

DORLAND'S ILLUSTRATED MEDICAL 31st EDITION DICTIONARY

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Canalis *Continued*

is divided into two compartments, scala tympani and scala vestibuli, by the lamina spiralis.

c. spira'lis mod'i'oli [TA] spiral canal of modiolus: a canal following the course of the bony spiral lamina of the cochlea and containing the spiral ganglion of the cochlear division of the vestibulocochlear nerve. Called also *Rosenthal canal*.

c. ulna'ris [TA] ulnar canal: a small superficial canal at the base of the hypothenar bounded by the flexor retinaculum and the flexor carpi ulnaris muscle, which transmits blood vessels and the ulnar nerve from the forearm to the hand. Called also *Guyon canal* and *logé de Guyon*.

can-a-lith (kan'ə-lith') [*canal* + *-lith*] a free-floating particle within the endolymph of the semicircular canal; the presence of canaliths can cause benign paroxysmal positional vertigo.

can-a-li-za-tion (kan'ə-li-zə'shən) 1. formation of canals, natural or pathologic. 2. surgical establishment of canals for drainage. 3. recanalization. 4. in psychology, formation in the central nervous system of new pathways by repeated passage of nerve impulses.

ca-nalo-plas'ty (kan'ə-lo-plas'te) canalplasty.

ca-nal-plas'ty (kə-nal'plas-te) plastic reconstruction of a passage, as of the external auditory meatus.

ca-na-ry-pox (kə-na're-poks) a type of fowlpox seen in canaries.

Can-a-sa (kan'ə-sə) trademark for a preparation of mesalamine.

Can-a-val'ia (kan'ə-val'ya) the jack bean, a genus of West Indian plants of the family Leguminosae, widely used as food for humans and livestock. *C. ensifor'mis* D.C. and other species are the source of canavanine and concanavalin.

Can-a-van disease (kan'ə-vən) [Myrtille May *Canavan*, American neurologist, 1879-1953] spongy degeneration of the central nervous system; see under *degeneration*.

Can-a-van-van Bo-gaert-Ber-trand disease (kan'ə-van vahn bo'gert bār-trahn') [M.M. *Canavan*; Ludo van *Bogaert*, Belgian neurologist, 1897-1989; Ivan Georges *Bertrand*, French neurologist, 1893-1965] spongy degeneration of the central nervous system; see under *degeneration*.

can-av-a-nine (kə-nav'ə-nēn) an analogue of arginine found in alfalfa seeds and the jack bean; used in experimental medicine to study enzymes that usually act on arginine.

can-cel-lat-ed (kan'sə-lāt'əd) having a lattice-like structure; cancellous.

can-cel-lous (kan-səl'əs) of a reticular, spongy, or lattice-like structure; said mainly of bony tissue.

can-cel-lus (kan-səl'əs) pl. *cancelli* [L. "a lattice"] any structure arranged like a lattice.

can-cer (kan'sər) [L. "crab," "malignant tumor"] a neoplastic disease the natural course of which is fatal. Cancer cells, unlike benign tumor cells, exhibit the properties of invasion and metastasis and are highly anaplastic. Cancer includes the two broad categories of carcinoma and sarcoma, but in normal usage it is often used synonymously with carcinoma.

aniline c. cancer usually of the urinary bladder, occurring among those who work with aniline dyes; called also *dye workers' c.*

betel c. a type of squamous cell carcinoma of the cheek mucous membranes, seen in India and other Asian countries where betel nut, often mixed with tobacco, is held in the buccal vestibule for prolonged periods.

chimney sweeps' c. a type of squamous cell carcinoma of the skin of the scrotum that was formerly common in chimney sweeps owing to skin irritation by soot. Called also *soot c.*

colloid c. mucinous carcinoma.

contact c. cancer developing in a part of the body in contact with a previously existing cancer.

cystic c. see under *tumor*.

dendritic c. papillary carcinoma.

à deux [Fr. "cancer in two"] cancer attacking simultaneously or consecutively two persons who live together.

dye workers' c. aniline c.

encephaloid c. former name for *medullary carcinoma*.

endothelial c. endothelioma.

epithelial c. carcinoma.

glandular c. adenocarcinoma.

c. vertebra'lis [TA] vertebral canal: the canal formed by the foramina in the successive vertebrae, which encloses the spinal cord and meninges; called also *medullary canal*, *neural canal*, and *spinal canal*.

c. vomerorostra'lis [TA] vomerorostral canal: a canal located between the vomer and sphenoidal rostrum.

c. vomerovagina'lis [TA] vomerovaginal canal: an inconstant opening formed by the articulating margins of the ala of the vomer and the body of the sphenoid bone; called also *basipharyngeal canal*, *lateral superior vomerobasilar canal*, and *vomerine canal*.

hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal c. (HNPCC) a group of hereditary, autosomal dominant cancers characterized by discrete adenomas of the colon and rectum without polyposis. Two types have been distinguished: in type 1, all affected persons have colorectal cancers; in type 2, some family members have cancer in other parts of the body, such as the female genital tract, stomach, brain, breast, or urinary tract. Both types are caused by mutations in mismatch repair genes, particularly *MSH2* and *MLH1*, and are characterized by microsatellite instability. Called also *Lynch syndrome*. Type 2 is also called *cancer family syndrome*.

latent c. cancer discovered, in the absence of any clinical manifestations, in the course of histological examination; cf. *occult c.*

melanotic c. malignant melanoma.

mule spinners' c. one of the first types of skin cancer known to be caused by occupational exposure, affecting workers in the cotton spinning industry because of exposure to arsenic, tar, and carcinogenic oils; it was a form of squamous cell carcinoma.

nonmelanoma skin c's name given to a group of common skin cancers that do not metastasize, including basal cell carcinoma and squamous cell carcinoma.

occult c. a small cancer that may give rise to clinically evident distant metastases before it is itself clinically detectable; cf. *latent c.*

soot c. chimney-sweeps' c.

swamp c. 1. pythiosis. 2. a general term for any of several syndromes in horses consisting of skin or mucosal lesions with ulcers and granulomatous tissue; they may be on the head, trunk, or legs. Included are *cutaneous habronemiasis*, *entomophthoromycosis*, and *pythiosis*.

tar c. squamous cell carcinoma caused by inflammatory irritation of fumes of tar or by the irritating effect of tar on the skin.

can-cer-e-mia (kan'sər-e'me-ə) the presence of cancer cells in the blood.

can-cer-i-ci-dal (kan'sər-i-si'dəl) [*cancer* + L. *caedere* to kill] oncolytic.

can-cer-i-gen-ic (kan'sər-i-jen'ik) giving rise to a malignant tumor; cf. *carcinogenic* and *sarcomagenic*. Called also *cancerogenic*.

can-cero-ci-dal (kan'sər-o-si'dəl) oncolytic.

can-cer-o-gen-ic (kan'sər-o-jen'ik) cancerigenic.

can-cero-pho-bia (kan'sər-o-fə-be-ə) cancerphobia.

can-cer-ous (kan'sər-əs) of the nature of or pertaining to cancer.

can-cer-pho-bia (kan'sər-fə-be-ə) [*cancer* + *-phobia*] irrational fear of cancer.

Can-ci-das (kan-si'dəs) trademark for a preparation of caspofungin acetate.

can-cri-form (kang'kri-form) cancrioid.

can-croid (kang'kroid) [L. *cancer*, gen. *cancri*, crab, malignant tumor + *-oid*] resembling cancer.

can-crum (kang'krəm) [L.] canker.

c. na'si gangrenous rhinitis of children.

c. o'ris noma (def. 1).

can-dela (cd) (kan-del'ə) [L. *candela* candle] the base SI unit of luminous intensity, equal to the luminous intensity, in a given direction, of a source that emits a monochromatic radiation of frequency 540×10^{12} hertz and that has a radiant intensity in that direction of 1/683 watt per steradian. Called also *candle*.

Can-dep-tin (kan-dep'tin) trademark for preparations of candicidin.

can-de-sar-tan ci-lex-e-til (kan'də-sahr'tan) an angiotensin II receptor antagonist, used as an antihypertensive; administered orally.

Carcinoma

acinar c., acinic cell c., acinous c. a slow-growing malignant tumor characterized by acinic cells arranged in small glandlike structures, usually occurring in the pancreas or salivary glands, particularly in females. Called also *acinar*, *acinic cell*, or *acinous adenocarcinoma* and *acinar cell* or *acinic cell tumor*.

adenocystic c. adenoid cystic c.

adenoid cystic c. carcinoma characterized by bands or cylinders of hyalinized or mucinous stroma separating or surrounded by nests or cords of small epithelial cells. It appears as one or more of three patterns: cribriform, solid, and tubular. The usual site is the salivary glands, but histologically similar tumors appear elsewhere. Malignant and invasive but slow-growing, it spreads by infiltrating the bloodstream and perineural spaces. Called also *adenocystic c.*, *cribriform c.*, and *cylindroma*. NOTE: Certain unrelated tumors may have a cylindromatous or adenoid cystic pattern, e.g., ameloblastoma.

adenoid squamous cell c. adenoacanthoma.

adenosquamous c. 1. adenoacanthoma. 2. a diverse category of bronchogenic carcinoma with areas of glandular, squamous, and large-cell differentiation; in some cases inclusion of a tumor in this category rather than in one of the more specific categories of bronchogenic carcinoma has been questioned.

adnexal c's a large group of carcinomas arising from, or forming structures resembling, the skin appendages (or adnexa), particularly sweat glands or sebaceous glands.

c. of adrenal cortex, adrenocortical c. a malignant adrenal cortical tumor that can cause endocrine disorders such as Cushing syndrome or adrenogenital syndrome.

aldosterone-producing c., aldosterone-secreting c. a rare malignant form of aldosteronoma; it is larger than an aldosterone-producing adenoma.

alveolar c., alveolar cell c. bronchioloalveolar c.

ameloblastic c. a type of ameloblastoma in which malignant epithelial transformation has occurred; the metastatic lesions do not resemble the primary tumor histologically, instead usually resembling squamous cell carcinoma. Cf. *malignant ameloblastoma*.

ampullary c. a subset of periampullary carcinoma that comprises tumors arising in the immediate vicinity of the sphincter of Oddi.

anaplastic c. of thyroid gland, anaplastic thyroid c. a type of thyroid gland carcinoma with atypical cells of various types and patterns; it may be silent for years but then become highly malignant and locally invasive. It affects mainly the elderly and somewhat more women than men. Called also *undifferentiated c. of thyroid gland*.

apocrine c. 1. adnexal carcinoma arising in an apocrine gland. 2. a rare breast malignancy with a ductal or acinar growth pattern and apocrine secretions.

basal cell c. the most common form of skin cancer, consisting of an epithelial tumor of the skin originating from neoplastic differentiation of basal cells; many patients have histories of exposure to ionizing radiation, and less often of arsenic poisoning. These skin cancers are much more common in light-skinned individuals than in the darker-skinned, and in older than younger persons; they are rarely metastatic but usually locally invasive and aggressive. Several subtypes have been distinguished; the most common type is *nodular*, and other types include *cystic*, *infiltrating*, *morpheaform*, *pigmented*, and *superficial*.

basal cell c., alveolar cystic basal cell c.

basal cell c., cystic a rare subtype occurring as a cystic lesion formed by central degeneration, characterized histologically by edematous stroma rimmed by neoplastic cells.

basal cell c., fibroepithelial premalignant fibroepithelioma.

basal cell c., infiltrating, basal cell c., infiltrative a type in which strands of basal cells infiltrate between collagen bundles of the subcutaneous tissue.

basal cell c., micronodular a form of nodular basal cell carcinoma in which the nodules are particularly small and usually do not ulcerate.

basal cell c., morpheaform, basal cell c., morphealike, basal cell c., morpheic a type usually seen on the face or neck as white, scarlike, telangiectatic lesions with poorly defined borders, characterized histologically by strands of basal cells surrounded by dense hyalinized stroma, and usually spreading laterally. Called also *sclerosing basal cell c.*

basal cell c., multicentric, basal cell c., multifocal, basal cell c., multifocal superficial superficial basal cell c.

basal cell c., nodular the most common type of basal cell carcinoma, usually seen on the face as one or several small, waxy, translucent nodules with rolled edges around a central depression; these may be ulcerated, crusted, or bleeding and may spread laterally or invade deeply. Two subtypes are micronodular and noduloulcerative basal cell carcinoma.

basal cell c., noduloulcerative nodular basal cell carcinoma that has undergone ulceration.

basal cell c., pigmented a type whose lesions contain brown or black pigment; it grows slowly and is seen more often in darker-skinned individuals. Some cases are associated with chronic arsenic poisoning.

basal cell c., sclerosing morpheaform basal cell c.

basal cell c., superficial a type usually seen on the trunk as a plaque or plaques that are superficial, slowly spreading, erythematous, and scaly, and have threadlike, raised borders. Called also *multicentric* or *multifocal basal cell c.*

basaloid c. 1. a nonspecific term referring to any of numerous carcinomas that resemble basal cell carcinoma. 2. a rare transitional cell carcinoma of the anus, resembling basal cell carcinoma of the skin. Called also *cloacogenic anal c.*

basosquamous c., basosquamous cell c. a type of carcinoma of the skin that has elements of both basal cell and squamous cell types.

bile duct c. 1. cholangiocarcinoma. 2. cholangiocellular c.

bilharzial c. schistosomal bladder c.

bronchioalveolar c., bronchiolar c., bronchioloalveolar c. a variant type of adenocarcinoma of the lung, with columnar to cuboidal epithelial cells lining the alveolar septa and projecting into alveolar spaces in branching papillary formations. Called also *alveolar c.* or *adenocarcinoma*, *alveolar cell c.* or *tumor*, *bronchiolar c.* or *adenocarcinoma*, *bronchoalveolar c.* or *adenocarcinoma*, and *bronchioalveolar adenocarcinoma*.

bronchoalveolar c., bronchoalveolar cell c. bronchioloalveolar c.

bronchogenic c. any of a large group of carcinomas of the lung, so called because they arise from the epithelium of the bronchial tree. Four primary subtypes are distinguished: *adenocarcinoma of the lung*, *large cell carcinoma*, *small cell carcinoma*, and *squamous cell carcinoma*.

cholangiocellular c. a rare type of hepatocellular carcinoma arising from the cholangioles, composed of tumor cells resembling the epithelial cells of the cholangioles arranged in cords consisting of two layers of



■ Several forms of basal cell carcinoma. (A), Noduloulcerative; (B), pigmented; (C), superficial.

Carcinoma *Continued*

cells surrounding a minute lumen. Called also *bile duct c.*, *extrabepatic bile duct c.*, and *cholangiocarcinoma*.

chorionic c. choriocarcinoma.

choroid plexus c. an aggressive anaplastic tumor representing malignant transformation of a choroid plexus papilloma.

clear cell c. 1. see under *adenocarcinoma*. 2. renal cell c.

clinging c. of breast a rare form of ductal carcinoma in situ.

cloacogenic anal c. basaloid c. (def. 2).

colloid c. mucinous c.

comedo c. comedocarcinoma.

corpus c., c. of corpus uteri uterine corpus c.

cortisol-producing c. a type of carcinoma of the adrenal cortex that secretes cortisol, causing Cushing syndrome.

cribriform c. 1. adenoid cystic c. 2. an adenoid cystic carcinoma of the lactiferous ducts, one of the subtypes of ductal carcinoma in situ; many tumors have combined cribriform and micropapillary patterns.

cylindrical c., cylindrical cell c. a type in which the cells are cylindrical (columnar) cells.

duct c., ductal c. carcinoma of a duct, such as of the pancreas or breast; see also *ductal c. in situ*.

ductal c. of the prostate see under *adenocarcinoma*.

ductal c. in situ (DCIS) any of a large group of in situ carcinomas of the lactiferous ducts; subtypes distinguished by histology include comedocarcinoma, cribriform carcinoma, and micropapillary carcinoma, but many tumors include areas of more than one type. Called also *intraductal c.*

eccrine c. any of the adnexal carcinomas that originate in the eccrine sweat glands; see also *hidradenocarcinoma*.

embryonal c. a highly malignant germ cell tumor that is a primitive form of carcinoma, probably of primitive embryonal cell derivation; it may be found either in pure form or as part of a mixed germ cell tumor and has a histological appearance similar to that of a yolk sac tumor. In females, there is a median age of 15; in males the majority of patients are adolescents or older.

c. en cuirasse carcinoma of the skin manifest as thickening and induration over large areas of the chest, frequently as a result of metastasis from a primary breast lesion.

endometrial c. carcinoma of the endometrium of the corpus uteri, one of the most common gynecological cancers, mainly affecting postmenopausal women; a common symptom is abnormal vaginal bleeding. It includes types ranging in malignancy from locally invasive to metastasizing.

endometrioid c. carcinoma characterized by glandular patterns that resemble those of the endometrium, occurring in the uterine fundus and in the ovaries; see also under *adenocarcinoma*.

c. of endometrium endometrial c.

epidermoid c. squamous cell c. (def. 2).

epithelial c. a malignant epithelioma, such as of the respiratory tract or ovary.

c. ex mixed tumor c. ex pleomorphic adenoma.

exophytic c. a malignant epithelial neoplasm with marked outward growth like a wart or papilloma.

c. ex pleomorphic adenoma a type of malignant pleomorphic adenoma that usually occurs in the salivary glands of older adults; an epithelial malignancy arises in a preexisting mixed tumor, with metastasis only of the malignant epithelial component. The term is sometimes used synonymously with *malignant mixed tumor*.

extrahepatic bile duct c. cholangiocellular c.

fibrolamellar c. a rare variant of hepatocellular carcinoma in which there is a solitary mass, no evidence of cirrhosis, and no male predominance. It is characterized histologically by eosinophilic polygonal hepatocytes that contain swollen mitochondria, cytoplasmic bodies, and hyaline bodies and have prominent nucleoli; the cells are surrounded by a stroma of thin parallel collagen bands. Called also *fibrolamellar hepatoma*.

follicular c. of thyroid gland, follicular thyroid c. a type of thyroid gland carcinoma with many follicles, although it may have areas without follicles; it is more common in women and is more malignant than papillary carcinoma of thyroid gland.

gastric c. see under *adenocarcinoma*.

gelatiniform c., gelatinous c. mucinous c.

giant cell c. a poorly differentiated, highly malignant, epithelial neoplasm containing numerous very large, multinucleated tumor cells, such as occurs in the lungs.

giant cell c. of thyroid gland a type of anaplastic carcinoma of the thyroid gland, containing numerous giant cells, some of which are multinucleated.

c. gigantocellular giant cell c.

glandular c. adenocarcinoma.

granulosa cell c. a granulosa cell tumor that has undergone malignant transformation.

hepatocellular c. primary carcinoma of the liver cells; symptoms include hepatomegaly, abdominal pain, weight loss, jaundice, hemoperitoneum, and other symptoms of the presence of an abdominal mass. It is rare in North America and Western Europe but is one of the most common malignancies in parts of sub-Saharan Africa, Southeast Asia, East Asia, and elsewhere. A strong association seems to exist with chronic hepatitis B virus infection, and definite but less strong associations with some types of cirrhosis and hepatitis C virus infection. Called also *hepatoma*, *malignant hepatoma*, and *hepatocarcinoma*.

Hürthle cell c. a malignant Hürthle cell tumor.

hypernephroid c. renal cell c.

infantile embryonal c. yolk sac tumor.

infiltrating lobular c. invasive lobular c.

inflammatory c. of breast a highly malignant carcinoma of the breast, presenting with pink to red skin discoloration, tenderness, edema, and rapid enlargement of the breast; it usually invades dermal lymphatic vessels.

c. in situ a neoplastic entity whose tumor cells are confined to the epithelium of origin, without invasion of the basement membrane; the likelihood of subsequent invasive growth is presumed to be high. See also *ductal c. in situ* and *lobular c. in situ*. Called also *preinvasive c.*

intraductal c. 1. any carcinoma of the epithelium of a duct. 2. ductal c. in situ.

intraepidermal c. carcinoma confined within the epidermis, the basal layer of the epidermis not being penetrated by the proliferating cells, as in Bowen disease.

intraepidermal squamous cell c. Bowen disease.

intraepithelial c. c. in situ.

intrahepatic bile duct c. cholangiocarcinoma (def. 1).

invasive lobular c. an invasive type of carcinoma of the breast characterized by linear growth into desmoplastic stroma around the terminal part of the lobules of mammary glands; most cases develop from lobular carcinoma in situ.

juvenile embryonal c. yolk sac tumor.

Kulchitsky cell c. carcinoid tumor of the small or large intestine.

large cell c. a type of bronchogenic carcinoma of undifferentiated (anaplastic) cells of large size, a variety of squamous cell carcinoma that has undergone further dedifferentiation.

leptomeningeal c. meningeal c.

lobular c. 1. terminal duct c. 2. see *lobular c. in situ*.

lobular c. in situ (LCIS) a type of precancerous neoplasia found in the lobules of mammary glands, usually small and widely dispersed so that it is not palpable physically and is identified only on microscopic examination. It progresses slowly, sometimes developing into invasive lobular carcinoma 10 to 15 years after first being observed. Called also *lobular neoplasia*.

lymphoepithelial c. lymphoepithelioma.

c. medulla're, medullary c. carcinoma composed mainly of epithelial elements with little or no stroma, found most often in the breast and thyroid gland.

medullary c. of thyroid gland, medullary thyroid c. a type of thyroid gland carcinoma that contains amyloid deposits and parafollicular cells and secretes calcitonin. It occurs in both an autosomal dominant form as a component of multiple endocrine neoplasia, types II and III, and in a nonfamilial form.

melanotic c. malignant melanoma.

meningeal c. carcinomatous infiltration of the meninges, particularly the pia and arachnoid; it may be primary or secondary, especially metastatic from small-cell lung carcinoma or breast cancer. Called also *leptomeningeal c.* and *leptomeningeal or meningeal carcinomatosis*.

Merkel cell c. a rapidly growing malignant dermal or subcutaneous tumor occurring on sun-exposed areas in middle-aged or older adults

Carcinoma *Continued*

and containing irregular anastomosing trabeculae and small dense granules typical of Merkel cells; whether these are the cells of origin is still under debate. Called also *neuroendocrine* or *trabecular c. of the skin* and *Merkel cell tumor*.

metatypical cell c. basosquamous cell c.

microcystic adnexal c. a rare type of adnexal carcinoma presenting as a hard, pale or flesh-colored plaque or nodule, usually on the face, especially the upper lip or paranasal area. It arises from sweat gland tissue, grows slowly, and remains local, without metastasis. Called also *sclerosing sweat duct c.*

micropapillary c. a type of ductal carcinoma in situ characterized by a regular pattern of small bulbous papillae; many tumors have combined micropapillary and cribriform patterns.

mucinous c. an adenocarcinoma that produces mucin in significant amounts. Called also *colloid c.* or *cancer*

c. mucocellulare Krukenberg tumor.

mucoepidermoid c. a malignant epithelial tumor of glandular tissue, especially the salivary glands, characterized by acini with mucus-producing cells and by the presence of malignant squamous elements; it may occur as a low, intermediate, or high grade malignancy.

nasopharyngeal c. a malignant tumor arising in the epithelial lining of the nasopharynx, occurring with a high frequency in people of Chinese ancestry. The Epstein-Barr virus has been implicated as a causative agent.

neuroendocrine c. of the skin Merkel cell c.

noninfiltrating c. c. in situ.

non-small cell c., non-small cell lung c. (NSCLC) a general term comprising all lung carcinomas except small cell carcinoma, and including adenocarcinoma of the lung, large cell carcinoma, and squamous cell carcinoma.

oat cell c. a form of small cell carcinoma in which the cells are round or elongated and slightly larger than lymphocytes; they have scanty cytoplasm and clump poorly.

c. ossificans, osteoid c. carcinoma in which there is osteoid or osseous metaplasia of the stroma.

Paget c. Paget disease (def. 1).

papillary c. carcinoma in which there are papillary excrescences.

papillary c. of thyroid gland, papillary thyroid c. the most common thyroid gland carcinoma, occurring often before age 40 and much more in women than in men. It usually has both papillary and follicular elements, grows slowly, and may remain localized for years.

periampullary c. carcinoma arising in the immediate vicinity of the ampulla of Vater.

pilar c. a solitary, nodular, sometimes ulcerated lesion of the hair follicle, usually on the scalp of elderly women; it is frequently recurrent and metastasizes to regional lymph nodes.

planocellular c. squamous cell c.

preinvasive c. c. in situ.

prickle cell c. squamous cell c. (def. 1).

primary intraosseous c. a rare epithelial odontogenic malignancy occurring in the mandible and maxilla, particularly of male adults, and believed to arise from odontogenic epithelial remnants.

renal cell c. carcinoma of the renal parenchyma, usually occurring in middle age or later and composed of tubular cells in varying arrangements; symptoms depend on extent of invasion. Called also *adenocarcinoma of kidney*, *renal adenocarcinoma*, and *clear cell c.*

scar c. carcinoma associated with scarring, usually an adenocarcinoma of the lung; the scar may either precede the carcinoma or be a fibrotic response to it.

schistosomal bladder c. carcinoma of the wall of the urinary bladder, usually a squamous cell carcinoma, caused by chronic infection and irritation by *Schistosoma haematobium*; called also *bilharzial c.*

schneiderian c. a neoplasm of the mucosa of the nose and the paranasal sinuses.

scirrhous c. carcinoma with a hard structure owing to the formation of dense connective tissue in the stroma. Called also *fibrocarcinoma*.

sclerosing sweat duct c. microcystic adnexal c.

sebaceous c., sebaceous gland c. adnexal carcinoma of the sebaceous glands, usually occurring as a slow-growing hard yellow nodule on the eyelid.



■ Squamous cell carcinoma; two separate tumors with different morphologies in the preauricular region.

signet ring cell c. a type of highly malignant, mucus-secreting tumor usually found in the stomach or intestine; the mucus-secreting cells called *signet ring cells* are anaplastic.

c. simplex an undifferentiated carcinoma.

skin appendage c's adnexal c's.

small cell c., small cell lung c. (SCLC) a common, highly malignant form of bronchogenic carcinoma in the wall of a major bronchus, occurring mainly in middle-aged individuals with a history of tobacco smoking; it is radiosensitive and has small oval undifferentiated cells that are intensely hematoxyphilic. Metastasis to the hilum and to mediastinal lymph nodes is common.

spindle cell c. carcinoma, usually of the squamous cell type, marked by fusiform development of rapidly proliferating cells.

spinocellular c. squamous cell c. (def. 1).

squamous c., squamous cell c. 1. carcinoma developed from squamous epithelium, having cuboid cells and characterized by keratinization and often by preservation of intercellular bridges. In the skin, it may originate in sun-damaged areas or other pre-existing lesions. Initially local and superficial, the lesion may later invade and metastasize. Called also *prickle cell* or *spinocellular c.* 2. one of the most common types of bronchogenic carcinoma, generally forming polypoid or sessile masses that obstruct the airways of the bronchi. It usually occurs in middle-aged individuals with a history of smoking. There is frequent invasion of blood and lymphatic vessels with metastasis to regional lymph nodes and other sites. Called also *epidermoid c.*

sweat gland c. hidradenocarcinoma.

syngomatous c. microcystic adnexal c.

terminal duct c. a slow-growing, locally invasive malignant neoplasm composed of myoepithelial and ductal elements, occurring in the minor salivary glands, particularly in the palate.

trabecular c. of the skin Merkel cell c.

transitional cell c. a malignant tumor arising from a transitional type of stratified epithelium, usually affecting the urinary bladder.

tubular c. 1. an adenocarcinoma in which the cells are arranged in the form of tubules. 2. a type of breast cancer in which small glandlike structures are formed and infiltrate the stroma; it usually develops from an earlier ductal carcinoma in situ and is rarely metastatic.

undifferentiated c. of thyroid gland, undifferentiated thyroid c. anaplastic c. of thyroid gland.

uterine corpus c. carcinoma of the corpus uteri, usually endometrial carcinoma, one of the most common gynecological cancers; it ranges in malignancy from locally invasive to metastatic.

verrucous c. 1. a variety of squamous cell carcinoma that has a predilection for the buccal mucosa but also affects other oral soft tissue and the larynx. It is a slow-growing, somewhat invasive, exophytic neoplasm, either papillary or verrucous in appearance. 2. Buschke-Löwenstein tumor, so called because it is histologically similar to the oral lesion.

villous c., c. villosus carcinoma in which the cells are arranged in a villous pattern, as papillary projections which are covered with neoplastic epithelium; usually seen in the gastrointestinal tract.

yolk sac c. see under *tumor*.

carcinomata

- car-ci-no-ma-ta** (kahr'si-no-mā-tā) plural of *carcinoma*.
- car-ci-nom-a-toid** (kahr'si-nom'ā-toid) resembling carcinoma.
- car-ci-no-ma-to-pho-bia** (kahr'si-no-mā-to-fo'be-ā) cancerphobia.
- car-ci-no-ma-to-sis** (kahr'si-no-mā-to'sis) the condition of wide-spread dissemination of cancer throughout the body.
leptomeningeal c. meningeal carcinoma.
meningeal c. see under *carcinoma*.
- car-ci-nom-a-tous** (kahr'si-nom'ā-tās) pertaining to or of the nature of cancer; cf. *malignant*.
- car-ci-no-pho-bia** (kahr'si-no-fo'be-ā) [*carcino-* + *phobia*] cancerphobia.
- car-ci-no-sar-co-ma** (kahr'si-no-sahr-ko'mā) [*carcino-* + *sarcoma*] a malignant tumor composed of carcinomatous and sarcomatous tissues.
embryonal c. Wilms tumor.
- car-ci-no-stat-ic** (kahr'si-no-stat'ik) tending to check the growth of carcinoma.
- car-da-mom** (kahr'dā-mām) [L. *cardamomum*; Gr. *kardamōmon*] 1. a plant of the species *Elettaria cardamomum*. 2. any of various other closely related plants that yield seeds similar to those of *E. cardamomum*. 3. the dried ripe seeds of *E. cardamomum* or related plants, used as a pharmaceutical flavoring agent; see also *cardamom oil*, under *oil*. Called also *cardamom seed* [NF]. 4. a preparation of the seeds of *E. cardamomum*, used for a variety of respiratory disorders and for disorders of the gastrointestinal tract, as well as in traditional Chinese medicine and ayurveda.
- car-del-my-cin** (kahr'dəl-mi'sin) novobiocin.
- Car-den amputation** (kahr'dən) [Henry Douglas Carden, English surgeon, died 1872] see under *amputation*.
- Car-dene** (kahr'dēn) trademark for a preparation of nicardipine hydrochloride.
- car-dia** (kahr'de-ā) [Gr. *kardia* heart] [TA] the part of the stomach immediately adjacent to and surrounding the cardiac opening where the esophagus connects to the stomach; it contains the cardiac glands, and does not have any parietal cells or chief cells. Called also *pars cardiaca gastris* [TA alternative] and *cardiac part of stomach*.
- car-di-ac** (kahr'de-ak) [L. *cardiacus*, from Gr. *kardiakos*] 1. pertaining to the heart. 2. pertaining to the cardia of the stomach or the cardiac opening of the esophagus (ostium cardiacum).
- car-di-al-gia** (kahr'de-al'jā) cardiodynia.
- car-di-ec-ta-sis** (kahr'de-ek'tā-sis) [*cardi-*(1) + *ectasis*] dilatation of the heart.
- car-di-ec-to-mized** (kahr'de-ek'tō-mīzd) having the heart removed, as a cardiectomized animal.
- car-di-ec-to-my** (kahr'de-ek'tō-me) [*cardi-*(2) + *-ectomy*] 1. surgical removal of the heart, as during transplantation. 2. surgical removal of the cardia of the stomach.
- Car-di-late** (kahr'di-lāt) trademark for a preparation of erythrityl tetranitrate.
- car-di-nal** (kahr'di-nəl) [L. *cardinalis*, from *cardo* a hinge] 1. of primary or preeminent importance. 2. in embryology, pertaining to the main venous drainage.
- cardi(o)-** [Gr. *kardia* heart] a combining form denoting relationship (1) to the heart or (2) to the cardiac orifice or portion of the stomach.
- car-di-o-ac-cel-er-a-tor** (kahr'de-o-ak-sel'er-a-tōr) 1. quickening the heart action. 2. an agent that accelerates the heart action.
- car-di-o-ac-tive** (kahr'de-o-ak'tiv) having an effect upon the heart.
- car-di-o-an-gi-og-ra-phy** (kahr'de-o-an'je-og'rā-fe) angiocardiology.
- car-di-o-an-gi-ol-o-gy** (kahr'de-o-an'je-ol'ā-je) [*cardio-*(1) + *angio-* + *-logy*] the medical specialty which deals with the heart and blood vessels.
- car-di-o-ar-te-ri-al** (kahr'de-o-ahr-tēr'e-āl) pertaining to the heart and the arteries.
- Car-di-o-bac-te-ri-a-ceae** (kahr'de-o-bak-tēr'e-ā'se-e) a family of bacteria of the order Cardiobacteriales, consisting of gram-negative, pleomorphic, straight rods and long filaments, occurring singly, in pairs or short chains, and in clusters; organisms are nonmotile, facultatively anaerobic, chemo-organotrophic, and catalase-negative. It contains the genera *Cardiobacterium*, *Dichelobacter* and *Suttonella*.
- Car-di-o-bac-ter-i-a-les** (kahr'de-o-bak-tēr'e-ā'lēz) an order of bacteria of the class Gammaproteobacteria, phylum Proteobacteria, created on the basis of 16S rRNA sequence analysis, consisting of gram-negative, mainly aerobic, chemo-organotrophic rods; it contains the family Cardiobacteriaceae.
- Car-di-o-bac-te-ri-um** (kahr'de-o-bak-tēr'e-ām) [*cardio-*(1) + *bacterium*] a genus of gram-negative, facultatively anaerobic, fermentative, rod-shaped bacteria of the family Cardiobacteriaceae; organisms are part of the normal

flora of the nose and throat and are also isolated from blood. The type species is *C. ho-minis*.

C. ho-minis a species that is part of the normal flora of the nose and pharynx, and also an etiologic agent of endocarditis.

car-di-o-cai-ro-graph (kahr'de-o-ki-ro-graf) [*cardio-*(1) + Gr. *kairōs* time + *-graph*] a technique by means of which radiographs of the heart can be made at any chosen phase of its cycle.

car-di-o-cele (kahr'de-o-sēl') [*cardio-*(1) + *-cele*¹] protrusion of the heart through a fissure of the diaphragm or through a wound.

car-di-o-cen-te-sis (kahr'de-o-sen-te'sis) [*cardio-*(1) + *-centesis*] surgical puncture or incision of the heart.

car-di-o-cha-la-sia (kahr'de-o-kā-lā'zhā) [*cardio-*(2) + *chalsia*] esophageal achalasia.

car-di-o-cir-cu-la-tory (kahr'de-o-sur'ku-lā-tōr'e) pertaining to blood flow through the heart and cardiovascular system.

car-di-o-cir-rho-sis (kahr'de-o-si-ro'sis) cardiac cirrhosis.

car-di-o-cyte (kahr'de-o-sit') [*cardio-*(1) + *-cyte*] myocyte.

car-di-o-di-a-phrag-mat-ic (kahr'de-o-di'ā-frag-mat'ik) pertaining to the heart and the diaphragm.

car-di-o-dy-nam-ics (kahr'de-o-di-nam'iks) [*cardio-*(1) + *dynamics*] the science of the motions and forces involved in the heart's action.

car-di-odyn-ia (kahr'de-o-din'e-ā) [*cardio-*(1) + *-odynia*] pain in the heart.

car-di-o-esoph-a-ge-al (kahr'de-o-ə-sof'ā-je'al) pertaining to or connecting the cardia of the stomach and the esophagus.

car-di-o-gen-e-sis (kahr'de-o-jen'ā-sis) [*cardio-*(1) + *genesis*] the development of the heart in the embryo.

car-di-o-gen-ic (kahr'de-o-jen'ik) [*cardio-*(1) + *-genic*] 1. originating in the heart; caused by normal or abnormal function of the heart. 2. pertaining to cardiogenesis.

car-di-o-gram (kahr'de-o-gram') [*cardio-*(1) + *-gram*] a tracing of a cardiac event made by means of the cardiograph.

apex c. apexcardiogram.

esophageal c. a tracing of the contractions of the left atrium made by registering the pulsations in the esophagus.

precordial c. kinetocardiogram.

vector c. vectorcardiogram.

car-di-o-graph (kahr'de-o-graf') [*cardio-*(1) + *-graph*] an instrument designed to record some element of the heartbeat.

car-di-o-graph-ic (kahr'de-o-graf'ik) pertaining to cardiography.

car-di-og-ra-phy (kahr'de-og'rā-fe) [*cardio-*(1) + *-graphy*] the technique of graphically recording some physical or functional aspects of the heart. See also *apexcardiography*, *cardiokymography*, *echocardiography*, *electrocardiography*, *kinetocardiography*, *phonocardiography*, *telecardiography*, *vectorcardiography*, etc.

ultrasonic c. echocardiography.

car-di-o-he-pat-ic (kahr'de-o-hā-pat'ik) pertaining to the heart and the liver.

car-di-o-hep-a-to-meg-a-ly (kahr'de-o-hep'ā-to-meg'ā-le) enlargement of the heart and liver.

car-di-oid (kahr'de-oid) heartlike; resembling a heart.

car-di-o-in-hib-i-tor (kahr'de-o-in-hib'ī-tōr) an agent which restrains the heart's action.

car-di-o-in-hib-i-to-ry (kahr'de-o-in-hib'ī-tōr-e) restraining or inhibiting the movements of the heart.

car-di-o-ki-net-ic (kahr'de-o-kī-net'ik) 1. stimulating the action of the heart. 2. an agent that stimulates action of the heart.

car-di-o-ky-mo-graph-ic (kahr'de-o-ki'mo-graf'ik) pertaining to cardiokymography.

car-di-o-ky-mog-ra-phy (kahr'de-o-ki-mog'rā-fe) the recording of the motion of the heart by means of the electrokymograph.

car-di-o-lip-in (kahr'de-o-lip'in) [*cardio-*(1) + Gr. *lipos* fat] 1,3-diphosphatidylglycerol, a phospholipid occurring primarily in mitochondrial inner membranes and in bacterial plasma membranes. Cardiolipin is the main antigenic component of Wassermann-type antigens used in nontreponemal serologic tests for syphilis.

Car-di-o-lite (kahr'de-o-lit') trademark for a kit for the preparation of technetium Tc 99m sestamibi.

car-di-ol-o-gist (kahr'de-ol'ā-jist) a physician skilled in the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of heart disease.

car-di-ol-o-gy (kahr'de-ol'ā-je) [*cardio-*(1) + *-logy*] the study of the heart and its functions.