

STEDMAN'S Medical Dictionary

27th Edition

Illustrated in Color



LIPPINCOTT WILLIAMS & WILKINS

A Wolters Kluwer Company

Philadelphia • Baltimore • New York • London
Buenos Aires • Hong Kong • Sydney • Tokyo

Senior Managing Editor: Maureen Barlow Pugh
Managing Editor: Barbara Werner
New Terms Editor: Thomas W. Filardo, MD
Copy Editors: Peter W. Binns, Linda G. Francis, Raymond Lukens, Bonnie Montgomery
Chief On-Line Editor: Barbara L. Ferretti
On-Line Editors: Kathryn J. Cadle, Dana Workman
Proofreaders: Peter W. Binns; David A. Bloom, MD; Alfred J. Bollet, MD; Ted Burk; Regina Lavette Davis; John A. Day, Jr., MD, FCCP; Richard Diamanti; John H. Dirckx, MD; Thomas W. Filardo, MD; Linda G. Francis; John M. Last, MD, FRACP, FRCPC; Raymond Lukens; Kate Mason, CMT; Joan Sarchese
Database Programmers: Dave Marcus, Lexi-Comp Inc., Hudson, OH
Art Director: Jonathan Dimes
Illustrations: Neil O. Hardy
Additional artwork by: Mary Anna Barratt-Dimes, Kathryn Born, Rob Duckwall, Timothy Hengst, Mikki Senkarik, Michael Schenk, Larry Ward
Graphic preparation assistance: Susan Caldwell, Jennifer Clements, Thomas Dolan, Christina Nihira
Design: Dan Pfisterer

Copyright © 2000 Lippincott Williams & Wilkins
 351 West Camden Street
 Baltimore, Maryland 21201-2436 USA



Copyright © by William Wood and Company: 1911, 1st ed.; 1912, 2nd ed.; 1914, 3rd ed.; 1916, 4th ed.; 1918, 5th ed.; 1920, 6th ed.; 1922, 7th ed.; 1924, 8th ed.; 1926, 9th ed.; 1928, 10th ed.; 1930, 11th ed.

Copyright © by Williams & Wilkins: 1933, 12th ed.; 1935, 13th ed.; 1939, 14th ed.; 1942, 15th ed.; 1946, 16th ed.; 1949, 17th ed.; 1953, 18th ed.; 1957, 19th ed.; 1961, 20th ed.; 1966, 21st ed.; 1972, 22nd ed.; 1976, 23rd ed.; 1982, 24th ed.; 1990, 25th ed.; 1995, 26th ed.

All rights reserved. This book is protected by copyright. No part of this book may be reproduced in any form or by any means, including photocopying, or utilized by any information storage and retrieval system without written permission from the copyright owner.

Stedman's is a registered trademark of Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

The publisher is not responsible (as a matter of product liability, negligence or otherwise) for any injury resulting from any material contained herein. This publication contains information relating to general principles of medical care which should not be construed as specific instructions for individual patients. Manufacturers' product information and package inserts should be reviewed for current information, including contraindications, dosages and precautions.

Database design by Lexi-Comp Inc., Hudson, OH
Printed in the United States of America by World Color, Inc.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Stedman, Thomas Lathrop, 1853-1938.
 Stedman's medical dictionary.—27th ed.
 p.; cm.
 ISBN 0-683-40007-X (regular)—ISBN 0-683-40008-8 (deluxe)
 1. Medicine—Dictionaries. I. Title: Medical dictionary. II. Title.
 [DNLM: 1. Medicine—Dictionary—English. W 13 S812m 1999]
 R121 .S8 1999
 610'.3—dc21

99-056094

00 01 02 03 04 05
 1 2 3 4 5

Preface
 Consultant
 Contributor
 Artist Credit
 Illustration
 Illustration I
 Table Index
 High Profile
 How To Use
 Genus Finder
 Word Finder
 A-Z Vocabulary
 Index to the A
 Color Anatomy
 Diagnostic Im
 Clinical and M
 Table of Cont

ics inhibit oxida-

esia.
ility of the cell
ions of aliphatic

the ape from a

he region of the
ibration depends
e t. of hearing.

fully formed in
ption. SEE ALSO
ncasement t.
d, and absorbed
: and subatomic
N Planck t.

el that individu-
tages similar in
passed through
hat ontogeny is
biogenetic law,
ion.

o explain how

that in human
ar similar to a

of an impulse
to which the

of the cochlea
nes activating
ating it in the
sed by von
hearing.
lly disproved;
e in it, but it

ie postulation
a transformal
shift from
ed to object-
behavior and

d surface ex-
the antigenic
imulated, the
become the

d by a muta-
germ cells),
sed prolifer-

the heart of
itulations of
juently cited
sus to form
eved by the

ting that in
a manner

h lower the
l and cause

the cochlea
equency of

the impulses transmitted over the auditory nerve fibers corresponds to the frequency of the sound vibrations, and is the sole basis for pitch discrimination; a t. no longer tenable. SEE ALSO traveling wave t.

thermodynamic t. of narcosis, that the interposition of narcotic molecules in nonaqueous cellular phase causes changes that interfere with facilitation of ionic exchange.

traveling wave t., generally held t. that a wave travels from the base to the apex of the basilar membrane of the cochlea in response to acoustic stimulation, and that the site of maximal displacement of the basilar membrane depends on the frequency of the stimulating tone with higher frequencies causing maximal displacement near the base and lower frequencies causing maximal displacement near the apex.

van't Hoff t., that substances in dilute solution obey the gas laws. Cf. van't Hoff law.

Warburg t., that the development of cancer is due to irreversible damage to the respiratory mechanism of cells, leading to the selective multiplication of cells with increased glycolytic metabolism, both aerobic and anaerobic.

Wollaston t., a t. that the semidecussation of the optic nerves at the chiasm is proved by the homonymous hemianopia seen in brain lesions.

Young-Helmholtz t. of color vision, a t. that there are three color-perceiving elements in the retina: red, green, and blue. Perception of other colors arises from the combined stimulation of these elements; deficiency or absence of any one of these elements results in inability to perceive that color and a misperception of any other color of which it forms a part. SYN Helmholtz t. of color vision.

the-o-ther-a-py (thē-ō-thār'ā-pē). Treatment of disease by prayer or religious exercises. [G. *theos*, god, + *therapeia*, therapy]

thèque (tek). A nest or aggregation of nevocytes in the epidermis. [Fr. a small box]

ther-a-peu-sis (thār-ā-pū'sis). 1. SYN therapeutics. 2. SYN therapy.

ther-a-peu-tic (thār-ā-pū'tik). Relating to therapeutics or to the treatment, remediating, or curing of a disorder or disease. [G. *therapeutikos*]

ther-a-peu-tics (thār-ā-pū'tiks). The practical branch of medicine concerned with the treatment of disease or disorder. SYN therapeutics (1), therapia (2). [G. *therapeutikē*, medical practice]

ray t., obsolete term for radiotherapy.

suggestive t., treatment of disease or disorder by means of suggestion.

ther-a-peu-tist (thār-ā-pū'tist). An older term to denote one skilled in therapeutics.

the-ra-pia (thār-ā-pē'ā). 1. SYN therapy. 2. SYN therapeutics. [L. fr. G. *therapeia*, therapy]

t. mag'na sterilisans, Ehrlich concept that an infectious disease, especially one of protozoal origin, can be cured by one large dose of a suitable remedy, large enough to sterilize all the tissues and to destroy the microorganism contained therein.

ther-a-pist (thār-ā-pist). One professionally trained and/or skilled in the practice of a particular type of therapy.

THERAPY

ther-a-py (ther-ā-pē). 1. The treatment of disease or disorder by any method. SEE ALSO therapeutics. 2. In psychiatry, and clinical psychology, a short term for psychotherapy. SEE ALSO psychotherapy, psychiatry, psychology, psychoanalysis. SYN therapeutics (2), therapia (1). [G. *therapeia*, medical treatment]

alkali t., SEE alkalitherapy.

analytic t., short term for psychoanalytic t.

anticoagulant t., the use of anticoagulant drugs to reduce or prevent intravascular or intracardiac clotting.

antisense t., use of antisense DNA for the inhibition of transcription or translation of a specific gene or gene product for therapeutic purposes.

autoserum t., t. with serum obtained from the patient's own blood.

aversion t., a form of behavior t. that pairs an unpleasant stimulus with undesirable behavior(s) so that the patient learns to avoid the latter. SEE ALSO aversive training.

behavior t., an offshoot of psychotherapy involving the use of procedures and techniques associated with research in the fields of conditioning and learning for the treatment of a variety of psychologic conditions; distinguished from psychotherapy because specific symptoms (e.g., phobia, enuresis, high blood pressure) are selected as the target for change, planned interventions or remedial steps to extinguish or modify these symptoms are then employed, and the progress of changes is continuously and quantitatively monitored. SEE systematic desensitization. SYN conditioning t.

client-centered t., a system of nondirective psychotherapy based on the assumption that the client (patient) both has the internal resources to improve and is in the best position to resolve his or her own personality dysfunction, provided that the therapist can establish a permissive, accepting, and genuine atmosphere in which the client feels free to discuss problems and to obtain insight into them in order to achieve self-actualization.

cognitive t., any of a variety of techniques in psychotherapy that utilizes guided self-discovery, imaging, self-instruction, symbolic modeling, and related forms of explicitly elicited cognitions as the principal mode of treatment.

collapse t., the surgical treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis whereby the diseased lung is placed, totally or partially, temporarily or permanently, in a nonfunctional respiratory state of retraction and immobilization. Now rarely performed.

conditioning t., SYN behavior t.

conjoint t., a type of t. in which a therapist sees the two spouses, or parent and child, or other partners together in joint sessions.

convulsive t., SYN electroshock t.

cytoreductive t., t. with the intention of reducing the number of cells in a lesion, usually a malignancy.

depot t., injection of a drug together with a substance that slows the release and prolongs the action of the drug.

diathermic t., treatment of various lesions by diathermy.

directly observed t., visual monitoring by a health care worker of ingestion of medications, to ensure compliance in difficult or long-term regimens, such as in oral treatment for tuberculosis; a contentious aspect of some WHO programs.

electroconvulsive t. (ECT), SYN electroshock t.

electroshock t. (ECT), a form of treatment of mental disorders in which convulsions are produced by the passage of an electric current through the brain. SYN convulsive t., electroconvulsive t.

electrotherapeutic sleep t., treatment by inducing sleep by means of nonconvulsive electric stimulation of the brain.

estrogen replacement t., administration of sex hormones to women after menopause or oophorectomy. SYN hormone replacement t.

Administration of estrogen after natural or surgical menopause reverses atrophic vaginitis, relieves vasomotor instability ("hot flashes"), lowers LDL cholesterol, raises HDL cholesterol, reduces the risk of osteoporosis and colorectal cancer, and may retard onset and progression of parkinsonism, Alzheimer dementia, and type 2 diabetes mellitus. Observational studies have found lower rates of coronary artery disease (CAD) in postmenopausal women taking estrogen, but clinical trials have not confirmed this effect. A large randomized study of postmenopausal women with established CAD showed no difference between women taking estrogen-progestogen and controls in the incidence of fatal and nonfatal myocardial infarction, congestive heart failure, stroke, and in total mortality. In limited stud-