

Medical Terminology

Accouchement – Process of giving birth

Adenitis – Inflammation of gland or lymph node

Ague – Fever of malarial character, a recurrent chill

Albuminuria – Presence of protein in urine

Ambustion – To burn or scorch

Amyloid – Complex protein that deposits in tissues

Amyloid Degeneration – Retrogressive change characterized by replacement or distortion of normal structure by materials having the waxy appearance and properties of amyloid

Amyloid Kidney – A kidney in which amyloid has deposited

Anasarca – Accumulation of water (Dropsy)

Anemia/Aneamia – Below normal blood

Angina Pectoris – Paroxysmal retrosternal or pericardial pain often radiating to the left shoulder & arm, due to inadequate blood & oxygen supply to heart

Anuresis – Suppression or arrest of urinary output

Aortic Regurgitation – Failure of complete closure of the aortic valve leaflets with resultant backflow of blood into left ventricle

Aphemia – Loss of motor skills and speech

Aphthae – White painful oral ulcer of unknown cause

Apnea (Apnoea) – A cessation or suspension of breathing

Apoplexy – Gross hemorrhage

Apopnixis – To choke; lump in throat occurring in hysteria (globus hysteria)

Arachnitis – Inflammation of 3 central meninges covering the brain

Asphyxia – Unconsciousness; suffocation

Ascites – Accumulation of serous fluid in peritoneal cavity - a type of dropsy

Asthenia – Absence or loss of strength, weakness

Atelectasis – State of incomplete expansion of lungs because of their failure to expand at birth

Atrophy – Lack of nourishment

Axillary – Pertaining to armpit

Basilar Meningitis – Inflammation of the meninges affecting chiefly the base of the brain

Biliary Calculus – A solid mass formed within the biliary system, composed of bile salts, calcium, bilirubin and cholesterol in various proportions

Bright's Disease – Disease causing degeneration of the kidneys

Bronchorrhoea – Excessive discharge of mucous from bronchial mucous membranes

Cachexia – Severe general weakness, malnutrition, emaciation

Cancrum – A noma or spreading gangrene beginning in mucous membranes of mouth, nose, external auditory canals, genitalia or anus following measles in children under extremely poor conditions of hygiene & nutrition

Carbuncle – Extensive deep seated spreading stubborn infection usually staphylococcal

Carcinoma of Uterus – Cancer of uterus; malignant growth

Carditis – Inflammation of heart

Caries – Molecular death of bone or teeth

Carpopedal Spasms – Spasm of hands and feet or of thumbs and great toes associated with tetany.

Caseous Pneumonia – Exudative tuberculosis of lung that has undergone a characteristic type of necrosis; simulating cheese in its gross appearance

Catarrhal Fever – Common cold

Cellulitis – A diffuse inflammation of connective tissues especially of subcutaneous tissues

Cerebritis – Encephalitis; inflammation of cerebrum

Cholemia/Cholaemia – Hepatic encephalopathy, hepatic coma; the presence of bile in the blood

Cholic-Choleic – Pertaining to bile

Chorea – Twisting of face and extremities

Cirrhosis – Disease of liver

Climacteric – Menopause

Colliquative Diarrhoea – Profuse or excessive diarrhea

Convulsions – Since so many newborns died from convulsions, we believe that the use of forceps caused damage. In older children, we believe that the old remedy for fever of "sweating it out" by adding more blankets caused the fever to rise & damaged the brain

Craniotomy – Operation to reduce size of skull by cutting or breaking when delivery is otherwise impossible

Cyanosis – Inadequate oxygenation of the blood (blue baby)

Cynanche – Severe sore throat with choking brought on by diphtheria (quinsy)

Cystitis – Inflammation of bladder

Debility – Lack of Strength

Delirium Tremens – Constant Tremor

Dentition – Teething; we believe death was not caused by teething but rather by the incorrect administering of drugs by parents, doctors, druggists and midwives.

Diaphragmitis – Inflammation of diaphragm

Diarrhoea

Diphtheria

Dipsomania – Recurrent periodic compulsion to excessive beverages

Discrasia – Abnormal state or disorder

Dissipation – Excessive drinking

Diuresis – Increased excretion of urine

Dropsy – Accumulation of water

Dyspepsia – Disturbed digestion

Dyspnea (Dyspnoea) – Difficult, labored breathing

Dysuria – Difficult or painful urination

Eclampsia – Convulsions; usually with pregnancy

Edema (or Oedema) – Excessive accumulation of fluid

Embolism – Blood clot

Emphysema

Empyema – The presence of pus in a cavity, hollow organ, or body space

Encephalitis – Inflammation of brain

Encephaloed – Resembling brain or brain tissue; brain like consistency

Encephaloid Tumor – Brain tumor

Encephaloma – Medullary carcinoma (poorly differentiated adeno-carcinoma, usually of breast)

Endocarditis – Inflammation of endocardium or lining of heart cavities

Endometritis – Inflammation of endometrium (mucous membrane lining of uterus)

Engorgement – Completely filled or overfilled

Enteric Fever – Typhoid fever

Entero Colitis – Inflammation of small intestine and colon

Epistaxis – Nosebleed

Epithelioma – Tumor-skin cancer, occasionally cancer of mucous membrane

Erysipelas – Streptococcal cellulitis of skin, St. Anthony's Fire

Extravasation – Passing of body fluid out of the proper place (as blood into surrounding tissues after rupture of blood vessel)

Febris Nervosa – Nerve fever

Festula/Fistula – Abnormal congenital or acquired communication between two surfaces or between a viscus or hollow structure and the exterior

Flux – Diarrhea

Foramen Ovale – Hole in heart

Gangrene

Gastralgia – Pain in stomach

Gastroenteritis

Gastromalacia – Abnormal softening of wall of stomach

Glottides – 2 vocal folds & the space between them

Hectic Fever – A fever recurring daily accompanied by flushing, chills & sweats

Hematemesis/Haematemesis – Vomiting of blood

Hematuria (Haematuria) – Discharge of urine containing blood

Hemiplegia – Paralysis of one side of body

Hemopathy – Any disease of blood

Hemoptysis – Spitting of blood from lungs, trachea or bronchi

Hemorrhage or Haemorrhage – Excessive bleeding

Hemorrhagic Diathesis – An abnormal bleeding tendency as in hemophilia, purpura, scurvy or vitamin K deficiency

Hydrocele – Accumulation of serous fluid in a body cavity especially in the testicles.

Hydrops – Dropsy

Hydrothorax – Collection of serous fluid in pleural cavity

Hydrocephalus – Fluid within the brain

Hypertropy – Enlargement of organ

Hyphema/Hyphaema – Blood in the anterior chamber of eye

Hypoxia – Oxygen want or deficiency

Icterus – Jaundice

Ideopathic – Of obscure or unknown origin

Ileotyphlitis – Inflammation of cecum and ileum

Imperforate anus – Congenital closure of anal opening

Inanition – Starvation

Insolation – Heat stroke

Integument – A covering of skin as abdominal integuments

Intussusception – Slipping or passing of one part of intestine into another; forms sausage shape tumor in abdomen. Passage of blood and mucus per rectum

Invagination – Intussusception

Ischuria – Retention of urine

Jaundice – Yellowness of skin due to hyperbilirubinemia

Kyphosis – Angular curvature of spine

Laryngitis

Laryngotracheitis – Inflammation of larynx

Leucocythaemia – Leuko cythemia - leukemia

Leucoemia (lukemia) – Blood cancer

Lipoma – Benign tumor

Locomotor Ataxia – see Tabes Dorsalis

Loco Motor Taxis – Tabes dorsalis

Lupus – Any chronic progressive ulcerative skin lesion

Lupus Excedens – The ulcerating type of lupus vulgaris

Lupus Vulgaris – True tuberculosis of the skin; a slow developing scarring and deforming disease

Mania a Potu – Pathological intoxication

Marasmus – Wasting away of body tissues

Mastoid Process – Blunt inferior projection of mastoid part of temporal bone

Medulla Oblongata – Part of brain attached to spinal cord

Menorrhagia – Excess menstrual flow

Metritis – Inflammation of uterus

Metroperitonitis – Inflammation of uterus and peritoneum

Mesentery – A fold of peritoneum connecting intestine with posterior abdominal wall

Mitral – Pertaining to atrioventricular valve of left side of heart

Mitral Insufficiency – Mitral regurgitation imperfect closure of mitral valve during cardiac systole, permitting blood to reenter the left atrium

Mollities Ossium – Osteomalacia; adult rickets due to lack of calcium

Morbilli – Measles

Morbus Caeruleus – Cyanotic congenital heart disease

Morbus Cox Aruis (Coxal) – Hip disease

Myelites – Inflammation of Spinal Cord

Nephritis – Inflammation of kidneys

Nephrotomy – Incision of the kidney

Neuralgia – Severe sharp stabbing paroxysmal pain along the course of a nerve

Noma – See cancrum

Obstepation – Intractable constipation

Oedema (or Edema) – Excessive accumulation of fluid

Orthopnea – Condition in which there is difficulty in breathing except when sitting or standing upright.

Osteomalacia – Adult rickets due to lack of calcium

Otitis – Inflammation of ear

Paraplegia – Paralysis of lower limbs

Parotitis (Paratites) – Inflammation of parotid gland, as in mumps

Parturition – Process of giving birth

Pemphigus – Acute or chronic condition of skin

Pericarditis – Inflammation of the pericardium

Perimetritis – Inflammation of the tissues about the uterus

Perineal Abscesses – Abscess of perineum

Perineum – Portion of body bounded by pelvic arch

Perityphlitis – Inflammation of the peritoneum surrounding the cecum and vermiform appendix

Perityphlitis Abscess – An abscess involving the tissues surrounding the cecum and vermiform appendix

Pertussis – Whooping cough

Pharyngitis – Inflammation of the pharynx

Phlebitis – Inflammation of a vein

Phlegmonous Erysipelas – Erysipelous in which there is an abscess formed

Phrenitis – Inflammation of brain, or inflammation of diaphragm, or acute delirium

Phthisis – Tuberculosis of the lungs

Placenta Prevea – Placenta superimposed up, on or about the os uteri interum producing serious hemorrhage during labor

Pleurites – Pleurisy inflammation of serous membranes enveloping the lungs and lining the internal surface of thoracic cavity

Pneumothorax – Presence of blood & gases in thoracic cavity

Pneumonia

Polyp - Polypus – Smooth spherical or oval mass projecting from a membranous surface; as uterine polypus

Pott's Disease – Kyphosis resulting from tuberculous osteitis of spine

Prostatitis – Inflammation of prostate gland

Puerperal Mania – Puerperal insanity

Puerperal Peritonitis – Peritonitis following childbirth

Purpura – Condition in which hemorrhages occur in the skin mucous membranes and serous membranes and elsewhere

Pyelitis – Inflammation of the pelvis of a kidney

Pyemia (Pyæmia) – Disease due to pyogenic microorganisms - embolic abscesses

Pylorus – Circular opening of stomach into duodenum

Pyonephrosis – Replacement of a substantial portion of the kidney or all of the kidney by abscesses

Quinsy – Severe sore throat; peritonsillar abscess

Rachitis – Rickets

Remittent Fever – Fever without return to normal temperature

Retrocession – Spread of a disease from body surface to deeper areas

Rubeola – Measles

Sarcoma – Malignant Tumor

Scharlach R. Stain - Stain used to identify fat in tissue sections

Scrofula - TB of the cervical lymph nodes

Scrofulus Diathesis – (see Scrofula) Hereditary influence. A state, condition, or tendency of the body or a combination of attributes in one individual causing a susceptibility to some abnormality or disease

Scirrhus – Hard swelling (scirrhous carcinoma)

Scurvy – Disorder caused by deficiency of vitamin C - extreme weakness, spongy gums, tendency to develop hemorrhages under the skin

Sequela – Abnormal condition following a disease - complication

Septaemia/Septicemia – A clinical syndrome characterized by a severe bacterium infection generally involving a significant invasion of the bloodstream by microorganisms from a focus or foci in the tissues and even with microorganisms multiplying in the blood

Siriasis – Sunstroke; heatstroke

Spina Bifida – A congenital defect in the closure of the vertebral canal

Stomacace – Disease of teeth & gum, ulcerative stomatitis

Stomatitis – Inflammation of soft tissue of mouth

Stricture of Esophagus – Narrowing of esophagus or closing of it depending on disease causing it

Sturma – Goiter

Submammary Abscess – An abscess lying between the mammary gland and chest wall

Summer Complaint – Similar to heat exhaustion

Suppuration – Formation of pus

Syncope – Swooning or fainting - temporary suspension of consciousness from cerebral hypoxia

Synovitis – Inflammation of synovial membranes (arthritis)

Syphilis

Tabes Dorsales – A form of neurosyphilis in which the myelin tissues of the nerve fibers are destroyed and sclerosis of the posterior columns of the spinal cord manifested by unsteadiness and incoordination of the voluntary movements.

Tabes Mesenterica – Infection with paroxysmal abdominal symptoms

Thrush – Small whitish spots on tongue in infants & children

Toxemia – A condition in which the blood contains poisonous products

Tracheitis – Inflammation of Trachea

Trismus – Spasm of jaw (at birth - nas centium) (tetanus)

Tubercular Diathesis – Hereditary influence, tendency or susceptibility to the disease

Tussis Convulsiva – Pertussis-Whooping Cough

Tympanites – Distention of abdomen, gas in peritoneal cavity

Typhoid Systemic – Infections caused by salmonella typhosa

Typhus Fever – Acute infectious disease caused by rickettsia (spotted fever)

Uremia (Uraemia) – Complex biochemical abnormality occurring in kidney failure

Variola – Smallpox

Varioloid – Mild form of smallpox in persons who have previously had the disease

Vulvae – External genital organs in women

Vulvitis – Inflammation of the vulva

White Swelling – Enlargement of joint or part without increased local heat or redness, usually due to tuberculosis