GLOSSARY
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Glossary of Medical Terms</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abortifacient</td>
<td>drug inducing expulsion of a foetus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abscess</td>
<td>a localized collection of pus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acrid</td>
<td>bitterly pungent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute</td>
<td>the rapid appearance of signs and symptoms of an illness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjuvant</td>
<td>a substance included in a prescription to aid the action of other drugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aerobe</td>
<td>a microorganism whose growth requires free oxygen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affection</td>
<td>bodily state due to malady</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agglutination</td>
<td>the clumping of bacteria or free cells as effected by the specific immune antibodies or proteins called 'agglutinins', present in the medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agglutinins</td>
<td>specific factors present in the medium which clump free cells or particulate protein matter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexeteric</td>
<td>protective against infection, venom and poison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexipharmic</td>
<td>an agent which wards off the evil effects of toxic substances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aliquot</td>
<td>an equal part contained by the whole of an integral number of times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alopecia</td>
<td>baldness which can be congenital, premature or senile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alterative</td>
<td>medicine which alters processes of nutrition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amenorrhoea</td>
<td>absence of menses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anaerobe</td>
<td>a microorganism that grows only or best in the absence of free oxygen but utilizes bound oxygen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anaesthetic</td>
<td>a drug which causes insensibility to stimuli</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Anal ept
Analgesic - a drug which relieves pain
Anasarca - a generalized oedema due to serous infiltration of the cellular tissues and serous cavities
Anodyne - a drug alleviating pain
Anorexia - loss or deficiency of appetite for food
Antagonist - a drug which nullifies or reverses the effects of another drug
Anthelmintic - a remedy for the destruction of intestinal worms
Antidiuretic - reducing the volume of urine
Antidote - a remedy which counteracts the action of a toxin
Anti emetic - any agent which prevents nausea and vomiting
Antifebrile - any agent which reduces or allays fever
Antihæmorrhagic - any agent which prevents haemorrhage
Antilithic - a drug which prevents stone formation in the gall bladder and kidneys
Antiperiodic - any agent which prevents the periodic return of a disease
Antipsoriatic - preventing or relieving psoriasis
Antipyretic - any agent which allays fever
Antiscorbutic - any agent which prevents or cures scurvy
Antisepsis - prevention against infection, putrefaction or decay
Antispasmodic - any measure used to relieve spasms occurring in muscle
Antitoxin - any agent capable of neutralizing a toxin or toxoid that stimulated its production
Aperients - drugs which stimulate evacuation of the bowel
Aperiodic - not recurring at intervals
Aphagia - inability to swallow
Aphonia - loss of voice from a cause other than a cerebral lesion
Aphrodisiac - an agent which enhances sexual excitement
Aphthae - small grey area around the mouth causing ulceration
Appetizer - any substance taken to increase the inclination for food
Arthritis - inflammation of a joint
Ascites - free fluid in the peritoneal cavity
Asthenic - weakness
Astringent - an agent which contracts organic tissue, thus lessening secretion
Atonic - wanting degree of firmness or tension proper to strong and healthy organs or tissues of the body
Atrophy - dimunition in size and function
Bactericidal - lethal to bacteria
Bacteriostatic - inhibiting bacterial growth without killing organisms
Beri-beri - a deficiency disease caused by the lack of vitamin B1; occurs mainly in those countries where the staple diet is polished rice
Bilious - a non-medical word signifying a digestive upset
Bitters - the extracts of substances which are used as stomachics
Blackwater fever - hemoglobinuria following chronic falciparum malaria infection

Blenorrhagia - a copious mucous discharge

Bronchitis - inflammation of bronchial mucous membrane

Calculus - stone, concretion in some part of the body

Carbuncle - an acute inflammation caused by Staphylococcus involving hair follicles and surrounding subcutaneous tissue

Cardialgia - pain in the heart

Cardiotonic - increasing the tonicity of the heart

Carminative - which relieves flatulence and associated colic

Cathartic - purgative medicine

Catarrh - inflammation of a mucous membrane with constant flow of mucous

Centres for Disease Control - a branch of the United States Public Health service responsible for the collection and dissemination of epidemiological information and involved with the identification of the causes of major public health problems

Chemotherapy - the treatment of disease by the use of chemicals that inhibit or kill the causative agents without injuring the cells or tissues of the host

Cholagogue - a drug which causes an increased flow of bile into the intestine

Cholera - an acute epidemic disease, caused by Vibrio cholerae, occurring in the orient

Chronic - recurrent or of long duration

Cicatrical - an overgrowth of scar tissue which may produce a contraction deformity
Cirrhosis - hardening of an organ; degenerative change in the liver with resulting fibrosis

Colic - severe pain resulting from periodic spasms in an abdominal organ

Coliform - Gram-negative, lactose fermenting rods, including E. coli and other species that normally inhabit the colon

Colitis - inflammation of the colon accompanied by ulcerative lesions

Constipation - infrequent and difficult evacuation of faeces due to insufficient food or fluid intake or to sluggish or disordered action of the bowel musculature or nerve supply

Consumption - pulmonary tuberculosis

Cordial - drug stimulating the heart

Coryza - an acute upper respiratory infection of short duration

Counter-irritant - an agent which when applied to the skin, produces an inflammatory reaction relieving congestion in the underlying organs

Cystitis - inflammation of the bladder

Delirium - abnormal mental condition based on hallucinations or illusion, may occur due to fever

Demulcent - a slippery, mucilaginous thick fluid which allays irritation and soothes inflammation, especially of mucous membranes

Deobstruent - removal of obstruction

Diabsorbent - unable to absorb

Diaphoresis - perspiration
Diarrhoea  - deviation from established bowel rhythm characterized by increased frequency and fluidity of stools

Discutient  - causing the dispersal or disappearance of a pathologic condition, such as a tumour

Diuretic  - an agent which increases the flow of urine

Dropsy  - accumulation of watery fluid in serous cavities or the connective tissues of the body

Dysentery  - inflammation of the bowel with evacuation of blood and mucus accompanied by tenesmus and colic

Dyspepsia  - indigestion

Dyspnoea  - difficulty in breathing

Dysuria  - painful urination

Eczema  - inflammation of the skin, with redness, soreness and itching vesicles discharging serous fluids

Electuary  - medicinal powder mixed with honey or syrup

Elephantiasis  - tropical disease, caused by a nematode parasite, resulting in a gross enlargement of legs and thickening of skin

Embrocation  - liquid used for rubbing a bruised part

Emesis  - vomiting

Emollient  - substance which has the power of relaxing tissues

Emmenagogue  - a substance that promotes or assists the flow of menstrual fluid

Emphysema  - gaseous distention of the tissues
Endotoxins - lipopolysaccharides that are derived from the cell walls of Gram-negative microorganisms and have toxic and fever causing effects when injected in vivo.

Epistasis - a film which forms on urine which has been allowed to stand.

Epistaxis - bleeding from the nose.

Eruptions - breaking out of rash on skin or mucous membrane.

Evacuant - an agent which causes the emptying of the bowel.

Excoriations - superficial injury to the skin or mucous membrane.

Exotoxins - diffusible toxins produced by certain Gram-positive and Gram-negative microorganisms.

Expectorant - a drug which promotes ejection of phlegm from lung airways by coughing.

Facultative - adjustable.

Febrifuge - medicine to reduce fever.

Febrile - feverish.

Flatulence - gastric and intestinal distension with gas.

Foetid - stinking.

Galactogogue - an agent inducing or increasing the flow of milk.

Gastroenteritis - inflammation of the mucous membranes of the stomach and small intestine due to bacterial infection.

Gleet - thin morbid discharge from wound, ulcer or from urethra.
Gonorrhoea - venereal disease characterized by inflammatory discharge of mucus from urethra or vagina

Gout - paroxysmal disease with painful inflammation of smaller joints

Gravid - pregnant

Gripe - colic

Haematemesis - the vomiting of blood

Haemoptysis - the coughing of blood

Haemorrhage - the escape of blood from a vessel

Haemorrhoids - varicose veins around the anus

Haemostatic - any agent which arrests bleeding

Hallucination - a false perception occurring without any true sensory stimulus

Helminthiasis - the condition resulting from infestation with worms

Hemagglutination - the clumping of red blood cells

Hemiplegia - paralysis of one side of the body

Hemolysis - the disruption of red blood cells with the leakage of haemoglobin

Hepatitis - inflammation of the liver

Herpes - vesicular eruption due to a virus infection

Hydrophobia - aversion to water

Hysteria - functional disturbance of nervous system, of psychoneurotic origin

Impetigo - a bacterial skin infection, usually caused by either Staphylococci or Streptococci
Inflammation - tissue reaction to injury, infection or irritation characterized by pain, swelling, redness and heat

Infusion - an aqueous solution containing the active principle of a drug, made by pouring boiling water on the crude drug

Keratoconjunctivitis - inflammation of the cornea and conjunctiva

Lactogogue - substance stimulating lactation

Lactogenic - stimulating milk production

Languor - fatigue

Laxative - a mild aperient

Lesion - pathological change in a bodily tissue

Leucorrhoea - a sticky, whitish vaginal discharge

Lumbago - incapacitating pain low down in the back

Melaena - black, tar-like stools, evidence of intestinal bleeding

Melancholia - mental illness accompanied by depression

Menorrhagia - an excessive regular menstrual flow

Micturition - the act of passing urine

Nausea - a feeling of sickness without actual vomiting

 Neuralgia - affection of nerves causing intense intermittent pain

Neurasthenia - an uncommon nervous condition consisting of fatigue, over-sensitivity and irritability
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neuritis</td>
<td>- inflammation of a nerve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Castle Disease</td>
<td>- an acute viral disease of birds, particularly chicken. It occasionally produces accidental infections in man usually a mild conjunctivitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oedema</td>
<td>- abnormal infiltration of tissues with fluid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oleaginous</td>
<td>- having properties of producing oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ophthalmia</td>
<td>- inflammation of the eye affecting the conjunctiva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otalgia</td>
<td>- earache</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otorrhoea</td>
<td>- a discharge from the external auditory meatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palsy</td>
<td>- imperfect control of movement following damage to brain at birth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paludism</td>
<td>- swamp fever (malaria)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paratyphoid fever</td>
<td>- a variety of enteric fever but less severe and prolonged than typhoid fever caused by Salmonella paratyphi A and B and rarely C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pectoral</td>
<td>- pertaining to the breast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pellagra</td>
<td>- a deficiency disease caused by the lack of vitamin B complex and protein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pemphigus</td>
<td>- skin condition with blister eruptions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlegm</td>
<td>- the secretion of mucous expectorated from the bronchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placebo</td>
<td>- a harmless substance given as medicine for psychological satisfaction of the patients or in clinical trial of drugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polydipsia</td>
<td>- excessive thirst</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Poultice - a paste made with boiling water
Prolapse - the descent of a structure
Psoriasis - a chronic skin disease in which erythematosous areas are covered with adherent scales. The scales produce a shiny, silver sheen which is diagnostic
Pthisis - an old term for pulmonary tuberculosis
Puerperal - pertaining to child birth
Purgative - a drug causing evacuation of fluid faeces
Purulent - resembling pus
Pustule - a small inflammatory swelling containing pus
Pyogenic - pertaining to the formation of pus
Pyrexia - fever
Refrigerant - cooling
Relaxant - a drug which reduces tension
Resolvent - drug which returns diseased tissue to normal state
Restorative - tending to restore health or strength
Rheumatism - a disorder of the connective tissue resulting in pain, stiffness and swelling of muscles and joints
Rhinitis - inflammation of the nasal mucous membrane
Rubefacient - substance which when applied to the skin, causes redness
Scabies - contagious skin disease due to a parasite
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sciatica</td>
<td>pain on the buttock, back of the thigh, calf and foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scorbutic</td>
<td>the old name for scurvy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scrofula</td>
<td>tuberculosis of bone or lymph glands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scurvy</td>
<td>a deficiency disease caused by the lack of vitamin C (ascorbic acid)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedative</td>
<td>drug which soothes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Septicaemia</td>
<td>the persistence and multiplication of living bacteria in the bloodstream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sialagogue</td>
<td>an agent which increases the flow of saliva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sialagogue diseases</td>
<td>respiratory diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spermatorrhoea</td>
<td>involuntary discharge of semen without orgasm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stimulant</td>
<td>an agent which excites or increases function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stomachic</td>
<td>an agent which increases the appetite, especially bitters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stomatitis</td>
<td>inflammation of the mouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strangury</td>
<td>slow and painful urination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strumous</td>
<td>cushion-like cellular dilatation of an organ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stupor</td>
<td>a marked impairment, but not complete loss of consciousness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Styptic</td>
<td>an astringent applied to stop bleeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudorific</td>
<td>an agent which induces sweating (diaphoretic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suppuration</td>
<td>the formation of pus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syphilis</td>
<td>venereal disease caused by the microorganism <em>Treponema pallidum</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Taeniafuge - an agent that expels tapeworm
Tonic - a state of continuous muscular contraction
Topical - local
Toxaemia - a generalized poisoning of the body by the products of bacteria or damaged tissue
Trauma - body injury
Tympanites - abdominal distension due to accumulation of gas in the intestine
Urticaria - an allergic skin eruption
Uterotonic - a drug which restores the uterus to normal health
Vermifuge - an agent that expels intestinal worms
Vertigo - giddiness
Vesicant - a blistering substance
Vomit - ejection of the stomach contents through the mouth
VDRL - Venereal Disease Research/Reference Laboratory
Vulnerary - drug used for healing wounds