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- ectasia iridis.** Smallness of the pupil of the eye caused by displacement of the iris.
- ectasia ventriculi paradoxo.** Hourglass stomach.
- ectatic.** Distensible or capable of being stretched.
- ectentia** [Gr. *ektos*, without, + *entos*, within]. Pert. to ectoderm and ectoderm.
- ectental line.** Point of ectodermal and ectodermal junction in the gastrula.
- ectethmoid** (èk-tèth-'moyd) [" + *ethmos*, sieve, + *eidōs*, form]. Lateral mass of the ethmoid bone.
- ecthyema** (èk-thi-'mà) [Gr. *ek*, out, + *thynē*, to rush]. An infection of the skin. Usually a result of neglected treatment of impetigo, q.v. It is marked by shallow lesions with adherent crusts or scabs. May be followed by pigmentation and scarring. Treatment is the same as that for impetigo.
- ectiris** (èk-ti-'ris) [Gr. *ektos*, outside, + *iris*, iris]. The external portion of the iris.
- ecto-** [Gr. *ektos*, outside]. Prefix meaning outside.
- ectoaerigen** (èk-tō-'ân-ti-'gèn) [" + *anti*, against, + *gennan*, to produce]. An antigen assumed to have its origin in ectoplasm of bacterial cells or one loosely attached to the surface of bacteria and capable of being separated from the bacterial cell.
- ectoblast** (èk-tō-'blást) [" + *blastos*, germ]. 1. Ectoderm. 2. Any outer membrane; as a cell wall.
- ectocardia** (èk-tō-'kàr-di-à) [" + *kardia*, heart]. Displacement of the heart.
- ectochorioidea** (èk-tō-'kō-'rōy-'di-à) [" + *khōrion*, chorion]. Outer layer of choroid coat of the eye.
- ectochirrea** (èk-tō-'sîn-è-'rî-à) [" + *L. chirrus*, ashen]. The outer gray matter of the brain.
- ectocolostomy** (èk-tō-'kō-'lōs-tō-'mē) [" + *kolon*, colon, + *stoma*, opening]. Formation through the abdominal wall of an opening into the colon.
- ectocoondyle** (èk-tō-'kōn-'dîl) [" + *kondylos*, knuckle]. The outer condyle of the bone.
- ectocornea** (èk-tō-'kōr-'nē-à) [" + *L. cornuus*, horny]. External layer of the cornea.
- ectocuneiform** (èk-tō-'kū-'nē-'fōrm) [" + *L. cuneus*, wedge, + *forma*, form]. External cuneiform bone.
- ectocytic** (èk-tō-'sî-'tik) [" + *kytos*, hollow vessel]. Outside of the cell.
- ectodactylism** (èk-tō-'dàk-'tîl-'izm) [" + *dactylos*, finger, + *ismos*, state of]. Lack of a digit or digits.
- ectoderm** (èk-tō-'dèrn) [" + *derma*, skin]. The outer layer of cells in a developing embryo. From it are developed skin structures, the nervous system, organs of special sense, the pineal, and part of pituitary and suprarenal glands. SYN: *epiblast*. SEE: *ectoderm*; *mesoderm*.
- ectodermal Rel.** Rel. to the ectoderm.
- ectodermatosis** (èk-tō-'dèr-'mà-tō-'sîs) [" + *derma*, skin, + *osis*, diseased condition]. Illness resulting from congenital maldevelopment of ectodermal structures.
- e. puriorificalis.** A form of erythema multiforme characterized by fever, chills, profuse salivation, small blisters on tongue, lips, and cheeks. The disease is rare and occurs in children and young persons. SYN: *dermatostomatitis*.
- ectodermic.** Pert. to the ectoderm. SYN: *ectodermal*.
- ectodermoidal** (èk-tō-'dèr-'mōyd-'oid) [" + *derma*, skin, + *eidōs*, form]. Pert. to or resembling the ectoderm.
- ectoenstad** (èk-tō-'èn-'stād) [" + *entos*, within]. From without inward.
- ectoenzyme** (èk-tō-'èn-'zîm) [" + *en*, in, + *zyme*, leaven]. An extracellular enzyme, or one that acts outside of the cell that secretes it.
- ectogenous** (èk-tō-'jē-'nūs) [" + *gennan*, to produce]. 1. Having its origin outside of a body or structure; as, infection. 2. Ability to grow outside of the body, as a parasite.
- ectoglia** (èk-tō-'gî-'i-à) [" + *glia*, glue]. Superficial embryonic layer in beginning of stratification of the medullary tube of the embryo.
- ectoglobular** (èk-tō-'glōb-'ū-'lār) [" + *L. globulus*, globe]. Not within blood cells or globular bodies.
- ectolethical** (èk-tō-'lēs-'î-'thāl) [" + *lekthos*, yolk]. Pert. to ovum having food yolk placed near the surface.
- ectomere** (èk-tō-'mēr) [" + *meros*, part]. One of the blastomeres forming the ectoderm.
- ectomesoblast** (èk-tō-'mēs-'ō-'blást) [" + *mesos*, middle, + *blastos*, germ]. Cells from which the ectoblast and mesoblast will develop.
- ectomorph** (èk-tō-'mōrf) [" + *morphe*, form]. Body build characterized by predominance of tissues derived from the ectoderm. Characterized by linearity of body build with sparse muscular development. SEE: *endomorph*; *mesomorph*; *somatotype*.
- ectomy** (èk-tō-'mî) [Gr. *ektomein*]. Excision of any organ or gland.
- ectonuclear** (èk-tō-'nū-'klē-'ar) [Gr. *ektos*, outside, + *L. nucleus*, kernel]. Occurring outside a cell nucleus.
- ectopagus** (èk-tōp-'à-'gûs) [" + *pagos*, something fixed]. An abnormal fetus consisting of twins fused at the thorax.
- ectoparasite** (èk-tō-'pàr-'à-'sîl') [" + Gr. *parasitos*, parasite]. A parasite that lives on the outer surface of the body, as fleas, lice, or ticks.
- ectoperitonitis** (èk-tō-'pèr-'î-'tō-'nî-tîs) [" + *peritonium*, peritoneum, + *itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the parietal layer of peritoneum (layer lining the abdominal wall).
- ectopia** (èk-tō-'pî-'à) [Gr. *ektōpos*, displaced]. Malposition or displacement, esp. congenital, of an organ or structure.
- e. cordis.** Malposition of the heart in which heart lies outside the thoracic cavity.
- e. lentis.** Displacement of the crystalline lens of the eye.
- e., pupillae.** Displacement of the pupil. SYN: *corectopia*.
- e. renis.** Displacement of the kidney.
- e. testis.** Displacement of the testis.
- e. vesicae.** Displacement of the bladder, esp. extrorsy of the bladder.
- e., visceral.** An umbilical hernia.
- ectopic** (èk-tōp-'îk). In an abnormal position. Opposite of entopic.
- ectopic beat.** Electrical stimulation of the heart beat beginning at a point other than sinoatrial node.
- ectopic beat.** Cardiac beat beginning at a point other than sinoatrial node.
- ectopic pregnancy.** Implantation of the fertilized ovum outside of the uterine cavity. There is usually a poorly developed decidua reaction in the uterus.
- LOCATIONS.** *Abdominal:* In the free abdominal cavity and attached to one of the abdominal viscera, usually secondary to tubal *Interstitial:* In the interstitial portion of the tube. *Ovarian:* In the ovary. The ovarian and primary abdominal types are very rare. *Tubal:* In the fallopian tube, the most frequently encountered. The pregnancy may be situated in the interstitial, ampullar, or isthmic portion of the tube, the isthmic type being the most common.
- ETIO:** Most commonly associated with inflammatory conditions of the tube and other conditions which mechanically interfere with the downward passage of the ovum, such as diverticula, polyp in the tubal lumen, and peritoneal adhesions. Any variety of pregnancy or any combination of varieties may occur (uterine plus ectopic, bilateral ectopic).
- SYM:** Missed menstruation; tenderness, soreness, pain on affected side; pallor; weak pulse; signs of shock or hemorrhage; pain may be reflected to shoulder; perhaps bluish discoloration of umbilicus.
- Urinary:* Amenorrhoea may or may not be present; vague pains in the abdomen usually on one side; irregular hemorrhage. The diagnosis at this stage can be made by the usual biological tests for pregnancy.
- Ruptured:* Without a severe hemorrhage, there is severe pain in the lower abdomen with repeated fainting spells. Diagnosis is made by transvaginal needle puncture of the peritoneal cavity. This will reveal free blood. If bleeding is severe and surgical therapy is not instituted without delay, death may result.
- DIFF. DIAG:** Ectopic pregnancy must be differentiated from appendicitis, uterine pregnancy, acute salpingitis, twisting of the pedicle of an ovarian cyst or pedunculated fibroid tumor, and hemorrhage from a ruptured graafian follicle or corpus luteum cyst.
- TREATMENT:** Once the diagnosis of ectopic pregnancy is made, operative treatment is indicated. In those cases where there is profound shock from hemorrhage, the patient should be supported by blood transfusion and saline infusions before major surgery is attempted.
- ectopic rhythm.** Any cardiac rhythm that is abnormal or irregular.
- ectoplasm** [Gr. *ektos*, outside, + *plasma*, a thing formed]. The outermost layer of cell protoplasm.
- ectoplastic.** Pert. to ectoplasm. SYN: *ectoplastic*.
- ectoplast** (èk-tō-'plàst) [" + *plastikos*, formed]. Cell membrane.
- ectoplastic.** Formed at the periphery. SYN: *ectoplastic*.
- ectopotomy** (èk-tō-'pōt-'ō-'mē) [Gr. *ektōpos*, displaced, + *lome*, incision]. Removal of the fetus in ectopic pregnancy.
- ectopterygoid** (èk-tō-'pèr-'î-'goyd) [Gr. *ektos*, outside, + *pteryx*, wind, + *eidōs*, form]. External or lateral pterygoid muscle. Acts to bring jaw forward.
- ectopy** (èk-tō-'pē) [Gr. *ektōpos*, displaced]. Displacement. SYN: *ectopia*.
- ectoretina.** (èk-tō-'rèt-'î-'nà) [Gr. *ektos*, outside, + *L. retina*, net]. Outer layer of retina.
- ectostosis** (èk-tō-'stō-'sîs) [" + *osteon*, bone, + *osis*, condition]. Formation of bone beneath the periosteum.
- Ectotrichophyton** (èk-tō-'trî-'kōf-'î-'tōn) [" + *trich*, hair, + *phyton*, plant]. Former name for Trichophyton megalosporon ectothrix, a genus of parasitic fungi causing tinea or ringworm of the hair.
- ectozoon** (èk-tō-'zō-'ōn) [" + *zoon*, animal]. Parasitic animal that infests the outer integument of the body.
- ectodactylism** (èk-tō-'dàk-'tîl-'izm) [Gr. *ektroma*, abortion, + *dactylos*, finger, + *ismos*, state of]. Congenital absence of all or part of

- ectoperitonitis** (èk-tō-'pèr-'î-'tō-'nî-tîs) [" + *peritonium*, peritoneum, + *itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the parietal layer of peritoneum (layer lining the abdominal wall).
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tiseptic which derives its activity from the release of formaldehyde.

USES: In the treatment of urinary infection, esp. pyelitis and cystitis. It is necessary that the acidity of the urine be controlled; thus an acidifying agent, such as ammonium chloride, usually is required to maintain a urine pH of 5.5. This drug should not be used as the sole therapeutic agent in acute urinary tract infections.

methionine (mêth-'î-ô-nîn). C₅H₁₁NO₂S. A sulfur-bearing compound; an essential amino acid.

method (Gr. *methodos*). The systematic manner, procedure, or technique in performing details of an operation, tests, treatment, or any act. SEE: *maneuver*; *stain*; *test*; *treatment*.

methomania (mêth-'ô-mâ-nî-â) [Gr. *methê*, drunkenness, + *mania*, madness]. Pathological craving for intoxicating drinks or other intoxicants.

methorexate (mêth-'ô-trek-sât). USP. An antimetabolite used in the treatment of certain neoplastic diseases including acute leukemia in children and chorocarcinoma. Also used in psoriasis. The drug acts by antagonizing the metabolism of folic acid.

methoxsalen (mê-thok-sâl-ên). A psoralen used in treating vitiligo and psoriasis. SEE: *psoralen*; *PUYA therapy*; *trioxsalen*.

methyl (mêth-'î) [Gr. *methy*, wine, + *hylê*, wood]. In organic chemistry, the radical CH₃, seen, for instance, in the formula for methyl alcohol, CH₃OH.

m. alcohol. A colorless liquid with an alcoholic odor largely used as a solvent for paints or varnishes.

m. ether. An anesthetic gas without color. **m. purine**. An oxidation product of purine. Includes caffeine, theophylline and theobromine. SEE: *aminopurine*; *oxypurine*. **m. salicylate**. Oil of wintergreen, oil of gaulthieria. Produced from distillation of leaves of sweet birch; it has a characteristic odor.

ACTON AND USES: Commonly used in preparations in the form of liniment or ointment for topical use as an analgesic balm and counterirritant.

m. Violet. Stain employed in histology and bacteriology.

methyl alcohol poisoning. Symptoms are different from those of ordinary alcoholism. Depression, weakness, nausea, headache, abdominal cramping, difficult breathing, cold sweats, coma, and convulsions. May be confused with cerebrovascular accident. Blindness which often follows may appear in several hours or not for several days; it may be

permanent.

TREATMENT: Gastric lavage, 4 v., or induce vomiting. Intravenous alkali solution (3% sodium bicarbonate) in large amounts, supportive therapy. To prevent formation of formic acid, 10 ml. of ethyl alcohol per hour will help to prevent metabolism of methyl alcohol.

methycellulose. USP. A tasteless powder which becomes swollen and gummy when wet. Used as a bulk substance in foods and laxatives, also as an adhesive or emulsifier.

methylene blue (mêth-'î-lên). A dark green crystalline powder, producing a distinct blue stain. SYN: *methylthionine chloride*.

USES: As a test for kidney function and as an antidote for carbon monoxide and cyanide poisoning. It is also valuable in the treatment of drug-induced methemoglobinemia (1 mg. of dye per kilogram of body weight).

methymalonic acidemia. An inherited metabolic disease caused by inability to convert methymalonic acid to succinic acid. Clinically there is failure to grow, mental retardation, and severe metabolic acidosis.

metonymy (mê-tôn-'î-nî). Gr. *meto*, beyond, + *onyma*, name]. Mental confusion exhibited by the patient's use of a word which is not the precise term but of similar meaning. Ex: rifle in place of war; apple in place of ball.

metopic (mê-top-'îk) [Gr. *metopon*, forehead]. Rel. to the forehead.

metopion (mê-ôp-'î-ôn). Craniometric point in forehead midway between frontal eminences. SYN: *glabella*.

metopism (mê-ô-'pî-zm). Persistence of the metopic suture in an adult.

metoxenous (mê-ôk-sê-'nûs) [' + *xenos*, host]. Denoting a parasite that spends each of its two cycles on a different host. SYN: *heterocyclic*.

metoxyeny (mê-ôk-'sê-nê). Condition of being metoxenous.

metra (mê trâ) [Gr.]. Combining form meaning the uterus. SEE: *metro-*.

metralgia (mê-trâ-'jî-â) [Gr. *metra*, uterus + *algos*, pain]. Pain in the uterus. SYN: *metrodynia*.

metratome (mê trâ-'tôm) [' + *tomê*, incision]. Instrument for incising the uterus.

metratomy (mê-trâ-tô-'mî). Surgical incision of the uterus. SYN: *hysterotomy*; *metrotomy*.

metratonia (mê-trâ-tô-nî-â). Uterine atony occurring after childbirth.

metratrophia (mê trâ-'trô-'fî-â). Atrophy of the uterus.

USES: A diagnostic aid in epilepsy. It is injected intravenously as the EEG is being recorded. This may activate epileptic foci with production of characteristic EEG changes.

mêtré (mê tré) [Gr. *metra*, measure]. Meter.

metroschospy (mê-trê-kôs-'kô-pê) [' + *echô*, sound, + *skopê*, to examine]. Combined mensuration, auscultation, and inspection.

metrclastia (mê trêk-'tâ-'zî-â) [Gr. *metra*, uterus, + *eklastis*, extension]. Uterine dilatation.

metreurynter (mê-troo-'rîn-'têr) [Gr. *metra*, uterus, + *eurynter*, to stretch]. An inflatable bag which is inserted in the os uteri and distended to dilate the cervix.

metreurysis (mê-troo-'rî-'sîs) [Gr. *metra*, uterus, + *ury*, with the metreurynter]. Dilatation of the cervix uteri with the metreurynter.

metric system. A system of weights and measures based upon the meter (39.37 in.) as the unit of measurement; the gram (15.432 gr.) the unit of weight; the liter (1.057 qt. liquid, or 0.908 qt. dry measure) as the unit of volume.

CONVERSION RULES: (Approximate) To change gm. to gr. multiply by 15 or divide by 0.064. To change gr. to gm. divide by 15 or multiply by 0.064. To change gm. to avoirdupois oz. divide by 28.3. To change fluid oz. to ml. multiply by 28.3. SEE: *avoirdupois*; *household measures*; *Tray weights*; *Weights and Measures in Appendix*.

metritis [Gr. *metra*, uterus, + *itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the uterus. Designated endometritis if the endometrium is involved and myometritis if the musculature (myometrium) is involved. SYN: *uteritis*.

m. chronic. Condition in which there is an increase in fibrous tissue and infiltration of lymphocytes.

metro- [Gr. *metra*, uterus]. Combining form meaning rel. to the uterus.

metrocarcinoma (mê trô-'kâr-'sî-nô-'mâ) [' + *karkinos*, crab cancer, + *oma*, tumor]. Uterine carcinoma.

metrocele (mê trô-'sêl) [' + *kêle*, hernial]. Uterine hernia.

metrocolpocèle (mê trô-'kôl-'pô-'sêl) [' + *kôlpos*, vagina, + *kêle*, hernial]. Protrusion of the uterus into the vagina, which pushes the vaginal wall downward.

metrocyctosis (mê trô-'sîs-'ô-'sîs) [' + *kyctis*, cyst, + *osis*, intensive]. Formation of uterine cysts.

metrodynia (mê trô-'dîn-'î-â) [' + *odynê*, pain]. Uterine pain. SYN: *metralgia*.

metrofibroma (mê trô-'fî-'brô-'mâ) [' + *L. fibra*, fiber, + *oma*, tumor]. Uterine fibroma.

metronalacia (mê trô-'mâl-'â-'shî-â) [' + *malacia*, softness]. Softening of the uterus.

+ *osis*, intensive]. Malacia or softening of uterine tissues.

metronidazole. USP. Medicine, sold under the trade name of Flagyl, used in treating infections due to Trichomonas vaginalis.

CAUTION: This drug may depress the level of white blood cells. Drinking alcohol while taking it may cause abdominal pain, nausea, or vomiting, also central nervous system symptoms such as vertigo, dizziness, and ataxia.

metronome (mê trô-'nôm) [Gr. *metron*, measure, + *nomos*, law]. Apparatus for recording intervals or periods of time.

metroparalysis (mê trô-'pâ-'râl-'î-'sîs) [Gr. *metra*, uterus, + *paralyein*, to disable]. Uterine paralysis during or immediately following childbirth.

metropathia hemorrhagica (mê trô-'pâth-'î-'â hem-'ô-'râl-'îk-'â) [' + *pathos*, disease, + *haima*, blood, + *rhegnyra*, to burst forth]. Condition of the uterus characterized by hemorrhage, usually accompanied by hypertrophy of the uterine mucous membranes and ovarian cystic disease.

metropathic (mê trô-'pâth-'îk). Pert. to or caused by uterine disease.

metropathy (mê trô-'pâ-'thê). Any uterine disease.

metropertonitis (mê trô-'pêr-'î-'tô-nî-'tîs) [' + *peritonion*, peritoneum, + *itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of uterus and peritoneum.

metrophlebitis (mê trô-'flê-'bî-'tîs) [' + *phleps*, vein, + *itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the uterine veins.

metroplasty (mê trô-'plâ-'tî) [' + *plastikos*, formed]. Any plastic operation on the uterus.

metropsois (mê trô-'sîs) [' + *psosis*, falling]. Drooping of the uterus.

metrorrhagia (mê trô-'râ-'jî-â) [' + *rhegnyra*, to burst forth]. Bleeding from the uterus, esp. at any time other than during the menstrual period. May be caused by lesions of the cervix uteri. Its occurrence should lead one to suspect and search for a malignancy in the genital tract, specifically cancer of the cervix. SEE: *menorrhagia*.

metrorrhexis (mê trô-'rêk-'sîs) [' + *rhexis*, rupture]. Rupture of the uterus.

metrorrhosis (mê trô-'rô-'sîs) [' + *orthosis*, a straightening]. Correction of uterine displacement.

metrosalpingitis (mê trô-'sâl-'pîn-'jî-'tîs) [' + *salpinx*, tube, + *itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of uterus and oviducts.

metroscope (mê trô-'skôp) [' + *skopê*, to examine]. Instrument for examining the uterus. SYN: *hysteroscope*.

metrostaxis (mê trô-'stâk-'sîs) [' + *staxis*, a