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**papil'iform.** Resembling or shaped like a papilla.

**papillitis** (pap'ī-lī'tis) [papilla + G. suffix *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the optic disk or renal papilla.

**necrotizing p.,** renal papillary *necrosis*.

**papillo-** [L. *papilla*, *q.v.*]. Combining form denoting papilla, papillary.

**papilloadenocystoma** (pā-pil'o-ad-ē-no-sis-to'mah). A benign epithelial neoplasm characterized by glands or gland-like structures, formation of cysts, and finger-like projections of neoplastic cells covering a core of fibrous connective tissue.

**papilocarcinoma** (pā-pil'o-kar-sī-no'mah) [papilla + G. *karkinōma*, cancer]. 1. A papilloma that has become malignant. 2. A carcinoma that is characterized by papillary, finger-like projections of neoplastic cells in association with cores of fibrous stroma as a supporting structure.

**papilloma** (pap'ī-lo'mah) [papilla + G. suffix *-oma*, tumor]. Papillary tumor; villoma; a circumscribed benign epithelial tumor projecting from the surrounding surface; more precisely, a benign epithelial neoplasm consisting of villous or arborescent outgrowths of fibrovascular stroma covered by neoplastic cells.

**p. acumina'tum,** *condyloma acuminatum*.

**p. canalic'ulum,** a papillomatous benign tumor arising within the duct of a gland.

**canine oral p.,** warts affecting mucous membranes of young dogs, caused by a papillomavirus.

**p. diffu'sum,** widespread occurrence of p.'s.

**duct p.,** intraductal p.

**p. du'rūm,** hard p.; a wart, corn, or cutaneous horn.

**fibroepithelial p.,** skin tag.

**hard p.,** p. durum.

**Hopmann's p.,** Hopmann's polyp; a papillomatous overgrowth of the nasal mucous membrane.

**infectious p. of cattle,** cattle warts; single or multiple rough nodules on the skin and mucous membranes caused by a papillomavirus; in young cattle, which are most susceptible, they are most numerous on the head, neck, and shoulders; in cows they usually affect the udder and teats.

**p. inguina'le trop'icum,** a cutaneous eruption, occurring in Colombia, characterized by numerous slender pink vegetations in the inguinal region.

**intracystic p.,** a p. growing within a cystic adenoma, filling the cavity with a mass of branching epithelial processes.

**intraductal p.,** duct p.; a small, often impalpable, benign p. arising in a lactiferous duct and frequently causing bleeding from the nipple.

**p. mol'le,** soft p.

**p. neuropath'icum or neurot'icum,** a papillomatous eruption or growth following the course of a nerve.

**rabbit p.,** see Shope p.

**rabbit oral p.,** a virus disease of rabbits characterized by nodules located usually on the lower surface of the tongue, but never on the skin as in Shope p.

**Shope p.,** a common wart of the wild cottontail rabbit of North America, caused by a papillomavirus.

**soft p.,** p. molle; (1) a p. with only a thin layer of horny epithelium; (2) any small soft growth; e.g., a soft mole or nevus.

**transitional cell p.,** a benign papillary tumor of transitional epithelium; in the urinary tract it is called transitional cell *carcinoma* (*q.v.*), grade 1, because of the likelihood of its recurrence.

**p. vene'reum,** *condyloma acuminatum*.

**villous p.,** villous tumor; a p. composed of slender, finger-like excrescences occurring in the bladder or large intestine, or from the choroid plexus of the cerebral ventricles; villous p.'s of the colon are usually sessile and frequently become malignant.

**zymotic p.,** yaws.

**papillomatosis** (pap'ī-lo-mā-to'sis). 1. The development of numerous papillomas. 2. Papillary projections of the epidermis forming a microscopically undulating surface.

**subareolar duct p.,** adenoma of the nipple; a benign tumor which may clinically resemble Paget's disease, but which is a papillary or solid growth of columnar and myoepithelial cells producing a florid pseudoinfiltrative pattern.

**papillo'matous.** Relating to a papilloma.

**Papillo'mavirus.** A genus of viruses (family Papovaviridae) containing DNA (molecular weight  $5 \times 10^6$ ), including the papilloma and warts viruses of man and other animals. Virions are about 55 nm in diameter.

**Papillon,** M. M. See P.-Lefèvre *syndrome*.

**Papillon-Léage.** See P.-L. and Psaume *syndrome*.

**papilloretinitis** (pap'ī-lo-ret-ī-ni'tis). Retinopapillitis; papillitis with extension of the inflammation to neighboring parts of the retina.

**papillotomy** (pā-pil-lot'o-mī) [papilla + G. *tome*, incision]. An incision into the major duodenal papilla.

**papillula, pl. papillulae** (pā-pil'u-lah, -le) [Mod. L. dim. of L. *papilla*]. A small papilla.

**Papin,** Denis, French physicist, 1647–1714. See P.'s *digest-er*.

**Papovaviridae** (pā-po'vā-vīr'i-de) [pa(pilloma) + po(lyoma) + va(cuolating)]. A family of small, antigenically distinct viruses that replicate in nuclei of infected cells; most have oncogenic properties. Virions are 45 to 55 nm in diameter, nonenveloped, and ether-resistant; capsids are icosahedral with 72 capsomeres, and they contain double-stranded DNA (molecular weight 3 to  $5 \times 10^6$ ). The family comprises the genera *Papillomavirus* and *Polyomavirus*.

**papovavirus** (pā-po'vā-vi'rus). Any virus of the family Papovaviridae.

**PAPP.** Abbreviation for *p*-aminopropiophenone.

**Pappenheim,** Artur, German physician, 1870–1916. See P.'s *stain*, Unna-P. *stain*.

**pap'pose, pap'pous** [G. *pappos*, down]. Downy.

**pap'pus** [G. *pappos*, down]. The first downy growth of beard.

**PAPS.** Abbreviation for adenosine 3'-phosphate 5'-phosphosulfate.

**papula, pl. pap'ulae** (pap'u-lah) [L.]. Papule.

**pap'ular.** Relating to papules.

**papula'tion.** The formation of papules.

**papule** (pap'ūl) [L. *papula*, pimple]. Papula; a small, circumscribed, solid elevation on only skin. growth;

**Celsus' p.'s,** *lichen agrius*.

**follicular p.,** a papular lesion arising about a hair follicle; not specific for any condition.

**moist p., mucous p.,** *condyloma latum*.

**split p.'s,** p.'s at commissures of the mouth seen in some cases of secondary syphilis.

**papulif'erous** [papule + L. *fero*, to bear]. Having papules.

**papulo-** [L. *papula*, papule]. Combining form denoting papule.

**papuloerythematous** (pap'u-lo-ēr-ī-them'ā-tus, -thē'mā-tus). Denoting an eruption of papules on an erythematous surface.

**pap'ulopus'tular.** Denoting an eruption composed of papules and pustules.

**pap'ulopus'tule.** A small semisolid skin elevation which rapidly evolves into a pustule.

**papulo'sis.** The occurrence of numerous widespread papules.

**lymphomatoid p.,** a chronic papular and ulcerative variant of pityriasis lichenoides et varioliformis acuta characterized by dermal vasculitis with heavy perivascular infiltrations by atypical mononuclear cells suggestive of a lymphoma; it is usually benign.

**malignant atrophic p.,** Degos' or Köhlmeier-Degos disease; a cutaneovisceral syndrome characterized by pathognomonic umbilicated porcelain-white papules with elevated telangiectatic annular borders, followed by the development of intestinal ulcers which perforate, causing peritonitis; arterioles in the lesions are occluded by endothelial proliferation; it leads to progressive neurological disability and death.

**papulosquamous** (pap'u-lo-skwa'mus) [papulo- + L. *squamosus*, scaly (squamous)]. Denoting an eruption composed of both papules and scales.

**pap'uloves'icle.** A small semisolid skin elevation which evolves into a blister.



**pus** [L.]. A fluid product of inflammation, consisting of a liquid (liquor puris) containing leukocytes (p. corpuscles) and the debris of dead cells and tissue elements liquefied by the proteolytic and histolytic enzymes (e.g., leukoprotease) that are elaborated by polymorphonuclear leukocytes.

**blue p.**, p. tinged with pyocyanin, a product of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.

**cheesy p.**, a very thick almost solid p. resulting from the absorption of the liquor puris.

**curdy p.**, p. containing flakes of caseous matter.

**green p.**, blue p. when, as sometimes happens, it has more of a green hue.

**ichorous p.**, thin p. containing shreds of sloughing tissue, and sometimes of a fetid odor.

**laudable p.**, a term formerly used when suppuration was considered a desirable stage in wound healing.

**sanious p.**, ichorous p. stained with blood.

**pustula** (pus'tu-lah) [L.]. Pustule.

**pustulant** (pus'tu-lant). 1. Causing a pustular eruption. 2. An agent producing pustules.

**pustular** (pus'tu-lar). Relating to or marked by pustules.

**pustulation** (pus'tu-la'shun). The formation or the presence of pustules.

**pustule** (pus'tūl) [L. *pustula*]. A small circumscribed elevation of the skin, containing purulent material.

**malignant p.**, cutaneous *anthrax*.

**postmortem p.**, an ulcer, on the knuckle usually, resulting from infection during a dissection or the performance of an autopsy.

**spongiform p. of Kogoj**, an epidermal p. formed by infiltration of neutrophils into necrotic epidermis in which the cell walls persist as a spongelike network; seen in pustular psoriasis.

**pustuliform** (pus'tu-lī-form). Having the appearance of a pustule.

**pustulocrustaceous** (pus'tu-lo-krus-ta'shus). Marked by pustules crusted with dry pus.

**pustulosis** (pus-tu-lo'sis) [L. *pustula*, pustule, + G. suffix *-osis*, condition]. 1. An eruption of pustules. 2. Term occasionally used to designate acropustulosis.

**p. vacciniformis acu'ta**, *eczema herpeticum*.

**putamen** (pu-ta'men) [L. that which falls off in pruning, fr. *puto*, to prune] [NA]. The outer, larger, and darker gray of the three portions into which the nucleus lentiformis is divided by laminae of white fibers; it is connected with the caudate nucleus by intervening bands of gray substance that penetrate the internal capsule. Its histological structure is similar to that of the caudate nucleus with which together it composes the striatum. See also *corpus striatum*; *nucleus lentiformis*.

**Putnam**, James J., Boston neurologist, 1846–1918. See *P.-Dana syndrome*.

**putrefaction** (pu'trī-fak'shun) [L. *putre-facio*, pp. *-factus*, to make rotten]. Decay (2); decomposition or rotting, the breakdown of organic matter usually by bacterial action, resulting in the formation of other substances of less complex constitution with the evolution of ammonia or its derivatives and hydrogen sulfide; characterized usually by the presence of toxic or malodorous products.

**putrefactive** (pu'trī-fak'tiv). Relating to or causing putrefaction.

**putrefy** (pu'trī-fi). To cause to become, or to become, putrid.

**putrefying** (pu'trī-fi'ing). Undergoing putrefaction.

**putrescence** (pu-tres'ens). The state of putrefaction.

**putrescent** (pu-tres'ent) [L. *putresco*, to grow rotten, fr. *puter*, rotten]. Denoting, or in the process of, putrefaction.

**putrescine** (pu-tres'en). A poisonous amine (polyamine), 1,4-diaminobutane,  $\text{NH}_2(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{NH}_2$ , formed from the amino acid, arginine, during putrefaction.

**pu'trid** [L. *putridus*]. 1. In a state of putrefaction. 2. Denoting putrefaction.

**Putti**, Vittorio, Italian surgeon, 1880–1940. See *P.-Platt operation*, *procedure*.

**PUVA**. Abbreviation for oral administration of psoralen and subsequent exposure to long wavelength ultraviolet light (*uv-a*); used to treat psoriasis.

**PVP**. Abbreviation for polyvinylpyrrolidone.

**PWM**. Abbreviation for pokeweed *mitogen*.

**pyarthrosis** (pi-ar-thro'sis) [G. *pyon*, pus, + *arthrōsis*, a jointing]. Suppurative *arthritis*.

**pycno-**. For words so beginning, see under *pykno-*.

**pyel-**. See *pyelo-*.

**pyelectasis, pyelectasia** (pi-ē-lek'tā-sis, pi-ē-lek-tā'zī-ah) [pyel- + G. *ektasis*, extension]. Dilation of the pelvis of the kidney.

**pyelit'ic**. Relating to pyelitis.

**pyelitis** (pi-ē-li'tis) [pyel- + G. suffix *-itis*, inflammation]. 1. Inflammation of the renal pelvis. 2. Obsolescent term for *pyelonephritis*.

**pyelo-, pyel-** [G. *pyelos*, trough, tub, vat (pelvis). **PYEL**]. Combining forms denoting pelvis, usually the renal pelvis.

**pyelocaliceal** (pi'ē-lo-kal'ī-se'al). *Pyelocalyceal*; relating to the renal pelvis and calices.

**pyelocaliectasis** (pi'e-lo-kal'ī-ek'tā-sis). *Calicectasis*.

**py'elocal'yce'al**. *Pyelocaliceal*.

**pyelocystitis** (pi-ē-lo-sis-ti'tis) [pyelo- + G. *kystis*, bladder, + suffix *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the renal pelvis and the bladder.

**pyelofluoroscopy** (pi'ē-lo-flūr-os'ko-pī) [pyelo- + L. *fluo*, to flow, + G. *skopeō*, to view]. Fluoroscopic examination of the renal pelvis, usually with a contrast medium.

**py'elogram**. A roentgenogram of the renal pelvis and ureter.

**pyelography** (pi'ē-log'rā-fī) [pyelo- + G. *graphō*, to write]. *Pelviureterography*; *pyeloureterography*; *ureteropyelography*; radiologic study of the kidney and renal collecting system, usually performed with the aid of a contrast agent.

**antegrade p.**, antegrade urography in which the contrast medium is injected into the renal calices or pelvis.

**pyelolithotomy** (pi'ē-lo-lī-thot'o-mī) [pyelo- + G. *lithos*, stone, + *tomē*, incision]. *Pelvilithotomy*.

**pyelolymphatic** (pi'ē-lo-lim-fat'ik). Pertaining to the lymphatics of the renal pelvis.

**pyelonephritis** (pi'ē-lo-ne-frī'tis) [pyelo- + G. *nephros*, kidney, + suffix *-itis*, inflammation]. *Nephropyelitis*; inflammation of the renal parenchyma, calyces, and pelvis, particularly due to local bacterial infection.

**acute p.**, acute inflammation of the renal parenchyma and pelvis characterized by small cortical abscesses and yellowish streaks in the medulla due to pus in the collecting tubules and interstitial tissue.

**ascending p.**, p. due to bacterial infection from the lower urinary tract, particularly by reflux of infected urine.

**bacillary p. of cattle**, a specific, necrotizing inflammation of the kidney pelvis and ureters of cattle, caused by infection with *Corynebacterium renale*.

**chronic p.**, chronic inflammation of the renal parenchyma and pelvis resulting from bacterial infection, characterized by calyceal deformities and overlying large flat renal scars with patchy distribution.

**xanthogranulomatous p.**, a chronic inflammatory condition diffusely involving the entire kidney and usually resulting in a grossly enlarged and functionless kidney which can grossly resemble a neoplasm or tuberculosis; histologically, it is characterized by an inflammatory reaction with numerous lipid-laden, foamy histiocytes mixed with lymphocytes and plasma cells to form multiple granulomas.

**pyelonephrosis** (pi'ē-lo-ne-frō'sis) [pyelo- + G. *nephros*, kidney, + suffix *-osis*, condition]. Any disease of the pelvis of the kidney.

**pyeloplasty** (pi'ē-lo-plas-tī) [pyelo- + G. *plassō*, to fashion]. A plastic or reconstructive operation on the kidney pelvis to correct an obstruction.

**capsular flap p.**, a reconstructive procedure for correction of uteropelvic obstruction, whereby a flap of renal capsule is swung down from the renal hilus to enlarge an obstructed intrarenal pelvis and upper ureter; used to correct situations involving loss of renal pelvic tissue which preclude the use of renal pelvis for the reconstruction.