or **metallic resonance**; the respiratory sounds become **amphoric breathing**.

Further reference will be found in the articles on Percussion and Auscultation of the Thorax (pp. 450 and 407).

AMPHOTERIC REACTION (Gr. ἀμφότερος, in both ways).

In testing the reaction of urine, it may be found that it turns blue litmus red, and that red litmus is turned blue by the same specimen of urine. This is due to the effect of both acid and basic phosphates on the litmus, and the reaction of the urine is therefore said to be amphoteric.

ANÆMIA (Gr. ἀν, privative; αἷμα, blood).

Definition of anæmia—Symptoms commonly associated with anæmia—Subjects to be investigated by examination of the blood—Colour index—Microcytes—Megalocytes—Normoblasts—Megaloblasts—Gigantoblasts—Poikilocytosis—Anæmic degeneration—Leucocytes—Ehrlich's classification of leucocytes—Characters of the blood in childhood—Primary anæmia—Secondary anæmia—Comparative table of diseases characterized by anæmia.

The term 'anæmia' is commonly used to denote, not a loss of blood, as its etymology suggests, but a decrease in the more important constituents—viz., red cells, hæmoglobin, or albumin. The total quantity of blood in the body is not necessarily diminished, but, on the contrary, may in some cases (*e.g.*, chlorosis) be even increased. A variety of qualitative changes may be observed in the different constituents of the blood, which in many cases form a useful means for identifying the condition under examination.

While anæmia must be regarded as a mere sign in many diseases, it is commonly accompanied by certain other signs and symptoms, of which it is itself the chief cause. One observes in most cases of anæmia, however produced—

1. Pallor of the skin and mucous membranes. The colour of an anæmic person is in most instances a dull, slightly pinkish white, but other shades are often seen—in chlorosis a greenish tinge; in pernicious anæmia a yellowish, rather than a pinkish, shade. The anæmia of malignant disease has a peculiar sallow, unhealthy tint; in pregnancy, in Addison's disease, and in anæmias too vigorously treated with arsenic, a bronzed or pigmented shade may be added to the pallor.