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provided are medically necessary, meet professional standards, and are provided in the most economic medically appropriate health care agency or institution. The requirement for the establishment of PSRO's was added to the Social Security Amendments of 1972 (Public Law 92-603).

pro-fi-bri-nol-y-sin (pro'fi-brī-nol'ī-sin) plasminogen.

Pro-fi-chet's syndrome (pro'fe-shāz') [Georges Charles *Profichet*, French physician, born 1873] see under *syndrome*.

pro-file (pro'fil) 1. a simple outline of the shape or form of an object, such as the head or face, viewed from the side. 2. a graph, table, or other summary representing quantitatively a set of characteristics subjected to tests.

antigenic p., the total antigenic content and structure of a tissue or cell.

biophysical p., a numeric scoring system used to assess the well-being of the fetus in high-risk pregnancies, based on the nonstress test combined with sonographic evaluation of fetal breathing, fetal movements, fetal tone, amniotic fluid volume, and, sometimes, the echogenicity of the placenta.

urethral pressure p., UPP; a record of the resistance of the urethra to fluid flow, measured as variations in urethral pressure (q.v.). A liquid or gas is pumped into the bladder with a catheter in place and the catheter is slowly withdrawn while measurements are taken of the pressure at various points in the urethra. It is usually done from the internal orifice to the external orifice in females and from the internal orifice to the sphincter urethrae muscle in males.

pro-fil-in (pro-fil'in) an actin-binding protein that forms a complex with G-actin and prevents it from polymerizing to form F-actin. It also binds to phosphatidylinositol biphosphate, providing a link between actin organization and signal transduction. See also *gel-solin*.

pro-fil-om-e-try (pro'fil-om'ē-tre) the recording of a series of measurements to obtain a profile.

urethral pressure p., the measurement of urethral pressures for a urethral pressure profile.

pro-fla-vine (pro-fla'vin) [MeSH: Proflavine] an acriflavine derivative which is a disinfectant bacteriostatic against many gram-positive bacteria. It has been used in the form of the dihydrochloride and hemisulfate salts as a topical antiseptic, and was formerly used as a urinary antiseptic. Called also *diaminoacridine*.

pro-flu-vi-um (pro-floo've-əm) [L.] a flowing forth.

p. se minis, a flowing from the vagina of the semen deposited during coitus.

pro-fon-dom-e-ter (pro'fon-dom'ē-tər) an apparatus for locating a foreign body by the fluoroscope by obtaining three lines of sight which intersect at the foreign body.

pro-fun-da-plas-ty (pro-fun'dā-plas'te) reconstruction of the occluded or stenosed deep femoral artery (arteria profunda femoris); called also *profundoplasty*.

pro-fun-do-plas-ty (pro-fun'dā-plas'te) profundoplasty.

pro-fun-dus (pro-fun'dəs) [L.] [TA] deep; a term denoting a structure situated deeper than another from the surface of the body.

pro-ga-mous (prog'ə-məs) [pro- + gamo- + -ous] previous to fertilization of the oocyte (ovum).

pro-gas-ter (pro'gas-tər) [pro- + gaster] archenteron.

pro-gas-trin (pro-gas'trin) an inactive precursor of gastrin.

pro-ge-nia (pro-je'ne-ə) [pro- + geni- + -ia] prognathism.

pro-gen-i-tal (pro-jen'ī-təl) on the external surface of the genitals.

pro-gen-i-tor (pro-jen'ī-tor) [L.] 1. a parent or ancestor. 2. stem cell.

pro-ge-ny (proj'ə-ne) [L. *progignere* to bring forth] offspring, or descendants.

pro-ge-ria (pro-je're-ə) [pro- + ger- + -ia] [MeSH: Progeria] a syndrome of uncertain genetic inheritance, characterized by precocious senility of striking degree, with death from coronary artery disease frequently occurring before 10 years of age. Cf. *infantilis*. Called also *Hutchinson-Gilford syndrome*.

pro-ges-ta-gen (pro-jes'tā-jən) progesterational agent.

pro-ges-ta-tion-al (pro'jes-tā-shən-əl) 1. a term applied to that phase of the menstrual cycle just before menstruation, when the corpus luteum is active and the endometrium secreting. 2. having effects similar to those of progesterone; see also under *agent*.

pro-ges-te-rone (pro-jes'tā-rōn) [MeSH: Progesterone] 1. the principal progesterational hormone of the body, liberated by the corpus luteum, placenta, and in minute amounts by the adrenal cortex; it prepares the uterus for the reception and development of the fertilized ovum by transforming the endometrium from the proliferative to the secretory stage and maintains an optimal intrauterine

environment for sustaining pregnancy. 2. [USP] the same pr isolated from pregnant sows or prepared synthetically, used ally in the form of synthetic derivatives, as a progestin in the ment of functional uterine bleeding, abnormalities of the me cycle, and threatened abortion, administered orally and int cularly. Called also *progesterational hormone*.

pro-ges-tin (pro-jes'tin) 1. progesterational agent. 2. former for the crude hormone of the corpus luteum.

pro-ges-to-gen (pro-jes'to-jən) progesterational agent.

pro-glos-sis (pro-glos'is) [Gr. *proglōssis*] the tip or apex tongue.

pro-glot-tid (pro-glot'id) [pro- + *glottis*] one of the segment ing up the body of a tapeworm. See *strobila*.

pro-glot-tis (pro-glot'is) pl. *proglot'tides*. proglottid.

pro-glu-mide (pro-gloo'mid) [MeSH: Proglumide] an antichic reported to have a specific inhibitory effect on gastric sec

Pro-gly-cem (pro-gli'səm) trademark for a preparation of oxzoxide.

prog-na-thia (pro-na'the-ə) prognathism.

prog-na-thic (pro-nath'ik, pro-na'thik) prognathous.

prog-na-thism (prognā-thiz-əm) [pro- + *gnath-* + -ism] [MeSH: nathism] a condition marked by abnormal protrusion of the dible. Called also *caput progenum*, *exognathia*, *progenia*, and *nathia*.

prog-na-thom-e-ter (prognā-thom'ē-tər) [prognathous + an instrument or device for measuring the degree of prognat

prog-na-thous (prognā-thəs) [pro- + *gnath-* + -ous] pertaining or characterized by protrusion of the lower jaw or prognath having projecting jaws; having a gnathic index above 103, the being in mesiocclusion. Called also *prognathic*.

prog-nose (prognōs') prognosticate.

prog-no-sis (prognō'sis) [Gr. *prognōsis* foreknowledge] [Prognosis] a forecast as to the probable outcome of an att disease; the prospect as to recovery from a disease as indica the nature and symptoms of the case.

prog-nos-tic (prognōs'tik) 1. affording an indication as to nosis. 2. a symptom or sign on which a prognosis may be b

prog-nos-ti-cate (prognōs'tī-kāt) to forecast the probabl come of an attack of disease.

prog-nos-ti-cian (prognōs'tish'ən) one who is skilled in p sis.

pro-go-no-ma (pro'go-no'mə) [pro- + gon- + -oma] a tumor misplacement of tissue as the result of fetal atavism to a stage does not occur in the life history of the species, but which occur in ancestral forms of the species.

melanotic p., melanotic neuroectodermal tumor.

Pro-graf (pro'graf) trademark for preparations of tacrolimus

pro-gran-u-lo-ocyte (pro-gran'ū-lō-sī) promyelocyte.

pro-grav-id (pro-grav'id) [pro- + *gravid*] denoting the phase endometrium, under the influence of the corpus luteum, which it is prepared for pregnancy.

pro-gres-sion (prə-gresh'ən) 1. the act of moving or walking ward; see also *gait*. 2. the process of spreading or becoming severe.

backward p., retropulsion.

cross-legged p., scissors gait.

saltatory p., saltation (def. 5).

pro-gres-sive (pro-gres'iv) advancing; going forward; going bad to worse; increasing in scope or severity.

pro-guan-il hy-dro-chlo-ride (pro-gwahn'əl) an antimalaria



Prognathism.