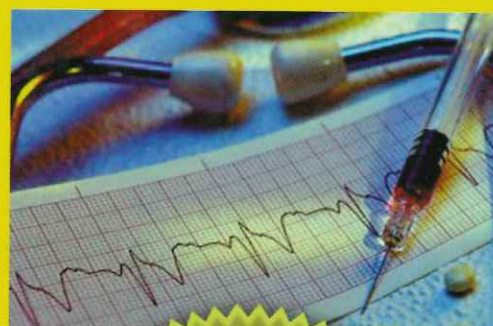
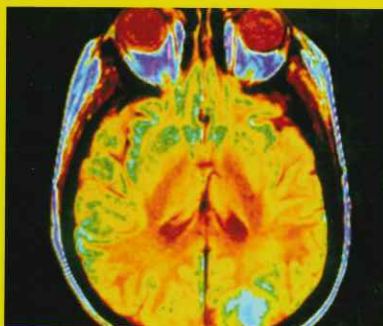


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Stedman's Medical Dictionary At a Glance

an-ti-bod-y (an'tē-bod'e) *Avoid the jargonsitic use of the plural antibodies when the reference is to a single antibody species.* An

immunoglobulin molecule produced by B-lymphoid cells that combine specifically with an immunogen or antigen. A.'s may be present naturally, their specificity is determined through gene rearrangement or somatic replacement or may be synthesized in response to stimulus provided by the introduction of an antigen; a.'s are found in the blood and body fluids, although the basic structure of the molecule consists of two light and two heavy chains, a.'s may also be found as dimers, trimers, or pentamers. After binding antigen, some a.'s may fix, complement, bind to surface receptors on immune cells, and in some cases may neutralize microorganisms, SEE ALSO immunoglobulin. SYN immune protein, protective protein, sensitizer (2).

Usage notes appear in italics before definition

Pronunciation

Main entry

ANTIGEN

Large header for entries with numerous subentries

Indicates term is illustrated

an-ti-gen (Ag) (an'ti-jen). Any substance that, as a result of coming in contact with appropriate cells, induces a state of sensitivity or immune responsiveness and that reacts in a demonstrable way with antibodies or immune cells of the sensitized subject in vivo or in vitro. Modern usage tends to retain the broad meaning of a., employing the terms "antigenic determinant" or "determinant group" for the particular chemical group of a molecule that confers antigenic specificity. SEE ALSO hapten, SYN immunogen. [anti-body) + G, -gen, producing.]

Etymologies appear in brackets

Abbreviation

Main word is abbreviated in subentries

Australia a. [MIM*209800], an a. so called because first recognized in an Australian aborigine, but now known to be a subunit of the hepatitis B virus surface antigen. SYN Au a. (2), Aus a.

carcinoembryonic a. (CEA), a glycoprotein constituent of the glycocalyx of embryonic endodermal epithelium, which may be elevated in the serum of some patients with colon cancer and certain other cancers and in serum of long-term tobacco smokers.

conjugated a., SYN *conjugated hapten.*

Subentry

Cross references in blue indicate where to find the defined/preferred term. In multi-word terms, the italicized term indicates the main entry under which the term can be found.

High profile terms (entries) with broad significance to the practice of medicine and to the world appear in blue boxes

Cross references

prostate-specific a. (PSA), a single-chain, 31-kD glycoprotein with 240 amino acid residues and 4 carbohydrate side-chains; a kallikrein protease produced by prostatic epithelial cells and normally found in seminal fluid and circulating blood. Elevations of serum PSA are highly organ-specific but occur in both cancer (adenocarcinoma) and benign disease (e.g. benign prostatic hyperplasia, prostatitis). A significant number of patients with organ-confined cancer have normal PSA values. SEE carcinoma of the prostate. SYN human glandular kallikrein 3.

KEY

	Combining Forms
	Indicates term is illustrated, see Illustration Index
SYN	Synonym
Cf.	Compare
[NA]	Nomina Anatomica
[TA]	Terminologia Anatomica
☆	Official alternate Terminologia Anatomica term
[MIM]	Mendelian Inheritance in Man
C.I.	Color Index

PRONUNCIATION

You can use this dictionary to learn how to pronounce medical terms. The pronunciation appears in parentheses between the term and the beginning of its definition. The pronunciation of terms defined in this dictionary is indicated with letters of the English alphabet rather than with phonetic symbols. The following key shows the sounds represented by these letters.

VOWELS

ā day, care, trait, gauge
a mat, damage, far
ă about, hepatitis, data, tartar
ah father, what
aw raw, fall, cause
ē ego, here, bead, beet, artery
e bed, head, therapy, teratoma

ě erythrocyte, genesis, system, lower
ī isle, lie, pyre, bacilli
i igloo, hip, irritate
ĩ pencil, circus
ō oval, form, go
o got, bought
ö oven, bottom, motor
ow cow, hour
oy boy, oil

ū prune, fruit, genu, food
yū cube, urine, beauty, value
u put, wool
ũ upset, putt, murmur, tough

CONSONANTS

b bad, tab
ch child, itch
d dog, bad
dh this, smooth (cf. th)
f fit, defect; phase, hyphen; tough
g got, bag
h hit, behold
[h] Denotes an approximation of a tone used in French words whereby the sound is pulled to the back of the tongue. The closest equivalent in English is found in the

word 'zone' wherein the ending of that word is pronounced as if swallowed.
j jade; gender, rigid, edge (cf. g)
k cut, tic; tachycardia (cf. ch)
ks extra, tax
kw quick, aqua
l law, kill
m me, timid, bum
n no, tender, run
ng ring
p pan, upset, top

r rot, atropy, tar
s so, distill, mess (cf z); center, council (cf k)
sh show, wish; social
t ten, batter, put
th thin, with (cf dh)
v vote, oven, nerve
w we, awake, tow
y yes, payload
z zero; disease, faces (cf s); xiphoid (cf ks)
zh azure, vision, measure

BUILDING BLOCKS OF MEDICAL LANGUAGE

The most common medical word parts can be found in the appendix section of this dictionary. These are prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms that make up 90 to 95 percent of medical vocabulary.

Throughout the A-Z section these terms are marked with the  symbol.

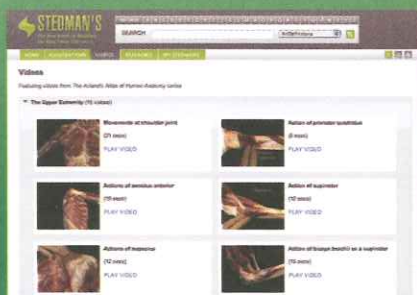
 **a-** not, without, -less
 **ab-** from, away from, off
 **abs-** from, away from
 **ad-** increase, adherence, motion toward; very
 **-ad** toward, in the direction of; -ward
 **alge-** pain
 **cardi-** 1 the heart; 2 esophageal opening of stomach

 **cardio-** 1 the heart; 2 esophageal opening of stomach
 **cata-** down
 **cephal-** the head
 **cephalo-** the head
 **chem-** chemistry
 **chemo-** chemistry
 **cysti-** the bladder; the cystic duct; a cyst

 **cysti-** the bladder; the cystic duct; a cyst
 **cysto-** the bladder; the acystic duct; a cyst
 **cyt-** cell
 **-cyte** cell
 **cyto-** cell
 **dactyl-** the fingers, the toes

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u-re-ter-o-li-thi-a-sis (yū-rē'tēr-ō-li-thī'ā-sis). Formation or presence of a calculus or calculi in one or both ureters. [ureterolith + G. *-iasis*, condition]

u-re-ter-o-li-thot-o-my (yū-rē'tēr-ō-li-thot'ō-mē). Removal of a stone lodged in a ureter. [ureterolith + G. *tomē*, incision]

u-re-ter-ol-y-sis (yū-rē'tēr-ol'i-sis). Surgical freeing of the ureter from surrounding disease or adhesions. [uretero- + G. *lysis*, a loosening]

u-re-ter-o-ne-o-cys-tos-to-my (yū-rē'tēr-ō-nē'ō-sis-tos'tō-mē). An operation whereby a ureter is implanted into the bladder. SEE ALSO detrusorrhaphy. SYN neocystostomy, ureteral reimplantation, ureterocystostomy, ureterovesicostomy. [uretero- + G. *neos*, new, + *kystis*, bladder, + *stoma*, mouth]

u-re-ter-o-ne-phrec-to-my (yū-rē'tēr-ō-nē-frek'tō-mē). SYN **nephroureterectomy**. [uretero- + G. *nephros*, kidney, + *ektomē*, excision]

u-re-ter-op-a-thy (yū-rē'tēr-op'ā-thē). Disease of the ureter. [uretero- + G. *pathos*, suffering]

u-re-ter-o-plas-ty (yū-rē'tēr-ō-plas'tē). Surgical reconstruction of the ureters. [uretero- + G. *plastos*, formed]

u-re-ter-o-proc-tos-to-my (yū-rē'tēr-ō-prok-tos'tō-mē). Establishment of an opening between a ureter and the rectum. SYN ureterorectostomy. [uretero- + G. *prōktos*, rectum, + *stoma*, mouth]

u-re-ter-o-py-e-li-tis (yū-rē'tēr-ō-pī'ē-lī'tis). Inflammation of the pelvis of a kidney and its ureter. [uretero- + G. *pyelos*, pelvis, + *-itis*, inflammation]

u-re-ter-o-py-e-log-ra-phy (yū-rē'tēr-ō-pī'ē-log'ā-fē). SYN **pyelography**.

u-re-ter-o-py-e-lo-plas-ty (yū-rē'tēr-ō-pī'ē-lō-plas'tē). Surgical reconstruction of the ureter and the pelvis of the kidney, usually for congenital ureteropelvic junction obstruction. [uretero- + G. *pyelos*, pelvis, + *plastos*, formed]

u-re-ter-o-py-e-los-to-my (yū-rē'tēr-ō-pī'ē-lōs'tō-mē). Formation of a junction of the ureter and the renal pelvis. [uretero- + *pelvis*, + *stoma*, mouth]

u-re-ter-o-py-o-sis (yū-rē'tēr-ō-pī'ō-sis). An accumulation of pus in the ureter. [uretero- + G. *pyōsis*, suppuration]

u-re-ter-o-rec-tos-to-my (yū-rē'tēr-ō-rek-tos'tō-mē). SYN **ureteroproctostomy**.

u-re-ter-or-rha-gi-a (yū-rē'tēr-ō-rā'jē-ā). Hemorrhage from a ureter. [uretero- + G. *rhēgnymi*, to burst forth]

u-re-ter-or-rha-phy (yū-rē'tēr-ō-rā'fē). Suture of a ureter. [uretero- + G. *rhaphe*, suture]

u-re-ter-o-scope (yū-rē'tēr-ō-skōp). An optic device passed in a retrograde fashion through the bladder up into the ureter to inspect the ureteral lumen and kidney collecting system.

u-re-ter-o-sig-moid (yū-rē'tēr-ō-sig'moyd). Relating to the ureter and the sigmoid colon, especially to an anastomosis between them.

u-re-ter-o-sig-moi-dos-to-my (yū-rē'tēr-ō-sig'moy-dos'tō-mē). SYN **ureterocolostomy**.

u-re-ter-o-ste-no-sis (yū-rē'tēr-ō-ste-nō'sis). Stricture of a ureter. [uretero- + G. *stenōsis*, a narrowing]

u-re-ter-os-to-my (yū-rē'tēr-ōs'tō-mē). Establishment of an external opening into the ureter. [uretero- + G. *stoma*, mouth]
cutaneous u., a stoma constructed of ureter at skin level for drainage of urine, usually performed because of distal obstruction; may be an end stoma or a loop stoma. SYN cutaneous loop u.
cutaneous loop u., SYN **cutaneous u.**

u-re-ter-ot-o-my (ū-rē'tēr-ōt'ō-mē). Incision into a ureter. [uretero- + G. *tomē*, incision]

u-re-ter-o-tri-go-no-en-ter-os-to-my (yū-rē'tēr-ō-tri-gō'nō-en'tēr-ōs'tō-mē). Implantation of a ureter and its portion of the trigone of the bladder into the intestine. [uretero-, + trigone (of bladder), + enterostomy]

u-re-ter-o-u-re-ter-al (yū-rē'tēr-ō-yū-rē'tēr-āl). Relating to

two segments of the same ureter or to both ureters, especially an artificial anastomosis between them.

u-re-ter-o-u-re-ter-os-to-my (yū-rē'tēr-ō-yū-rē'tēr-ōs'tō-mē). Establishment of an anastomosis between the two ureters or between two segments of the same ureter. SEE transureteroureterostomy.

u-re-ter-o-ves-i-cal (yū-rē'tēr-ō-ves'ī-kāl). Relating to the ureter and the bladder, specifically the junction of ureter with bladder.

u-re-ter-o-ves-i-cos-to-my (yū-rē'tēr-ō-ves'ī-kos'tō-mē). SYN **ureteroneocystostomy**. [uretero- + L. *vesica*, bladder, + *stoma*, mouth]

u-re-than, ure-thane (yū'rē-than, -thān). Agent with antimitotic activity; formerly used medically as a hypnotic, but now more often used as an anesthetic for laboratory animals. SYN ethyl carbamate.

urethr-. SEE urethro-.

u-re-thra (yū-rē'thrā) [TA]. *Do not confuse this word and its derivatives with ureter and its derivatives.* The canal leading from the bladder, discharging the urine externally. [G. *ourēthra*]

anterior u., the portion of the u. distal to the urogenital diaphragm (external sphincter).

female u. [TA], a canal about 4 cm long passing from the bladder, in close relation with the anterior wall of the vagina and having a long axis that parallels that of the vagina, opening in the vestibule of the vagina posterior to the clitoris and anterior to the vaginal orifice. SYN u. *feminina* [TA], u. *muliebris*.

u. feminina [TA], SYN **female u.**

male u. [TA], a canal about 20-cm long that opens at the extremity of the glans penis; except for the intramural and upper prostatic parts, it gives passage to the spermatic fluid as well as urine; components include the intramural, prostatic, intermediate, and spongy urethrae. SYN u. *masculina* [TA], u. *virilis*.

u. masculina [TA], SYN **male u.**

membranous u., ★official alternate term for **intermediate part of male urethra**.

u. muliebris, SYN **female u.**

penile u., SYN **spongy u.**

posterior u., the portion of the u. posterior to the urogenital diaphragm (external sphincter).

prostatic u. [TA], the prostatic part of the male u., about 2.5 cm in length, that traverses the prostate; it includes the seminal colliculus, and the ejaculatory and prostatic ducts open into it. SYN *pars prostatica urethrae* [TA].

spongy u. [TA], the portion of the male u., about 15 cm in length, which traverses the corpus spongiosum. SYN *pars spongiosa urethrae masculinae* [TA], *pars cavernosa*, *penile u.*, *spongy part of the male urethra*.

u. virilis, SYN **male u.**

u-re-thral (yū-rē'thrāl). Relating to the urethra.

u-re-thral-gi-a (yū-rē'thrāl'jē-ā). Pain in the urethra. SYN *urethrodynia*. [urethr- + G. *algos*, pain]

u-re-threc-to-my (yū-rē'threk'tō-mē). Excision of a segment or of the entire urethra. [urethr- + G. *ektomē*, excision]

u-re-threm-or-rha-gi-a (yū-rē'threm-ō-rā'jē-ā). SYN **urethrorrhagia**. [urethr- + G. *haima*, blood, + *rhēgnymi*, to burst forth]

u-re-thrism, ure-thris-mus (yū'rē'thrizm, -thriz'mūs). Irritability or spasmodic stricture of the urethra. SYN *urethrosperm*.

u-re-thri-tis (yū'rē'thri'tis). Inflammation of the urethra. [urethr- + G. *-itis*, inflammation]

anterior u., inflammation of the portion of the urethra anterior to the triangular ligament.

follicular u., chronic u. with nodular lymphocytic infiltrations in the mucosa. SYN *granular u.*

gonorrheal u., infection of the urethra usually in association with a purulent discharge due to *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*.

granular u., SYN **follicular u.**

nongonococcal u., u. not resulting from gonococcal infection;

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