# GLOSSARY

## BOTANICAL TERMS

**Accentric hilum** : Hilum not present in the centre.

**Acene** : (1) A dry, one-seeded fruit with a firm, close fitting pericarp which does not split along regular lines, i.e., indehiscent. (2) The seed lies in the ovary except for its attachment by the funiculus.

**Acicular** : Having projections which are needle-like.

**Acuminate** : Having a small terminal point, with a very sharply tapering point; with an acute point.

**Acute** : Pointed, less than a right angle, sharp edged.

**Adnate** : Designating the union of unlike parts such as scales attached to stems, anthers attached along their entire length.

**Adnation** : (1) The fusion with or attachment to another plant structure by its whole length from the beginning of growth. (2) The union of vascular bundles.

**Adventitious** : Accidental; out of usual place; developing in an abnormal position, e.g. roots developing from stems.

**Aerenchyma** : Respiratory tissue formed by phallogen, cortical tissue containing airspaces in the parenchyma.

**Albuminous cell** : (1) Cells rich in nitrogenous contents (2) Parenchyma cells in gymnosperm phloem associated with sieve cells but not derived from the same source.

**Aleurone** : Protein granules of globulins and peptones found in ripe seeds; Crystalloid proteins in seeds.

**Alluvial soil** : Soil, deposited by water, a flood plain.

**Anastomose** : (1) United like the parts of a network. (2) Fused, as vascular bundles at nodes.

**Annual** : Yearly; living only one year; with a life cycle of one year's duration.

**Annulate** : Marked with rings; ring-shaped.

**Annulations** : Rings; belts, or circles.

**Anther** : (1) Upper part of the stamen in which pollen is produced; the pollen groups. (2) The microsporangium.

**Apical** : At the tip of apex.

**Apicle** : A small tooth or point at the apex.

**Apicule** : (1) Short, often sharp at one end of the spore. (2) A small acute projection.

**Ascospore** : A spore formed in an ascus and characteristic of ascomycetes.

**Asexual** : Not sexual; without male or female sex organs; sexless.

**Axile** : In the axis of any structure; situated in or belonging to an axis.

**Axial placentation** : Placentation in which the ovules are borne on a central axis in separate chambers of the fruit.

**Axillary bud** : A lateral bud borne in the axil of a leaf.

**Bark** : The outer covering of a trunk or branch; all tissues found outside the cambium; the cortical covering of a stem.

**Berry** : A fleshy fruit without a stone usually containing many seeds embedded in the pulp.

**Bicarpellary** : Having two carpels, i.e., modified floral leaves.

**Bicollateral** : Having two sides alike.

**Biennial** : A plant which completes its life history (cycle) in two growing seasons; usually fruiting during the second season.

**Bifacial** : Having two faces, as the distinct upper and lower surfaces of a leaf.

**Bifurcate** : Divided or forked into two branches; having two prongs.

**Bilabiate** : Two-lipped, as in the corolla of the mint.

**Bilocular** : With two cavities; having two chambers; two-celled.

**Binate** : (1) In pairs as of a simple leaf nearly divided into two parts. (2) A leaf composed of two leaflets at the ends of a common petiole.

**Blossom** : The flower, the corolla.

**Bracteole** : A small bract; a secondary bract particularly as borne on the pedicels.

**Bulbous base** : Swollen base.

**Calex** : A cup like part or organ.

**Calyx** : The outer floral envelope of the flowering plants usually green in colour and composed of sepals.

**Cambium** : A thin layer of formative tissues beneath the bark of

dicotyledons and gymnosperms from which new wood and bark originate.

**Capsule** : (1) Dry dehiscent fruits formed from a compound ovary with various types of dehiscence to release the seeds. (2) The spore cases of mosses and ferns. (3) The perithecia or receptacles of fungi.

**Cariaceous** : Of a leathery texture.

**Carpels** : Modified floral leaves in the seed plants which form the simple or compound gynoecium of the flower in which seeds are formed.

**Carpophore** : Central stalk.

**Caruncle** : A small fleshy excrescence.

**Caryophyllaceous** : Resembling the pink family, *Caryophyllaceae;* having connate-perfoliate leaves and stems swollen at the nodes; having petals with long tapered bases or claws.

**Cataphyll** : A scale-like leaf as found in buds, rhizomes, etc.

**Caulicle** : (1) A small scale. (2) The initial stem as in embryo.

**Chalaza** : The point at which the nucleus and integuments of the ovule are united; the place where the seed coat unites with the rest of the ovule.

**Channels** : (1) Longitudinal grooves. (2) The interstices between the ribs on the fruits of Umbelliferous plants.

**Coccus** : (1) A one-seeded carpel (2) A mericarp. (3) A spherical bacterium.

**Collateral** : Being side by side, as in fibrovascular bundles.

**Collenchyma** : The first formed strengthening tissue of stems composed of elongated cells thickened only at the angles by material like cellulose.

**Columella** : A small column or central axis.

**Commissural** : The coherence of two carpels by their faces, as in Umbelliferae.

**Conidiophore** : A specialized hypha of a fungus mycelium which produces a conidiospore.

**Connate** : Joined into one organ as opposite leaves united at the base.

**Conspicuous** : Clearly seen.

**Cordate** : Heart shaped.

**Corm** : A solid, fleshy, underground base of a stem, usually spherical in shape, covered with thin membranes.

**Corolla** : The inner circle of petals which is usually the conspicuous part of a flower.

**Cortex** : A cylinder of parenchymatous cells lying between the epidermis and the vascular tissue in a young stem.

**Cortical** : Pertaining to the bark or cortex.

**Cotyledon** : The seed leaf, a leaf-like organ within a seed in which food for the new plant is stored.

**Cremocarp** : A dry, seed-like fruit which is composed of two one-seeded carpels which are invested by an epigynous calyx and separated into mericarps at maturity.

**Crenate** : Of leaf margins, with broad rounded teeth separated by narrow open spaces.

**Crown** : (1) A corona (2) The chaffy scales at the tip of an achene. (3) A part of a rhizome with a large bud suitable for propagation. (4) A short root stalk.

**Cruciferous** : Cross-shaped.

**Crumple** : To fall into small particles, becomes distintegrated.

**Cuticle** : (1) A continuous, non-cellular layer consisting of cutin and containing no cellulose. (2) A water repellent outer membrane of plant parts.

**Cuticularized cells** : Cells provided with a cuticle layer.

**Debris** : The mixture of leaves, twigs, wood, etc.

**Deciduous** : Falling off at certain season or stage of growth.

**Decompound** : Having divided leaflets compounded more than once, pinnate twice.

**Decorticated** : Destitute of bark, debarked.

**Decortication** : The act of stripping off the bark, rind or outer coat.

**Decurrent** : (1) Of a gill, descending or slopping down the stem. (2) Applied to an organ extending along the side of another. (3) Extending below the point of insertion.

**Decussate** : In pairs alternately crossing at right angles; applied to leaves and branches arranged in pairs and alternately crossing each other.

**Dehisce** : To open spontaneously for the exposure of seeds, spores, pollens, etc.

**Dehiscence:** The natural opening of fruit capsules; the act of splitting to open.

**Dentate** : Having teeth; having a toothed margin.

**Dichasial** : In two rows.

**Dichotomous cyme** : A cyme with two axes running in opposite direction.

**Dioecious** : Unisexual; having the staminate and pistillate flowers

on separate individuals; producing male and female organs on diffrent individual.

**Dissepiment** : (1) A partition in capsule; the partition between the cells of seed vessels. (2) The trama in certain fungi.

**Divergency** : The fraction of a stem circumference; The separation of parts.

**Dome** : The growing point of the receptacle of a flower.

**Dorsal** : Referring to the back or outer surface of an organ.

**Drip or drooping point** : The acuminate apex of a leaf from which water drips.

**Drupe** : A one seeded, usually indehiscent fleshy fruit in which the endocarp is stony, the mesocarp fleshy, and the exocarp skin-like.

**Drupaceous** : Resembling or bearing drupes.

**Ellipsoid** : A solid body which is elliptic in section.

**Endosperm** : The multicellular food-storing tissue formed inside a seed.

**Entire** : Concerning leaf margins or gills without teeth; with a continuous, even margin.

**Epicarp** : The outer layer of the ovary wall.

**Epidermis** : The thin external layer of protective cells of a plant.

**Epigynous** : Having the calyx, corolla and stamens growing from the top of an inferior ovary.

**Epipetalous** : Having the stamens seated on the petals or corolla borne on the petals.

**Exalbuminous** : Without albumen, lacking endosperm and reserve food stored in the cotyledons.

**Exserted** : Projected as a stamen.

**Exfoliation** : The shedding of leaves or scales from a bud, peeling off.

**Exudation** : (1) Any discharge through an incision or pores (2) The loss of liquid through hydathodes.

**Fibrous** : Composed or covered with tough string-like tissues.

**Fibrovascular** : Composed of both fibres and ducts.

**Filiform** : Having shape of a thread or filament; Thread-like.

**Fimbricate** : Having the edge minutely fringed.

**Foliaceae** : The frondose vascular cryptogams leaf-like structures.

**Follicle** : A dry, one-celled, capsular fruit dehiscing longitudinally by a suture on one side.

**Fracture** : Act of breaking.

**Fusiform** : Spindle-shaped.

**Gelatinization** : The process in which a membrane breaks down into a jelly-like mass.

**Glabrous** : Without hairs, bristles, or scales; smooth.

**Glandular** : Consisting of a gland.

**Glaucous** : Covered with fine white or sea green bloom which is easily rubbed off; silvery.

**Globulus** : The fruit of *Hepaticae*. (2) The deciduous shield of some lichens.

**Glossy** : Having a smooth, shining surface.

**Glutinous** : Adhesive, gIney.

**Gritty** : Sandy; containing fine, stony or hard particles.

**Hemispherical** : One half of a sphere or globe.

**Herbaceous perennial** : A plant having annual stems from a perennial root.

**Hilum** : (1) The scar at the point of attachment of the seed, The eye of a seed (2) The nucleus of a starch grain.

**Horny** : Any pointed projection or process in plants.

**Hypanthium** : The tube of the receptacle upon which the calyx, corolla, and stamens are borne.

**Hypodermis** : The tissue just beneath the epidermis.

**Imbricate** : Overlapping like the shingles on a roof.

**Incise** : To cut sharply and deeply on the margin.

**Inconspicuous** : Not easily perceived.

**Indehiscent** : Not opening naturally at maturity; not splitting regularly.

**Inflate** : To distend with air or gas; having a cavity within.

**Inflorescence** : (1) A reproductive shoot composed of or bearing a number of shoots of limited growth. (2) An arrangement of flowers on a stem (3) A cluster of reproductive organs in bryophytes.

**Internodal** : Below a node; Between to nodes

**Involucre** : A cluster of modified leaves or bracts at the base of a flower cluster.

**Isobilateral symmetry** : The condition of flowers and other parts of plants which can be divided into symmetrical halves by two distinct planes.

**Kernel** : The seed inside the stony endocarp of a drup; the seed within the coat.

**Lactiferous** : (1) Of trama, having a milky juice. (2) Producing latex.

**Lamella** : The membrane between any two cells.

**Lamina** : (1) A layer. (2) The blade or extended part of a leaf.

**Lanceolate** : Resembling a lance; much longer than broad, widest in the middle and tapering to a pointed apex.

**Legume** : A fruit formed from a single carpel opening by two sutures.

**Lenticel** : A small breathing pore in the bark of trees and shrubs.

**Lenticular** : Lens-shaped or resembling a lentil, orbicular and convex on both faces.

**Lignification** : The hardening or thickening of the cell wall by secondary deposits.

**Lignified layer** : The layer of cells immediately above the separation layer in leaf fall.

**Lobe** : A rounded division of a plant organ.

**Longitudinal** : Lengthwise; parallel with the axis from the base toward the summit or apex.

**Lumen** : A cell cavity.

**Lustrous** : Luminous, bright.

**Matrix** : (1) The body upon which lichens and fungi grow. (2) The ground substance of connective tissues.

**Medullary layer** : A thick subcortical layer of the thallus of some lichens.

**Mericarp** : A one-seeded portion of a fruit which splits at maturity.

**Mesocarp** : The middle layer of the pericarp which consists of three layers.

**Mesophyll** : The soft tissue between the upper and the lower epidermis of the leaf which is chiefly concerned in photosynthesis.

**Micropyle** : (1) A tiny opening in the integument at the apex of an ovule through which the pollen enters. (2) The tiny opening in the testa of seed through which water enters.

**Molasses** : Any of several dark coloured, thick syrups, produced during the refining of sugar or sorghum.

**Monoecious** : Having stamens and pistils in separate flowers on the same plant.

**Mucilage** : A gummy secretion; dissolved vegetable jelly.

**Napiform** : Turnip-shaped.

**Nectary** : The nectar-secreting organ.

**Nematode** : (1) Thread-like worms (2) The filamentous algae.

**Node** : (1) The joint of a culm (grass stem). (2) The place on the stem where leaves ordinarily arise.

**Oblong** : Rectangular and having the length greater than breadth.

**Obtuse** : Blunt-pointed, rounded.

**Orbicular** : Circular in outline, nearly rounded and flat, rotund, disk-shaped.

**Ovary** : The enlarged base part of the pistil or carpel in which the ovules appear.

**Ovate** : Shaped like the longitudinal section through a hen's egg.

**Palea, Pale or palet** : (1) The inner bracteole, thin and membraneous which encloses the grass flower.

**Palisade cells** : (1) A layer of elongated cells set at right angles to the surface of a leaf underlying the upper epidermis (2) Terminal.

**Papilla** : A soft superficial protuberance; a small, nipple-like elevation.

**Papilionaceous** : Butterfly-like, as the corollas of the pea flowers.

**Papillate** : Nipple-shaped.

**Papillose** : Having minute nipple-shaped projections.

**Paripinnate** : Having a pinnately compound leaf which has no terminal leaflet.

**Patches** : A clap on a piece.

**Pedicel** : (1) A slender stalk or stem. (2) The stalk of a single flower, a peduncle.

**Peduncle** : A primary flower stalk supporting an inflorescence or a solitary flower.

**Perennial** : A plant which lives for more than two years.

**Perianth** : The calyx and corolla collectively. (2) The outer envelope of a flower. (3) The cup-shaped or tubular sheath.

**Pericarp** : The mature ovary wall, the wall of the fruit or seed vessel developed from the wall of mature ovary.

**Periderm** : A protective outer cylinder of tissues formed in woody stems which consists of cork cambium and phellogen.

**Perisperm** : The albumen of the seed.

**Persistent** : Retaining its place, shape or structure; evergreen.

**Petiolate** : Having a petiole.

**Petiole** : The leaf stalk.

**Phloem** : Cortical tissue.

**Pinnate** : With leaflets or veins on each side of a common stem or vein in a feather-like arrangement.

**Pinnate-pinnatifid** : Once pinnate then pinnatified, feather-like.

**Pinnatifid** : Pinnately cleft to the middle or beyond, deeply cut into segments nearly to the midrib.

**Pitch** : The soft tissue in the interior which often disappears.

**Pithy** : Containing pith.

**Placenta** : The part of the ovary to which the ovules are attached. The ovule-bearing part of the ovary.

**Placentation** : The method of which ovules are atttached.

**Plano-convex** : Plane on one side and convex on the other.

**Plasmodesmata** : Fine protoplasmic strands between the different walls of endosperm cells.

**Plumule** : The embryonic shoot or bud in the seed located between cotyledons which develops into the stem and leaves of the plant.

**Polygamous** : Having unisexual and bisexual flowers on the same plant.

**Polyploid** : A cell, tissue or organism having three, four or more times the normal number of chromosome in its nuclei.

**Procumbent** : Prostrate but not taking root at the nodes, lying on the ground, trailing.

**Propolis** : A resinous material collected by the hive bees from the opening buds of various trees.

**Protuberance** : A rounded projection on surface.

**Pseudoparenchyma:** (1) False parenchyma, tissue which resembles parenchyma. (2) Hyphae of fungi which are divided into short cells and resemble in parenchyma.

**Pubescent** : Hairy or downy.

**Pyriform** : Pear-shaped.

**Raceme** : An inflorescence composed of pedicelled flowers arranged along the axis which elongates for an indefinite period. The lower flower blooms first.

**Radial** : Belonging to the ray as in the flowers of *Compositae*.

**Radicle** : The embryonic root, the portion of the embryo below the catyledons.

**Ranunculaceous** : (1) Buttercup yellow. (2) Allied to the genus *Ranunculus*.

**Raphe** : The continuation of the seed stalk along the side of an anatropous ovule or seed.

**Receptacle** : (1) In fungi, a spore-bearing structure, usually concave. (2) In algae, a swollen end of a branch containing reproductive organs (3) In mosses, a group of sexual organs surrounded by bracts. (4) In flowering plants, the elongated end of the flower stalk or the enlarged end of the peduncle which bears the flowers of a composite floweer.

**Reniform** : Kidney-shaped.

**Reticular** : Net-like.

**Reticulate cells** : Cells having reticulate thickenings of the walls.

**Rhizome** : A thickish, prostrate, more or less subterranean stem producing roots and leafy shoots.

**Rhomboid** : Diamond-shaped.

**Rhytidome** : (1) A plate of cellular tissue within the liber (2) An external covering of a plant member made up of alternating sheets of cork and dead cortex or dead phloem.

**Rosette** : (1) A dense, flat, imbricated cluster of leaves growing from a short stem at the base of a plant. (2) A collection of leaves growing close together.

**Rubiaceous** : Belonging to or resembling to the family *Rubiceae*.

**Scale** : A small, thin, semitransparent bract or leaf-like structure.

**Scaly** : Scale-like.

**Scar** : The mark left by the natural separation of leaf or other organ.

**Schizocarp** : A dry compound fruit which splits apart into single-seeded segments at maturity.

**Schizogenesis** : Reproduction by fission.

**Schizolysigenous cavity** : An intercellular space formed in part by the separation of cells and in part by the dissolution of the cell wall.

**Sclerenchyma** : Cells with thick lignified-wall.

**Sclerotium** : (1) A resting body of small size composed of a hardened mass of hyphae from which fruit bodies may develop. (2) A hard, compact, tuber-like body containing stored food.

**Segment** : (1) A multinucleate portion of a hypha or filament delimited by transverse walls. (2) A portion of a blade of a leaf when deeply lobed but not divided into two leaflets.

**Sepal** : Each part of the calyx, a segment of the calyx.

**Septate** : Having septa.

**Septicidal** : Dehiscing along the partitions, dividing through the middle of the ovary septa.

**Serrate** : With teeth pointing toward the apex, saw-toothed.

**Sessile** : Without a stalk; sitting directly on the base.

**Sheath** : (1) A gelatinous envelop surrounding a plant (2) A tubular envelop (3) A cylindrical tube surrounding organs or cells.

**Slender** : Small in circumference in proportion to height or length.

**Solitary** : Alone; growing singly.

**Speck** : A tiny spot; a particle.

**Sphacela** : The apical cell metabolism.

**Sphaeraphides** : Spherocrystals.

**Sphaero** : Conical.

**Spine** : A thorn; a sharp process originating in the wood.

**Splintery** : A rough piece of wood, usually long thin and sharp.

**Stalk** : The lengthened above-ground support to which organs are attached, as the petiole of a leaf.

**Stamen** : The male organ of a flower.

**Stellate** : Relating to the centre.

**Stipule** : A leafy appendage at the base of the petiole, usually one on each side.

**Stolon** : A modified propagating stem above ground creeping and rooting at the tip.

**Stoma** : An opening surrounded by guard cells which opens into internal air cavities, the breathing apparatus in the epidermis of leaves.

**Stratification** : An arrangement in layers, the thickening of a wall by the depositing of successive layers of materials.

**Striate** : Having minute radiating furrows.

**Striation** : Markings due to the manner of formation in bands.

**Strophiole** : An excrecence or appendage at or about the hilum of a seed.

**Style** : The narrowed neck above the ovary which is surrounded by the stigma.

**Stylopod** : The enlarged bases of the styles in *Umbelliferae*.

**Subarbicular** : Nearly circular.

**Subcaulescent** : With a very short stem.

**Suberin** : A complex fatty or waxy substance found in cell wall

**Suberization** : Conversion into cork.

**Subulate** : Awl-shaped, tapering from a broad or thick base to a sharp point.

**Succulents** : The succulent plant, such as cacti and other xerophytes.

**Syngenesious** : In a ring, as the anthers in *Compositae;* having stamens united by their anthers.

**Tear** : A solid transparent drop.

**Testa** : The outer integument, the seed coat.

**Tetradelphous** : In four bundles.

**Texture** : Structure or constitution.

**Tomentose** : Woolly, hair.

**Tortuous** : Flashy.

**Tracheids** : The woody sieve-like conducting cells in secondary xylem.

**Tracheidal vessels** : A group of vessels composed of lignified cells without protoplasmic contents.

**Traumatism** : An abnormal growth resulting from an injury.

**Trichome** : A hair-like outgrowth of the epidermis.

**Tubercle** : (1) A wart-like or knob-like excrescence (2) A nodule. (3) The persistent base of the style.

**Tubular** : With sepals united except at the toothed margins.

**Umbellate** : Arrangement in an umbel.

**Umbelliferous** : Having umbellate flowers.

**Unctuous** : Having a greasy appearance.

**Unifacial** : With one face or principal surface.

**Urceolate** : Like a pitcher or contracted at the mouth, as the flowers of many heaths.

**Vascular** : Furnished with vessels or ducts through which fluid is conveyed.

**Vascular strand** : A strand of conducting tissue consisting of xylem and phloem sometimes separated by cambium.

**Verticillate** : Disposed in or forming verticles or whorles, as flowers, leaves, hairs etc.

**Villous** : Having long soft hairs

**Viscid** : Sticking or adhering, covered.

**Vitta** : An oil tube such as is found in Coriander *(Umbelliferae fruits)*.

**Wedge** : A lip which broadens strongly outward.

**Wiry** : Wire-like

**Wrinkle** : A small ridge or furrow, formed by the folding; a small fold in the skin.

**Xerophyte** : A plant adapted to dry conditions of air and soil.

**Xylem** : The portion of vascular bundle which consists of tracheal tissue and wood parenchyma, woody tissue, the wood of the vascular bundle.

# MEDICAL TERMS

**Abortifacient** : A drug that causes artifical abortion.

**Abortion** : Separation and expulsion of the contents of the pregnant uterus before the 28th week of pregnancy.

**Abscess** : A localized collections of pus.

**Abstinance** : A refraining from the use of or indulgence in food, stimulants or sexual intercourse.

**Achyliagestrica** : Absence of hydrochloric acid.

**Acne** : A chronic skin disease which affects practically all adolescents, eruption occurs on the face, back and chest.

**Acrid** : Sharp or biting to the taste.

**Addiction** : The state being strongly devoted; habitual; compulsive use of narcotics.

**Addition's disease** : consisting of a state of anaemia, extreme weakness, low blood pressure, dyspepsia, wasting, pigmentation of the skin and mucous membranes, and subnormal temperature.

**Albuminuria** : A condition in which albumin is present in the urine.

**Alexipharmac** : Antidotal, counter-poison.

**Allergen** : Any substance, usually protein, which is taken into the body, makes the body hypersensitive or allergic to it.

**Allergy** : Special sensitiveness of an individual to certain food, pollens or other animal products.

**Alterative** : Having a power to change.

**Amoebia** : A minute protozoan unicellular organism.

**Amylolytic** : Conversion of starch into sugar by an agent.

**Anaemia** : A condittion of inadequate red blood carpulses or haemoglobin in the blood.

**Anaesthesia** : Loss of power of feeling.

**Anaesthetic** : Drugs producing insensibility to external impressions.

**Analgesia** : Loss of power to feel pain without loss of consciounsess.

**Analgesics** : Drugs or other measures which cause temporary loss of the sense of pain without unconsciousness.

**Anodynes** : Curative measures which soothe pain.

**Anthelmintics** : Substances causing the death or expulsion of parasitic worms.

**Anticholinergic** : A substance that antagonizes acetylcholine.

**Antidotes** : Remedies which neutralize the effects of poisons.

**Antigenic** : A substance which causes the formation of antibodies.

**Antihypertensive** : Counteracting high blood pressure; an agent that reduces high blood pressure.

**Anti-infective** : Counteracting infection.

**Anti-inflammatory** : Counteracting or suppressing inflammation.

**Anti-neoplastic** : Inhibiting the development of neoplasms.

**Antiperiodic** : Preventing periodic recurrence of symptoms, as in malaria.

**Antiprotozoal** : Destroying protozoa.

**Antipyretic** : Drugs used to reduce temperature in fever.

**Anti-rheumatism** : Agent that prevents or relieves the pain of rheumatism.

**Antiseptic** : Substances which prevent putrefaction in dead animal or vegetable matter.

**Antispasmodic** : Any substance which lowers the tonus of pain muscle.

**Antitussive** : Agent that prevents or relieves cough.

**Aperients** : Medicines which produce a natural movement of the bowels as in constipation.

**Aphrodisiac** : Exacting sexual desire.

**Aphthae** : Small ulcers.

**Appetite** : Craving for food necessary to maintain the body.

**Arrhythmia** : Any variation from the normal regular rhythm of the heart-beat.

**Arthritis** : Inflammation of the joints; the gout.

**Astringent** : Contracting; styptic, contracting the organic tissues and canals of the body and thereby checking or diminishing bleeding or excessive discharge.

**Atherosclerosis** : A form of fatty degeneration of middle coat of the arterial walls.

**Atony** : Want of tone or vigour in muscles and other organs.

**Bacteriocidal** : Relating to killing of bacteria and part play in medicine, agriculture and industry.

**Bacteriostatic** : A process of bringing bacteria to a standstill by preventing their nourishment and growth.

**Bilious** : Concerned with disorder of the liver or bile.

**Boil** : A small areas of inflammation starting in the roots of hairs and due to the growth of a microorganism.

**Bronchitis** : Inflammation of mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes.

**Bronchodilator** : Agent that dilates the bronchi.

**Bruccal** : Check

**Bruitis** : A sound heard in auscultation.

**Cachexia** : Feeble state produced by serious disease, such as cancer.

**Calculi** : Concretion in the organs like bladder, kidney, gall bladder.

**Cardiac** : Relating to heart.

**Carminative** : Preparations to relieve flatulence.

**Catarrh** : A state of irritation of the mucous membranes associated with a copious secretion of mucus.

**Cathartics** : Substances which produce an evacuation of the bowel (purgative).

**Celebral** : Relating to brain.

**Cerate** : Thick ointment composed of oils, mixed with wax, resin, etc.

**Cholagogues** : Substances which increase the flow of bile by stimulating evacuation of the gall-bladder.

**Cholera:** An acute infectious disease characterized by severe intestinal disturbances.

**Choleretic** : Drug that stimulates the flow of bile.

**Cholinergic** : Relating to the basic compound choline which is essential to the function of liver.

**Cinchonism** : A disturbed condition of the body characteritized by dizziness, ear ringing, temporary deafness and headache due to overdose of quinine.

**Coagulant** : That which produces coagulation.

**Colic** : An attack of spasmodic pain in the abdomen.

**Colitis** : Inflammation of the colon.

**Colostomy** : The operation for the establishment of an artificial opening into the colon acting as anus.

**Concentric** : Having a common centre, as circle or spheres.

**Condiment** : A sauce, spice

**Confections** : Conserves and electuaries, form a method of prescribing bulky drugs mixed into a paste with sugar or honey.

**Confectionary** : Preparation of medicinal preparations with the aid of sugar, honey or sweet.

**Congestion** : Accumulation of blood in a part due to over-filling of its blood-vessels.

**Congestion** : An overcrowed condition; an unusual accumulation of blood in the vessels.

**Constipation** : A condition in which the bowels are opened to seldom or incompletely.

**Convulsions** : Rapidly alternating contractions and relaxations of the muscles, causing irregular movements of the limbs or body, and unusuallly accompanied by unconsciousness. Violent agitation or disturbance.

**Cryptoichidism** : A developmental defect characterized by failure of the testes to descend into the serotum.

**Cyanosis** : A condition of blueness seen particularly about the face and extremities and the blood is not properly oxygenated in the lungs.

**Cytotoxic** : Destructive to cells.

**Dandruff** : White scales cast off from the scalp.

**Debility** : A state of weakness.

**Deliriant** : A mental disturbance marked by illusions, hallucinations, etc.

**Delirium** : A state of preverted consciousness in which an irregular discharge of nervous energy goes on, causing incoherent talk, delusion, and ill-regulated muscular action.

**Delivery** : Final expulsion of the child in the act of birth.

**Demulcent** : A substance which exerts a soothing or protective influence upon the surface of the alimentary canal.

**Dentifrice** : A powder, paste, or liquid to use in cleaning the teeth.

**Denture** : False teeth.

**Deobstruent** : A substance that clears the natural passages of the body.

**Depressant** : Sedative, lowering the vital activities.

**Depressor** : A nerve by whose stimulation motion, secretion, or some other activity is restrained or prevented.

**Dermatitis** : Inflammation of the skin.

**Diabetes insipidus** : A disease characterized by excessive thirst and passing of large volumes of urine.

**Diabetes mellitus** : A constitutional disorder in which the power of muscles and other tissues to utilize sugar is diminished or lost.

**Diaphoretics** : Perspiration promoting remedies.

**Diarrhoea** : Looseness of bowels.

**Diphtheria** : Infectious disease caused by virulent strains of a bascillus.

**Disinfection** : The process of rendering harmless persons, articles, rooms, etc. which are liable to communicate disease.

**Disinfestation** : Destruction of insect pests.

**Disintegrant** : Separation of the component particles.

**Diuretics** : Substances which produce diuresis i.e., a copious excretion of urine by the kidneys.

**Dropsy** : An abnormal accumulation of fluid beneath the skin.

**Drowsiness** : Sleepy condition.

**Dysentery** : An infectious disease with a local lesion in the form of inflammation and ulceration of lower portion of the bowels

**Dysmenorrhoea** : Painful menstruation.

**Dyspepsia** : A condition of pain or disorder of abdomen or chest which may be associated with other disturbances like nausea, flatulence, etc.

**Dysuria** : Difficulty or pain in urination.

**Edema** : A swelling due to excessive accumulation of fluid in a serous or connective tissues.

**Emaciation** : Pronounced wasting associated with repeated fever, tuberculosis, etc.

**Embalming** : Death involving burial, emblaming and cremation.

**Embolism** : Plugging of a small blood vessel by material carried through the larger vessels by the blood stream.

**Emetic** : Drugs or other means which produce vomiting.

**Emission** : The act of throwing or giving out.

**Emmenagogues** : Drugs which restore the flow at the menstrual periods when this is scanty or absent.

**Emollients** : Substances which have a softening and soothing effect upon the skin.

**Emulsions** : Mixtures containing oily substances in very fine division.

**Emulsify** : To form emulsion or milk-like substance.

**Encapsulation** : To enclose in a capsule.

**Enema** : An injection of fluid into the bowel.

**Enuresis** : Involuntary voiding of urine.

**Epilepsy** : Nervous disorder characterized by sudden loss of consciousness, attended with convulsions.

**Episiotomy** : The operation of cutting the outlet of the vagina in child hood to facilitate the birth of the child.

**Erythrocytes** : Red blood carpuscles.

**Excipient** : Inert substances added to a prescription.

**Expectorants** : Drugs assisting the removal of secretions from the air passages.

**Febrifuges** : Remedies employed to reduce the raised temperature of the body (antipyretics).

**Febrile** : Feverish.

**Fibrillation** : Rapid contraction of muscles especially abnormal action of the heart muscle.

**Fibrositis** : Non-articular rheumatism.

**Fistula** : An unnatural, narrow channel, leading from some natural cavity, such as a duct of a gland.

**Fixative** : Making fixed or permanent.

**Flatulence** : A collection of gas in the stomach or bowels.

**Flocculation** : Formation of clusters or masses of loosely united particles.

**Flutter** : A form of abnormal cardiac rhythm in which the atria contract at a rate of between 200-400 beats a minute.

**Fungistatic** : Inhibiting the growth of fungi.

**Furunculosis** : Relation to a boil or inflammatory sore.

**Galactogogue** : Drugs which increase the flow of milk in nursing women.

**Gastroenteritis** : Inflammation of the stomach and intestines.

**Genito urinary tract** : It consists of kindeys, ureters, bladder, and urethra or genital organs.

**Germicide** : A substance that destroys germs.

**Gingivatis** : Inflammation of the gingival margins around the teeth.

**Glaucoma** : A disease of eye after the age of 50 years.

**Gonorrhoea** : An inflammatory disease affecting the mucous membrane of urethra in the male and that of vagina in the female.

**Gout** : A constitutional disorder connected with excess of uric acid in the blood and inflammation of joints and morbid changes in organs.

**Gravel** : Any sediment which falls down in the urine, e.g., uric acid.

**Haemolysis** : Disintegration of elements in the blood.

**Haemorrhage** : Escape of blood from the vessels which naturally contain it.

**Haemorrhoids** : Pile; swelling at the anal region.

**Haemostatics** : Any means used to control bleeding.

**Hallucinations** : Errors in perception, affecting some sense organs.

**Hay fever** : As allergic condition of the mucous membranes of the eye, nose, and air passages.

**Hemicrania** : Headache limited to one side of the head.

**Hepatitis** : Inflammation of the liver.

**Hoarseness** : Husky, harsh, rough, or grating voice as when affected with a cold.

**Hodgkin's disease** : A condition in which the lymphatic glands undergo a progressive enlargement.

**Hyaluronidase** : An enzyme which hydrolyzes hyaluronic acid.

**Hydragogue** : A drug which produces a watery stool.

**Hyperacidity** : Excessive acidity.

**Hypertension** : High blood pressure.

**Hypnotics** : Measures including drugs, which produce sleep.

**Hypotension** : Unusual low blood pressure.

**Hysteria** : Overaction of some parts of the nervous system or failure of other parts to perform their necessary work.

**Icterus** : Jaundice.

**Immunity** : A principle by virtue of which the body is protected from the invasion of certain diseases or the action of certain poisons.

**Immunization** : A condition of being immunized.

**Impotence** : Inability to perform the sexual act.

**Incense** : Make angry.

**Indolent** : Causing little pain.

**Infection** : A process by which a disease is communicated from one person to another.

**Infertility** : The inability of a married couple to have children.

**Inflammation** : Reaction of tissues to any injury yielding redness, heat, pain and swelling.

**Influenza** : An acute infectious disease, characterized by a sudden onset, fever, aches and pains.

**Infusions** : Preparation of vegetable drugs made by steeping them for some time in water and straining.

**Insanity** : Mental illness.

**Insecticides** : Substances which are fatal to insects.

**Insectifuge** : A substance used for repelling insects.

**Insomnia** : Sleep; a periodic resting condition of the body and of the nervous system.

**Intercellular** : Situated between the cells.

**Intoxication** : State of poisoning.

**Labour (Parturition)** : The act of bringing forth young and ending of gestation or pregnancy.

**Lactagogue** : Galactagogue; promoting the flow of milk.

**Lactation** : The period during which an infant suckles on mother's breast.

**Laparotomy** : Operation in which the abdominal cavity is opened.

**Laxative** : Having the quality of loosening the intestines and relieving constipation.

**Leprosy** : A chronic disease which affects the skin, mucous membranes and nerves.

**Leucoderma** : A condition of the skin which becomes white as a result of various diseases.

**Leucorrhoea** : In women when the discharge is thick and white, consisting of pus or when the discharge is usually thinner and a clear mucous nature.

**Ligature** : A cord or thread used to tie round arteries in order to stop the circulation through them.

**Linctus** : Any thick syrupy medicine.

**Liniments** : Preparations intended for external application, generally with rubbing; mostly of oily nature.

**Lotion** : A fluid preparation intended for bringing in contact with, or for washing, the external surface of the body.

**Lozenges** : Small tablets containing drugs mixed with sugar, gum, glycerin-jelly or fruit-paste.

**Lumbago** : A painful ailment affecting the muscles of the lower part of the back.

**Malaria** : Periodic fever caused by the presence of certain parasites in the blood.

**Mania** : A mental disorder.

**Mastication** : Act of chewing.

**Masticatory** : Affecting the muscles of mastication.

**Measles** : An acute infectious disease in children causing disturbance of health, catarrh of the mucous membrane, sneezing, diarrhoea, fever and pulse rate.

**Melanchoia** : Mental illness.

**Menorrhagia** : An over-abundance of the menstrual discharge.

**Menstrual** : Pertaining to the menses of females.

**Micturition** : Act of passing water.

**Migraine** : A common condition of recurring intense headaches, accompanied by visual or gastro-intestinal disturbances, or both.

**Miotic** : An agent that causes the pupil to contract.

**Miticide** : A substance that kills mites.

**Mucosa** : A mucous membrane.

**Mucus** : Slimy secretion derived from mucous membranes.

**Mumps** : An infectious disease characterized by inflammatory swelling of the parotid and other salivary glands.

**Muscular** : Consisting or relating to muscles.

**Muscularis** : Relating to muscles.

**Mydriasis** : A state or unusual dilating of the pupil.

**Mydriatics** : Drugs causing unusual dilation of the pupil such as Belladonna and Cocaine.

**Myeloid** : Resembling marrow.

**Narcotic** : Drugs producing sleepness.

**Nasal** : Relating to the nose.

**Nausea** : Feeling that vomiting is about to take place; Vomiting sensation.

**Nauseant** : Causing upsetting of stomach often with an inclination to vomit.

**Nephritic** : Inflammation of the kidney.

**Neuralgia** : Nerve pain; untraceble origin of a pain..

**Neurosis** : Mental or emotional disturbance in which there is no serious disturbance of the personality.

**Neuropsychiatric** : Relating to neurology and psychiatry.

**Neurosurgery** : Surgery performed on some part of the nervous system.

**Nocturia** : Excess passing of urine during night.

**Nostras** : A disease endemic to a country.

**Obese** : Overweight.

**Oedema** : An abnormal accumulation of fluid beneath the skin or in cavities of the body (dropsy).

**Oestrogen** : Substance that induces oestrus or 'heat'.

**Ointments** : Semi-solid mixtures of medicinal substances with Lard, Benzoated Lard, Paraffin and Wool-fat, intended for external application.

**Ophthalmia** : Inflammation of the eye.

**Ophthalmitic** : Relating to eye.

**Oxytocic** : Promoting child birth.

**Oxytocin** : Extract isolated from the pituitary posterior lobe which stimulates the uterine muscle to contract.

**Ozaena** : A chronic disease of nose of an inflammatory nature, combined with atrophy of the mucous membrane.

**Palpitation** : A condition in which the heart beats forcibly or irregularly and the person becomes conscious of its action.

**Pancreatitis** : Inflammation of pancreas.

**Paralysis** : Loss of mascular power due to interference with the nervous system.

**Paraplegia** : Paralysis of the lower limbs accompanied by paralysis of bladder and rectum.

**Parasympathetic nervous system** : Part of the autonomic nervous system which is connected with the brain and spinal cord through certain nerve centres.

**Parasiticide** : A parasites destroying agent of preparation.

**Parkinsonism** : Neurological disorders characterized by hypokinesia, tremor and muscular rigidity.

**Paroxysm** : Spasm or seizure; symptoms that suddenly intensify or recur.

**Pathogenic** : Disease-producing bacteria.

**Pediculicide** : Destroying lice.

**Perspiration** : An excretion from the skin produced by the sweat glands.

**Pertussis** : Whooping cough.

**Pestilles** : A sweetened lozenge.

**Pharyngitis** : Inflammation of pharynx.

**Phlogistic** : Inflammatory.

**Phthisis** : Any wasting disease of whole body; pulmonary tuberculosis.

**Piles** : Consists of a varicose and inflamed condition of veins about the lower end of the bowel.

**Pimples** : Pustule of small size usually of face or neck.

**Postpartum** : After childbirth.

**Poultice** : Soft moist applications to the surface of the body.

**Presor** : Anything that increases the activity of a function, e.g., pressor nerve or pressor drug.

**Prophylactic** : Preventive, defending from or warding of disese.

**Prophylaxis** : Treatment for warding off disease.

**Psoriasis** : A chronic inflammatory disease of the skin.

**Psychotomimetic** : Producing manifestations resembling those of a psychosis, e.g., visual hallucination.

**Pungent** : Warm biting sensation.

**Purgative** : Drugs producing evacuation of the bowels.

**Pyaemia** : A form of blood-poisoning.

**Pyorrhoea alveolaris** : A suppurative process occurring in the suppressing tissues of the teeth.

**Pyramidal** : Like a triangular pyramid.

**Pyrogen** : A toxin that causes fever.

**Refrigerants** : Substances which relieve thirst and give a feeling of cooling.

**Relaxant** : A drug that relaxes tension, espicially of muscles.

**Rennet** : A substance prepared from the stomach of the calf to digest milk.

**Repellant** : Having the effect of driving back.

**Resuscitation** : Recovering from drowning.

**Rheumatism** : A group of diseases concerning inflammatory affections of the fibrous textures of joints, muscles and other parts.

**Rhinitis** : Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose.

**Rickettsiae** : A group of micro-organisms, which are intermediate between bacteria and viruses.

**Rubefacient** : Irritation of the skin causes congestion of the parts immediately below the skin.

**Scarlatina** : Relative to a contagious streptococcal disease characterized by fever, inflammation of throat and scarlet rash.

**Sedative** : Drugs which soothe over-excitement of the nervous system.

**Septic** : A substance which causes putrefaction.

**Serosal** : Serous membrane that covers most of the viscera of the intestine.

**Sommolence** : Sleepiness, drowsiness.

**Somniferous** : Causing or inducing sleep, as narcotic.

**Soporifics** : Measures which induce sleep.

**Spasm** : An involuntary and painful contracction of a muscle of a hollow organ with a muscular wall.

**Spasmodic** : Characterized by spasms; sudden and violent, but brief.

**Spasmolytic** : Remedies which diminish spasm.

**Spermatorrhoea** : Passage of semen without erection of the penis or organs.

**Stiffness** : A condition due to a change in the joints, ligaments, tendons, or muscles.

**Stomachic** : Exciting the action of stomach.

**Stringent** : Producing a contraction of the tissues of mouth.

**Stupor** : Disorder of the brain (unconsciousness)

**Suppository** : A small conical mass made of oil of theobroma, to which white beeswax and drugs are present and intended for introduction into the rectum.

**Suppressant** : An agent that stops secretion.

**Suture** : Closing of a wound.

**Sympathomimetic** : Drugs which produce on effect comparable to those produced by stimulation of the sympathetic nervous system.

**Syndrome** : A group of symptoms occurring together regularly and thus constituting a disease.

**Syphilis** : A contagious venereal disease.

**Taeniacide** : A remedy that destroys tapeworm.

**Tetanus** : A disorder of the nervous system consisting of increased excitability of the spinal cord.

**Thrombosis** : A universal harmless habit in infancy.

**Tinnitus** : A noise heard in the ear without any external cause.

**Tonics** : Substances given for strength and vigour to the body.

**Tonsillitis** : Inflammation of the tonsils.

**Toxoid** : A toxin whose toxic property has been eliminated.

**Tranquillizer** : Drug which induces a mental state free from agitation and anxiety, and renders the patient calm, serene and peaceful.

**Trichuriasis** : A world wide infection caused by whipworm in the tropics.

**Tuberculosis** : A disease of lungs or other organs due to the presence of *Mycobecterium tuberculosis.*

**Typhus fever** : An infective disease caused by microorganisms of the genus Rickettsia.

**Ulcer** : A breach on the surface of the skin or on the surface of the membrane lining any cavity within the body, which does not tend to heal quickly.

**Ulceration** : The action or progress or ulcerating; an ulcer or a group of ulcer.

**Urethane** : Ethyl carbamate.

**Urethra** : The tube which leads from the bladder to the exterior, and by which the urine is voided.

**Urticaria** : Nettle rash, chronic affection of the skin.

**Uterine** : Pertaining to the uterus or womb.

**Vaccine** : A substance of the nature of dead or attenuated living infectious material introduced into the body for increasing its power to resist or to get rid of a disease.

**Vascoconstrictor** : Serving to constrict blood vessels on stimulation; a drug, nerve or other agent causing constriction of blood vessels.

**Venereal disease** : Sexually transmitted diseases.

**Vermifuge** : Any substance causing expulsion of parasitic worms.

**Vermine** : Relating to an external animal parasite.

**Vertigo** : A condition in which the affected person loses the power of balancing himself.

**Vesicants** : Blistering agents.

**Vomiting** : The expulsion of the stomach contents through the mouth.

**Vulnerary** : Used in healing or curing wounds.

**Warts** : Small, solid growth, arising from the surface of the skin.

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