

Dorland, W. A. Newman (W
Dorland's illustrated
medical dictionary.
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DORLAND'S ILLUSTRATED MEDICAL DICTIONARY

32nd
EDITION

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DORLAND'S ILLUSTRATED MEDICAL DICTIONARY
32nd edition

ISBN: 978-1-4160-6257-8 (Standard)
978-1-4160-6256-1 (Deluxe)
978-0-8089-2418-0 (International)

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Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

ISBN: 978-1-4160-6257-8 (Standard)
978-1-4160-6256-1 (Deluxe)
978-0-8089-2418-0 (International)

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
Senior Lexicographer: Patricia D. Novak, PhD
Lexicographer: Jefferson Keith, MA
Assistant Lexicographer: Michelle A. Elliott, MA
Publishing Services Manager: Patricia Tannian
Senior Project Manager: Linda Van Pelt
Design Direction: Steve Stave

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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■ Impression trays.

Trav-a-sol (trav'ā-sol) trademark for a crystalline amino acid solution for intravenous administration, containing a mixture of essential and nonessential amino acids but no peptides.

Trav-a-tan (trav'ā-tan) trademark for a preparation of travoprost.

trav-o-prost (trav'o-prost) a synthetic prostaglandin analogue used in the treatment of elevated intraocular pressure in patients with open-angle glaucoma or ocular hypertension; administered topically to the conjunctiva.

tray (tra) a flat-surfaced utensil for the conveyance of various objects or material.

acrylic resin t. an impression tray made of acrylic resin.

impression t. a horseshoe-shaped receptacle made of metal or other suitable material used to carry the impression material to the mouth, to confine the material in apposition to the surfaces to be recorded, and to control the impression material while it sets to form the impression.

tra-zo-done hy-dro-chlo-ride (tra'zo-dōn) [USP] an antidepressant used to treat major depressive episodes with or without prominent anxiety; administered orally.

Trea-cher Col-lins syndrome (tre'chər kol'inz) [Edward Treacher Collins, British surgeon, 1862–1932] see under *syndrome*.

Trea-cher Col-lins-Fran-ce-schet-ti syndrome (tre'chər kol'inz frahn'cha-sket'e) [E. Treacher Collins; Adolphe Franceschetti, Swiss ophthalmologist, 1896–1968] mandibulofacial dysostosis; see under *dysostosis*.

tread (tred) injury of the coronet of a horse's hoof, such as from being repeatedly struck with the shoe of the opposite side.

treat-ment (trēt'mənt) the management and care of a patient for the purpose of combating disease or disorder. See also under *care*, *maneuver*, *method*, *technique*, *test*, and *therapy*.

active t. curative t.

causal t. treatment directed against the cause of a disease.

conservative t. treatment designed to avoid radical medical therapeutic measures or operative procedures; often reserved for elderly or debilitated patients.

curative t. treatment designed to cure an existing disease, as opposed to *palliative t.* Called also *active t.*

drug t. pharmacotherapy.

electroconvulsive t., electroshock t. see under *therapy*.

empiric t. treatment by means which experience has proved to be beneficial.

expectant t. treatment designed only to relieve untoward symptoms, leaving the cure mainly to nature.

fever t. pyretotherapy.

Goeckerman t. treatment of psoriasis by applying ointments of tar followed by irradiation with ultraviolet B.

Hartel t. alcoholic injection for trigeminal neuralgia in which the needle is passed through the mouth into the region of the foramen ovale of the sphenoid bone.

medicinal t. pharmacotherapy.

neurodevelopmental t. Bobath method.

palliative t. treatment designed to relieve pain and distress, but not attempting a cure. See also *curative t.* Called also *supportive t.* and *palliative care*.

preventive t., prophylactic t. prophylaxis.

root canal t. see under *therapy*.

slush t. the treatment of acne by the application of a mixture of carbon dioxide snow, acetone, and sulfur.

specific t. treatment particularly adapted to a given disease.

supporting t., supportive t. palliative t.

surgical t. therapy using chiefly surgical methods. Cf. *pharmacotherapy* and *physical therapy*.

symptomatic t. expectant t.

Trec-a-tor (trek'ā-tor) trademark for a preparation of ethionamide.

tree (tre) 1. a perennial of the plant kingdom characterized by having a main stem or trunk and numerous branches. 2. something resembling such a plant, such as an anatomical structure that has branches. Called also *arbor*.

bronchial t. arbor bronchialis.

chaste t. 1. *Vitex agnus-castus*, a shrub native to the Mediterranean region, having blue or pink flowers and reddish black berries. 2. [USP] an extract prepared from the berries and root bark of *V. agnus-castus*, used for the symptomatic treatment of premenstrual syndrome and menopause; it is also used in homeopathy.

decision t. a graph resembling a tree in having an increasingly more complex branching structure flowing off an initial stem or point; used in decision analysis (q.v.) to represent choices and outcomes as the results of series of sequential decisions.

dendritic t. the branching arrangement of a dendrite.

tea t. *Melaleuca alternifolia*, a tree native to eastern Australia; its leaves and branches yield tea tree oil.

tracheobronchial t. the trachea and the bronchial tree considered as a unit.

tree-in-bud (tree-in-bud') exhibiting a pattern of centrilobular nodular and branching linear opacities, resembling a tree in bud; a nonspecific radiographic finding seen in a number of pulmonary conditions.

tre-foil (tre'foyl) 1. clover; see *Trifolium*. 2. any of various cloverlike plants, such as certain species of *Medicago* and *Lotus*.

bird's foot t. 1. *Lotus americanus*. 2. *Lotus corniculatus*.

burrr t. *Medicago polymorpha*.

Treg T-regulatory; see *regulatory T cells*, under *cell*.

α,α-tre-hal-ase (tre-ha'lās) [EC 3.2.1.28] an enzyme of the hydrolase class that catalyzes cleavage of the glycosidic bond in trehalose to yield two molecules of glucose. Deficiency of the enzyme, an autosomal recessive disorder, causes trehalose malabsorption, which may be manifested as vomiting and diarrhea after ingestion of large amounts of edible mushrooms.

tre-ha-lose (tre-ha'lōs) a disaccharide occurring mainly in insects, algae, and some mushrooms; when hydrolyzed by acids or enzymes it yields glucose.

Treitz arch, hernia, etc. (trīts) [Wenzel Treitz, Czech physician, 1819–1872] see under *arch* and *hernia* and see *musculus suspensorius duodeni* and *recessus duodenalis superior*.

Trel-star (tre'l'stahr) trademark for a preparation of triptorelin pamoate.

Trem-a-to-da (trem'ā-to'dā) [Gr. *trēmātōdēs* pierced] the flukes, a class of the phylum Platyhelminthes. Most are parasitic, with animals becoming infected by eating uncooked or undercooked fish, crustaceans, or vegetation. All flukes require a mollusk as their first intermediate host, in which a complex developmental cycle takes place. The larval stage, which escapes from the mollusk, may either enter a second intermediate host (fish, crustacean, or another mollusk), encyst on vegetation, or penetrate directly into the skin of the definitive host. Important trematodes infecting humans belong to the genera *Clonorchis*, *Dicrocoelium*, *Echinostoma*, *Fasciola*, *Fasciolopsis*, *Gastrodiscoides*, *Heterophyes*, *Metagonimus*, *Opisthorchis*, *Paragonimus*, and *Schistosoma*.

trem-a-tode (trem'ā-tōd) any member of the class Trematoda; called also *flake*.

trem-a-to-di-a-sis (trem'ā-to-dī'ā-sis) infection with trematodes.

trem-ble (trem'bəl) [L. *tremulus* trembling] to shake or quiver involuntarily, as with anger or fear.

trem-bles (trem'balz) 1. any of various neurological diseases of domestic animals in which tremors are a prominent symptom. 2. poisoning in cattle and sheep that feed on the plants *Eupatorium rugosum* and *Haplopappus heterophyllus*, which contain the toxin tremetol; the animal has muscular tremors, becomes weak, and may suddenly stumble and fall. Humans who consume milk, milk products, or flesh from an animal so affected may develop the acute condition called *milk sickness*.

congenital t. congenital tremor syndrome.

trem-el-loid (trem'ā-loid) like jelly; gelatinous.

tre-mel-lose (trem'ā-lōs) tremeloid.

trem-e-tol (trem'ā-tol) a toxin found in the white snakeroot, *Eupatorium rugosum*, and the rayless goldenrod, *Haplopappus heterophyllus*, which causes trembles in cattle and sheep and milk sickness in humans. Called also *tremetone*.

trem-e-tone (trem'ā-tōn) tremetol.

tre-mo-gram (tre'mo-gram) [tremor + -gram] the tracing or record made by a tremograph; a graphic tracing of a tremor. See *ataxiometer*.

tre-mo-graph (tre'mo-graf) [tremor + -graph] an instrument for recording tremors.

trem-or (trem'ər) [L., from *tremere* to shake] an involuntary trembling or quivering. **trem'ulous adj**

action t. rhythmic, oscillatory, involuntary motion of a part during voluntary movements, as of the outstretched upper limb when writing or lifting a cup. Called also *intention t.*, *kinetic t.*, *postural t.*, and *volitional t.*