

- Antisep'tic.** Preventing the growth of organisms which produce putrefaction.
- Apposi'tion.** In contact.
- Arthritis,** ar-thri'tis. Inflammation of a joint.
- Asepsis,** a-sep'sis. The absence of septic matter.
- As'pirator.** Instrument for withdrawing fluids from cavities.
- Atheromatous Degeneration,** ath-e-rō'ma-tus. Fatty degeneration of arterial walls, with deposition of lime salts.
- Bifur'cate.** To divide into two branches.
- Bistoury,** bis'tōo-rē. A narrow-bladed knife used in surgery.
- Bougie,** boo-zhē'. Cylindrical instrument for dilating canals.
- Cal'lous.** Hard.
- Cal'lus.** New bony deposit about a fracture.
- Can'ula.** A small tube.
- Carcinoma,** kar-sē-no'ma. Cancer. A malignant form of tumor.
- Ca'ries.** A local death of bone.
- Caus'tic.** Burning; (*subs.*) a substance which destroys living tissue.
- Cellulitis,** sel-ū-li'tis. Inflammation of the cellular tissue.
- Cicatrix,** si-kā'triks. The scar which remains after the healing of a wound.
- Cicatrizat'ion,** sik-a-tri-zā'shun. The process of healing.
- Circumduc'tion.** Circular movement of a limb.
- Clon'ic.** Applied to spasms with alternate contractions and relaxations.
- Coagula'tion.** A clotting.
- Coapta'tion.** The adjustment of edges of wounds or fractured bones.
- Comminu'tion.** Breaking into pieces.
- Colot'omy.** Incision into the colon.
- Contu'sion.** A bruise.
- Coun'ter-exten'sion.** Opposing traction upon a limb in extension.
- Crep'itus.** The grating of the ends of fractured bones.
- Cystotomy,** sis-tot'ō-me. A cutting into the bladder.