

Level 2

anvil (an'vil)

incus.

abortion (ă-bōr'shūn)

Expulsion from the uterus of an embryo or fetus before viability (20 weeks' gestation [18 weeks after fertilization] or fetal weight less than 500 g). A distinction made between abortion and premature birth is that premature infants are those born after the stage of viability but before 37 weeks' gestation. Abortion may be either spontaneous (occurring from natural causes) or induced (artificially or therapeutically).

abscess (ab'ses)

1. A circumscribed collection of purulent exudate frequently associated with swelling and other signs of inflammation.
2. A cavity formed by liquefactive necrosis within solid tissue.

anorexia (an'ō-rek'sē-ă)

Diminished appetite; aversion to food.

abduct (ab-dūkt')

To move away from the median plane.

adduct (a'dūkt)

1. To draw toward the median plane.
2. An addition product, or complex, or one part of the same.

acerola (a-sē-rō'lă)

Fruit of a bushy tree (*Malpighia glabra*) that grows in Central and South America and Puerto Rico. The berry is the richest known source of vitamin C (ascorbic acid)

adenoid (ad'ē-noyd)

Glandlike; of glandular appearance.

Achilles reflex (ă-kil'ēz)

a contraction of the calf muscles when the tendo calcaneus is sharply struck.

acceptor (ak-sep'ter)

1. A compound that will take up a chemical group (e.g., an amine, methyl, or carbamoyl group) from another compound (the donor); under the action of alanine transaminase, l-glutamate is an amine donor whereas pyruvate is an amine acceptor.
2. A receptor that binds a hormone.
3. A drug-binding receptor that has no identified endogenous ligand.

Glandlike; of glandular appearance.

acne (ak'nē)

An inflammatory follicular, papular, and pustular eruption involving the pilosebaceous apparatus

acoustic (ă-kūs'tik)

Pertaining to sound, e.g., acoustic trauma, acoustic wave.

autism (aw'tizm)

A mental disorder characterized by severely abnormal development of social interaction and of verbal and nonverbal communication skills.

allergic (ă-ler'jik)

Relating to any response stimulated by an allergen.

articulate (ar-tik'yū-lit)

1. Capable of distinct and connected meaningful speech.
2. To join or connect together loosely to allow motion between the parts.
3. To speak distinctly and precisely

bucca (bŭk'ă)

cheek.

bladder (blad'er)

A distensible musculomembranous organ serving as a receptacle for fluid, such as the urinary bladder or gallbladder.

cadaver (kă-dav'er)

A dead body. [Usage note: In common use, this term has come to specify a dead body used for a particular purpose, such as dissection.]

cardiac (kar'dē-ak)

Pertaining to the heart

crossbite (kros'bīt)

An abnormal relationship of one or more teeth of one arch to the opposing tooth or teeth of the other arch due to labial, buccal, or lingual deviation of tooth position, or to abnormal jaw position.

cusp (kŭsp)

In dentistry, a conic elevation arising on the surface of a tooth from an independent calcification center.

chiasm (kī'azm)

An intersection or crossing of two lines.

conus (kō'nūs)

cone.

coenzyme (kō-en'zīm)

A substance (excluding solo metal ions) that enhances or is necessary for the action of enzymes; coenzymes are of smaller molecular size than the enzymes themselves, are dialyzable and relatively heat-stable, and are usually easily dissociable from the protein portion of the enzyme; several vitamins are coenzyme precursors

chemist (kem'ist)

A specialist or expert in chemistry.

conjunctival (kon'jŭnk-tī'vāl)

Relating to the conjunctiva.

cadaver (kā-dav'er)

A dead body. [Usage note: In common use, this term has come to specify a dead body used for a particular purpose, such as dissection.]

cardiac (kar'dē-ak)

Pertaining to the heart.

cerebrum (ser'ē-brŭm)

Term originally referring to the largest portion of the brain, including practically all parts within the skull except the medulla, pons, and cerebellum; it now usually refers only to those parts derived from the telencephalon and includes mainly the cerebral hemispheres (cerebral cortex and basal nuclei, also called basal ganglia).

clone (klōn)

1. A colony or group of organisms (or an individual organism), or a colony of cells derived from a single organism or cell by asexual reproduction, all having identical genetic constitutions.
2. To produce such a colony or individual.
3. A short section of DNA that has been copied by means of gene cloning.

colic (kol'ik)

1. Relating to the colon.
2. Spasmodic pains in the abdomen.

cyst (sist)

1. A bladder.

2. An abnormal sac containing gas, fluid, or a semisolid material, with a membranous lining.

circulation (ser'kyū-lā'shŭn)

Movements in a circle, or through a circular course, or through a course that leads back to the same point; usually referring to blood circulation, but can apply to other commodities such as bile salts.

constipation (kon'sti-pā'shŭn)

A condition in which bowel movements are infrequent or incomplete.

dialysis (dī-al'i-sis)

A form of filtration to separate crystalloid from colloid substances (or smaller molecules from larger ones) in a solution by interposing a semipermeable membrane between the solution and dialyzing fluid; the crystalloid (smaller) substances pass through the membrane into the dialyzing fluid on the other side, the colloids do not.

digital (dij'i-tāl)

Relating to or resembling a digit or digits or an impression made by them; based on numeric methodology.

decibel (des'i-bel)

One tenth of a bel; unit for expressing the relative intensity of sound on a logarithmic scale.

dens (denz)

tooth.

dermatitis (der'mā-tī'tis)

Inflammation of the skin.

egomania (ē'gō-mā'nē-ā)

Extreme self-centeredness, self-appreciation, or self-content.

embryo (em'brē-ō)

1. An organism in the early stages of development.
2. In humans, the developing organism from conception until the end of the eighth week; developmental stages from this time to birth are commonly designated as fetal.
3. A primordial plant within a seed.

esophagus (ě-sof'ă-gŭs)

The portion of the alimentary canal between the pharynx and stomach. It is about 25-cm long and consists of three parts: the cervical part, from the cricoid cartilage to the thoracic inlet; the thoracic part, from the thoracic inlet to the diaphragm; and the abdominal part, below the diaphragm to the cardiac opening of the stomach.

epilepsy (ep'i-lep'sē)

A chronic disorder characterized by paroxysmal brain dysfunction due to excessive neuronal discharge, and usually associated with some alteration of consciousness.

eustachian (yū-stā'shān)

Described by or attributed to Eustachio.

femur (fē'mūr)

1. thigh.
2. The long bone of the thigh, articulating with the hip bone proximally and the tibia and patella distally.

flaccid (flak'sid)

Relaxed, flabby, or without tone.

goiter (goy'tēr)

A chronic enlargement of the thyroid gland, not due to a neoplasm, occurring endemically in certain localities, especially regions where glaciation occurred and the soil is low in iodine, and sporadically elsewhere.

gonad (gō'nad)

An organ that produces sex cells; a testis or an ovary

gram (gram)

A unit of weight in the metric or centesimal system, the equivalent of 15.432358 gr or 0.03527avoirdupois ounce.

gingiva (jin'ji-vă)

The dense fibrous tissue and overlying mucous membrane enveloping the alveolar processes of the upper and lower jaws and surrounding the necks of the teeth.

health (helth)

The state of the organism when it functions optimally without evidence of disease or abnormality.

hepar (hē'par)

liver.

herniated (her'nē-āt'ēd)

Denoting any structure protruded through a hernial opening.

helix (hē'liks)

The margin of the auricle; a folded rim of cartilage forming the upper part of the anterior, the superior, and the greater part of the posterior edges of the auricle.

hair (hār)

1. One of the fine, keratinized filamentous epidermal growths arising from the skin of the body of mammals except the palms, soles, and flexor surfaces of the joints; the full length and texture of hair varies markedly in different body sites.

2. One of the fine, hairlike processes of the auditory cells of the labyrinth, and of other sensory cells, called auditory hair, sensory hair, etc

incus (ing'kūs)

The middle of the three ossicles in the middle ear; it has a body and two limbs or processes (long crus of incus and short crus of incus); at the tip of the long crus is a small knob, the lenticular process, which articulates with the head of the stapes.

infect (in-fekt')

1. For a microorganism to enter, invade, or inhabit another organism, causing infection or contamination.

2. To dwell internally, endoparasitically, as opposed to externally (infest).

inhaler (in-hāl'ēr)

1. respirator

2. An apparatus for administering pharmacologically active agents by inhalation.

intervention (in'tēr-ven'shūn)

An action or ministrations that produces an effect or is intended to alter the course of a pathologic process.

intestinal (in-tes'ti-nāl)

Relating to the intestine.

jugal (jū'gāl)

Connecting; yoked.

Relating to the zygomatic bone

junction (jūngk'shūn)

The point, line, or surface of union of two parts, mainly bones or cartilages.

Jungian (yūng'ē-ān)

The psychological system or the psychoanalytic form of treatment deriving from it; developed by Carl Gustav Jung.

lordosis (lōr-dō'sis)

An anteriorly convex curvature of the vertebral column; the normal lordoses of the cervical and lumbar regions are secondary curvatures of the vertebral column, acquired postnatally.

limbus (lim'būs)

The edge, border, or fringe of a part.

lingual (ling'gwǎl)

Relating to the tongue or any tongue-like part.

lobule (lob'yūl)

A small lobe or subdivision of a lobe.

lobe (lōb)

1. One of the subdivisions of an organ or other part, bounded by fissures, sulci, connective tissue septa, or other structural demarcations.
2. A rounded projecting part, as the lobe of the ear.

meatus (mē-ā'tūs)

A passage or channel, especially the external opening of a canal.

malar (mā'lār)

Relating to the mala, the cheek or cheek bones.

morbid (mōr'bid)

1. Diseased or pathologic.
2. In psychology, abnormal or deviant.

mutism (myū'tizm)

1. The state of being silent.
2. Organic or functional absence of the faculty of speech.

medicinal (mē-dis'i-nāl)

Relating to medicine having curative properties.

metric (met'rik)

Quantitative; relating to measurement.

microbe (mī'krōb)

Any minute organism.

mineral (min'ēr-āl)

Any homogeneous inorganic material usually found in the earth's crust.

mucus (myū'kūs)

The clear viscid secretion of the mucous membranes, consisting of mucin, epithelial cells, leukocytes, and various inorganic salts dissolved in water.

nape (nāp)

The back of the neck.

nail (nāl)

One of the thin, horny, translucent plates covering the dorsal surface of the distal end of each terminal phalanx of fingers and toes. A nail consists of corpus or body, the visible part, and radix or root at the proximal end concealed under a fold of skin.

nanism (nan'izm)

Obsolete term for dwarfism

naris (nā'ris)

Anterior opening to the nasal cavity.

nasal (nā'zāl)

Relating to the nose.

naturopathy (nā'chūr-op'ă-thē)

A system of therapeutics in which neither surgical nor medicinal agents are used; reliance is placed only on natural (i.e., nonmedicinal) forces.

nocturia (nokt-yū'rē-ă)

Purposeful urination at night, after waking from sleep; typically caused by nocturnal urine volume in excess of bladder capacity or incomplete emptying of the bladder because of lower urinary tract obstruction or detrusor instability.

nyxis (nik'sis)

A pricking; paracentesis.

occlude (ō-klūd')

To close or bring together.

occult (ō-kūlt', ok'ūlt)

Denoting a concealed hemorrhage, the blood being inapparent or localized to a site where it is not visible

pancreatic (pan'rē-at'ik)

Relating to the pancreas.

parkinsonism (par'kin-son-izm)

A neurologic syndrome usually resulting from deficiency of the neurotransmitter dopamine as the consequence of degenerative, vascular, or inflammatory changes in the basal ganglia; characterized by rhythmic muscular tremors, rigidity of movement, festination, droopy posture, and masklike facies.

parasitic (par'ă-sit'ik)

1. Relating to or of the nature of a parasite.
2. Denoting organisms that normally grow only in or on the living body of a host.

prostate (pros'tāt)

A chestnut-shaped body, surrounding the beginning of the urethra in the male, which consists of two lateral lobes connected anteriorly by an isthmus and posteriorly by a middle lobe lying above and between the ejaculatory ducts.

phalanx (fā'langks)

One of the long bones of the digits, 14 in number for each hand or foot, including two for the thumb or great toe, and three each for the other four digits; designated as proximal, middle, and distal, beginning from the metacarpus.

pica (pī'kă, pē'kă)

A perverted appetite for substances not fit as food or of no nutritional value; e.g., clay, dried paint, starch, ice.

polyplastic (pol'ē-plas'tik)

1. Formed of several different structures.
2. Capable of assuming several forms.

pontic (pon'tik)

An artificial tooth on a fixed partial denture; it replaces the lost natural tooth, restores its functions, and usually occupies the space previously occupied by the natural crown.

ptosis (tō'sis)

A sinking down or prolapse of an organ.

phobia (fō'bē-ă)

Any objectively unfounded morbid dread or fear that arouses a state of panic. The word is used as a combining form in many terms expressing the object that inspires the fear.

pharynx (far'ingks)

The superior expanded portion of the alimentary tract, between the mouth and nasal cavities (superiorly and anteriorly) and the esophagus (inferiorly); consisting of nasopharynx, oropharynx, and laryngopharynx, the first two being shared with the respiratory tract; the pharynx is distinct from the rest of the alimentary tract in being composed exclusively of voluntary skeletal muscle arranged in outer circular and inner longitudinal layers.

pharmacist (far'mă-sist)

One who is licensed to prepare and dispense drugs and compounds and is knowledgeable concerning their properties.

primitive (prim'i-tiv)

Obsolete usage in embryology, replace by primordial.

psyche (sī'kē)

Term for the subjective aspects of the mind, self, soul; the psychological or spiritual as distinct from the bodily nature of persons

pharmacy (far'mă-sē)

The practice of preparing and dispensing drugs.

preservative (prē-zer'vă-tiv)

A substance added to food products or to an organic solution to prevent chemical change or bacterial action.

pupilla (pyū-pil'ă)

pupil.

prescription (prē-skrip'shŭn)

A written formula for the preparation and administration of any remedy.

prescribe (prē-skrīb')

To give directions, either orally or in writing, for the preparation and administration of a remedy to be used in the treatment of any disease.

pulp (pŭlp)

A soft, moist, coherent solid.

pubescent (pyū-bes'ĕnt)

Pertaining to pubescence

pylorus (pi-lŏr'ŭs)

The muscular tissue surrounding and controlling the aboral outlet of the stomach.

radiation (ră'dē-ă'shŭn)

The sending forth of light, short radio waves, ultraviolet rays or x-rays, or any other rays for treatment, diagnosis, or another purpose.

radon (ră'don)

A gaseous radioactive element, atomic no. 86, resulting from the breakdown of radium; of the isotopes with mass numbers between 198 and 228, only ^{222}Rn is medically significant as an α -emitter, with a half-life of 3.8235 days; it is used in the treatment of certain malignancies. Poorly ventilated homes in some parts of the country have accumulated a dangerous amount of naturally occurring radon gas.

resonance (rez'ŏ-nănts)

Sympathetic or forced vibration of air in the cavities above, below, in front of, or behind a source of sound; in speech, modification of the quality (e.g., harmonics) of a tone by the passage of air through the chambers of the nose, pharynx, and head, without increasing the intensity of the sound.

rehabilitation (rē'hă-bil'i-tă'shŭn)

Restoration, following disease, illness, or injury, of the ability to function in a normal or nearnormal manner.

retching (rech'ing)

Gastric and esophageal movements of vomiting without expulsion of vomitus.

retrieval (rē-trē'vāl)

The third stage in the memory process, after encoding and storage, involving mental processes associated with bringing stored information back into consciousness.

rosacea (rō-zā'shē-ă)

Chronic vascular and follicular dilation involving the nose and contiguous portions of the cheeks; may vary from mild but persistent erythema to extensive hyperplasia of the sebaceous glands, seen especially in men in the form of rhinophyma and of deep-seated papules and pustules; accompanied by telangiectasia at the affected erythematous sites.

scalpel (skal'pēl)

A knife used in surgical dissection.

scar (skar)

Fibrous tissue replacing normal tissues destroyed by injury or disease or divided after an incision.

science (sī'ents)

The branch of knowledge that produces theoretic explanations of natural phenomena based on experiments and observations.

sclera (sklē'rā)

A portion of the fibrous layer forming the outer envelope of the eyeball, except for its anterior sixth, which is the cornea.

Fibrous tissue replacing normal tissues destroyed by injury or disease or divided after an incision.

sedative (sed'ă-tiv)

1. Calming; quieting.
2. A drug that quiets nervous excitement; designated according to the organ or system on which specific action is exerted; e.g., cardiac, cerebral, nervous, respiratory, spinal.

salmonella (sal'mō-nel'ă)

A genus of aerobic to facultatively anaerobic bacteria (family Enterobacteriaceae) containing gram-negative rods that are either motile or nonmotile; motile cells are peritrichous.

sepsis (sep'sis)

The presence of various pathogenic organisms, or their toxins, in the blood or tissues; septicemia is a common type of sepsis.

shin (shin)

anterior border of tibia.

sickleemia (sik-lēmē-ă)

Presence of sickle-shaped or crescentic erythrocytes in peripheral blood; seen in sickle cell anemia and sickle cell trait.

spasmus (spaz'mŭs)

spasm

sterilize (ster'īl-īz)

To produce sterility.

syndrome (sin'drōm)

The aggregate of symptoms and signs associated with any morbid process, together constituting the picture of the disease.

suture (sū'chūr)

To unite two surfaces by sewing.

stapes (stā'pēz)

The smallest of the three auditory ossicles; its base, or footpiece, fits into the vestibular (oval) window, whereas its head is articulated with the lenticular process of the long limb of the incus.

surgery (sŭr'jēr-ē)

The branch of medicine concerned with the treatment of disease, injury, and deformity by physical operation or manipulation.

tendon (ten'dŏn)

A nondistensible fibrous cord or band of variable length that is the part of the muscle (some authorities, however, consider it as part of the muscle complex), which connects the fleshy (contractile) part of muscle with its bony attachment or other structure.

tremor (trem'ŏr, -ōr)

1. Repetitive, often regular, oscillatory movements caused by alternate, or synchronous, but irregular contraction of opposing muscle groups; usually involuntary.
2. Minute ocular movement occurring during fixation on an object.

toxin (tok'sin)

A noxious or poisonous substance that is formed or elaborated either as an integral part of the cell or tissue (endotoxin), as an extracellular product (exotoxin), or as a combination of the two, during the metabolism and growth of certain microorganisms and some higher plant and animal species.

tranquilizer (trang'kwi-līz'ēr)

A drug that promotes tranquility by calming, soothing, quieting, or pacifying with minimal sedating or depressant effects.

typhus (tī'fūs)

A group of acute infectious and contagious diseases, caused by rickettsiae that are transmitted by arthropods, and occurring in two principal forms: epidemic typhus and endemic (murine) typhus; typical symptoms include: severe headache, shivering and chills, high fever, malaise, and rash.

Also called jail, camp, or ship fever.

temporal (tem'pō-rāl)

1. Relating to time; limited in time; temporary.
2. Relating to the temple.

ulcer (ūl'sēr)

A lesion through the skin or a mucous membrane resulting from loss of tissue, usually with inflammation.

ulna (ūl'nā)

The medial and larger of the two bones of the forearm

unsaturated (ūn-sach'ūr-āt'ēd)

Not saturated; denoting a solution in which the solvent is capable of dissolving more of the solute.

vitreous (vit'rē-ūs)

Glassy; resembling glass

vestibule (ves'ti-byūl)

A small cavity or a space at the entrance of a canal.

waist (wāst)

The portion of the trunk between the ribs and the pelvis.

ward (wōrd)

A large room or other area in a medical facility where patients experiencing similar medical conditions or receiving similar treatment are housed

warning (wōrn'ing)

A strong cautionary advice about possible dangers or contraindications in activity or pharmacy.

wheeze (wēz)

To breathe noisily and with difficulty.

whoop (hūp)

The loud sonorous inspiration in pertussis with which the paroxysm of coughing terminates, due to spasm of the larynx (glottis).