequent loose stools, thrush and ammoniacal dermatitis.

Naproxen Anti-inflammatory pain killer.

Narcissism The stage of infant development when children are mainly interested in themselves and their own bodily needs. In adults it may be

- a symptom of mental disorder. The term is derived from the Greek legend of *Narcissus*.
- Narcoanalysis** A form of psychotherapy in which an injection of a narcotic drug produces a drowsy relaxed state during which a patient will talk more freely, and in this way much repressed material may be brought to consciousness.
- Narcolepsy** A condition in which there is an uncontrollable desire for sleep.
- Narcosis** A state of unconsciousness produced by a narcotic drug.
- Basal narcosis** A state of unconsciousness produced prior to surgical anesthesia.
- Narcosynthesis** The inducement of a hypnotic state by means of drugs. An aid to psychotherapy.
- Narcotic** A drug that produces narcosis or unnatural sleep.
- Nares** The nostrils.
- Posterior nares** The opening of the nares into the nasopharynx.
- Nasal** Pertaining to the nose.
- Nasal feeding** Feeding through a tube passing through nose.
- Nasal index** The greater width of nasal aperture in relation to line from the lower edge of nasal aperture to the nasion.
- Nasal obstruction** Blockage of nasal passage.
- Nasal reflex** Inducible sneezing from irritation of nasal mucosa.
- Nasal septum deviation (NSD)** Is a deformity of the nasal septum from midline, and the resulting nasal obstruction may lead to hypoxia.
- Nascent** 1. At the time of birth. 2. Incipient.
- Naseptin** Trade name for a combination preparation containing chlorhexidine and neomycin, a nasal cream for the treatment of staphylococcal infections.
- Nasion** The point where sagittal plane intersects frontonasal suture (root of nose).
- Nasmyth's membrane** Epithelial membrane that envelops the enamel of a tooth after birth.
- Nasoduodenal** Related to the nose and duodenum.
- N. tube** A fine-bore tube passed through the nose into the duodenum and used for enteral nutrition.
- Nasogastric** Referring to the nose and stomach.
- Nasogastric tube** One passed into the stomach via the nose.
- Nasojejunal feeding** A method in which a silicone-coated catheter is passed through the nose into the jejunum to provide sufficient nutrition to a sick baby on a ventilator or receiving continuous inflating pressure (CIP) by mask or nasal tube. It is used to prevent the dangers of aspiration with a nasogastric tube feed.
- Nasolacrimal** Concerning both the nose and lacrimal apparatus.
- Nasolacrimal duct** The duct draining the tears from the inner aspect of the eye to the inferior meatus of the nose.
- Nasomental reflex** Percussion on side of nose causing contraction of mentalis muscle with elevation of lower lip and wrinkling of skin of the chin.
- Nasopharyngitis** Inflammation of nasopharynx.
- Nasopharynx** The upper part of the pharynx; that above the soft palate.



Nasopharynx

P

P Symbol for phosphorus

P value The symbol used to denote the probability of test results occurring by chance.

Pa Symbol for pascal.

Pachhionian bodies Pedunculated fibrous tissue growths along longitudinal fissure of cerebrum.

Pacemaker An object or substance that controls the rate at which a certain phenomenon occurs. The natural pacemaker of the heart is the sinoatrial node.

Electronic cardiac pacemaker An electrically operated mechanical device which stimulates the myocardium to contract. It consists of an energy source, usually batteries and electrical circuitry connected to an electrode which is in direct contact with the myocardium. Pacemakers may be temporary or permanent. Temporary ones usually have an external energy source, whereas permanent ones have a subcutaneously implanted one. The rate at which the pacemaker delivers pulses may be either fixed or on demand. Fixed pacing means that pulses are delivered to the heart at a predetermined rate irrespective of any cardiac activity. A demand pacemaker is programmed to deliver pulses only in the absence of spontaneous cardiac activity. The need for replacement of batteries is usually indicated when the rate of the pulse slows by five beats or more.

Pachydactyly Abnormal thickening of the fingers or toes.

Pachydermia An abnormal thickening of the skin.

Pachydermia laryngis Chronic hypertrophy of the vocal cords.

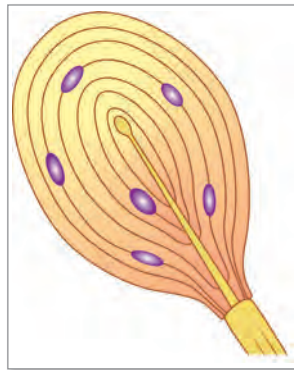
Pachymeningitis Inflammation of dura mater.

Pachyonychia Abnormal thickening of the nails.

Pachysomia Abnormal thickening of parts of the body, as in acromegaly.

Pacing code A three letter code for describing pacemaker type and function. The first letter indicates the heart chamber paced (V = ventricle, A = atrium, D = dual), the second letter indicates the chamber from which electrical activity is sensed and the third letter indicates the response to sensed electrical activity.

Pacini's corpuscles *F Pacini, Italian anatomist, 1812–1883.* Specialized end-organs, situated in the subcutaneous tissue of the extremities and near joints, which react to firm pressure.



Pacini's Corpuscle

Pack A dry or moist; hot or cold blanket or sheet used for therapeutic purpose.

Packed cell Blood containing cellular elements only, devoid of plasma.

Paclitaxel Antineoplastic agent.

PaCO₂ Partial pressure of CO₂ in arterial blood.

PACT Prescribing analysis and cost.

Pad Cushion of soft material used to apply pressure, or support on an organ.

Paediatrician A medically qualified person specializing in the diseases of children.

Paediatrics The branch of medicine dealing with the care and development of children and with the treatment of diseases that affect them.

Paedophilia A sexual attraction towards young children.

Paget's disease *Sir J Paget, British surgeon, 1814–1899.* 1. A chronic disease of bone in which over-activity of the osteoblasts and osteoclasts leads to dense bone formation with areas of rarefaction. Osteitis deformans. 2. An inflammation of the nipple caused by cancer of the milk ducts of the breast.

Paget's disease of breast Carcinoma of mammary ducts.

Pagophagia A form of pica where patient loves eating ice.

Pain A feeling of distress, suffering or agony, caused by stimulation of specialized nerve endings. Its purpose is chiefly protective; it acts as a warning that tissues are being damaged and induces the sufferer to remove or withdraw from the source. Pain is a subjective experience and one person's pain cannot be compared to another's experience.

Bearing down pain Pain accompanying uterine contractions during the second stage of labor.

False pains Ineffective pains during pregnancy which resemble labor pains, but not accompanied by cervical dilatation; also called false labor (*See also Braxton Hicks contractions*).

Gas pain Pain caused by distension of the stomach or intestine by accumulations of air or other gases.

Hunger pain Pain coming on at the time of feeling hunger for a meal; a symptom of gastric disorder.

Intermenstrual pain Pain accompanying ovulation, occurring during the period between the menses, usually about midway. Also called mittelschmerz.

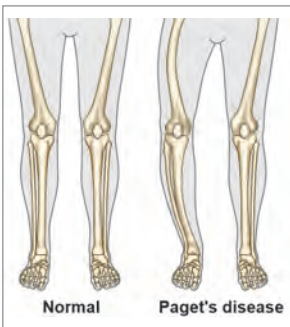
Labour pains The rhythmic pains of increasing severity and frequency due to contraction of the uterus at child birth (*See also Labor*).

Lancinating pain Sharp, darting pain.

Phantom pain Pain felt as if it were arising in an absent (amputated) limb (*See also Amputation*).

Referred pain Pain in a part other than that in which the cause that produced it is situated. Referred pain usually originates in one of the visceral organs but is felt in the skin or sometimes in another area deep inside the body. Referred pain probably occurs because pain signals

P



Paget's Disease

from the skin. The person perceives the pain but interprets it as having originated in the skin rather than in a deep-seated visceral organ.

Rest pain A continuous burning pain due to ischemia of the lower leg, which begins or is aggravated after reclining and is relieved by sitting or standing.

Painful arc syndrome A condition in which pain occurs when the arm is raised from the side between 45 and 160 degrees. The most usual cause is an inflamed tendon or bursa around the shoulder joint that is being squeezed between the scapula and humerus on movement. (See *Frozen Shoulder and Shoulder Impingement Syndrome*).

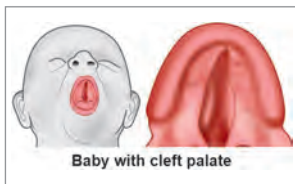
Paint Castellani's A germicide containing phenol, resorcinol, boric acid, etc.

Palatal reflex Soft palate contraction during attempt of swallowing.

Palate The roof of the mouth.

Artificial palate A plate made to close a cleft palate.

Cleft palate A congenital deformity where there is lack of fusion of the two bones forming the palate.



Cleft Palate

Hard palate The bony part at the front.

Soft palate A fold of mucous membrane that continues from the hard palate to the uvula.

Palatine arches Two arch like folds of mucous membrane (glossopalatine and pharyngopalatine) that form the

lateral margin of faucial and pharyngeal isthmus.

Palatine artery Branch of maxillary artery, supplying palate and pharynx.

Palatine bone One of a pair of bones which form a part of the nasal cavity and the hard palate.

Palatoglossus Muscle that arises from sides and under surface of tongue and inserted to palatine aponeurosis. It acts as a constrictor of faucial isthmus by raising the root of tongue.

Palatography Recording of movement of palate during speech.

Palatopharyngeus Muscle that arises from thyroid cartilage and pharyngeal wall and inserted into aponeurosis of soft palate. It constricts pharyngeal isthmus and raises larynx.

Palatorrhaphy Operation for cleft palate.

Paleocerebellum The oldest portion of cerebellum that includes flocculi, and part of vermis concerned with equilibrium, and locomotion.

Paleothalamus Medial older parts of thalamus.

Palilalia Rapid repetition of same words and phrases.

Palliative Treatment that relieves, but does not cure disease.

Pallidotomy An operation performed to decrease the activity of the globus pallidus, the medial part of the lentiform nucleus in the base of the cerebrum. It has brought about a marked improvement in severely agitated cases of Parkinsonism.

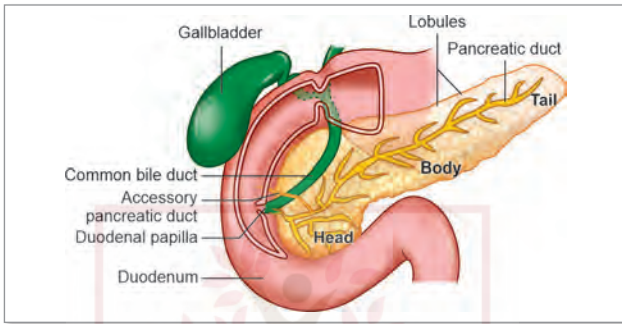
Pallor Abnormal paleness of the skin.

Palm Anterior surface of hand from wrist to fingers.

Palmar Relating to the palm of the hand.

Deep palmar arches The deep and superficial palmar arches are the chief arterial blood supply to the hand, formed by the junction of the ulnar and radial arteries.

- Palmar fascia** The arrangement of tendons in the palm of the hand.
- Superficial palmar arches** (See *Deep palmar arches* above).
- Palmitic acid** A long chain fatty acid found in palm oil.
- Palpable** Perceptible to touch.
- Palpation** The examination of the organs by touch or pressure of the hand over the part.
- Palpebral** Referring to the eyelids.
- Palpebral commissure** The union of the eyelids at each end of palpebral fissure.
- Palpebral fissure** Opening between the eyelids.
- Palpebral ligaments** A band of ligaments which stretches from the junction of the upper and lower lid to the orbital bones, both medially and laterally.
- Palpitation** Rapid and forceful contraction of the heart of which the patient is conscious.
- Palsy** A historical term for paralysis.
- Bell's palsy** Paralysis of the facial muscles on one side, supplied by the seventh cranial nerve.
- Crutch palsy** Paralysis due to pressure of a crutch on the radial nerve, and a cause of 'dropped wrist'.
- Shaking palsy** Parkinsonism; paralysis agitans.
- Pamidronate** A bisphosphonate for osteoporosis.
- Panitumumab** Monoclonal antibody for colon cancer.
- Pampiniform** Convoluted like a tendril.
- Pampinocele** *SYN* – varicocele; swollen dilated veins of pampiniform plexus of spermatic cord.
- Panacea** A remedy for all diseases.
- Panangitis** Inflammation of all the three layers of blood vessels.
- Panarteritis** Inflammation of all the three coats of an artery.
- Panarthrititis** Inflammation of all the joints or of all the structures of a joint.
- Pancarditis** Inflammation of all the three layers of heart, i.e., pericardium, myocardium and endocardium.
- Pancoast's tumor** *HK Pancoast, American radiologist, 1875–1939.* Pain, wasting and weakness of the arm, which occur as secondary features of carcinoma of the bronchus as a result of neurological involvement. The tumor is at the apex of the lung.
- Pancolectomy** Surgical excision of entire colon.
- Pancreas** An elongated, racemose gland about 15 cm long, lying behind the stomach, with its head in the curve of the duodenum and its tail in contact with the spleen. It secretes a digestive fluid (pancreatic juice) containing ferments which act on all classes of food. The fluid enters the duodenum by the pancreatic duct, which joins the common bile duct. The pancreas also secretes the hormones insulin and glucagon.
- Pancreatectomy** Surgical excision of the whole or a part of the pancreas.
- Pancreatic juice** 500–800 mL of alkaline pancreatic secretion per day containing enzymes like trypsinogen, amylolysin, lipase, etc. Secretin and cholecystokinin secreted by duodenum stimulate pancreatic secretion.
- Pancreaticoduodenostomy** Surgical creation of an artificial tract between pancreas and duodenum.
- Pancreatin** An extract from the pancreas containing the digestive enzymes. Used to treat deficiency, as in cystic fibrosis, and after pancreatectomy.
- Pancreatitis** Inflammation of the pancreas.
- Acute pancreatitis** A severe condition in which the patient experiences sudden pain in the upper abdomen and back. The patient often becomes severely shocked.



Pancreas

- Chronic pancreatitis** Chronic inflammation occurring after acute attacks. Pancreatic failure may lead to diabetes mellitus.
- Pancreatolith** Calculus within pancreas.
- Pancreozymin** A hormone of the duodenal mucosa that stimulates the external secretory activity of the pancreas, especially its production of amylase.
- Pancuronium** A neuromuscular blocking agent of the nerve depolarizing type, used as a muscle relaxant during surgery. It has a relatively long duration of action, a single intravenous dose lasting 45–60 minutes. It is often used in poor-risk patients.
- Pancytopenia** A reduction in number of all types of blood cell due to failure of bone marrow formation.
- Pandemic** An epidemic spreading over a wide area, sometimes all over the world.
- Pandiculation** Yawning and stretching of limbs as on awakening from sleep.
- Pantophthalitis** A diffuse inflammation of brain.
- Subacute sclerosing panencephalitis** A cerebral degenerative disease which is common in childhood and is due to chronic measles.
- Paneth cells** Secretory cells in the intestinal crypts.
- Panic** An unreasoning and overwhelming fear or terror. It may occur in anxiety states and acute schizophrenia.
- Panniculitis** Inflammation of the subcutaneous fat causing tender nodules on the abdomen and thorax and on the thighs.
- Pannus** Increased vascularity of the cornea leading to granulation tissue formation and impaired vision. It occurs in trachoma after inflammation of the cornea.
- Panophthalmia** Panophthalmitis; inflammation of all the tissues of the eyeball.
- Pansinusitis** Inflammation of all paranasal sinuses, i.e., maxillary frontal, ethmoidal
- Panting** Shallow rapid breathing.
- Pantograph** A device that reproduces figures or drawings.
- Pantopaque** Iophendylate, a radiographic contrast for myelography.
- Pantoprazole** Proton pump inhibitor.
- Pantothenic acid** One of the vitamins in the B complex.
- PaO₂** Partial pressure of oxygen in arterial blood.
- Papain** Proteolytic enzyme from papaya.

S

Saber shin Convex prominent anterior border of tibia in congenital syphilis.

Sabin vaccine *AB Sabin, American-biologist, 1906–1993.* A live oral attenuated poliovirus vaccine active against poliomyelitis.

Sabulous Sandy, gritty.

Sac A cavity or pouch often containing fluid.

Sac yolk The extra-embryonic membrane that connects with midgut through long narrow yolk stalk and is the first hematopoietic organ of the embryo.

Saccades Fast involuntary movements of eyes while changing gaze from one point to another.

Saccate Enclosed in a sac.

Saccharase An enzyme catalyzing breakdown of disaccharides to monosaccharides.

Saccharic acid A dibasic acid produced by action of nitric acid on dextrose.

Saccharide One of a series of carbohydrates, including the sugars.

Saccharin A coal tar product, 300–500 times sweeter than sugar, used as artificial sweetener.

Saccharolytic Capable of splitting up sugar.

Saccharomycosis A disease due to yeasts.

Saccharose Sucrose, or cane sugar.

Saccular Resembling a sac.

Sacculation Group of sacs or formed into group of sacs.

Sacculle A small sac, particularly the smaller of the two sacs within the membranous labyrinth of the ear.

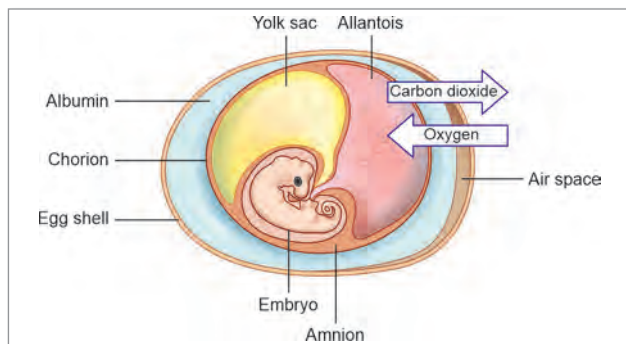
Sacculus Singular of sacculle.

SACH foot Solid article cushioned heel. A prosthetic foot designed to absorb shock and allow movement of the shank while walking.

Sacral Relating to the sacrum. Sacroiliac relating to the sacrum and the ilium.

Sacralization Fusion of the sacrum and the 5th lumbar vertebra.

Sacral nerves The 5 pairs of mixed nerves emerging through sacral foramina.



Yolk Sac

Scarlatiniform Resembling scarlet fever or its rash.

Scarlet fever *Scarlatina*; an acute, notifiable, rare, infectious disease of childhood. It is caused by a group A beta hemolytic *Streptococcus*. There is sore throat, high fever and a punctate rash. It is readily treated by antibiotics and the complications of nephritis and middle ear infection are less common.

Scattergram Display of data on a paper where each value is indicated by a symbol and the individual symbols are not connected by a line.

Schatzki ring A mucosal web like ring at the squamocolumnar junction of lower esophagus often causing dysphagia.

Schick test *B Schick, Austrian pediatrician, 1877–1967*. A skin test of susceptibility to diphtheria. Small amount of diphtheria toxin is injected intradermally.

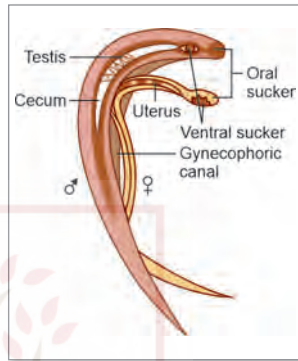
Schiller's test A test to demonstrate superficial cancer cervix. Iodine is applied on the cervix. As the cancer cells do not contain glycogen, they fail to stain with iodine.

Schilling test *RF Schilling, American hematologist, b. 1919*. A test used to confirm the diagnosis of pernicious anemia by estimating the absorption of ingested radioactive vitamin B₁₂.

Schistocyte Fragmented red blood cells of various shapes and irregular surfaces.

Schistosoma A genus of minute blood flukes, some of which are parasitic in humans.

Schistosoma hematobium A species which infests the urinary bladder; widely found in Africa and the Middle East, especially in Egypt. ***Schistosoma japonicum*** and ***Schistosoma mansoni species*** Infest the large intestine, are found respectively in China, Japan and the Philippines, and in Africa, the West Indies and tropical America.



Schistosoma Hematobium

Schistosomiasis A parasitic infection of the intestinal or urinary tract by ***Schistosoma***. The parasite enters the skin from contaminated water, and causes diarrhea, hematuria and anemia. The secondary hosts are freshwater snails. Bilharziasis.

Schizencephaly Deformed fetus with a longitudinal cleft in the skull.

Schizogony A sexual reproduction by binary fission as in case of malarial parasite.

Schizoid Resembling schizophrenia.

Schizoid personality One that is marked by introspection, self-consciousness, solitariness and a failure in affection towards others. Some schizophrenics have this personality, but only a few who are schizoid become schizophrenic.

Schizont A stage in life cycle of sporozoa when it reproduces asexually to 12–24 merozoites inside RBC.

Schizophrenia A general term encompassing a large group of mental disorders (the schizophrenic disorders) characterized by mental deterioration from a previous level of functioning and characteristic disturbances of multiple psychological processes, including delusions,

loosening of associations, poverty of the content of speech, auditory hallucinations, inappropriate affect, disturbed sense of self and withdrawal from the external world.

Paranoid schizophrenia Predominance of delusions of a persecutory nature.

Simple schizophrenia A progressive deterioration of the patient's efficiency with increasing social withdrawal (See *Hebephrenia and Catatonia*).

Schizotypal personality disorder

A disorder characterized by severe social anxiety, paranoia and often unconventional beliefs. Individuals have great difficulty in establishing and maintaining relationships.

Schlemm's canal *F Schlemm, German anatomist, 1795–1858.* A venous channel at the junction of the cornea and sclera for the draining of aqueous humor.

Schmorl's nodes Herniation of nucleus pulposus into vertebral body producing X-ray density.

Schönlein-Henochpurpura or syndrome *JL Schönlein, German physician, 1793–1864; EH. Henoch, German pediatrician, 1820–1910 (See Purpura).*

School health service The provision of medical and dental inspection and treatment, immunization and health programs in schools.

School nurse A registered nurse who has undertaken further training to specialize in the health care of school-age children. Responsibilities include health promotion and education, monitoring growth and development, screening and caring for those with special educational needs.

Schuffner's dots Minute granules present within RBC infected by *Plasmodium vivax*.

Schwann cell Cells of ectodermal origin, form neurilemma.

Schwannoma Benign tumor of Schwann cells.

Sciatic Pertains to hip or ischium.

Sciatic nerve The largest nerve in body ($L_4, S_{1,2,3}$) passing from pelvis through greater sciatic for a men down the back of the thigh where it divides into tibial and peroneal nerves. Its lesion causes paralysis of hamstrings, peroneal and calf muscles and toe extensors.

Sciatica Pain down the back of the leg in the area supplied by the sciatic nerve. It is usually caused by pressure on the nerve roots by a protrusion of an intervertebral disc.

Scintigraphy A procedure in which a small amount of a radioactive chemical (radionuclide) is injected into a vein or swallowed to produce pictures (scans) of structures inside the body. Used to diagnose, stage, and monitor disease.

Science Branch of knowledge utilizing systematic study and intelligent analysis to understand, explain, quantify and predict the phenomena of life and natural laws.

Scintiphotography Photography of scintillations emitted by radioactive substances injected into body.

Scintiscan The scintiphotography record to indicate the differential accumulation of a substance in various parts of body.

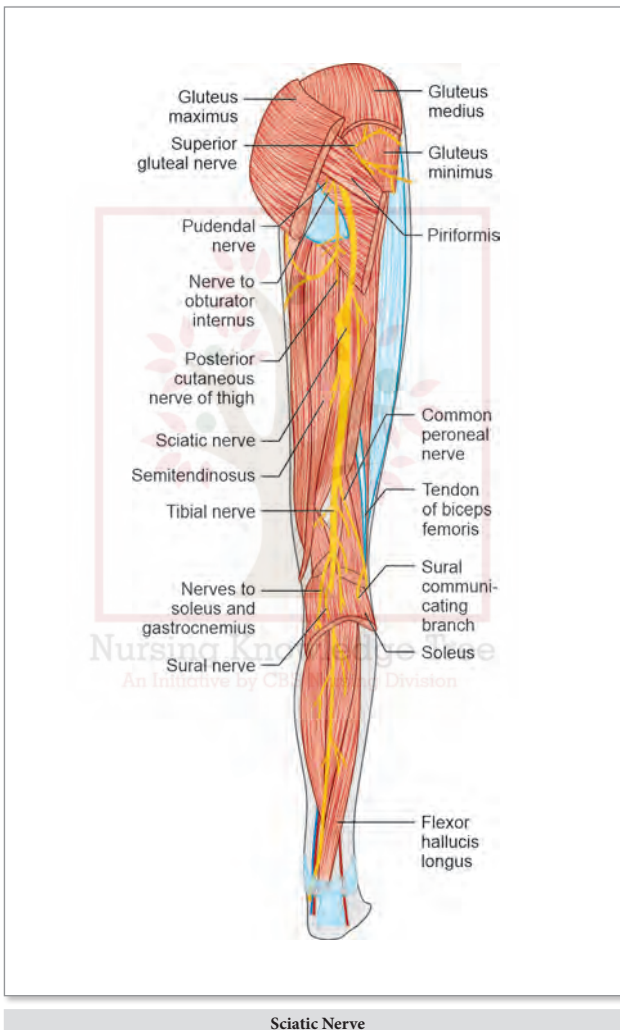
Schirrhous Hard cancerous overgrowth of fibrous tissue.

Scission To divide, split or cut.

Scissor gait Crossing of the legs while walking as in cerebral diplegia.

Scissor leg Contraction of thigh adductor causing the legs to have abnormal tendency to cross to the other side.

Scissors A cutting instrument with two opposing blades with handles held together by a pin.



Sclera The fibrous coat of the eyeball, the white of the eye, which covers the posterior part and in front becomes the cornea.

Scleredema A benign self-limited disease characterized by edema and induration of skin.

Sclerema Hardening of the skin.

T Symbol for thymine.

T cell A lymphocyte which is derived from the thymus and is responsible for cell-mediated immunity.

TAB Typhoid-paratyphoid A and B vaccine; paratyphoid C may now be included. A sterile suspension of the killed salmonellae causing these diseases. Used as a preventative, it provides an active immunity.

Tabes A wasting away.

Tabes dorsalis Locomotor ataxia. A slowly progressive disease of the nervous system affecting the posterior nerve roots and spinal cord. It is a late manifestation of syphilis.

Tabetic crises Paroxysms of pain occurring during course of tabes dorsalis.

Tablespoon A rough measure equivalent to 15 mL.

Taboo Any ritual prohibition of certain activities, e.g., incest in many societies, or the open discussion of death and dying.

Taboparesis The presence of the symptoms of both tabes dorsalis and general paralysis of the insane in a patient suffering from late syphilis.

Tabular bone A flat bone composed of an outer and an inner table of compact bone with cancellous or diploe between them.

Tachogram A graphic tracing of rate of blood flow.

Tachyarrhythmia Abnormally rapid heart rate with or without irregularity.

Tachycardia Abnormally rapid action of the heart and consequent increase in pulse rate (*See Bradycardia*).

Paroxysmal tachycardia Spasmodic increase in cardiac contractions of sudden onset lasting a variable time, from a few seconds to hours.

Tachyphasia, tachyphrasia Extreme volubility of speech. It may be a sign of mental disorder.

Tachyphrenia Hyperactivity of the mental processes.

Tachypnea Rapid, shallow respirations; a reflex response to stimulation of the vagus nerve endings in the pulmonary vessels.

Tachypnea Rapid, shallow respirations; a reflex response to stimulation of the vagus nerve endings in the pulmonary vessels.

Tachysterol One of the isomers of ergosterol.

Tacrine Parasympathomimetic agent for Alzheimer's disease.

Tacrolimus Immunosuppressant.

Tactile Relating to the sense of touch.

Tactile discrimination The ability to localize two points of touch on skin surface as two discrete sensations.

Tactile localization Ability to accurately identify the site of tactile stimulation (touch, pain or pressure).

Tactometer Instrument for determining acuity of tactile sensitiveness.

Tadalafil Anti-impotency agent.

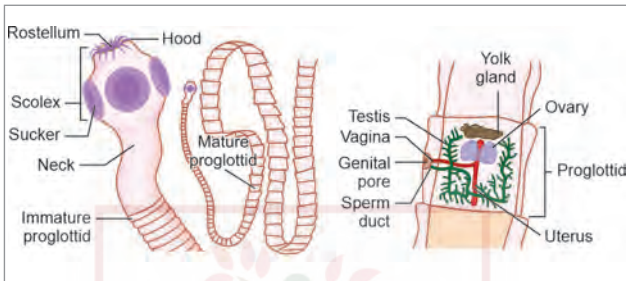
Taenia A genus of tapeworms.

T. saginata The beef tapeworm. The common type of tapeworm found in the human intestine.

T. solium The pork tapeworm. Can also be parasitic in humans, causing cysticercosis. (*See Tapeworm*).

Taenia coli Three bands in large intestine into which muscular fibers are collected.

Taeniasis An infestation with tapeworms.



Taenia

TAF Toxoid-antitoxin floccules. A vaccine used for diphtheria immunization (See *Toxoid*).

Tag A small polyp or growth; a label.

Tag skin Small outgrowth of skin.

Tagging Incorporating radioactive isotope into chemical compounds to trace the metabolism.

T'ai chi A system of movement. Chinese in origin, promoting general health and well-being.

Takayasu arteritis Aortic branch occlusion of unknown origin, often involving ophthalmic artery.

Takotsubo cardiomyopathy Also known as acute stress cardiomyopathy. Temporary and reversible symptoms of chest pain and breathlessness after significant emotional or physical stress.

Talc Hydrous magnesium silicate, used as dusting powder.

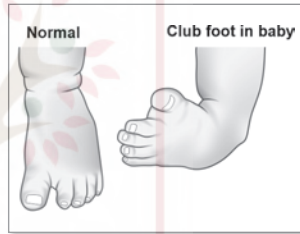
Talipes Club foot. A deformity caused by a congenital or acquired contraction of the muscles or tendons of the foot.

Talipes calcaneus The heel alone touches the ground on standing.

Talipes equinus The toes touch the ground but not the heel.

Talipes valgus The inner edge of the foot only is in contact with the ground.

Talipes varus The person walks on the outer edge of the foot.



Talipes

Talus The astragalus or ankle bone.

Tamm-Horsfall mucoprotein A mucoprotein secreted from renal tubules.

Tamoxifen Antiestrogen drug used in adjuvant therapy of breast cancer.

Tampon A plug of absorbent material inserted in the vagina, the nose or other orifice to restrain hemorrhage or absorb secretion.

Tamponade The surgical use of tampons.

Cardiac tamponade Impairment of heart action by hemorrhage or effusion into the pericardium; may be due to a stab wound or follow surgery.

Temponade balloon Used to arrest variceal bleed.

Tamsulosin Alfa blocker for prostatic hypertrophy.

Tangier disease A syndrome of HDL deficiency first discovered in Tangier

CBS Dictionary for Nurses

The **Hybrid** Edition
(Book + Digital)



Salient Features of the Book

- Now CBS Dictionary for Nurses is Hybrid Edition (In Enlarged Size + Digital)
- Covering 18000+ words with meanings (2k New Words Covered including COVID-19 terminology)
- 30+ Important Annexures and Color Plates
- 200+ Figures, Illustrations and Images
- Most Updated and Easy to use
- Now anytime, anywhere, refer to CBS Digital Dictionary for Nurses—Be Smart and Different
- Strong Digital Support with state-of-the-art technology and Plenty of Add-On Contents
- CBS Digital Dictionary for Nurses is Free only for the genuine buyers of CBS Dictionary for Nurses Book (Refer to front inside cover)



5 Amazing Features of CBS Digital Dictionary for Nurses

- **Read Manually and Search Digitally** – Get 18000+ Medical/Nursing Terms and Concepts with just one click
- **See & Memorize** – 15+ Annexures Related to Nursing Procedures in PDF form
- **Listen & Learn** – Learn to Pronounce Correctly (Audio Pronunciation of Difficult Words)
- **Revise on the Go** – 350+ High Yield Tables & Images covered (Book + Digital) for Quick Reference
- **Dil Mange More Content** – Additional explanations of Important Terminologies, Word Quiz on Day-To-Day Basis on Scientific and General Terminologies (One New Word Every Day with example), 50+ Animated & Interactive Videos on various important Topics and Concepts on nursing students' day-to-day interactions/daily needs, 4 Hybrid Updates (Every Quarter) covering New Words, Recent Topics & Interactive Videos

About the Author



Jacintha D'Souza, M.Phil (N), is the Principal and Professor at Father Muller College of Nursing, Mangaluru, Karnataka, India. She has rich experience of more than 25 years as a teacher and an administrator. She has published a number of books and has contributed papers in various journals. She has been a resource person for several conferences and workshops. The author is an Expert committee member for inspections in University, Council and NAAC, and has contributed as UGC Examiner, and paper setter for several universities in the country.



CBS Publishers & Distributors Pvt. Ltd.

4819/XI, Prahlad Street, 24 Ansari Road, Daryaganj, New Delhi 110 002, India
E-mail: feedback@cbspd.com, Website: www.cbspd.com
New Delhi | Bengaluru | Chennai | Kochi | Kolkata | Lucknow | Mumbai | Pune
Hyderabad | Nagpur | Patna | Vijayawada

ISBN: 978-93-90619-29-0

