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trau·ma·top·a·thy (traw'mă-top'ă-thē) Any pathologic condition resulting from violence or wounds. [*traumato-* + *G. pathos*, suffering]

trau·ma·top·ne·a (traw'mă-top'nē-ă) Passage of air in and out through a wound of the chest wall. SYN *traumatopnoea*. [*traumato-* + *G. pnoē*, breath]

traumatopnoea [Br.] SYN *traumatopnea*.

trav·el·er's di·ar·rhe·a (trav'ēl-ērz dī'ă-rē-ă) Of sudden onset, often accompanied by abdominal cramps, vomiting, and fever, this digestive disorder occurs sporadically in travelers usually during the first week of a trip; most commonly caused by strains of enterotoxigenic *Escherichia coli*. SYN *traveller's diarrhoea*.

trav·el·ing wave the·o·ry (trav'ēl-ing wāv thē'ōr-ē) Generally held theory that a wave travels from the base to the apex of the basilar membrane of the cochlea in response to acoustic stimulation, and that the site of maximal displacement of the basilar membrane depends on the frequency of the stimulating tone, with higher frequencies causing maximal displacement near the base and lower frequencies causing maximal displacement near the apex. SYN *travelling wave theory*.

traveller's diarrhoea [Br.] SYN *traveler's diarrhea*.

travelling wave theory [Br.] SYN *traveling wave theory*.

tra·verse (tră-věrs') COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY One complete linear movement of the gantry across the object being scanned.

Treach·er Col·lins syn·drome (trēch'ēr kol'inz sin'drōm) Mandibulofacial dysostosis characterized by bone abnormalities of structures formed from the first pharyngeal arch, including downward sloping palpebral fissures, depressed cheek bones, deformed pinnae, a receding chin, and a large, fishlike mouth with dental abnormalities. Atresia of the external acoustic meatus (auditory canal), defects of the external acoustic meatus and ossicles, and cleft palate are most common. SYN *mandibulofacial dysostosis*.

treat (trēt) To manage a disease by medicinal, surgical, or other measures; to care for a patient medically or surgically. [Fr. *traiter*, fr. L. *tracto*, to drag, handle, perform]

treat·ment (trēt'měnt) Medical or surgical management of a patient. SEE ALSO *therapy*, *therapeutics*.

tre·ble in·crease at low lev·els (trēb'ēl in'krēs lō lev'ēlz) A hearing aid signal-processing strategy to increase gradually the amplification of high-frequency sounds at low levels.

tre·ha·lose (trē-hă'lōs) A natural disaccha-

ride occurring in some plants and in trehala, a mannalike Asian food consisting of beetle larvae; a food additive and sweetener. [*trehala*, fr. Turk. *tigala*, + *-ose*]

Tré·lat stools (trā-lah' stūlz) Stools that look as if stippled with eggwhite that are also streaked with blood, as occurs in association with proctitis.

tre·ma·cam·ra (trē'mă-kam'ră) The extracellular part of the cell surface adhesion molecule ICAM-1 involved in rhinovirus attachments to mucosal cells.

Trem·a·to·da (trem'ă-tō'dă) A class in the phylum Platyhelminthes (the flatworms) consisting of flukes with a leaf-shaped body and two muscular suckers, and an acelomate parenchyma-filled body cavity. Flukes of interest to human or veterinary medicine are members of the order Digenea, with complete life cycles involving embryonic multiplication in a mollusk as their first intermediate host. [G. *trēmatōdēs*, full of holes, fr. *trēma*, a hole, + *eidōs*, appearance]

trem·a·tode, trem·a·toid (trem'ă-tōd, -toyd) 1. Common name for a fluke of the class Trematoda. 2. Relating to a fluke of the class Trematoda.

trem·or (trem'ōr) 1. Repetitive, often regular, oscillatory movements caused by alternate, or synchronous, but irregular contraction of opposing muscle groups; usually involuntary. 2. Minute ocular movement occurring during fixation on an object. SYN *trepidation* (1). [L. a shaking]

trem·u·lous (trem'yū-lūs) Characterized by tremor.

trench fe·ver (trench fē'vēr) An uncommon rickettsial fever caused by *Bartonella quintana* and transmitted by the louse *Pediculus humanus*; first appeared as an epidemic during trench warfare in World War I (1914–1918); characterized by the sudden onset of chills and fever, myalgia (especially of the back and legs), headache, and general malaise that typically lasts 5 days but may recur.

trench·foot (trench'fut) SYN *immersion foot*.

trench mouth (trench mowth) SYN *necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis*.

Tren·de·len·burg op·er·a·tion (tren-del'en-burg op-ēr-ă'shūn) A pulmonary embolectomy.

Tren·de·len·burg po·si·tion (tren-del'en-burg pō-zish'ūn) A supine position on the operating table, which is inclined at varying angles so that the pelvis is higher than the head; used during and after operations in the pelvis or for shock.

Tren·de·len·burg sign, Tren·del·en·burg gait (tren-del'en-burg sīn, gāt) A physi-