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filamentous or rod-shaped bacteria of the order Actinomycetales that are often branched, sometimes produce conidia, and sometimes form a mycelium that readily breaks up into bacillary elements

Ac-ti-no-my-ce-ta-les \ˌmī-sə-ˈtā-(ə)lēz\ *n pl*: an order of filamentous or rod-shaped bacteria tending strongly to the development of branches and true mycelium and lacking photosynthetic pigment — see MYCOBACTERIACEAE, STREPTOMYCETACEAE

ac-ti-no-my-cete \ˌmī-sēt, -mī-sēt\ *n*: a bacterium (as an actinomycete or a streptomycete) of the order Actinomycetales — see ACTINOMYCOSIS — **ac-ti-no-my-ce-tous** \ˌmī-sēt-əs\ *adj*

ac-ti-no-my-ce-tin \ˌmī-sēt-ən\ *n*: a bacteriolytic fluid substance that is obtained from a soil bacterium of the genus *Streptomyces* (*S. albus*) and that lyses various bacteria (as living streptococci or heat-killed colon bacilli)

ac-ti-no-my-cin \ˌmīs-ən\ *n*: any of various red or yellow-red mostly toxic polypeptide antibiotics isolated from soil bacteria (esp. *Streptomyces antibioticus*); *specif*: one used to inhibit DNA or RNA synthesis

actinomycin D *n*: DACTINOMYCIN

ac-ti-no-my-co-ma \ˌmī-ˈkō-mə\ *n, pl -mas or -ma-ta* \-mə-tə\ *n*: the characteristic granulomatous lesion of actinomycosis

ac-ti-no-my-co-sis \ˌak-tə-nō-mī-ˈkō-səs\ *n, pl -co-ses* \-sēz\ *n*: infection with or disease caused by actinomycetes; *esp*: a chronic disease of cattle, swine, and humans characterized by hard granulomatous masses usu. in the mouth and jaws — see ACTINOMYCOMA — **ac-ti-no-my-co-tic** \-ˈkāt-ik\ *adj*

ac-ti-non \ˌak-tə-nən\ *n*: a gaseous radioactive isotope of radon that has a half-life of about four seconds

ac-tin-o-phage \ˌak-ˈtīn-ə-ˈfāj\ *n*: a bacteriophage that develops in and lyses an actinomycete

ac-ti-no-phy-to-sis \ˌak-tə-(ə)nō-ˈfī-tō-sas, -ak-ˈtīn-ō-\ *n, pl -to-ses* \-sēz\ *n*: STREPTOTRICHOSIS

ac-ti-no-spec-ta-cin \ˌak-tə-(ə)nō-ˈspek-tə-sən, -ak-ˈtīn-ō-\ *n*: SPECTINOMYCIN

ac-ti-no-ther-a-py \ˌˈther-ə-pē\ *n, pl -pies*: application for therapeutic purposes of the chemically active rays of the electromagnetic spectrum (as ultraviolet light or X-rays)

ac-tion \ˌak-shən\ *n* 1: the process of exerting a force or bringing about an effect that results from the inherent capacity of an agent (protein synthesis is an expression of gene ~) (insecticidal ~) 2: a function or the performance of a function of the body (as defecation) or of one of its parts (the normal baby has three or four ~s of the bowel in 24 hours — Morris Fishbein) (heart ~) 3: an act of will 4: **actions** *pl*: BEHAVIOR (aggressive ~s)

action potential *n*: a momentary reversal in the potential difference across a plasma membrane (as of a nerve cell or muscle fiber) that occurs when a cell has been activated by a stimulus — called also *spike potential*; compare RESTING POTENTIAL; see AFTERPOTENTIAL, GENERATOR POTENTIAL, PREPOTENTIAL

ac-ti-vat-ed charcoal \ˌak-tə-ˈvā-təd-\ *n*: a highly adsorbent fine black odorless tasteless powdered charcoal used in medicine esp. as an antidote in many forms of poisoning and as an antifatulent

ac-ti-va-tion energy \ˌak-tə-ˈvā-shən-\ *n*: the minimum amount of energy required to convert a normal stable molecule into a reactive molecule — called also *energy of activation*

ac-ti-va-tor \ˌak-tə-ˈvāt-ər\ *n* 1: a substance (as a chloride ion) that increases the activity of an enzyme — compare CO-ENZYME 2: a substance given off by developing tissue that stimulates differentiation of adjacent tissue; also: a structure giving off such a stimulant

ac-tive \ˌak-tiv\ *adj* 1: capable of acting or reacting esp. in some specific way (an ~ enzyme) (~ nitrogen) 2: tending to progress or to cause degeneration (~ tuberculosis) 3: exhibiting optical activity 4: requiring the expenditure of energy (~ calcium ion uptake) — **ac-tive-ly** *adv*

active immunity *n*: usu. long-lasting immunity that is ac-

quired through production of antibodies within the organism in response to the presence of antigens — compare ACQUIRED IMMUNITY, NATURAL IMMUNITY, PASSIVE IMMUNITY

active site *n*: a region esp. of a biologically active protein (as an enzyme) where catalytic activity takes place and whose shape permits the binding only of a specific reactant molecule

active transport *n*: movement of a chemical substance by the expenditure of energy against a gradient in concentration or electrical potential across a plasma membrane

ac-tiv-i-ty \ˌak-ˈtiv-ət-ē\ *n, pl -ties* 1: natural or normal function: as **a**: a process (as digestion) that an organism carries on or participates in by virtue of being alive **b**: a similar process actually or potentially involving mental function; *specif*: an educational procedure designed to stimulate learning by firsthand experience 2: the characteristic of acting chemically or of promoting a chemical reaction (<the ~ of a catalyst>)

ac-to-my-o-sin \ˌak-tə-ˈmī-ə-sən\ *n*: a viscous contractile complex of actin and myosin concerned together with ATP in muscular contraction

Ac-tos \ˌak-ˈtōz\ *trademark* — used for a preparation of the hydrochloride of pioglitazone

act out \ˈ(ə)kt-ˈaʊt\ *vt*: to express (as an impulse or a fantasy) directly in overt behavior without modification to comply with social norms (<act out an adolescent fantasy>) ~ *vi*: to behave badly or in a socially unacceptable often self-defeating manner esp. as a means of venting painful emotions (as fear or frustration)

ac-tu-al cautery \ˌak-ˈch(ə-w)əl-, ˈaksh-wəl-\ *n*: an agent (as a hot iron, electrocautery, or moxa) used to destroy tissue by heat — called also *thermocautery*; compare POTENTIAL CAUTERY

actual neurosis *n*: a neurosis characterized by hypochondriacal complaints or somatic manifestations held by Freud to be caused by sexual disturbances — compare PSYCHONEUROSIS

Acu-ar-ia \ˌak-yə-ˈwar-ē-ə\ *n*: a genus of spiruroid nematodes including destructive parasites found in the gizzard walls of gallinaceous birds and having intermediate stages in insects (as grasshoppers) or crustaceans

acu-ity \ə-ˈkyū-ət-ē\ *n, pl -ities*: keenness of sense perception (<~ of hearing>) — see VISUAL ACUTY

acu-le-ate \ə-ˈkyū-lē-ət\ *adj*: having a sting (<~ insects>)

acuminata — see VERRUCA ACUMINATA

acu-mi-nate \ə-ˈkyū-mə-nət\ *adj*: tapering to a slender point

acuminatum — see CONDYLOMA ACUMINATUM

acu-pres-sure \ˌak-(y)ə-ˈpresh-ər\ *n*: the application of pressure (as with the thumbs or fingertips) to the same discrete points on the body stimulated in acupuncture that is used for its therapeutic effects (as the relief of tension or pain) — see SHIATSU — **acu-pres-sur-ist** \ˌpresh-ə-rast\ *n*

acu-punc-ture \ˌpəŋ(k)-ˈchər\ *n*: an orig. Chinese practice of inserting fine needles through the skin at specific points esp. to cure disease or relieve pain (as in surgery)

acu-punc-tur-ist \ˌpəŋ(k)-ˈchə-rast\ *n*: a person who specializes in treatment by the use of acupuncture

acu-sec-tor \ˌak-yū-sek-tər, -tō(ə)r\ *n*: RADIO KNIFE

acustica — see MACULA ACUSTICA

acuta — see PITIRIASIS LICHENOIDES ET VARIOLIFORMIS ACUTA

acute \ə-ˈkyūt\ *adj* 1: sensing or perceiving accurately, clearly, effectively, or sensitively (<~ vision>) 2 **a**: characterized by sharpness or severity (<~ pain>) (<~ infection>) **b** (1): having a sudden onset, sharp rise, and short course (<an ~ disease>) (<an ~ inflammation>) — compare CHRONIC 2a (2): ACUTE CARE (<an ~ hospital>) **c**: lasting a short time (<~ experiments>) — **acute-ly** *adv* — **acute-ness** *n*

\ə\ abut \ə\ kitten \ər\ further \ə\ ash \ā\ ace \ā\ cot, cart \au\ out \ch\ chin \e\ bet \ē\ easy \g\ go \i\ hit \i\ ice \j\ job \j\ sing \ō\ go \ō\ law \ō\ boy \th\ thin \th\ the \ū\ loot \ū\ foot \y\ yet \zh\ vision See also Pronunciation Symbols page

in response to stimuli (as words or numbers) that contain no element of color — called also *chromatism*, *color hearing*
chrome yellow *n* : a yellow pigment consisting essentially of neutral lead chromate PbCrO_4

chromhidrosis *var* of **CHROMIDROSIS**

chromic \ˈkrō-mik\ *adj* : of, relating to, or derived from chromium esp. with a valence of three

chromic acid *n* : an acid H_2CrO_4 analogous to sulfuric acid but known only in solution and esp. in the form of its salts (as lead chromate) most of which are yellow and are toxic causing ulcers on the skin or mucous membranes

chromicize \ˈkrō-mə-sīz\ *vt* -cized; -ciz-ing : to treat (catgut) with a compound of chromium

chromidial substance *n* : NISSL SUBSTANCE

chromid-i-um \krō-mid-ē-əm, krō- n, pl -ia \-ē-ə\ : a chromatin or chromatinlike granule in the cytoplasm of a cell; esp. : one of nuclear origin — **chromid-i-al** \krō-mid-ē-əl, krō- *adj*

chromid-ro-sis \krō-mə-drō-səs\ also **chrom-hi-dro-sis** \krōm-(h)ə- n, pl -dro-ses \-sēz\ : secretion of colored sweat

chromi-um \ˈkrō-mē-əm\ *n* : a blue-white metallic element found naturally only in combination and used esp. in alloys and in electroplating — symbol *Cr*; see **ELEMENT** table

chromium picolinate *n* : a biologically active chromium salt $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{12}\text{CrN}_3\text{O}_6$ containing three picolinic acid ligands that is used as a dietary supplement

chromo-bac-te-ri-um \krō-mō-bak-tir-ē-əm\ *n* 1 *cap* : a genus of aerobic gram-negative saprophytic soil and water bacteria (family Rhizobiaceae) producing a violet pigment 2 *pl* -ria \-ē-ə\ : a bacterium of the genus *Chromobacterium*

chromo-blast \ˈkrō-mə-bləst\ *n* : an anatomical cell that develops into a pigment cell

chromo-blas-to-my-co-sis \krō-mə-blas-tō-mi-kō-səs\ *n*, *pl* -co-ses \-sēz\ : a skin disease that is caused by one of several pigmented fungi esp. of the genera *Phialophora*, *Cladosporium*, and *Fonsecaea* and is marked by the formation of warty colored nodules usu. on the legs — called also *chromomycosis*

chromo-cen-ter \ˈkrō-mə-sent-ər\ *n* : a densely staining nuclear body associated with the chromatin of some cells — **chromo-cen-tric** \krō-mə-sen-trik\ *adj*

chromo-cyte \ˈkrō-mə-sīt\ *n* : a pigmented anatomical cell — called also *color cell*

chromo-gen \ˈkrō-mə-jən\ *n* 1 *a* : a precursor of a biochemical pigment *b* : a compound not itself a dye but containing a chromophore and so capable of becoming one 2 : a pigment-producing microorganism (many bacteria are ~s) — **chromo-gen-ic** \krō-mə-jen-ik\ *adj*

chromo-gen-e-sis \krō-mə-jen-ə-səs\ *n*, *pl* -e-ses \-sēz\ : color production (as by the metabolic activities of bacteria and fungi)

chromo-isom-er-ism \krō-(j)mō-i-səm-ə-riz-əm\ *n* : isomerism in which the isomers are of different colors — used esp. of cases in which the isomers are tautomeric

chromo-li-poid \krō-mə-lī-pōid, -līp-ōid\ *n* : LIPO-CHROME

chromo-mere \ˈkrō-mə-mi(ə)r\ *n* : the highly refractile portion of a blood platelet — compare **HYALOMERE**

chromomere *n* : one of the small bead-shaped and heavily staining concentrations of chromatin that are linearly arranged along the chromosome — **chromo-mer-ic** \krō-mə-mer-ik, -mi(ə)r- *adj*

chromo-m-e-ter \krō-mām-ət-ər, krō- *n* : an apparatus for comparing the color of a substance with a standard esp. to determine the degree of purity or percentage of a constituent : **COLORIMETER**

chromo-my-co-sis \krō-mə-mi-kō-səs\ *n*, *pl* -co-ses \-sēz\ : CHROMOBLASTOMYCOSIS

chromone \ˈkrō-mōn\ *n* : a colorless crystalline cyclic ketone $\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{O}_2$; also : a derivative (as flavone) of this ketone

chromo-ne-ma \krō-mə-nē-mə\ *n*, *pl* -ne-ma-ta \-nē-mət-ə\ : the coiled filamentous core of a chromatid — **chromo-**

ne-mat-ic \-ni-mat-ik\ or **chromo-ne-mal** \-nē-məl\ or **chromo-ne-ma-tal** \-nē-mat-əl, -nem-ət- *adj*

chromo-phil \ˈkrō-mə-fil\ also **chromo-phil-ic** \krō-mə-fil-ik\ or **chromo-phil** \ˈkrō-mə-fil(ə)\ or **chromo-phil** \krō-mat-ə-fil\ or **chromo-phil** \-fī(ə)\ *adj* 1 : staining readily with dyes 2 : CHROMAFFIN

chromophil or **chromophile** or **chromato-phil** or **chromato-phil** *n* : a chromophil cell or substance

chromophily *var* of **CHROMATOPHILIA**

chromo-phobe \ˈkrō-mə-fōb\ also **chromo-pho-bic** \krō-mə-fō-bik\ *adj* : not readily absorbing stains : difficult to stain (~ tumors) — **chromo-pho-by** \ˈkrō-mə-fō-bē, krō-māf-ə-bē\ *n*, *pl* -bies

chromophobe *n* : a chromophobe cell esp. of the pituitary gland

chromo-phore \ˈkrō-mə-fō(ə)r, -fō(ə)r\ *n* : a chemical group (as an azo group) that absorbs light at a specific frequency and so imparts color to a molecule; also : a colored chemical compound — **chromo-phor-ic** \krō-mə-fōr-ik, -fār- *adj*

chromo-ph-o-rous \ˈkrō-māf-(ə)rəs\ *adj* : containing pigment as an integral part of the protoplasm

chromo-phy-to-sis \krō-mə-fī-tō-səs\ *n*, *pl* -to-ses \-sēz\ : TINEA VERSICOLOR

chromo-plast \ˈkrō-mə-plast\ *n* : a colored plastid usu. containing red or yellow pigment (as carotene)

chromo-pro-tein \krō-mə-prō-tēn, -prōt-ēn\ *n* : any of various proteins (as hemoglobins, carotenoids, or flavoproteins) having a pigment as a prosthetic group

chromo-sco-py \krō-mās-kə-pē\ *n*, *pl* -pies : diagnosis of gastric or renal function by the administration of dyes and subsequent examination of the stomach contents or the urine

chromo-some \ˈkrō-mə-sōm, -zōm\ *n* : any of the usu. linear bodies of the cell nucleus of eukaryotic organisms, the usu. circular bodies of prokaryotic organisms (as bacteria), or esp. in some schools of molecular biology the genomes of DNA viruses (as bacteriophages) that take up basophilic stains and contain most or all of the genes of the organism (both the ~s of cells and those of viruses can duplicate only in the complex environment of a living cell — J. D. Watson) (an episome, an element that may exist as a free circular plasmid, or that may become integrated into the bacterial ~ as a linear sequence — Benjamin Lewin) — **chromo-som-al** \krō-mə-sō-məl, -zō- *adj* — **chromo-som-al-ly** \-mə-lē\ *adv*

chromosome complement *n* : the entire group of chromosomes in a nucleus

chromosome number *n* : the usu. constant number of chromosomes characteristic of a particular kind of animal or plant

chromo-ther-a-py \krō-mō-ther-ə-pē\ *n*, *pl* -pies : treatment of disease by colored lights

chromo-trich-i-al \ˈtrik-ē-əl\ *adj* : concerned with or modifying hair color

chron-ax-ic or **chron-axy** \krōn-ak-sē, krān- also **chron-ax-ia** \krō-nak-sē-ə, krān-ak- *n*, *pl* -ax-ies also -ax-las : the minimum time required for excitation of a structure (as a nerve cell) by a constant electric current of twice the threshold voltage — compare **RHEOBASE**

chronax-ime-ter \krō-nak-sim-ət-ər, krān-ak- *n* : a device for measuring chronaxie

chronax-ime-try \krō-nak-sim-ə-trē, krān-ak- *n*, *pl* -tries : the measurement of chronaxie — **chronax-i-met-ric** \krō-nak-sə-me-trik\ *adj* — **chronax-i-met-ri-cal-ly** \-tri-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

chron-ic \ˈkrān-ik\ also **chron-i-cal** \-i-kəl\ *adj* 1 *a* : marked by long duration, by frequent recurrence over a long time, and often by slowly progressing seriousness : not acute (~

abut \əbət\ kitten \kɪtən\ further \fərðər\ ash \æʃ\ ace \eɪs\ cot \kɒt\ cart \kɑrt\ out \aʊt\ chin \tʃɪn\ bet \bet\ easy \iʒi\ go \go\ hit \hɪt\ ice \aɪs\ job \dʒɒb\ sing \sɪŋ\ go \go\ law \lə\ boy \bɔɪ\ thin \θɪn\ the \ði\ loot \lu:t\ foot \fʊt\ yet \jet\ vision \vɪʒən\ See also Pronunciation Symbols page

144 **chronic • Chvostek's sign**

indigestion) <her hallucinations became ~> **b** : suffering from a disease or ailment of long duration or frequent recurrence <a ~ arthritic> <~ sufferers from asthma> **2 a** : having a slow progressive course of indefinite duration — used esp. of degenerative invasive diseases, some infections, psychoses, and inflammations <~ heart disease> <~ arthritis> <~ tuberculosis>; compare ACUTE 2b(1) **b** : infected with a disease-causing agent (as a virus) and remaining infectious over a long period of time but not necessarily expressing symptoms <~ carriers may remain healthy but still transmit the virus causing hepatitis B> — **chron-i-cal-ly** \i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv* — **chron-i-c-i-ty** \krā-'nis-ət-ē, krō-\ *n, pl -ties*

chronic *n* : one that suffers from a chronic disease
chronica — see ACRODERMATITIS CHRONICA ATROPHICANS
chronic alcoholism *n* : ALCOHOLISM 2b

chronic care *adj* : providing or concerned with long-term medical care lasting usu. more than 90 days esp. for individuals with chronic physical or mental impairment <chronic care hospitals> <a chronic care nurse> — compare ACUTE CARE, INTENSIVE CARE — **chronic care** *n*

chronic fatigue syndrome *n* : a disorder of uncertain cause that is characterized by persistent profound fatigue usu. accompanied by impairment in short-term memory or concentration, sore throat, tender lymph nodes, muscle or joint pain, and headache unrelated to any preexisting medical condition and that typically has an onset at about 30 years of age — abbr. CFS; called also *myalgic encephalomyelitis*

chronic granulocytic leukemia *n* : CHRONIC MYELOGENOUS LEUKEMIA

chronic granulomatous disease *n* : either of two diseases that are inherited as X-linked and autosomal traits, are characterized by recurrent infections which lead to granuloma formation at infection sites (as the skin or lungs), and result from a defect in the ability of white blood cells to destroy bacteria and fungi

chronic lymphocytic leukemia *n* : lymphocytic leukemia that is marked by an abnormal increase in the number of mature lymphocytes and esp. B cells, that is characterized by slow onset and progression of symptoms which include anemia, pallor, fatigue, appetite loss, granulocytopenia, thrombocytopenia, hypogammaglobulinemia, and enlargement of the lymph nodes, liver, and spleen, and that occurs esp. in older adults — abbr. CLL; compare ACUTE LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKEMIA

chronic myelogenous leukemia *n* : myelogenous leukemia that is marked by an abnormal increase in mature and immature granulocytes (as neutrophils, eosinophils, and myelocytes) esp. in bone marrow and blood, that is characterized by fatigue, weakness, loss of appetite, spleen and liver enlargement, anemia, thrombocytopenia, and ultimately a dangerous increase in blast cells and esp. myeloblasts and lymphoblasts, that occurs esp. in adults, and that is associated with the presence of the Philadelphia chromosome — abbr. CML; called also *chronic myelocytic leukemia*, *chronic myeloid leukemia*, *chronic granulocytic leukemia*; compare ACUTE MYELOGENOUS LEUKEMIA

chronic obstructive pulmonary disease *n* : pulmonary disease (as emphysema or chronic bronchitis) that is characterized by chronic typically irreversible airway obstruction resulting in a slowed rate of exhalation — abbr. COPD

chronicum — see ERYTHEMA CHRONICUM MIGRANS

chronicus — see LICHEN SIMPLEX CHRONICUS

chro-no-bi-ol-o-gist \krān-ə-bī-'āl-ə-jəst, krō-nə-\ *n* : a specialist in chronobiology

chro-no-bi-ol-o-gy \krān-ə-bī-'āl-ə-jē, krō-nə-\ *n, pl -gies* : the study of biological rhythms — **chro-no-bi-o-log-ic** \bi-ə-'lāj-ik\ or **chro-no-bi-o-log-i-cal** \i-kəl\ *adj*

chro-no-graph \krān-ə-'graf, krō-nə-\ *n* : an instrument for measuring and recording time intervals; as **a** : an instrument having a revolving drum on which a stylus marks the time

chro-no-log-i-cal age \krān-'l-āj-i-kəl-, krōn-\ *n* : the age of a person as measured from birth to a given date — compare ACHIEVEMENT AGE

chro-nom-e-ter \krā-'nām-ət-ər\ *n* : an instrument for measuring time; esp : one designed to keep time with great accuracy

chro-no-met-ric \krān-ə-'me-trik, krō-nə-\ *also chro-no-met-ri-cal \tri-kəl\ *adj* : of or relating to a chronometer or chronometry*

chro-nom-e-try \krā-'nām-ə-trē\ *n, pl -tries* : the science of measuring time esp. by periods or intervals

chro-no-pho-to-graph \krān-ə-'fōt-ə-'graf, krō-nə-\ *n* : a photograph or a series of photographs of a moving object taken to record and exhibit successive phases of the object's motion — **chro-no-pho-to-graph-ic** \fōt-ə-'graf-ik\ *adj* — **chro-no-pho-to-graphy** \fə-'täg-rə-fē\ *n*

chro-no-ther-a-peu-tics \-ther-ə-'pyüt-iks\ *n pl but sing in constr* : CHRONOTHERAPY 2 — **chro-no-ther-a-peu-tic** \-pyüt-ik\ *adj*

chro-no-ther-a-py \krān-ə-'ther-ə-pē, krō-nə-\ *n, pl -pies* 1 : treatment of a sleep disorder (as insomnia) by changing sleeping and waking times in an attempt to reset the patient's biological clock 2 : the administration of medication in coordination with the body's circadian rhythms to maximize effectiveness and minimize side effects

chro-no-trop-ic \-'tröp-ik\ *adj* : influencing the rate esp. of the heartbeat <the ~ effects of epinephrine>

chro-not-ro-pism \krā-'nä-trə-'piz-əm\ *n* : interference with the rate of the heartbeat

chrys-a-ro-bin \kris-ə-'rō-bən\ *n* : a brownish to orange-yellow powder obtained esp. from Goa powder and used to treat skin diseases (as psoriasis)

chry-si-a-sis \krā-'sī-ə-səs\ *n, pl -a-ses* \-sēz\ : an ash-gray or mauve pigmentation of the skin due to deposition of gold in the tissues following parenteral administration of gold preparations

Chrys-o-my-ia \kris-ə-'mī-(y)ə\ *n* : a genus of blowflies including the Old World screwworms

chrys-o-phan-ic acid \kris-ə-'fan-ik-\ *n* : a yellow crystalline phenol C₁₅H₁₀O₄ occurring esp. in rhubarb and senna leaves

Chrys-ops \kris-'äps\ *n* : a large widely distributed genus of small horseflies (family Tabanidae) of which the American deerflies are pests of humans and animals and in certain areas transmit tularemia while the African mango flies are vectors of the eye worm (*Loa loa*)

chryo-ther-a-py \kris-ə-'ther-ə-pē\ *n, pl -pies* : treatment (as of arthritis) by injection of gold salts — called also *aurotherapy*

Churg-Strauss syndrome \chərg-'straüs-\ *n* : granulomatosis that typically affects the lungs but may involve other organs or tissues (as the skin or kidneys), is accompanied by vasculitis, eosinophilia, and asthma, and is sometimes considered to be a variant form of polyarteritis nodosa

Churg, Jacob (b 1910), and Strauss, Lotte (1913-1985), American pathologists. Churg and Strauss spent virtually the whole of their medical careers at Mount Sinai Hospital and Medical School in New York City. Churg's areas of research included vascular diseases, renal structure and diseases, and pneumoconioses. Strauss specialized in pediatric pathology. They described the syndrome that bears their names in articles published in 1951.

Chvos-tek's sign \kə-'vös-tek(s)-\ or **Chvos-tek sign** \kə-'vös-tek-\ *n* : a twitch of the facial muscles following gentle tapping over the facial nerve in front of the ear that indicates hyperirritability of the facial nerve

Chvos-tek \kvös-tek\, **Franz (1835-1884)**, Austrian surgeon. Chvostek was a military doctor and professor at a military medical school.