

# 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—Dictionaries—English. W I3 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

**pal-i-ki-ne-sia, pal-i-ci-ne-sia** (pal-i-ki-nē'zē-ā, -si-nē'zē-ā). Involuntary repetition of movements. [G. *palin*, again, + *kinēsis*, movement]

**pal-i-nal** (pal'i-nāl). Moving backward. [G. *palin*, backward]

**pal-in-drome** (pal'in-drōm). In molecular biology, a self-complementary nucleic acid sequence; a sequence identical to its complementary strand, if both are "read" in the same 5' to 3' direction, or inverted repeating sequences running in opposite directions (e.g., 5'-AGT-TGA-3') on either side of an axis of symmetry; p.'s occur at sites of important reactions (e.g., binding sites, sites cleaved by restriction enzymes); imperfect p.'s exist, as do interrupted p.'s that allow the formation of loops. [G. *palindromos*, a running back]

**pal-in-dro-mia** (pal-in-drō'mē-ā). A relapse or recurrence of a disease. [G. *palindromos*, a running back, + *-ia*, condition]

**pal-in-drom-ic** (pal-in-drōm'ik). Recurring.

**pal-i-sade** (pal'i-sād). In pathology, a row of elongated nuclei parallel to each other. [Fr. *palissade*, fr. L. *palus*, a pale, stake]

**pal-la-di-um** (Pd) (pā-lā'dē-ūm). A metallic element resembling platinum, atomic no. 46, atomic wt. 106.42. [fr. the asteroid, Pallas; G. *Pallas*, goddess of wisdom]

**pall-an-es-the-sia** (pal'an-es-thē'zē-ā). Absence of pallesthesia. SYN apallesthesia. [G. *pallō*, to quiver, + *anaisthēsia*, insensibility]

**pall-es-the-sia** (pal'es-thē'zē-ā). The appreciation of vibration, a form of pressure sense; most acute when a vibrating tuning fork is applied over a bony prominence. SYN bone sensibility, pallesthetic sensibility, vibratory sensibility. [G. *pallō*, to quiver, + *aisthēsis*, sensation]

**pall-es-thet-ic** (pal-es-thet'ik). Pertaining to pallesthesia.

**pal-li-al** (pal'ē-āl). Relating to the pallium.

**pal-li-ate** (pal'ē-āt). To reduce the severity of; to relieve slightly. SYN mitigate. [L. *palliat* (adj.), dressed in a *pallium*, cloaked]

**pal-li-a-tive** (pal'ē-ā-tiv). Reducing the severity of; denoting the alleviation of symptoms without curing the underlying disease.

**pal-li-dal** (pal'i-dāl). Relating to the pallidum.

**pal-li-dec-to-my** (pal'i-dek'tō-mē). Excision or destruction of the globus pallidus, usually by stereotaxy; a prefix may indicate the method used, e.g., chemopallidectomy (destruction by a chemical agent), cryopallidectomy (destruction by cold). [pallidum + G. *ektomē*, excision]

**pal-li-do-a-myg-da-lot-o-my** (pal'i-dō-ā-mig'dā-lot'ō-mē). Production of lesions in the globus pallidus and amygdaloid nuclei. [pallidum + amygdala (1) + G. *tomē*, a cutting]

**pal-li-do-an-sot-o-my** (pal'i-dō-an-sot'ō-mē). Production of lesions in the globus pallidus and ansa lenticularis.

**pal-li-dot-o-my** (pal'i-dot'ō-mē). A destructive operation on the globus pallidus, done to relieve involuntary movements or muscular rigidity. [pallidum + G. *tomē*, incision]

**pal-li-dum** (pal'i-dūm) [TA]. SYN *globus pallidus*. [L. *pallidus*, pale]

**dorsal p.** [TA], those parts of the globus pallidus located generally dorsal to the plane of the anterior commissure; along with the dorsal striatum, functions in motor activities with cognitive origins; also form part of the dorsal basal ganglia. SYN *p. dorsale* [TA].

**p. dorsale** [TA], SYN *dorsal p.*

**ventral p.** [TA], those parts of the globus pallidus located ventral to the anterior commissure; includes portions of the substantia innominata; along with the ventral striatum believed to function in motor activities with strong motivational or emotional constructs. SYN *p. ventrale* [TA].

**p. ventrale** [TA], SYN *ventral p.*

**pal-li-um** (pal'ē-ūm) [TA]. SYN *cerebral cortex*. [L. *cloak*]

**pal-lor** (pal'ōr). Paleness, as of the skin. [L.]

**cachectic p.**, SYN *achromasia* (1).

**palm** (palm, pawlm) [TA]. The flat of the hand; the flexor or anterior surface of the hand, exclusive of the thumb and fingers; the opposite of the dorsum of the hand. SYN *palma* [TA]. [L. *palma*]

**liver p.**, exaggerated erythema of the thenar and hypothenar eminences.

**pal-ma**, pl. **pal-mae** (pawl'mā, pawl'mē) [TA]. SYN *palm*. [L.]

**p. ma'nus**, palm of the hand. SEE *palm*.

**pal-mar** (pawl'mār) [TA]. Referring to the palm of the hand; volar. SYN *palmaris* [TA]. [L. *palmaris*, fr. *palma*]

**pal-mar-is** (pawl-mār'is) [TA]. SYN *palmar*, *palmar*. [L.]

**pal-mel-lin** (pal'mel-in). A red coloring matter formed by an alga, *Palmella cruenta*.

**Palmer**, Walter L., U.S. physician, \*1896. SEE *P. acid test* for peptic ulcer.

**palm-ic** (pal'mik). Beating; throbbing; relating to a palmus.

**pal-mi-tal-de-hyde** (pal-mi-tal'dē-hīd). Hexadecanal; the 16-carbon aldehyde analog of palmitic acid; a constituent of plasmalogens.

**pal-mi-tate** (pal'mi-tāt). A salt of palmitic acid.

**pal-mit-ic ac-id** (pal-mit'ik). A common saturated fatty acid occurring in palm oil and olive oil as well as many other fats and waxes; the end product of mammalian fatty acid synthase. SYN *hexadecanoic acid*.

**pal-mi-tin** (pal'mi-tin). The triglyceride of palmitic acid occurring in palm oil. SYN *tripalmitin*.

**pal-mit-o-le-ic ac-id** (pal'mi-tō-lē'ik). 9-Hexadecenoic acid; a monounsaturated 16-carbon acid; one of the common constituents of the triacylglycerols of human adipose tissue. SYN *zoomaric acid*.

**pal-mi-tyl al-co-hol** (pal'mi-tīl). SYN *ceryl alcohol*.

**pal-mod-ic** (pal-mod'ik). Relating to palmus (1).

**pal-mos-co-py** (pal-mos'kō-pē). Examination of the cardiac pulsation. [G. *palmos*, pulsation, + *skopeō*, to examine]

**pal-mus**, pl. **pal-mi** (pal'mūs, -mī). 1. SYN *facial tic*. 2. Rhythmic fibrillary contractions in a muscle. SEE ALSO *jumping disease*. 3. The heart beat. [G. *palmos*, pulsation, quivering]

**pal-pa-ble** (pal'pā-bl). 1. Perceptible to touch; capable of being palpated. 2. Evident; plain. [see *palpation*]

**pal-pate** (pal'pāt). To examine by feeling and pressing with the palms of the hands and the fingers.

**pal-pa-tion** (pal-pā'shūn). 1. Examination with the hands, feeling for organs, masses, or infiltration of a part of the body, feeling the heart or pulse beat, vibrations in the chest, etc. 2. Touching, feeling, or perceiving by the sense of touch. [L. *palpatio*, fr. *palpo*, pp. *-atus*, to touch, stroke]



palpation of liver

**bimanual p.**, use of both hands to feel organs or masses, especially in the abdomen or pelvis.

**light-touch p.**, a method of determining the outlines of organs or masses by lightly palpating the surface with the tip of a finger.

**pal-pa-to-per**

means of com

**pal-pe-bra**, pl

lid. [L.]

**p. III**, SYN *pli*.

**p. infe'rior** [1

**p. supe'rior** [

**p. ter'tia**, SYN

**pal-pe-bral** (p

**pal-pe-bra-lis**

(muscle). [L.]

**pal-pe-brate** (

*palpebra*, eyelid

**pal-pe-bra-tion**

**pal-pi-ta-tio** c

heart.

**pal-pi-ta-tion** (

the heart, perce

frequency or fi

*trepidatio cordi*

**PALS** Abbrevia

**pal-sy** (pawl'zē)

and G. *paralysis*

**Bell p.**, paresis

cles, caused by

so a viral infecti

facial paralysis.

**birth p.**, motor

injury associated

most commonly

**brachial birth p**

**bulbar p.**, SYN *p*

**cerebral p.**, a g

motor dysfuncti

ood. Causes an

ause, classified

disturbances incl

stetosis, and ate

**crutch p.**, SYN *c*

**Dejerine-Klump**

**liver's p.**, SYN *d*

**double elevator**

duction, imply

oblique muscles,

anterior rectus m

**rb p.**, a type o

muscles of the u

trachialis, and br

upper trunk of the

with cervical root

**trapyramidal c**

**facial p.**, SYN *faci*

**Kumpke p.**, a ty

muscles of the

muscles, plus mor

ased by a lesion

C8 and T1 cer

**Kumpke syndrom**

**ad p.**, a peculiar

can lead intoxica

and finger extensc

cial neuropathic

ified cases have

ee. SYN *lead para*

**stetric p.**, a br

ing the birthing

us type, affecti

the most comm

ole arm; 3) lowe

**Kumpke p.**, q.v.)