

29th
EDITION

DORLAND'S **Illustrated** **MEDICAL** **DICTIONARY**

W.B. SAUNDERS COMPANY

A Harcourt Health Sciences Company

Philadelphia London Toronto Montreal Sydney Tokyo

The Curtis Center
Independence Square West
Philadelphia, PA 19106

Dorland's illustrated medical dictionary.
Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders Co.,

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.

[DNLN: 1. Dictionaries, Medical. 2. Reference Books,
Medical]

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

Library of Congress [8607r85]rev6

Chief Lexicographer: Douglas M. Anderson, MA

Lexicographers: Jefferson Keith, MA

Patricia D. Novak, PhD

Pronunciation Editor: Michelle A. Elliott, BA

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 (28th Edition) (Adaption)—McGraw-Hill—Interamericana de España, Madrid, Spain

Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary

ISBN 0-7216-6254-4 (Standard)

0-7216-8261-8 (Deluxe)

0-8089-2186-X (International)

© 2000 by W.B. Saunders Company. Copyright 1900, 1901, and 1903 by W.B. Saunders and Company. Copyright 1906, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1927, 1929, 1932, 1935, 1938, 1941, 1944, 1947, 1951, 1957, 1965, 1974, 1981, 1985, 1988, and 1994 by W.B. Saunders Company.

Copyright under the Uniform Copyright Convention. Simultaneously published in Canada. All copyright renewals registered.

Derechos reservados conforme a la ley para la Republica Mexicana.

All rights reserved. This book is protected by copyright. No part of it may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without written permission from the publisher. Made in the United States of America.

Some of the words appearing in the Dictionary are proprietary names (trademarks) even though no reference to this fact is made in the text. The appearance of any name without designation as a trademark is therefore not to be regarded as a representation by the editors or publisher that it is not a trademark or is not the subject of proprietary rights.

Library of Congress catalog card number 78-50050

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

sarcogenic c's, the cells that are developed into muscle fiber.

satellite c's, 1. glial cells that cluster about a neuron. 2. free nuclei that accumulate around cells in certain diseases. 3. elongated cells that are closely associated with a muscle fiber; they either are flattened against the fiber or occupy shallow depressions in its surface.

scavenger c., a cell which absorbs and removes irritant products.

Schulze's c's, olfactory c's.

Schwann c., any of the large nucleated cells whose cell membrane spirally envelops the axons of myelinated peripheral neurons and is the source of myelin; a single Schwann cell supplies the myelin sheath between two nodes of Ranvier.

sclerenchyma c's, thick-walled, lignified, usually dead cells, which compose the sclerenchyma of plants. Cf. *collenchyma c's*.

sclerotic c's, see under *body*.

segmented c., a mature granulocyte in which the nucleus is divided into definite lobes joined by a filamentous connection, as distinguished from a band cell.

seminal c's, epithelial cells within the tubuli seminiferi.

sensitized c., 1. a cell that has been immunologically activated by an antigen (primed). 2. an antibody-coated cell used in complement fixation tests.

sensory c., primary sensory neuron.

septal c's, type II alveolar c's.

serous c., a cell concerned in the secretion of a watery fluid rich in protein, like the secretory cells of the parotid gland; called also *albuminous c.*

Sertoli's c's, elongated cells in the seminiferous tubules, to which the spermatids become attached; they provide support, protection, and, apparently, nutrition until the spermatids become transformed into mature spermatozoa; called also *sustentacular c's*, *nurse* or *nursing c's*, *foot c's*, and *trophocytes*.

sex c's, **sexual c's**, **germ c's**.

Sézary c., an abnormal mononuclear cell with a hyperchromic infolded cribriform nucleus and a narrow rim of cytoplasm that may contain vacuoles, occurring in small and large cell variants; it is a characteristic finding in cutaneous T-cell lymphoma and its variants.

shadow c., ghost c..

sickle c., an erythrocyte shaped like a sickle or crescent owing to the presence of hemoglobin S; seen in sickle cell anemia and other sickle cell diseases (see under *disease*). Called also *drepanocyte* and *meniscocyte*.

signet-ring c., one in which the nucleus has been pressed to one side by an accumulation of intracytoplasmic mucin; see *Krukenberg's tumor*, under *tumor*.

skeletogenous c., an osteoblast.

small cleaved c., see *follicular center c.*, *small cleaved*.

small granule c's, S c's, def. 2.

small noncleaved c., **small uncleaved c.**, see *follicular center c.*, *small noncleaved*.

smudge c., a disrupted leukocyte appearing during preparation of a peripheral blood smear.

solitary c's of Meynert, Meynert's c's.

somatic c's, the cells of the somatoplasm; undifferentiated body cells.

somatostatin c's, endocrine cells that secrete somatostatin, found in oxyntic and pyloric glands.

somatotrope c., **somatotroph c.**, **somatotropic c.**, **somatotroph c.**, spermatozoon.

sperm c., spermatozoon.

spermatogenic c., a cell that produces sperm; called also *androgone*.

spermatogonial c., spermatogonium.

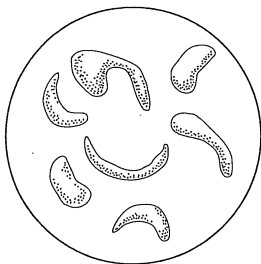
sphenoid c., *sinus sphenoidalis*.

spider c., 1. astrocyte. 2. a cell occurring in rhabdomyosarcoma; its nucleus, with a narrow rim of cytoplasm, is located in what appears to be a large vacuole, with thread-like processes radiating to the outer cell wall.

spindle c., a spindle-shaped cell; called also *fusiform c.*

spur c., acanthocyte.

squamous c., a flat, scalelike epithelial cell.



Sickle cells.

stab c., **staff c.**, **band c.**

star c's, cells with large vacuoles in their cytoplasm and cytoplasmic bridges; seen in ameloblastoma.

stave c's, littoral c's.

stellate c., any cell having a star-shaped appearance produced by numerous processes that extend in different directions, such as the Kupffer cells in the liver, astrocytes, and granule cells in the granular layers of the cerebral and cerebellar cortices.

stem c., 1. any precursor cell. 2. a blood cell progenitor or mother cell representing a slightly later stage than the blast cell; it has the capacity for both replication and differentiation, and has pluripotentiality, giving rise to precursors of various different blood cell lines, such as the proerythrocyte and myeloblast, which cannot self-replicate and must differentiate into more mature daughter cells. Called also *progenitor c.*, *hematopoietic stem c.*, and *colony-forming unit-spleen*.

stem c., **hematopoietic**, **stem c.** (def. 2).

stem c's, **peripheral blood**, **peripheral blood progenitor c's**.

Sternberg's giant c's, **Sternberg-Reed c's**, **Reed-Sternberg c's**.

stippled c., an erythrocyte containing granules of varying size and shape, taking a basic or bluish stain with Wright's stain, as in punctate basophilia.

supporting c's, cells that serve to provide support and protection and perhaps contribute to the nutrition of principal or other cells of certain organs; such cells are found in the labyrinth of the inner ear, organ of Corti, olfactory epithelium, taste buds, and seminiferous tubules (Sertoli's cells). Called also *sustentacular c's*.

suppressor c's, differentiated T lymphocytes that suppress antibody synthesis or cell-mediated immunity. They may be activated in response to antigen or to idiotypic determinants present on antibodies and T and B cell antigen receptors and may act either by suppressing the activity of helper cells or by inhibiting the differentiation of activated lymphocytes into effector cells. Murine suppressor cells are marked by the Ly-2 and Ly-3 antigens, human suppressor cells by the T5 and T8 antigens. Cf. *contrasuppressor c's*.

sustentacular c's, supporting c's.

sympathicotrophic c's, large epithelioid cells occurring in groups and connected with bundles of nonmyelinated nerve fibers in the hilus of the ovary.

sympathochromaffin c's, small round cells in the fetal suprarenal gland, the forerunners of the sympathetic and medullary cells.

syncytial c., a cell whose cytoplasm is confluent with that of an adjacent cell.

syncytiotrophoblastic c's, large, multinucleate cells resembling the syncytiotrophoblast, having hyperchromatic nuclei and abundant eosinophilic, sometimes vacuolated cytoplasm; one of the cell types that compose a choriocarcinoma. Cf. *cytotrophoblastic c's*.

synovial c's, fibroblasts lying between the cartilaginous fibers in the synovial membrane of joints.

T c's, T lymphocytes; see under *lymphocyte*.

T_{OTH} c's, activated T cells producing lymphokines mediating the delayed-type hypersensitivity reaction; most are in the population exhibiting the same surface markers as helper cells.

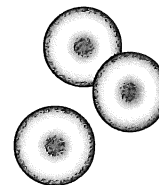
tactile c., 1. corpuscula tactus. 2. an epithelial cell that contains a tactile corpuscle.

tadpole c's, cells with an elongated cytoplasmic tail.

target c., 1. an abnormally thin erythrocyte that when stained shows a dark center and a peripheral ring of hemoglobin, separated by a pale unstained ring containing less hemoglobin; seen in certain congenital and acquired anemias, thalassemia, certain hemoglobinopathies, liver disease, especially obstructive jaundice, and other disorders, and the postsplenectomy state. Called also *codocyte*, *leptocyte*, *Mexican hat c.* or *erythrocyte*, and *target erythrocyte*. 2. any cell selectively affected by a particular agent, such as a hormone or drug.

tart c., a macrophage or monocytoic reticuloendothelial cell that contains a phagocytized nucleus with well preserved nuclear structure; the phagocytized nucleus, as distinguished from an LE cell inclusion, shows an intact chromatin pattern, chromatin that is more dense and tends to become vacuolated, and is frequently smaller than that in a true LE cell.

taste c's, the cells in a taste bud that have gustatory receptors and are thus directly involved in taste; they undergo degeneration and replacement every few days. Called also *gustatory c's*.



Target cells.