

STEDMAN'S

Medical Dictionary

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di-ac-e-tu-ria (dī-as'ē-tūr'ē-ā). The urinary excretion of acetoacetic (diacetic) acid. *SYN* diacetonuria.

di-a-ce-tyl, di-ac-e-tal (dī-as'ē-til, dī-as'ē-tal). 2,3-Butanedione; a yellow liquid, $(\text{CH}_3\text{CO})_2$, having the pungent odor of quinone and carrying the aromas of coffee, vinegar, butter, and other foods; a byproduct of carbohydrate degradation.

di-a-ce-tyl-cho-line (dī-as'ē-til-kō'lēn). *SYN* succinylcholine.

di-a-ce-tyl-mon-ox-ime (DAM) (dī-as'ē-til-mon-ok'sim). A 2-oxo-oxime that can reactivate phosphorylated acetylcholinesterase *in vitro* and *in vivo*; it penetrates the blood-brain barrier.

di-a-ce-tyl-mor-phine (dī-as'ē-til-mōr'fēn). *SYN* heroin.

di-a-ce-tyl-tan-nic-ac-id (dī-as'ē-til-tan'ik). *SYN* acetyltannic acid.

di-a-chron-ic (dī-ā-kron'ik). Systematically observed over time in the same subjects throughout as opposed to synchronic or cross-sectional; the inferences are equivalent only where there is strict stability of all elements. [dia- + *G. chronos*, time]

di-ac-id (dī-as'id). Denoting a substance containing two ionizable hydrogen atoms per molecule; more generally, a base capable of combining with two hydrogen ions per molecule.

di-ac-la-sis, di-a-cla-sia (dī-ak'lā-sis, dī-ā-klā'zē-ā). *SYN* osteoclast. [G. *diaklasis*, a breaking up, fr. *dia*, through, + *klasis*, a breaking]

di-ac-ri-nous (dī-ak'ri-nūs). Excreting by simple passage through a gland cell. [G. *dia-krinō*, to separate one from another]

di-ac-ri-sis (dī-ak'ri-sis). *SYN* diagnosis. [G. *dia-*, through, + *krisis*, a judgment]

di-a-crit-ic, di-a-crit-i-cal (dī-ā-krit'ik, -krit'i-kāl). Distinguishing; diagnostic; allowing of distinction. [G. *diakritikos*, able to distinguish]

di-ac-tin-ic (dī'ak-tin'ik). Having the property of transmitting light capable of bringing about chemical reactions. [G. *dia*, through, + *aktis*, ray]

di-ac-yl-glyc-er-ol (DAG) (dī'as-il-glis'er-ol). Glycerol with two esterified acyl moieties, either 1,3-d. or 1,2-d.; if the two acyl groups are nonidentical, there are four possible stereoisomers; 1,2-d. is an intermediate in the synthesis of triacylglycerols and of lecithin; also serves as a second messenger in stimulating the activity of protein kinase C.

d. acyltransferase, an enzyme, in fat biosynthesis, that catalyzes the transfer of an acyl moiety from acyl-CoA to 1,2-d. thus forming free coenzyme A and triacylglycerol.

d. lipase, *SYN* lipoprotein lipase.

di-ad (dī'ad). **1.** The transverse tubule and a cisterna in cardiac muscle fibers. **2.** *SYN* dyad (1).

di-a-der-mic (dī-ā-der'mik). *SYN* percutaneous. [G. *dia*, through, + *derma*, skin]

di-ad-o-cho-ci-ne-sia (dī-ad'ō-kō-si-nē'zē-ā). *SYN* diadochokinesia.

di-ad-o-cho-ki-ne-sia, di-ad-o-cho-ki-ne-sis (dī-ad'ō-kō-ki-nē'zē-ā, -ki-nē'sis). The normal power of alternately bringing a limb into opposite positions, as of flexion and extension or of pronation and supination. *SYN* diadochocinesia. [G. *diadochos*, working in turn, + *kinēsis*, movement]

di-ad-o-cho-ki-net-ic (dī-ad'ō-kō-ki-net'ik). Relating to diadochokinesia.

di-ag-nose (dī-ag-nōs'). To make a diagnosis.

di-ag-no-sis (dī-ag-nō'sis). The determination of the nature of a disease. *SYN* diaeresis. [G. *diagnōsis*, a deciding]

antenatal d., *SYN* prenatal d.

clinical d., a d. made from a study of the signs and symptoms of a disease.

differential d., the determination of which of two or more diseases with similar symptoms is the one from which the patient is suffering, by a systematic comparison and contrasting of the clinical findings. *SYN* differentiation (2).

d. by exclusion, a d. made by excluding those diseases to which only some of the patient's symptoms might belong, leaving one disease as the most likely d., although no definitive tests or findings establish that d.

laboratory d., a d. made by a chemical, microscopic, microbio-

logic, immunologic, or pathologic study of secretions, ex, blood, or tissue.

neonatal d., systematic evaluation of the newborn for disease or malformations, and the conclusion reached.

pathologic d., a d., sometimes postmortem, made from toxic and/or histologic study of the lesions present.

physical d., a d. made by means of physical examination of patient, or the process of a physical examination.

prenatal d., d. utilizing procedures available for the treatment of diseases and malformations *in utero*, and the d. reached. *SYN* antenatal d.

di-ag-no-sis-re-lat-ed group (DRG). A classification of patients by diagnosis or surgical procedure (sometimes, age) into major diagnostic categories (each containing diseases, disorders, or procedures) for the purpose of determining payment of hospitalization charges, based on the treatment of similar medical diagnoses generate similar charges.

di-ag-nos-tic (dī-ag-nos'tik). **1.** Relating to or aiding in diagnosis. **2.** Establishing or confirming a diagnosis.

di-ag-nos-ti-cian (dī'ag-nos-tish'ān). One who is skilled in making diagnoses; formerly, a name for specialists in internal medicine.

Diagnostic and Statistical Manual. An American Psychiatric Association publication which classifies mental illness.

Currently in its fourth edition (DSM-IV) and published in 1980, the manual provides health practitioners with a comprehensive system for diagnosing mental illnesses based on specific ideational and behavioral symptoms. The DSM approach supplants older, less systematic methods of diagnosis, and as such represents a major advance in the field of psychiatry. It consists of sections covering clinical syndromes, developmental and personality disorders, physical disorders, severity of psychosocial stressors, and global assessment of functioning, used primarily in the U.S.; elsewhere, the World Health Organization's International Classification of Diseases is preferred.

di-a-gram. a simple, graphic depiction of an idea or concept. *SYN* triaxial reference system.

Venn d., pictorial representation of the extent to which two or more quantities or concepts are mutually inclusive and exclusive.

di-a-ki-ne-sis (dī'ā-ki-nē'sis). Final stage of prophase I, in which the chiasmata present during the diplotene stage disappear, the chromosomes continue to shorten, and the nuclear membrane disappears. [G. *dia*, through, + *kinēsis*, movement]

dial (dī'āl, dīl). A clock face or instrument resembling a clock face. [L. *dies*, day]

astigmatic d., a diagram of radiating lines, used in the study of astigmatism.

Di-a-lis-ter (dī-āl-is'ter). An obsolete genus of bacteria, a species of which, *D. pneumosintes*, is now placed in *Bacteroides*.

di-al-yl (dī-al'īl). A compound containing two allyl groups.

di-al-y-sance (dī-al'ī-sans). The number of milliliters of fluid completely cleared of any substance by an artificial kidney during peritoneal dialysis in a unit of time; conventional clearance formulas are expressed as mm/min. [fr. dialysis]

di-al-y-sate (dī-al'ī-sāt). That part of a mixture that passes through a dialyzing membrane. *SYN* diffusate.

di-al-y-sis (dī-al'ī-sis). A form of filtration to separate solutes from colloid substances (or smaller molecules from larger) in a solution by interposing a semipermeable membrane between the solution and water; the crystalloid (smaller) solutes pass through the membrane into the water on the other side, while the colloids do not. *SYN* diffusion (2). [G. a separation, to separate]

continuous ambulatory peritoneal d. (CAPD), method of peritoneal d. performed in ambulatory patients with inflammation of dialysate during normal activities.

dis-cus-sive (di-skū'siv). SYN discutient.

dis-cu-ti-ent (di-skyū'shē-ent). 1. Scattering or dispersing a pathologic accumulation. 2. An agent that causes the dispersal of a tumor or pathologic collection of any sort. SYN discussive. [L. *dis-cutio*, pp. -*cussus*, to strike asunder, shatter]

dis-di-a-clast (dis-dī'ā-klast). A doubly refractive element in striated muscular tissue. [G. *dis*, twice, + *dia*, through, + *klastos*, broken]

DISEASE

dis-ease (dī-zēz'). 1. An interruption, cessation, or disorder of body functions, systems, or organs. SYN illness, morbus, sickness. 2. A morbid entity characterized usually by at least two of these criteria: recognized etiologic agent(s), identifiable group of signs and symptoms, or consistent anatomical alterations. SEE ALSO syndrome. 3. Literally, dis-ease, the opposite of ease, when something is wrong with a bodily function. [Eng. *dis-* priv. + ease]

aaa d., endemic anemia of ancient Egypt, ascribed in the Papyrus Ebers to intestinal infestation with *ancylostoma*; now called ancylostomiasis.

ABO hemolytic d. of the newborn, erythroblastosis fetalis due to maternal-fetal incompatibility with respect to an antigen of the ABO blood group; the fetus possesses A or B antigen which is lacking in the mother, and the mother produces immune antibody which causes hemolysis of fetal erythrocytes.

accumulation d., a disease characterized by abnormal accumulation of a metabolic product in certain cells and tissues; examples include the mucopolysaccharidoses, lipoidoses.

Acosta's d., SYN altitude *sickness* (1).

Adams-Stokes d., SYN Adams-Stokes *syndrome*.

adaptation d.'s, d.'s falling theoretically into Selye's concept of the general-adaptation syndrome.

Addison-Biermer d., SYN pernicious *anemia*.

Addison's d., SYN chronic adrenocortical *insufficiency*.

Akabane d., a d. of cattle, sheep and goats, caused by the Akabane virus and characterized by fetal or neonatal arthrogryposis and hydranencephaly, abortions, and fetal death; the causative virus is transmitted by mosquitoes in Japan and by the midge *Culicoides brevitarsis* in Australia.

akamushi d. (ak-kā-mū'shē), SYN tsutsugamushi d.

Akureyri d., SYN epidemic *neuromyasthenia*.

Albers-Schönberg d., SYN osteopetrosis.

Albert's d., achillobursitis involving inflammation of the bursa between the Achilles tendon and the os calcis. SYN Swediauer's d.

Albright's d., SYN McCune-Albright *syndrome*.

Aleutian mink d., a chronic immune-complex d. of mink caused by a parvovirus.

Alexander's d., a rare, fatal central nervous system degenerative disease of infants, characterized by psychomotor retardation, seizures, and paralysis; megalencephaly is associated with widespread leukodystrophic changes, especially in the frontal lobes.

alkali d., a term applied to various animal poisonings of plant and mineral origin in arid regions under the belief that they were caused by the ingestion of alkaline waters; e.g., botulism of wild ducks, caused by feeding on decayed vegetation in nearly dried-up lakes.

Almeida's d., SYN paracoccidioidomycosis.

Alpers d., SYN *poliodystrophia cerebri progressiva infantilis*.

altitude d., SYN altitude *sickness*.

Alzheimer's d., progressive mental deterioration manifested by loss of memory, ability to calculate, and visual-spatial orientation; confusion; disorientation. Begins in late middle life and results in death in 5-10 years. Pathologically, the brain is atrophic, especially in the frontal occipital and temporal regions; histo-

logically, there is distortion of the intracellular neurofibrillary (neurofibrillary tangles) and senile plaques composed of granular filamentous argentophilic masses with an amyloid core, predominantly in the cerebral cortex, amygdala, and hippocampus; the cerebral cortex has few and shrunken neurons, which may contain cytoplasmic vacuoles and argentophilic granules displacing the nucleus to the periphery; the most common degenerative brain disorder. SYN Alzheimer's dementia, presenile dementia (2), dementia praesentilis, primary neuronal degeneration, primary senile dementia.

Alzheimer's accounts for some 60-70% of senile dementias, which in the U.S. afflict 5-10% of those over age 65 and 20% of those over age 80. In recent years, clinicians have instituted a protocol for monitoring the progress of the disease, known as FAST (functional assessment test in aging). Basic understanding of the brain changes brought about by Alzheimer's has been greatly aided by MRI and PET scanning; however, the cause of the disease is still not yet clear. Arguments have been advanced for genetic, environmental, viral, neurochemical, and immunologic causes. With the aging of the post-WW2 generation, the ranks of Alzheimer's patients are expected to swell, increasing the need for adequate diagnostic techniques and therapies more pressing. Treatments being explored include drugs to correct neurochemical imbalances. Some researchers are investigating repairing or augmenting damaged nerves through application of nerve growth factor and neural tissue transplants, but this approach remains highly experimental.

anarthritic rheumatoid d., rheumatoid d. without arthritis. **Anders' d.**, SYN *adiposis dolorosa*.

Andersen's d., SYN type 4 *glycogenosis*.

antibody deficiency d., SYN antibody deficiency *syndrome*.

aortoiliac occlusive d., obstruction of the abdominal aorta and its main branches by atherosclerosis.

Aran-Duchenne d., SYN amyotrophic lateral *sclerosis*.

Aujeszký's d., SYN pseudorabies.

Australian X d., SYN Murray Valley *encephalitis*.

autoimmune d., any disorder in which loss of function or destruction of normal tissue arises from humoral or cellular immune responses of the individual to his own tissue components. May be systemic, as systemic lupus erythematosus, or organ specific, as thyroiditis.

aviator's d., syndrome resembling decompression sickness occurring in occupants of airplanes that reach very high altitudes without adequate pressurization of the cabin. SEE *decompression sickness*.

Ayerza's d., SYN Ayerza's *syndrome*.

Azorean d., SYN Machado-Joseph.

Baelz' d., SYN *cheilitis glandularis*.

Baló's d., SYN *encephalitis periaxialis concentrica*.

Baltic myoclonus d., one of the familial light sensitive idiopathic epilepsies. Unlike Lafora body polymyoclonus, which is associated with inclusion bodies in the brain cells, the prognosis is generally favorable. Probably an autosomal recessive disorder.

Bamberger-Marie d., SYN hypertrophic pulmonary osteoarthropathy.

Bamberger's d., (1) SYN saltatory *spasm*. (2) SYN *paroxysmal choreoathetosis*.

Bang's d., SYN bovine *brucellosis*.

Bannister's d., SYN angioedema.

Banti's d., SYN Banti's *syndrome*.

Barclay-Baron d., SYN vallecular *dysphagia*.

Barlow's d., SYN infantile *scurvy*.

Barraquer's d., SYN progressive *lipodystrophy*.

Basedow's d., SYN Graves' d.

Batten d., cerebral *sphingolipidosis*, late juvenile type.

Batten-Mayou d., cerebral *sphingolipidosis*, late infantile juvenile types.

Bayle's d., SYN paresis (2).

Bazin's d., SYN *erythema induratum*.

Bechterew's d., SYN *spondylitis deformans*.