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- Abacterial** : Free from bacteria.
- Abasia** : Inability to walk.
- Abbokinase** : Is a glycosylated serine protease consisting of 411 amino acid residues, which exists as two polypeptide chains, connected by a single disulfide bond.
- Abciximab** : B1 is a chimeric Fab fragment monoclonal antibody that can bind to the  $g_{pIIa}/IIIb$  receptor of platelet and block the ability of fibrinogen to associate with the platelet.
- Abciximab** : Abciximab is a Fab fragment of the chimeric human-murine monoclonal antibody 7E3. Abciximab binds to the glycoprotein (GP) IIb/IIIa receptor of human platelets and inhibits platelet aggregation by preventing the binding of fibrinogen, von Willebrand factor, and other adhesive molecules. It also binds to vitronectin ( $\alpha v\beta 3$ ) receptor found on platelets and vessel wall endothelial and smooth muscle cells.
- Abdomen** : The part of the body of a vertebrate containing the digestive and reproductive organ.
- Abetalipoproteinemia** : An inherited disease in which apo-b and beta lipoprotein are absent in plasma.
- Adhesion** : The property of remaining in close proximity.
- Abietic acid** : A major active constituent of colophony.
- Aborticide** : Expels or destroys embryo.
- Abortion** : Separation and expulsion of the contents of the pregnant uterus before the 28<sup>th</sup> week of pregnancy.
- Abortifacient** : A drug that causes artificial abortion.
- Abrasion** : Rubbing of the surface of the skin or mucous membrane due to some mechanical injury.
- Abrasion test** : Abrasion tests, which involve standardized tumbling of granules, can also be valuable in assessing their handling properties and in readily comparing the strength of different batches.
- Abrasive** : A finely divided, hard, refractory material.
- Abric** : Sublimed sulfur.
- Abscess** : A localized collection of pus.
- Absinthism** : Liquor prepared from herbs such as anise and wormwood.

## A

- Absolute alcohol** : Dehydrated alcohol.
- Absorbable cellulose** : Oxidized cellulose used in surgical dressings.
- Absorb** : To take in or assimilate.
- Absorbent** : These are colloidal bulk forming substances which absorb water and swell.
- Absorbent cotton** : A surgical aid prepared from cotton.
- Absorbent gauze** : A plain woven cloth of cotton.
- Absorbent gauze** : Substances capable of holding of quantities of fluids in dry state.
- Absorption** : 1. Adhesion on thin layer of molecules of gas, liquid or solid, being a surface phenomenon.  
2. A process of movement of drug from the site of application into the extracellular compartment of the body.  
3. Absorption is defined as the amount of drug that reaches the general circulation unchanged.
- Absorption adjuvant** : A substance that increases the rate of absorption.
- Absorption bands** : Markings of absorption due to vibration of bonds in IR spectrum.
- Absorption base** : Hydrophilic mixture has been known as “absorption bases”.
- Absorption of drug** : Movement of a drug from the site of application into the extracellular part of body.
- Absorption window** : Some drugs are only soluble at a particular ph or they are absorbed using a specific mechanism. With such properties those drugs can only be absorbed in specific segments of the GI tract. Those particular segments are named “absorption windows”.
- Abstinence** : A refraining from the use of or indulgence in food, stimulants of sexual intercourse.
- Abstract** : A dried powder produced by extracting the active principles from a crude drug.
- Abstraction** : 1 Withdrawal 2 Separation of chemical constituents.
- Anti-asthmatic** : Curing asthma.
- Acacia gum** : A gummy exudation from various species of the acacia tree, use as an emulsifying and suspending agents.
- Acaricide** : A pesticide effective on mites and ticks.
- Acapnia** : A condition of diminished carbon dioxide in the blood.
- Acarbose** : 1. An anti-diabetic drug used to treat type-2 diabetes mellitus and, pre-diabetes.  
2. It is a complex oligosaccharide which reversibly inhibits alpha-glucosidase.
- Acari** : A group of mites and ticks.

- Acarodermatitis** : Any skin inflammation caused by mites.
- Accela-cota system** : The new accela-cota flex 500 is a manufacturing solution to increase tablet coating productivity while maintaining product quality, consistency, and process reliability.
- Accelerant** : Material has been experimentally studied in attempts to increase the rate of absorption of topically drugs. These agents are often called “accelerants”.
- Accelerin** : A blood coagulation factor.
- Acceptable quality level** : An acceptable quality level (eg., a batch of tablet is considered to be accepted if it contain 2% or less unacceptable tablet).
- Acceptor** : A substance which unites with another substance.
- Accogel machine** : The “accogel machine”, is unique in that it is the only equipment that accurately fills powdered dry solids into soft gelatin capsules.
- Accumulation** : Accumulation represents the relationship between the dosing interval and the rate of elimination for the drug. This term is used frequently in both the nonclinical and clinical setting.
- Accuracy** : Accuracy is defined as the closeness of a measured value to its true value.
- Accutane** : Is a retinoid used for the treatment and prevention of severe acne.
- ACD solution** : Anticoagulant citrate dextrose solution.
- Ac-di-sol** : The disintegrating characteristics of microcrystalline cellulose have been reported previously in this chapter: however, in the cellulose class, a new material known as ac-di-sol is now available and is effective in low concentration levels.
- Acebutolol** : A white crystalline powder used as a beta-receptor antagonist, antihypertensive, anti-anginal and anti-arrhythmic.
- Achene** : A dry, one seeded fruit with a firm, close fitting pericarp which does not split along regular lines in indehiscent.
- Acenocoumarol** : One of the synthetic coumarin anticoagulant having a rapid onset of intermediate duration of action.
- Acentric hilum** : 1. Hilum not present in the centre.  
2. A chromosome lacking a centromere.
- Acepromazine maleate** : A tranquillizer used in veterinary medicine.
- Acetabulum** : The large cup-shaped cavity on the lateral surface of the innominate bone in which the head of femur fits.
- Acetal** : A colorless volatile liquid, formed by combination of acetaldehyde with an alcohol.

- Acetaldehyde** : A colorless liquid with pungent, fruity odor and an intermediate in yeast fermentation of carbohydrate and alcohol metabolism in man.
- Acetamide** : A colorless deliquescent crystalline solid with mousy odor formed by the action of ethyl acetate on ammonia.
- Acetaminophen** : If smaller crystalline size acetaminophen is desired to improve dissolution, it is necessary to use a higher proportion of avicel, to use ph 102 in place of ph 101, and to use a glidant.
- Acetanilide** : A white, shining, crystalline, analgesic compound prepared from aniline by the action of acetyl chloride.
- Acetate** : A salt of acetic acid in which the terminal h atom is replaced by a metal.
- Acetazolamide** : A drug which acts by inhibiting the enzyme carbonic anhydrate in kidney and is used in respiratory acidosis from diuresis and control of fluid retention and epilepsy.
- Acetic acid** : A two-carbon carboxylic acid prepared by the distillation of wood and use to destroy warts or raise blisters and as a solvent.
- Acetic anhydride** : A colorless, mobile, strongly refractive liquid with strong odor.
- Acetoacetic acid** : One of the ketone bodies produced in diabetic ketoacidosis.
- Acetohexamide** : An oral hypoglycaemic drug used to treat diabetes mellitus.
- Acetomenaphthone** : A naphthalene derivative, used as a vitamin k substitute.
- Acetone** : A carbonyl compound, with a pleasant ethereal odor, found in the urine and used as a solvent.
- Acetonemia** : An excess of acetonic bodies in the blood.
- Acetonitrile** : A colorless, limpid liquid with aromatic odor, bp. 82 p C, obtained from coal tar.
- Acetophenazine maleate** : A fine yellow powder used as a major tranquilizer.
- Acetophenetidin** : The ethyl ether of acetaminophen, which is its major active metabolite, an analgesic and antipyretic.
- Acetophenone** : A colorless liquid with sweet, pungent odor and taste.
- Acetosal** : Acetosalin, aspirin.
- Acetosoluble** : Soluble in acetic acid.
- Acetous** : Resembling to acetic acid.
- Acetyl** : A monovalent radical.
- Acetylcholine** : A substance which mediates the transmission of never impulses from one never to another.

- Acetyl co enzyme a** : A thiol ester of coenzyme a and acetic acid.
- Acetyl salicylic acid** : Chemical name for aspirin.
- Acetylation** : The introduction of an acetyl group into the molecule of an organic compound.
- Acetylation** : Compound having amino or hydrazine residues are conjugated with the help of acetyl-coenzyme.
- Acetylator** : An organism capable of metabolic acetylation.
- Acetylcholine chloride** : A topical ophthalmological drug to induce meiosis during intraocular surgeries.
- Acetylcholine esterase** : Enzymes of the hydrolase class that catalyzes the reaction of acetylcholine.
- Acetylcystein** : A white, crystalline powder used as a mucolytic agent for adjunct therapy in broncho-pulmonary disorders to reduce the viscosity of mucus.
- Acetyldigitoxin** : An acetyl derivative of digitalis obtained from lanatoside-a.
- Acetyldigoxin** : A digitalis glycoside used as a cardio tonic drug.
- Acetylene** : A colorless, volatile, explosive gas.
- Achalasia** : Spasm.
- Ache** : To suffer continuous pain.
- Achillea** : A genus of composite flowered plants.
- Aching** : Suffering from an ache or pain.
- Achlorhydria** : Absence of hydrochloric acid from the stomach juice.
- Achylia** : The absence of hydrochloric acid and pepsinogens in the gastric juice.
- Acicular** : Having projections which are needle like.
- Acid** : A substance which combines with alkalis to form salts.
- Acid dyes** : An azo, triarylmethane or anthraquinone dye with acid substituent.
- Acid fast stain** : Not readily decolorized by acid after staining; stain used to bacteriology especially for staining tuberculosis bacteria.
- Acid neutralizing capacity** : This is defined as number of meq of 1N HCl that are brought to pH 3.5 in 15 min.
- Acid stain** : A stain in which the color containing ion is the anion.
- Acid value** : The number of milligrams of potassium hydroxide required to neutralize the free acid in 1 g of substance is expressed by this value. Low "acid value" or complete absence of acid is important for good suppository bases.
- Acid-albumin** : A protein that dissolves in acids and shows an acid reaction.

## A

- Acidemia** : Increase in the hydrogen ion concentration of the plasma.
- Acidimetry** : The determination of acid solution in the presence of an indicator.
- Acidosis** : Decrease of alkali and increase in acid contents in bodily fluid.
- Acidulin** : Trademark from a preparation of glutamic acid hydrochloride.
- Aciduric** : Capable of survival and growth under acidic conditions.
- Ackley capsule imprinter** : Ackley offers a straight-line imprinter with an output rate of about 50000 capsules per hour, and has recently announced a new circumferential printer rated at about the same output.
- Acne** : A chronic skin disease which affects practically all adolescents; eruption occurs on the face, back and chest.
- Acne vulgaris treatment** : A disorder of the skin with.
- Aconite** : An extremely poisonous plant used to relieve pain, sprains and rheumatism.
- Aconitine** : A highly toxic alkaloid used as an antipyretic drug.
- Aconitum** : A genus of poisonous ranunculaceous herbs e.g. a napellus.
- Anisocoria** : Absence of the pupil of the eye.
- Acorus** : A genus of araceous plant, e.g. acorus calamus, used as a nervine tonic.
- Acoustic** : Pertaining to sound.
- Acquired** : Not genetic, but produced by influence originating outside the organism.
- Acquired immunity** : Immunity obtained either from the development of antibodies in response to an antigen.
- Acramine yellow** : Aminacrine hydrochloride, a broad spectrum antimicrobial drug.
- Acrid** : Sharp or biting to the taste.
- Acridine** : A colorless solid, mp 100p c, used to prepare drug and dyes.
- Acridine dye** : A yellow dye obtained from coal tar and possesses antiseptic properties eg aceriflavin, proflavin.
- Aceriflavin** : An aniline derivative, it has strong antiseptic powers.
- Acrisorcin** : An antifungal drug which is an acridine derivative applied topically to treat versicolor.
- Acrivastine** : Is a medication used for the treatment of allergies and high fever. It is a second-generation h1-receptor antagonist antihistamine and works by blocking histamine h1 receptors.

- Acrocyanosis** : A condition occurring in young women, in which there is persistent blueness of hands, feet, nose and ear.
- Acrodynia** : A disease of infants and young children that is an allergic reaction to mercury is characterized by dusky pink discoloration of hands and feet with local intense itching.
- Acrolain** : A colorless or yellowish liquid with disagreeable choking odour.
- Acromegaly** : A chronic disease characterized by increased massiveness of the bones.
- Acromegaly** : Overproduction of growth hormone by the pituitary gland.
- Acrylate polymer** : A series of acrylate polymer is marketed under the trademark eudragit. Eudragit e is a cationic copolymer based on dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate and other neutral methacrylic acid ester, and is the only eudragit material that is freely soluble in gastric fluid up to ph 5.
- Acrylates** : Polymers of acrylic acid or derivatives.
- Acrylic multipolymer** : These polymers represent the acrylonitrile or methacrylonitrile monomer. Their unique properties of high gas barrier, good chemical resistance.
- ACTH** : Adrenocorticotropic hormone; one of the hormone secreted by the interior lobe of the pituitary gland.
- Actidil** : Trademark for a preparation of triprolidine hydrochloride.
- Actin** : One of the major proteins of muscle and a constituent of all eukaryotic cells.
- Actinide series** : The group of radioactive element starting with actinium.
- Actinobacillus** : A genus of gram-negative, fermentative non-motile, rod-shaped bacteria.
- Actinomyces** : An unknown disease occurring as a chronic granulomatous infection.
- Actinomycetales** : Higher bacteria.
- Actinomycetin** : Bacteriolytic cell-free fluid of culture filtrates of actino-mycetes.
- Actinomycin d** : An antibiotic isolated from streptomyces antibioticus.
- Actinomycosis** : A fungal disease caused by actinomyces.
- Action potential** : A momentary change in electrical potential on the surface of cell, especially of a nerve or muscle cell, that occurs when it is stimulated, is resulting in the transmission of an electrical impulse.

- Action potential** : A short term change in the electrical potential on the surface of a cell.
- Activated charcoal** : An amorphous form of carbon having high absorptivity for many gases, vapors and colloidal solids.
- Activation analysis** : An extremely sensitive technique for identifying and measuring very small amounts of elements.
- Activation energy** : The quantity of energy which must be added to that the energy already present in the molecules to initiate a reaction.
- Activation energy** : The least amount of energy needed for a chemical reaction to occur.
- Activator** : A substance that renders some other substance more active.
- Active oxygen value** : This peroxide or active oxygen value is measure of the iodine liberated from an acidified solution of potassium iodide by the so-called “peroxide oxygen” of the fats.
- Activity** : 1 the ability to produce some effect 2 optical activity.
- Actomyosin** : A complex of the proteins actin and myosin occurring in muscles.
- Actuator** : The aerosol product is delivered in the proper and desired form, a specially designed button or actuator must be fitted to the valve stem. The actuator allows for easy opening and closing of the valve and is an integral part of almost every aerosol package.
- Acuminate** : Having a small terminal point with a very sharply tapering point; with an acute point.
- Acupuncture** : The chinese practice of insertion of needles into specific exterior body location to relieve pain.
- Acute** : Pointed, sharp edged, less than a right angle.
- Acyl coenzyme a** : A thiol ester of a carboxylic acid.
- Adaptive immunity** : It is protection from an infection disease agent that is mediated by b- and t-lymphocytes following exposure to specific antigen, and characterized by immunological memory.
- Addiction** : The state being strongly devoted; habitual; compulsive use of narcotics.
- Addict** : A person addicted to any narcotic drug.
- Addiction** : The fact or condition of being addicted to a particular or to a particular substance or activity.
- Addison' disease** : Long term under function of the outer portion of the adrenal gland.



- Addition compounds** : Complex molecules formed by combination of two or more molecules by charge transfer or by hydrogen bonding.
- Addition's disease** : Consisting of a state of anaemia, extreme weakness, low blood pressure, dyspepsia, wasting, pigmentation of the skin and mucus membrane, and subnormal temperature.
- Adduct** : A chemical addition product.
- Adelomorphous** : Not having a clearly defined form.
- Adenalgia** : Pain in a gland.
- Adenation** : Attachment to another plant.
- Adenine** : A white, colourless, microcrystalline powder with sharp taste, found in various animal and vegetable tissues as one of the purine base constituent.
- Adenine cyclase** : An enzyme required in the production of cyclic amp.
- Adenitis** : Inflammation of gland.
- Adenocarcinoma** : Progressive overgrowth of epithelial cell of glandular tissue resulting in a tumor.
- Adenohypophysis** : The anterior part of the pituitary gland that is derived from the embryonic pharynx and is primarily glandular in nature—called also anterior lobe; compare neurohypophysis.
- Adenosine** : A nucleoside containing adenine as its base.
- Adenoviruses** : A group of viruses which cause infection of the upper respiratory tract.
- Adenylyl cyclase** : An enzyme that catalyzes the conversion of atp to cyclic amp.
- ADH** : Anti-diuretic hormone synthesized by the posterior pituitary gland.
- Adhesional force** : Affinity of attraction of two phase system.
- Adhesive** : 1 sticky; tenacious 2 a substance that causes close adherence of adjoining surfaces.
- Adhesive** : An adhesive is any substance applied to the surfaces of materials that binds them together and resists separation.
- Adhesive bandage** : An absorbent gauze affixed to a film or fabric coated with a pressure sensitive adhesive substance.
- Adhesive plasters** : These are made by spreading upon some supporting material.
- Adhesive tape** : Fabric and film coated on one side with a pressure sensitive adhesive mixture.
- Adhesives** : The substances that bind powder in the wet granulation process.

- Adiaspore** : A spore produced by the soil fungi which after inhalation into the lung, enlarges to form a huge spherule.
- Adiphenine hydrochloride** : An antispasmodic, anticholinergic, used orally as a stomach muscle relaxant.
- Adipic acid** : 1,4-butanedicarboxylic acid, which is white, crystalline solid, mp 152p.
- Adipose tissue** : A loose variety of fibrous tissue.
- Adjuvant** : An agent that helps action or administration of another drug.
- Admixtures intravenous** : Parenteral prescriptions.
- Adnate** : Designating the union of unlike parts such scales attaches to stems; anthers attached along their entire length.
- Adolescent** : A person who has completed his fifteen years of age.
- Adonidine** : A poisonous glycoside from *adonis vernalis*.
- Adrenal** : A gland situated near the kidney.
- Adrenal cortex** : A tissue present above the kidney.
- Adrenal corticotrophin** : A sterile injection prepared from the anterior injection lobe of the pituitary of mammals.
- Adrenal glands** : A pair of small glands, situated over the superior medial aspect of each kidney.
- Adrenaline** : An extract derived from the suprarenal gland of animals used as a sympathomimetic.
- Adrenaline** : A hormone secreted by the adrenal glands that increases rates of blood circulation, breathing, and carbohydrate metabolism and prepares muscles for exertion.
- Adrenaline** : A stress hormone produced within the adrenal gland.
- Adrenaline bitartrate** : A drug used for topical application of the eye.
- Adrenaline chloride** : An aqueous solution used in hay fever, inflammation, as vasoconstrictor and as cardiac stimulant.
- Adrenaline inhalant** : An oil solution of adrenaline chloride used to nasal mucosa in hay fever in the form of spray.
- Adrenaline reversal** : Abolition of motor effects of adrenaline.
- Adrenaltropic** : Having a special affinity from the adrenal gland.
- Adrenergic** : Relating to or denoting nerve cell in which adrenaline noradrenalin.
- Adrenergic agents** : Is a substance, which has effects similar to or the same as, adrenaline thus it is a kind of sympathomimetic agent.
- Adrenergic blocking agent** : A compound that selectively blocks or inhibits responses to sympathetic adrenergic nerve activity.

- Adrenergic Neurotransmitters** : A neurotransmitters formed in sympathetic postganglionic synapses.
- Adrenergic receptor** : Are a class of g protein-coupled receptors that are targets of the catecholamine and adrenaline.
- Antagonists** : A pharmaceutical substance that acts to inhibit.
- Adrenergic nerve** : A neither sympathetic nerve which liberates nor epinephrine at a synapse when it transmits a stimulus.
- Adrenochrome** : A naturally occurring chemical formed during the oxidation of epinephrine.
- Adrenolytic** : A substance that antagonizes the action of adrenaline or noradrenalin.
- Adrenomimetic** : Having action similar to those of adrenergic compounds; sympathomimetic.
- Adrenosem** : Trademark for preparation of carbazochrome salicylate.
- Adriamycin** : An antibiotic drug which is active against leukemia, and cancers of breast and bladder.
- Adsorption** : 1. A phenomenon due to imbalance of forces in which surface particles can attract other molecules to them.  
2. Adsorption is the adhesion of atoms, ions, or molecules from a gas, liquid, or dissolved solid to a surface.
- Adsorption chromatography** : Separation technique based on the difference in affinity of an adsorbent for various solutes.
- Adsorption isotherms** : Measure of amount of gas adsorbed per unit area at different pressure at constant temperature by plotting graph as volume absorbed vs pressure.
- Adult** : Having attained full growth of maturity.
- Adulterant** : Any material used as an addition to another substance fro adulteration.
- Adulteration** : 1. Addition of an impure, cheap, or unnecessary ingredient to a preparation.  
2. An adulterant is a substance found within other substances although not allowed for legal or other reasons. The addition of adulterants is called adulteration.
- Adventitious** : Happening as a result of an external factor or chance rather than design or inherent nature, developing in an abnormal position. E.g. roots developing from stems.
- Adverse drug event** : Are defined as any injuries resulting from medication use.

- Adverse drug reaction** : Any noxious and unintended response associated with the use of a drug in humans.
- Adverse effect** : An adverse effect may be termed a “side effect”, when judged to be secondary to a main or therapeutic effect.
- Advertisement** : Any notice, circular, label, wrapper or other document or announcement.
- Advertising false** : An advertisement other than labeling.
- Advil** : Advil is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID). It may cause an increased risk of serious and sometimes fatal heart and blood vessel problems (e.g. heart attack, stroke).
- Aedes aegypti** : A genus of culicine mosquitoes with broad appressed scales on the head and scutellum, which conveys to man the viruses of yellow fever and of dengue.
- Aeration** : Aeration (also called aerification) is the process by which air is circulated through, mixed with or dissolved in a liquid or substance.
- Aerenchyma** : Respiratory tissue formed by phallogen, cortical tissue containing air spaces in the parenchyma.
- Aerobacter** : A genus of bacteria of the family enterobacteriaceae consisting of gram negative, anaerobic mobile rods.
- Aerobes** : Organism having atmospheric oxygen in order to grow.
- Aerobic** : Requiring oxygen from respiration.
- Aerobiology** : A branch of biology which deals with the distribution of living organisms by air.
- Aerococcus** : A genus of aerobic, gram-positive cocci of the family streptocaceae.
- Aerosol** : An aerosol is a colloid of fine solid particles or liquid droplets, in air or another gas.
- Aerosol propellant** : A solvent or diluents used in aerosols to expel the product from the package.
- Aerosology** : The scientific study of aerosol therapy.
- Aerosols** : Colloidal dispersions of liquid or solid in gases.
- Aesculus** : A genus of tree containing coumarin type glycosides, esculin.
- Afferent** : Conveying toward a centre, as in afferent nerve.
- Afferent fibers** : Conveying impulses to a ganglion or to a never centre in the brain or spinal cord.
- Afferentia** : Any afferent vessels whether blood or lymph vessels.
- Affinity** :  
1. Inherent likeness or relationship.  
2. A natural liking for and understanding of someone or something.

- Affinity chromatography** : Is a method of separating biochemical mixtures based on a highly specific interaction such as that between antigen and antibody, enzyme and substrate, or receptor and ligand.
- Afibrinogenemia** : Absence of fibrinogen in the blood.
- Aflatoxins** : A group of highly toxic polynuclear mold (mycotoxins) designated as B<sub>1</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>, G<sub>1</sub>, G<sub>2</sub>, M<sub>1</sub> and M<sub>2</sub>, product by *aspergillus flavus* and a parasiticus.
- Aftate** : Tolnaftate topical is an antifungal medication. Tolnaftate topical prevents fungus from growing on the skin. Tolnaftate topical is used to treat skin infections such as athlete's foot, jock itch, and ringworm infections.
- Agalactia** : Failure of the secretion of milk.
- Agammaglobulinemia** : Absence of all classes of immunoglobulin's in the blood.
- Agar** : A gelatinous, complex sulfated polymer of galactose units, extracted from *gelidium cartilagineum*, *garcilaria confervoides*, and related red algae.
- Ageing** : Exhibition of colloidal system.
- Agenerase** : Is an inhibitor of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) protease.
- Agnesia** : Incomplete development of any organ of the body.
- Agglomeration** : Conversion of finely divided particles into coarser ones.
- Agglutinant** : Promotion union by adhesion.
- Agglutination** : The process of union in the healing of a wound.
- Agglutination** : A reaction in which particles (as red blood cells or bacteria) suspended in a liquid collect into clumps and which occurs especially as a serological response to a specific antibody.
- Aggregation** : 1. Massing of materials together as in clumping.  
2. Protein aggregation is a biological phenomenon in which mis-folded proteins aggregate (i.e., accumulate and clump together) either intra- or extracellularly.
- Aggressins** : Microbial substances which counter host defenses in various ways.
- Agiomuscular** : Causing painful muscular movements.
- Agitation** : A state of excessive psychomotor activity accompanied by increased tension and irritability.
- Aglycemia** : Total absence of sugar from the blood.
- Aglycone** : A non-sugar component of glycosides.
- Aglycone** : Is a compound remaining after the glycosyl group on a glycoside is replaced by a hydrogen atom.

## A

- Agnosia** : Loss of the power to recognize the import of sensory stimuli.
- Agonism** : A substance that acts like another substance and therefore stimulates an action.
- Agonist** : 1. A drug that has affinity for and stimulates physiologic activity at cell receptors.  
2. A substance which initiates a physiological response when combined with a receptor.
- Agoraphobia** : A sense of fear experienced in large open spaces and public places.
- Agraphia** : The loss of power to express ideas by writing.
- Alkalimetry** : The measurement of the concentration of bases present in a solution by titration.
- Air suspension** : Air suspension is a type of vehicle suspension powered by an electric or engine-driven air pump or compressor.
- Ajowan oil** : A volatile obtained from the seed of *carum copticum*.
- Akathisia** : A condition characterized by uncontrollable motor restlessness.
- Acatamathesia** : Inability to understand.
- Akinesia** : Absence of movements.
- Alacrima** : Marked deficiency of secretion of tears.
- Alactasia** : Malabsorption of lactose due to deficiency of lactase.
- Alanine** : A non-essential nature amino acid.
- Albedo** : Edema of the retina.
- Albendazole** : A pale buff-colored power, used as an anthelmintic agent.
- Albinism** : A state of poverty of pigment in the superficial tissues of the body.
- Albumin** : A water-soluble protein.
- Albumin** : Albumin is the most present protein in the blood.
- Albuminoid** : Resembling albumin.
- Alcohol** : Ethanol,  $C_2H_5OH$ , a transparent, colorless, mobile, volatile liquid.
- Alcohol** : An organic substance formed when a hydroxyl group is substituted.
- Alcohol abuse** : Alcohol abuse is a pattern of drinking that result in harm to one's health, interpersonal relationships, or ability to work.
- Alcoholase** : An enzyme catalyzing the reduction of lactic acid into alcohol.
- Alcoholic beverage** : A liquid or brew containing alcohol as the active agent.

- Alcoholism** : A disorder characterized by a pathological pattern of alcohol use.
- Alcoholism** : Addiction to the consumption of alcoholic drink; alcohol dependency.
- Alcoholmeter** : An apparatus for determining the proportion of alcohol in the fluid.
- Alcoholysis** : Cleavage of bond by alcohol.
- Alcuronium** : A relaxant drug.
- Aldehydase** : An enzyme that catalyze the oxidation of an aldehyde into an acid.
- Aldenoid** : 1 resembling a gland 2 lymphoid tissue.
- Aldeosine triphosphate** : A coenzyme valuable in the transfer of phosphate bond energy.
- Aldobionic acid** : A disaccharide containing uronic acid as one of its component sugar.
- Aldolase** : An enzyme catalyzing the splitting of fructose 1, 6-diphosphate.
- Aldose** : A sugar containing an aldehyde group -cho.
- Aldosterone** : A hormone secreted by the adrenal cortex which in most powerful mineralcorticoid.
- Aldosterone antagonists** : An anti-mineralocorticoid, or an aldosterone antagonist, refers to a diuretic drug which antagonizes the action of aldosterone at mineralocorticoid receptors.
- Aldosteronism** : Excess production and excretion of aldosterone.
- Alemtuzumab** : Alemtuzumab is a humanized chimeric monoclonal antibody targeting CD52. Although this agent already has an important role in the treatment of chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL).
- Aleukemic leukemia** : Lack of leucocytes in the blood causing leukemia disease.
- Aleukia** : Absence of leukocytes from the blood.
- Aleuritic acid** : A carboxylic acid obtained from shellac.
- Aleurone** : Protein granules of globulin and peptones found in ripe seed; crystalloid protein in seeds.
- Alexia** : Loss of ability to understand written language as a result of a cerebral lesion.
- Alfa adrenergic blocker** : Any of various drugs that block alpha adrenergic receptor.
- Alfenta** : Alfenta is a narcotic pain medicine that is used during the maintenance of general anesthesia for surgical procedures. Alfenta is administered intravenously (through a vein in your arm).

<b>A</b>	<p><b>Algia</b> : Painful condition.</p> <p><b>Algicide</b> : An agent which kills algae.</p> <p><b>Algin</b> : Sodium alginate.</p> <p><b>Alginuresis</b> : Painful urination.</p> <p><b>Algomenorrhea</b> : Dysmenorrheal; painful menstruation.</p> <p><b>Algospasm</b> : Painful spasm or cramp.</p> <p><b>Alicyclic</b> : Having the properties of both aliphatic and cyclic substance.</p> <p><b>Alienia</b> : Absence of the spleen.</p> <p><b>Alimentary</b> : Pertaining to food or nutritive material.</p> <p><b>Alimentary canal</b> : The mouth pharynx, esophagus, stomach and intestine organs.</p> <p><b>Alimentary glycosuria</b> : The presence of glucose in the urine developed after the ingestion of a moderate amount of sugar and starch.</p> <p><b>Aliphatic</b> : One of the major groups of organic compounds arranged in the constituent carbon atoms.</p> <p><b>Alizarin</b> : An orange-red or brownish -yellow crystalline solid which is a parent form of many dyes and pigments.</p> <p><b>Alkali</b> : Any substance which in water solution is bitter, irritating to the skin, turn litmus blue, has a pH value greater than 70 and neutralizes an acid to form a salt.</p> <p><b>Alkali metal</b> : A metal in group of the periodic table.</p> <p><b>Alkalinia</b> : Reduction in the hydrogen ion concentration of plasma.</p> <p><b>Alkaloid</b> : A basic nitrogenous organic compound of vegetable origin.</p> <p><b>Alkalosis</b> : Excess of alkali or reduction of acid in the body.</p> <p><b>Alkaptonuria</b> : An inborn aminoacidopathy due to defective homogentisate; accumulation of homogentisic acid leading to homogentisic aciduria.</p> <p><b>Alkenes</b> : An unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbon containing one double bond; olefin.</p> <p><b>Alkylamine</b> : An amine containing an alkyl radical.</p> <p><b>Alkylate</b> : A product of alkylation.</p> <p><b>Alkylating agents</b> : A substance that causes replacement of hydrogen b.</p> <p><b>Alkylation</b> : Introduction of an alkyl radical into an organic molecule.</p> <p><b>Alkynes</b> : An unsaturated hydrocarbon containing a triple bond between two carbon atoms.</p> <p><b>Allantoin</b> : The end product of purine metabolism of uric acid in mammals other than man; 5-ureidohydention.</p>
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- Allantoinuria** : The presence of allantoin in the urine.
- Allelotaxis** : The development of an organ from several embryonic structures.
- Allergic rhinitis** : Is a heterogeneous disorder its high prevalence is often undiagnosed. It is characterized by one or more symptoms including sneezing, itching, nasal congestion.
- Allergy** : An abnormally high sensitivity to certain substances such as pollens foods or microorganism.
- Alliaceous** : Resembling the smell of garlic.
- Allicin** : An antibacterial substance extracted from garlic.
- Allotropy** : The existence of a substance in two or more forms which are significantly different in physical or chemical properties.
- Alloy** : A mixture of two or more metals.
- Alluvial soil** : Soil deposited by water; a flood plain.
- Allyl** : A univalent organic group,  $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2$ .
- Allyl alcohol** : Vinyl carbinol, an irritating liquid with pungent odour used in preparing resins and plasticizers.
- Aloe** : Dried juice of aloe species, used as purgative.
- Aloin** : An extract from aloe used in pills.
- Alopecia** : The partial or complete absence of hair from areas of the body where it normally grows; baldness.
- Alpha** : A Greek alphabet used to denote the position of functional group or carbon atom of a molecule.
- Alpha globulin** : A globulin of plasma separated by electrophoresis.
- Alpha particles** : Heavy and positively charged particles equivalent to the nuclei of helium.
- Alpha rays** : Rays travelled at 1/10 of the velocity of light and each particle consists of two protons and two neutrons.
- Alpha-naphthol** : Alpha-hydroxy derivative of naphthalene obtained from coal tar.
- Alprazolam** : A white crystalline powder, used as an anxiolytic drug.
- Altace** : Is an ace inhibitor. Ace stands for angiotensin converting enzyme. Altace is used to treat high blood pressure (hypertension) or congestive heart failure, and to improve survival after a heart attack.
- Alteplase** : Is a tissue plasminogen activator. It works by helping to break down unwanted blood clots.
- Aludum** : Electrically fused alumina.
- Alum** : An astringent salt (ammonium aluminium sulphate).
- Alumina** : Aluminum oxide.

- Aluminium** : An extremely light, whitish, metallic element, symbol Al, obtained from bauxite, atomic weight, 2698 ; atomic number 13 ; used for the manufacture of instruments.
- Aluminium hydroxide gel** : A white, gelatinous precipitate, used as an antacid.
- Aluminium sulphate** : A colorless crystalline mass used as mineral carrier for absorbed vaccines.
- Aluminum** : Aluminum is both a specific chemical compound and a class of chemical compounds.
- Alveolgia** : Pain occurring in the dental alveolus.
- Alveolar macrophages** : Is a type of macrophage found in the pulmonary alveolus, near the pneumocytes, but separated from the wall.
- Alveolus** : A small saclike dilatation.
- Alzheimer disease** : A disease of the brain that cause people to slowly lose their memory and mental abilities as they grow old.
- Anemia** : A deficiency of hemoglobin due to lack of red blood cells.
- Amantadine** : A drug which is used to treat certain virus infections.
- Amaranth** : A dark, red-brown powder used as coloring agent, in food, cosmetic and drugs.
- Ambient temperature** : The temperature of the environment in which an experiment is conducted.
- Ambine** : Is a sedative, also called a hypnotic. It affects chemicals in your brain that may become unbalanced and cause sleep problems (insomnia).
- Ambulatory** : Related to or adapted to walking.
- Ambulatory patient** : A patient who is not confined to bed.
- Amenorrhoea** : Absence of menses.
- Ametina** : A form of confusional insanity marked especially by apathy and disorientation.
- Amide** : A nitrogenous compound related to ammonia and containing the function group-  $\text{CONR}_2$ .
- Amidopyrine** : A pyrazole derivative having analgesic and antipyretic action.
- Amiloride** : A pale-yellow powder, used as diuretic.
- Amination** : The process of making an amide.
- Amino** : The monovalent chemical group  $-\text{NH}_2$ .
- Aminoacidemia** : An excess of amino acids in the blood.
- Aminoaciduria** : An excess of amino acids in the urine.
- Amino glycoside** : A chemical compound containing an amino cyclitol ring and amino sugars.

- Amino peptidase** : Peptide bond at the amino end polypeptide.
- Aminosis** : The pathologic production of amino acid in the body.
- Aminurea** : An excess of amines in the urine.
- Amitosis** : Direct cell division.
- Amitriptyline** : An antidepressant agent.
- Ammonoaciduria** : An excess of ammonia and amino acid in the urine.
- Ammonia** : A pungent gas formed by heating a mixture of sal ammoniac and quicklime.
- Ammonia water** : Diluted ammonia solution.
- Ammoniac** : A fetid gum-resin, stimulant and expectorant from a persian plant of dorema species.
- Ammonium chloride** : An expectorant diuretic, and systemic acidifier.
- Amnesia** : Partial or complete loss of memory.
- Amodiaquine** : Anti-malarial drug.
- Amoeba** : A minute protozoan unicellular organism.
- Amoebiasis** : Dysentery caused by an amoeba entamoeba histolytica.
- Amoebiasis** : Infection with amoebas especially as causing dysentery.
- Amoebicide** : Destroying amoeba.
- Amoeboid** : Very small, non motile, amoeba-like cells with no defined shape and no cell wall.
- Amorphous** : Having no definite form; shapeless; not crystallized.
- Amoxicillin** : A semi-synthetic derivative of ampicillin.
- Amp** : Adenosine monophosphate.
- Ampere** : The unit of electric current.
- Ampheclaxis** : Sexual selection on the part of both male and female.
- Amphetamine** : 1-phenyl-2-amino-propane; a colorless, volatile liquid with characteristic strong odor; has a stimulating effect on nervous systems.
- Amphibia** : Capable of living both on land and in water.
- Amphipathy** : A single molecule or ion containing localized regions, one of which is lyophilic and other is lyophobic.
- Amphiphilic compound** : Amphiphile is a term describing a chemical compound possessing both hydrophilic and lipophilic properties. Such a compound is called *amphiphilic* or *amphipathic*.
- Amphoteric** : Having the capacity of behaving either as an acid or a base.
- Amphotericin b** : An antifungal agent produced by strains of streptomyces nodosus.

## A

- Ampicillin** : A semi-synthetic antibiotic, active against bacterial infections; used to treat urinary and bronchial infections.
- Amplitude** : Wideness of breadth of range or extent.
- Ampoule** : A thin glass single-dose tubular container.
- Ampul** : An ampoule (also ampul, ampule, or ampulla) is a small sealed vial which is used to contain and preserve a sample, usually a solid or liquid.
- Amrinone** : A potent substance  $C_{10}H_9N_3O$  is used in the treatment of con.
- Amygdala** : An almond shaped structure.
- Amygdaloid** : Resembling an almond.
- Amyl** : The five-carbon aliphatic group,  $C_5H_{11}$ , with eight isomeric arrangements.
- Amylasuria** : An excess of amylase in the urine.
- Amylin** : Amylopectin.
- Amylobactor** : Clostridium, a genus of bacteria of the family bacillaceae.
- Amylobarbitone** : A hypnotic and sedative drug.
- Amylolysis** : The digestion and disintegration of starch ; conversion of starch into sugar.
- Amylolytic** : Conversion of starch into sugar by an agent.
- Amylopectin** : The insoluble constituent of starch.
- Amylopepsin** : The starch-digesting powerful enzyme of pancreatic juice.
- Amylorrhoea** : The presence of an abnormal amount of starch in the stools.
- Amylose** : Any carbohydrate of the starch group; the inner, relatively soluble portion of starch granules.
- Amylosuria** : The presence of amylose in the urine.
- Amylum** : Another name of starch.
- Amyous** : Deficient in muscular tissue.
- Amyxia** : Absence of mucus.
- Amyxorrhoea** : Deficiency of mucus in the gastric secretion.
- Anabiotic** : Apparently lifeless, but still capable of living.
- Anabolic androgenic steroid** : Anabolic steroids, technically known as anabolic androgenic steroids (aas), are drugs that are structurally related to the cyclic steroid rings system and have similar effects to testosterone in the body. They increase protein within cells, especially in skeletal muscles.

- Anabolism** : Any metabolism by which organisms convert substances into other components.
- Anabolite** : Any product of anabolism.
- Anaemia** : A condition of inadequate red blood corpuscles or hemoglobin in the red blood.
- Anaerobic** : Relating to bacteria having the power to live without air.
- Anaerovibrio** : A genus of gram-negative, anaerobic, slightly curved, rod-shaped bacteria.
- Anesthesia** : Loss of power of feeling or sensation, state in which someone does not feel pain.
- Anakinara** : A drug used to treat rheumatoid arthritis.
- Analbuminemia** : Deficiency of albumins in the blood serum.
- Analeptic** : A drug which acts as a restorative.  
An analeptic, in medicine, is a central nervous system stimulant. The term analeptic typically refers to respiratory analeptics.
- Analeptic** : Tending to restore a person's health or strength.
- Analgesia** : Loss of power to feel pain without loss of consciousness.
- Analgesic** : Is a sedative, also called a hypnotic. It affects chemicals in your brain that may become unbalanced and cause sleep problems (insomnia).  
A class of drug that relieve pain without causing loss of consciousness.
- Analgesic adjuvant** : Adjuvant analgesics are defined as drugs with a primary indication other than pain that have analgesic properties in some painful conditions. The group includes numerous drugs in diverse classes.
- Analgesic nephropathy** : Is injury to kidney caused by analgesic.
- Analgesic** : Absence of sensibility to pain.
- Analgin** : A synthetic analgesic compound.
- Analogue** : One or more compounds with similar electronic structure but different atom.
- Analysis** : Separation into chemical component part of a substance.
- Anaphase** : That stage in meiosis and mitosis in which centromere divide to form the daughter chromosomes.
- Anaphia** : Lack of the sense of touch.
- Anaphylactic** : Pertaining to anaphylaxis manifesting great sensitivity to foreign protein.
- Anaphylactic antibody** : An antibody synthesized in the tissue of animal in such a manner that anaphylaxis occurs when a subsequent dose of the same antigen is administered.

## A

- Anaphylactic shock** : A shock produced from administration of protein substance to which patient is sensitized.  
A widespread and very serious allergic reaction.
- Anaphylatoxin** : A substance produced by complement activation that causes the release of histamine.
- Anaphylaxis** : A hypersensitive state of the body to a foreign protein.  
An acute allergic reaction to an antigen (e.g. A bee sting) to which the body has become hypersensitive.
- Anaplerosis** : The replacement of lost or defective parts.
- Anasarca** : A condition of general dropsy; generalized massive edema.
- Anastomose** : United like the part of network.
- Anastomosis** : A communication between two vessels by collateral channels.
- Anatomy** : Internal structure of plant and animal.
- Anatoxin** : Toxoid.
- Anatropic** : A medication applied by rubbing.
- Anchorage** : Surgical fixation of a displaced viscous.
- Ancrod** : A defibrinogenating agent derived from the venom of the Malayan pit viper.
- Androgen** : Any substance that conducts to masculinization.  
A male sex hormone, such as testosterone.  
A male sex hormone that promotes the development and maintenance of the male sex characteristics.
- Androgen receptor** : The androgen receptor (AR), also known as NR3C4 (nuclear receptor subfamily 3, group c, member 4), is a type of nuclear receptor that is activated by binding either of the androgenic hormones, testosterone, or di-hydro-testosterone in the cytoplasm and then translocating into the nucleus.
- Andropathy** : Any disease peculiar to males.
- Androstane** : The tetracycline hydrocarbon nucleus from which the androgens are derived.
- Aldosterone** : A weak androgen exerted in the urine of both of both men and women.  
A relatively inactive male sex hormone produced by metabolism of testosterone.
- Anemia** : A condition in which there is a deficiency of red cells or of hemoglobin in the blood, resulting in pallor and weariness.  
The condition of having a lower than normal number of red blood cell or quantity of hemoglobin.

- Anemone** : A large genus of plant of the family ranunculaceae which contain ranunculin responsible for animal poisoning.
- Anesthesia** : Loss of feeling or sensation.  
Insensitivity to pain, especially as artificially induced by the administration of gases or the injection of drugs before surgical operations.
- Anesthetic** : Producing anesthesia.
- Aneuria** : Lack of energy.
- Angina pectoris** : Heart stroke; severe constricting pain on the heart on the chest due to ischemia of the heart muscle, usually caused by coronary disease; abnormal position of a vessel.
- Angiitis** : Inflammation of a vessel.
- Angina** : A paroxysmal thoracic pain; swelling of throat.
- Angina pectoris** : A condition marked by severe pain in the chest, often also spreading to the shoulders, arms, and neck, owing to an inadequate blood supply to the heart.
- Angina pectoris** : A chest pain due to an inadequate supply of oxygen to the heart muscle.
- Anginal pain** : Pain due to swelling of the throat or other cause of difficulty in breathing.
- Angio** : Blood or lymph vessels.
- Angiogenesis inhibitors** : An angiogenesis inhibitor is a substance that inhibits the growth of new blood vessels (angiogenesis). Some angiogenesis inhibitors are endogenous and a normal part of the body's control and others are obtained exogenously through pharmaceutical drugs or diet.
- Angiography** : Graphical description of blood vessels.  
Is a medical imaging technique used to visualize the inside, or lumen, of blood vessels and organs of the body, with particular interest in the arteries, veins, and the heart chambers.
- Angioma** : A tumor composed of blood vessels.
- Angio-edema** : Swelling of vessel; vascular swelling.
- Angiosperm** : Flowering plants.
- Angiotensin** : A polypeptide found in the blood showing its effect on the blood pressure.  
A protein whose presence in the blood promotes aldosterone secretion and tends to raise blood pressure.

## A

- Angiotensin converting enzyme** : Angiotensin-converting enzyme. (ec 3.4.15.1), or “ace” indirectly increases blood pressure by causing blood vessels to constrict. It does that by converting angiotensin i to angiotensin ii, which constricts the vessels.
- Angiotomy** : The cutting or reversing of a blood or lymph vessel.
- Anhydration** : Dehydration.  
Deficiency of water in the blood.
- Anhydride** : A chemical compound derived from an acid by elimination of a molecule of water.
- Anhydrotic , antihydrotic , antisudorific** : An agent that prevents, reduces perspiration that is opposite to diaphoretic.
- Anhydrous** : A compound that does not contain water of crystallization or adsorbed water.
- Anidrotics** : Characterized by deficiency of sweating.
- Anilide** : An acyl derivative of aniline.
- Anima** : The soul.
- Animal drug** : An animal drug refers to a drug intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease in animals.
- Animal feed** : Animal feed is food given to domestic animals in the course of animal husbandry.
- Animal test** : Animal testing, also known as animal experimentation, animal research, and in vivo testing, is the use of non-human animals in experiments.
- Anion** : An ion carrying a negative charge.
- Anionic detergent** : Detergents carrying negative electrical charge.
- Anisakiasis** : Infection with the roundworm.
- Anise** : The fruit of *pimpinella anisum*, an umbelliferous plant.
- Ankle** : The part of the lower limb, just above the foot.
- Ankylosis** : Stiffening or fixation of joints.  
Immobility and consolidation of a joint due to disease, injury or surgical procedure.
- Annual** : Yearly; with a life cycle of one year’s duration.
- Annual plant** : Plant completing life-cycle in one year and then drying.
- Annual vessel** : Vessels with a kind of internal liquification.
- Annulate** : Marked with rings ring-shaped.
- Annulations** : Rings; belts, circles.
- Anode** : The positive electrode of an electrolytic cell.
- Anodontia** : Congenital absence of teeth.



- Anodynes** : Curative measures which soothe pain.
- Anoethography** : Loss of power of writing correctly.
- Anomalous** : Irregular; derivation from the nature order.
- Anomia** : Loss of power of naming objects or of recognizing.
- Anorectic** : A medicine which produces a loss of appetite.
- Anoretic** : A substance that reduces appetite; having no appetite.
- Anorexia** : Loss of appetite for food; diminished appetite.
- Anorexiant** : A substance that diminishes the appetite.
- Anovulatory** : Not accompanied by production of any discharge of an ovum.
- Anoxia** : Inadequate supply of oxygen to body tissues.
- Antacid** : An agent that neutralizes hyper acidic conditions of stomach.
- Antacid** : An antacid is a substance which neutralizes stomach acidity, which in turn relieves heartburn.
- Antacids** : Antacids are a type of medication that can control the acid levels in your stomach.
- Antagonism** : Opposition or contrariety between similar things. Is ongoing aggression or animosity between two individuals or group.
- Antagonist** : A substance which interferes with or inhibits the physiological action of another.
- Antagonist 5ht-antagonist** : A serotonin antagonist is a drug used to inhibit the action at serotonin (5-HT) receptors.
- Antalkalies** : Prevents alkalinity by acid action.
- Antazoline** : An imidamine derivative used as antihistaminic to relieve allergic symptoms.
- Antenatal** : Occurring or formed before birth.
- Antenna** : Appendage on the head of insects.
- Anterior pituitary hormone** : A chemical transmitter substance produced by cells of the body and transported by the blood stream to the cell.
- Anterior pituitary gonadotropins** : The gonad stimulating pituitary hormone.
- Anterotie** : An agent which suppresses sexual desire.
- Anthelmintic drug** : destructive to parasitic worms.
- Anther** : Upper part of the stamen in which pollen is produced; the pollen group.
- Anthracene** : A yellow crystalline tricyclic aromatic hydrocarbon with blue fluorescence obtained from coal tar.

## A

- Anthracycline** : An anti-neoplastic antibiotic produced by streptomyces refuineus.
- Anthraquinone** : A yellow crystalline compound by oxide.
- Anthraquinone glycosides** : Glycosides of anthraquinone found in aloe, rhubarb, senna, etc.
- Anthrax** : A very serious disease, caused by bacillus anthracis, occurring in sheep and cattle and persons dealing them.
- Antithrombin** : A compound that inhibits the effect of thrombin in such a manner that blood does not coagulates.
- Anti anginal** : Any drug used in the treatment of angina pectoris a symptom of ischemic heart disease.
- Anti depressive** : A substance that is used in the treatment of mood disorder as characterized by var.
- Anti microbial** : An antimicrobial is an agent that kills microorganism or inhibits their growth.
- Anti retrovirus** : Denoting or relating to a class of drugs which inhibits the activity or retroviruses such as hiv.
- Anti-adherent** : Anti-adherents reduce the adhesion between the powder and the punch faces and thus prevent sticking to tablet punches by offering a non-stick surface. They are also used to help protect tablets from sticking.
- Anti-adhesives** : Agents overcoming that adhesion of materials.
- Anti-adnergic** : Inhibiting, counteracting or modifying adrenergic action.
- Anti-allergic** : Preventing allergy or hypersensitivity.
- Anti-emetics** : Drug used to prevent nausea and vomiting.
- Anti-amoebic** : A drug or agent active in the treatment of infection with amoebas.
- Anti-amoebic** : A type of anti-protozoal agent that particularly destroys or suppresses the growth of amebas.
- Anti-androgen** : A compound which antagonizes or interferes with the action of androgens.
- Anti-androgens** : A substance that tends to inhibit the production activity or effects of a male sex hormone.
- Anti-anxiety** : Drugs are medicines that calm and relax people with excessive anxiety nervousness or tension.
- Anti-arrhythmic** : Preventing or alleviating irregularities in the force or rhythm of the heart.
- Anti-arrhythmic** : Preventing or effecting against arrhythmia.
- Anti-arthritic** : Curing arthritis, gout.
- Antibacterial** : Destroying or preventing growth of bacteria.

- Antibacterial agent** : Anti-bacterial is used to treat bacterial infections.
- Antibronchitis** : Curing cough.
- Antibilious** : Cures minor hepatic ailments, biliousness, etc.
- Antibodies** : A blood protein produced in response to and counteracting a specific antigen. Antibodies combine chemically with substances which the body recognizes as alien, such as bacteria, viruses, and foreign substances in the blood.
- Antibiotic** : Substance acting upon microorganisms destroying them.  
Antibiotics or antibacterials are a type of antimicrobial used in the treatment and prevention of bacterial infection. They may either kill or inhibit the growth of bacteria.
- Antibiotics** : A medicine that inhibits the growth of or destroys microorganisms.
- Antigonorrhagic** : That act on gonorrheal infection.
- Antibody** : A substance formed in body in response to stimulation by antigens.
- Anticancer** : X2 Drug are used to treat malignancies or cancerous Growths.
- Anticatabolic** : A substance that retards the destructive metabolic process.
- Anticholagogue** : Generally lessens secretion and diminishes bile flow from the liver.
- Anticholinergic** : Any product which serves to neutralize and remove hypochlorite or free chlorine after the bleaching operation.
- Anticholinergic** : Inhibiting or blocking the physiological action of acetylcholine at a receptor site.
- Anticholinesterases** : An enzyme or drug that blocks the action of acetyl cholinesterase.
- Antichymosin** : An antibody that prevents the action of rennin on milk
- Anticoagulant** : Having the effect of retarding or inhibiting the coagulation of the blood.
- Anticoagulants** : Drug which prevent coagulation of the blood.  
An agent that is used to prevent the formation of blood clots.
- Anticonvulsant** : A drug used to prevent or reduce the severity of epileptic fits or other convulsions.  
Checks or stops convulsions.
- Anticytotoxin** : A substance that opposes the action of a cytotoxin.

## A

- Antidepressant** : Any drug used for the treatment of depression.
- Antidiabetic** : Preventing diabetes.
- Antidiarrhoeal** : Is any medication which provides symptomatic relief of diarrhoea.
- Antidiarrhoeatic** : An agent that prevents diarrhoea.
- Antidiuretic** : Reduces passage of urine sometimes by increasing perspiration.
- Antidiuretic** : A substance that suppresses the formation of urine.
- Antidote** : Acts against poison by physical, chemical or physiological means.
- Antidysenteric** : An agent that prevents dysentery.
- Antiemetic** : Preventing or arresting vomiting; drug for controlling nausea and vomiting.
- Anti-emetic** : A drug taken to prevent or treat nausea and vomiting.
- Antienzyme** : An agent that prevents or retards the action of an enzyme.
- Antiepileptic** : An agent that relieves, cures epilepsy.  
Drugs are medicines that reduce the frequency of epileptic seizures.
- Antiestrogens** : Is a substance blocks the production or utilization of estrogens or inhibits their effects.
- Antifebrile** : An agent that reduces body temperature.
- Antifibrinolytics** : Agent that prevent fibrinolysis or lysis of blood clot or thrombus.
- Antifoam** : A defoamer or an anti-foaming agent is a chemical additive that reduces and hinders the formation of foam in industrial process liquids. The terms anti-foam agent and deformer are often used interchangeably.
- Antifungal** : Any agent useful in treating infection caused by fungi ; suppressing or destroying fungi; effective against infection by fungi.  
A medication that limits or prevents the growth of yeasts and other fungal organisms.
- Antigen** : A substance that induces the production of specific antibodies.  
A toxin or other foreign substance which induces an immune response in the body, especially the production of antibodies.
- Antigen antibody reaction** : Antigen-antibody interaction, or antigen-antibody reaction, is a specific chemical interaction between antibodies produced by b cells of the white blood cells and antigens during immune reaction.

- Antigenicity** : The property of being able to induce a specific immune response.
- Antihaemophilic factors** : A protein substance in blood plasma that participates in and is essential for the blood clotting process.
- Antihistamine** : A drug that reduces or prevents effects of histamine directly.  
A drug or other compound that inhibits the physiological effects of histamine used especially in the treatment of allergies.
- Antihistaminic** : Relating to drug which antagonize the action of histamine.
- Antihyperglycemic** : Counteracting high levels of glucose in the blood.
- Antihypertensive** : Counteracting high blood pressure; an agent that reduces high blood pressure.  
Drugs are medicines that help lower blood pressure.
- Ant hypnotic** : Preventing or hindering sleep.
- Antihypertensive** : Drug used to treat lower blood pressure.
- Ant hysterical** : An agent that counteracts hysteria.
- Anti-infective** : Prevents infection; capable of killing infection agent.
- Anti-inflammatory** : Counteracting or suppressing inflammation.
- Antileprotic** : Substances that suppress mycobacterium leprae ameliorate the clinical manifestation of leprosy.
- Antiluetic** : Cures syphilis.
- Antilyssic** : Remedies rabies.
- Antimalarial** : A compound or agent which prevents and cures malaria.  
A medicinal drug used to prevent or treat malaria.
- Antimanic** : Drugs are agent used to treat bipolar disorders or mania associated with other affective disorders.
- Antimetabolite** : A chemical agent which blocks the action of a metabolite or prevent its assimilation by an organism.
- Antimicrobial** : Killing microorganisms, or suppressing their multiplication or growth.
- Antimotility** : Agents are drug used to alleviate the symptoms of diarrhea.
- Antimycotic** : A compound which acts mostly against filamentous fungi.
- Antineoplastic** : Inhibiting the development of neoplasm.  
Inhibiting or preventing the growth or development of malignant cells.
- Antineuclear antibody** : An unusual antibody that is directed against structures within the nucleus of the cell.

- A**
- Antineuralgic** : Relieves neuralgic pain.
- Antioxidant** : A substance preventing oxidation of oxygen sensitive substance.
- Antioxidant** : An antioxidant is a molecule that inhibits the oxidation of other molecules. Oxidation is a chemical reaction involving the loss of electrons or an increase in oxidation state.
- Antiparasitic** : An agent which destroys plant and animal parasites mostly such as itch, lice, etc.
- Antiparkinsonian** : Alleviating the symptoms of Parkinsonism.  
Drugs are medicines that receive the symptoms of parkinsons disease and other forms of parkinsonism.
- Antiperiodic** : Checks periodic attack of fever as in some kind of malaria.
- Antiperistalsis** : A movement in the bowels and stomach by which the food and other contents are passed upwards.
- Antiphlogistic** : A compound which allays inflammation especially in bronchial area.
- Antiplasmin** : A substance in the blood that inhibits plasmin.
- Antiplatelet** : Drug that reduce the tendency of platelets in the blood to clump and clot.
- Antipodagric** : An agent acting against gout.
- Antiprogestin** : A substance that inhibits the formation of progestational agents.
- Antiprotozoal** : Destroying protozoa.
- Antipruritic** : A drug which act against itching.
- Antipsychotic** : Agents used to cure psychotic disorders.  
Drug are a class of medicines used to treat psychosis and other mental and emotional condition.
- Antipyretic** : Drug used to reduce temperature in fever.  
Any medicine that lowers body temperature to prevent or alleviate fever.
- Antiquamic** : An agent which prevent lessens scaling of skin.
- Antirachitic** : A drug which cures rickets.
- Antisalic, antisialagogue** : A compound which diminishes or controls buccal mucous (saliva).
- Antiscabetic** : A drug which destroys scabies and mites.
- Antiscorbutic** : A chemical which acts against scurvy.
- Antisense** : Having a sequence of nucleotides complementary to a coding sequence which may be either that of the strand of a DNA double helix which undergoes transcription.

- Antisense RNA** : Antisense RNA (ASRNA) is a single-stranded RNA that is complementary to a messenger RNA (mRNA) strand transcribed within a cell.
- Antisense technology** : Relating to a nucleotide sequence that is complementary to a sequence of messenger RNA. When antisense DNA or RNA is added to a cell, it binds to a specific messenger RNA molecule and inactivates it.
- Antiseptic** : Substance which prevent putrefaction in dead animal or vegetable matter; a chemical disinfectant which is safely applied to the skin or mucous membrane.
- Antiseptic** : An antiseptic is a substance which inhibits the growth and development of microorganism.
- Antisera** : Preparations from native sera containing specific immunoglobulin's action for a specific microorganism.
- Antisera** : A blood serum containing antibodies against specific antigens injected to treat or protect against specific disease.
- Antiserotonin** : Inhibiting or modifying serotonin activity.
- Antispasmodic** : Relieving or preventing convulsions or spasmodic pain.
- Antistatic additive** : Antistatic agent is a compound used for treatment of materials or their surfaces in order to reduce or eliminate buildup of static electricity. Static charge may be generated by the tribo-electric effect.
- Antithrombotic** : Agent is a drug that reduces the formation of blood clots (thrombi).
- Antithymocyte globulin** : An immunosuppressive agent that destroys the lymphocytes.
- Antithyroid** : Counteracting the functioning of the thyroid.  
A preparation that inhibits the synthesis of thyroid hormones and is commonly used in the treatment of hyperthyroidism.
- Antitoxin** : Antibody against a toxin.  
An antibody that counteracts a toxin.
- Antitubercular** : Drugs are medicines used to treat tuberculosis an infectious disease that can affect the lungs and other organs.
- Antitussive** : A medicinal preparation for suppressing coughs.  
A substance that is used to suppress coughing.
- Antivenereal** : Acts against anything pertaining to sexual disorder.
- Antiviral** : Destroying viruses or suppressing their replication.  
An agent that kills a virus or that suppresses its ability to replicate and hence inhibits capability to multiply and reproduce.

## A

- Antivirotic** : Inhibitive to virus and viral infection.
- Antizygotic** : An agent that prevents or retards fermentative processes.
- Anuresis** : Retention of urine in the bladder.
- Anuria** : Complete suppression of urinary secretion by the kidneys.
- Anus** : The distal or terminal orifice of the alimentary canal.
- Anxiety** : A feeling of apprehension, worry, uneasiness, or dread especially of future.  
A feeling of worry nervousness or unease about something with an uncertain outcome.
- Anxiolytic** : Reducing anxiety.
- Aorta** : The main trunk from which the systemic arterial system proceeds.
- Aortic** : Pertaining to the aorta.
- Aortitis** : Inflammation of the aorta.
- Aperients** : Non-irritative mild laxative.
- Aphonia** : Loss of voice.
- Aphrodisiac** : Stimulates sexual desire, virility.
- Apical meristem** : Meristematic tissues distributed at the apex of shoot and root which are involved in growth in length.
- Apicle** : A small tooth or point at the apex.
- Apicotomy** : Puncture of the apex of the petrous portion of the temporal bones.
- Apicule** : Short, often sharp at one end of the spore.
- Apiotherapy** : Treatment with the bee venom.
- Aplasia** : Lack of development of an organ or tissue.
- Aplastic anemia** : Incomplete development of structures.
- Apocrine gland** : A sweat gland composed of a coiled secretory portion located at the junction of the dermis and subcutaneous fat, from which a straight portion inserts and secretes into the infundibular portion of the hair follicle.
- Apocrine glands** : Large sweat glands.
- Apoferritin** : A colorless protein occurring in the mucosal cell of the small intestine.
- Apolipoprotein** : Apolipoproteins are proteins that bind lipids (oil-soluble substances such as fat and cholesterol) to form lipoproteins. They transport the lipids through the lymphatic and circulatory systems. The lipid components of lipoproteins are insoluble in water.
- Apophysis** : Any outgrowth or swelling not separated from the bone of which it forms a part.



- Apoplexy** : Sudden neurologic impairment.
- Apoprotein** : A protein which together with a prosthetic group forms a particular biochemical molecule such as a hormone or enzyme.
- Apoptosis** : The death of cells which occurs as a normal and controlled part of an organism's growth or development.
- Appendagitis** : Inflammation of an appendage.
- Appendicitis** : Inflammation of the vermiform appendix.
- Appendix** : A narrow blind tube projecting from caecum below the ileocecal valve.
- Appetite** : A nature longing of desire for food.
- Appetizer** : A substance which stimulates appetite.
- Appliance** : A device, apparatus or instrument for performing a particular function.
- Applicator** : A device used for inserting something or for applying a substance to a surface.
- Apthae** : Small ulcers.
- Aqua regia** : A mixture of nitric acid and hydrochloric acids.
- Aqueous** : Watery ; prepared with water.
- Aqueous humor** : A fluid filled in the anterior chamber of eye.
- Arabic** : Various species of acacia giving gummy or resinous exudate.
- Arabin** : An amorphous carbohydrate from gum arabic.
- Arabinose** : A pectin or gum sugar, white crystalline solid, mp 159p obtained from vegetable gums by acid hydrolysis.
- Arachidic acid** : A saturated straight chain fatty acid.
- Arachis oil** : A fixed oil obtained from the seed of arachis hypogaea, used as an oleogenous vehicle.
- Arane** : An inhibitor of histamine release.
- Arch** : A structure with a curved or bow-like outline.
- Arching** : Have the curved shape of an arch.
- Archorrhagia** : Hemorrhage from the rectum.
- Archorrhoea** : A liquid discharge from the rectum.
- Arciform** : Bow-shaped.
- Arcitumomab** : Arcitumomab is a fab' fragment of immu-4, a murine igg1 monoclonal antibody extracted from the ascites of mice.
- Arcus** : Curved structure of bow-like outline.
- Areca** : The dried ripe seeds of areca catechu family palmaceae.

## A

- Arecoline** : A cholinomimetic alkaloid obtained from betel nut (areca).
- Arenaviridae** : A family of viruses comprising the arenaviruses.
- Arenes** : Arenes are aromatic hydrocarbons (most commonly based on benzene rings) such as benzene and methylbenzene.
- Areola** : Any minute space in a tissue.
- Areolar tissue** : A tissue containing minute interspaces.
- Areolitis** : Inflammation of the areola of the breast.
- Arginine** : An essential amino acid, produced by hydrolysis of proteins.
- Argyria** : A permanent ashen-grey discolouration of the skin.
- Aricept** : Aricept (donepezil hydrochloride) is a cholinesterase inhibitor that reduces or prevents acetylcholine breakdown in brain tissue.
- Aromatic chest rub** : A natural traditional remedy to ease minor coughs colds.
- Aromatic drugs** : Substance which stimulate appetite and have flavor.
- Aromatic water** : Clear, saturated aqueous solution of volatile substance.
- Aorta** : A large vessel which opens out of the left ventricle of the heart and carries blood to all the body.
- Arteria** : Any vessel carrying blood away from the heart.
- Arrest** : Stoppage.
- Arrhenius equation** : The arrhenius equation is a formula for the temperature dependence of reaction rates.
- Arrhythmia** : Any variation from the normal regular rhythm of the heart-beat.
- Arrhythmia, juvenile** : Sinus arrhythmia occurring in children.
- Arrhythmias** : A condition in which the heart beats with an irregular or abnormal rhythm.
- Arrow root** : A starch prepared from the rhizome of maranta arundinacea.
- Arsenic** : A non-metallic, medicinal and poisonous element of atomic number 33, atomic weight, 74.92; symbol, as.
- Arsenic acid** : White translucent crystals prepared by digestion of arsenic with nitric acid.
- Artemisia** : A genus of compositae flowered plants.
- Artemisin** : A terpene based Antimalarial substance used in Chinese medicine.
- Arteriectopia** : Displacement of any artery from its normal location.
- Arteries** : Vessels which convey blood away from the heart to the tissue of the blood.

- Arteriography** : Radiography of an artery, carried out after injection of a radiopaque substance.
- Arteriole** : A small artery.
- Arteriostenosis** : The narrowing or diminution of the caliber of an artery.
- Arteritis** : Inflammation of an artery.
- Artery** : Vessel through which the blood passes away from the heart to the various parts of the body.
- Arthralgia** : Pain in joint.
- Arthritis** : Inflammation of the joints; the gout.
- Arthritis, rheumatic** : A chronic systematic disease primarily of the joints.
- Arthrodesis** : The operation for fixing a joint in a given position from which it cannot be moved.
- Arthrography** : Arthrography is a procedure involving multiple x rays of a joint using a fluoroscope, or a special piece of x-ray equipment which shows an immediate x-ray image.
- Arthropathy** : Any joint disease.
- Articular** : Relating to a joint.
- Articulation** : A joint between two bones; junction between two or more bones of the skeleton.
- Artificial respiration** : Methods for restoring respiration on suspended breathing.
- Artrium** : A chamber.
- Aryl** : A chemical prefix for aromatic radical.
- Asbestos** : A highly heat-resistant fibrous silicate mineral that can be woven into fabrics, and is used in brake linings and in fire-resistant and insulating materials.
- Ascariasis** : A disease produced by infestation with the roundworm.  
Infection of the intestine with ascarids (parasitic nematode worms).  
Is a genus of parasitic nematode worms known as the small intestinal roundworms which is type of helminthes.
- Ascaricide** : An agent that destroys ascaris lumbricoides and other species.
- Ascaris** : A genus of large intestinal nematode parasites.
- Ascites** : An accumulation of serous fluid in the peritoneal cavity.
- Ascorbic acid (vitamin c)** : A dietary factor to be present in the diet to prevent scurvy.
- Ascospore** : A spore formed in an ascus and characteristic of ascomycetes.

## A

- Aseptic** : A controlled process in which the level of microbial contamination is reduced.
- Aseptic processing** : Aseptic processing is the process by which a sterile (aseptic) product (typically food or pharmaceutical) is packaged in a sterile container in a way that maintains sterility.
- Asexual** : Not sexual; without male or female sex-organs; sexless.
- Ash** : The incombustible residue remaining after any process of incineration.
- Asiaticoside** : A steroidal glycoside of a trisaccharide and asiatic acid.
- Asparagines** : A non-essential amino acid.
- Aspartame** : A synthetic sweetening agent.  
A very sweet substance used as an artificial sweetener, chiefly in low-calorie products. It is a derivative of aspartic acid and phenylalanine.
- Aspartic acid** : A naturally occurring non-essential amino acid.
- Aspergillus** : A genus of imperfect fungi of the family moniliaceae.
- Aspesis** : Absence of micro-organism ; prevention of sepsis.
- Asphyxiant** : A substance capable of production of asphyxia.
- Aspiration pneumonia** : Pneumonia due to entrance of food or other foreign matter into the respiratory passages.
- Aspirin** : A white crystalline powder used to treat rheumatism, chills, fever, etc.
- Assay** : Determination of the content of a specific component of a mixture, with no evaluation of other components.
- Assimilation** : Anabolism, conversion of nutritive material into living tissue.
- Astemizole** : A synthetic antihistamine agent.
- Asthenia** : Weakness; lack or loss of strength and energy.
- Asthenopia** : A sense of weakness the eye.
- Asthma** : Breathing problem accompanied by wheezing caused by a spasm of the bronchial tube or by swelling of mucous membranes; paroxysmal attack of difficulty in breathing.  
A respiratory condition marked by attacks of spasm in the bronchi of the lungs, causing difficulty in breathing. It is usually connected to allergic reaction or other forms of hypersensitivity.  
A respiratory condition marked by attacks of spasm in the bronchi of the lungs causing difficulty in breathing.

- Astringent** : An agent contracts tissues to check secretions, allays inflammation and stop capillary flow.
- Astringent** : Causing the contraction of skin cells and other body tissue.
- Asymmetry** : A molecular structure in which an atom having four tetrahedral valencies attached to four different atoms.
- Asymptomatic** : Symptomeless exhibiting no symptoms.
- Asystole** : Cardiac standstill ; absence of a heart beat.
- Ataxia** : Loss of power of governing movement, though the power necessary to make the movements is still present.
- Atelectasis** : Incomplete expansion of lungs; airlessness of a lung.
- Atenolo** : A synthetic beta-adrenoceptor antagonist.
- Atom** : The smallest unit of an element comprised of a nucleus, protons, neutrons and electrons.
- Atomic condition** : Relaxed condition with lack of tension.
- Atomic number** : Number of protons in the nucleus of an atom.
- Atomic weight** : The average weight of all the isotopes of an atom.
- Atomization** : Atomization refers to separating something into fine particles. It is the process of breaking up bulk liquids into droplets.
- Atomizer** : A device for emitting water, perfume, or other liquids as a fine spray.
- Atorvastatin** : Is a cholesterol lowering medication that blocks the production of cholesterol.
- ATP** : Adenosine triphosphate.
- ATPase** : Adenosine triphosphatase.
- Atresia** : Congenital absence or closure of a normal body orifice or tubular organ.
- Atrial flutter** : Is an abnormal heart rhythm that occurs in the atria of the heart.
- Atrial natriuretic peptide** : A type natriuretic peptide is secreted largely by the atrial myocardium in response to dilatation.
- Atropa belladonna** : A perennial herb containing tropane alkaloids 'possesses anticholinergic properties.
- Atrophy** : A decrease in size of an organ or tissue.
- Atropine** : Active tropane compound of belladonna used in dilating pupils.
- Atropinization** : Influence of atropine.
- Atrovent** : Atrovent (ipratropium) is a bronchodilator that relaxes muscles in the airways and increases air flow to the lungs. Atrovent is used to prevent bronchospasm, or narrowing airways in the lungs, in people with bronchitis, emphysema, or copd (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease).

## A

- Attapulgite** : Hydrous magnesium aluminium silicate.
- Attention deficit disorder** : Any of a range of behavioral disorders occurring primarily in children including such symptoms as poor concentration hyperactivity and learning difficulties.
- Attenuant** : To render a pathogenic microorganism less virulent.
- Attenuation** : The act of thinning or weakening.
- Attrial fibrillation** : An abnormal and irregular heart rhythm in which electrical signals are generated chaotically through the upper chambers (atria) of the heart.
- Attrition mill** : A mill, usually centrifugal, in which grain is pulverized by the mutual attrition of its particles, and by frictional contact with the sides.
- Audiology** : The science of hearing.
- Auditory** : Pertaining to the sense of hearing.
- Auditory acuity** : Quick sensibility of the organ of hearing.
- Auranofin** : A gold containing compound  $C_{20}H_{34}AuO_9PS$  taken orally in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis.
- Auricularis** : Pertaining to the ear.
- Auriscopes** : An instrument for examining the ear.
- Auscultation** : The act of listening the sounds within the body for the purpose of diagnosis.
- Autacoids** : A chemical transmitter substance produced by cells of the body and transported by the bloodstream to the cells and organs on which it has specific regulatory effects.
- Auto receptors** : A neurotransmitter receptor located in the presynaptic terminal of the same neuron that produces the neurotransmitter.
- Autoanalyzer** : The autoanalyzer is an automated analyzer using a flow technique called continuous flow analysis (CFA) the first applications were for clinical analysis, but methods for industrial analysis soon followed. The design is based on separating a continuously flowing stream with air bubbles.
- Autoblast** : An independent solitary bioblast ; a microorganism.
- Autoclave** : An equipment used to sterilize materials.  
A strong heated container used for chemical reactions and other processes using high pressures and temperatures, e.g. Steam sterilization.
- Autocytolysis** : The enzymatic digestion of cell by enzymes normally elaborated in the affected cells.
- Autocytotoxin** : A cytotoxin for the cells of the body in which it is formed.
- Autogamy** : Self-fertilization.

- Autogenous** : Self generated products in the body.
- Autoimmune disease** : A disease resulting from an immune reaction to ones own tissue components.
- Autolysins** : Enzymes of bacteria which hydrolyze their own cell-wall substance.
- Autonomic nervous system** : The part of the nervous system responsible for control of the bodily functions not consciously directed, such as breathing, the heartbeat, and digestive processes.
- Autoradiography** : The making of a radiography of on a photographic plate ; the radiation emitted by a radioactive material.
- Autotoxin** : Any pathogenic principal developed within the body from tissue metamorphosis.
- Autotrophic bacteria** : Bacteria that can synthesize carbohydrates and obtain energy from simple inorganic sources.
- Autoxidation** : Oxidation processes that processes that proceed slowly in the presence of atmospheric oxygen.
- Autoxidation** : Autoxidation is any oxidation that occurs in open air or in presence of oxygen (and sometimes uv-radiation) and forms peroxides and hydroperoxides.
- Auxin** : A growth- promoting hormone in plant.
- Avenin** : An Albuminoid obtained from *avena sativa*.
- Avermectins** : Any of a group of compounds with strong anthelmintic properties, isolated from a strain of bacteria. Chemically, they are macrocyclic lactones with a disaccharide ring attached.
- Axil** : Upper angle between leaf and petiole; in the axis of any structure.
- Axillary bud** : A lateral bud borne in the axil of a leaf.
- Axolemma** : The plasma membrane of an axon.
- Axon** : The axis of the body.  
The long thread-like part of a nerve cell along which impulses are conducted from the cell body to other cells.
- Azeotrope** : A liquid mixture of two or more substance which behaves like a single substance.
- Azospermia** : Absence of spermatozoa in the semen.
- Azotemia** : An excess of urea or other nitrogenous compounds in the blood.
- Azothioprine** : A cytotoxin and an immunosuppressive drug.
- Azotomer** : An instrument for measuring the proportion of nitrogen compounds in a solution.
- Azotomycin** : An antibiotic substance with antineoplastic properties produced by *streptomyces ambofaciens*.

- A**
- Azotorrhea** : Excessive loss of nitrogen in the feces.
- Azoturia** : An excess of urea in the urine.
- Azymia** : Absence of an enzyme.
- P- aminobenzoic acid (PABA)** : A substance required for the synthesis of folic acid by many organisms.