

Denotations & Old terminologies used in Homopathy

Dr Jagathy Murali. Kerala

Majority of the students and practitioners in Homeopathy experiencing great difficulty in understanding the meaning of old terminologies in various repertories and materia medicas. Hence this is an attempt to lessen the difficulties of practitioners and students.

Acetonemia	The presence of acetone bodies in relatively large amounts in blood, manifested at first by erethism, later by progressive depression
Acne	An inflammatory follicular, papular and pustular eruption involving the sebaceous apparatus
Acne rosacea	Rosacea; a chronic disease of the skin of the nose, forehead, and cheeks, marked by flushing, followed by red colouration due to dilatation of the capillaries, with the appearance of papules and acne like pustules.
Acne simplex	Acne vulgaris
Acrid	Sharp, pungent, biting, irritating
Actinomycosis	An infectious disease caused by actinomyces, marked by indolent inflammatory lesions of the lymph nodes draining the mouth, by intraperitoneal abscess, or by lung abscess due to aspiration.
Adenitis	Inflammation of a lymph node or of a gland
Adenoid vegetations	The adenoids, which spring from the vault of the pharynx, form masses varying in size from a small pea to an almond. They may be sessile, with broad bases, or pedunculated. They are reddish in color, of moderate firmness, and contain numerous blood-vessels. "abundant, as a rule, over the vault, on a line with the fossa of the eustachian tube, the growths may lie posterior to the fossa namely, in the depression known as the fossa of rosenmuller, or upon the parts which are parallel to the posterior wall of the pharynx. The growths appear to spring in the main from the mucous membrane covering the localities where the connective tissue fills in the inequalities of the base of the skull" (harrison allen). The growths are most frequently papillomatous with a lymphoid parenchyma. Hypertrophy of the pharyngeal adenoid tissue may be present without great enlargement of the tonsils proper. Chronic catarrh of the nose usually coexists.
Adenoides	Adenoid disease; meyers disease; hypertrophy of the lymphoid nodules in the posterior wall of the naso pharynx, the pharyngeal or luschkas tonsil, resulting from chronic inflammation
Adynamia	Weakness, vital debility; asthenia
Asthenopia	Inability to maintain the adjustment of eye for short distances, for a sufficient period without fatigue. the asthenopic eye gets tired when employed for a time in reading writing or other close works especially in insufficient or artificial light. the ciliary muscle (muscle of accommodation) cannot stand the strain required by smallness of the objects and close approximation of the eyes to them, it relaxes and the lens flattens. so the object becomes indistinct, relieved by rest. pressure and fullness felt in eyes and tension and pain in forehead
Agalactea	Absence of milk in breast after child birth

Ague	Malaria.intermittent fever.paroxysons of chills and fever with intervals of immunity that is apyrexia.it often manifests itself for a while only as a general indisposition.chill stage:-lasts from a few minutes to fully three hours.the patient appears shrunk,face appears sunken,nose punched,rings on his fingers become loose,the arterial blood is prevented from reaching the surface,while the venous blood is stagnated in the capillaries; this makes the skin pale and nails and lips blue.goose skin(cutis anserina).the internal temperature increases rapidly from 2 to 3,or even to 5 to 7 degrees above normal.symptoms of this stage are headache,thirst,colic,cough,oppression,backache.heat stage:-heat creeps on slowly intermingled with chilly sensation. Finally the whole body is in a perfect blaze,the temperature rises still higher and remains high until the end of the stage. Physical examination may also detect swelling of the spleen which commenced during chill reaches its height during heat stage.this stage lasts from a few to eight or twelve hours. Sweat stage:-sweat finally closes the paroxysms and greatly relieves the sufferings of the patient. The temperature sinks step by step till at last the patient feels completely well again.some times this stage is associated with constitutional symptoms.apyrexia stage:-patient is entirely free of all morbid manifestations.this stage which contains more symptoms which is useful to an observant homoeopath
Amaurosis	Blindness, especially that occurring without apparent change in eye itself.e.g: from a cortical lesion.
Amblyopia	Impaired sight.affections of the optic nerve and retina which causes, impairment of sight without any external objective symptoms.such affections were called amblyopia before the ophthalmoscope was found.
Amnesic aphasia	When there is an incapacity for the recollection of the words although the idea is present and the articulation is at the service of the word, its called amnesic aphasia.here the association between the idea and the word that's its verbal expression is interrupted.this occurs even during health, sometimes we cannot recollect a name; in the diseased state especially nouns.therefore the patient tries to describe what he means by other words.reading of written or printed matter not affected.
Anginosa	Portugese term for angina
Angioma	A swelling or tumour due to proliferation with or without dilation of the blood vessels(haemangioma)or lymphatics(lymphangioma)
Angioneurotic oedema	Angioedema.a vascular reaction involving the deep dermis or subcutaneous or submucosal tissues, representing localized oedema caused by dilatation and increased permeability of the capillaries, and characterized by the development of giant wheals.
Anidrosis	Anhidrosis.absence of sweating.a diminution of fluid secretion, causing great dryness of skin, often attends marasmus senilis.sometimes it is a disturbed innervation and some times the consequences of skin disease.in some cases there is no explanation.
Ankylostomiasis	Hook worm disease...infestation of the intestine with ancylostoma duodenale, resulting in anaemia, emaciation, and dyspepsia and swelling of the abdomen with mental and physical inertia.
Anorexia	Astia.diminished appetite; aversion to food.
Anosmia	Olfactory anesthesia;loss of sense of smell.it may be essential or true,due to lesion of the olfactory nerve;mechanical or respiratory,due to obstruction of the nasal fossae;reflex due to disease in some other organ,functional without any apparent causal lesion
Antiparasitic	Destructive to parasites.
Antrum	Any nearly closed cavity, particularly one with bony walls.
Aphonia	Loss of voice in consequence of disease or injury of organs of speech

Aphrodisiac	Anything that arouses or increases sexual desire
Apoplexy	A classical term for cerebral haemorrhage, thrombosis, embolism, or vasospasm usually characterized by some degree of paralysis; also called stroke, cerebrovascular accident, cerebral crisis, and ictus.an effusion of blood into a tissue or organ.
Areolae	1. Any small area.2.one of the spaces or interstices in areolar tissue.3.a pigmented, depigmented, or erythematous zone surrounding a papule, pustule, wheal, or cutaneous neoplasm.
Arthritis deformans	Arthritis sicca,arthritis spuria,arthritis nodosa,arthritis pauperum,rheumatoids,arthro xerosis,malum senile,malum articulatorum,rheumatismus nodosus,poly pan arthritis,rheumatic gout,nodular gout.inflammatory process of the joints which produces chronic changes but never suppuration of the joints.symptoms are neuralgic pains in the parts affected,which loses its mobility slowly;the articular ends of the bones become thickened later displaced,when moved produces a grating which is felt through soft parts.associated with waisting of limbs.it includes rheumatoid arthritis,osteoarthritis,gout,spondylosis
Arthritis senile	Arthric deformance affecting the larger joints of the trunk(vertebral column,hip)subsequently extending towards the periphery,and by preference called the senile form
Acute articular rheumatism	It is a constitutional disease,characterised by fever,inflammation of the joints and serous membranes in general.its a infectious disease, although exposure to cold and atmospheric influences are the exciting causes.the pathological changes are in synovial membrane of one or more joints.they become inflamed,yield a scanty exudation,which contains neither much fibrin nora great many pus corpuscles.usually affects between fifteen and forty years;men more than women;robust persons more than weak and debilitated ones.found in all climates more in winter and spring.symptoms include a feeling of general debility and malaise with chilly sensation.then the fever commences along with pain in joints.soon joints swells and reddens.the pain is excruciating worse from the slightest motion or contact and the patient is sometimes tortured by restlessness which compels him to move.in some cases we hear murmurs in the heart with respiration accelerated.the skin perspires freely without relief and is covered by red or white miliary rash.the urine is generally scanty and saturated with urates and uric acid,which on cooling makes a thick deposit.it may get complicated with endocarditis and pericarditis.it may pass of in 8 to12 days or may torment for several weeks.it seldom terminates fataly.its worst features are an increased liability to new attacks and chronic derangements of the valves of heart.its also known as rheumatism articolorum acutus,polyarthritis rheumatica acuta,rheumatic fever.
Asthenia	Weakness,debility
Asthenic	Relating to asthenia; weak.
Asthenopia	Inability to maintain the adjustment of eye for short distances,for a sufficient period without fatigue.the asthenopic eye gets tired when employed for a time in reading writing or other close works especially in insufficient or artificial light.the ciliary m
Astigmatism	It is used to express a state of sight resulting from want of symmetry in the anterior portion of the eye balls.the rays of light do not unite by convergence and form in a regular manner in one point or focus on the retina, but it reach partially or irregularly some of them coming to a point in front of it or not forming any focus, where by circles of dispersion ordiffuse images fall on retina and indistinction of vision is produced.

Astringent	1. Causing contraction of the tissues.2.arresting secretion.3.styptic; arresting haemorrhage.4.an agent that causes contraction of the tissues, arrest of the secretion, or the control of the bleeding.
Asunder	
Ataxic	Atactic; relating to, marked by, or suffering from ataxia. (Dyssynergia; a loss of the power of muscular coordination.)
Atelectasis	Airlessness of the lungs due to failure of expansion or resorption of air from the alveoli.
Athetosis	A condition in which there is a constant succession of slow,slow,writhing,involuntary movements of flexion,extension,pronation,and supination of the fingers and hands and sometimes the toes and feet.
Atrophic rhinitis	Chronic inflammation of the nasal mucous membrane with thinning of the mucous membrane; often associated with crusts and foul smelling discharge.
Aural vertigo	Menier's disease
Auto-intoxication	Self poisoning;autotoxication;enterointoxication;enterotoxism;intestinal toxication;the result of absorption of the waste products of metabolism,decomposed matter from the intestines or the products of dead and infected tissue as in gangrene.
Autophony	Tympanophonia; increased resonance of one's own voice, breath sounds, arterial murmurs, etc.noted especially in disease of the middle ear or of the nasal fossae.
Azoturia	An increased elimination of urea in the urine.
Balanitis	Gonorrhoea spuria or praeputialis.this affection is a profuse secretion of mucus between the glans and prepuce,which is formed only in men with long foreskin.it is some times associated wit true gonorrhoea,but may just as well originate from uncleanness,friction,coition with women who suffer with acrid flour albus.in most cases it is altogether an innocent affair,althoug in times it may be of poisonous nature.symptoms-itching underneath the prepuce,which appears red and moist.in few days there appear heat,pain and swelling of the prepuce,with considerable discharge of a yellowish,purulent mucus.some times its difficult to push the prepuce back,in which case glans appears excoriated.if allowed to remain,ulceration and adhesion may form between glans and prepuce
Barbers itch	Sycosis coccygenica,sycosis vulgaris,ring worm of the beard,jackson's itch,sycosis,tinea sycosis.a pustular folliculitis of the hairy areas of the face,neck and nape of neck.pustules form around hair follicles after which they may break and form hard brown crusts.these crusts slough of in a few days,leaving purple pimples which gradually disappear.
Basedow's disease	Graves disease, exophthalmic goitre.
Basso profundo	Deepest bass voice; having range below the ordinary bass staff.
Bell's palsy	Prosopalgia;peripheral fascial paralysis.peripheral paralysis of the fascial nerve.it is a unilateral paralysis of the fascial muscles causing pain,weakness,and paraesthesias of that area.normal muscular tone is decreased and the face may look deformed and droopy.
Bilharziasis	Schistosomiasis.
Bilious	Relating to bile.relatng to or suffering from biliousness.(an imprecisely delineated congestive disturbance with anorexia,coated tongue,constipation,headache,dizziness,pasty complexion,and rarely,slight jaundice;assumed to result from hepatic dysfunction..

Bilious headaches	Chronic recurring headaches with or without a preceding aura. Sometimes referred to as "sick" headaches, Bilious headache is linked to problems with the Gall bladder or liver. Biliusness is "a symptom of A disordered condition of the liver causing Constipation, headache, loss of appetite, and Vomiting of bile" related to excess of bile that May be accompanied by fever.
Blenorrhoea	See bronchorrhea
Blind staggers	Disorder of livestock nervous system: a disorder of the nervous system in livestock that results in a lurching gait and loss of voluntary movement. It may be caused by a mineral deficiency or ingestion of a poisonous plant. Symptom of several unrelated animal diseases, in which the affected animal walks with an unsteady, staggering gait and seems to be blind . The many possible causes include poisoning from ingesting plants containing a high level of selenium or from ingesting grasses infected with the fungal disease known as ergot. Magnesium or calcium deficiency may also cause...
Borborygmus	Rumbling or gurgling noises produced by movement of gas in the alimentary canal, audible at a distance.
Brachialgia	Pain in the arm.
Bradypepsia	Slowness of digestion.
Brain fag	Brain tire, cerebral asthenia, encephalasthenia.exhaustion of the mental faculties through over work of an intellectual character.
Brights disease	It a generic term embracing the varoius forms of organic kidney disease of inflammatory origin, with resulting albuminuria and dropsythe acute and chronic forms of diffuse nephritis constitutes this group.
Bromidrosis	Bromhidrosis; osmidrosis; ozochrotia; fetid or foul smelling perspiration.
Bronchocele	Struma or goitre.which is an enlargement of the thyroid gland,appears lower,sometimes on one,some times on both sides of the neck.simple enlargement or hypertrophy of this gland is according to porta,found only in children and young persons,while in older person struma is always a degeneration of this gland,consisting in formation of cysts,which contain a thick ,gummy,jelly like substance,of a yellow or brownish colour and which are known under the name of colloids.the struma of new -born children is a simple enlargement of either the entire gland or of one of its lobe and it causes pressure upon the trachea and impedes the respiration.in severe cases it produces death in a day or two.
Bronchorrhea	Blenorrhoea of the bronchi.in the chronic forms of bronchitis in some cases where the catarrhal inflammation is located in the larger bronchi, the epectoration is of great abundance, and consist of a thin, sero-mucous substance, mixed largely wit air bubbles.such abundant discharge from air-tubes is called blenorrhoea of the bronchi or bronchorrhoea.

Bubo	Inflammatory swelling of inguinal glands, which generally grow very slowly, and are brought on either by overexertion or suppression of the discharge, with a tendency to form abscesses in consequence of venereal infection. It may appear in other parts of the body like axilla, under the maxilla, on the neck. Bubo may form primarily by immediate absorption of syphilitic virus. Symptoms include painful tension in the inguinal region, which may extend to thigh, making walking difficult. Then the patient feels feverish, chilly and there appears a roundish swelling in the inguinal region, which is painful. It grows to a pigeon's egg size and larger, becomes dark red. Then it becomes doughy with throbbing pain. Finally it fluctuates, breaks and discharges a quantity of thick pus, which at last becomes watery. Then either it heals or becomes like a chancre. The so-called indolent, torpid, or atonic buboes form slowly without pain or fever and remain for weeks or months together.
Bulbar paralysis	A progressive atrophy and paralysis of the muscles of the tongue, lips, palate, pharynx, occurring later in life and due to atrophic degeneration of nervous tissue of the medulla oblongata.
Bulimia	Bulimia. Insatiable, ravenous appetite. Excessive morbid hunger. The contemporary meaning is an insatiable craving for food, with episodes of continuous eating followed by self-induced vomiting or purging, depression and then self-deprivation.
Bunions	What bursitis is to the knee, bunion is to the metatarsal joint of the great toe, an inflammation of the bursae situated in this joint, in consequence of undue pressure of shoes or boots?
Cachetic	Relating to or suffering from cachexia.
Cachetic fever	
Cachexia	A general lack of nutrition and wasting occurring in the course of a chronic disease or emotional disturbance.
Callosities	Callus; callositas; tyloma; keratoma; pruroma; a circumscribed thickening of the keratin layer of the epidermis as a result of friction or intermittent pressure.
Cancrum oris	Noma. Water canker or cancer stomatoma; stomatonecrosis; corrosive ulcer. A gangrenous stomatitis, usually beginning in the mucous membrane of the corner of mouth or cheek, and then progressing fairly rapidly to involve the entire thickness of the lips or cheeks, with conspicuous necrosis and complete sloughing of tissue; usually observed in poorly nourished children and debilitated adults, especially in lower socioeconomic groups, and frequently preceded by another disease.
Canker	Aphthae or cankers of mouth. They are either the consequence of catarrhal erosions, forming ulcers of a superficial nature; or of follicular inflammation, producing ulcers of greater depth; or in connection with labial herpes or hydroa, when they evidently have the same etiological significance. Aphthae occur chiefly in children. The follicular form is found in women during menstruation, pregnancy or lactation. They are chiefly situated on the mucous membrane of the lips and cheeks, especially where it is reflected on the gums, on the palate or on the tongue. Their floor is whitish, yellow, their edges are reddened, somewhat raised on account of the adjoining catarrhal stomatitis. The follicular ulcers are small, circular and excavated. Associated with sensitiveness of mouth, increased secretion of mucus and saliva.
Canker-sores	Recurrent aphthous stomatitis.
Carpopedal convulsions	Convulsions relating to the wrists and feet or the fingers and toes.

Carbuncle	It is a phlegmonous dermatitis and commences with severe pains in the affected part, which are mostly of burning character, and continue to be so. The painful spot commences to swell, to harden, to discolor; it generally assumes a purplish hue. After 5 or 6 days numerous little holes form in the swollen and discoloured place, from which a yellowish matterly substance projects. The swelling and hardness continue to increase. They gradually widen and coalesce, until by degrees a considerable portion of the cutis is entirely destroyed; or the epidermis is raised in the form of a gangrenous blister which finally breaks. The pus discharges freely. It is associated with fever. When complicated with cerebral symptoms, as a consequence of the absorption of pus by blood, it appears mainly on the nape of neck, along the spine, on the forehead, buttocks.
Carcinoma ventriculi	Scirrhus ventriculi, carcinoma of the stomach.
Cardialgia	Gastralgia, cardialgia nervosa, cramp of the stomach. This affection is characterised by attack of great pain in the stomach, which comes at intervals, leaving the patient free from pain between the attacks; there is no structural change effected by it. Its find in relation with anaemia, chlorosis, tuberculosis or great loss of vital fluids; with chronic catarrhal affections of the stomach, the round perforating ulcer, and the cancer of the stomach; also with uterine disorders as dislocation, catarrh or ulceration, too scanty or too profuse menstruation; also with diseases of spine. It can be as a consequence of depressing mental emotions; chilling the stomach by drinking ice water or eating ice cream while being over heated; or after the use lemon juice, or other acid fruits, coffee, fresh bread and hot cakes. The attack commences with a feeling of pressure in stomach, frequent yawning, coldness of extremities, uncomfortable feeling in the middle of spine. His face appears collapsic, extremities become cold, small and thready. The attack ends usually with belching of wind, vomiting of watery, sour fluids, passing of pale urine and with a gentle perspiration.
Caries	An ulceration of the bony structure.
Carrion	Dead and decaying flesh, meat.
Caruncle	Caruncula; carunculæ. a small fleshy protubence or any structure suggesting such a shape.
Catalepsy	It is a sudden loss of all voluntary motor power, so quickly befalling all muscles that the different parts of the body remain precisely in the same position in which the attack finds them, thus making the patient appear like a statue. At first the muscles are rigid, but they gradually grow more pliant, assume a waxy flexibility, so that limbs may be brought into any position, in which they continue to remain. The sensibility and consciousness is gone; he receives nothing and recollects nothing. The patient sees, hears and knows every thing that's going on around them, but is perfectly unable voluntarily to move a single muscle of body. The patient draws a long breath, sighs, yawns, and acts as though he were waking out of deep sleep, and goes on with his interrupted work without even suspecting that anything happened to him. Such attacks sometimes follows others at intervals and they may last only a few minutes. Cataleptic spells are combined with hysteria, melancholy, ecstasy, St. Vitus dance, somnambulism and other nervous derangements. The exciting cause seems to be mental agitation, anger, fright, sudden joy or fear, grief, disappointment, vexation, ecstasy or religious excitement.
Cataleptic	Suffering from catalepsy.
Catamenia	Menses

Catarrhal jaundice	Icterus catarrhalis; duodeno-cholangitis; inflammation of the common bile-duct. Definition. —a catarrhal inflammation of the lining membrane of the biliary ducts, especially the larger, and the duodenum, and attended by discoloration of the skin and tissues from a consequent retention and absorption of the bile. Catarrhal jaundice is most frequently secondary to catarrh of the gastro-duodenal mucous membrane, the inflammatory process extending from the duodenum to the larger duct, and through this to the smaller ones- beyond. It usually follows an attack of indigestion, or may be the result of cold and exposure. It not infrequently occurs in the course of the infectious fevers; such as pneumonia, typhoid fever, and malaria. Great emotional disturbances are sometimes followed by jaundice, and poisoning by phosphorus may also give rise to it, while, in chronic heart or kidney lesions, there is frequently portal obstruction, which is attended by the same results. While it may occur at any age, it is more common in early life, between the ages of two and seven, and more often seen in males than in females.
Catarrh	Simple inflammation of a mucous membrane. popularly chronic rhinitis.
Cephalalgia	Cephalalgia or headache, or pain in the nerves of the head, may be attended upon the most various morbid conditions of the body, to which some persons are more liable than others. we have headache from anaemia and from active hyperaemia, also toxic, hysterical, rheumatic and sympathetic headache.
Cerebral anaemia	A deficiency in the proper quantity of blood in the brain, especially arterial blood. grey matter will be pale or whiter. blood vessels contain less amount of blood. there is increased quantity of serum between the subarachnoid spaces. causes are 1. all influences which bring on general anaemia like blood letting, haemorrhages, loss of vital fluids as in long continued lactation, diarrhoeas, summer complaint; long continued fevers, hepatisation of the lungs, starvation. 2. congestion or fluxion of blood to other organs as in shock. 3. compression or obstruction of the carotid or vertebral arteries by ligation, tumours, emboli. 4. spasmodic contraction of these vessels. 5. exudation, extravasations, tumours, depression of the skull. 6. all those states of the system which prevent the normal oxygenation as in heart and lung disorders.
Cerumen	Earwax. the soft, brownish yellow, waxy secretion of the ceruminous glands of the external auditory meatus.
Chafing	Irritating the skin as by rubbing together of opposing skin folds.
Chalazae	A small eye lid mass due to inflammation of meibomian gland.
Chancroid	Soft chancre; an infectious venereal ulcer at the site of infection by haemophilus ducreyi.
Chemosis	Oedema of the ocular conjunctiva, forming swelling around the cornea.
Chilblains	Erythema pernio; perniosis; erythema, itching and burning, especially of the dorsa of the fingers and toes, and of the heels, nose and rears on exposure to extreme cold, usually associated with high humidity; lesion can be single or multiple, and can become blistered and ulcerated.
Chloasma	Moth patch; melanoderma or melasma characterized by the occurrence of extensive brown patches of irregular shape and size on the skin of the face and elsewhere; the pigmented patches are also called masks of pregnancy and are associated with pregnancy, menopause, and use of oral contraceptives.

Chlorosis	Green sickness.it is a form of primary anaemia characterized by a marked dimunition of haemoglobin in the blood,and a slight decrease in the number of red-corpuscles.in severe persistent cases there is often observed an imperfect development of the organs of circulation and reproduction.the albuminates and leucocytes seems not to be affected.it is limited to females between fourteenth and twenty fourth years of life.it is especially a disease of girls of puberty seems to grow upon a hereditary disposition,a peculiar constitutional habit of the body,may be excited by conditions incidental to modern social life,atmospheric and telluric influences or emotional influences,such as terror,anxiety,disappointed love,omesickness.symptoms include:-skin is pale,yellowish,greenish,waxy.lips and other mucus membranes appear pale,dark rings around the eyes,oedema, is small and comprissible,strong palpitations,systolic murmurs,humming sounds over the jugular veins.dyspnoeic especially after slight exertion.great weakness,exhausted,dizziness,headache,want of appetite,digestion slow,sour and foul eructations,desire for sour things,morbid desire for chalk,paper,ashes,coals,even excrements.often the most indigestible things-pork,beans,pastry-suits better than light soups,meat etc.amenorrhoea or irregular menstruation with pain,thin watery leucorrhoea.chlorosis is often combined with hysteria,graves disease
Cholagogue action	An agent that promotes the flow of bile into the intestines especially as a result of contraction of the gall bladder.
Cholera asiatica	It is an infectious disease characterized by violent vomiting and purging,cramps and collapse.the exciting cause is generally conceded to b the comma bacillus,which was discovered by koch in the faeces and intestines of cholera patients.according to pettenkoffer it is only in localities where there is permeable surface and where ground water is present that cholera occurs;in such a locality the amount of ground water is important,the danger increasing in dry season and decreasing during continued rainfall.his followers are known as anti-contagionists.symptoms are profuse diarrhoeic stools the bowels are quickly emptied of their contents,the discharge change to a rice water-like fluid du to copious transudation of serum to the gut.and accompanied by profound prostration.upon drinking follows vomiting,at first of the contents of stomach followed by watery substances,slightly tinged yellow.weakness of patient increases rapidly and his voice becomes husky.secretion of urine caeses.to the insatiable thirst associate great anguish and oppression of chest and in pit of stomach,painful cramps in legs and intestines.eyes sunks,nose become pointed,cheeks fallen in,skin on the fingers wrinkles,lis genitals extrimities becomes blue.oulse can be scarcely felt.
Cholera infantum	This is grouped under the title summer-complants in which there are two complaints namely cholera infantum and catarrhal inflammation of the intestines.both are most prevalent during the heat of summer and both shows a high death-rate of infants.cholera infantum corresponds to cholera morbus,and is chracterised by severe vomiting,purging,rapid prostration and collapse.in consequence of te rapid loss of fluids through the intestinal canal and the consequent suppression of urine,anaemia and uraemia soon result with symptoms similar to hydrocephalus.the child grows restless,utter plaintive cries,rolls its head,commences to squint and falls into a stupor-a state of things which 'marshal hall' has designed by the name of "hydrocephaloid,"in contradiction to hydracephalus acutus,which is of an inflammatory nature.causes are-extreme heat,90 degree f.and above,for a great length of;crowded citis with their pestilential influences of impure air,unclean streets etc,improper alimentation,the combined influences of which the tender age of infants up to two years is frequently not capabla of resisting.cholera infantum often associates it self with intestinal catarrh,and this is no doubt the reason

	why in common practice both forms are frequently confounded.still we ought to distinguish those cases with severe vomiting,profuce watery evacuations,rapid prostration and collapse,as cholera infantum.
Cholera morbus	Cholera nostras,cholera europae.the attack comes on almost suddenly,and freequently in the middle of the night.it consists of vomiting and purging ,spasmodic pain in the abdomen,sometimes cramps in the legs,rapid loss of strength,and coldness of skin.the thirst is great,vomiting constant,and the purging consist of fetidfluid discharges containing a large quantity of bile at first,which however,gradually diminishes,untill at last,the discharges approach the rice water appearance without smell.the rapid and great loss of water will cause symptoms which may become fatal in children,old people or debilitated persons.the intestines become paralysed,vomiting and purging caese,yet the transudation continues;pulsations of the heart grow fainter and the radial cases altogether;the sensorium becomes cloudede and the patient sinks from sheer exhaustion.usually patient revives soon.it prevails mostly during summer heat,it seems to be excited especially by exposure,checked perspiration,drinking large quantities of ice water,or imprudence in eating.it differs from asciatric cholera in not being caused by a specific poison,in not being to such a degree of epidemic,violent and fatal.it differs from poisoning with arsenic by its purging and vomiting setting in at the same time;while in cases of poisoning the vomiting almost always precedes the purging.
Cholerine	A mild form of diarrhoea seen during epidemics of asciatric cholera.
Chordee	Penis lunatus; painful erection of the penis, in gonorrhoea or peyronnies disease, with curvature resulting from lack of distensibility of the corpus cavernosum urethrae.
Chorea	It is defined as a neurosis,it is characterized by incessant inco-ordinate twitchings and jerkings of groups of muscles,either spontaneous in orgin or excited by involuntary im,exclusively occuring in the waking state and accompanied by psychical disturbance.five forms are recognized the true cerebral,the spinal,the uterine,the intestinal and rheumatic form.symptoms include involuntary movements in muscles of body which obey the will.sometimes they are confined to certain group of muscles,one half of the body or cross wise agitation.there is no interruption for these movements except during sleep.the reglar voluntary movements of the body are interfered with.dressing,writing,playing instruments,talking becomes difficult.exertions to overcome the difficulty increases the spamodic action.the reflex symptoms motions are not disturbed,sensibility is normal.mental affections like loss of memory,weakness of mental capacity,imbecility of mind.the disposition becomes fretful,irritable and peevish.
Chromatic hallucinations	Hallucinations of or pertaining to colour or colours.
Chromopsia	Chromatopsia;coloured vision;a condition in which all objects appear abnormally coloured.they aredesignated according to the colours as yellow vision,red vision,green vision and blue vision.
Chyluria	The passage of chyle or a white turbid fluid contaning suspended fat globules, in the urine.one form of albiduria.
Cicatrices	Cicatrix; the fibrous tissue replacing the normal tissues destroyed by injury or disease.
Clairaudient	Able to hear that which is not discernible by ordinary means.a type of extrasensory perception.
Clavus	1.corn;a small conical callosity caused by pressure over a bony prominence,usually on a toe.2.a severe pain in the head,sharply limited in area,asif caused by driving of a nail.3.a condition resulting from healing of a granuloma of the foot in yaws.a core falls out leaving an erosion.

Clergymans sorethroat	Angina granulosa, granular pharyngitis.inflammation of the mucus membrane and under lying parts of the pharynx where by the lymph follicles are enlarged, studding the surface, and forming minute nodules or granules.
Clinkers	A hard or dried mass of mucus in the nasal cavity.
Clonic	Marked by alternate contraction and relaxation of the muscles.
Coccygodynia	Signifies pains in the coccyx and coccygeal region(muscular and tendinous fibres of the parts attached to the coccyx),of great variety of character and especially felt on sitting down or rising up,or standing to defecate,or attempting to exercise,but even during perfect rest.it may be of neuralgia or rheumatic or inflammatory nature.it has been observed to originate from"catching cold",especially in cold damp weather;from falls and blows;after parturition and delivery by forceps;after suppression of eruptions.it attacks most frequently the women,is of short duration.
Cold sores	Herpes simplex.
Colliquative	Denoting a discharge, liquid, in character and excessive in amount as diarrhoea or sweat.
Coma vigil	Locked in syndrome.
Comedo	Comedones; has a dark surface from the dust and dirt out side which has been mixed with it.black head; a plug of sebaceous matter capped with blackened mass of dust and epithelial debris, filling the pilosebaceous orifice.
Commissures	Joining together.to send or bring together.1. An angle or corner of the eye, lips, or labia.2.a bundle of nerve fibres passing from one side to the other in the brain or spinal cord.
Condylomata	An elevated lesion of the skin.
Convalescence	To grow strong.a period between the end of disease and the patients restoration to complete health.
Corpulence	Obesity,fatness
Corpulent	Obese,fat
Corrosive	Causing corrosion
Corybantism	Wild delirium with hallucinations.
Costiveness	Constipation; a condition in which the stools are infrequent, dry, and scanty.
Coup-de-soleil	Sunstroke.
Cowperitis	Inflammation of cowpers gland.
Coxalgia	Coxarthrocace,hip disease.this affection is most frequently found from third to seventh year.it may be excited by external injuries,exposure to cold,or different wasting disease.in first stage child is easily tired,has pain in knee,which is worse from motion,the child limps when walking.no swelling or discoloration.gradually the pain extends to thigh and legs.after weeks and months the pain is felt in the hip and its surrounding area,its intense and persistent.in second stage,pain in hip and knee increases still more in violence,buttocks flattens,gluteo-femoral crease disappears and the limb apparently grows longer,apetite reduces,constipation,night sweats.in third stage abscess forms in the joint indicated by an increase in pain on slightest motion,throbbing and tension,swelling of the region,violent rigors followed by high fever and copious sweats.as this increases in quantity it approaches the surface being shown by appearance of a circumscribed erysipelatous blush.here there is fluctuation and the parts being soft and boggy, followed by escape of pus through the points.by this time the limb has grown shorter,foot points inwards.

Coprophagia	<p>Coprophagia is the consumption of <u>feces</u>, from the greek <i>copros</i> (feces) and <i>phagein</i>(eat). Many <u>animal</u> species have evolved to practice coprophagia; other species do not normally consume feces but may do so under unusual conditions. Only in rare cases is it practiced by humans.</p> <p>Coprophagia is extremely uncommon in humans. It is generally thought to be the result of the <u>paraphilia</u> known as <u>coprophilia</u>, although it is only diagnosable in extreme cases where it disturbs one's functioning. Consuming other people's feces carries the risk of contracting diseases spread through fecal matter, such as <u>hepatitis</u>. Hepatitis a, hepatitis b, pneumonia, and influenza vaccinations are generally recommended for those who engage in this practice[1]. Consuming one's own feces potentially involves risk, as the bowel bacteria and eggs of <u>parasitic worms</u> are not safe to ingest. Similar risk can apply to related <u>sexual practices</u>, such as <u>anilingus</u> or inserting an object into the mouth that has recently been in the anus (see <u>ass to mouth</u>). The practice of coprophagia in humans is also depicted in a handful of motion pictures, details see section <i>coprophagia in motion pictures</i> below.</p> <p>Lewin (2001) reports that "... Consumption of fresh, warm camel feces has been recommended by bedouins as a remedy for bacterial dysentery; its efficacy (probably attributable to the antibiotic subtilisin from <i>bacillus subtilis</i>) was confirmed by german soldiers in africa during world war ii."</p>
Cri encephaleque	Cri cerebrale,encephalitic cry,brain cry.the characteristic crying sound made by infants or children suffering from encephalitis or meningitis or other intracranial pathology of some severity.penetrating and heart rending shrieking
Croup	The two affections belonging under this heading are pseudo membranous laryngitis or true croup and acute catarrhal laryngitis of children known as false or spasmodic croup.in croupous laryngitis or true croup,there is formed fibrinous exudation up on mucus membrane which coagulates and forms a false membrane,loosey attached.it generally attacks children in early childhood-from two to seven years.premonitory signs-peevisness,feverishness,soreness of the throat,inflammation of tonsils and fauces.the child is aroused from sleep by a hoarse,dry,croupy cough.in the morning child appears lively and as evening approaches becomes sick with cough,breathing is impeded.the struggles for air,sits up,wants to be carried about,then sinks in to drowsiness and stupor.the face at first is red which grows pale and cyanotic and is covered with cold sweat,the at first quick,hard and strong becomes frequent,small,irregular,intermittent.secondary croup occurs during the course of acute infectious or general constitutional disease like measles,typhoid fever,pneumonia,cholera.
Croupous	Relating to croup.marked by a fibrinous exudation.
Croupous conjunctivitis	Inflammation of the conjunctiva.the lids are swollen, oedematous.the false membrane is present to a greater or lesser extend, more or less adherent, but it is on the surface of conjunctiva especially palpebral, and doesnot leave cicatrices behind.
Croupous pneumonia	Lobar pneumonia, lung fever, this is an acute infectious disease characterized by a fibrinous inflammation of thr lung parenchyma, with infiltration and consolidation of the lung parenchyma.
Croupous rhinitis	
Croupy	Having the characteristic of croup.

Crural neuralgia	The sciatic pain as well as the crural pain can be originated by very diverse affections. The most frequent diagnosis is the one of hernia of disc, but they can be due to compression by a contracturated muscle of the lumbar region, the glúteo, or ingles through where they pass these nerves. Nevertheless, commonest it is than the pain represents the final result of a process. This process could before have initiated months or years, after an irritation of the nervous system in any place of the body. The position, an effort, an emotional situation or stress generally represent the drop that rebalsa the glass in a system overloaded by other irritations. The treatment would have to be directed to the cause and not to the consequence; as much the tranquilizers as the muscular relaxants treat the consequence; the medicines cover the problem, do not solve it.
Crusta lactea	Milk crust,eczema.this disease is an eczema of nursing infants.the eruption usually commences as a patch of slightly raised pimples.the patch itches,increases in size,and become more inflamed in consequence of being constantly rubbed,the cuticle is raised in more or less defined vesicles,which are usually broken by friction;the surface becomes excoriated,pouring out an ichorous secretionthe patches coalesce together.the secretion being a transparent and colourless ichor becomes opaque,milky then yellowish and atlast red pustules are formed.it is called impetiginous eczema.the developing crusts now grows thicker having appearance of dried honey
Crusts	1. An outer layer or covering.2.a scab; a coagulation product of blood, serum, pus ora combination of two or more of these.
Cumulative	Tending to accumulate or pile up.
Cystospasm	Spasmodic contraction of the bladder.
Debauchary	Extreme indulgence in sensual pleasures; intemperance.
Delirium tremens	The main symptoms are delirium and tremor associated with sleeplessness and sensory delusions.it is always the consequence of habitual abuse of spirituous liquors.it requires alcoholic poisoning of brain before it can develop.other exciting causes are want of alcoholic stimulation,insufficient nourishment in consequence of catarh of stomach,violent mental emotions,serious illness like pneumonia,profuse diarrhoea,supuration,loss of blood,night walking.sudden in onset preceded by gastric complaints,sleeplessness and frightful hallucinations or restless dozing with anxious dreams,starting from sleep,inability to collect the thoughts,confusion,delirium,finally ends in hallucinations.the motor disturbances are demonstrated by tremor of the entire body,throwing about of the whole body in bed,twitching of extrimities. And respiration greatly accelerated.perspiration is profuse,urine scanty,stools constipated.if it is associated with fever its due to organic lesions which may end in chronic mental disturbances such as insanity,protracted stupor,mania and melancholy.
Dermatalgia	Pain, burning and other sensations of the skin, unaccompanied by any structural change.
Dermatitis exfoliativa	Exfoliative dermatitis, pityriasis rubra, wilsons disease.generalised exfoliation with scaling of the skin and usually with erythema, may be associated with various benign dermatoses or with lymphomas.
Dermatitis venenata	Plant dermatitis,rhus dermatitis.a cutaneous eruption due to contact with a sensitising agent such as poison ivy,resins,chemicals cosmetics etc.the eruption is erethematous and vesicular.
Descemetitis	Inflammation of the descemet's membrane on the posterior surface of cornea;keratitis punctata;serous cyclitis
Diaphoresis	Profuse perspiration.
Diplopia	The perception of two images of a single object.

Dischromatopsia	<p>Dyschromatopsia, achromatopsia, color vision deficiency an individual with achromatopsia cannot tell the difference between colors. Some people with achromatopsia can only see shades of gray. A person with this condition usually has poor distance vision, light sensitivity, and rapid eye movement.</p> <p>Dyschromatopsia is the more common form of color blindness. Individuals with this condition usually have excellent vision. The person usually cannot tell the difference between shades of red and green. In rare cases, the person cannot tell the difference between shades of blue and yellow. Most hypotheses of acquired dyschromatopsia invoke the mechanism of selective damage to specific components of the afferent visual system to explain the predominance of red-green and blue-yellow hue- discrimination defects found in neural and retinal disorders, respectively. However, this pattern of hue-discrimination disturbance in ocular disease may vary. There are frequent exceptions which are inadequately explained by existing hypotheses. In an effort to explain the pattern and pathogenesis of acquired dyschromatopsias better, the authors examined patients with nonproliferative diabetic retinopathy (dr) and late-stage retrobulbar neuritis (rbn) using age-corrected farnsworth-munsell 100-hue testing and threshold static perimetry. As expected, most dr eyes showed some degree of relative blue-yellow dyschromatopsia (89%) with few showing a greater weighting towards red- green dyschromatopsia (11%). However, an approximately equal number of rbn eyes had a relative blue-yellow (48%) versus red-green dyschromatopsia (52%). For rbn, the authors found a strong association between the spatial distribution of field defect and the type of relative hue-discrimination disturbance. Eyes with greater field depression at the fovea relative to the per fovea showed a relative preponderance of red-green dyschromatopsia (68%) as opposed to blue- yellow dyschromatopsia (32%), whereas eyes with greater relative perifoveal impairment showed a relative preponderance of blue-yellow dyschromatopsia (100%). This relationship between the relative spatial distribution of visual field damage and the relative hue-discrimination deficit in rbn was statistically significant ($p = 0.002$). Such an association was not found for dr. (abstract truncated at 250 words)</p>
Disseminated sclerosis	Multiple sclerosis.
Diuresis	Increased excretion of urine in amount.
Diurnal enuresis	Involuntary discharge of urine, usually referring to involuntary discharge of urine in sleep during night.
Dumb ague	Dumb chill. a subacute form of malaria with irregular attacks of fever without chill. a form of intermittent fever which has no definite chill stage.
Dyscrasia	An abnormal morbid or sick state of the body.
Dysparunia	Painful or difficult intercourse.
Dysphagia	Difficulty in swallowing.
Ebullitions	Effervescence. a boiling or bubbling up, such as when blood rushes to the face or hot flashes.
Ecchymosis	Bruise, black and blue spot. a purplish patch caused by extravasation of blood into the skin.

Ecthyma	<p>Ecthyma is a condition in which the exudate or crust of a pyogenic infection involves the entire epidermis. The crust can be thick and adherent.</p> <p>Ecthyma is usually the consequence of neglected impetigo caused by <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> or group A streptococcus. Ecthymatous lesions can evolve from localized skin abscesses (boils) or within sites of preexisting trauma. The margin of the ecthyma ulcer can be indurated, raised, and violaceous. Untreated ecthymatous lesions can enlarge over the course of weeks or months to a diameter of 2 to 3 cm.</p> <p>Staphylococcal and streptococcal ecthyma occur most commonly on the lower extremities of children, the elderly, and people who have diabetes. Poor hygiene and neglect are key elements in its pathogenesis.</p> <p>Ecthyma gangrenosum is characterized by single or multiple, cutaneous or mucous membrane ulcers that are most often associated with prolonged neutropenia, <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> bacteremia, and other serious bacterial infections. Ecthyma gangrenosum resembles ecthyma caused by staphylococcal or streptococcal organisms. First presenting as a painless nodular lesion, it quickly develops a central hemorrhagic area that subsequently breaks down to form a large necrotic ulcer.</p> <p>Isolated, large pustules; upon a red and swollen surface single pustule appear, of the size of a pea, which contain a yellow, purulent, or dark coloured fluid, if there be blood mixed with it. They are surrounded by a red areola, and appear most frequently upon the extremities, on the seat, chest and neck, less often on the face. It is almost always attended with stinging pains, and in irritable person with slight fever. In the course of few days pustules dry up and form round, brownish crusts which when being removed, leave more or less extensive excoriations, resulting in temporary scars and pigmentation. In chronic cases the disease is protracted by successive crops of pustule for a long time. It comes as a consequence of protracted disease, poor living and cachectic conditions.</p>
Ectasia	Dilation of a blood vessel
Ectropion	The turning of a part inside out.
Effete matter	A matter which is exhausted of vitality or force. Ineffective, worn out. Characterized by unproductive self-indulgence or decadence.
Emmenagogue	An agent which stimulates the menstrual flow.
Enchondroma	A benign growth of cartilage arising in the metaphysis of the long bones. Radiographically, enchondromas appear as geographic, mildly expansile, lytic lesions, which may lead to mild cortical thinning. The zone of transition is narrow, although it can be lobular. A cartilaginous matrix (rings and arcs) is often present, less often in lesions occurring in the hands and feet. There is no cortical break through or host response in the absence of fracture. Enchondromas are usually monostotic, although multiple lesions can occur in the feet and hands
Enteralgia	Colic. Paroxysmal pain in abdomen of a purely neuralgic character
Enteroptosis	Prolapse of the intestine.
Enterrhagia	Enterorrhagia; intestinal haemorrhage.
Entropion	Inversion of the margins of the eyelids.
Enunciation	Stating clearly
Enuresis	Involuntary urination ; bed wetting, usually occurring at night. Incontinence of the urine.
Ephelis	A freckle

Epiphora	<p>Overflow of tears due to obstruction of lacrymal duct. Epiphora is more of a clinical sign than an absolute diagnosis. This condition constitutes insufficient drainage of the tear film from the eyes.</p> <p>Be aware of the distinction between chronic and acute epiphora. Chronic epiphora results from long-standing or unremitting disorders, and presents a greater clinical challenge than acute epiphora. The acute variety most often results from irritative ocular conditions such as corneal foreign bodies or allergic conjunctivitis, and usually resolves with treatment of the associated disorder. Patients with chronic epiphora report excessive lacrimation, in some cases to the point of tears actually streaming over the lid margins and down their face. The symptoms may be exacerbated by environmental factors such as excessive cold, wind, pollen or other airborne particulate matter, sleep deprivation, nearpoint strain, or emotional stress. Regarding the latter, some patients may report that they "cry very easily," or that they are constantly wiping their eyes. Often, the patient complains of intermittently reduced acuity, owing to excessive tears. Irritation to the lids, and in particular the inner canthus, is common because of the constant wetting of that area as well as the continuous mechanical abrasion of tissues. Punctate epithelial keratopathy is another prevalent finding in patients with epiphora. Lid-globe appositional abnormalities, punctal stenosis and lacrimal sac disorders may also be noted.</p>
Epithelioma	Any tumour arised from epithelium.
Epulis	<p>A kind of fungoid growth on the gums.this originates either in gum,periosteum or on the maxillary bone.when it begins in the gum or periosteum,there is a reddish or bluish red,hard and painless swelling of a roundish or oval shape,growing out of alveolar process or between the teeth.it is somewhat movable if it rests upon a broad pedicle.in its further progress it assumes the form of an irregular,fleshy lump,which growing larger,overlaps one or more teeth;the adjoining teeth are pressed out of their position,and grow crocked or fall out.the swelling soon bursts through the mucus membrane and presents a tuberos greyish-red mass,which may be divided into lobes by deep crevices.it bleeds easily and by sloughing,piece of it fall off,forming cavities,which secretes a most offensive ichorous discharge.when t originates from maxillary bone,there is a swelling of the bone,teeth fall out and morbid growth burst out.</p>
Erethism	An abnormal increase in nervous irritability or state of excitement or irritation.an unusually quick responcse to stimuli.
Erotomania	Abnormal, exaggerated sexual behaviour or reaction; preoccupation with sexuality.
Erythema	<p>Erythema is characterised by a diffused redness of the skin,which,under the pressure of the finger,disappears,and leaves not a white,but a yellowish spot,which at once grows red again.it gradually disappears and is followed by desquamation;it is always attended with more or less burning pain.it is caused by exposure to heat,the rays of sun,and by different irritating substances.when it occures in children between the folds of the skin around the neck,behind the ears,between the thighs etc or in fat women under the dependent breasts,and becomes raw it is called intertrigo.it can also be seen in between buttocks.</p>
Erysipelas	Rose;st.anthony's fire,erysipelous faciei,ignis sacer;a contagious disease of the skin and subcutaneous tissues due to infection with streptococcus pyogenes,with redness and swelling of affected area,constitutional symptoms,and sometimes vesicular and bullous lesions.
Erythema	It is characterized by a diffused redness of the skin,which under the pressure of the finger,disappears,and leave not a white but yellowish spot,which at once grows red again.it gradually disappears and is followed by desquamation,with burning pain.it is caused by exposure to heat,the rays of sun,and by irritating substances.

Erythema multiforme	Hebra's disease,erythema polymorphe,herpes iris.an eruption of macule papules or vesicles,presenting a multiform appearance.its origin may be allergic seasonal or drug sensitivity.characteristic lesion is the target or iris lesion.the condition is acute in onset.it may run a severe course with fatal termination
Erythema nodosum	Dermatitis contusiformis,nodal fever.dermatosis marked by the formation of painful nodes on the extensor surfaces of lower extremities.they are painful to touch and changes colour from red to purple then blue and then to green and yellow,associated with rheumatic fever the lesions are self limiting but tend to recur.
Erythema simplex	Dermatitis simplex.blushing or redness of skin caused by a toxic reaction or a neurovascular phenomena.
Evanescent	Transitory, vanishing, or likely to vanish.
Exanthemata	The characteristic skin eruption of an eruptive fever such as measles or scarlet fever.
Exanthematous disease	They are acute infectious fever,characterized by the development of an eruption on the surface of the body during their course.like measles,rubella
Excoriations	Any superficial loss of substance, as that produced on the skin by scratching.
Exfoliation	A falling off in scales or layers.
Exophthalmus	Protrusion of eyelids in hyperthyroidism.
Exostosis	A benign bony growth projecting outward from a bone surface.inflammation of the bone causes an exudate upon the bone,which hardens and grows too fast to the bone
Exuberant granulations	Copious or excessive in production; showing excessive proliferation.
Favus	Honey-comb ringworm.tinea favosa or maligna,porrigo favosa or lupinosa.it is a vegetable parasite,the achorion schoenlenii.it is a pustular eruptions,it appears as a small yellow spot,the sheath of the hair being filled with the fungus growth.it grows rapidly and forms large,hard,dry crusts,which have a peculiar mouse-like odour.scalp is the most usual place of involvement,but sometimes found upon the nape of neck,in front of the ear,even upon the arms.it is frequently seen in cachetic,ill fed children.
Febricula	A <u>simple continued</u> fever; a <u>mild fever</u> of <u>short duration</u> , of <u>indefinite origin</u> , and <u>without</u> any distinctive <u>pathology</u> .
Febrifuge	Dispelling fever. A <u>medicine</u> serving to <u>mitigate</u> or <u>remove fever</u>
Felon	Inflammation of the thumb or of one of the fingers, which terminates in suppuration...in deep seated variety the inflammation involves all the structures of the finger and is followed by the destruction of the
Festers	1. To generate pus; suppurate. 2. To form an ulcer. 3. To undergo
Fetor oris	Bad breath
Fickle	
Fig warts	Condyloma accumulata
Fistula dentalis	Fistula of teeth.in consequence of inflammation of the periosteum lining the root of the teeth,and its consequent suppuration,or caries of the root and alveolar processes, a channel is gradually formed,which opens either on the inside of the mouth or outside of the face,where it discharges a morbid secretion,and forms hard,callous edges on its outlet.
Florid	Of a bright red colour,noting certain cutaneous lesions.
Florid complexion	
Fluor albus	Leucorrhoea,

Follicular	
Formication	The illusion or <u>hallucination</u> that ants or other insects are creeping on or under the skin. Formication is a feature of some psychotic states as well as drug and <u>alcohol abuse</u> . From the latin formicatio, from formicare meaning to creep like an ant. Not to be confused with <u>fornication</u> .
Framboesia	Yaws, pian. an infectious, nonvenereal disease of the tropics caused by treponema pertenue; characterized by an initial cutaneous lesion, on the hand or foot followed by one or more crops of multiple, crusted raspberry-like lesions. as the disease progresses it may affect bone, usually about the nose and mouth. this is tertiary stage or gangosa. it doesn't produce central nervous system or cardiovascular involvement. serologic tests for syphilis are positive.
Freckles	Freckles are flat, circular spots that typically range in the size of the head of a nail. The spots develop randomly on the skin, especially after repeated exposure to sunlight and particularly in persons of fair complexion. Freckles vary in color - they may be red, yellow, tan, light-brown, brown, or black -- but they are always darker than the skin around them since they are due to deposits of the dark pigment called melanin.
Frost bites	Chilblains. intense cold produces inflammatory affections, most frequently on the least protected parts of the body, the ears, nose, fingers and toes. this inflammation is of a secondary nature, and sets in when heat and circulation of the frosted parts have been restored too hastily by the application of external warmth. the injury may be superficial or deep. the parts become swollen, look dark red and have a sensation of tingling, burning and itching; there form vesicles upon the outside, which burst and produce unhealthy looking sores and gradually a deep ulcer forms and gangrene. after healing or spontaneously disappearing they frequently return again at next cold season or become troublesome again during the hot weather.
Fulgurating pains	Lightening like; used to describe sudden excruciating pain.
Fungus hematodes	A spongoid or soft cancer. a medullary sarcoma. a soft bleeding malignant tumour which may appear as if it were a fungus.
Furuncles	Boil. a furuncle commences as an inflammation of one or several closely grouped cutaneous glands, or hair follicles, which become infiltrated. the inflammation spreads to the surrounding cellular tissue, and through the entire skin, suppuration takes place, accompanied by acute pains, fever, the boil breaks and discharges a bloody matter. the core which consists of destroyed cellular tissue, is not discharged until all of it has been loosened from its surroundings. large boils occur singly; small ones, so called blind boils which discharge very little, frequently appear in crops or in rapid succession. they seemed to come from depraved state of the blood in the general system, they frequently appear during the convalescence from severe illness, and at times epidemics.
Galactagogue	An agent which promotes the secretion and flow of milk
Galactorrhea	A continued discharge of milk from the breasts in the intervals of nursing or after the child has been weaned
Ganglion	A group of nerve cells such as one located outside the brain or spinal cord
Gastralgia	Stomachache
Gastrodynia	Stomachache
Gastroenteritis	Enterogastritis. inflammation of the stomach and intestine. symptoms include fever, abdominal cramps, nausea and vomiting, diarrhoea and headache.
Gastro-malacia	Softening of the walls of the stomach
Gastroptosis	Ventropptosis, downward displacement of stomach

General paralysis of insane	<p>General paralysis of the insane is a syndrome of madness and weakness occurring in tertiary syphilis, which is now very rare because of treatment with penicillin.</p> <p>The signs of this condition are usually those of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sudden personality change • Radical alteration of the patient's previous ethical and moral standards • Development of extravagant and grandiose behaviour • The clinical picture then seems to level out and then is followed by a progressive dementing illness • There may be an accompanying affective state of flat euphoria • The patient may have argyll-robertson pupils <p>Csf:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Csf pressure is often slightly raised • Microscopy shows an excess of mononuclear cells and protein with a marked increase in globulin fraction • Serology is always positive <p>Death usually occurs within three years.</p>
Glabella	
Glairy	Mucoid,viscous,resembling the white of an egg
Glanders	Glanders is a highly contagious disease of solipeds caused by <i>pseudomonas mallei</i> and characterized by nodular lesions of the lungs and other organs as well as ulcerative lesions of the skin and mucous membranes of the nasal cavity and respiratory passages. The disease typically has a progressive course and poses a significant human health risk.
Gleet	A slight chronic discharge of thin mucus from the urethra following gonorrhoea
Globus hystericus	<p>The sensation of having a lump in the throat when there is nothing there. Sometimes simply called <u>globus</u>.</p> <p>Globus hystericus is a symptom of some physical disorders such as <u>reflux laryngitis</u> as well as a classic sign of hysterical neurosis, a psychosomatic disorder characterized by a change or loss of physical function (such as blurred vision or paralysis of the legs) that suggests a physical disorder but instead is an expression of a psychological conflict or need.</p> <p><i>Globus</i> is a latin word meaning, not surprisingly, a globe or sphere. The adjective is globoid or spheroid. Globus sensation may result from abnormal muscle activity or sensitivity of the esophagus. It sometimes occurs when stomach acid and enzymes flow backward from the stomach into the esophagus (gastroesophageal reflux). Globus sensation also may occur with frequent swallowing and drying of the throat brought on by anxiety or another strong emotion or by rapid breathing.</p> <p>The feeling produced by globus sensation is similar to that experienced when feeling all choked up, such as during events that trigger grief, anxiety, anger, pride, or happiness.</p>
Gonorrhoeal ophthalmia	Blennophthalmia, blennorrhoea conjunctivalis, gonorrhoeal <u>conjunctivitis</u> .
Goose flesh	Goosebumps,gooseskin,cutis ansinera,horripilation.
Granular	
Granulations	Forming into grains or granules.the formation of minute,rounded,fleshy projections on the surface of a wound in process of healing.
Gravel	Sandlike,granular calculi or stones in the gall bladder,kidney or bladder.an unconsolidated mixture of uric acid and calcium oxalates or phosphates which forms the substance of urinary stones and often passes with urine.

Grease-in horse	
Grippe	
Gullet	The <u>esophagus</u> . The words esophagus and gullet differ in origin. Esophagus comes from the greek whereas gullet is a diminutive of the latin gula meaning throat. The idea was that the esophagus, being narrower than the throat, was the little throat.
Gumboil	Parulis, inflammatory swelling of the gums.this generally takes its origin in a diseased tooth, but may appear without any cause.its seat is always on the gums, covering the external side of alveolar processes, and may swell up the cheek and corresponding side of the face, making chewing and talking difficult.it always ends in formation of an abcess wich breaks and discharges.
Gummata	Gummata are growths of pink, fleshy tissue that contain <u>syphilis</u> bacteria; they may appear as nodules or ulcers or become tumor-like masses. Gummata are rare. When they do occur, they range from 1 mm to 1 cm in size. Common sites of gummata include the: Skin , where they cause shallow open sores that heal slowly. Mucous membranes . These gummas may become cancerous. Bones , where they cause destruction of bones and pain that is especially severe at night. Eyes , resulting in visual impairment that may lead to blindness. Respiratory system , where they cause hoarseness, breathing problems, and wheezing. Gastrointestinal system , where they cause stomach pain, inability to eat large meals, belching, and weight loss.
Gummy exudate	Resinous exudate produced by certain <u>host-plants</u> when <u>infected</u> by a <u>pathogen</u>
Gyratory	Having a circular or spiral motion
Haematocele	Swelling caused by blood collecting in a body cavity (especially a swelling of the membrane covering the testis) <u>Haematocele</u> , <u>hematocele</u> , <u>hematocoele</u> <u>Puffiness</u> , <u>swelling</u> , <u>lump</u> - abnormal protuberance or localized enlargement
Haemorrhagic variola	In some cases the variola or small pox, combines with a haemorrhagic diathesis, when the contents of the pustules becomes bloody znd bloody extravasation within skin or haemorrhage from different mucus membranes takes place.
Haemosialemesis	Vomiting of blood and saliva.haemo-blood,sialon-saliva,emesis-vomiting
Haemostatic	Substance which stops bleeding
Halitosis	Fetor ex ore; offensive breath the commonest cause of halitosis is poor oral hygiene. Other simple causes include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute tonsillitis • Diet such as garlic, onions and curries • Smoking and alcohol • Drugs including isosorbide dinitrate and disulfiram Rarer causes of bad breath include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foetor hepaticus • Uraemia - fishy • Anaerobic chest infection - putrid • Abdominal sepsis - acute appendicitis • Bacterial tracheitis

Halophagia	Craving for salt.salt eating
Hang nails	A hangnail occurs when the cuticle around your nail grows out onto the nail plate," those annoying little triangular splits of skin around the fingernails are nothing more than dead skin. The skin in that area, which does not contain a good supply of oil to begin with, simply dries out. Who gets them? They're particularly common among women who have their hands in water a lot or who bite their nails. Don't bite hangnails "soaking in an oil-and-water solution if you're having a lot of problems with hangnails, rub an emollient cream or ointment on the affected finger at bedtime and wrap it in a piece of plastic wrap. Secure the end with a bit of tape. The plastic will keep the moisture in overnight if you get a hangnail, clip it short and clip it early," before you clip a hangnail, soak it in a little water or a water and oil solution to soften it. A lot of people make the mistake of clipping a hangnail when it's still hard and end up ripping the skin more."
Hard chancre	The primary lesion of syphilis; a hard, nonsensitive, dull red papule or area of infiltration that begins at the site of infection after an interval of 10 to 30 days. Also called <i>hard chancre</i> , <i>hard ulcer</i> .
Hay fever	It is a slight febrile catarrh,which affects the conjunctiva,the mucus membrane of the nose and upper passages,and frequently,but not always,is attended by asthmatic difficulties,which sometimes are of great intensity.it attacks only people peculiarly disposed to it,and regularly recurs every year when the hay is made.the exciting cause of this is pollen,fresh or dried,of different plants,especially grasses,floating in the air.for this reason the attacks are milder in doors than in the open air,and may be prevented altogether by removing to regions which are free from exciting cause.
Hebdomadal	Weekly.
Hectic	Characterized by intense activity, confusion, or haste: " <i>there was nothing feverish or hectic about his vigor</i> " erik erikson. 2. <i>Medicine</i> of, relating to, or being a fever that fluctuates during the day, as in tuberculosis or septicemia. 3. Consumptive; feverish. 4. Flushed.
Hectic fever	A fever of irritation and debility, occurring usually at a advanced stage of exhausting disease, as in pulmonary consumption
Hemeralopia	Day blindness.inability to see as distinctly in a bright as in dim light
Hemiopia	Obsolete term for hemianopsia.loss of vision for one half of the visual field of one or both eyes.
Hemiplegia	Paralysis of one side of the body
Hepatalgia	Hepatodynia, pain in the liver.
Herby taste	
Herpes	The different forms of herpes are characterised by an exudation, usually of a watery substance, beneath the epidermis, forming globular vesicles which are arranged in clusters upon an inflammed patch of the skin, and terminate frequently in the formation of a thin incrustation without leaving scars.
Herpes circinatus	Herpes bullosis, dermatitis herpetiformis,dermatitis multiformis, duhrings disease.a chronic disease of the skin marked by severe extensive, itching eruption of vesicles and papules which occures except in children.relapses are common.

Herpes tonsurans	Porrigo furfurace.tinea tonsurans.tinea capitis.ring worm of the scalp.the hair falls out in a patch of a circular form leaving the skin of the head perfectly smooth.it is a microscopic fungus known as trichophytum tonsurans,that invests the root of the hair and destroys them.alcohol is said to destroy the parasite.
Herpes preputialis	It appears by preference on the prepuce, but also on the scrotum, penis and on the outer parts of the female organs.its appearance in clusters of globular vesicles, which are soon covered with thin crust.
Herpes zoster	Zona,shingles .cruels.ignis sacer are characterized by its peculiar way of spreading along the course of certain cutaneous nerves.when it appears on the thorax,the cluster of vesicles occupy the space in which one of the spinal nerves takes its course,commencing near one vertebrae and running around on one side of the trunk towards the sternum.it is always preceded by rheumatic pains in the parts affected,by fever,debility.there is burning in parts,redness,upon which clusters of vesicles appear which often coalesce.they forms in to crust in 4 or 6 days.sometimes there develop an intercostal neuralgia.sometimes the vesicles are converted into deep pustules,leaving scars behind them.the duration of zona is 12,14,to 30 days.
Hidebound	Diffuse symmetrical scleroderma.with rigid,hard thickened skin.
Hippocratic	Facies hippocratica, facies cadaverica.The change produced in the countenance by death, or long sickness, excessive evacuations, excessive hunger, and the like. The nose is pinched, the eyes are sunk, the temples hollow, the ears cold and retracted, the skin of the forehead tense and dry, the complexion livid, the lips pendent, relaxed, and cold; - so called, as having been described by hippocrates
Hives	Is an allergic skin reaction that comes on suddenly. The hives themselves are slightly raised, smooth, flat-topped bumps called wheals (look like mosquito bites) and welts that are usually more red in color than the surrounding skin and cause severe itching. There are many causes of hives and angioedema. At least half the time, the specific cause cannot be determined. Some of the more common triggers are the following: Infections such as viral illnesses, especially in children,Allergies to food, medications, cosmetics, soaps, and detergents <u>insect stings</u> and bites,Transfusions of blood or blood products, Emotional and physical <u>stress</u> , Physical agents such as sunlight, heat, cold, water, or pressure, Chronic hives is a case of hives that lasts longer than 6 weeks. This can happen to anyone, but it is most common in women aged 40-60 years. Chronic hives can last for months or even years, but this is unusual.Risk factors for hives and angioedema include the following: A previous case of hives or angioedema ,A previous allergic reaction ,Family members who have hives or angioedema Hives is a rash of smooth, raised, pink or reddish bumps of different sizes called wheals that comes on suddenly. The wheals look something like mosquito bites. They may cover all or part of the body and are usually very itchy.

Hordeolum	<p>A sty;an inflammation of a sebaceous gland of the eye lid. A common staphylococcal infection of the lid glands; essentially an abscess, with pus formation; symptoms include swelling, redness, and pain. Two types are classified: internal hordeolum (relatively large, affecting the meibomian glands; may point toward the skin or toward the conjunctive) and external hordeolum (also known as a "sty;" smaller and more superficial; an infection of the glands of moll or zeiss; painful; always points toward the skin side of the lid margin).</p> <p>ment: both types of hordeola are treated with warm compresses for 10-15 minutes 3-4 times a day; if the condition does not improve within 48 hours, incision and drainage of the pus is indicated. Antibacterial ophthalmic ointment is also helpful.</p> <p>ations: although hordeola are not visually threatening, they are uncomfortable and should be treated; prevention of infection spreading to other parts of the eye is a consideration. A large internal hordeolum has the potential to affect the entire lid through accompanying cellulitis.</p> <p>al hygiene, especially for children, is an indication.</p>
Housemaid's knee	Prepatellar bursitis.an inflammation and swelling of the bursa just behind knee cap.it is due to traumatism in persons who spend a lot of time on their knees.
Humid asthma	Pituitous asthma.asthma with profuse mucus and expectoration.
Huntarian chancre	A venereal sore or ulcer; specifically, the initial lesion of True syphilis, whether forming a distinct ulcer or not; -- Called also <u>hard chancre</u> , <u>indurated chancre</u> , and Hunterian chancre.
Hydracephaloid	An increase in the volume of cerebrospinal fluid within the skull,with symptoms similar to hydrocephalus.the child grows restless,utter plaintive cries,rolls its head,commences to squint and falls into a stupor.
Hydrarthrosis	Inflammation and swelling of a movable joint because of excess synovial fluid. water on the knee - hydrarthrosis affecting the knee
Hydremia	Consists of albumen and an increase in the serum sanguinis.the serum is prone to exudation,so it is associated with dropsical effusions.causes are.1.long continued pathological secretion of clear albumen or albuminous substance,in consequence of albuminuria,serous diarrhoea,pus formation,exudation,loss of blood,mucous discharges,too copious flow of milk,too long continued nursing.2.insufficient supply of nutrient or disturbed nutrition,so that the recieved is not converted to albumen.it is found in combination with diseases of the heart and lungs,tuberculosis,chronic indigestion,protracted intermittent fevers,bright's disease.
Hydroa	Labial herpes
Hydrogogue	A substance which causes the loss of fluids. Any of a class of cathartics that aid in the removal of edematous fluids and thus promote the discharge of watery fluid from the bowels.
Hygroma	A cystic hygroma is a thin-walled, sac-like structure filled with lymph. It occurs most commonly in the head and neck area and often appears as a soft bulge under the skin.Cystic hygromas are non-malignant malformations of the lymphatic system characterized by single or multiple fluid-filled lesions that occur at sites where the lymphatic system connects to the venous system, most commonly the back of the neck. Typically, this disorder becomes apparent in infancy or early childhood

Hyperaesthesia	<p>An abnormal sensitivity to stimuli, particularly pain.excessive sensibility. A <u>neurologic symptom</u> where <u>there</u> is an unusual increased or altered <u>sensitivity to sensory stimuli</u>.</p> <p>Origin: gr. Aisthesis = <u>sensation</u></p> <p>Hyperesthesia, Allodynia,Hyperaesthesia, hyperalgesiaan abnormal or pathological increase in sensitivity to sensory stimuli, as of the skin to touch or the ear to sound.</p>
Hyperemia	<p>An increased content of blood in a part.congestion. It is the medical condition in which blood congests in a part of the body. The condition may be subdivided into <i>active</i>hyperaemia, in which blood collects in an organ due to increased blood flow, and <i>passive</i>hyperaemia, in which blood collects in an organ due to an obstruction in the outflowing<u>veins</u>.</p> <p><u>Active hyperemia</u> is also a term used to describe dilation of arteriolar smooth muscle to increase blood flow in response to an increase in metabolism. Reactive hyperemia is the same but in response to a profound increase in blood flow to an organ after being occluded. There will be a shortage of oxygen and a build-up of metabolic waste.</p>
Hyperhydrosis	<p>Hyperidrosis, polyidrosis.excessive or profuce sweating.Hyperhydrosis is a medical condition that causes perspiration far greater than the physiological needs of the body. Although no one knows why some individuals sweat excessively, it is known that the sweating is controlled by the sympathetic nervous system. Excessive sweating may be episodic or continuous. Hyperidrosis can occur suddenly or continuously, in the four major areas: hands (palmer hyperhidrosis), armpits (axillary hyperhidrosis), feet (plantar hyperhidrosis), and face (facial hyperhidrosis). When excessive sweating affects the hands, feet, and armpits, it's called primary or focal hyperhidrosis. In the majority of primary hyperhidrosis cases, no cause can be found. It seems to run in families.If the sweating occurs as a result of another medical condition, it is called secondary hyperhidrosis. The sweating may be all over the body, or it may be localized to one area. Conditions that cause second hyperhidrosis include acromegaly <u>hyperthyroidism</u>, glucose control disorders, pheochromocytoma, <u>carcinoid syndrome</u> ,<u>cancer</u>, <u>tuberculosis</u> or other infections , <u>menopause</u> ,spinal cord injury ,stroke Parkinson's disease, heart or lung disease, certain medications and substances of abuse ,anxiety conditions</p>
Hypermetropia	<p>Condgenital or hereditary malformation of the eyeball, which is smaller.its antero posterior diameter, is shorter than that of a normal eye.</p>
Hypnotic	

Hypochondriasis	A morbid concern about the health and exaggerated attention to any unusual bodily or mental sensations;an unfounded belief that one is suffering from some disease. Hypochondria (or <i>hypochondriasis</i> , sometimes referred to as <i>health anxiety</i> or <i>health phobia</i>) is a <u>somatoform disorder</u> in which one has the unfounded belief that he or she is suffering from a serious illness. Hypochondria is often characterized by irrational fears of being diseased/dying, obsessions over minor bodily symptoms or imperfections, doubt and disbelief in doctors' <u>diagnosis</u> , constant self-examination and <u>self-diagnosis</u> and preoccupation with one's body. Hypochondriacs often require constant reassurance, sometimes from multiple doctors, family and friends. Hypochondria is often associated with <u>obsessive-compulsive disorder</u> (OCD) and <u>anxiety</u> , and can also be brought on by <u>stress</u> . The term <i>hypochondria</i> comes from the Greek <i>hypo-</i> (below) and <i>chondros</i> (cartilage - of the breast bone). Because the imaginary disease is often referred to the stomach regionThe term was originally used to describe unidentifiable stomach pains. It was thought by ancient Greek physicians that such pains were caused by the movement of the <u>spleen</u> , an organ located near the <u>hypochondrium</u> (the upper region of the abdomen just below the ribs on either side of the <u>epigastrium</u>).During the <u>19th century</u> the term evolved to be the male counterpart to <u>hysteria</u> .
Hypopyon	Hypopyon.effusion or accumulation of purulent matter(pus)in the anterior chamber of the eye.
Hysometra	Hydrometra.dropsy or oedema of the uterus.
Hysteralgia	Neuralgia uteri, irritable uterus.it consist of severe, excruciating pains in the region of womb, without any structural changes in the uterus, so it excludes all those cases where the existing pain can be traced to morbid alterations in uterus.these pains are prone to remissions and aggravations, influenced by atmospheric changes, mental or emotional excitements, indigestion.they are usually found in women of a nervous temperament.
Hysteria	This hydra headed complaint has to be classed among the neuroses,in which at times part or whole nervous system participates,without the presence of any anatomical basis.causes are-a peculiar psychical constitution,liable to changing emotions and little strength of will;disorders of female genital organs,menstrual disturbances,non-gratification of sexual appetite or over irritation;persistent depressing mental emotions like failures,love sickness,jealousy,injured vanity,wounded pride,grief,anxiety;educational influences,over ambition. Symptoms include.1.abnormal irritability with neuralgic pains and hallucinations,convulsions or anaesthesia and paralysis.usually seen in females between ten and thirty years.photophobia,dislike to colours,flashes sparks,oversensitiveness to hearing,ringing,blowing,roaring;aversion to different tastes or smell,desire for small and things unpleasant for others;pain and abnormal sensations all over the body.;anaesthesia;spasm in all the organs manifested as globus hystericus,retention of urine,stool,convulsions;paralytic conditions of all the organs;permanent contraction;haemorrhages;increased salivation or dryness of mouth;it can also be found as hysteroepileptic,cataleptic,hysterical trance.
Ichor	Ichorous.A burning,thin,acid, pus like discharge from an ulcer,wound or sore.
Ichthyosis	Ichthyosis is a group of disorders that are characterized by a persistent, non-inflammatory scaling disorder of the skin surface. Genetic ichthyosis,Acquired ichthyosis. Hypertrophic and hyperkeratotic.Thick granular layer
Icterus	Morbus arcuatus,jaundice.yellowishness of the skin.

Impetigo	Scrum pox. <u>Impetigo</u> is a superficial skin infection that occurs in nonbullous and bullous (elevated lesions) forms. Beta-hemolytic streptococcus usually produces nonbullous impetigo. Coagulase-positive staphylococcus aureus usually causes bullous impetigo. Seen in all age groups,common in children,during warm wether and in poor hygienic conditions,anemia and mal nutrition are other risk factors. A contagious infection causing pustular eruptions which ripens,ruptre or become become crusted.it occurs chiefly on the face around the mouth and nostrils.it may be further classified as 1.simplex 2.contagiosa.3.vulgaris or according the shape of the patches,as 1.circinata.2.gyrata 3.figurata.
Impetigo contagiosa	The impetigo is attended with fever, a part of the skin reddens, burns, itches, and little vesico-pustules appear.they are umbellicated, and forms yellowish straw coloured crust.scraching with nails spreads the infection to other areas of the body and also to other persons.
Incarcerated	
Incarcerated flatus	
Incessant	Continuing without interruption.
Incipient cataract	<i>Immature or Incipient cataract</i> is an incomplete cataract where the lens is only slightly opaque and the cortex is clear
Incipient dementia	Dementia in the begging stages.the start of deterior or loss of the intellectual faculties,thereasoning power,the memry and the will;characterized by confusion,disorientation,apathy and stupor of varying degrees.
Incipient phthisis	
Incubus	1.Night mare.2.an evil spirit which was believed to lie on females in their sleep and force sexual intercourse on them.
Indicanuria	The presence of excessive amounts of indican in the urine.
Indolent	Inactive,sluggish;painless or nearly so.
Induration	1. The hardening of a normally soft tissue or organ, especially the skin, because of inflammation, infiltration of a neoplasm, or an accumulation of blood. 2. A focus or region of abnormally hardened tissue.
Inebriety	Drunkenness,alcohol intoxication.inebriate.a habitual drunkard.
Infantile paralysis	Poliomyelitis anterior acuta,acute inflammation of the gray anterior columns,spinal infantile paralysis,acute spinal paralysis of adults,acute atrophic spinal paralysis,paralysie atrophic-que del'enfance.it begins suddenly with fever,with severe cerebral symptoms like deafness,coma,delirium,general convulsions,rapidly developing and complete paralysis with entire relaxation of the muscles,generally paraplegia,no disturbances of sensations,no paralysis of sphincters.rapid improvement follows,but movements are lost forever in some parts.in some muscles there is atrophy,degeneration of tissues,development of bone is retarded,extrimities are cold cynotic,deformities of extrimities occurs like club foot,curvatures of spine,paralytic contractures.it is seen frequently in children between one and four years.
Inspid	Lacking flavour or zest;unpalatable.lacking excitement or interest,unstimulating,vapid

Insomnia	<p>Insomnia means difficulty in falling or staying asleep, the absence of restful sleep, or poor quality of <u>sleep</u>. Insomnia is a symptom and not a disease. The most common causes of insomnia are medications, psychological conditions (e.g., <u>depression</u>, anxiety), environmental changes (e.g., travel, <u>jet lag</u>, or altitude changes), and stressful events. Insomnia can also be caused by faulty sleeping habits such as excessive daytime naps or caffeine consumption. Insomnia may be classified by how long the symptoms are present. Transient insomnia usually is due to situational changes such as travel and stressful events. It lasts for less than a week or until the stressful event is resolved. Short-term insomnia lasts for 1-3 weeks, and long-term insomnia (chronic insomnia) continues for more than 3 weeks. Chronic insomnia often results from depression or substance abuse. Transient insomnia may progress to short-term insomnia and without adequate treatment, short-term insomnia may become chronic insomnia.</p>
Intertrigo	<p>Intertrigo is an inflammation of the top layers of skin caused by moisture, bacteria, or fungi in the folds of the skin. The affected areas are usually pink to brown. If the skin is particularly moist, it may begin to break down. In severe cases, there may be a foul odor. Intertrigo tends to occur in warm, moist areas of the body where two skin surfaces rub or press against each other. It is most common in obese individuals. This condition may also be seen in people who are restricted to bed rest or in those who wear medical devices that may trap moisture against the skin, such as artificial limbs, splints, and braces. Intertrigo is common in warm, moist climates. Avoidance of moist, compressed areas is critical to recovery from intertrigo. Weight loss and frequent repositioning are often helpful. Affected areas may be cleared with simple steps such as propping open skin folds with dry towels or blowing a fan across moist areas. Loose, unrestrictive clothing should be worn.</p>
Inveterate	Chronic, long seated, firmly established.
Ischuria	Retention or suppression of urine.
Keloid	<p>Cheloid. Hypertrophic scar; Keloid scar; Scar - hypertrophic Keloids are an overgrowth of scar tissue at the site of a healed skin injury. Keloids occur from such skin injuries as surgical incisions, traumatic wounds, vaccination sites, burns, <u>chickenpox</u>, <u>acne</u>, or even minor scratches. They are fairly common in young women and African Americans. Keloidosis is a term used when multiple or repeated keloids are produced. Most keloids will flatten and become less noticeable over a period of several years. They may become irritated from rubbing on clothing or other forms of friction. Extensive keloids may become binding, limiting mobility. They may cause cosmetic changes and affect the appearance. Exposure to the sun during the first year of the keloid's formation will cause the keloid to tan darker than surrounding skin. This dark coloration may become permanent. A <u>skin lesion</u> that is: Flesh-colored, red, or pink, Located over the site of a wound, injury, or other lesion, Nodular or ridged, The lesion may itch during formation and growth. Discoloration from sun exposure can be prevented by covering the forming keloid with a patch or bandaid, and by using sunblockers when spending time in the sun. Complications are Psychological distress if keloid is large or disfiguring, Recurrence of keloid Discomfort, tenderness, irritation of the keloid</p>
Kleptomania	The patient pockets things without knowing it, or carry them away openly, because they believe they are making use of their own property.

Lacunar tonsillitis	<p>Follicular tonsillitis.</p> <p>An inflammation of the mucous membrane covering the Tonsils and lining the crypts or follicles of the gland.</p> <p>This occurs most frequently between the ages of ten and Twenty-five, while it is rare in infants and after middle life. Exposure to wet and cold, especially after overheating or undue use of the voice, is a common exciting cause. It occurs most frequently in the spring. Bad hygienic surroundings, especially where the sewerage is defective.the lacunae are filled with a cheesy substance, consisting of epithelial cells and various micrococci, and, protruding from the</p> <p>Crypts, give the tonsil a spotted appearance; the mucous membrane between the crypts is bright red, and bathed with a creamy pus,sometimes resembling a membrane, and may be mistaken for diphtheria, though the ease with which it may be wiped off should allay all doubts as to its character. Sometimes calcareous degeneration occurs,</p> <p>And limy or chalky deposits fill the lacunae.this is more severe than the catarrhal form, and is usually ushered in with a chill, followed by a high grade of fever during the initiatory stage the patient complains of aching all over the body.the throat soon becomes sore and stiff, the pain extending to the ear;the tonsil or tonsils are red, angry-looking, with yellowish spots, the cheesy exudate showing from the crypt. Swallowing is difficult, and</p> <p>Respiration is more or less impaired; the lymphatics are generally involved. The tongue is coated with a dirty fur, the breath is offensive,and the secretions markedly arrested, the skin being dry, urine scanty,and bowels constipated; the temperature frequently reaches 103° or 104°. The disease reaches its height by the fourth or fifth day, then gradually declines, the patient being convalescent by the end of the second week.</p>
Lagophthalmus	<p>The Lagophthalmus. Hare eye. Describes the inability the <u>eyelid gap</u> completely to close.<u>Fazialisparese</u> Slackening the Unterlides <u>Exophthalmus</u> ,trauma tables eyelid damage</p>
Landry's paralysis	<p>Acute ascending paralysis.Paralysis having a rapid course, beginning in the legs and progressively involving the trunk, arms, and neck. Also called <i>Landry's paralysis</i>. <u>Guillain-Barré syndrome</u> (GBS) is an acquired immune-mediated inflammatory disorder of the <u>peripheral nervous system</u> (i.e., <i>not</i> the brain and spinal column). It is also called acuteinflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy, acute idiopathic polyradiculoneuritis, acuteidiopathic polyneuritis and Landry's ascending paralysis.</p>
Langour	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of physical or mental energy; listlessness.<u>lethargy</u>. 2. A dreamy, lazy mood or quality: 3. Oppressive quiet or stillness.
Laryngismus stridulus	<p>A spasmodic closure of the glottis that lasts a few seconds and is followed by noisy inspiration. Also called <i>pseudocroup</i>. Spasmodic croup an affection of childhood characterized by a stoppage of brathing developed suddenly and without fever, and produced by spasmodic contraction of the vocal cords. It is sometimes fatal. Called also <u>laryngismus stridulus</u>, and <u>childcrowing</u>.</p>
Lascivious furor	
Lassitude	<p>Weariness of body or mind from strain, oppressive climate, etc.; lack of energy; listlessness; languor. A condition of indolent indifference:</p>
Lateral sclerosis	

Lectophobia	Fear to lie down/to fall asleep lecto = bed phobia = phobia
Lentigo	<p>Skin cancer, melanoma is the most dangerous type of skin cancer. It involves the cells that produce pigment (melanin). Melanoma can also involve the pigmented portion of the eye. Melanoma may appear on normal skin, or it may begin at a mole or other area that has changed in appearance. Some moles present at birth may develop into melanomas. The development of melanoma is related to sun exposure, particularly to sunburns during childhood, and is most common among people with fair skin, blue or green eyes, and red or blond hair. Risk factors include the following: Family history of melanoma, Red or blond hair and fair skin, Presence of multiple birthmarks, Development of precancerous actinic keratoses, Obvious freckling on the upper back, Three or more episodes of blistering sunburn before age 20, Three or more years spent at an outdoor summer job as a teenager, High levels of exposure to strong sunlight. The primary symptom of any skin cancer is usually a mole, sore, lump, or growth on the skin. Any change in appearance of a pigmented skin lesion over time is a warning sign. Also, watch for any bleeding from a skin growth. The ABCD system may help you remember features that might be a symptom of melanoma:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asymmetry: One half of the abnormal area is different from the other half • Borders: The lesion or growth has irregular edges. • Color: Color is varied from one area to another, with shades of tan, brown, or black (sometimes white, red, or blue). A mixture of colors may appear within one lesion. • Diameter: The trouble spot is usually (but not always) larger than 6 mm in diameter -- about the size of a pencil eraser.
Lepra	Leprosy (Hansen disease). Before the mid 19th century, psoriasis
Leucoma	Eye disease consisting of an opaque white spot on the cornea. whiteness and thickening of cornea
Lichen planus	<p>Lichen planus is an uncommon disorder involving a recurrent, itchy, inflammatory rash or lesion on the skin or in the mouth. The exact cause is unknown, but the disorder is likely to be related to an allergic or immune reaction. The disorder has been known to develop after exposure to potential allergens such as medications, dyes, and other chemical substances. Symptoms are increased with emotional stress, possibly because of changes in immune system during stress. Lichen planus generally occurs at or after middle age. It is less common in children. The initial attack may last for weeks to months, resolve, then recur for years. Chemicals or medications associated with development of lichen planus include gold (used to treat rheumatoid arthritis), antibiotics, arsenic, iodides, chloroquine, quinacrine, quinidine, antimony. Itching in the location of a lesion, mild to severe</p> <p>Skin lesion: Usually located on the inner areas of the wrist, legs, torso, or genitals, Generalized, with symmetric appearance, Single lesion or clusters of lesions, often at sites of skin trauma, Papule of 2 - 4 cm size, Papules clustered into a plaque or large, flat-topped lesion, Distinct, sharp borders to lesions, Possibly covered with fine white streaks or linear scratch marks called Wickham's striae Shiny or scaly appearance, Color dark -- reddish-purple (skin) or gray-white (mouth), Possibility of developing blisters or ulcers, Ridges in the nails (nail abnormalities), Dry mouth, Metallic taste in the mouth Mouth lesions Tender or painful Located on the sides of the tongue or the inside of the cheek Occasionally located on the gums Poorly defined area of blue-white spots or "pimples" Linear lesions forming a lacy-appearing network of lesions gradual</p>

	increase in size of affected areas lesions occasionally erode to form painful ulcers
Lichen simplex	Lichen simplex chronicus is a skin disorder characterized by chronic itching and scratching. The constant scratching causes thick, leathery, brownish skin. This is a skin disorder characterized by a self-perpetuating scratch-itch cycle: It may begin with something that rubs, irritates, or scratches the skin, such as clothing. This causes the person to rub or scratch the affected area. Constant scratching causes the skin to thicken. The thickened skin itches, causing more scratching, causing more thickening. The skin may become leathery and brownish in the affected area. This disorder may be associated with atopic dermatitis (eczema) or psoriasis. It may also be associated with nervousness, anxiety, depression, and other psychologic disorders. It is common in children, who chronically scratch insect bites and other areas. It can also be common in mentally retarded children who have chronic repetitive movements. Itching of the skin May be chronic .May be intense .Increases with nervous tension, stress Skin lesion, patch, or plaque Exaggerated skin lines over the lesion Circumscribed lesion with distinct borders Skin lesion becomes leathery textured (lichenification) Darkened (hyperpigmented) or reddened skin Excoriation, raw areas ,Scratch marks ,Scaling ,Commonly located on the ankle, wrist, neck, rectum/anal area, forearms, thighs, lower leg, back of the knee, inner elbow
Lientria	Diarrhoeal discharge of incompletely digested food. A diarrhea, in which the food is discharged imperfectly digested, or with but little change.
Lingering	To be slow in leaving, especially out of reluctance; tarry. To remain feebly alive for some time before dying. To persist. To proceed slowly; saunter. To be tardy in acting; procrastinate
Lipidinous	
Lipothymia	Lypemania N. Intense nervous depression. Yes Jacqueline in Stedman's Medical y : lipothymia: = lypemania = intense nervous depression lipothymia = = profound melancholy lipothymia = lipothymy = a fainting , a swoon
Lithiasis	The formation of stones (calculi) in an internal organ
Lithotropic	
Languid circulation	Lacking energy or vitality; weak Showing little or no spirit or animation; listless Lacking vigor or force; slow

Locomotor ataxia	<p>Tabes dorsalis. A late form of syphilis resulting in a hardening of the dorsal columns of the spinal cord and marked by shooting pains, emaciation, loss of muscular coordination, and disturbances of sensation and digestion. Also called <i>locomotor ataxia</i>. Tabes dorsalis is a late manifestation of untreated syphilis and is characterized by a triad of clinical symptoms namely gait unsteadiness, lightning pains and urinary incontinence. It occurs due to a slow and progressive degeneration of nerve cells and fibers in spinal cord. It is one of the forms of tertiary syphilis or neurosyphilis.</p> <p>Description</p> <p>The first description of the disorder was given by a French neurologist, Guilleme Duchenne in 1858 who called it <i>l'ataxie locomotrice progressive</i> (progressive locomotor ataxia). But the word tabes dorsalis was coined in 1836 even before the actual cause was discovered. <i>Tabes</i> in Latin means "decay" or "shriveling"; <i>dorsalis</i> means "of the back." These indicate the location and type of damage occurring in the spinal cord. It is also called "spinal syphilis" or "syphilitic myelopathy."</p>
Lues	An old name for syphilis
Luminal	Things pertaining to a lumen of hollow structures
Lupoid	Resembling lupus
Lupoid ulceration	A skin ulcer that simulates or resembles lupus
Lupus	It is a neoplasm consisting of cell proliferation, excited by the bacillus tuberculosis. This large accumulation of proliferating cells, pressing away and destroying the layers of cutis is characteristic of lupus. Different stages are: 1. lupus maculosus - brownish red spots. 2. lupus tuberculosis - papules or nodules elevated above the skin, also of reddish brown in colour. 3. lupus exfoliaticus - there is infiltration, the skin is same colour covered with lamellae of the epidermis. 4. lupus exulcerans - there are atonic ulcers, which results from softening of infiltration. 5. lupus hypertrophicus - there are new formations rising above the skin which involves larger areas. 6. lupus serpiginous - large ulcers extending peripherally. First 4 stages are known as lupus non exedens and latter two lupus exedens
Lupus erythematosus	Lupus sebaceous, lupus erythematosus, erythematosus, lupus superficialis, seborrhea congestiva, erythema centrifugum. An eruption of flat red papules, usually with a white scale
Lupus vulgaris	Tuberculosis of the skin; appears first on the face and heals slowly leaving deep scars
Luxation	Complete dislocation of a joint
Lypemania	Intense nervous depression.
Malignant Lyssophobia	Fear of rabies or of becoming mad
Madidans	Moist; denoting certain skin lesions.
Mal-de-mer	Seasickness.
Malignant jaundice	Jaundice accompanied by high fever and delirium, seen in severe hepatitis and other extensive diseases of the liver. Also called <i>icterus gravis</i> .

Malignat pustule	Anthrax,carbuncle contagiosus.this is an acute infectious disease characterised by the formation of the anthrax carbuncle,either primary to local infection,or secondary to syatemic infection.it is characterized by the appearance of an angry looking pustule,associated with gangrenous destruction of the surrounding parts which owes its origin either to a direct inoculation of the poison from an animal affected with the disease or to a transmission of the poison by flies,or to inoculation of the poison from man to man,or to the eating of the flesh of diseased animals
Malignat scarlatina	
Marantic thrombosis	The sinuses being of a rigid nature and incapable of collapsing,they being also traversed by bands of connective tissue,and having no muscular walls to promote the flow of blood,so in them a coagulation may occur readily when the propelling power of the heart,the via tergo,should become weakened.this usually occures in marasmus,common among children during their first year,when they are prone to sudden collapse induced by severe diarrhoea,in adults in conditions which induce enfeeblement of the propelling force of the heart as in suppuration,cancer,senilis.this form of thrombosis is especially found in the longitudinal sinus and transverse sinus and is caled as marantic thrombosis.symptoms include-in children there is cerebral anaemia,collapse,somnolence and coma.diarrhoea occurs follwed by cerebral disorders of active motor kind like rigidity f the muscles,nystagmus.in adults-slight apathy and general depression,headache,delirium,loss of consiousness,disturbances of motor system either spasmodic or paralytic.diagnostic symptoms are swelling of the veins out side the skull which communicate with the affected sinuses.epistaxis;tensly filled vessels,cyanosis of the face
Mastodynia	Pain in the breast. Also called <i>mammalgia</i> , <i>mastalgia</i> . Breast tenderness Breast pain involves any discomfort or pain in the breast, such as premenstrual tenderness. As a normal part of development, adolescent boys can have some breast swelling and tenderness. This is due to hormonal changes. Hormonal fluctuations related to Menstruation Pregnancy, Puberty -- in both girls and boys Breast feeding Approach of menopause, Fibrocystic breast changes Mastitis- Premenstrual syndrome (PMS) Alcoholismwith liver damage Injury Shingles
Masturbatic dementia	
Matrix	Extracellular matrix, ground substance; the colloidal substance or bodily sea in which the entire human organism resides.
Mediterranean fever	Brucellosis, malta fever, rio grand fever, undulant fever; a remittent febrile disease caused by infection with bacteria of the genus brucella.in humans it causes weakness, loss of weight, and anaemia.it rarely spreads from person to person
Megrim	Migrain
Melancholia	Is a mood of non-specific depression. It is characterised by low levels of enthusiasm and low levels of eagerness for activity. It was characterized by "aversion to food, despondency, sleeplessness, irritability, restlessness," as well as the statement that "Grief and fear, when lingering, provoke melancholia". It is now generally believed that melancholia was the same phenomenon as what is now called clinical depression. Melancholia was caused by an excess of black bile; hence the name, which means 'black bile' a person whose constitution tended to have a preponderance of black bile had <i>amelancholic</i> disposition.
Membranous croup	Croup with formation of a membrane
Menstrual nisis	Nisus means effort, struggle, labour pain. It is a condition in which the menstrual period is laboured, difficult an effort or struggle.

Meteorism	Abnormal collection of gas in the intestinal canal.it may be caused by;1.by certain kinds food,such as not well fermented beer,sweet cider,fresh bread,green peas,unripe fruit,cabbage and the like.2.by a morbidly changed condition of the digestive juices,which allow the fermentation of intestinal contents.3.by a relaxed state of the muscular coat of the intestines,in consequence of which the contents of the bowel are not properly moved forewards,and become decomposed into gaseous substances.meteorirism is seen in severe cases of typhoid pneumonia,acute exanthematic andpuerpural fevers,peritonitis,after the abuse of purgative medicines,in diseases of the brain and spine,also in hysteria and hypochondria.4.mechanical obstruction of the intestinal canal,like strangulated hernia,intussuseption and twistings of the gut around its axis.
Metritis	Inflammation of the uterus.
Miliaria	Sudamina, Baby rash; Diaper rash; Miliaria; Milia; Prickly heat, heat rash, strophulus, lichen tropicus, miliaria rubra. A disorder of the sweat glands with obstruction of their ducts. An acute inflammatory skin disease, the lesion consisting of vesicles and papules, accompanied by a pricking or tingling sensation. It occurs
Miliary fever	A fever accompanied by an eruption of small, isolated, red pimples, resembling a millet seed in form or size; miliary fever.
Milium	A small, white or yellowish cystlike mass just below the surface of the skin, caused by retention of the secretion of a sebaceous gland. Also called <i>whitehead</i> .
Millar's asthma	Millar's asthma (laryngismus stridulus)
Miners asthma	The <u>dyspnea</u> of <u>anthracosis</u> or other pneumoconioses in <u>miners</u> .
Mollities ossium	Osteomalacia; softening of bone with the development of deformities.
Monomania	From Greek <i>monos</i> , one, and <i>mania</i> , mania) is a type of paranoia in which the patient has only one idea or type of ideas. Emotional monomania is that in which the patient is obsessed with only one emotion or several related to it; intellectual monomania is that which is related to only one kind of delirious idea or ideas.
Morbus coxarius	Tubercular disease of the hip joint.
Morbus sudatorious	Excessive or foul smelling sweat
Morphea	Sircumscribed scleroderma, addison's Keloid. A skin disease marked by the presence of indurated patches of a whitish or yellowish white colour surrounded by pinkish or purplish border.
Morphin habit	
Morphinism	From morpheus, the god of dreams or of sleep. Effects caused by the habitual use of morphine, morphine addiction. A morbid state induced by excessive use of opium marked by lethargy, lassitude and chronic depression.
Morsels	
Morvans disease	Hydrosyringomyelia, Morvan's disease.A historical term for a peculiar form of syringomyelia. A chronic disease marked by cavities in the spinal cord, usually in the central region and often extending into the medulla (syringobulbia), or inferiorly into the thoracic and lumbar regions of the cord. The symptom complex includes symmetric, peripheral hyperesthesia of the extremities accompanied by trophic changes in the form of slowly healing ulcers, atrophy of the bones, and changes in the nails. Insidious onset in 2nd to 3rd decade. Frequently associated with other congenital malformations, such as Klippel-Feil syndrome and spina bifida. It usually occurs in young people of either sex. Morvan first described this rare clinical picture in 1883.

Mucoid asthma	
Mucopurulent	Containing mucus and pus.
Mucus	
Multiform erythema	
Muscae volitantes	Spots before the eyes caused by opaque cell fragments in the vitreous humour and lens - musca volitans, floater, spots
Mutinism	Is a social anxiety condition, in which a person who is quite capable of speech is unable to speak in given situations.
Myalgia`	Muscle pain; Myalgia; Muscle pain is most frequently related to tension, overuse, or muscle injury from exercise or physically-demanding work. In these situations, the pain tends to involve specific muscles and starts during or just after the activity. Muscle pain also can be a sign of conditions affecting your whole body, like some infections (including the flu) and disorders that affect connective tissues throughout the body (such as lupus).One common cause of muscle aches and pain is fibromyalgia, a condition that includes tenderness in your muscles and surrounding soft tissue, sleep difficulties, fatigue, and headaches.The most common causes are: Tension or stress ,Overuse: using a muscle too much, too soon, too often Injury or trauma including sprains and strains Polymyositis ,Dermatomyositis Lupus Fibromyalgia Polymyalgia rheumatica Infections, including: An abscess in the muscleTrichinosis (roundworm) Influenza (the flu) Lyme disease Malaria Rocky Mountain spotted fever Polio Many others Electrolyte imbalances like too little potassium or calciumRhabdomyolysis Drugs, including: Cocaine Statins for lowering cholesterol (such as atorvastatin, simvastatin, and lovastatin) ACE inhibitors for lowering blood pressure (such as enalapril and captopril)
Myasthenia	
Mydriasis	Dilation of the pupils induced by eyedrops
Myelitis	Transverse myelitis is a neurological disorder of the spine caused by inflammation across the spinal cord. It is sometimes associated with the term myelopathy, which refers to any disorder of the spinal cord. However, transverse myelitis is a more specific term for inflammation (myelitis) across the width of the spinal cord (transverse) that results in changed function below this level while function remains normal above. Symptoms are related to movement and sensory functions. This disorder occurs in both adults and children, and typically begins with a rather rapid development of symptoms over the course of several hours, days, or weeks. Symptoms may include lower back pain, weakness in the legs and arms, sensory disturbance, spasms leading to gradual paralysis, and bowel or bladder disfunction.
Myopia	Sometimes called short-sightedness or near-sightedness, is a refractive defect of the eye in which collimated light produces image focus in front of the retina when accommodation is relaxed. Those with myopia typically can see nearby objects clearly but distant objects appear blurred. The opposite defect of myopia is hyperopia or "far-sightedness" or "long-sightedness" — this is where the cornea is too flat or the eye is too short.

Myopic astigmatia	That form of <u>astigmatism</u> in which one <u>meridian</u> is <u>myopic</u> and the one at <u>right angle</u> to it is without <u>refractive error</u> .
Myringitis	Bullous myringitis. Myringitis, or inflammation of the TM, may be accompanied by hearing impairment and a sensation of congestion and earache. After 3 weeks, acute myringitis becomes subacute and, within 3 months, chronic. Myringitis is a contagious disease that causes painful blisters on the eardrum (tympanum). It is always associated with a middle-ear infection (otitis media). Infectious myringitis is an infection caused by a virus or bacteria. The main symptom is pain that lasts for 24 - 48 hours.
Naevi	Mothers marks. naevi spili. an abundant formation of pigment in the rete malpighii causes a more or less dark colour of the skin; when accumulating in confined spots, without rising above the level of the skin.
Nephroptosis	Downward displacement of the kidney; called also floating, hypermobile, movable, or wandering kidney.
Nervous erythema	The primary symptoms of mercury-poisoning are vague psychic ones. Short-time memory deteriorates. Difficult to concentrate. You avoid social contacts which demand that you get out of your introvert behavior. Switch between different moods. Physical kind of exhaustion is added to the condition. More and more effort is required to initiate activities and sometimes break things due to inability to co-ordinate your movements with your visual impressions (ataxia). Occasional headaches, minor involuntary muscle spasms or ticks within groups of muscles can also appear. Hands and feet become easily cold, attacks of dizziness or vertigo can occur. Joint and muscle pains, stiffness, lumbago and similar symptoms often appear at an early stage. Nervous heart, accompanied by a weak pulse, or by a hard pulse. You don't sleep well, you wake up stiff and never feel thoroughly rested. Bloating is common and diarrhea can alternate with constipation. The gums bleed, red and white irritations (lichen, leukoplakia) arise, blisters and sensitivity to certain nutritives develop, teeth ache, the whole jaw can become more or less inflamed, develop sinusitis. Metal taste in your mouth is a direct sign of metal-poisoning (mercury, copper). The pituitary gland will be affected which often leads to frequent urination. Neurological symptoms such as numbness, hypersensitivity and paralysis exacerbate.
Nettle rash	Urticaria; this affection is characterised by prominent and perfectly smooth patches upon the skin, the colour of which is either redder or whiter than the surrounding skin. They are formed by a serous infiltration of the papillary layer of the cutis. Causes are 1. external irritations, such as contact with nettles, or with some kinds of caterpillars and mollusks; the sting of fleas, bedbugs, mosquitos, bees; scratching with finger nails. 2. intestinal irritations, from eating strawberries, crabs, clams, mushrooms; from taking copaiba-balsam. 3. uterine irritations, during pregnancy; menstruation; different uterine diseases and after the introduction of pessaries.
Neuralgia	It means a pain of the nerves. It is an irritation in the course of one or several sensory nerves, which may exist on any part of the nerve and is felt as pain. Causes are 1. peripheral-organic changes in nerves or surrounding structures in the neighbouring areas as injuries, inflammation, caries and exostosis especially near a foramina. 2. central causes - this includes structural changes in brain and spinal cord like tumours, sclerosis. exposure to cold and metallic poisoning
Neurasthenia	Neurasthenia is characterized by general lassitude, irritability, lack of concentration, worry, and hypochondria. Neurasthenia covers a wide spectrum of symptoms, including painful sensations or numbness in parts of the body, chronic fatigue, anxiety, and fainting. It is similar to chronic fatigue syndrome. Primary Neurasthenia, Cardiac Neurosis, Chronic Asthenia, Da Costa's Syndrome, Effort Syndrome, Functional Cardiovascular Disease, Soldier's Heart

	<p>and Subacute Asthenia. Diagnostic criteria for neurasthenia include: Persistent and distressing symptoms of exhaustion after minor mental or physical effort including general feeling of malaise, combined with a mixed state of excitement and depression. Accompanied by one or more of these symptoms: muscular aches and pains, dizziness, tension headache, sleep disturbance, inability to relax and irritability. Inability to recover through rest, relaxation or enjoyment. Disturbed and restless, unrefreshing sleep, often troubled with dreams. Duration of over three months. Does not occur in the presence of organic mental disorders, affective disorder, panic or generalized anxiety disorder.</p> <p>The cause of Neurasthenia remain unknown however like most disorders, certain predisposing factors may play an important part, chief of which may be mentioned heredity factors, occupation (high stress occupations), age (tends to occur between 20 and 55 years of age), and sex predominantly seen in male</p> <p>Sub Types:</p> <p>Cerebral. - Headaches are the prominent symptom. Insomnia is quite characteristic, and the patient arises unrefreshed; there is more or less despondency; the patient is anxious, worried, and fearful, anxious of some impending danger. A continued tired feeling is generally present.</p> <p>Spinal. - . Backache, with tenderness along the spine, is characteristic. Other manifestations may include tingling, crawling, or burning sensation, or certain parts will feel hot or cold.</p> <p>Gastro-Intestinal - Gastric disturbances are the chief characteristics of this form. Hyperacidity, waterbrash, nausea, retching, and vomiting. The patient sleeps poorly, has unpleasant dreams, and develops an irritable disposition. There is flatulency, rumbling of the bowels, constipation may alternate with diarrhea, and a sense of weight or soreness over the abdomen.</p> <p>Cardiac - While there is no organic reason, the person may experience palpitations and sometimes sharp pain similar to angina.</p> <p>Urinary - The quantity of urine expelled is usually small. The patient becomes irritable, and experience dull headaches.</p> <p>Sexual - A fear of becoming impotent preys upon the mind, the patient is depressed, sleeps poorly, has nocturnal emissions, complains of pain or crawling sensations in the testicles, has perverted sexual desires, and frequently masturbates.</p> <p>Associated Features:</p> <p>May experience rapid intense heartbeat that may be irregular (palpitations, tachycardia).</p> <p>Cold extremities, clammy hands and feet.</p> <p>Abnormally rapid breathing (hyperventilating).</p> <p>Dizziness or faintness.</p> <p>Periodic sighing</p> <p>Sweating for no apparent reason.</p> <p>Be restless fidgeting.</p> <p>Over-sensitivity.</p> <p>Differential Diagnosis:</p> <p>Depression. Generalized Anxiety Disorder. Somatic Complaints. Other psychosomatic conditions.</p>
Neurosis	<p>Also known as psychoneurosis or neurotic disorder, is a "catch all" term that refers to any mental imbalance that causes distress, but, unlike a psychosis or personality disorder, does not prevent rational thought or an individual's ability to function in daily life. There are many different specific forms of neuroses: pyromania, obsessive-compulsive disorder, anxiety neurosis, hysteria (in which anxiety may be discharged through a physical symptom), and an endless variety of phobias.</p>

Nevus	<p>Congenital giant pigmented nevus; Giant hairy nevus</p> <p>A bathing trunk nevus is a darkly pigmented, disfiguring, often hairy patch of skin (nevus) present at birth, which may cover an extremely large area of the body. Sometimes the nevus covers most of the trunk, the upper arms, and thighs. Bathing trunk nevi are thought to be caused by spontaneous mutations or other events during fetal development, but in some families, the frequent appearance of these lesions suggests that they may be genetically inherited. They may be associated with other birth defects.</p> <p>The surface texture may vary from smooth to warty, and the color varies from brown to bluish black. Bathing trunk nevi may cause emotional problems because of their appearance.</p> <p>They can also be dangerous. The nevus has a high risk of developing into melanoma (a type of skin cancer). The risk is thought to be between 3% and 7%.</p> <p>The hallmark of this condition is a darkly pigmented lesion covering an extensive area of the trunk or extremities. The nevus may contain hair, and its surface texture may vary from smooth to warty and the color from brownish to bluish black.</p> <p>Smaller lesions may exist near the margins of the primary lesion. On rare occasion, bathing trunk nevi are associated with a condition called leptomeningeal melanocytosis (growth of pigment-producing cells in the head), which can produce hydrocephalus, motor abnormalities, and seizures.</p> <p>Bathing trunk nevi can become melanoma. They can also be associated with spina bifida, meningocele, other nevi, lipomas, and neurofibromatosis.</p> <p>Depression and other emotional problems may occur due to social difficulties related to bathing trunk nevi.</p>
Nictitation	Winking.
Noma	<p>Decantrum oris; Gangrenous stomatitis</p> <p>Noma is a disorder that destroys mucous membranes of the mouth (and later, other tissues) that occurs in malnourished children in areas of poor cleanliness. Noma is a disorder that causes sudden, rapidly progressive tissue destruction. The mucous membranes (e.g., gums, lining of the cheeks) become inflamed and develop ulcers. The infection spreads from the mucous membranes to the skin. The tissues in the lips and cheeks die. Rapid, painless tissue breakdown continues and this gangrenous process can destroy the soft tissue and bone. Noma can also affect the mucous membranes of the genitals, spreading to the genital skin (this is sometimes called noma pudendi). This disorder occurs primarily in young, severely malnourished children 2-5 years of age. Often they have had a preceding illness such as measles, scarlet fever, tuberculosis, malignancy, or immunodeficiency. It is seen in areas of poor cleanliness and sanitation. The exact cause is unknown, but may be bacterial (fusospirochetal organisms). Risk factors include Kwashiorkor and other forms of severe protein malnutrition, poor sanitation and poor cleanliness, disorders such as measles or leukemia, and living in an underdeveloped country. The ulcers develop a foul-smelling drainage, causing breath odor and an odor to the skin. eventual destruction of the bones around the mouth cause deformity and loss of teeth</p>
Noxious effluvia	To breathe out. Hence: To emit, as vapor; to send out, as an odor; to evaporate; as, the earth exhales vapor; marshes exhale noxious effluvia.
Nyctalopia	Night blindness, impaired vision in dim light and in the dark, due to impaired function of certain specialized vision cells (the rods) in the retina.

Nymphomania	Excessive sexual desire in women
Odontalgia	<p>A toothache, also known as odontalgia or, less frequently, as odontalgy, is an aching pain in or around a tooth. In most cases toothaches are caused by problems in the tooth or jaw, such as cavities, tooth rot, gum disease, the emergence of wisdom teeth, a cracked tooth, jaw disease, or exposed tooth rot. Causes of a tooth ache may also be a symptom of diseases of the heart, such as angina or a myocardial infarction, due to referred pain. After having one or more teeth extracted a condition known as dry socket can develop, leading to extreme pain. The severity of a toothache can range from a mild discomfort to excruciating pain, which can be experienced either chronically or sporadically. This pain can often be aggravated somewhat by chewing or by hot or cold temperatures. An oral examination complete with X-rays can help discover the cause. Severe pain may be considered a dental emergency.</p> <p>Atypical odontalgia is a form of toothache present in apparently normal teeth. The pain, generally dull, often moves from one tooth to another for a period of 4 months to several years. This is most commonly reported by middle-aged women. The cause of atypical odontalgia is not yet clear.</p>
Oedema pedum	Pedal oedema
Osteomyelitis	<p>Osteomyelitis is an acute or chronic bone infection, usually caused by bacteria. The infection that causes osteomyelitis often is in another part of the body and spreads to the bone via the blood. Affected bone may have been predisposed to infection because of recent trauma. In children, the long bones are usually affected. In adults, the vertebrae and the pelvis are most commonly affected. Bone infection can be caused by bacteria or by fungus. When the bone is infected, pus is produced within the bone, which may result in an abscess. The abscess then deprives the bone of its blood supply. Chronic osteomyelitis results when bone tissue dies as a result of the lost blood supply. Risk factors are recent trauma, diabetes, hemodialysis, and intravenous drug abuse. People who have had their spleen removed are also at higher risk for osteomyelitis. Pain in the bone Local swelling, redness, and warmth Fever Nausea General discomfort, uneasiness, or ill feeling (malaise) Drainage of pus through the skin (in chronic osteomyelitis) Excessive sweating Chills Low back pain Swelling of the ankles, feet, and legs A physical examination shows bone tenderness and possibly swelling and redness. Complications are. Chronic osteomyelitis Local spread of infection Reduced limb or joint function .Amputation</p>
Oily pellicle	
Onanism	<p>Masturbation. Coitus interruptus.</p>
Onchogryposis	A thickened, ridged, and curved condition of a nail.
Onychauxis	Marked overgrowth of the fingernails or toenails.
Onychia	Inflammation of the nail bed with suppuration and shredding or loss of the nail.
Onyx	<p>Any of the thin horny translucent plates covering the upper surface at the end of each finger and toe, consisting of a visible body and a root concealed under a fold of skin; a fingernail or toenail. Also called onyx.</p> <p>A collection of pus in the anterior chamber of the eye.</p>
Opacities	A lack of transparency

Opisthotonos	The words Opisthotonos or opisthotonus stem from the Greek language, opistho for behind and tonos for tension. Opisthotonus is seen as a severe hyperextension and spastic tendency in which the individual enters a complete "bridging" or "arching" position in the spinal cord. This abnormal posturing is an extrapyramidal effect and is caused by spasm of the axial muscles along the spinal column. It is posturing seen in individuals with severe cerebral palsy or traumatic brain injury, or in the severe muscular spasms associated with tetanus. It can be produced experimentally in animals by transection of the midbrain (between superior and inferior colliculus which results in severing all the corticoreticular fibers. Hyperextension occurs because facilitation of anterior reticulospinal tract due to removal of inhibitory corticoreticular fibers to the pons reticular formation. Infants and children display opisthotonos more often more exaggeratedly. Opisthotonus in infants may be apparent in the first hours of life. This marked extensor tone can cause infants to "rear backwards" and stiffen out as the mother or nurse attempts to hold or feed them. Opisthotonus can be induced by any attempt at movement such as smiling, feeding, vocalization, or by seizure activity. Individuals with opisthotonus are quite challenging to position, especially in wheelchairs and car seats.
Os calcis	Calcaneous
Ossicles	The ossicles (also called auditory ossicles) are the three smallest bones in the human body. They are contained within the middle ear space and serve to transmit sounds from the air to the fluid filled labyrinth (cochlea). The absence of the auditory ossicles would constitute a moderate to severe hearing loss. The ossicles are, in order from the eardrum to the inner ear, the hammer, anvil, and stirrup, so named because of the shape of the bones. They are also commonly referred to by the equivalent Latin terms: malleus, incus, and stapes respectively.
Osteitis deformans	Pagets disease
Osteocopic	Osteocope [osteo- + Gr. Kopos pain] a severe pain in a bone or in the bones, generally a symptom of syphilitic bone disease. Pain in the bones; a violent fixed pain in any part of a Bone.
Otalgia	Pain in the ear; earache.
Otorrhoea	A flow or running from the ear, esp. A purulent discharge.
Ovaralgia	Ovarian pain
Oxaluria	Presence of oxalic acid or oxalates in urine
Oxyuris vermicularis	Infection with nematodes of the genus ENTEROBIUS; E. Vermicularis, the pinworm of man, causes a crawling sensation and pruritus. This condition results in scratching the area, occasionally causing scarification
Ozaena	A chronic disease of the nose characterized by a foul-smelling nasal discharge and atrophy of nasal structures
Ozaena atrophica sicca	Atrophic rhinitis. Chronic inflammation of the nasal mucus membrane with thinning of the membranes, crust formation and a foul smelling discharge
Pallid	Having an abnormally pale or wan complexion. Lacking intensity of color or luminousness. Lacking in radiance or vitality; dull

Panaritium	WHITLOW	FOOT	ROT.
Pannus	<p>Is a medical term for a hanging flap of skin. It is usually found in the abdomen of people who have recently lost a significant amount of weight. Pannus is commonly referred to as "fat folds" or "rolls." These are not complimentary terms. Skin conditions such as yeast infections under the pannus are common problems. Pannus can be corrected by plastic surgery, commonly called a "tummy tuck".</p> <p>For images of what (human) pannus looks like and how it can be corrected by plastic surgery</p> <p>In people suffering from rheumatoid arthritis, pannus tissue eventually forms in the joint affected by the disease, causing loss of bone and cartilage</p>		
Papescent	Of a soft consistency.		
Papilloma	A benign epithelial tumor caused by Human papillomavirus		
Paralysis agitans	<p>Parkinson's disease is a disorder of the brain characterized by shaking (tremor) and difficulty with walking , movement, and coordination. The disease is associated with damage to a part of the brain that is involved with movement. Paralysis agitans; Shaking palsy Parkinson's disease was first described in England in 1817 by Dr. James Parkinson. The disease affects approximately 2 of every 1,000 people and most often develops after age 50. Sometimes Parkinson's disease occurs in younger adults, but is rarely seen in children. It affects both men and women and is one of the most common neurologic disorders of the elderly.</p> <p>In some cases the disease occurs within families, especially when it affects young people. Most late onset cases have no known cause. The term "parkinsonism" refers to any condition that involves a combination of the types of changes in movement seen in Parkinson's disease, which is the most common cause of these symptoms. Parkinsonism may be caused by other disorders (secondary parkinsonism) or by external factors like certain medications used to treat schizophrenia.</p> <p>Parkinson's disease is caused by progressive deterioration of the nerve cells of the part of the brain that controls muscle movement. Dopamine , which is one of the substances used by cells to transmit impulses, is normally produced in this area. Deterioration of this area of the brain reduces the amount of dopamine available to the body.</p> <p>Insufficient dopamine disturbs the balance between dopamine and other transmitters, such as acetylcholine. Without dopamine, the nerve cells cannot properly transmit messages, and this results in the loss of muscle function.</p> <p>The exact reason that the cells of the brain deteriorate is unknown. The disorder may affect one or both sides of the body, with varying degrees of loss of function.</p> <p>In addition to the loss of muscle control, some people with Parkinson's disease become severely depressed. This may be due to loss of dopamine in certain brain areas involved with pleasure and mood. Lack of dopamine can also affect motivation and the ability to initiate voluntary movements.</p> <p>Although early loss of mental capacities is uncommon, with severe Parkinson's, the person may exhibit overall mental deterioration (including dementia and hallucinations). Dementia can also be a side effect of some of the medications used to treat the disorder.</p>		
Paraphesia			
Paraplegia	Paralysis of the lower limbs		
Parchment			

Paretic dementia	A brain disease occurring as a late consequence of syphilis, characterized by dementia, progressive muscular weakness, and paralysis. Also called Bayle's disease, paralytic dementia.
Paronychia	Whitlow, felon, paronychia
Parosmia	A distortion of the sense of smell, as in smelling odors that are not present. Is a distorted sense of olfaction, often resulting in phantom, non-existent, and mostly unpleasant, smells.
Pellagra	Erythema endemicum, Lombardy leprosy, elephantiasis, italyca, maidism. an affection characterized by gastrointestinal disturbances erythema followed by desquamation and nervous and mental disorders. it was believed to be an intoxication caused by eating diseased corn, but now known by as lack of niacin in diet.
Pemphigus	Morbus phlyctenoides, Morbus vesicularis. An acute or chronic skin disease characterized by appearance of blisters which develop in crops or continuous succession.
Peppery	
Peritonsillar	
Pernicious fever	Intermittent fever, when attended with great danger, and which destroys the majority of those affected by it in the first four or five paroxysms; sometimes in the very first.
Petichiae	
Petit mal	<p>Seizure - petit mal; Absence seizure; Seizure - absence</p> <p>Definition Return to top</p> <p>A petit mal seizure is a temporary disturbance of brain function caused by abnormal electrical activity in the brain and characterized by abrupt, short-term lack of conscious activity ("absence") or other abnormal change in behavior.</p> <p>Causes, incidence, and risk factors Return to top</p> <p>Petit mal seizures occur most commonly in people under age 20, usually in children ages 6 to 12. They may occur in combination with other types of seizures.</p> <p>Typical petit mal seizures last only a few seconds, with full recovery occurring rapidly and no lingering confusion. Such seizures usually manifest themselves as staring episodes or "absence spells" during which the child's activity or speech ceases.</p> <p>The child may stop talking in mid-sentence or cease walking. One to several seconds later, speech or activity resume. If standing or walking, a child seldom falls during one of these episodes.</p> <p>"Spells" can be infrequent or very frequent, occurring many times per hour. Up to hundreds of seizures can occur in a single day. They may occur for weeks to months before they are noticed. They can interfere with school function and learning. Teachers may interpret these seizures as lack of attention or other misbehavior.</p> <p>Atypical petit mal seizures begin slower, last longer, and may have more noticeable muscle activity than typical petit mal seizures. There is usually no memory of the seizure.</p> <p>No cause can usually be found for typical petit mal seizures. No neurologic or other disorders are usually discovered. Atypical seizures may or may not be associated with other neurologic disorders.</p> <p>Causes may be unidentifiable, or identified as congenital brain abnormalities,</p>

	<p>complications of kidney or liver disease, or brain injuries from trauma or birth complications. Sometimes, a family history of seizures indicates a hereditary type of seizures.</p> <p>Symptoms Return to top</p> <p>TYPICAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muscle activity changes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No movement ○ Hand fumbling ○ Fluttering eyelids ○ Lip smacking ○ Chewing • Consciousness changes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Staring episodes (unintentional) ○ Lack of awareness of surroundings ○ Sudden halt in conscious activity (movement, talking, etc.) ○ May be provoked by hyperventilation or flashing lights, in some cases ○ Abrupt beginning of seizure ○ Each seizure lasts no more than a few seconds ○ Full recovery of consciousness, no confusion • No memory of seizure <p>ATYPICAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atonic seizure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No muscle movement ○ Slumping, loss of posture ○ Loss of muscle tone ○ Falling down • Consciousness changes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unintentional staring ○ Lack of awareness of surroundings ○ Sudden stop of conscious activity (movement, talking, etc.) ○ Hand fumbling ○ Fluttering eyelids ○ May be provoked by hyperventilation, in some cases ○ May have slower, gradual beginning of seizure ○ Each lasts only seconds to minutes ○ Recovery may be slower ○ May have short period of confusion or bizarre behavior • No memory of seizure <p>Note: Unexplained difficulties in school and learning difficulties may be the first indication of petit mal seizures.</p> <p>Signs and tests Return to top</p> <p>The physical examination is usually normal, although some neurologic abnormalities may be present in some patients.</p> <p>Transmission of information from nerve cell to nerve cell occurs by an electrochemical process that can be detected as electrical activity by an electroencephalograph (EEG). A single or multiple EEG exams may be necessary to show changes typical of petit mal seizures. Occasionally, a patient may need to have EEG monitoring from 1 to several days to detect these EEG changes.</p> <p>Various laboratory tests, a head CT scan, or a head MRI may be used to rule out specific causes of the seizures.</p>
Phagedenic	Spreading, obstinate ulceration.

Pharyngitis sicca	Inflammation of the pharynx characterized by dry mucus membranes.
Phlebismous	Venous congestion and phlebectasia.
Phlegmonous	Having the nature or properties of phlegmon; phlegmon means acute suppurative inflammation of the subcutaneous connective tissue.
Phlegmonous dermatitis	
Phlyectenula	A minute vesicle or blister.it may refer to an inflammatory vesicle, pimple or blister upon conjunctiva or cornea of eye.
Photophobia	An unusual intolerance or sensitivity to light. Morbid fear of light.
Photopsia	Is the presence of perceived flashes of light. It is most commonly associated with posterior vitreous detachment, migraine with aura, migraine aura without headache and retinal break or detachment.
Phthiriasis	Morbus pedicularis, pediculosis pubis.infestation by the pubic louse.
Phthisical	
Phthisis	<p>Pulmonary consumption. It is known by emaciation, debility, cough, hectic fever, and purulent expectoration.</p> <p>In a general sense, progressive emaciation. It is usually, however, restricted to phthisis pulmonalis.</p> <p>Pulmonary consumption, characterized by emaciation, debility, cough, hectic fever, and purulent expectoration.</p> <p>A term formerly applied (like Consumption) to the disease of the lung now known as Tuberculosis.</p> <p>A wasting or consumption of the tissues. The term was formerly applied to many wasting diseases, but is now usually restricted to pulmonary phthisis, or Consumption. PulmonaryTuberculosis. Involving the lungs with progressive wasting of the body.</p> <p>Phthisis is an archaic name for tuberculosis.</p>
Phthisis florida	An acute, rapidly fatal pulmonary consumption. Syn., galloping consumption.
Phthisis pulmonalis	Pulmonary consumption. Pulmonary tuberculosis.
Pica	An abnormal craving or appetite for nonfood substances, such as dirt, paint, or clay.
Pityriasis	
Pityriasis versicolor	
Plethora	An engorgement of blood vessels, or a general increase in the volume of blood, or of red blood cells (as in polycythemia which can create an appearance that is ruddy or flushed

Pleurodynia	False pleurisy. Pain in the lungs or chest.
Plica polonica	A disease of the hair in which it become twisted and matted together. The disease is of polish origine and is hence called also Polish plait.
Plumbism	Chronic lead poisoning.
Pollantium	
Polychrome spectra	
Potts disease	TB of the spine with destruction of vertebrae resulting in curvature of the spine.
Praire itch	An affection of the skin attended with intense itching, which is observed in the Northern and Western United States; - also called swamp itch, winter itch. Pruritis of varied origin, affecting farm laborers.
Priapism	The word came from the god priapus, the God of procreation. a persistant abnormal painful and tender erectio of the penis especially when due to disease and provoked b sexual desire.
Primula rash	Allergic dermatitis caused by contact with the plant primula
Proctalgia	Pain in the rectum
Proctitis	Proctitis is inflammation of the lining of the rectum, called the rectal mucosa. Proctitis can be short term (acute) or long term (chronic). Sexually transmitted diseases like gonorrhea, herpes, and chlamydia may also cause proctitis. Inflammation of the rectal mucosa may be related to ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease, autoimmune conditions that cause inflammation in the colon or small intestine. Rectal injury, bacterial infection, allergies, and malfunction of the nerves in the rectum. The most common symptom is a frequent or continuous sensation or urge to have a bowel movement. Other symptoms include constipation, a feeling of rectal fullness, left-sided abdominal pain, passage of mucus through the rectum, rectal bleeding, and anorectal pain. Physicians diagnose proctitis by looking inside the rectum with a proctoscope or a sigmoidoscope. A biopsy (a tiny piece of tissue from the rectum) may be removed and tested for diseases or infections. A stool sample may also reveal infecting bacteria. If the physician suspects Crohn's disease or ulcerative colitis, colonoscopy or barium enema x rays may be used to examine areas of the intestine.
Prodromata	Pro-dromes .An early symptom indicating the onset of an attack or a disease.
Propensity	Natural inclination or tendency.
Prosopalgia	Trigeminal neuralgia, Facial neuralgia
Prostatorrhoea	An abnormal discharge of prosytatic fluid Prostate Rhoia; a flow
Prostration	Total exhaustion or weakness; collapse.

Prurigo	
Prurigo capitis	
Pruritis	
Pruritis pedendi	
Psilosis	Falling out of hair
Psoriasis gyrata	
Psoriasis syphilitica	
Pterigium	
Ptomine poisoning	
Ptosis	
Ptyalism	
Punctata albescens	Minute round spots, usually white, differing in colour or otherwise in appearance from the surrounding tissue.
Purgatives	An agent which causes catharsis or movement of bowels.
Purpura haemorrhagica	
Purpura rheumatica	
Purulent	
Pustules	
Putrescent pneumonia	
Pyemia	Presence of pus in the blood, which is associated with fever and possibly septicaemia.
Pyorrhoea alveolaris	Rigg's disease, Fauchard's disease. Alveolar peritonitis, pyorrhoea
Pyrosis	
Qualmishness	
Quartan	
Quill	
Quinsy	
Quotidian	
Rachitis	

Rancid	Frog.it consists of a swelling on the floor of the mouth under the tongue,either in the middle or on one side of frenulum linguae,caused by a widening of wharton's duct in consequence of minute foreign bodies which have become lodged there and incrustated.it presents itself on inspection as a soft,elastic,fluctuating and transparent kind of blister or bag,whose sheath is similar to a fine serous membrane,and the contents of which contains of a gluey,transparent,pale-yellowish or brownish fluid of alkaline reaction.when small it is globular.
Ranula	
Raynaud's disease	
Reclined	
Regurgitation	
Relapsing fever	Typhus recurrens.this consist of two paroxysms, which are separated by an interval of comparative health, lasting from four to seven or to fourteen days.this long remission made the second paroxysm appear like a relapse of the disease, wherefore the name relapsing fever is given.it is highly contagious, occurs epidemically and is predisposed by filth and overcrowding.the organism responsible for this is named spirillum of obermier.
Remittent fever	Continuous malarial fever.it has no apyrexia,but merely a slacking off of the fever,which is again succeeded by another exacerbation.it can be divided into three types.1.the bilious or gastric remittent-characterized by commencing with chill;which is followed by a violent fever and many gastric symptoms like icterus,irregular whitish stools,herpes labialis,headache,pain in limbs,dizziness,ringing in ears.2.the typhoid form-gradually loses the remission and becomes continuous.the patient is delirious or lies in stupor.his tongue is dry and spleen swollen,along with icterus,pnumonia,dysentry.this form last for 8 to 14 days.3.the gravest form-is charcterized by a high degree os adynamia and a tendancy to rapid collapse.they are apathetic and exhibits functional distbances in all organs,icterus,epistaxis,haemorrhages,albuminuria,supression of urine,dysentry.in skin petechiae,decubitus and gangrene.
Retching	
Retrocedent	
Retrocedent gout	
Rhagades	
Rhagadesfistula in ano	
Rhinitis	
Rhino scleroma	
Riggs disease	
Risus srdonicus	

Roseola	
Rothlein	Rhyphia, isolated blisters, which forms thick crusts.the bullae contain a purulent, reddish matter, which gradually dries and forms a thick dark crust.underneath this crust matter continues to form, which again dries and consequently raises the centre of the crust; while on the periphery it become encircled by a vesicated border, which also dries up into a crust.on removing the crust a deep foul, excoriating ulcer is found.rupia is a late and malignant manifestation of syphilis.
Rupia	
Sallow face	
Sancous secretion	
Sarcocele	Hydrosarcocele.it is a chronic inflammation of the testicles,with infiltration of the parenchymal substances,in consequence of which the tubuli seminiferi become obliterated.sarcocele.it is slow in growing,usually without apin,and may involve the epididymis or start from it.in appearance it is inelastic,smooth,oval tumour,which upon pressure,doesnot show any sensitiveness so natural to the healthy organ.in later stages of its development it is sometimes accompanied with an effusion within the tunica vaginalis,constituting what is called hydrosarcocele.it may be the result of an incomplete resolution of an acute orchitis,or the consequence of gonorrhoea.the syphilitic form often attacks both testicles,one after the other.
Satyriasis	
Scarlet fever	Scarlatina.scarlet fever is an acute infectious and contagious disease,characterized by the appearance on the body of a diffuse scarlet eruption.it is characterized by following features.1.eruption of the skin due to hyperaemia,with numerous and closely aggregated red points about the size of pins head equally distributed over whole body.they are flat or slightly elevated,as the hyperaemia increases this red spots becomes confluent.2.an angina in mild cases of a uniform redness of the fauces,associated in more intense forms with swelling of the mucous membrane,enlarged follicles and tonsils.3.an inflammation of the kidneys,which may be of catarrhal or parenchymatous nature
Schneiderian membrane	
Scirrhus	
Scleriosis	
Sclerosis	
Sclerotic	Scleritis,scleratitis.inflammation of sclera takes place around the cornea and is usually circumscribed,especially between the insertion of recti muscles,it is characterized by a bluish-red elevation,due to increased vascularity and lymphoid infiltration in the episcleral tissue and by bright red vessels on the surface.it is usually painful to touch.
Sclerotica	
Scofulus	

Scoliosis	
Scorbutic	Scurvy.
Scorbutus	
Scotoma	
Scrofula	
Scrofuloderma	
Scrofulus	
Scybala retained	
Seborrhoea	
Seborrhoea capitis	
Seborrhoea oleosa	
Seizures	
Seminal vesiculitis	
Senile pruritis	
Sensorial apathy	
Septic fever	
Septic parotitis	
Septicemia	
Sequelae	
Sewr gas	
Shingles	
Shrivelled	
Sialorrhoea	
Sicca	
Singultus	Hiccough.
Slothful to venery	
Snuffles	. To breathe noisily, as through a blocked nose. 2. To sniff. 3. To talk or sing nasally; whine. Obstructed nasal respiration, especially in the newborn infant, sometimes due to congenital syphilis.

Solar plexus	<p>The celiac plexus (also known as the solar plexus) is a large plexus of nerves located in the abdomen.</p> <p>The celiac plexus is often popularly referred to as the solar plexus (especially by professional wrestling commentators), generally in the context of a blow to the stomach. In many of these cases, it is not the celiac plexus itself being referred to, but rather the region where it is located. A blow to the stomach can upset this region. This can cause the diaphragm to spasm, resulting in difficulty in breathing — a sensation commonly known as "getting the wind knocked out of you". A blow to this region can also affect the celiac plexus itself, possibly interfering with the functioning of the viscera, as well as causing great pain.</p>
Solidago	
Somnambulism	<p>(Science: psychiatry, neurology) sleepwalking, rising out of bed and walking about during an apparent state of sleep, usually occurring in the first third of the night and lasting a few minutes to a half hour.</p> <p>Origin: L. Somnus = sleep, ambulare = to walk</p> <p>The act or an instance of walking or performing another activity associated with wakefulness while asleep or in a sleeplike state. Also called noctambulism, somnambulism.</p> <p>Sleepwalking (also called noctambulism or somnambulism), under the larger category of parasomnias, is a sleep disorder where the sufferer engages in activities that are normally associated with wakefulness while asleep or in a sleeplike state. Sleepwalking can affect people of any age. It generally occurs when an individual awakes suddenly from Slow Wave Sleep (SWS or sometimes referred to as "deep sleep"), causing the sleepwalking episode. In children and young adults, up to 25% of the night is spent in SWS. However this decreases as the person ages until none can be measured in the geriatric individual. For this reason, children and young adults (or anyone else with high amount of SWS), are more likely to be woken up and, for the same reasons, they are witnessed to have many more episodes than the older individuals.</p> <p>Sleepwalkers engage in their activities with their eyes open so they can navigate their surroundings, not with their eyes closed and their arms outstretched as parodied in cartoons and Hollywood productions. The victims' eyes may have a glazed or empty appearance and if questioned, the subject will be slow to answer and will be unable to respond in an intelligible manner.</p> <p>Sleepwalkers engage in their activities with their eyes open so they can navigate their surroundings, not with their eyes closed and their arms outstretched as parodied in cartoons and Hollywood productions. The victims' eyes may have a glazed or empty appearance and if questioned, the subject will be slow to answer and will be unable to respond in an intelligible manner.</p>
Somnolence	<p>Sleepiness - during the day; Hypersomnia; Somnolence</p> <p>Definition Return to top</p> <p>Drowsiness refers to feeling abnormally sleepy during the day -- often with a strong tendency to actually fall asleep in inappropriate situations or at inappropriate times.</p> <p>Considerations Return to top</p> <p>Excessive daytime sleepiness (without a known cause) suggests the presence of a significant sleep disorder and is different from fatigue. Although depression, anxiety, stress, and boredom can contribute to excessive sleepiness, these conditions more typically cause fatigue and apathy.</p>

	<p>Common Causes Return to top</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-imposed short sleep time • Medications (tranquilizers, sleeping pills, antihistamines) • Sleep disorders (such as sleep apnea syndrome and narcolepsy) • Other medical conditions (such as hypothyroidism, hypercalcemia, and hypo/hyponatremia)
Sopor	<p>Abnormally deep sleep, an unusually profound sleep, a stupor from which it is difficult to rouse a person. Sopor may be due to a drug.</p> <p>"Sopor" is Latin for "deep sleep." The root is "somnus," the Latin for "sleep" (and the name of the Roman god of sleep.) "Soporific" has the same derivation.</p>
Soporific	
Soporous	Relating to or causing sopor.
Sordes	<p>Foul matter; excretion; dregs; filthy, useless, or rejected matter of any kind; specifically (Med.), the foul matter that collects on the teeth and tongue in low fevers and other conditions attended with great vital depression.</p> <p>A dark brown or blackish crustlike deposit on the lips, teeth, and gums of a person with dehydration resulting from a chronic debilitating disease.</p>
Spermatorrhoea	<p>nocturnal emission</p> <p><i>n.</i></p> <p>An involuntary ejaculation of semen during sleep.</p> <p>Involuntary discharge of semen without orgasm.</p> <p>Abnormally frequent involuntary emission of the semen without copulation.</p>
Splanchnic	Pertaining to the internal organs.
Splanchnic blues	
Squamous syphilides	<p>Various affections of the skin in consequence of syphilis go under the name of syphilides. It consists of a coalescence of several papules, or a gradual enlargement of a single papule with desquamation of the epidermis, thus bearing close resemblance to the patches of a common psoriasis. It is covered with loose epidermic scales, or rather thin yellow crusts, by which it may be distinguished from the white thick desquamation of psoriasis vulgaris. This also becomes transformed into flat condylomata.</p>
Squirting diarrhoea	
Sarcoma cutis	Kaposi sarcoma
St vitus dance	<p>St. Vitus dance</p> <p>Definition Return to top</p> <p>Sydenham chorea is a movement disorder associated with rheumatic fever.</p> <p>Causes, incidence, and risk factors Return to top</p> <p>Sydenham chorea is one of the major signs of acute rheumatic fever. It is discussed here as a separate entity because it may be the only sign of rheumatic fever in some patients.</p> <p>The movements seen in Sydenham chorea are involuntary, jerky, and purposeless. They are not rhythmic and occur sporadically in different muscle groups. For example, a sitting child might suddenly have an arm jerk upward followed by a leg extension, then a head nod. The movements occur in such a</p>

	<p>way that the child is constantly in motion and seems to be twitching everywhere.</p> <p>Fine motor control becomes difficult, and handwriting may change dramatically. Sydenham chorea occurs most frequently in prepubescent girls but may be seen in boys.</p> <p>Symptoms Return to top</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History of sore throat preceding, by several weeks, the appearance of Sydenham's chorea • Onset of uncontrollable movements • Movements are jerky and purposeless • Loss of fine motor control • Emotional lability with bouts of inappropriate crying or laughing • Any other signs of rheumatic fever (see acute rheumatic fever) <p>Signs and tests Return to top</p> <p>There may be a history of sore throat for several weeks preceding the appearance of Sydenham's chorea.</p> <p>Blood tests that may show signs of rheumatic fever include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESR • ASO • CRP (C-reactive protein) • Streptozyme test <p>Other tests related to acute rheumatic fever:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECG • Echocardiogram (ultrasound of the heart) <p>Treatment Return to top</p> <p>Antibiotics are given to assure clearing of streptococci, the bacteria that cause rheumatic fever. Continuous preventive antibiotics (antibiotic prophylaxis) may be prescribed.</p> <p>Supportive care is given as necessary to control symptoms of Sydenham chorea. Sedation may be advised in severe cases.</p> <p>Expectations (prognosis) Return to top</p> <p>Sydenham chorea generally clears up over a course of several months. Under unusual circumstances, a variant form of Sydenham chorea may begin later in life</p>
Staccato speech	Abrupt speech in which each syllable is produced separately, associated with multiple sclerosis.
Staphyloma	A defect in the eye inside the cornea] protrusion of the cornea or sclera lined with uveal tissue, resulting from inflammation. A protrusion of any part of the globe of the eye; as, a staphyloma of the cornea.
Staphyma	
Sternutation	Sneezing; the sound of sneezing.
Stertorous	A heavy snoring sound in respiration.
Strabismus	<p>Crossed eyes; Esotropia; Exotropia; Squint; Walleye</p> <p>Definition Return to top</p> <p>Strabismus is a disorder that causes one eye to be misaligned with the other when focusing.</p> <p>Causes, incidence, and risk factors Return to top</p> <p>Strabismus is caused by a lack of coordination between the eyes. As a result,</p>

the eyes look in different directions and do not focus at the same time on a single point.

In most cases of strabismus in children, the cause is unknown. In more than half of these cases, the problem is present at or shortly after birth (congenital strabismus).

In children, when the two eyes fail to focus on the same image, the brain may learn to ignore the input from one eye. If this is allowed to continue, the eye that the brain ignores will never see well. This loss of vision is called amblyopia, and it is frequently associated with strabismus.

Some other disorders associated with strabismus in children include:

- Retinopathy of prematurity
- Retinoblastoma
- Traumatic brain injury
- Hemangioma near the eye during infancy
- Apert syndrome
- Noonan syndrome
- Prader-Willi syndrome
- Trisomy 18 (a child has 3 copies of chromosome 18, instead of the normal 2 copies)
- Congenital rubella
- Incontinentia pigmenti syndrome
- Cerebral palsy

Acquired strabismus in adults can be caused by injuries to the orbit of the eye or injuries to the brain, including closed head injuries and strokes. People with diabetes may have loss of circulation, causing a condition known as acquired paralytic strabismus. Loss of vision in one eye from any cause will usually cause the eye to gradually turn outward (exotropia). Because the brains of adults are already developed for vision, the problems associated with amblyopia do not occur with adult strabismus.

Some disorders associated with strabismus in adults include:

- Diabetes
- Vision loss from any eye disease or injury
- Stroke
- Traumatic brain injury
- Paralytic shellfish poisoning (PSP)
- Guillain-Barre syndrome
- Botulism

A family history of strabismus is a risk factor. Farsightedness may be a contributing factor. In addition, any other disease causing vision loss may produce strabismus as a complication.

Symptoms [Return to top](#)

- Eyes that appear crossed
- Eyes that do not align in the same direction
- Uncoordinated eye movements (eyes that do not move together)
- Double vision
- Vision in only one eye, with loss of depth perception (depth perception is our ability to see three dimensions, and recognize the order of objects in the space around us)

Signs and tests [Return to top](#)

Your child's health care provider will first determine if the child truly has strabismus. If the child has strabismus, a workup will be done to determine the cause.

	<p>The physical examination will include a detailed examination of the eyes. The patient may be asked to look through a series of prisms to determine the differences between the eyes. The eye muscles will be tested to determine the strength of the extraocular muscles.</p> <p>Tests include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard ophthalmic exam • Visual acuity • Retinal exam • Neurological examination <p>Treatment Return to top</p> <p>Initially, strategies to strengthen the weakened muscles and thereby realign the eyes are attempted. Glasses may be prescribed. Eye muscle exercises may be prescribed.</p> <p>If amblyopia is present, patching of the preferred eye may be done to force the child to use the amblyopic eye. Surgery may be required to realign the eye muscles if strengthening techniques are unsuccessful.</p> <p>Expectations (prognosis) Return to top</p> <p>With an early diagnosis, the defect can usually be corrected. With delayed treatment, vision loss in one eye may be permanent.</p> <p>Complications Return to top</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of vision in one eye due to amblyopia • Embarrassment over facial appearance with eye patch <p>Calling your health care provider Return to top</p> <p>Strabismus requires prompt medical evaluation. Call for an appointment with your health care provider or eye doctor if your child exhibits any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complains of double vision • Has difficulty seeing • Appears to be cross-eyed • The eyes do not appear to fix on the same point
Strangury	<p>Is a frequent need to urinate, when the bladder is largely empty or with little urine production. A condition marked by slow, painful urination, caused by muscular spasms of the urethra and bladder.</p> <p>Frequent painful need to urinate but with reduced urine production</p>
Stridulus	
Stringy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consisting of, resembling, or containing strings or a string. 2. Slender and sinewy; wiry. 3. Forming strings, as a viscous liquid; ropy.
Strophulus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tooth rash. Red gum, lichen infantum, Miliaria rubra. A form of Miliaria occurring in infants and often unilateral. miliaria or sudamina is a disorder of the sweat glands with obstruction of their ducts. Sweat rash • Prickly heat • A disease, especially common among children, sometimes associated with intestinal disturbances and characterized by a papular eruption of the skin. Also called red gum.

Strumous	Scrofulus, king's evil.goitrous. Tuberculosis of th cervical lymph glands.Swollen <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally used in relation to tuberculosis of the lymph nodes especially the lymph nodes in the neck • Can relate to any other swelling in the neck especially the front of the neck e.g. Thyroid, Parathyroid • Any swollen tissue or organ
Strumous diathesis	Scrofulus diathesis. A constitutional with glandular tumours and a tubercular tendency.
Subsultus tendinum	A twitching of the tendons, especially noticeable of the hands and feet, as seen in low fevers.
Sudamina	Miliary rash.the stoppage of the outlets of the sudorific glands occurs most frequently in disease in which there has been great dryness of the skin previous to outbreak os sweat like in first weeks of typhus.when the transparent,minute vesicles appear upon a naturally coloured skin,it is called miliaria alba,when upon a skin which is reddened by hyperaemia or haemorrhagic effusions,it is called miliaria rubra.prickly heat is a miliary rash,consisting of numerous pin head sized,reddened papules,or vesico-papules,in consequence of a disordered action of the sweat glands,covering the trunk,arms,neck,and the face.it occurs during the hot weather.it is associated with stinging and itching.it usually disappears when cold weather sets in.
Sudorific	That which causes perspiration.
Sycosis	A chronic inflammation of the hair follicles, especially of the beard, characterized by the eruption of pimples and nodules. Also called ficosis.
Synchisis	Presence of bright shiny particles in the vitreous body of the eye.a condition in which the vitreous humor is softened and contains sparkling scales of cholesterin.
Syncope	Syncope is defined as a transient loss of consciousness with an inability to maintain postural tone that is followed by spontaneous recovery. The term syncope excludes seizures, coma, shock, or other states of altered consciousness.Syncope is caused by transient loss of blood flow to the areas of the brain necessary for consciousness, the brainstem reticular activating system and the bilateral cerebral cortices. Cerebral perfusion can be diminished because of decreased cardiac output, loss of vascular tone, or cerebrovascular disease.
Synochial fever	Synochal fever. A continued fever.Continued fever. Term does not imply cause of the fever
Syphilidae	Syphiloderma. Skin eruptions due to syphilis.
Syphilitic rheumatism	
Tabes mesentrica	Tuberculosis of the abdominal glands (mesenteric and retroperitoneal lymph glands) most commonly seen in children and accompanied with a progressive wasting of the body
Taciturn	Reserved, habitually silent, disinclination to talk.
Taedium vitae	Weariness of life.disgust of life
Tallow	Suet, sebum. The solid fat of cattle and other ruminant

Tardy	Occurring, arriving, acting, or done after the scheduled, expected, or usual time; late. Moving slowly; sluggish.
Tardy closure	
Tenacious	Holding or tending to hold firmly;persistent;stubborn;clinging to another object or adhesive
Tenesmus	The straining at stool or while urinating which proves ineffective or only the passage of a small quantity of urine or stool occurs.
Tertian	Recurring every third day. Counting the day of paroxysm as the first, every other day.
Testalgia	Testicles pain
Tetanus	<p>Lockjaw</p> <p>Definition Return to top</p> <p>Tetanus is a disease caused by the toxin of the bacterium Clostridium tetani that affects the central nervous system, sometimes resulting in death.</p> <p>Causes, incidence, and risk factors Return to top</p> <p>Spores of the bacterium Clostridium tetani live in the soil and are found around the world. In the spore form, C. Tetani may remain dormant in the soil, and it can remain infectious for more than 40 years.</p> <p>Tetanus causes approximately five deaths per year in the U.S. Internationally, reports show up to 1 million cases annually, mostly in developing countries. Tetanus infections in newborns accounts for about half of tetanus-related deaths in developing countries.</p> <p>Infection begins when the spores are introduced into an injury or wound. The spores germinate, releasing active bacteria that multiply and produce a neurotoxin called tetanospasmin. Tetanospasmin selectively blocks inhibitory nerve transmission from the spinal cord to the muscles, allowing the muscles to go into severe spasm. Spasmodic contractions can be so powerful that they tear the muscles or cause compression fractures of the vertebrae.</p> <p>Tetanus often begins with mild spasms in the jaw muscles (trismus), neck muscles, and facial muscles. Stiffness rapidly develops in the chest, back, abdominal muscles, and sometimes the laryngeal muscles (which then interferes with breathing). Muscular seizures(tetany) cause sudden, powerful, and painful contraction of muscle groups. These episodes can cause fractures and muscle tears.</p> <p>Without treatment, one out of three affected people die. The mortality rate for newborns with untreated tetanus is even higher: two out of three. With proper treatment, less than 10% of infected patients die.</p> <p>The incubation period is 5 days to 15 weeks, with 7 days as the average. About 100 cases of tetanus occur every year in the U.S., the vast majority in unimmunized individuals or those whose last immunization was no longer current. In developing countries, tetanus frequently causes death in newborn infants when the umbilical stump becomes infected.</p> <p>Symptoms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spasms and tightening of the jaw muscle ("lockjaw") • Stiffness and spasms of various muscle groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Neck muscles ○ Chest muscles ○ Abdominal muscles

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Back muscles, often causing arching (opisthotonos) ● Tetanic seizures (painful, powerful bursts of muscle contraction) ● Irritability ● Fever <p>Additional symptoms that may be associated with this disease:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Excessive sweating ● Swallowing difficulty ● Hand or foot spasms ● Drooling ● Uncontrolled urination and/or defecation <p>Signs and tests</p> <p>Diagnosis of tetanus is based on the history and physical findings that are characteristic of the disease. Diagnostic studies generally are of little value, as cultures of the wound site are negative for <i>C. Tetani</i> two-thirds of the time. When the culture is positive, it confirms the diagnosis of tetanus</p> <p>Tests that may be performed include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Culture of the wound site (may be negative even if tetanus is present) ● Tetanus antibody test <p>Other tests may be used to rule out meningitis, rabies, strychnine poisoning, or other diseases with similar symptoms.</p> <p>Treatment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Control and reverse the tetany with antitoxin (tetanus immune globulin). ● Give penicillin to kill <i>C. Tetani</i> (other antibiotics such as clindamycin, erythromycin, or metronidazole can be used in patients who are allergic to penicillin). ● Remove and destroy the source of the toxin through surgical exploration and cleaning of the wound (debridement). ● Treat symptoms. Muscle spasms can be treated with muscle relaxants such as diazepam. ● Bedrest with a nonstimulating environment (dim light, reduced noise, and stable temperature) may be recommended. ● Sedation may be necessary to keep the affected person calm. <p>Respiratory support with oxygen, endotracheal tube, and mechanical ventilation may be necessary.</p> <p>Expectations (prognosis)</p> <p>The death rate is high in children and in the elderly. Wounds on the head or face seem to be more dangerous than those on the body. If the person survives the acute illness, recovery is generally complete. Uncorrected episodes of hypoxia (lack of oxygen) caused by muscle spasms in the throat may lead to irreversible brain damage.</p> <p>Complications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Airway obstruction ● Respiratory arrest ● Heart failure ● Pneumonia ● Fractures ● Brain damage due to lack of oxygen during spasms
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Tetany	<p>Tetany: A combination of signs and symptoms, due usually to low calcium, that can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hyperreflexia (overactive neurological reflexes), Carpopedal spasm (spasms of the hands and feet), Cramps, and Laryngospasm (spasm of the larynx, the voice box). <p>Tetany characteristically is considered to result from a severe degree of hypocalcemia (literally, very low calcium levels in the blood). It can also result from reduction in the ionized fraction of plasma calcium without marked hypocalcemia, as occurs in severe alkalosis (when the blood is highly alkaline). Although the calcium that is typically measured in laboratory medicine is the calcium in blood plasma, what really causes tetany is low ionic calcium in the extracellular fluid (between cells) and intracellular fluid (within cells).</p> <p>Tetany is characterized by sensory symptoms consisting of paresthesias (odd feelings) of the lips, tongue, fingers and feet; carpopedal spasm, which may be prolonged and painful; generalized muscle aching; and spasms of facial musculature.</p> <p>Tetany and tetanus sound alike and are easily confused. They both come from the same root, namely, from the Greek "tetanos" meaning convulsive tension. However, tetanus (lockjaw) is a specific disease marked by painful tonic muscular contractions caused by the toxin (tetanospasmin) made by the bacteria <i>Clostridium tetani</i> that acts upon the central nervous system.</p>
Tetter	<p>Eczema capitis, humid tetter, scald; a non contagious affection, characterized by the eruption of minute vesicle of great numbers, and frequently confluent, upon a surface of irregular form and usually of considerable extent. the vesicles are so closely aggregated in some situations as to give rise to one continuous vesicle of great breadth. they dry and form thin scales, or else break and discharge a watery or milky fluid of different consistencies, which by concreting, give rise to thinner or thicker crusts. it is acute and chronic in nature, and may appear on any part of the body. according to its appearance, location or severity and obstinacy, it is given various nomenclature like ekthema, porrigo, tinea, if chronic psoriasis. it is a vesicular eruption, in clusters, often confluent, discharging limpid or turbid and milky fluid, which forms crusts of different thickness, is acute or chronic, mild or severe, situated here or there.</p>
Thompsons disease	
Thrush	<p>Parasitic stomatitis; this affection is produced by a parasitic fungus, the <i>oidium albicans</i>, and is characterized by the formation of numerous, milk-white patches or elevations which are difficult to remove. the mouth of the infant becomes dry, hot, red and sticky and its secretion gives an acrid reaction. after a few hours white spots appear, first on inner surface of cheek, quickly spreading to other parts even to the entire buccal cavity and to the pharynx and oesophagus. after a while the colour turns to yellow or brown. at first this membrane adheres firmly to the mucus membrane, later on it becomes loose and can easily be wiped away. during this infection the mouth of the nursing becomes hot, has an acid reaction and is sensitive to touch even the nursing becomes painful. the fungus favours acid fermentation. our saliva is alkaline and the secretions of the mucus membrane are acidic in nature. in young children the secretion of mucus is more comparing to the secretion of saliva.</p>
Tic convulsif	

Tic-douloureux	Neuralgia of the trigeminus or fifth nerve, prosopalgia, neuralgia, neuralgia facialis, dolor faciei fothergilli. it attacks one or the other branches of trigeminus, sometimes the nerve supraorbitalis or infraorbitalis, nerve facialis, nerve inframaxillaris. the affection is always confined to one side. the pain is indescribable, excruciating, coming on in paroxysms of shorter or longer duration, sometimes radiating to the back of the head and neck, down to the shoulder, intercostal spaces, even to the lower extremities. the motor nerves affected, causing jerking of different muscles of the face., spasmodic closing the eyelids, bending of the body double, trembling of the whole body .when vasomotor nerves are affected pulsation of the arteries, swelling of the veins, redness, or paleness and heat of the face. the face assumes an expression, becomes shining, glistening, greasy, puffed and emaciated. partial sweat in the face during paroxysm. the hair of the affected side grows brittle and splits or falls off.
Tiegels contracture	Similar to thomsen's disease.
Timbre	
Tinea capitis	Ring worm of the head.
Tinea ciliaris	Ring worm infection of the eyelashes
Tinea favosa	Ringworm of the scalp.
Tinea pedis	
Tinnitus	Is the perception of sound in the absence of a corresponding external sound. It can be perceived in one or both ears or in the head. Tinnitus is the Latin word for "ringing", and usually it is described as a ringing noise, but some describe it as a buzzing, humming, or whistling sound, tunes, or songs. It has also been described as a "whooshing" sounds, as of wind or waves. Tinnitus is not itself a disease, but an unwelcome symptom resulting from a range of underlying causes, including ear infections, foreign objects or wax in the ear, and injury from loud noises, as may have been experienced by war veterans (bombardments, shelling, etc.).
Tinnitus aurum	Two distinct groups of tinnitus aurium. 1. noises in cosequences of an irritability of the auditory nerve. subjective sounds or noises are the cosequence of cerebral disorder, as hyperaemia of the brain, intoxication by quinine or alcohol, faulty composition of blood in chlorosis, and exaltation or depression of the nervous system... 2. noises in consequence of irritation in or on the blood vessels or adjuscent parts of the hearing apparatus which the normal auditory nerve perceives. objective or noises- all kinds of irritation of the drumhead or middle ear or eustachian tube or labrynthine, either from circulation, inflammation, exudation, alternation of tissue, or foriegn bodies. pulsating noises are of vascular origin; ringing noises may be caused by clonic or tonic spasms of the muscles in the middlle ear or of the eustachian tubes; the crackling noises in the ear during the act of swallowing originates by the contraction of the abductor tubes. it is often aggravated by worry, mental and bodily depression, by sudden changes in weather, especially damp weather, illy ventilated rooms, after sumptuous meals, the use of spiritous drinks and tobacco. the patient feels better in open air and in company of friends. tinnitus aurium is usually associated with deafness.

Tobacco heart	A rapid, irregular heart rate resulting from excessive use of tobacco. Cardiac irritability marked by irregular action, palpitation, and sometimes pain, believed to occur as a result of the excessive use of tobacco.
Tonic	A remedy which restores weakened function and promotes vigor and sense of well being. Tonics are qualified
Tophi	Tophi are chalky, gritty accumulations of uric acid crystals that build up in the soft tissue of a gouty joint, often occurring in the elbow or the joints of fingers or toes. When located just under the skin, tophi are usually firm and movable. The overlying skin may be thin and red. Tophi that are very near the surface of the skin may appear cream-colored or yellow. If gout progresses without treatment, tophi may form in the cartilage of the external ear or the tissues around the joint (bursae, ligaments, and tendons), resulting in pain, swelling, redness, and warmth (inflammation). Progressive crippling and destruction of cartilage and bone is possible.
Torpid	Sluggish, inactive
Torpor	Sluggishness, numbness, insensibility stupor.
Tottering gait	To sway as if about to fall. To appear about to collapse: To walk unsteadily or feebly; stagger..
Toxalbumin	A toxic albumin.
Toxemia	A condition in which the blood contains bacterial toxins disseminated from a local source of infection or metabolic toxins resulting from organ failure or other disease. Also called blood poisoning. The presence in the bloodstream of quantities of bacteria and/or bacterial toxins sufficient to cause serious illness.
Trachoma	Granular conjunctivitis; Egyptian ophthalmia.Trachoma is an eye infection caused byChlamydia trachomatis, which may result in chronic scarring and blindness if left untreated. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conjunctivitis • Discharge from the eye • Swollen eyelids • Turned-in eyelashes • Swelling of lymph nodes just in front of the ears • Cloudy cornea
Traumatic fever	Elevation of temperature following an injury.
Trismus	In tetanus there is at first drawing pains in the neck and stiffness in the nape of neck,with some difficulty in swallowing.these symptoms increase;the head becomes immovable and drawn backwards,the masseter muscles grow rigid,the lower jaw is set,and deglutition impossible.this state is called trismus or lockjaw
Tropical fever	

Tubercles	<p>1. An anatomical nodule. Also called tuberculum.</p> <p>2. A small elevation on the surface of a tooth.</p> <p>3. A nodule or swelling, especially a mass of lymphocytes and epithelioid cells forming the characteristic granulomatous lesion of tuberculosis</p> <p>A tubercle is a round nodule, small eminence, or wartlike outgrowth found on bones, the lip of certain orchids, cacti, or as the small rounded nodule forming the characteristic lesion of tuberculosis.</p>
Tumefaction	<p>A. The act or process of puffing or swelling.</p> <p>B. A swollen condition.</p> <p>2. A puffy or swollen part</p>
Tumultuous	In a stuttering, disorganized, confused manner.
Tympanites	<p>Tympanities abdominalis corresponds to pneumothorax and consists of gas within the peritoneal sac. it is caused by ruptures or perforations of the stomach or of the intestine, in consequence of which the gas which is contained in diffuses itself to the peritoneal sac. rarely the air finds its way to abdominal cavity from out of the lungs as in abscesses or pneumothorax; or rarely it enters from uterus or the vagina. some times gas originates within the peritoneal sac itself in consequence of a decomposition of ichorous fluids contained in it especially in puerperal peritonitis. symptoms include swelling of the abdomen, fully tympanitic sound all over. all signs of peritonitis.</p>
Tymphangitis	
Typhlitis	<p>Inflammation or catarrh of the mucous membrane of the caecum, in consequence either of cold or accumulation of hardened feces or foreign bodies, such as cherry-stones, plum-stones. it may spread to ascending colon, to vermiform process, to the muscular layer of the gut, causing ulceration and perforation. it may terminate in peritonitis, lose areolar tissue around the caecum, formation of abscesses in the right iliac fossa. symptoms include, external swelling of the affected area of abdomen, pain, obstinate constipation, intercurrent diarrhoea of a slimy watery substance, vomiting, belching and meteoric distension of the stomach and upper part of abdomen, singultus or hiccough, pain in the genitals, erection of the penis, drawing up of testicles, difficulty in urinating, numbness of the right leg, the oedematous swelling of the right leg, fever.</p>
Typhus fever	<p>Typhus is an infectious disease which is transmitted by lice or fleas and characterized by high fever, a transient rash, and fairly severe illness.</p>
Urethral fever	Fever occurring as a consequence of operations upon the urethra.
Uridrosis	Excretion of urea or uric acid in the sweat.
Urticaria nodosa	
Urticaria tuberosa	<p>Urticaria gigans, angioneurotic oedema. A vascular reaction involving the deep dermis or subcutaneous or submucosal tissues, representing localised oedema caused by dilatation and increased permeability of the capillaries and characterised by development of giant wheals.</p>

Vaccinia	1. The usually mild, cutaneous and sometimes systemic reaction in individuals who have been inoculated with smallpox vaccine. [New Latin vaccīnia, from Latin vaccīnus, of cows.]
Vacillating	1. To sway from one side to the other; oscillate. 2. To swing indecisively from one course of action or opinion to another
Vaginismus	Vaginismus is a condition which affects a woman's ability to have sexual intercourse, insert tampons and undergo gynaecological examinations. This is the result of a conditioned muscle reflex of the pubococcygeus muscle in which they clamp shut, making penetration either extremely painful or impossible. The severity of vaginismus varies from woman to woman. Some examples of causes of vaginismus include sexual abuse, strict religious upbringing, being taught that sex is dirty or wrong or simply the fear of pain associated with penetration, and in particular, losing one's virginity.
Veal	Veal is a meat produced from calves.
Vermifuge	A medicine that expels intestinal worms. Adj. Causing expulsion of intestinal worms; anthelmintic Anthelmintics (in the U.S., antihelminthics) are drugs that expel parasitic worms (helminths) from the body, by either killing or stunning them. A traditional remedy of this type is often called a vermifuge.
Verucca	Wart
Vicarious	Occurring in an abnormal part of the body instead of the usual site involved in that function; "vicarious menstruation"
Viscid	1. Of a surface, sticky, coated with a thick, syrupy secretion. Thick and adhesive. Used of a fluid. 2. Covered with a sticky or clammy coating. [Late Latin viscidus, from Latin viscum, mistletoe, birdlime made from mistletoe berries.]
Waterbrash	Regurgitation of an excessive accumulation of saliva from the lower part of the esophagus often with some acid material from the stomach
Wens	It is an encysted tumour of varying size; from that of a small pea to the size of a walnut, and even a small orange. The sebaceous or fatty substance in these sacs or cysts is variously altered in its qualities and appearance. Sometimes it is limpid fluid like serum, and contains crystals of stearine; at other times it is soft and white, of a pappy consistency; again it is yellowish and resembles beeswax. Sometimes it contains epidermal scales and hairs. Sometimes it contains epidermal scales and hairs. Sometimes the contents of the cysts are exceedingly fetid; and the fetor is increased when the tumour inflames. Under the pressure of the finger they feel elastic and movable under skin.
Wet poultices	A soft moist mass of bread, meal, clay, or other adhesive substance, usually heated, spread on cloth, and applied to warm, moisten, or stimulate an aching or inflamed part of the body. Also called cataplasms.
Whiskers	a. The hair on a man's cheeks and chin. b. A single hair of a beard or mustache.

Whitlow	Inflammation of thumb or one of the fingers, which terminates in suppuration. the superficial form is known as whitlow or run-around, is generally seated immediately around and beneath the nail, commencing either at the side of the finger, upon its dorsal surface or extremity. without much if any swelling the part has a dusky, red aspect, tender on pressure and exquisitely painful, throbbing violently and incessantly, and causing constitutional disorder two days after pus appears beneath the epidermis, involving the superficial structures. the inflammation generally extends some distance up the finger and occasionally even to a considerable portion of the hand. not unfrequently a reddish line, indicating the course of an absorbent vessel.
Will-o-the-wisp	Is the phenomenon of ghostly lights sometimes seen at night or in twilight hovering over damp ground in still air, often over bogs. It looks like a flickering lamp. The will o' the wisp is said to recede if approached. Much folklore has attached to the legend, despite possible scientific explanations.
Winter catarhs	
Worm fever	Verminous Fever. See worm fits. Fever, produced by the presence of worms in the digestive tube, or accompanied by their expulsion. [Dunlison 1868] When worms are generated in the intestines, they often produce the following symptoms; variable appetite, fetid breath, acrid eructations and pains in the stomach, grinding of the teeth during sleep, picking of the nose, paleness of the countenance; sometimes dizziness, hardness and fullness of the belly; slimy stools, with occasional griping pains, more particularly about the navel, heat and itching about the anus; short dry cough; emaciation of the body; slow fever, with evening exacerbations and irregular pulse, and sometimes convulsive fits. [Hooper 1843]
Wrist drop	Wrist drop, also known as radial nerve palsy, is a condition where a person can not extend their wrist and it hangs flaccidly. To demonstrate wrist drop, hold your arm out in front of you with your forearm parallel to the floor. With the back of your hand facing the ceiling (i.e. Pronated), let your hand hang limply so that your fingers point downward. A person with wrist drop would be unable to move from this position to one in which the fingers are pointing up towards the ceiling. Stab wounds to the chest at or below the clavicle may result in wrist drop. The radial nerve is the terminal branch of the posterior cord of the brachial plexus. A stab wound may damage the posterior cord and result in neurological deficits including an inability to abduct the shoulder beyond 15 degrees, an inability to extend the forearm, reduced ability to supinate the hand, reduced ability to abduct the thumb and s
Writhing	1. To twist, as in pain, struggle, or embarrassment. 2. To move with a twisting or contorted motion. 3. To suffer acutely.
Wry neck	Torticollis rheumaticus, myalgia cervicalis, stiff neck; has its seat in cervical muscles, and interferes much with the free movements of the head; frequently draws the neck to one side, and may, if long standing, cause a permanent contraction of the muscles of one side of the neck
Xanthopsia	

Yellow fever	An acute infectious disease of tropical or sub tropical regions of america caused by a virus harbored by the aedes aegypti mosquito.after the bite period incubation period of few hours to several days.the disease begins with chill and pain in the head,back and limbs.the temperature rises rapidly to 103-105
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