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na-so-la-bi-al (nā-zō-lā'bē-āl). Relating to the nose and upper lip. [nasō- + L. *labium*, lip]

na-so-lac-ri-mal (nā-zō-lak'ri-māl). Relating to the nasal and the lacrimal bones, or to the nasal cavity and the lacrimal ducts.

na-so-oral (nā-zō-ō'rāl). Relating to the nose and mouth.

na-so-pal-a-tine (nā-zō-pal'ā-tēn, -tin). Relating to the nose and the palate.

na-so-pha-ryn-ge-al (nā-zō-fā-rin'jē-āl). Relating to the nose or nasal cavity and the pharynx. SYN rhinopharyngeal (1).

na-so-pha-ryn-go-la-ryn-go-scope (nā-zō-fā-rin'gō-lā-rin'gō-skōp). An instrument, often of fiberoptic type, used to visualize the upper airways and pharynx.

na-so-pha-ryn-go-scope (nā-zō-fā-rin'gō-skōp). Telescopic instrument, electrically lighted, for examination of the nasal passages and the nasopharynx.

na-so-pha-ryn-gos-co-py (nā-zō-fā-rin-gos'kō-pē). Examination of the nasopharynx by flexible or rigid optical instruments, or with a mirror. [nasopharynx + G. *skopeō*, to view]

na-so-pha-ryn-x (nā-zō-fā-rin'gks). The part of the pharynx that lies above the soft palate; anteriorly it opens into the nasal cavity; inferiorly, it communicates with the oropharynx via the pharyngeal isthmus; laterally it communicates with tympanic cavities via auditory tubes. SYN pars nasalis pharyngis [NA], epipharynx, nasal part of pharynx, nasal pharynx, pharyngonasal cavity, rhinopharynx.

na-so-ros-tral (nā-zō-ros'trāl). Relating to the nasal cavity and the rostrum of the sphenoid bone.

na-so-si-nu-si-tis (nā-zō-sī-nū-sī'tis). Inflammation of the nasal cavities and of the accessory sinuses.

Nasse, Christian Friedrich, German physician, 1788–1851.

Nasse's law. See under law.

na-sus (nā'sūs) [NA]. 1. SYN external nose. 2. SYN nose. [L.]

n. exter'nus [NA], SYN external nose.

na-tal (nā'tāl). 1. Relating to birth. [L. *natalis*, fr. *nascor*, pp. *natus*, to be born] 2. Relating to the buttocks or nates. [L. *nates*, buttocks]

na-tal-i-ty (nā-tal'i-tē). The birth rate; the ratio of births to the general population. [see natal (1)]

na-ta-my-cin (nā-tā-mī'sin). SYN pimarin.

na-tes (nā'tēz) [NA]. SYN buttocks. [L. pl. of *natis*]

na-ti-mor-tal-i-ty (nā'ti-mōr-tal'i-tē). The perinatal death rate; the proportion of fetal and neonatal deaths to the general natality. [L. *natus*, birth, + *mortalitas*, fr. *mors*, death]

National For-mu-lary (NF). An official compendium formerly issued by the American Pharmaceutical Association but now published by the United States Pharmacopeial Convention for the purpose of providing standards and specifications which can be used to evaluate the quality of pharmaceuticals and therapeutic agents.

na-tre-mia, na-tri-e-mia (nā-trē-mē-ā, nā'trē-ē'mē-ā). The presence of sodium in the blood. [natrium, sodium, + G. *haima*, blood]

na-trex-one hy-dro-chlo-ride (nā-treks'on). 17-(Cyclopropylmethyl)4,5α-epoxy-3,14-dihydroxymorphinan-6-one hydrochloride; an orally active narcotic antagonist used in maintenance therapy of detoxified, formerly opioid-dependent, patients.

na-trif-er-ic (nā-trif'er-ik). Tending to increase sodium transport. [natrium + L. *fero*, to carry]

na-tri-um (Na) (nā'trē-ūm). SYN sodium. [Ar. *natrūm*, fr. G. *nitron*, carbonate of soda]

na-tri-u-re-sis (nā'trē-yū-rē'sis). Urinary excretion of sodium; commonly designates enhanced sodium excretion, which may occur in certain diseases or as a result of the administration of diuretic drugs. [natrium + G. *ouron*, urine]

na-tri-u-ret-ic (nā'trē-yū-ret'ik). 1. Pertaining to or characterized by natriuresis. 2. A substance that increases urinary excretion of sodium, usually as a result of decreased tubular reabsorption of sodium ions from glomerular filtrate.

na-tur-o-path (nā'chūr-ō-path). One who practices naturopathy.

na-tur-o-path-ic (nā'chūr-ō-path'ik). Relating to or by means of naturopathy.

na-tur-op-a-ty (nā'chūr-op'ā-thē). A system of therapeutics in which neither surgical nor medicinal agents are used, dependence being placed only on natural (nonmedicinal) forces.

nau-path-ia (naw-path'ē-ā). SYN seasickness. [G. *naus*, ship, + *pathos*, suffering]

nau-sea (naw'zē-ā, -zhā). Symptoms resulting from an inclination to vomit. SYN sicchasia (1). [L. fr. G. *nausia*, seasickness, fr. *naus*, ship]

epidemic n., SYN epidemic vomiting.

n. gravida-rum, SYN morning sickness.

nau-se-ant (naw'zē-ānt). 1. Nauseating; causing nausea. 2. An agent that causes nausea.

nau-se-ate (naw'zē-āt). To cause an inclination to vomit.

nau-se-at-ed (naw'zē-ā-ted). Affected with nausea. SYN sick (2).

nau-seous (naw'zē-ūs, naw'shūs). Causing nausea.

Nauta, Walle J.H., U.S. neuroscientist, *1916. SEE N.'s stain.

na-vel (nā'vel). SYN umbilicus. [A.S. *nafela*]

na-vic-u-la (nā-vik'yū-lā). A small boat-shaped structure. [L. dim of *navis*, ship]

na-vic-u-lar (nā-vik'yū-lār). SYN scaphoid. [L. *navicularis*, relating to shipping]

na-vic-u-lar-thri-tis (nā-vik'yū-lar-thrī'tis). SYN navicular disease. [navicular + arthritis]

Nb Symbol for niobium.

NBT Abbreviation for nitroblue tetrazolium.

Nd Symbol for neodymium.

NDP Abbreviation for nucleoside diphosphate.

Ne Symbol for neon.

ne-al-bar-bi-tal (nē-al-bar'bi-tahl). 5-Allyl-5-neopentylbarbituric acid; an obsolete sedative and hypnotic.

near-sight-ed-ness (nēr'sīt-ed-nes). SYN myopia.

ne-ar-thro-sis (nē-ar-thrō'sis). A new joint; e.g., a pseudarthrosis arising in an ununited fracture, or an artificial joint resulting from a total joint replacement operation. SYN neoarthrosis. [G. *neos*, new, + *arthrosis*, a jointing]

neb-ra-my-cin (neb-rā-mī'sin). A complex of substances produced by *Streptomyces tenebrarius*; an antibacterial agent.

nebul. Abbreviation for nebula.

neb-u-la (nebul.), pl. **neb'-u-lae** (neb'yū-lā, -lē). 1. A translucent foglike opacity of the cornea. 2. A class of oily preparations, intended for application by atomization. SEE spray. 3. A spray. [L. fog, cloud, mist]

neb-u-la-rine (neb-yū-lār'in). A toxic nucleoside isolated from the mushroom *Agaricus nebularis* and from *Streptomyces* sp. SYN 9-β-ribofuranosylpurine, purine ribonucleoside, ribosylpurine.

neb-ul-in (neb'yū-lin). A very large protein, constituting about 3% of muscle protein; may aid in the organization of actin filaments as well as in actin polymerization. [L. *nebula*, mist, fog, fr. G. *nephelē*, + -in]

neb-u-li-za-tion (neb'yū-li-zā'shūn). Spraying or vaporization. [L. *nebula*, mist]

neb-u-lize (neb'yū-līz). To break up a liquid into a fine spray or vapor; to vaporize. [L. *nebula*, mist]

neb-u-liz-er (neb'yū-līz-er). A device used to reduce liquid medication to extremely fine cloudlike particles; useful in delivering medication to deeper parts of the respiratory tract. SEE ALSO atomizer, vaporizer.

jet n., an atomizer that uses an air or gas stream to change a liquid into small particles.

spinning disk n., a n. in which water is changed into small particles as it is thrown by centrifugal force from a spinning disk.

ultrasonic n., a humidifier using high-frequency electricity to power a transducer that vibrates 1,350,000 times per second and changes water up into particles 0.5 to 3 μm in size in its nebulizing chamber; used in inhalation therapy.

Nec-a-tor (nē-kā'tōr). A genus of nematode hookworms (family Ancylostomatidae, subfamily Necatorinae) distinguished by two chitinous cutting plates in the buccal cavity and fused male