

to the level of the contracting region of the abdominal wall. They occur in health and in disease (see Reflexes, p. 343).

ACHOLIA (Gr. *a*, privative; *χολή*, bile).

A deficiency in the quantity of bile produced by the liver. This is shown by the paleness of the stools, and by the absence of bile from the urine and skin (see Fæces, p. 139).

ADVENTITIOUS SOUNDS.

On auscultating the chest in disease of the intrathoracic organs, two classes of sounds may be distinguished. The first is composed of the various sounds natural to the region, produced by respiration and circulation, and modified to a greater or less extent by the morbid state; the other class consists of all new and abnormal sounds—the **adventitious sounds**. These are fully considered in the article on the Auscultation of the Thorax, at p. 407 *et seq.* Here it may be sufficient to enumerate the chief varieties of adventitious sounds to be met with:

A. Due to respiration:

- (a) Rhonchi, sonorous and sibilant.
- (b) Râles (crepitant, subcrepitant, mucous, gurgling).
Any of the foregoing may partake of qualities which may cause them to be classed as consonating, metallic, or cavernous râles.
- (c) Friction sounds (pleural).
- (d) Bell sound.
- (e) Metallic tinkling.
- (f) Succussion sound.

B. Due to circulation:

- (a) Endocardial murmurs.
- (b) Exocardial sounds: (i.) pericardial friction sound; (ii.) pericardial splashing sound; (iii.) pleuro-pericardial friction sound; (iv.) cardio-pulmonary and other sounds.

ÆGOPHONY (Gr. *αἴξ*, a goat; *φωνή*, the sound of the voice).

A bleating, whining quality of voice, heard as a rule on auscultation over a pleural effusion; it may at times be heard over pulmonary consolidation (see p. 416).