

(p. 531). The clinical significance of the occurrence of albumin in the urine is considered in detail in the section on Urinary Abnormalities (p. 513).

ALBUMOSURIA.

The occurrence of hetero- and deuto-albumoses in the urine may be demonstrated by the biuret reaction, by their precipitation by nitric or picric acids (the precipitate dissolves on heating), and by sodium chloride (see Urinary Examination, p. 533). Their clinical significance is indicated in the article on Urinary Abnormalities, p. 524.

ALEXIA (Gr. *α*, privative; *λέξις*, a word).

Inability to understand written characters, a symptom of certain forms of aphasia (see Speech Disorders, p. 373).

ALLOCHEIRIA (Gr. *ἄλλος*, another; *χείρ*, the hand).

Inability to localize pain. On pinching or pricking one limb, the pain may be referred to the opposite side of the body, or to some other region. This symptom may at times be observed in locomotor ataxia, multiple sclerosis, and hysteria (see Sensation Disorders of, p. 360).

ALTERNATE PARALYSIS. See **Crossed Paralysis**, p. 113.

AMAUROSIS (Gr. *ἀμαυρόω*, to darken).

A term used to signify absolute blindness, as distinguished from amblyopia, which indicates a partial loss of sight. The word 'amaurosis' was formerly applied only to those cases of blindness for which no obvious causal lesion in the eye was found. Many of these cases have now been shown by modern methods of examination to be due to local affections of the eye—e.g., disease of the optic nerve, of the retina, or of the choroid; still, the term 'amaurosis' continues in use to signify loss of sight, even in those conditions where the eye lesion is obvious. Among the conditions without definite eye lesions may be mentioned migraine, hysteria, hæmorrhage, electric shock, poisoning by quinine or salicylate of soda. Disease of the brain and spinal cord may be the cause of