COMPACT AMERICAN MEDICAL DICTIONARY

A Concise and Up-to-Date Guide to Medical Terms

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An agent that slows or halts the flow of saliva.

an·ti·so·cial (ăn′tē-sō′shəl, ăn′tī-) *adj.* Behaving in violation of the social or legal norms of society. **— an′ti·so′cial·ly** *adv.*

antisocial personality disorder *n.* A personality disorder characterized by a history of continuous and chronic antisocial behavior that is not attributable to severe mental retardation, schizophrenia, or manic episodes.

an·ti·spas·mod·ic (ăn′tē-spăz-mŏd′ĭk, ăn′tī-) *adj.* Preventing or relieving convulsions or spasms. **—** *n.* An antispasmotic agent.

an·ti·su·dor·if·ic (ăn′tē-sōō′də-rĭf′ĭk, ăn′tī-) *adj.* Anhidrotic.

an·ti·tox·ic (ăn′tē-tŏk′sĭk) *adj.* **1.** Neutralizing the action of a toxin or poison. **2.** Of, relating to, or containing an antitoxin.

an·ti·tox·in (ăn′tē-tŏk′sĭn) *n.* **1.** An antibody formed in response to and capable of neutralizing a specific biological toxin. **2.** A serum containing antitoxins, used to prevent or treat diseases caused by biological toxins, such as tetanus, botulism, and diptheria.

an·ti·tryp·sin (ăn′tē-trĭp′sĭn, ăn′tī-) *n.* A serum protein that inhibits the activity of trypsin and other proteolytic enzymes.

antitrypsin deficiency *n.* An inherited deficiency of a trypsin-inhibiting serum protein, believed to increase the body's susceptibility to emphysema and cirrhosis.

an·ti·tus·sive (ăn′tē-tŭs′ĭv, ăn′tī-) *adj.* Capable of relieving or suppressing coughing. **— an′ti·tus′sive** *n.*

an·ti·ven·in (ăn′tē-vĕn′ĭn, ăn′tī-) *n.* An antitoxin active against the venom of a snake, spider, or other venomous organism.

an·ti·vi·ral (ăn′tē-vī′rəl, ăn′tī-) *adj.* Destroying or inhibiting the growth and reproduction of viruses. **— an′ti·vi′ral** *n.*

antiviral protein *n.* A human or animal factor that is induced by interferon in virus-infected cells and mediates interferon inhibition of virus replication.

an·ti·vi·ta·min (ăn′tē-vī′tə-mĭn, ăn′tī-) *n.* A substance that prevents a vitamin from exerting its typical metabolic effects.

an·trec·to·my (ăn-trĕk′tə-mē) *n.* Surgical excision of an antrum, such as removal of the pyloric antrum of the stomach.

an·tro·du·o·de·nec·to·my (ăn′trō-dōō′ō-də-nĕk′tə-mē, -dyōō′-, -dōō-ŏd′n-ĕk′tə-mē, -dyōō-) *n.* Surgical removal of the antrum of the stomach and the ulcer-bearing part of the duodenum.

an·tro·scope (ăn′trə-skōp′) *n.* An instrument for examining a cavity or antrum, especially the maxillary sinus.

an·tros·co·py (ăn-trŏs′kə-pē) *n.* Examination by means of an antroscope.

an·tros·to·my (ăn-trŏs′tə-mē) *n.* The surgical formation of an opening into an antrum.

an·trot·o·my (ăn-trŏt′ə-mē) *n.* Incision through the wall of an antrum.

an·trum (ăn′trəm) *n., pl.* **-tra** (-trə). **1.** A nearly closed cavity or chamber, especially in a bone. **2.** The pyloric end of the stomach, partially shut off during digestion from the cardiac end by the prepyloric sphincter. **— an′tral** (-trəl) *adj.*

an·u·re·sis (ăn′yə-rē′sĭs) *n.* The inability to pass urine. **— an′u·ret′ic** (-rĕt′ĭk) *adj.*

a·nu·ri·a (ə-nŏŏr′ē-ə, ə-nyŏŏr′-) *n.* The absence of urine formation. **— a·nu′ric** (ə-nŏŏr′ĭk, ə-nyŏŏr′-) *adj.*

a·nus (ā′nəs) *n., pl.* **a·nus·es.** The opening at the lower end of the alimentary canal through which solid waste is eliminated from the body.

an·vil (ăn′vĭl) *n.* See **incus.**

anx·i·e·ty (ăng-zī′ĭ-tē) *n.* **1.** A state of uneasiness and apprehension, as about future uncertainties. **2.** A cause of anxiety. **3.** A state of intense apprehension, uncertainty, and fear resulting from the anticipation of a threatening event or situation, often to a degree that the normal physical and psychological functioning of the affected individual is disrupted. **4.** Eager, often agitated desire.

anxiety disorder *n.* Any of various disorders in which anxiety is either the primary disturbance or is the result of confronting a feared situation or object.

anxiety hysteria *n.* Hysteria characterized by manifest anxiety.

anxiety neurosis *n.* A disorder characterized by feelings of persistent apprehension, fear, or impending doom, which, when acute, manifest themselves in attacks that are unpredictable, usually of short duration, and occur in situations that are not life threatening.

anxiety reaction *n.* A psychological state or experience involving the apprehension of danger, accompanied by a feeling of dread and such physical symptoms as restlessness and rapid heartbeat, occurring in the absence of any clearly identifiable fear stimulus.

anxiety state *n.* See **anxiety neurosis.**

anx·i·o·lyt·ic (ăng′zē-ō-lĭt′ĭk, -sē-, ăngk′sē-) *n.* A drug that relieves anxiety. **— anx′i·o·lyt′ic** *adj.*

a·or·ta (ā-ôr′tə) *n., pl.* **-tas** or **-tae** (-tē). The large artery that is the main trunk of the systemic arterial system and whose parts are the ascending aorta, the aortic arch, and the descending aorta. **— a·or′tal, a·or′tic** *adj.*

a·or·tal·gi·a (ā′ôr-tăl′jē-ə) *n.* Pain thought to be due to aneurysm or another pathologic condition of the aorta.

aortic arch *n.* **1.** The curved portion between the ascending and descending portions of the aorta, giving rise to the brachiocephalic trunk, the left common carotid, and the left subclavian arteries. **2.** Any of a several pairs of arterial channels encircling the embryonic pharynx in the mesenchyme of the branchial arches.

aortic arch syndrome *n.* Obstruction of the branches of the aortic arch caused by thrombosis.

aortic atresia *n.* The congenital absence of the normal valvular orifice into the aorta.

aortic bulb *n.* The dilated first part of the aorta

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