

Medical Dictionary

**DICTIONARY**

Abortifacient- Causing abortion.

Analgesic- A medication that reduces or eliminates pain.

Anthelmintic- Acting to expel or destroy parasitic intestinal worms.

Antidiarrheal- A substance used to prevent or treat diarrhea.

Antiemetic- A drug that combats nausea and vomiting

Antirheumatic- Serving to prevent or counter rheumatism.

Astringent- A chemical that shrinks or constricts body tissues.

Blood clarifier- Purifying the blood.

Debility- The state of being weak or feeble; infirmity.

Decoction- A method of extraction by boiling herbal or plant material to dissolve the chemicals of the material, which may include stems, roots, bark and rhizomes. Decoction involves first mashing the plant material to allow for maximum

Dermatology- The study of the skin and its diseases.

Diaphoretic- A medicine or other agent that produces perspiration.

Diphtheria- An acute infectious disease caused by the bacillus *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*, characterized by the production of a systemic toxin and the formation of a false membrane on the lining of the mucous membrane of the throat a

Dysentery- An inflammatory disease of the intestine, especially of the colon, which always results in severe diarrhea and abdominal pains. Other symptoms may include fever and a feeling of incomplete defecation. The disease is caused b

Eczema- A noncontagious inflammation of the skin, characterized chiefly by redness, itching, and the outbreak of lesions that may discharge serous matter and become encrusted and scaly.

Expectorant- Promoting or facilitating the secretion or expulsion of phlegm, mucus, or other matter from the respiratory tract.

Febrifuge- A medication that reduces fever; an antipyretic.

Gastrointestinal- of, relating to, affecting, or including both stomach and intestine.

Grippe- Influenza.

Gynecology- The branch of medicine dealing with health care for women, especially the diagnosis and treatment of disorders affecting the female reproductive organs.

Hemorrhoid- An itching or painful mass of dilated veins in swollen anal tissue. Also called 'piles.'

Hypotensive- Low blood pressure.

Infusion- The process of extracting chemical compounds or flavors from plant material in a solvent such as water, oil or alcohol, by allowing the material to remain suspended in the solvent over time. An infusion is also the name for the re

Jaundice- A yellowish or greenish pigmentation of the skin and whites of the eyes due to high bilirubin levels. It is commonly associated with itchiness. The feces may be pale and the urine dark. Jaundice in babies occurs in over half in the

Leukorrhoea- A thick, whitish or yellowish vaginal discharge.

Liniment- To anoint, is a medicated topical preparation for application to the skin.

Measles- A highly contagious infectious disease caused by the measles virus. Symptoms usually develop 10–12 days after exposure to an infected person and last 7–10 days. Initial symptoms typically include fever, often greater than, cough

Orthopedics- concerning with correction of deformities or functional impairments of the skeletal system, especially the extremities and the spine, and associated structures, as muscles and ligaments.

Panacea- A remedy for all diseases, evils, or difficulties; a cure-all.

Pediatrics- The branch of medicine that deals with the care of infants and children and the treatment of their diseases.

Poultice- Also called a cataplasm, is a soft moist mass, often heated and medicated, that is spread on cloth over the skin to treat an aching, inflamed or painful part of the body. It can be used on wounds such as cuts.

Pulmonary- Of, relating to, or affecting the lungs.

Rheumatism- Conditions causing chronic, often intermittent pain affecting the joints and/or connective tissue.

Scarlet fever- A disease which can occur as a result of a group A streptococcus infection. The signs and symptoms include a sore throat, fever, headaches, swollen lymph nodes, and a characteristic rash. The rash is red and feels like sandpa

Sedative- Having a soothing, calming, or tranquilizing effect; reducing or relieving anxiety, stress, irritability, or excitement.

Stimulant- An agent, especially a chemical agent such as caffeine, that temporarily arouses or accelerates physiological or organic activity.

Thrush- Candidiasis of the oral mucous membranes, usually seen in sick, weak infants, or persons who are debilitated or immunocompromised, characterized by creamy white plaques resembling milk curds, which if stripped away leave ra

Tonic- An agent, such as a medication, that restores or increases body tone.

Tonsillitis- Inflammation of the tonsils, typically of rapid onset. It is a type of pharyngitis. Symptoms may include sore throat, fever, enlargement of the tonsils, trouble swallowing, and large lymph nodes around the neck. Complications inc

Tuberculosis- Tuberculosis of the lungs, characterized by the coughing up of mucus and sputum, fever, weight loss, and chest pain.

Typhoid- An infectious, often fatal, febrile disease, usually of the summer months, characterized by intestinal inflammation and ulceration, caused by the typhoid bacillus, which is usually introduced with food or drink. Fever, abdominal p

Venereal- Of or relating to a sexually transmitted disease.

Vermifuge- A medicine that expels intestinal worms.

Vertigo- The sensation of dizziness.

Whooping cough- A highly contagious bacterial disease. Initially, symptoms are usually similar to those of the common cold with a runny nose, fever, and mild cough. This is then followed by weeks of severe coughing fits. Following a fit of