
DORLAND'S

ILLUSTRATED

MEDICAL 31st
EDITION

DICTIONARY

SAUNDERS
An Imprint of Elsevier

DexCom Exhibit 2008
Abbott v. DexCom
IPR2024-00890

SAUNDERS ELSEVIER

1600 John F. Kennedy Blvd.
Ste 1800
Philadelphia, PA 19103-2899

DORLAND'S ILLUSTRATED MEDICAL DICTIONARY
31st edition

ISBN: 978-1-4160-2364-7 (Standard)
978-1-4160-4998-2 (Deluxe)
978-0-8089-2362-6 (International)

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The Publisher

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Dorland's illustrated medical dictionary.
Philadelphia: Saunders

v.: ill.; 27 cm.

Irregular.
Began publication with 23rd ed.
Description based on: 26th ed.
Continues: American illustrated medical dictionary.

1. Medicine—Dictionaries. I. Dorland, W.A. Newman (William Alexander Newman), 1864–1956.
[DNLM: 1. Dictionaries, Medical. 2. Reference Books, Medical]

R121.D73 610'.3'21—dc19 0-6383
AACR 2 MARC-S

Library of Congress [8607r85]rev6

Listed here are the latest translated editions of this book together with the languages for the translations and the publishers:

Chinese (28th Edition)—Xi'an World Publishing Corp., Xi'an, China
Indonesian (26th Edition)—E.G.C. Medical Publishers, Jakarta, Indonesia
Italian (28th Edition)—Edizioni Scientifiche Internazionali (ESI), Milan, Italy
Japanese (28th Edition)—Hirokawa Publishing Company, Tokyo, Japan
Portuguese (28th Edition)—Editora Manole Ltda., São Paulo, Brazil
Spanish (30th Edition)—Elsevier España, S.A., Madrid, Spain

Chief Lexicographer: Douglas M. Anderson, MA
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Publishing Services Manager: Linda Van Pelt
Project Manager: Joan Nikelsky
Design Direction: Gene Harris

Printed in the United States of America

Last digit is the print number: 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

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Flu-da-ra (floo-dar'ə) trademark for a preparation of fludarabine phosphate.

flu-dar-a-bine phos-phate (floo-dar'ə-bēn) an adenine analogue and purine antimetabolite that inhibits DNA synthesis, used as an antineoplastic in the treatment of chronic lymphocytic leukemia; administered intravenously.

flu-de-oxy-glu-cose F 18 (floo'de-ok'se-gloo'kōs) [USP] 2-deoxy-D-glucose labeled with ¹⁸F; used in positron emission tomography in the diagnosis of brain disorders, cardiac disease, and tumors of various organs. Called also *fluorodeoxyglucose*.

flu-dro-cor-ti-sone ac-e-tate (floo'dro-kor'tī-sōn) [USP] the acetate salt of a synthetic steroid with potent mineralocorticoid and high glucocorticoid activity, used in replacement therapy for primary or secondary adrenocortical insufficiency in Addison disease and for the treatment of salt-losing adrenogenital syndrome; administered orally.

flu-ent (floo'ənt) [L. *fluens* flowing] flowing effortlessly; said of speech.

flu-id (floo'id) [L. *fluidus*] 1. a liquid or a gas. 2. composed of elements or particles which freely change their relative positions without separating. See also *humor*, *liquid*, *liquor*, and *solution*.

allantoic f. the fluid contained in the allantois.

Altmann f. a histologic fixing fluid composed of equal parts of 2 per cent osmic acid solution and a 5 per cent potassium dichromate solution.

amniotic f. fluid within the amniotic cavity produced by the amnion during the early embryonic period, and later by the lungs and kidneys; at first crystal clear, it later becomes cloudy. It protects the embryo and fetus from injury. The amount at term normally varies from 500 to 1500 mL. Called also *liquor amnii* and, popularly, *waters*.

antral f. follicular f.

ascitic f. the serous fluid found in the peritoneal cavity in ascites.

bleaching f. a fluid prepared by passing chlorine gas into an emulsion of calcium hydrate.

Bouin f. a histologic fixing fluid consisting of formaldehyde solution, glacial acetic acid, and saturated solution of trinitrophenol.

Callison f. a solution of distilled water, Löffler methylene blue, formaldehyde solution, glycerin, ammonium oxalate, and sodium chloride; used as a diluent in counting erythrocytes.

Carnoy f. see under *solution*.

Carrel-Dakin f. Dakin solution.

cerebrospinal f. (CSF) liquor cerebrospinalis.

chorionic f. fluid in the chorionic sac; it is resorbed as the amniotic sac enlarges and fuses with the chorionic sac.

Condy f. a disinfecting solution of sodium and potassium permanganates.

crevicular f. gingival f.

decalcifying f. one that removes the calcium from samples or equipment, as from tissues before sectioning.

extracellular f. (ECF) a general term for all the body fluids outside the cells, such as interstitial fluid, plasma, lymph, and cerebrospinal fluid. Extracellular fluid consists of ultrafiltrates of the blood plasma and transcellular fluid (fluid produced by active cellular secretion). It provides a constant external environment for the cells.

Flemming fixing f. Flemming solution.

follicular f. an albuminous fluid in the follicular antrum of a vesicular ovarian follicle. Called also *antral f.* and *liquor folliculi*.

formol-Müller f. Müller fluid to which formaldehyde solution has been added.

gingival f. interstitial fluid and plasma that seeps in minute amounts into the gingival sulcus through its wall. Called also *crevicular f.* and *sulcular f.*

Helly f. a histologic fixative consisting of Zenker fixative in which the glacial acetic acid is replaced by formaldehyde solution; the most widely used formula consists of 9 parts Zenker stock solution and 1 part neutral formalin (Zenker-Helly-Maximow) and is usually called *Zenker-formol fixative*.

interstitial f. the extracellular fluid that bathes the cells of most tissues but which is not within the confines of the blood or lymph vessels and is not a transcellular fluid; it is formed by filtration through the blood capillaries and is drained away as lymph. It is the extracellular fluid volume minus the lymph volume, the plasma volume, and the transcellular fluid volume.

intracellular f. (ICF) the portion of the total body water and its dissolved solutes that is within the cell membranes.

labyrinthine f. perilymph.

Locke f. see under *solution*.

Müller f. a hardening solution consisting of potassium dichromate, sodium sulfate, and water.

Parker f. a hardening fluid composed of formaldehyde solution and alcohol.

pericardial f. a fluid found in small amounts in the potential space between the parietal and visceral laminae of the serous pericardium.

Piazza f. a blood-coagulating fluid composed of sodium chloride and ferric chloride in water.

prostatic f. the secretion of the prostate gland, which contributes to formation of the semen.

Scarpa f. endolymph.

Schaudinn f. a hardening fluid consisting of mercury bichloride, dehydrated alcohol, and distilled water.

seminal f. semen (def. 1).

serous f. normal lymph of a serous cavity.

spinal f. the fluid within the spinal canal.

sulcular f. gingival f.

synovial f. synovia.

Thoma f. a decalcifying fluid for histologic work, consisting of alcohol and nitric acid.

tissue f. interstitial f.

Toison f. see under *solution*.

transcellular f. that portion of the extracellular fluid produced by active cellular secretion.

ventricular f. that portion of the cerebrospinal fluid contained in the cerebral ventricles.

Wickersheimer f. a fluid composed of arsenic trioxide, sodium chloride, and the sulfate, carbonate, and nitrate of potassium in a mixture of water, alcohol, and glycerin; used for preserving anatomical specimens.

Zenker f. see under *fixative*.

flu-id-ex-tract (floo'id-ek'strakt) a liquid preparation of a vegetable drug, containing alcohol as a solvent or as a preservative, or both, of such strength that each milliliter contains the therapeutic constituents of 1 g of the standard drug which it represents.

aromatic cascara f. [USP] one prepared from cascara sagrada, magnesium oxide, suitable sweetening agents, essential oils, and flavoring agents, and alcohol; used as a cathartic.

eriodictyon f. one prepared from eriodictyon; used as a pharmaceutical flavoring agent and in the preparation of aromatic eriodictyon syrup.

licorice f. [NF] one prepared from ground licorice, used as a pharmaceutical flavoring agent.

senna f. [USP] one prepared from senna; used as a laxative and in the preparation of senna syrup.

flu-id-ounce (floo-id-ouns') fluid ounce; see under *ounce*.

flu-i-dram (floo'i-dram') fluid dram; see under *dram*.

fluke (flook) trematode.

blood f. *Schistosoma*.

conical f. paramphistome.

intestinal f. one that inhabits the intestine of a human or other animal, usually a species of family Fasciolidae, Heterophyidae, or Paramphistomatidae.

lancet f. *Dicrocoelium dendriticum*.

liver f. one found in the liver, such as species of *Clonorchis*, *Dicrocoelium*, *Fasciola*, *Fascioloides*, or *Opisthorchis*.

lung f. *Paragonimus westermani*.

rumen f., ruminal f. the usual type of paramphistome, found in the rumen of a ruminant.

flu-like (floo'lik) 1. resembling influenza. 2. characterized by symptoms resembling those of influenza.

Flu-ma-dine (floo'mā-dīn) trademark for preparations of rimantadine hydrochloride.

flu-ma-ze-nil (floo'mā-zē-nil') [USP] a specific agonist to benzodiazepines that binds competitively to central nervous system benzodiazepine receptors, used to reverse the effects of benzodiazepines following sedation, general anesthesia, or overdose; administered intravenously.

flu-men (floo'mən) pl. *flu'mina* [L.] a stream.

flu'mina pilo'rum [TA] hair streams: continuous lines formed by the pattern of hair growth on various parts of the body, with the hairs lying in the same direction.

flu-me-quine (floo'mē-kwin) a quinolone antibacterial with actions and uses similar to those of nalidixic acid; administered orally.

flu-meth-a-sone (floo-meth'ə-sōn') a low potency synthetic corticosteroid used in veterinary medicine as an antiinflammatory for a variety of corticosteroid-responsive conditions; administered intramuscularly, intravenously, intra-arterially, and orally.

f. pivalate [USP] the pivalate salt of flumethasone, used topically for the relief of inflammation and pruritus in corticosteroid-responsive dermatoses.

flu-mi-na (floo'mī-nə) [L.] plural of *flumen*.

flu-nar-i-zine hy-dro-chlo-ride (floo-nar'ī-zēn) a calcium channel blocking agent with antihistaminic activity, derived from cinnarizine, used for the prophylaxis of migraine; administered orally.