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FIRST EDITION

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*Medical
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dex-tro-man-u-al (deks-trō-man'yū-āl). SYN right-handed. [dextro- + L. *manus*, hand]

dex-tro-meth-or-phan hy-dro-bro-mide (deks'trō-meth-ōr'fan hī-drō-brō'mīd). Hydrobromide of *d*-racemethorphan; *d*-3-methoxy-*N*-methylmorphinan hydrobromide; a synthetic morphine derivative used as an antitussive agent. It has weak central depressant action, and appears to have little addiction liability.

dex-tro-mor-a-mide tar-trate (deks-trō-mōr'ā-mīd). A narcotic analgesic related chemically and pharmacologically to methadone.

dex-trop-e-dal (deks-trop'ē-dāl). Denoting one who uses the right leg in preference to the left. SYN right-footed. [dextro- + L. *pes* (*ped-*), foot]

dex-tro-po-si-tion (deks'trō-pō-zī'shūn). Abnormal right-sided location or origin of a normally left-sided structure, e.g., origin of the aorta from the right ventricle.

d. of the heart, SEE dextrocardia.

dex-tro-pro-pox-y-phen hy-dro-chlo-ride (deks'trō-prō-pok'sē-fēn). SYN propoxyphene hydrochloride.

dex-tro-pro-pox-y-phen nap-syl-ate. SYN propoxyphene napsylate.

dex-tro-ro-ta-tion (deks'trō-rō-tā'shūn). A turning or twisting to the right; especially, the clockwise twist given the plane of plane-polarized light by solutions of certain optically active substances. Cf. levorotation.

dex-tro-ro-ta-to-ry (deks-trō-rō'tā-tōr-ē). Denoting dextrorotation, or certain crystals or solutions capable of so doing; as a chemical prefix, usually abbreviated *d*-. Cf. levorotatory.

dex-trose (deks'trōs). SEE D-glucose.

dex-tro-si-nis-tral (deks'trō-si-nis'trāl). In a direction from right to left. [dextro- + L. *sinister*, left]

dex-tro-su-ria (deks-trō-sū-rē-ā). Obsolete term for glycosuria.

dex-tro-thy-rox-ine so-di-um (deks-trō-thī-roks'ēn). D-Thyroxine sodium salt; an antihypercholesterolemic agent.

dex-tro-tor-sion (deks-trō-tōr'shūn). 1. A twisting to the right. 2. In ophthalmology, a seldom-used term for a conjugate rotation of the upper pole of both corneas to the right. SYN dextroclination. [dextro- + L. *torsio*, a twisting]

dex-tro-tro-p-ic (dek-trō-trop'ik). Turning to the right. [dextro- + G. *tropos*, a turn]

dex-tro-ver-sion (deks'trō-ver'zhūn). 1. Version toward the right. 2. In ophthalmology, a conjugate rotation of both eyes to the right. [dextro- + L. *verto*, pp. *versus*, to turn]

d. of the heart, SYN corrected dextrocardia.

d.f.. Abbreviation for *degrees of freedom*, under *degree*.

df, DF Abbreviation for decayed and filled teeth. SYN df caries index.

DFP Abbreviation for diisopropyl fluorophosphate.

dGlc Abbreviation for 2-deoxyglucose.

1,4- α -D-glu-can branch-ing en-zyme. amylo-(1,4 $\rightarrow$ 1,6)-transglucosylase or transglucosidase; an enzyme in muscle and in plants (Q enzyme) that cleaves α -1,4 linkages in glycogen or starch, transferring the fragments into α -1,6 linkages, creating branches in the polysaccharide molecules; in plants, it converts amylose to amylopectin; this enzyme is deficient in individuals with glycogen storage disease type IV. SYN α -glucan branching glycosyltransferase, amylo-1,4:1,6-glucantransferase, amylo-(1,4 $\rightarrow$ 1,6)-transglucosidase, amylo-(1,4 $\rightarrow$ 1,6)-transglucosylase, branching enzyme.

dGMP Abbreviation for deoxyguanylic acid.

DHAP Abbreviation for dihydroxyacetone phosphate.

Dharmendra an-ti-gen. See under antigen.

d'Herelle, Felix H., Canadian physician and bacteriologist, 1873-1949. SEE d'H. *phenomenon*; Twort-d'H. *phenomenon*.

DHF Abbreviation for dihydrofolic acid.

DHFR Abbreviation for dihydrofolate reductase.

D. Hy. Abbreviation for Doctor of Hygiene.

DI Abbreviation for dental index.

di-. 1. Two, twice. 2. In chemistry, often used in place of bis-

when not likely to be confusing; e.g., dichloro- compounds, Cf. bi-, bis-. [G. *dis*, two]

dia-. Through, throughout, completely. [G. *dia*, through]

di-a-be-tes (dī-ā-bē'tēz). Either *d. insipidus* or *d. mellitus*, diseases having in common the symptom polyuria; when used without qualification, refers to *d. mellitus*. [G. *diabētēs*, a compass, a siphon, diabetes]

diabetes mellitus: etiologic classification

I. Primary (essential, familiar diabetes) type I = insulin-dependent d.m. (IDDM) and type II = non insulin-dependent d.m. (NIDDM)

II. Secondary (nonessential) diabetes

A. pancreatic diabetes:

- after total or partial pancreatectomy
- with extensive destruction of pancreas
- through tumor or wound
- pancreatitis; hemochromatosis

B. extrapancreatic/endocrine diabetes

- with hypersomatotropism (acromegaly)
- with hyperadrenalism (Cushing syndrome; Conn syndrome, pheochromocytoma)
- with hyperthyroidism
- with glucagonoma

C. drug-induced diabetes

- after exogenous hormone intake (STH; ACTH Corticoid hormone [steroid diabetes]; thyroid hormone)
- after benzothiadiazides

III. Rare, exceptional forms of diabetes

e.g., lipotrophic diabetes (Lawrence); myatonic diabetes (Prader-Labhart-Willi); disturbance of insulin receptors; d.m. with certain genetic syndromes

adult-onset d., non-insulin-dependent d. mellitus.

alimentary d., SYN alimentary glycosuria.

alloxan d., experimental d. mellitus produced in animals by the administration of alloxan, which damages the insulin-producing islet cells of the pancreas.

brittle d., d. mellitus in which there are marked fluctuations in blood glucose concentrations that are difficult to control.

bronze d., d. mellitus associated with hemochromatosis, with iron deposits in the skin, liver, pancreas, and other viscera, often with severe liver damage and glycosuria. SEE ALSO hemochromatosis. SYN bronzed d., bronzed disease.

bronzed d., SYN bronze d.

calcinuric d., SYN hypercalciuria.

chemical d., SYN latent d.

galactose d., SYN galactosemia.

gestational d., carbohydrate intolerance during pregnancy usually resolving after delivery.

growth-onset d., SYN insulin-dependent d. mellitus.

d. in'nocens, SYN renal glycosuria.

d. insip'idus, chronic excretion of very large amounts of pale urine of low specific gravity, causing dehydration and extreme thirst; ordinarily results from inadequate output of pituitary antidiuretic hormone; the urine abnormalities may be mimicked as a result of excessive fluid intake, as in psychogenic polydipsia. Several types exist: central, neurohypophyseal, and nephrogenic. Autosomal dominant [MIM*125700, *125800, *192340], X-linked [MIM*304800 and *304900], and even autosomal recessive forms [MIM*222000] have been described. SEE ALSO nephrogenic d. insipidus.

insulin-dependent d. mellitus (IDDM), severe d. mellitus, often brittle, usually of abrupt onset during the first two decades of life but can develop at any age; characterized by polydipsia, polyuria, increased appetite, weight loss, low plasma insulin levels, and episodic ketoacidosis; immune-mediated destruction of pancreatic B cells; insulin therapy and dietary regulation are necessary. SYN growth-onset d., juvenile-onset d., type I d.

insulinopenic d., any form of d. mellitus resulting from inadequate secretion of insulin.

d. intermit'tens, d. mellitus in which there are periods of relatively normal carbohydrate metabolism followed by relapses to the previous diabetic state.

juvenile d., d. mellitus appearing in a child or adolescent; often fatal, usually of abrupt onset during first or second decades of life; characterized by polyuria, polydipsia, weight loss; usually severe, insulin-dependent and prone to periods of ketoacidosis; can be familial, follow a viral infection such as mumps; thought to be due to viral-induced or immune destruction of pancreatic islets. SYN type I d. mellitus.

juvenile-onset d., SYN insulin-dependent d. mellitus.

ketosis-prone d., type I or juvenile d. mellitus, in which inadequate treatment leads to development of ketoacidosis.

ketosis-resistant d., type II or adult onset d. mellitus, in which episodes of ketoacidosis rarely occur.

latent d., a mild form of d. mellitus in which the patient displays no overt symptoms, but displays certain abnormal responses to diagnostic procedures, such as an elevated fasting blood glucose concentration or reduced glucose tolerance. SYN chemical d.

lipotrophic d., SYN lipotrophy.

lipogenous d., d. and obesity combined.

maturity-onset d., non-insulin-dependent d. mellitus.

maturity onset d. of youth, a relatively mild, non-insulin requiring form of d. mellitus beginning at a younger age than usual.

d. mel'litus (DM), a metabolic disease in which carbohydrate utilization is reduced and that of lipid and protein enhanced; it is caused by an absolute or relative deficiency of insulin and is characterized, in more severe cases, by chronic hyperglycemia, glycosuria, water and electrolyte loss, ketoacidosis, and coma; long-term complications include development of neuropathy, retinopathy, nephropathy, generalized degenerative changes in large and small blood vessels, and increased susceptibility to infection. SEE ALSO insulin-dependent d. mellitus, non-insulin-dependent d. mellitus. [L. sweetened with honey]

Of the 14 million Americans with diabetes, roughly 90% have Type II (non-insulin-dependent) and roughly 10% have Type I (insulin-dependent) disease. Previously, it was thought diabetics were bound to suffer from chronic complications. However, in 1993, the results of a 10-year multicenter study found that by rigorously managing blood sugar levels, diabetics could substantially minimize long-term complications, including retinopathy, neuropathy, and nephropathy. The American Diabetes Association now recognizes that there can be no universal guidelines; rather, it recommends that dietary regimens and weight goals be tailored for each diabetic. This requires both greater commitment on the part of diabetics themselves, and greater involvement of medical professionals, particularly dietitians.

metahypophysial d., (1) d. mellitus caused by large quantities of endogenous or exogenous pituitary growth hormone; (2) term used to designate the irreversible phase of d. mellitus in acromegaly.

Mosler's d., inosuria with excretion of large quantities of water.

nephrogenic d. insipidus [MIM*304800], d. insipidus due to inability of the kidney tubules to respond to antidiuretic hormone; X-linked inheritance, with full expression in males and partial defect in heterozygous females. SYN vasopressin-resistant d.

non-insulin-dependent d. mellitus (NIDDM), an often mild form of d. mellitus of gradual onset, usually in obese individuals

stages of diabetes mellitus

stage	glucose tolerance test
prediabetes	normal
latent diabetes pregnancy diabetes }	pathological by now (or sooner)
manifest diabetes (hyperglycemia > 120 mg/dl, glycosuria)	not required

over age 35; absolute plasma insulin levels are normal to high, but relatively low in relation to plasma glucose levels; ketoacidosis is rare, but hyperosmolar coma can occur; responds well to dietary regulation and/or oral hypoglycemic agents, but diabetic complications and degenerative changes can develop.

pancreatic d., (1) d. mellitus demonstrably dependent upon a pancreatic lesion; (2) d. following removal of the pancreas in an animal.

phlorizin d. (flō-rīd'zīn), SYN phlorizin glycosuria.

phosphate d., excessive secretion of phosphate in the urine due to a defect in tubular reabsorption; usually part of a more generalized abnormality, such as Fanconi syndrome.

piqûre d., SYN puncture d. [Fr.]

pregnancy d., SEE subclinical d.

puncture d., experimental d. produced in animals by puncture of the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain. SYN piqûre d.

renal d., SYN renal glycosuria.

starvation d., after prolonged fasting, glycosuria following the ingestion of carbohydrate or glucose because of reduced output of insulin and/or reduced rate of glucose metabolism with a reduced ability to form glycogen.

steroid d., d. mellitus produced by pharmacological doses of steroid hormones, particularly glucocorticoids or estrogens; characterized by one or more of the typical manifestations of d. mellitus.

steroidogenic d., abnormal glucose tolerance, often frank d. mellitus, induced by the metabolic effects of adrenocortical steroid hormones such as cortisone or therapeutic analogues such as prednisone. The effect may be temporary, resolving when the steroid therapy is discontinued, or d. mellitus may persist.

subclinical d., a form of d. mellitus that is clinically evident only under certain circumstances, such as pregnancy or extreme stress; persons so afflicted may, in time, manifest more severe forms of the disease.

thiazide d., impaired carbohydrate metabolism associated with the use of thiazide diuretic drugs; severe manifestations are seen in persons having d. mellitus, but impairment is mild or absent in nondiabetic individuals.

type I d., SYN insulin-dependent d. mellitus.

type II d., non-insulin-dependent d. mellitus.

type I d. mellitus, SYN juvenile d.

vasopressin-resistant d., SYN nephrogenic d. insipidus.

di-a-bet-ic (dī-ā-bet'ik). 1. Relating to or suffering from diabetes.

2. One who suffers from diabetes.

di-a-be-to-gen-ic (dī-ā-bet-ō-jen'ik, -bē-tō-jen'ik). Causing diabetes.

di-a-be-tog-en-ous (dī-ā-bē-toj'en-ūs). Caused by diabetes.

di-a-be-tol-o-gy (dī-ā-be-tol'ō-jē). The field of medicine concerned with diabetes.

di-a-cele (dī-ā-sēl). SYN third ventricle. [G. *dia-*, through, + *kolia*, a hollow]

di-ac-e-tal (dī-as'ē-tal). SEE diacetyl.

di-ac-e-tate (dī-as'ē-tāt). 1. SYN acetoacetate. 2. A compound containing two acetate residues.

di-ac-e-te-mia (dī-as'ē-tē'mē-ā). A form of acidosis resulting from the presence of acetoacetic (diacetic) acid in the blood.

di-a-ce-tic ac-id (dī-ā-sē'tik, -set'ik). SYN acetoacetic acid.

di-ac-e-ton-u-ria (dī-as'ē-tō-nū-rē-ā). SYN diacetonuria.

di