

Rudy's List of Archaic Medical Terms

*A Glossary of Archaic Medical Terms, Diseases and Causes of Death.
The Genealogist's Resource for Interpreting Causes of Death.*

- Section 1 English Archaic Medical Terms*
- Section 2 German / English Glossary*
- Section 3 International / English Glossary*



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English - Glossary of Archaic Medical Terms

English List - A

Abasia	Loss or impairment of the power of walking. [Appleton1904]
Ablepsy / Ablepsia	Blindness. Also an old synonym of apoplepsia and epilepsy. [Appleton1904]
Abortion	The expulsion of the foetus before the seventh month of utero-gestation, or before it is viable. [Dunglison1868]
Abortion, Spontaneous	Abortion occurring naturally; popularly known as miscarriage. [Dorland]
Abortus	A miscarriage.
Abrachia	A sort of monstrosity, consisting in the absence of arms. [Thomas1875]
Abscess	Apostema. An imposthume, gathering, or boil; a collection of pus formed or deposited in some tissue or organ. [Hoblyn1855] A collection of pus in a cavity, the result of a morbid process. [Dunglison1868]. A collection of pus or purulent matter in any tissue or organ of the body, the result of a morbid process. [Webster1913].
Cerebral Abscess	Encephalopyosis: suppuration of the brain. When accompanied with emaciation and hectic, it is called <i>Encephalophthisis</i> . [Dunglison1868]
Cold Abscess	An abscess of slow formation, unattended with the pain and heat characteristic of ordinary abscesses, and lasting for years without exhibiting any tendency towards healing; a chronic abscess. [Webster1913].
Ethmoidal Abscess	Abscess. Of, relating to, or being a light spongy bone located between the orbits, forming part of the walls and septum of the superior nasal cavity, and containing numerous perforations for the passage of the fibers of the olfactory nerves. [Heritage]
Metastatic Abscess	A secondary cancerous growth formed by transmission of cancerous cells from a primary growth located elsewhere in the body. [Heritage]
Acephalia	A form of fetal monstrosity, consisting in the want of the head. [Thomas1875]
Acholia	Absence of bile, arrest of the functions of the liver so that matters from which bile is formed accumulate in the blood producing toxemia. [Wilson1893]
Achor	A small acuminate pustule, which contains a straw colored matter, and is succeeded by a thin brown yellowish scab. [Hoblyn1855] A small pustule containing a straw colored fluid, and forming scaly eruptions about the head of young children; a species of scald-head. [Thomas1875]
Acidosis	An abnormal increase in the acidity of the body's fluids, caused either by accumulation of acids or by depletion of bicarbonates. [American Heritage]. An abnormal condition of reduced alkalinity of the blood and tissues that is marked by sickly sweet breath, headache, nausea and vomiting, and visual disturbances and is usually a result of excessive acid production. [Merriam Webster].
Acne	A small pimple or tubercle on the face. [Dunglison1868]
Acne Rosacea	Rosacea
Acrania	A species of defective development consisting in partial or total absence of the cranium. [Thomas1875]
Addison's Disease	A morbid condition causing a peculiar brownish discoloration of the skin, and thought, at one time, to be due to disease of the suprarenal capsules (two flat triangular bodies covering the upper part of the kidneys), but now known not to be dependent upon this causes exclusively. It is usually fatal. [Webster1913]. A disease caused by partial or total failure of adrenocortical function, which is characterized by a bronze like pigmentation of the skin and mucous membranes, anemia, weakness, and low blood pressure. [Heritage].

The U.S. President J.F. Kennedy is said to have had Addison disease. Named after the British physician Thomas Addison (1793-1860). When Addison first identified adrenal insufficiency in 1849, tuberculosis (TB) was responsible for 70-90% of cases. As the treatment for TB improved, the incidence of adrenal insufficiency due to TB of the adrenal glands greatly decreased. TB now accounts for around 20% of cases of primary adrenal insufficiency in developed countries. [Medicinenet]

Addle	Abscess
Aden Fever	Dengue
Aden Ulcer	Beriberi
Adenitis	Inflammation of a gland.
Adenoma	A tumor having a glandular structure. [Appleton1904]
Adenomegaly	Enlargement of a gland.
Adenomeningeal Fever	Fever, accompanied with considerable mucous secretion; especially from the digestive tube; Febris Adenomeningea. [Dunlison1868]
Adenopathy	Enlargement of a lymph node.
Adust	Having much heat in the constitution and little serum in the blood. [Obs.] Hence: Atrabilious; fallow; gloomy. [Webster1913]
Adynamia	Loss of strength or vigor, usually because of disease. [Heritage]
Affection	Any existing disorder of the whole body, or part of it: as hysterics, leprosy, etc. Thus, by adding a descriptive epithet to the term affection, most distempers may be expressed. And hence we say febrile affection, cutaneous affection, etc., using the word affection synonymously with disease. [Hooper1843]
African Cachexia	A disease observed in negroes, perhaps identical with miners' Anemia. [Appleton1904]
African Fever	The malignant bilious remittent fever, which prevails on the western coast of Africa. Febris Africana. [Dunlison1868]. An intermittent, remittent, or pernicious malarial fever occurring on the African coast. [Appleton1904]
African Sleeping Sickness	African Trypanosomiasis
African Trypanosomiasis	An often fatal, endemic infectious disease of humans and animals in tropical Africa, caused by either of two trypanosomes (<i>Trypanosoma rhodesiense</i> or <i>T. gambiense</i>) transmitted by the tsetse fly and characterized by fever, severe headache, and lymph node swelling in the early stages, followed by extreme weakness, sleepiness, and deep coma. Also called African sleeping sickness. [Heritage]
Aglutition	Inability to swallow.
Agony	The last struggle of life against death. The series of phenomena which usually precede death, and which result from the gradual and successive abolition of functions. [Hoblyn1855] The last struggle of life, closing in death. [Thomas1875] Severe pain or extreme suffering. Old term for the period just before death occurs, this was thought to be a time of extreme pain. [Dorland]
Agrom	A disease of the tongue, peculiar to the Indians, in which it becomes extremely rough and chopped. [Hooper1822] An East Indian name for a disease which occurred in Bengal and other parts of India, characterized by roughening and fissuring of the tongue, and sometimes by the development of white spots upon it. [Appleton1904]
Ague	Intermittent fever. This term appears to be derived from a Gothic word denoting trembling or shuddering. [Hoblyn1855] Intermittent fever; often used in the same sense as chill or rigor. [Dunlison1874] An intermittent fever, attended by alternate cold and hot fits. The interval of the paroxysms has given rise to the following varieties of ague: an interval of 24 hours constitutes a quotidian ague; of 48 hours, a tertian; of 72 hours, a quartan; of 96 hours, a quintan. [Hoblyn1900] Malarial or intermittent fever; characterized by paroxysms consisting of chill, fever, and sweating, at regularly recurring times, and followed by an interval or intermission the length of which determines the epithets quotidian, tertian, etc. Synonyms: fever and ague; intermittent fever; periodic fever; malarial fever; marsh fever; paludal fever; miasmatic fever.

	<p>Febris intermittans. A febrile condition in which there are alternating periods of chills, fever, and sweating. Used chiefly in reference to the fevers associated with malaria. Archaic term for Malarial Fever. [Dorland]</p> <p>"Aigue" entered English usage in the 14th century, having crossed the channel from the Middle French "aguë". The word share the same origin as "acute." It descends from the Latin "acutus" meaning "sharp or pointed". A "fièvre aigue" in French was a sharp or pointed (or acute) fever. [Medicinenet]</p>
Ague and Fever	<p>Intermittent Fever. [Dunglison1874].</p> <p>A form of fever recurring in paroxysms which are preceded by chills. It is of malarial origin. [Webster]</p>
Ague Cake	<p>The popular name for a hard tumor, most probably the spleen on the left side of the belly, lower than the false ribs in the region of the spleen, said to be the effect of intermittent fevers. However frequent it might have been formerly, it is now very rare, and although then said to be owing to the use of bark, it is now less frequent since the bark has been generally employed. Enlargement of the spleen, induced by ague, and presenting the appearance of a solid mass or cake. [Hoblyn1900]</p> <p>An enlargement of the spleen produced by ague. A popular term for a hard tumor on the left side of the body. [CancerWEB]</p>
Ague Fit	The paroxysm of ague.
Brow Ague	<p>Rheumatic pain, felt generally just above the eyebrow. [Hoblyn1855]</p> <p>Neuralgia of the brow of an intermittent character, supposed to be due to malaria.</p>
Covent Garden Ague	<p>Venereal disease: The Ladybird disease. He broke his shins against Covent Garden rails, he caught the disease. [Grose1823].</p> <p><i>Covent, or Convent Garden, vulgarly called Common Garden. Anciently, the garden belonging to a dissolved monastery; now famous for being the chief market in London for fruit, flowers, and herbs. The theatres are situated near it. In its environs are many brothels, and, not long ago, the lodgings of the second order of ladies of easy virtue were either there, or in the purieus of Drury lane.</i></p>
Chronic Ague	Chronic Malarial Fever
Dumb Ague	A form of intermittent fever which has no well-defined "chill." [Webster]
Face Ague	Tic douloureux. A form of neuralgia, which occurs in the nerves of the face. [Hoblyn1855]
Irish Ague	Typhus
Leaping Ague	This disease is said by the Scotch writers to be characterized by increased efficiency, but depraved direction, of the will, producing an irresistible propensity to dance, tumble, and move about in a fantastic manner, and often with far more than the natural vigor, activity, and precision. See dancing Mania. [Dunglison1855]
Spotted Ague	Epidemic Typhus
Alastrim	Variola Minor
Albara	The White Leprosy
Albumin Poisoning	Albumin is synthesized in the liver. Low serum levels occur in protein malnutrition, active inflammation and serious hepatic and renal disease. Nephritis. [CancerWEB]
Albuminosis	A condition of the blood, in which the ratio of albumen is increased, as in abdominal typhus, variola, rubeola, etc. [Dunglison1874]
Albuminuria	A condition of the urine in which it contains albumen, the presence of which is indicated by its coagulation on the application of adequate heat, nitric acid, etc. The term has been applied also to diseases characterized by such a condition of urine. Bright's disease of the Kidney. [Dunglison1874]
Aleppo Boil	Cutaneous Leishmaniasis. Also called: Aleppo Button, Aleppo Evil. [Appleton1904]
Allergy	An abnormally high sensitivity to certain substances, such as pollens, foods, or microorganisms. Common indications of allergy may include sneezing, itching, and skin
Alzheimer's Disease	A progressive form of presenile dementia that is similar to senile dementia except that it usually starts in the 40s or 50s; first symptoms are impaired memory which is followed by impaired thought and speech and finally complete helplessness. [Wordnet]
Amaas	Variola Minor

Amaurosis	A term for " deprivation of sight," limited chiefly to those forms of defect or loss of vision which are caused by diseases not directly involving the eye. [Britannica1911]. Total loss of vision, especially when occurring without pathological changes to the eye. [Heritage]
Amblosis	Miscarriage
Ambustio Onis	Scalds and Burns
Amebiasis	Infection with any of various amebae. It is an asymptomatic carrier state in most individuals, but diseases ranging from chronic, mild diarrhoea to fulminant dysentery may occur.
Amelia	Congenital absence of an arm or leg. [Wordnet]
Amentia	Mental retardation.
Amnesia	Partial or total loss of memory, usually resulting from shock, psychological disturbance, brain injury, or illness. [Heritage]
Anaematosis	Defective hematosiis or preparation of the blood. Anemia. [Dunglison1874]
Anasarca	The anasarca generally begins with a swelling of the feet and ankles towards night, which for some time, disappears in the morning. In the evening the parts, if pressed with the finger, will pit. The swelling gradually ascends, and occupies the trunk of the body, the arms, and the head. Afterwards the breathing becomes difficult, the urine is in small quantity, and the thirst great; the body is bound, and the perspiration is greatly obstructed. To these succeed torpor, heaviness, a slow wasting fever, and a troublesome cough. This last is generally a fatal symptom. as it shows that the lungs are affected. [Buchan1785]. Dropsy of the subcutaneous cellular tissue; an effusion of serum into the cellular substance, occasioning a soft, pale, inelastic swelling of the skin. [Webster1913]. An accumulation of serous fluid in various tissues and cavities of the body. [Heritage].
Anchylosis / Ankylosis	Stiffness or fixation of a joint; formation of a stiff joint. [Webster1913]
Ancome	A small ulcerous swelling, coming suddenly; also, a whitlow [Webster]
Anemia	The condition of having less than the normal number of red blood cells or less than the normal quantity of hemoglobin in the blood. [Medicinenet]
Aplastic Anemia	Any of a diverse group of anemias characterized by bone marrow failure with reduction of hematopoietic cells and their replacement by fat, resulting in pancytopenia, often accompanied by granulocytopenia and thrombocytopenia. It may be hereditary; it may be secondary to causes such as toxic, radiant, or immunologic injury to bone marrow stem cells or their microenvironment; it may be associated with various diseases; or it may be idiopathic.
Malignant Anemia	Pernicious Anemia
Pernicious Anemia	A severe form of anemia most often affecting older adults, caused by failure of the stomach to absorb vitamin B12 and characterized by abnormally large red blood cells, gastrointestinal disturbances, and lesions of the spinal cord. Also called Addison's anemia, malignant anemia. [Stedman] A chronic progressive anemia of older adults; thought to result from a lack of intrinsic factor (a substance secreted by the stomach that is responsible for the absorption of vitamin B-12). [Wordnet].
Splenic Anemia	Banti's Syndrome
Malignant Anemia	Pernicious Anemia
Anencephaly	Congenital absence of most of the brain and spinal cord. [Heritage]
Aneurism / Aneurysm	A localized, pathological, blood-filled dilatation of a blood vessel caused by a disease or weakening of the vessel's wall. [Heritage]
Thoracic Aneurysm	An aneurysm of the thoracic aorta.
Angina	Sense of suffocation; applied to diseases in which this is a prominent symptom; also to various affections of the throat. [Hoblyn1855] Any inflammatory affection of the throat or faces, as the quinsy, malignant sore throat, croup, etc., especially such as tends to produce suffocation, choking, or shortness of breath. [Dorland]
Angina Diphtheritica	An obsolete term for diphtheria involving the pharynx or larynx. [CancerWEB]
Angina Maligna	Malignant sore throat. [Hoblyn1855] Diphtheria
Angina Parotidea	The Mumps
Angina Scarlatinosa	An obsolete term for sore throat of scarlet fever. [CancerWEB]

Angina Simplex	An acute inflammation of the mucous membrane of the pharynx, and sometimes of the entire pharyngeal structure. [Thomas1907]
Angina Suffocativa	The Croup
Angina Tonsillaris	Sore throat. [Hoblyn1855]
	Quincy
Angina Trachealis	Tracheitis; croup, or inflammation of the Traches. [Hoblyn1855]
	The Croup
Hogskin Angina	Diphtheria
Anile	Of or like a feeble old woman. [Wordnet]
Animal Disease	A disease that typically does not affect human beings. [Wordnet]
Anoxemia	An abnormal condition due to deficient aeration of the blood, as in balloon sickness, mountain sickness. [Webster1913]
Antiades	The Mumps
Aortitis	Inflammation of the Aorta.
Aphonia	Inability to produce speech sounds. Often due to a disease of the voice producing structures. Laryngitis. [CancerWEB]
Aphtha (Aphthae)	Small whitish ulcers appearing in the mouth. [Buchan1798]
	The thrush, sprue; a form of sore mouth occurring mostly in infants, characterized by whitish patches, which may become confluent and give rise to ulceration, and occasionally extend into the oesophagus, consisting of epithelial scales together with the spores, and filaments of a vegetable organism, the <i>Oidium albicans</i> . [Appleton1904]
	Roundish pearl-colored specks or flakes in the mouth, on the lips, etc., terminating in white sloughs. They are commonly characteristic of thrush. [Webster]
Aphthous	Pertaining to, resembling, or affected with aphtha.. [Appleton1904]
	Pertaining to, or caused by, aphth[ae]; characterized by apht[ae]; as, aphthous ulcers; aphthous fever. [Webster]
Apnea	Temporary absence or cessation of breathing. [Heritage]
Aposteme	An abscess; a swelling filled with purulent matter. [Written corruptly {imposthume}]. [Webster1913]
Appendicitis	Inflammation of the vermiform appendix. [Dorland].
Arachnitis	Arachnoiditis. Inflammation of the Arachnoid. A variety of Phrenitis. [Dunglison1874]
Arthritis	Is a group of conditions that affect the health of the bone joints in the body. Arthritic diseases include rheumatoid and psoriatic arthritis, which are autoimmune diseases; septic arthritis, caused by joint infection; and the more common osteoarthritis, or degenerative joint disease. Unlike the autoimmune diseases, osteoarthritis largely affects older people and results from the degeneration of joint cartilage. Arthritis may also be caused by gout. [Wikipedia]. <i>"arthritis" was first used: 1543. [Webster]</i>
Ascarides	Ascaris
Ascaris	A genus of intestinal worms, characterized by a long, cylindrical body, extenuated at the extremities, and having a mouth furnished with three tubercles, from which a very short tube is sometimes seen issuing. [Dunglison1874]
Ascaris Lumbricoides	Intestinal parasite of humans and pigs; Roundworm. [Wordnet]
Ascites	A collection of serous fluid in the abdomen. Ascites proper is dropsy of the peritoneum; and is characterized by increased size of the abdomen, by fluctuation, and general signs of dropsy. It is rarely a primary disease; but is always dangerous. Dropsy of the lower belly.
Asphyxia	Pathological changes caused by lack of oxygen in respired air, resulting in hypoxia and hypercapnia. [Dorland].
Assam Fever	Visceral Leishmaniasis
Asthma	A disease, characterized by difficulty of breathing (due to a spasmodic contraction of the bronchi), recurring at intervals, accompanied with a wheezing sound, a sense of constriction in the chest, a cough, and expectoration. [Webster1913]. A chronic respiratory disease, often arising from allergies, that is characterized by sudden recurring attacks of labored breathing, chest constriction, and coughing. [Heritage]. <i>"asthma" was first used: 14th century. [Webster]</i>

Bronchial Asthma	Respiratory disorder characterized by wheezing; usually of allergic origin [syn: asthma, asthma attack]. [Wordnet].
Marine Asthma	Beri Beri. [Appleton1904].
Ataxia	Ataxie. Disorder, Irregularity. Ataxia, now, usually means the state of disorder that characterizes nervous fevers, and the nervous condition. [Dunglison1874]
Ataxic Fever	Malignant Typhus fever. <i>Ataxic: lacking motor coordination; marked or caused by ataxia. [Wordnet]</i>
Atelectasis	Total or partial collapse of the lung. also, a congenital condition characterized by the incomplete expansion of the lungs at birth. [American Heritage]. Collapse of an expanded lung (especially in infants); also failure of pulmonary alveoli to expand at birth. [Wordnet].
Atheroma	Any morbid deposit resembling the contents of a wen. It is often applied to atheromatous degeneration of an artery. [Appleton1904]. (a) An encysted tumor containing curdy matter. (b) A disease characterized by thickening and fatty degeneration of the inner coat of the arteries. [Webster1913]. A deposit or degenerative accumulation of lipid-containing plaques on the innermost layer of the wall of an artery. [Heritage]
Athetosis	A variety of chorea, marked by peculiar tremors of the fingers and toes. [Webster]
Athrepsia	Profound debility of children due to lack of food and to unhygienic surroundings. [Webster]. Marasmus. [Merriam Webster].
Atrophy	Defect of nutrition; wasting or emaciation with loss of strength, unaccompanied by fever. [Thomas1875] A wasting or decrease in size of a body organ, tissue, or part owing to disease, injury, or lack of use; Marasmus. [Heritage]
Aurogo	Icterus
Autumnal Fever	Autumnal Fever generally assumes a bilious aspect. Those of the intermittent kind are much more obstinate than when they appear in the spring. [Dunglison1868] A fever that prevails largely in autumn, such as typhoid, typhomalarial, and malarial fevers. [Appleton1904]
Azotemia	Uremia

English List - B

Bad Blood	Bad blood – a) toxicity in the body due to body system deficiencies, sluggish action of liver or colon; b) inability of body to naturally detoxify; c) genetic predisposition; d) syphilis. www.appalachianherbalist.com
Baghdad Boil	Cutaneous Leishmaniasis
Baker's Cyst	A swelling behind the knee that is composed of a membrane-lined sac filled with synovial fluid and is associated with certain joint disorders (as arthritis). [Merriam]
Banti's Syndrome / Disease	A disease characterized by congestion and enlargement of the spleen; accompanied by anemia or cirrhosis. [Wordnet] A disorder characterized by congestion and great enlargement of the spleen usually accompanied by anemia, leukopenia, and cirrhosis of the liver called also <i>Banti's syndrome</i> .
Barbiers	A vernacular Indian term, of unknown derivation. It denotes a chronic affection, prevalent in India, and almost universally confounded by nosologists with beriberi. [Hoblyn1855] A disease of India and the Malabar coast; a peculiar species of Palsy. [Thomas1875] A variety of paralysis peculiar to India and the Malabar coast considered by many to be the same as beriberi in chronic form. [Webster1913]
Barkers	A name given to the victims of a religious hysterical epidemic which spread through the United States in 1798-1805. The subjects used to fling themselves on the ground howling and barking like dogs. [Tuke1892]
Barking Cough	A bark like cough of children, seen in croup and other conditions. [Dorland]
Barrel Chest	A chest permanently resembling the shape of a barrel, i.e., with increased anteroposterior diameter, roughly equaling the lateral diameter; usually with some degree of kyphosis; seen in cases of emphysema. [CancerWEB]

Bay Sore	A disease considered by Dr. Mosely as true cancer, commencing with an ulcer. It is endemic at the Bay of Honduras. [Hoblyn1855]
	Chiclero Ulcer
Beading of the Ribs	Rachitic Rosary
Bealed	A small inflammatory tumor; a pustule. [Webster]
Beaver Fever	Giardiasis
Bejel	Nonvenereal endemic syphilis now found chiefly among Arab children; apparently due to <i>Treponema pallidum</i> . [CancerWEB]
Bellyache	Colic
Bellyharm	Colic
Bellywark	Colic
Beriberi	A spasmodic rigidity of the lower limbs, etc.; an acute disease occurring in India, and commonly considered the same as Barbiers, - but the latter is a chronic disease. The word beriberi is, in all probability, derived from the reduplication of the Hindu word beri, signifying irons or fetters fastened to the legs of criminals, elephants, etc. A person afflicted with this disease is literally "fettered." [Thomas1875] An acute disease occurring in India, characterized by multiple inflammatory changes in the nerves, producing great muscular debility, a painful rigidity of the limbs, and cachexy. [Webster1913] A disease caused by a deficiency of thiamine, endemic in eastern and southern Asia and characterized by neurological symptoms, cardiovascular abnormalities, and edema. [Heritage].
Wet Beriberi	A form of Beriberi marked by cardiac failure and edema, but without extensive nervous system involvement. [Dorland]
Biggar	A disease of Bengal, remarkable for the intensity and danger of the cerebral symptoms. [Dunlison1874]
Bile or Gall	A fluid which is secreted by the liver into the gall bladder, and from thence passes into the intestines, in order to promote digestion. [Buchan1798]
Bilharzia / Bilharziasis	An infection with a parasite of the genus <i>Schistosoma</i> ; common in the tropics and Far East; symptoms depend on the part of the body infected; Schistosomiasis. [Heritage]
Bilious	A term very generally made use of, to express diseases which arise from too copious a secretion of bile: thus bilious colic, bilious diarrhea, bilious fever, etc. [Hooper1829]. That which relates to bile, contains bile, or is produced by bile. An epithet given to certain constitutions and diseases, which are believed to be the effect of superabundance of the biliary secretion; as bilious fever, but often used, without any definite idea, as regards the bile, being attached to it. Biliousness is the state of being bilious. [Dunlison1874]
Bilious Fever	When a continual, remitting, or intermitting fever is accompanied with a frequent or copious evacuation of bile, either by vomit or stool, the fever is denominated bilious. [Buchan1785]. The common remittent fever of summer and autumn; generally supposed to be owing to, or connected with, derangement of the biliary system. [Dunlison1855] Typhoid fever, Remittent fever or simple gastritis. [Appleton1904] A term loosely applied to certain intestinal and malarial fevers. See typhus. [Thomas1907].
Bilious Pneumonia	Inflammation of the lungs, accompanied by gastric fever, and not uncommonly by typhoid symptoms. [Dunlison1874]
Bilious Remittent Fever	Yellow Fever. [Dunlison1874]. One type of malarial fever, known as bilious remittent, has long been recognized on account of the bilious vomiting, gastric distress, sometimes bilious diarrhea, sometime constipation, which accompany the recurring exacerbations. It is further distinguished by the pronounced icteric or, rather, reddish yellow or saffron tint of the skin and sclera; a tint derived, probably, not from absorption of bile as in obstructive jaundice but from modified hemoglobin free in the blood or deposited in the derma. They are not specially nor directly dangerous themselves, but they result usually in profound anemia, and are often but the prelude to chronic malarial saturation. bad health and invaliding. [Manson1898]. Archaic term for relapsing fever characterized by bilious vomiting and diarrhea.
Bilious Typhoid Fever	Relapsing fever with jaundice. [Appleton1904]
Biliousness	Gastric distress caused by a disorder of the liver or gall bladder. [Wordnet]

Biskra Button	The lesion occurring in cutaneous leishmaniasis. [CancerWEB]
Black Canker	A corroding or sloughing ulcer; esp. a spreading gangrenous ulcer or collection of ulcers in or about the mouth; Noma. [Webster]
Black Death	The name given in Germany and the North of Europe to an Oriental plague which occurred in the fourteenth century, characterized by inflammatory boils and black spots on the skin, indicating putrid decomposition. In many of its characters this pestilence resembled the present bobo plague, complicated with pneumonia and hemorrhages. [Thomas1875] A form of bubonic plague, caused by Yersinia pestis, that was pandemic throughout Europe and much of Asia in the 14th century. [Heritage]. Cerebro-spinal fever or epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, popularly called spotted fever, is an infectious disease occurring sporadically or in epidemics. This disease was not recognized until the 19th century. In Great Britain it first showed itself in the Irish workhouses in 1846, where it was known as the black death or malignant-purpuric fever. [Britannica1911]. The common name of more than one disease, as of black jaundice, and of melæna.
Black Disease	Sudor Anglicus Niger
Black English Sweating	
Sickness/Fever	
Black Erysipelas	Synonym of Anthrax. [Gould1916]
Black Fever	Cerebrospinal meningitis. [Appleton1904]. An acute tick-borne illness caused by the bacteria Rickettsia rickettsii. The disease is characterized by sudden onset of headache, chills and fever which can persist for 2-3 weeks. A characteristic rash appears on the extremities and trunk about the 4th day of illness; Visceral Leishmaniasis. [CancerWEB]
Black Lion	A term given to a sloughing syphilitic ulcer, under which the British soldiers suffered greatly in Portugal. [Dunglison1874]
Black Pox	Hemorrhagic Smallpox
Black Sickness	Kala-Azar
Black Tongue	A fever which prevailed in the western states in the winter of 1842-3; probably typhoid fever. According to some, an epidemic erysipelas. [Dunglison1855].
Black Vomit	A disease of dogs similar to human pellagra and due to niacin deficiency. [CancerWEB] This is one of the fatal symptoms of yellow fever, it being a very rare case for a patient to recover after its occurrence. [Hooper1843]. The throwing up, in certain fevers, of a dark colored fluid resembling coffee grounds. This fluid consists chiefly of blood changed by morbid secretions of the stomach. It is one of the most fatal symptoms attending yellow fever, which in Spanish is often called simply El vomito ("the vomit"), or El vomito negro ("the black vomit"). [Thomas1875] A copious vomiting of dark-colored matter; or the substance so discharged; one of the most fatal symptoms in yellow fever. [CancerWEB].
Blackwater	English term for Pyrosis [Hooper1822]
Blackwater Fever	Severe and often fatal malaria characterized by kidney damage resulting in dark urine.
Bladder Stone	Vesicle Calculus
Bladder Worm	Hydatid
Blain	A pustule, blotch, or sore. [Thomas1875] An inflammatory swelling or sore; a bulla, pustule, or blister. [Dorland]
Blair Eye	A chronic catarrhal inflammation of the eyelids. [Thomas1875]
Bleeding	Hemorrhage
Blennorrhagia	Former name for gonorrhea. [Dorland]
Blood Clot	A semisolid mass of coagulated red and white blood cells. [Wordnet]
Blood Fluke	Flatworms parasitic in the blood vessels of mammals (syn: schistosome) [Wordnet]
Blood Poisoning	A condition in which the essential physical or chemical properties of the blood are altered by the introduction of some toxic agent; a popular term for septicemia and pyæmia.
Blood turned to Water	Weak-willed (weak as water); physically weak; anemia. www.appalachianherbalist.com
Bloody Sweat	A sweat accompanied by a discharge of blood; a disease, called sweating sickness, formerly prevalent in England and other countries. [Webster1913]
Bloody Urine	Hamaturia

Blue Cough	Whooping cough accompanied by cyanosis; caused by obstruction of the blood vessels in the face during severe coughing. [Schmidt2007]
Blue Disease	Morbus Coeruleus; discoloration of the skin in malformations of the heart. [Cleaveland1886]. Cyanosis or Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever [CancerWEB]
Body Fever	Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever
Body Lice	Pediculosis
Boil	A hard, painful, inflamed tumor, which, on suppuration, discharges pus, mixed with blood, and discloses a small fibrous mass of dead tissue, called the core. [Webster1913]. A painful, circumscribed pus-filled inflammation of the skin and subcutaneous tissue usually caused by a local staphylococcal infection. Also called furuncle. [Heritage]
Bone Shave	Sciatica; neuralgia femoropoplites.
Boo Boo	A name applied in the Sandwich Islands to a kind of fever which attacks only new comers, characterized by great depression of spirits and moaning (whence the name); probably a subacute gastritis. Written also boubou. [Appleton1904]
Bouquet /Fever	Dengue fever
Boutonneuse Fever	African Tick Typhus
Brain Death	Irreversible brain damage and loss of brain function, as evidenced by cessation of breathing and other vital reflexes, unresponsiveness to stimuli, absence of muscle activity, and a flat electroencephalogram for a specific length of time. [Dorland]
Brain Fever	Cerebral fever, phrenitis. [Dunglison1874]. Meningitis. [NGSQ1988] Inflammation of the brain or meninges, as in encephalitis or meningitis. [Heritage]. Meningitis caused by bacteria and often fatal. Synonyms: cerebrospinal fever, cerebrospinal meningitis, epidemic meningitis. [Wordnet].
Brainsick	Of, relating to, or induced by a mental disorder; insane or mad. [Heritage]
Chronic Brain Wasting	A form of mental disorder characterized mainly by confusion, failure of the memory, inability to concentrate the attention, and general inertia. [Appleton1904]
Braking	Vomiting, vomiturition. [Dunglison1874]
Breach	A hernia; a rupture.
Breakbone /Fever	An acute mosquito-borne viral illness of sudden onset that usually follows a benign course with headache, fever, prostration, severe joint and muscle pain, swollen glands (lymphadenopathy) and rash. The presence (the "dengue triad") of fever, rash, and headache (and other pains) is particularly characteristic. Better known as dengue, the disease is endemic throughout the tropics and subtropics. It goes by other names including dandy fever. Victims of dengue often have contortions due to the intense joint and muscle pain. Hence, the name "breakbone fever." Slaves in the West Indies who contracted dengue were said to have "dandy fever" because of their postures and gait. [Medicinenet]
Breast Pang	Angina Pectoris
Bright's Disease	Any of several diseases of the kidney marked by the presence of albumin in the urine; Nephritis. [Heritage]. A vague and obsolete term for disease of the kidneys - acute or chronic. [Whonamedit].
Brill's Disease	A recrudescence of epidemic typhus occurring years after the initial infection. [Dorland]
Broken Constitution	Loss of vital energy. www.appalachianherbalist.com
Broken-Wing Fever	Dengue
Bromidrosis	Fetid or foul smelling perspiration. [CancerWEB]
Bronchial Catarrh	Bronchitis
Bronchitis	Inflammation of the bronchi, or ramifications of the trachea. It is known by the vernacular terms, bronchial inflammation, inflammatory catarrh, bastard peripneumony, and suffocative catarrh. [Hoblyn1855] Inflammation, acute or chronic, of the bronchial tubes or any part of them. [Webster]. <i>"bronchitis" was first used in popular English literature: sometime before 1865. [Webster]</i>
Capillary Bronchitis	Bronchitis
Catarrhal Bronchitis	Bronchitis
Fetid Bronchitis	Chronic bronchitis with fetid expectoration. [Dunglison1868]

Fibrinous Bronchitis	Inflammation of the bronchial mucous membrane, accompanied by a fibrinous exudation, which often forms a cast of the bronchial tree with severe obstruction of air flow.
Plastic Bronchitis	Fibrinous Bronchitis
Purulent Bronchitis	The Spanish Influenza
Summer Bronchitis	Hay Fever
Bronchocele	This disease is marked by a tumour on the fore-part of the neck, and seated between the trachea and skin. In general, it has been supposed principally to occupy the thyroid gland. We are given to understand that it is a very common disorder in Derbyshire; but its occurrence is by no means frequent in other parts of Great Britain, or in Ireland. Among inhabitants of the Alps, and other mountainous countries bordering thereon, it is a disease very often met with, and is there known by the name of goitre. [Hooper1843]. An indolent swelling of the thyroid gland; goitre; tracheocele. Called also Derbyshire neck. [Thomas1875]. An enlargement of the thyroid glands. The whole gland may be swollen, or only the center, or either side, more frequently the right. This often produces scanty menstruation or profuse leucorrhoea. [Wilson1893]
Broncho-Pneumonia	A form of inflammation of the lungs which commences in the bronchioles and spreads to the surrounding lung tissue; synonymous with lobular pneumonia. [Hoblyn 1900]. Is inflammation of the lung tissue, associated with catarrh and with marked evidences of inflammation of bronchial membranes, often chronic; -- also called lobular pneumonia, from its affecting single lobules at a time. [Webster]
Bronze John	Texas term for Yellow Fever [Blaschke1907].
Bronzed Skin Disease	Addison's Disease
Buboe / Bubo	Inflammatory swelling of one or more lymph nodes, usually in the groin, usually suppurating. [CivilWarMed]
Bubonocoele	A species of hernia in which part of the bowels protrudes at the abdominal ring; synonymous with inguinal hernia. [Thomas1875]
Bubucle	Acne
Bucket Fever	Dengue
Bulam Fever	A name given by the natives of the African coast to yellow fever. [Thomas1875]
Bulimia	An eating disorder, common especially among young women of normal or nearly normal weight that is characterized by episodic binge eating and followed by feelings of guilt, depression, and self-condemnation. It is often associated with measures taken to prevent weight gain, such as self-induced vomiting, the use of laxatives, dieting, or fasting. Also called bulimarexia, bulimia nervosa. [Heritage]
Bulla	A bleb or blister, consisting of a portion of the epidermis detached from the skin by the infiltration beneath it of watery fluid, the result of liquefaction-necrosis. [Gould1916]
Burking	Murder, especially by suffocation, committed for the purpose of obtaining material for dissection; so called from the practice of one Burke, of Dublin. Also called Burkism.
Burnt Holes	A variety of Rupia, popularly known in Ireland under this name; and not unfrequent there amongst the ill-fed children of the poor. [Dunglison1868]
Bursitis	Inflammation of a bursa, especially in the shoulder, elbow, or knee joint. [Heritage]

English List - C

Cacatoria	An epithet given by Sylvius to a kind of intermittent fever, attended with copious stools. [Hooper1829] Diarrhoea. [Dunglison1868]
Cachaemia	A degenerated or poisoned condition of the blood. [Webster]
Cachexia; Cachexy	A bad habit of body, known by a depraved or vitiated state of the solids and fluids. A condition in which the system of nutrition is evidently depraved. A bad habit of body, chiefly the result of scorbutic, cancerous, tuberculous or venereal diseases when in their advanced stages. [Dunglison1874]. A condition of ill health and impairment of nutrition due to impoverishment of the blood, esp. when caused by a specific morbid process (as cancer or tubercle). [Webster1913].

	Weight loss, wasting of muscle, loss of appetite, and general debility that can occur during a chronic disease. [Heritage].
	Any general reduction in vitality and strength of body and mind resulting from a debilitating chronic disease (syn: cachexy, wasting). [Wordnet].
Cachexia Africana	Chthonophagia
Cacochymie	An unhealthy state of the body. [Buchan1798]
Cacogastric	Troubled with bad digestion. [Webster1913]
Cacosphyxia	Bad state of Pulse. -Galen [Dunglison1855]
Caddy Stools	The evacuations in yellow fever, which resemble fine, dark, sandy mud. [Appleton1904]
Calculus / Calculi	Any solid concretion, formed in any part of the body, but most frequent in the organs that act as reservoirs, and in the passages connected with them; as, biliary calculi; urinary calculi, etc. [Webster1913].
	An abnormal concretion in the body usually formed of mineral salts and found in the gallbladder, kidney, or urinary bladder, for example. Gravel. [Dorland].
	A solid mass, usually composed of inorganic material, formed in a cavity or tissue of the body. Calculi are most commonly found in the gallbladder, kidney, or urinary bladder. Also called stone. [American Heritage].
Calculus Vesicæ	Urinary Calculus.
Urinary Calculus	Calculus Vesicæ; stone in the bladder. [Dunglison1868]
	A hard mass of mineral salts in the urinary tract. Also called cystolith, urolith. [American Heritage].
Calenture / Calentura	A febrile delirium, said to be peculiar to sailors, wherein they imagine the sea to be green fields and will throw themselves into it if not restrained. [Hooper1829]
	A violent fever, attended with delirium, incident to persons in hot countries. Under its influence it is said that sailors imagine the sea to be green fields, and will throw themselves into it, if not restrained. [Hoblyn1855]
	Fever. The term was used by the old Spanish navigators to denote any form of fever with delirium observed in the tropics, and from them Sauvages adopted it as the name of a special disease (which has been described as peculiar to mariners and characterized by a particular form of delirium in which the patient, unless prevented, will jump into the sea, thinking that he is walking into green fields); but its use in the sense has been discarded. [Applton1904].
	A name formerly given to various fevers occurring in tropics; esp. to a form of furious delirium accompanied by fever, among sailors, which sometimes led the affected person to imagine the sea to be a green field, and to throw himself into it. [Webster1913]
Camp Fever	This term was used for all of the continuing fevers experienced by the army: Typhoid Fever, Malarial Remittent Fever, and Typho-malarial Fever. The last named is a combination of elements from the first two diseases. This combination, Typho-malarial Fever, was the characteristic "camp fever" during the Civil War. Symptoms included: a pronounced chill followed by an intermittent fever, abdominal tenderness and nausea, general debility, diarrhea, retention of urine, and furring of the tongue. Typhus castrensis in Latin. [CivilWarMed]
Cancer	Formerly, any malignant growth, esp. one attended with great pain and ulceration, with cachexia and progressive emaciation. It was so called, perhaps, from the great veins which surround it, compared by the ancients to the claws of a crab. The term is now restricted to such a growth made up of aggregations of epithelial cells, either without support or embedded in the meshes of a trabecular framework. Note: Four kinds of cancers are recognized: (1) {Epithelial cancer, or Epithelioma}, in which there is no trabecular framework. See {Epithelioma}. (2) {Scirrhus cancer, or Hard cancer}, in which the framework predominates, and the tumor is of hard consistence and slow growth. (3) {Encephaloid, Medullary, or Soft cancer}, in which the cellular element predominates, and the tumor is soft, grows rapidly, and often ulcerates. (4) {Colloid cancer}, in which the cancerous structure becomes gelatinous. The last three varieties are also called {carcinoma}. [Webster1913]
	Any malignant growth or tumor caused by abnormal and uncontrolled cell division; it may spread to other parts of the body through the lymphatic system or the blood stream. [Wordnet]
Cancrum Oris	Canker of the mouth; a fretted ulceration of the gums. [Hooper1829]

	<p>Canker; a fetid ulcer, with jagged edges, of the gums and inside of the lips and cheeks, attended with copious flow of offensive saliva. It occurs principally in children. [Hoblyn1855]</p> <p>A deep, foul, fetid, irregular ulcer inside the lips and cheeks; often attended with the discharge of blood. [Thomas1875]</p> <p>A fetid ulcer of the gums and cheeks, of gangrenous character, chiefly occurring in children. [Cleaveland1886]</p> <p>Noma of the oral tissues called also gangrenous stomatitis. [Merriam]</p>
Candidiasis	<p>Infection with a fungus of the genus <i>Candida</i>, especially <i>C. albicans</i>, that usually occurs in the skin and mucous membranes of the mouth, respiratory tract, or vagina but may invade the bloodstream, especially in immunocompromised individuals. Also called candidosis, moniliasis. [Heritage]</p>
Canker	<p>A corroding or sloughing ulcer; esp. a spreading gangrenous ulcer or collection of ulcers in or about the mouth; -- called also water canker, canker of the mouth, and noma. [Webster1913]</p>
Canker of the Mouth	<p>Cancer Aquaticus.</p>
Canker Rash	<p>A form of scarlet fever characterized by ulcerated or putrid sore throat. [Webster]</p>
Canker Sore	<p>A small ulcer crater in the lining of the mouth that is often painful and very sensitive. Also known as an aphthous ulcer. Canker sores are one of the most common problems that occur in the mouth. About 20% of the population has canker sores at any given time. Canker sores typically last for 10-14 days and they heal without leaving a scar. The word "canker" comes from the Latin "cancer" for crab. (In Latin "cancer" was once pronounced kanker from which came canker). Chronic ulcers might seem as hard as a crab shell. [Medicinenet]</p>
Canton Disease	<p>Syphilis. The Chinese called it the Canton disease.</p>
Carcarus	<p>A fever in which the patient has a continual horror and trembling, with an unceasing sounding in his ears. [Hooper1829]</p>
Carcinoma	<p>A malignant new growth made up of epithelial cells tending to infiltrate the surrounding tissues and give rise to metastases. [Dorland]</p>
Cardialgia	<p>Properly, neuralgia of the stomach, but often applied to various forms of gastric pain and to pyrosis. [Appleton1904]</p>
Caries	<p>Obsolete term for pyrosis. [CancerWEB]</p> <p>A rottenness of the bone. [Buchan1798].</p> <p>Ulceration of the bones. [Hoblyn1855].</p> <p>A disease of bones, analogous to ulceration of the soft parts. [Thomas1875].</p> <p>Ulceration of bone; a process in which bone disintegrates and is carried away piecemeal, as distinguished from necrosis, in which it dies in masses. [Dorland].</p>
Castilian Disease	<p>Syphilis. The Portuguese called it the Castilian disease.</p>
Catalepsy	<p>A trance-like state with loss of voluntary motion and failure to react to stimuli. [Wordnet]</p>
Cataplexy	<p>A sudden loss of muscle tone and strength, usually caused by an extreme emotional stimulus. [Heritage]</p>
Cataract	<p>Clouding of the lens of the eye. In people with diabetes, this condition is sometimes referred to as "sugar cataract." [HyperBiology]</p>
Catarrh	<p>An inflammatory affection of any mucous membrane, in which there are congestion, swelling, and an alteration in the quantity and quality of mucus secreted; as, catarrh of the stomach; catarrh of the bladder. Note: In America, the term catarrh is applied especially to a chronic inflammation of, and hyper secretion from, the membranes of the nose or air passages; in England, to an acute influenza, resulting in a cold, and attended with cough, thirst, lassitude, and watery eyes; also, to the cold itself. [Webster1913].</p> <p>Inflammation of mucous membranes, especially of the nose and throat. [Heritage].</p> <p><i>"catarrh" was first used: sometime in the early 15th century. [Webster]</i></p>
Autumnal Catarrh	<p>An affection of the mucous membrane of the eyes, nose, and upper-air passages, characterized by coryza, laryngeal irritation, and asthma, and occurring during the summer months, usually August and September, and disappearing with the first heavy frost. [Thomas1907]</p>
Catarrhal Fever	<p>A fever, either typhoid, nervous, or synochal, attended with symptoms of catarrh.</p> <p>Old term for the group of respiratory tract diseases including the common cold, influenza, and lobular and lobar pneumonia. [CancerWEB]</p>
Epidemic Catarrh	<p>Influenza</p>

Pulmonary Catarrh	Bronchitis
Suffocative Catarrh	A severe laryngitis or bronchitis producing symptoms of suffocation. [Appleton1904]
Summer Catarrh	Hay Fever
Cauliflower Excrescence	A disease of the os uteri; supposed by Gooch to be encephalesis. [Hoblyn1855] An excrescence, which appears about the origin of the mucous membranes, chiefly about the anus and vulva, and which resembles, in appearance, the head of the cauliflower. It is often syphilitic in its character. [Dunglison1874]
Cellulitis	Ethmyphitis. A diseased condition of the subcutaneous areolar tissue and connective tissue, presenting œdema, swelling, hardness, bogginess, fluctuation, suppuration, and sometimes sloughing. It is usually preceded by a wound, such as the bite of an animal, or an infected lesion of some sort. A dissection wound is a common type. The pain is severe, and there are generally somewhat grave constitutional symptoms, as fever, severe headache, nausea, prostration, loss of appetite, and general weakness. Salines, iron, and sometimes stimulants are useful. with incisions to relieve tension or to let out the products of suppuration. [New An inflammation of the cellular or areolar tissue, esp. of that lying immediately beneath the skin. [Webster1913] Cellulitis is a spreading infection of connective tissues, usually caused by streptococci bacteria. [Biology Dictionary] An inflammation of body tissue (especially that below the skin) characterized by fever and swelling and redness and pain. [Wordnet]
Cephalœmia	Congestion, active or passive, of the brain. [CancerWEB]
Cephalgia / Cephalalgia	Headache
Cephalitis	Inflammation of the brain. Encephalitis. [Dunglison1868]
Cerebritis	Inflammation of the cerebrum.
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	A dangerous epidemic, and endemic, febrile disease, characterized by inflammation of the membranes of the brain and spinal cord, giving rise to severe headaches, tenderness of the back of the neck, paralysis of the ocular muscles, etc. It is sometimes marked by a cutaneous eruption, when it is often called spotted fever. It is not contagious. Meningitis. [Webster]
Chagres Fever	A form of malarial fever occurring along the Chagres River, Panama. [Webster]
Chalkstone	A chalklike concretion, consisting mainly of urate of sodium, found in and about the small joints, in the external ear, and in other situations, in hose affected with gout; a tophus.
Chancre	A sore or ulcer arising from the direct application of the syphilitic poison. [Thomas1875] A venereal sore or ulcer; specifically, the initial lesion of true syphilis, whether forming a distinct ulcer or not; -- called also hard chancre, indurated chancre, and Hunterian chancre.
Chancroid	A soft, highly infectious, nonsyphilitic venereal ulcer of the genital region caused by the bacillus Hemophilus ducreyi. Also called soft chancre. [Heritage]
Change of Life	Critical Age. That period of female life when the catamenia become irregular, and ultimately cease. It is often attended with serious constitutional disturbance, and is sometimes the commencement of fatal diseases. [Thomas1875] The period in the life of a woman when menstruation and the capacity for conception cease, usually occurring between forty-five and fifty years of age. [Webster].
Chappa	The name among the Popo people in the colony Lagos for a disease believed to be neither tuberculosis nor syphilitic, marked by severe initial pains in muscles and joints, followed by swelling and formation of round multiple nodules the size of a pigeon's egg; without forming abscesses these are exposed by ulceration of the skin. The disease finally attacks the bones. [Gould1916]
Chichism	Pellagra
Chicken breast	Pigeon Breast
Chicken Pox	A popular name of a species of varicella. [Hoblyn1855] A mild, eruptive disease, generally attacking children only; varicella. [Webster1913]. An acute contagious disease, primarily of children, that is caused by the varicella-zoster virus and characterized by skin eruptions, slight fever, and malaise. Also called varicella. [Heritage]

Chiggers	A skin infestation, common in the southern United States, caused by the larva of the red mite (harvest mite). Features include an itchy red rash to the waist, ankle and skin folds. No specific treatment is necessary as the rash will resolve spontaneously. Antihistamines can be used to control itching. [CancerWEB]
Chilblain	<p>A kibe or Pernio. Chilblains are painful inflammatory swellings, of a deep purple or leaden colour, to which the fingers, toes, heels, and other extreme parts of the body are subject, on being exposed to a severe degree of cold. [Hooper1829]</p> <p>An erythematous inflammation of the feet, hands, etc. occasioned by cold. It is very common in youth. It is apt to degenerate into painful, indolent ulcerations, called Kibes, see Mules. [Dunglison1874]</p> <p>An inflammation followed by itchy irritation on the hands, feet, or ears, resulting from exposure to moist cold. [American Heritage]</p> <p>No, chilblains (pernio) is not the same as frostbite. Chilblains is inflammation of the small blood vessels in the skin in response to cold but above-freezing temperatures. This results in red, swollen skin — usually on the face, ears, fingers and toes — which appears several hours after exposure to cold. You may also experience an itchy, burning sensation in the affected skin. Sometimes chilblains progresses to blisters and even open sores. [Mayoclinic]</p>
Childcrowing	The crowing noise made by children affected with spasm of the laryngeal muscles; false croup. Spasmodic Croup. [Webster]
Chills	Chills & Fever
Chills & Fever	Malarial Fever
Chin Cough	Pertussis, Whooping cough.
Chinese Disease	Syphilis. The Japanese called it either the Portuguese or Chinese disease.
Chiragra	Gout in the hand.
Chloasma	A patchy brown or dark brown skin discoloration that usually occurs on a woman's faces and may result from hormonal changes, as in pregnancy. [Heritage]
Chlorosis	<p>A form of anemia observed mostly in pubescent girls in whom menstruation has not become regularly established, and occasionally in boys at about the period of puberty. The liquor sanguine is redundant and the blood corpuscles are decreased in number; anemic murmurs are audible in the large superficial veins, and the action of the heart may be irregular and excessive; the complexion becomes very pale and subsequently greenish; the appetite is defective or depraved; the tissues are flabby; and there is a general feeling of lassitude and despondency. There may be headache, vertigo, disorders of sensibility, and affections of various mucous membranes. [Appleton1904].</p> <p>A form of primary anemia affecting mostly girls at the period of puberty or early womanhood, and characterized by a marked deficiency of hemoglobin in the red corpuscles; Green Sickness. [CancerWEB]</p>
Choak	Cynanche Trachealis
Chock	The Croup (from the west coast of Scotland)
Chocolate Cyst	Cyst of the ovary with intracavitary hemorrhage and formation of a haematoma containing old brown blood; often seen with endometriosis of the ovary but occasionally with other types of cyst's. [CancerWEB]
Choix Fever	Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever
Cholelithiasis	The presence or formation of gallstones in the gallbladder or bile ducts. [Heritage]
Cholera	<p>Any disease characterized by repeated simultaneous purging and vomiting, with painful spasms of the stomach and bowels and occasional cramps of the external muscles; as commonly used, Asiatic cholera. [Appleton1904].</p> <p>A malignant and rapidly fatal disease, originating in Asia and frequently epidemic in the more filthy sections of other lands, to which the germ or specific poison may have been carried. It is characterized by diarrhea, rice-water evacuations, vomiting, cramps, pinched expression, and lividity, rapidly passing into a state of collapse, followed by death, or by a stage of reaction of fever. [Webster].</p> <p><i>"cholera" was first used: 14th century. [Webster].</i></p> <p>Asiatic Cholera.</p>

Algid Cholera	Algid: chilly; "a person who is algid is marked by prostration and has cold clammy skin and low blood pressure" [Wordnet]
Asiatic Cholera	A remarkable epidemic disease, consisting in the malignant form of cholera, in which all of the symptoms are much more severe and rapid in their progress to a too generally fatal issue. [Thomas1875] An acute infectious disease indigenous to India, characterized by vomiting and purging; the discharges resembling rice water; by painful cramps; and by the early occurrence of collapse with suppression of urine and a peculiar coldness of breadth. [Appleton1904]
Bilious Cholera	Copious and frequent vomiting, at first of the alimentary and fecal matters, with redundancy of bile, and spasms of the legs and thighs. This is nothing more than a form or variety of European Cholera. [Thomas1875] A form of simple cholera characterized by purging, vomiting of bile, and spasms of the lower extremities. Regarded as real or Asiatic cholera if it occurred during an epidemic of the latter. [Appleton1904].
British Cholera	Simple Cholera.
Epidemic Cholera	Asiatic Cholera.
European Cholera	A name given to cholera as it usually appears in Europe when not epidemic, to distinguish it from the epidemic and malignant form of the disease known as Asiatic Cholera.
Indian Cholera	Asiatic Cholera.
Cholera Infantum	Summer complaint. A disease of infants; indigenous to the United States; prevalent during hot weather in most of the towns of the middle and southern, and many of the western States; ordinarily characterized by excessive irritability of stomach, with purging, the stools being thin and colorless, or of various hues of green and pink, but never yellow, except at the onset or during convalescences; fever of an obscurely remittent character; rapid emaciation; cold feet and hands, with preternatural heat of head and abdomen; dry, harsh and wilted skin; excessive thirst; and in the latter stages somnolency, the patient sleeping with his eyes half open; coma; the case terminating often with convulsions. [Hoblyn1855]. A disease that occurs, generally, in the Middle States of the Union, in June or July, and continues during hot weather; hence called the 'summer complaint'. The chief symptoms are vomiting, purging of green or yellow matter, slime, or blood, attended with pain or uneasiness, and swelling of the abdomen, with some pyrexia, generally. Differs little from what is vulgarly called the Watery Gripes in England. [Dunglison1874]. A dangerous summer disease, of infants, caused by hot weather, bad air, or poor milk, and especially fatal in large cities. [Webster]. Often fatal form of gastroenteritis occurring in children; not true cholera but having similar symptoms. [Wordnet].
Cholera Maligna	Asiatic Cholera.
Cholera Morbus	A common name of non-epidemic cholera. [Thomas1875]. A disease characterized by vomiting and purging, with gripings and cramps, usually caused by imprudence in diet or by gastrointestinal disturbance. Simple cholera. [Webster].
Cholera Nostras	Simple Cholera.
Cholera Sicca	An old term for a malignant form of disease seen during epidemics of Asiatic cholera in which death occurs without diarrhea. [CancerWEB].
Simple Cholera	A disease most common in hot climates, at the close of summer or early autumn. Characterized by an acute catarrhal inflammation of the stomach which extends into the intestines. It generally begins with pain in the bowels, nausea and vomiting, and cramps in the extremities, followed by severe watery diarrhea. [Appleton1904].
Chorea	St. Vitus's dance; a disease attended with convulsive twitching and other involuntary movements of the muscles or limbs. [Webster1913]. Any of various disorders of the nervous system marked by involuntary, jerky movements, especially of the arms, legs, and face, and by incoordination. [Heritage].
Chorea Sancti Viti	St. Vitus' Dance

Chorea, Sydenham's	An acute neurologic disorder that emerges several months following a streptococcal ("strep") infection, most frequently in children between the age of 5 and 15. There may be a history of a strep throat or a strep skin infection. There may similarly be a history of another sequel of a strep infection such as scarlet fever, glomerulonephritis or, especially, rheumatic fever. The body movements, called chorea, in Sydenham disease are typically twisting. They are involuntary (not on purpose) and may involve jumping and dancing. They can become quite severe and interfere with normal walking and normal use of the arms as well as talking. The chorea tends especially to involve the distal limbs (the forearms and hands and the lower legs and feet) and is associated with hypotonia (decreased muscle tone) and emotional lability. Improvement usually occurs over a period of weeks or months but exacerbation (worsening) may occur without the recurrence of the strep infection. Sydenham's chorea can be treated with
Chrisom	A child which died within a month after its baptism; -- so called from the chrisom cloth which was used as a shroud for it. [Webster]
Christian Disease	Syphilis. The Turks called it the Christian disease.
Chthonophagia	A disease not uncommon among the negroes of the South, accompanied by a strong desire to eat dirt or earthy matter. [Thomas1875]
Chyluria	A morbid condition in which the urine contains chyle or fatty matter, giving it a milky appearance. [Heritage]
Cicatrix	Scar
Cinchonism	A condition produced by the excessive or long-continued use of quinine, and marked by deafness, roaring in the ears, vertigo, etc. [Webster]
Cirrhosis	Chronic interstitial inflammation of any tissue or organ. [Heritage]
The Clap	The vulgar name of a venereal infection. [Hoblyn1855] Popular name for gonorrhea. [Dorland]
Coeliagra	Gout of the abdomen.
Climacteric	A word, which properly signifies 'by degrees.' It has been applied to certain times of life, regarded to be critical; but is now chiefly applied to certain periods of life, at which great changes occur, independently of any numerical estimate of years. Such are the period of puberty in both sexes; that of the cessation of the menses in women, etc. [Dunglison1868] Climacteric years: are, according to some, all those in the life of man which are multiples of the number 7. Others have applied the term to years, resulting from the multiplication of 7 by an odd number. Some have admitted only three <i>climacterics</i> ; others, again, have extended them to multiples of 9. Most, however, have considered the 63rd year to be the <i>Grand Climacteric</i> ; 63 being the product of multiplication of 7 and 9, and all have thought that the period of three, seven, or nine, which they respectively adopted, was necessary to the entire renewal of the body; so that there was, at these times, in the economy, none of the parts of which it had previously consisted. All the notions on the subject are essentially allied to the doctrine of numbers of Pythagoras. [Dunglison1874] The term "climacteric" comes from the Greek word for rung of a ladder and refers to the period of passage out of the reproductive stage of life and into the nonreproductive phase. In women, it encompasses perimenopause, menopause, and the early postmenopausal years. The climacteric can be accompanied by wide-ranging symptoms that are quite bothersome. However, physicians who understand the hormonal symptoms, who can differentiate these symptoms from age-related changes, and who are familiar with hormone replacement therapies, alternative therapies, and effective life-style modifications can help their patients This term has been applied to a sudden and general alteration of health, occurring at a certain period of life, and of uncertain duration. [Hoblyn1855]
Climacteric Disease	Vomit with semi digested blood.
Coffee-Grounds Vomit	Lientery
Coeliac Passion	A catarrhal disorder of the upper respiratory tract, which may be viral, a mixed infection, or an allergic reaction. It is marked by acute rhinitis, a slight rise in temperature, and chilly sensations. [Dorland]
Cold	An outbreak of Cerebrospinal Meningitis in the spring of 1814 in Maine. Also called spotted fever. [History and Description of an Epidemic Fever, Commonly Called Spotted Fever, Which Prevailed at Gardiner, Maine, in the Spring of 1814. Author: HALE, E]
Cold Fever	

Cold in the Head	Acute Rhinitis
Colic / Colica	Colic signifies an affection or pain in the colon. But it is employed in a more extensive signification. It includes every acute pain in the abdomen, aggravated at intervals. The word has often, however, epithets affixed to it, which render it more or less precise. Severe abdominal pain caused by spasm, obstruction, or distention of any of the hollow viscera, such as the intestines. Often a condition of early infancy, colic is marked by chronic irritability and crying. [Dorland]. <i>"colic" was first used: sometime around 1421. [Webster]</i>
Arthritic Colic	Colic due to gout. [Appleton1904]
Bilious Colic	Colic from excess of bile. [Hooper1829] Colic dependent on some morbid condition of the liver or the passage of a gallstone. [Appleton1904]
Cramp Colic	Colic, occasioned with an accumulation of bile in the intestines or in its own passages. [Dunglison1874]. Enteralgia. An acute, paroxysmal pain in the region of the umbilicus, slightly relieved by pressure, due to an irritation of the sensory nerves, with spasmodic contraction of the intestinal muscle, and not accompanied by fever. Also called: Intestinal colic, tormina, intestinal neuralgia. [Stewart1898]
Hepatic Colic	The severe pain produced by the passage of a gallstone from the liver or gall bladder through the bile duct. [Webster]
Menstrual Colic	Intermittent cramp-like lower abdominal pains associated with menstruation. [CancerWEB]
Intestinal Colic	Pain due to distention of the intestines by gas. [Webster1913]
Renal Colic	The severe pain produced by the passage of a calculus from the kidney through the ureter. [Webster]
Uterine Colic	Painful cramps of the uterine muscle sometimes occurring at the menstrual period, or in association with uterine disease. [CancerWEB]
Wind Colic	Intestinal Colic
Colitis	Inflammation of the colon.
Mucous Colitis	Endocolitis. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the colon. [Dunglison1868].
Ulcerative Colitis	A serious chronic inflammatory disease of the large intestine and rectum characterized by recurrent episodes of abdominal pain and fever and chills and profuse diarrhea. [Wordnet]
Colocholeosis	Bilious Dysentery
Coloid	Colloid cancer. Has the appearance of particles of jelly inlaid in a regular alveolar bed. The jelly-like matter is exceedingly soft; a colloid mass is, however, firm and resisting. [Dunglison]
Colorado Fever	Dengue Fever
Coma	A state of deep often prolonged unconsciousness, usually the result of injury, disease, or poison, in which an individual is incapable of sensing or responding to external stimuli and internal needs. [Heritage]
Coma Vigil	Subacute or chronic state of altered consciousness, in which the patient appears alert intermittently, but is not responsive, although his/her descending motor pathways appear intact; due to lesions of various cerebral structures. [CancerWEB]
Common Cold	Cold
Commotion	A concussion, a violent shaking or the shock which results from it. [CancerWEB]
Complaint	A bodily disorder or disease; a malady or ailment. [Heritage]
Bowel Complaint	Enteritis
Compression of Brain	This may arise either from coagula of blood, a soft tumor, a bony excrescence, a depressed portion of the skull, or the presence of some foreign body. [Dunglison1868]
Concussion	Injury to the brain caused by a blow; usually resulting in loss of consciousness. [Wordnet]
Congestion	A collection of blood or other fluid; thus we say a congestion of blood in the vessels, when they are over distended, and the motion is slow. [Hooper1829] Over fullness of the capillary and other blood vessels, etc., in any locality or organ (often producing other morbid symptoms); local hyperemia, active or passive; as, arterial congestion; venous congestion; congestion of the lungs. [Webster1913]. The presence of an abnormal amount of fluid in a vessel or organ; especially excessive accumulation of blood, due either to increased afflux or to obstruction of return flow.

Congestion of the Bowels	Coeliaemia
Congestion of the Brain	Cephaloemia
Congestion of the Lungs	Stethaemia
Congestion of the Stomach	Coeliaemia.
Congestive Chills	Malarial Fever.
Congestive Fever	Fever accompanied by obscure symptoms; or by great oppression and depression; in which it is difficult - and often impossible - to induce reaction. Congestive fevers occur in various parts of this country, especially in the fall; and they are very common in India. The term congestive fever is often used in some parts of the south of the United States very indefinitely, - to include winter typhus, and typhoid fevers, typhoid pneumonia, as well as intermittents and autumnal remittents. [Dunglison1874]
Conjunctivitis	Inflammation of the conjunctiva characterized by redness and often accompanied by a discharge. [Heritage]
Constipation	Infrequent or difficult evacuation of the feces. [Dorland]
Constipation of the Bowels	Constipation
Constitution, Weak	When a man is commonly laboring under, or unusually susceptible of, disease.
Consumption	A consumption is a wasting or decay of the whole body from an ulcer, tubercles, or concretions of the lungs, an empyema, a nervous atrophy, or a cachexy. [Buchan1785]. Wasting of the body; phthisis, or marasmus. [Hoblyn1855] Any wasting away of the body, but usually applied to Phthisis Pulmonalis. [Thomas1875]. A progressive wasting away of the body; esp., that form of wasting, attendant upon pulmonary phthisis and associated with cough, spitting of blood, hectic fever, etc.; pulmonary phthisis; -- called also {pulmonary consumption}. [Webster1913]. Consumption is an archaic name for Tuberculosis. (TB seemed to consume people from within with its symptoms of bloody cough, fever, pallor, and long relentless wasting). [Wikipedia].
Consumption of the Bowels	Enterophthisis
Consumption of the Brochial	Bronchial Phthisis
Galloping Consumption	Phthisis pulmonalis, which rapidly runs through its course to a fatal termination.
Consumption of the Liver	Inflammation and ulceration of the liver from tubercular disease. [Webster1913]
Consumption of the Lungs	Pulmonary Tuberculosis
Nervous Consumption	A nervous consumption is a wasting or decay of the whole body, without any considerable degree of fever, cough, or difficulty of breathing. It is attended with indigestion, weakness, and want of appetite, &c. [Buchan1785]
Pulmonary Consumption	A disease which in most northern temperate climates causes more deaths than any other. Its usual symptoms are cough, emaciation, debility, and hectic fever, generally accompanied with purulent expectoration. In the latter stages of this formidable malady, there is little hope of successful treatment. The aim of the physician should, therefore be to prevent the development of its worst symptoms, by timely precautions, namely, by a careful attention to proper clothing, by a judicious employment of external irritation, by the use of a mild but nutritious and strengthening diet, and, above all, by maintaining the tone of the system by means of suitable exercise in the fresh and open air. When the strength of the patient is such as to admit of it, gentle exercise on horseback is especially to be recommended. Although a mild, dry atmosphere is always desirable, extensive observation has proved that the patient loses more by confinement to the house than by a regular exposure (with proper precautions as to Pulmonary Tuberculosis. [Dorland]
Quick Consumption	Galloping Consumption
Consumption of the Spinal Cord	Locomotor Ataxia, Tabes Dorsalis.
Consumption of the Throat	Scrofula

Contagion / Contagio	The communication of disease from one individual to another. [Dorland]
Contagious Disease	Contagion
Continued Fever	By a continual fever is meant that which never leaves the patient during the whole course of the disease, or which shows no remarkable increase or abatement in the symptoms. This kind of fever is likewise divided into acute, slow, and malignant. The fever is called acute when its progress is quick, and the symptoms violent; but when these are more gentle, it is generally denominated slow. When livid or petechial spots show a putrid state of the humours, the fever is called malignant, putrid, or petechial. [Buchan1785]. A fever which presents no interruption in its course. [Dunglison1855]. Obsolete term for fever without the intermittency of malaria; many cases were likely typhoid fever. [CivilWarMed]
Contusion / Contusio	An injury in which the skin is not broken; a bruise. [Heritage]
Convulsions	Though more children are said to die of convulsions than of any other disease, yet they are for the most part only a symptom of some other malady. Whatever greatly irritates or stimulates the nerves, may occasion convulsions. Hence infants whose nerves are easily affected, are often thrown into convulsions by any thing that irritates the alimentary canal; likewise by teething; strait clothes; the approach of the small-pox, measles, or other eruptive diseases. A paroxysm of involuntary and more or less violent muscular contractions, especially of the voluntary muscles in general, as distinguished from spasm, which is more commonly applied to such contractions of the muscles of a particular portion of the body. [Appleton1904]. A violent involuntary contraction or series of contractions of the voluntary muscles. [CancerWEB]. A sudden attack usually characterized by loss of consciousness and sustained or rhythmic contractions of some or all voluntary muscles. Convulsions are most often a manifestation of a seizure disorder (epilepsy). [HyperMedical].
Cooties	Pediculosis
Coprolalia	Involuntary utterances of vulgar or obscene words; seen in Gilles de la Tourette's syndrome. [CancerWEB]
Coprophagia	Eating of excrement. [CancerWEB]
Coqueluche	Influenza, Pertussis
Corruption	The word is used at times in a vague manner for a state of puriform, putrid, or other breaking down of parts or humours. [Dunglison1868]
Coryza	Rhinitis
Acute Coryza	Rhinitis, Acute
Costiveness	Constipation. An unnatural retention of the fecal matter of the bowels. [Webster]
Cottonpox	Variola Minor
Cough	Sudden expulsion of air from the lungs that clears the air passages; a common symptom of upper respiratory infection or bronchitis or pneumonia or tuberculosis. [Wordnet]
Coul	Abscess
Country Fever	A modification of Bilious and Malarial fevers. [Neill1866].
Courap	A form of impetigo peculiar to India. [Thomas1875]
Courses	A popular English term for menses. [Thomas1875]
Coxagra	Gout in the hip; neuralgia femoropoplites.
Coxalgia	Hip joint disease.
Coxitis	Inflammation of the hip joint.
Coxsackie Viral Infection	Hand, Foot and Mouth Disease [NYHealth]
Crabs	Slang. Infestation by crab lice. Pediculosis. [Heritage]
Crabyaws	A name in the West Indies for a kind of ulcer on the soles of the feet, with edges so hard, that they are difficult to cut. [Dunglison1868]
Cradle Cap	A form of dermatitis that occurs in infants and is characterized by heavy yellow crusted lesions on the scalp. [Heritage]
Cramps	A sudden, involuntary, spasmodic muscular contraction causing severe pain, often occurring in the leg or shoulder as the result of strain or chill. [Heritage]
Stomach Cramps	A sudden, violent, and most painful affection of the stomach, with the sense of constriction in the epigastrium. [Dunglison1868]

Creeping Sickness	The name by which the gangrenous form of Ergotism is known in Germany: kriebelkrankheit. [Thomas1875]
Cretinism	An endemic disease common in Switzerland and other mountainous countries, characterized by goiter, stunted growth, swelled abdomen, wrinkled skin, wan complexion, vacant and stupid countenance, misshapen cranium, idiocy, and comparative insensibility. [Thomas1875] A form of idiocy accompanied by deformity of bodily organs, very frequently associated with goiter or Derbyshire neck. [Wilson1893]
Criminal Abortion	The murder of a foetus in utero; foeticide. [Thomas1875]
Critical Age	Change of Life. That period of female life when the catamenia become irregular, and ultimately cease. It is often attended with serious constitutional disturbance, and is sometimes the commencement of fatal diseases. [Thomas1875]
Croopbacked	Humpback. [Dunglison1874]
The Croup	The cynanche trachealis, so called from the crouping noise attending it. This noise is similar to the sound emitted by a chicken affected with the pip, which in some parts of Scotland is called roup, hence, probably, the term croup. A disease marked by laborious and suffocative breathing, with a stridulus noise, short dry cough, and expiration of a concrete membranous sputum. [Thomas1875] In the early-nineteenth century it was called cynanche trachealis. Synonyms: roup, hives, choak, stuffing, rising of the lights. A pathological condition of the larynx, especially in infants and children that is characterized by respiratory difficulty and a hoarse, brassy cough. A name formerly given to diseases characterized by distress in breathing accompanied by a metallic cough and some hoarseness of speech. It is now known that these symptoms are often associated with diphtheria, spasmodic laryngitis, and a third disease, spasmodic croup, to which the term is now alone applied. This occurs most frequently in children above two years of age; the child goes to bed quite well, and a few hours later suddenly awakes with great difficulty in inspiration, the chest wall becomes markedly retracted, and there is a metallic cough. The child becomes cyanosed, and, to the inexperienced nurse, seems in an almost moribund condition. In the course of four or five minutes, normal respiration starts again, and the attack is over for the time being; but it may recur several times a day. The seizure may be accompanied by convulsions and death has occurred from dyspnea. [Britannica1911] A condition resulting from acute partial obstruction of the upper airway, seen mainly in infants and children; characteristics include resonant barking cough, hoarseness, and persistent stridor. It may be caused by a viral infection, a bacterial infection, an allergy, a foreign body, or new growth. [Dorland].
False Croup	A spasmodic affection of the larynx attended with the symptoms of membranous croup, but unassociated with the deposit of a fibrinous membrane. [Webster1913]. Called also laryngismus stridulus. [Dorland]
Membranous Croup	True croup. [Webster1913] Croup became a catch-all term for similar diseases that caused a hoarse cough and obstruction of the respiratory passages. It's original meaning also included the formation of a false membrane in the throat. To differentiate the True Croup from others, the terms Cynanche Maligna and Membranous Croup were applied. When the cause of the disease was finally discovered (bacillus Corynebacterium diphtheriae), the disease took on the name: Diphtheria.
Spasmodic Croup	An affection of childhood characterized by a stoppage of breathing developed suddenly and without fever, and produced by spasmodic contraction of the vocal cords. It is sometimes fatal. Called also laryngismus stridulus, and childcrowing. [Webster]
Cruels	Scrofula
Crusted Tetter	Impetigo
The Curse	Slang. Menstruation. [Heritage]
Cyesis	An obsolete term for pregnancy. [CancerWEB]
Cynanche	Any disease of the tonsils, throat, or windpipe, attended with inflammation, swelling, and difficulty of breathing and swallowing. Dog Choak. [Webster1913]
Cynanche Laryngea	The Croup
Cynanche Maligna	Diphtheria. [Hooper1822] Putrid sore throat, often an attendant on scarlatina. [Thomas1875].

Cynanche Parotideae	The Mumps
Cynanche Prunella	Common Sore Throat. Prunella.
Cynanche Tonsillaris	Inflammatory Quinsey. Tonsillitis
Cynanche Trachealis	The Croup.
Cyst	An abnormal membranous sac containing a gaseous, liquid, or semisolid substance. [Heritage]
Cystitis	Inflammation of the urinary bladder.

English List - D

Dancing Mania	Dancing plague. A form of convulsions, which has appeared, at various times, epidemically under the form of St. Vitus's dance, St. John's dance, Tarantism, Hysteria, Tigretier (in Abyssinia), and diseased sympathy. [Dunghlison1855]
Dandy Fever	Dengue
Day Fever	Fever that is apparent in daytime (Most fevers come in the evening or night.) Day fevers are generally acute. www.appalachianherbalist.com
Decay	A decline of the normal condition of a substance or of a the whole or a part of an organism, especially putrefactive decomposition; also the condition of having undergone such a decline; figuratively, the gradual failure of health and strength incident to old age. [Appleton 1900].
General Decay	Decay; decline.
Decline	Tabes. A gradual sinking and wasting away of the physical faculties; any wasting disease, esp. pulmonary consumption; as, to die of a decline. --Dunghlison. [Webster1913]
Deformity	An affliction in which some part of the body is misshapen or malformed. [Wordnet]
Dehydrated	Suffering from excessive loss of water from the body; "fever resulted from becoming dehydrated". [Wordnet]
Delhi Boil	A cutaneous disease of obscure character occurring in India, sometimes as an epidemic. It is said to begin in the form of itching red spots on exposed situations, such as the face, hands, feet, elbows, ankles, etc. On the red spots smooth, shiny papules appear, which coalesce and undergo ulceration, the ulcerated surface being "red, flabby, and irregular, and studded over by fungoid granulations that bleed freely" and are followed by cicatrices. Also called: Delhi sore, Oriental sore. Scinde boil. Lahore boil. Moultan sore. [Appleton1904]. Cutaneous Leishmaniasis. [Saunders1945].
Delirium / Delirious	A temporary disorder of the mental faculties. [Buchan1798] A symptom consisting in being fitful and wandering in talk. [Thomas1875] State of violent mental agitation. [Wordnet]
Dementia	Want of intellect; a species of insanity. [Thomas1875] Insanity; madness; esp. that form which consists in weakness or total loss of thought and reason; mental imbecility; idiocy. [Webster1913]
Dementia Apoplectica	Alteration and diminution of the mental faculties due to cerebral lesions, such as hemorrhage, softening, or tumors; typical in most cases of softening of the brain. [Appleton 1904]
Dementia Paralytica	see General paralysis of the insane and general paresis of the insane. [Appleton 1904]. General paresis. [Merriam-Webster]
Dengue /Fever	A fever of America, characterized by sharp pains down the thighs and legs, and general soreness of the flesh and bones. [Thomas1875] A specific epidemic disease attended with high fever, cutaneous eruption, and severe pains in the head and limbs, resembling those of rheumatism; -- called also {breakbone fever}. It occurs in India, Egypt, the West Indies, etc., is of short duration, and rarely fatal. Note: This disease, when it first appeared in the British West India Islands, was called the dandy fever, from the stiffness and constraint which it gave to the limbs and body. The Spaniards of the neighboring islands mistook the term for their word dengue, denoting prudery, which might also well express stiffness. and hence the term dengue became. as last. the name of the disease. Sandfly Fever
Mediterranean Dengue	
Deplumation	A disease of the eyelids, attended with loss of the eyelashes. [Webster]
Depression	A state of depression and anhedonia so severe as to require clinical intervention (syn: depressive disorder, clinical depression) [Wordnet]. <i>Anhedonia: The absence of pleasure or the ability to experience it. [Heritage]</i>

Derangement	Insanity
Derbyshire Neck	Another name for bronchocele. [Thomas1875]
Diabetes	<p>An immoderate or morbid flow of urine. It is termed insipidus ("tasteless") where the urine retains its usual taste, and mellitus ("honeyed") where the saccharine state is the characteristic symptom. [Thomas1875]</p> <p>A disease which is attended with a persistent, excessive discharge of urine. Most frequently the urine is not only increased in quantity, but contains saccharine matter, in which case the disease is generally fatal. [Webster]</p> <p><i>Diabetes is first recorded in English, in the form diabete, in a medical text written around 1425. [Heritage]</i></p>
Diabetes Insipidus	The form of diabetes in which the urine contains no abnormal constituent. [Webster].
Diabetes Mellitus	<p>That form of diabetes in which the urine contains saccharine matter. [Webster]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A severe, chronic form of diabetes caused by insufficient production of insulin and resulting in abnormal metabolism of carbohydrates, fats, and proteins. The disease, which typically appears in childhood or adolescence, is characterized by increased sugar levels in the blood and urine, excessive thirst, frequent urination, acidosis, and wasting. Type 1 diabetes. 2. A mild form of diabetes that typically appears first in adulthood and is exacerbated by obesity and an inactive lifestyle. This disease often has no symptoms, is usually diagnosed by tests that indicate glucose intolerance, and is treated with changes in diet and an exercise regimen. Type 2 diabetes. [Heritage]
Bronze Diabetes	A genetic disease in which the body takes in too much iron from food, this causes excess iron to be deposited in the liver and heart and other organs, eventually leading to organ failure and death. [CancerWEB]
Sugar Diabetes	Diabetes Mellitus
Diarrhea	Excessive and frequent evacuation of watery feces, usually indicating gastrointestinal distress or disorder. [Heritage]
Camp Diarrhea	Epidemic Typhus
Colliquative Diarrhea	<i>Colliquative - An epithet given to various discharges, which produce rapid exhaustion. Hence we say, colliquative sweats, colliquative diarrhea, etc. [Dunlison1868]</i>
Inflammatory Diarrhea	A form of diarrhea, either acute or chronic, produced by increased vascularity of the entire intestinal mucous membrane, the same cause also acting to obstruct the discharge of fluids through the skin, characterized by febrile reaction and mucous, mucropurulent, or mucosanguineous evacuations. In infants it constitutes a common form of so-called cholera infantum. [Appleton1904]
Diary Fever	Fever that lasts only one day; Ephemera. [Dunlison1868]
Diathesis	A hereditary predisposition of the body to a disease, a group of diseases, an allergy, or another disorder. [Heritage]
Dingee	Dengue Fever
Diphtheria / Diphtheritis	<p>Diphtheria, as at present understood, may be defined as sore throat in which the bacillus is found; if it cannot be found, the illness is regarded as something else, unless the clinical symptoms are quite unmistakable. One result of this is a large transference. of registered mortality from other throat affections, and particularly from croup, to diphtheria. Croup, which never had, a well defined application, and is not recognized by the College of Physicians as a synonym for diphtheria, appears to be dying out from the medical vocabulary in Great Britain. In France the distinction has never been recognized. [Britannica1911].</p> <p>Cynanche Maligna. A very dangerous contagious disease in which the air passages, and especially the throat, become coated with a false membrane, produced by the solidification of an inflammatory exudation. [Webster1913].</p> <p>An acute infectious disease caused by the bacillus <i>Corynebacterium diphtheriae</i>, characterized by the production of a systemic toxin and the formation of a false membrane on the lining of the mucous membrane of the throat and other respiratory passages, causing difficulty in breathing, high fever, and weakness. The toxin is particularly harmful to the tissues of the heart and central nervous system. [Heritage].</p> <p><i>"diphtheria" was first used: 1857 in France by a physician Pierre Bretonneau from the Greek expression "diphthera" meaning "hide". [Webster]</i></p>

Laryngeal Diphtheria	An inflammation of the larynx, characterized anatomically by the formation of a false membrane; clinically, by a shrill, piping respiration, dry, metallic cough, the voice sinking to a whisper. [Thomas1907]
Disability	The condition of being disabled; incapacity; Weakness. [Heritage]
Disease	A pathological condition of a part, organ, or system of an organism resulting from various causes, such as infection, genetic defect, or environmental stress, and characterized by an identifiable group of signs or symptoms. [Heritage]
Distemper	A disease, especially an infectious disease. Also, a disease of animals that resembles scarlet fever. [Appleton1904]
Distempered	Sick
French Distemper	Syphilis
Lousy Distemper	Phtheiriasis
Dog Bark	Whooping Cough
Down's Syndrome	A congenital disorder, caused by the presence of an extra 21st chromosome, in which the affected person has mild to moderate mental retardation, short stature, and a flattened facial profile. Also called trisomy 21. [Heritage]
Dropsy	The dropsy is a preternatural swelling of the whole body, or some part of it, occasioned by a collection of watery humour. It is distinguished by different names, according to the part affected, as the anasarca, or a collection of water under the skin; the ascites, or a collection of water in the belly; the hydrops pectoris, or dropsy of the breast; the hydrocephalus, or dropsy of the brain. &c. [Buchan1785]. A collection of a serous fluid in the cellular membrane; in the viscera and the circumscribed cavities of the body. [Hooper1829]. Hydrops. [Dunglison1868] Morbid serous effusion into any of the cavities; a sequel of many chronic diseases, particularly those of the kidneys. [Cleaveland1871] Hydropsy. [Hoblyn1900] Archaic word for Edema. <i>"dropsy" was first used in popular English literature: sometime before 1321. [Webster]</i>
Abdominal Dropsy	Ascites
Dropsy of the Belly	Ascites. [Hooper1829]
Dropsy of the lower Belly	Ascites. [Dunglison1846]
Dropsy of the Bladder	A somewhat rare condition which may follow the obliteration of the cystic duct; due to distention of the gall bladder with the secretion of the mucous glands and with epithelium.
Dropsy of the Bowels	Ascites
Dropsy of the Brain	Hydrocephalus. [Hooper1829].
Dry Dropsy	An absurd term for Typanites. [Thomas1875]
Dropsy of the Cellular Membrane	Anasarca. [Dunglison1846]
Dropsy of the Chest	Hydrothorax. [Hooper1829]
Dropsy of the Eye	Hydrophthalmia. [Dunglison1846]
Fibrinous Dropsy	Dropsy in which the effused fluid contains fibrin. [Dunglison1868]
Dropsy of the Flesh	Anasarca. [Thomas1885]
General Dropsy	Anasarca. [Dunglison1846]
Dropsy of the Head	Hydrocephalus. [Dunglison1846]
Hepatic Dropsy	Dropsy, dependant on disease of the liver. [Dunglison1874]
Dropsy of the Joints	Hydrops articuli. [Thomas1885]
Ovarian Dropsy	Hydroarion. [Dunglison1868]
Dropsy of the Ovary	Ascites. [Hooper1829]
Dropsy of the Peritoneum	Ascites. [Dunglison1846]
Dropsy of the Pleura	Hydrothorax. [Dunglison1846]
Renal Dropsy	Dropsy, dependant on disease of the kidney. [Dunglison1874]
Dropsy of the Skin	Anasarca. [Hooper1829]
Dropsy of the Spine	Hydrorachitis. [Thomas1885]
Dropsy of the Stomach	Ascites

Dropsy of the Testicle	Hydrocele. [Hooper1829]
Dropsy of the Uterus	Hydrometra. [Thomas1885]
Wet Dropsy	Wet Beriberi
Wind Dropsy	Emphysema. [Dunlison1846]
	Tympanites. [Dunlison1868]
	A name sometimes applied to emphysema. [Thomas1875]
Dropsy of the Womb	Hydrometra. [Dunlison1846]
Dropyk	Hydrops (provincial). [Dunlison1868]
Drum Belly	Tympanites
Dry Mouth	Xerostomia
Dthoke	Framboesia. [Dunlison1868].
	An epidemic disease resembling yaws was observed in the Fiji Islands by the medical officers of the United States' Exploring Expedition. It is called by the natives Dthoke. [Dunlison1874]
Duchenne's Disease	Tabes Dorsalis
Occlusion of the Ductus	An obstruction or a closure of a passageway or vessel. [Heritage]
Duke's Disease	A mild exanthematous disease of childhood resembling scarlatina. Also called Fourth disease, Scarlatinella. [Heritage].
	The fourth disease after scarlatina, rubella, and morbilli. An infectious disease of early childhood resembling scarlet fever and German measles, usually occurring during the spring or summer. It is characterized by an exanthematous skin eruption associated with slight fever, following an incubation period of 10 to 15. Mostly sporadic, occasionally limited. High temperature - 39,5-40°C - lasting 3 to 4 days without systemic symptoms, except in some cases with convulsions. It is not considered an etiological entity and the term is no longer used.
Dumb Chill	Dumb Ague
Dumdum Fever	Visceral Leishmaniasis
Dunga	Dengue Fever
Duodenitis	Inflammation of the duodenum, characterized by white tongue, bitter taste, anorexia, fullness and tenderness in the region of the duodenum, and often yellowness of skin, along with the ordinary signs of febrile irritation. [Dunlison1874]
Dyscrasia / Dyscrasy	A bad habit of body. [Dunlison1868].
	A faulty state of the constitution. [Thomas1875].
	A depraved state of the system, especially of the blood, due to constitutional disease. [Appleton1904].
	An abnormal bodily condition, especially of the blood. [Heritage]
Dysentery / Dysentaria	Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the large intestine; the chief symptoms of which are: fever, more or less inflammatory, with frequent mucous or bloody evacuations; violent tormina and tenesmus. It occurs, particularly, during the summer and autumnal months, and in hot climates more than cold: frequently, also, in camps and prisons, in consequence of impure air and imperfect nourishment. [Dunlison1874].
	A disease attended with inflammation and ulceration of the colon and rectum, and characterized by griping pains, constant desire to evacuate the bowels, and the discharge of mucus and blood. Note: When acute, dysentery is usually accompanied with high fevers. It occurs epidemically, and is believed to be communicable through the medium of the alvine
	An inflammatory disorder of the lower intestinal tract, usually caused by a bacterial, parasitic, or protozoan infection and resulting in pain, fever, and severe diarrhea, often accompanied by the passage of blood and mucus. [Heritage].
	"dysentery" was first used in popular English literature: sometime before 1588. [Webster]
Amebic Dysentery	Dysentery resulting from ulcerative inflammation of the bowel, caused chiefly by infection with entamoeba histolytica. This condition may be associated with amebic infection of the liver and other distant sites. [CancerWEB]
Bacillary Dysentery	An infectious disease caused by bacteria of the genus shigella. This condition is characterized by intestinal pain and diarrhea. [CancerWEB].
	Shigellosis. Any of various severe infections of the colon caused by microorganisms, especially of the genus Shigella, that result in abdominal cramping, fever, and passage of blood-stained stools or of material consisting of blood and mucus. [American Heritage].

Bloody Dysentery	Dysentery
Catarrhal Dysentery	Sprue
Travelers Dysentery	Amebic Dysentery
Dysmenorrhea	Painful menstruation.
Dysorexia	Impaired or deranged appetite. [Dorland]
Dyspepsia / Dyspepsy	A disorder of digestive function characterized by discomfort or heartburn or nausea.
Dyspnea	Breathlessness or shortness of breath; difficult or labored breathing. [Dorland]
Dysuria / Dysury	Painful or difficult urination. [Dorland]

English List - E

Eclampsia / Eclampsy	Convulsive motions, especially of the mouth, eyelids, and fingers, so excessively rapid that it is often difficult to follow. [Hoblyn1855] A convulsive disease of infancy; also, epilepsy, and the appearance of flashes of light, forming one of its symptoms. Sometimes applied to a form of puerperal convulsions resembling epilepsy in severity. [Thomas1875] A fancied perception of flashes of light, a symptom of epilepsy; hence, epilepsy itself; convulsions. Note: The term is generally restricted to a convulsive affection attending pregnancy and parturition, and to infantile convulsions. [Webster1913]. Coma and convulsions during or immediately after pregnancy, characterized by edema, hypertension, and proteinuria. [Heritage]
Eclampsia Infantum	Infantile convulsions. See Eclampsia.
Ecstasy	A term applied to a morbid mental condition, in which the mind is entirely absorbed in the contemplation of one dominant idea or object, and loses for the time its normal self control. With this there is commonly associated the prevalence of some strong emotion, which manifests itself in various ways, and with varying degrees of intensity. This state resembles in many points that of catalepsy (q.v.), but differs from it sufficiently to constitute it a separate affection. The patient in ecstasy may lie in a fixed position like the cataleptic, apparently quite unconscious, yet, on awaking, there is a distinct recollection of visions perceived during this period. More frequently there is violent emotional excitement which may find expression in impassioned utterances, and in extravagant bodily movements and gesticulations. Ecstasy usually presents itself as a kind of temporary religious insanity, and has frequently appeared as an epidemic. It is well illustrated in the celebrated examples of the dancing epidemics of A smarting eruption of small pustules, generally crowded together, without fever, and not contagious. [Thomas1875]
Eczema	A noncontagious inflammation of the skin, characterized chiefly by redness, itching, and the outbreak of lesions that may discharge serous matter and become encrusted and scaly.
Infantile Eczema	Atopic Dermatitis
Edema	An excessive accumulation of serous fluid in tissue spaces or a body cavity; Dropsy; Hydrops. [Heritage]
Cerebral Edema	Excessive accumulation of fluid in the brain substance; causes include trauma, tumor, and increased permeability of capillaries as a result of anoxia or exposure to toxic substances. [Dorland]
Edema of the Chest	Hydrothorax
Edema of the Larynx	Edematous Laryngitis
Edema of the Lungs	Pulmonary Congestion
Pulmonary Edema	Hydrothorax.
Edematous Laryngitis	An infiltration of the mucous membrane of the larynx with serum, usually due to inflammation. [Thomas1907]
Eel	(contracted from evil) Ill; Eel thing; ill thing; St. Anthony's fire. Exmoor. Somerset. Ill, or Evil. Any local affection of the flesh has this word generally suffixed - as Poll ill, udder ill, breast ill, quarter ill. [Elworthy1875]
Eel Thing	St. Anthony's Fire. Essex. [Wright1857]. (Evil Thing) Erysipelas, St. Anthony's Fire. [Elworthy1875]
Effluvia	A usually invisible emanation or exhalation, as of vapor or gas.; Miasma. [Heritage].

	Exhalations or emanations, applied especially to those of noxious character. In the mid-nineteenth century, they were called "vapours" and distinguished into the contagious effluvia, such as rubeola (measles); marsh effluvia, such as miasmata; and those arising from animals or vegetables, such as odors. [NGSQ1988]
Effluxion	Abortion when it occurs prior to three months. [Dunglison1868]
The Egyptian Inheritance	Bilharzia
Egyptian Ophthalmia	An epidemic and contagious variety of Ophthalmia. [Dunglison1868]. Purulent conjunctivitis. Conjunctivitis Egyptiaca; so called because of its prevalence in Egypt and northern Africa. [Appleton1904]
El Tor	Cholera epidemic of 1961 originating in the Celebes Islands in the Philippines. [Cartwright]
Elephantiasis	So named from the legs of people affected with this disorder growing scaly, rough and wonderfully large, at an advanced period, like the legs of an elephant. [Hooper1843]. A disease of the skin, in which it becomes enormously thickened, and is rough, hard, and fissured, like an elephant's hide. [Webster1913]. Hypertrophy of certain body parts (usually legs and scrotum); the end state of the disease filariasis. [Wordnet].
Elephantiasis Arabum	A disease characterized by the leg being much swollen and misshapen, and thus supposed to resemble that of an elephant. [Thomas1875]
Elephantiasis Græcorum	An affection nearly allied to leprosy, if not the same disease. It is said to be characterized by shining tubercles on the face, ears, and extremities, with a thickened, rugous state of the skin, whence it has been termed Elephant skin. [Thomas1875] Leprosy. [Thomas1907]
Emaciation	Marasmus. General extenuation of the body, with debility. [Hoblyn1855] Excessive leanness; a wasted condition of the body. [Dorland]
Embolism / Embolia	The sudden blocking of an artery by a clot or foreign material which has been brought to its site of lodgment by the blood current. [Dorland]
Embolism, Cerebral	Embolism or thrombosis occurring in a cerebral vessel often leading to cerebral infarction. [CancerWEB]
Emerods	Hemorrhoids
Emesis	The act of vomiting. [Heritage]
Emphraxis	Obstruction
Emphysema	A pathological accumulation of air in tissues or organs. [Dorland]
Emphysema of the Lungs	Pulmonary Emphysema
Pulmonary Emphysema	A common disease of the lungs in which the air cells are distended and their partition walls ruptured by an abnormal pressure of the air contained in them. [Webster]. A chronic irreversible disease of the lungs, characterized by abnormal of air spaces in the lungs and accompanied by destruction of the tissue lining the walls of the air sacs. By 1900 the condition was recognized as a chronic disease of the lungs associated with marked dyspnea (shortness of breath), hacking cough, defective aeration (oxygenation) of the blood, cyanosis (blue color of facial skin), and a full and rounded or "barrel shaped" chest. This disease is now most commonly associated with tobacco smoking. [NGSO1988]
Empyema	A collection of purulent matter in the cavity of the breast. [Buchan1798] The presence of pus in a body cavity, especially the pleural cavity. [Heritage]
Encephalitis	Inflammation of the brain. Cephalitis. [Dunglison1868]. An inflammation of the brain. Encephalitis may be caused by a virus or lead poisoning, or it may be a complication of another disease, such as influenza or measles. Encephalitis can cause permanent brain damage or death. It is also possible, however, to recover from it completely. [American Heritage].
Infectious Encephalitis	Encephalitis Contagious. Encephalitis caused by one of several viruses or bacteria. [American Heritage].
Encephalitis Lethargica	Viral epidemic encephalitis marked by apathy, paralysis of the extrinsic eye muscle, and extreme muscular weakness. It occurred in various parts of the world between 1915 and 1926. Also called sleeping sickness, sleepy sickness. [Heritage].
Encephalomeningocele	Protrusion of both brain substance and the meninges through a fissure in the skull. [Merriam Webster].

Encephalomyelitis	Encephalocele. Hernial protrusion of brain substance and meninges through a congenital or traumatic opening of the skull. [Dorland].
English Disease	An acute inflammation of the brain and spinal cord. [American Heritage].
English Malady	Rachitis
English Sweating Disease	Hypochondriasis
English Sweating	Sudor Anglicus
Sickness/Fever	Sudor Anglicus
Enteremphraxia	Obstruction of the intestines from accumulation of feces or otherwise. [Dunglison1868]
Enteric Fever	The fever of enteritis; see typhoid fever. [Appleton1904].
	Serious infection marked by intestinal inflammation and ulceration; caused by Salmonella typhosa ingested with food or water. Synonyms: typhoid, typhoid fever. [Wordnet].
	<i>Enteric: of or relating to or inside the intestines; "intestinal disease" [Wordnet].</i>
Enteritis	Inflammation of the intestine, usually referring only to the small intestine. [Dorland]
Enterocolitis	Inflammatory Diarrhœa. [Appleton1904].
	Inflammation of the mucous membrane of both the small and large intestine. Also called coloenteritis. [American Heritage].
Enterophthisis	Consumption owing to suppuration in the intestines. [Dunglison1868]
Ephmeria	A fever which runs its course of the cold, hot, and sweating stages in twelve hours. [Thomas1875]
Epian	Framboesia
Epidemic	Occurring suddenly in numbers clearly in excess of normal expectancy; said especially of infectious diseases but applied also to any disease, injury, or other health-related event occurring in such outbreaks. [Dorland]
Epilepsy / Epilepsia	The epilepsy is a sudden deprivation of all the senses, wherein the patient falls suddenly down, and is effected with violent convulsive motions. [Buchan1785].
	The ``falling sickness," so called because the patient falls suddenly to the ground; a disease characterized by paroxysms (or fits) occurring at interval and attended by sudden loss of consciousness, and convulsive motions of the muscles. --Dunglison. [Webster1913].
	Any of various neurological disorders characterized by sudden recurring attacks of motor, sensory, or psychic malfunction with or without loss of consciousness or convulsive seizures. [Heritage]
	<i>"epilepsy" was first used in 1578. [Webster]</i>
Jacksonian Epilepsy	Focal epilepsy in which the attack usually moves from distal to proximal limb muscles on the same side of the body. [Wordnet]
Epileptic Fits	A seizure or convulsion caused by epilepsy. [Heritage]
Epistaxis	Nose bleed. Hemorrhage from the nose, arising in the cavity or in sinuses leading into it. [Thomas1907]
Epithelioma	A malignant growth containing epithelial cells; -- called also {epithelial cancer}.
	A malignant tumor of the epithelial tissue. [Wordnet].
Erysipelas	An eruptive fever, called by the Romans Ignis sacer; popularly , the Rose, from the color of the skin; and St. Anthony's fire, from the burning heat, or because St. Anthony was supposed to cure it miraculously. [Hoblyn1855]
	Redness or inflammation of some part of the skin, with fever, inflammatory or typhoid, and, generally, vesications on the affected part, and symptomatic fever. It is also called St. Anthony's Fire, Ignis Sacer ("Sacred Fire"), the Rose and other names. [Thomas1875]
	St. Anthony's fire; a febrile disease accompanied with a diffused inflammation of the skin, which, starting usually from a single point, spreads gradually over its surface. It is usually regarded as contagious, and often occurs epidemically. [Webster1913]
	An acute disease of the skin and subcutaneous tissue caused by a species of hemolytic streptococcus and marked by localized inflammation and fever. Also called Saint Anthony's fire. [Heritage].
	<i>"erysipelas" was first used in popular English literature: sometime before 1837. [Webster]</i>
Bronzed Erysipelas	At times the surface in erysipelas has a bronzed rather than a red hue. [Dunglison1874]

Phlegmonous Erysipelas	When erysipelas is of a highly inflammatory character, and invades the parts beneath, it is termed Erysipelas phlegmonodes. [Dunglison1868]
Erythema	This name is, sometimes, given to erysipelas, especially when of a local character. It is, also, applied to the morbid redness on the cheeks of the hectic and on the skin covering bubo, phlegmon, etc. [Dunglison1868]. Redness of the skin produced by congestion of the capillaries. [Dorland]
Erythema Infectiosum	Fifth Disease
Estivo-Autumnal Fever	Remittent Fever
Ettick	Hectic Fever
Euphoria	A feeling of great happiness or well-being. [Heritage]
Evanescent Fever	Febricula
The Evil	Scrofula
Exanthema	A skin rash accompanying any eruptive disease or fever. [LEO]
Exanthem Subitum	Roseola Infantum
Exanthemata	An efflorescence or discoloration of the skin; an eruption or breaking out, as in measles, smallpox, scarlatina, and the like diseases; -- sometimes limited to eruptions attended with fever. --Dunglison. [Webster]
Exhaustion	Loss of strength, occasioned by excessive evacuations, great fatigue or privation of food, or by disease. [Dunglison1855] The state of prostration of the vital forces. [Appleton1904]
Exposure	The condition of being exposed, especially to severe weather or other forces of nature.
Extravasation	The act of forcing or letting out of its proper vessels or ducts, as a fluid; effusion; as, an extravasation of blood after a rupture of the vessels. [Webster]

English List - F

Fainting Fit	Syncope
Fall Fever	Autumnal fever
Falling of the Bowels	In this complaint a portion of the bowels protrudes from the anus. It is generally caused by a relaxed state of the body, or debility of the part, piles, drastic purgatives, or violent straining at stool. Children are most subject to this complaint. [Thomas1907]
Falling Sickness	Epilepsy
Famine Fever	Typhus, a contagious continued fever lasting from two to three weeks, attended with great prostration and cerebral disorder, and marked by a copious eruption of red spots upon the body. Also called jail fever, famine fever, putrid fever, spotted fever, etc. [Webster] Relapsing fever, an acute, epidemic, contagious fever, which prevails also endemically in Ireland, Russia, and some other regions. It is marked by one or two remissions of the fever, by articular and muscular pains, and by the presence, during the paroxysm of spiral bacterium in the blood. It is not usually fatal. Called also famine fever, and recurring fever. [Webster]
Fatty Degeneration	The accumulation of fat globules within the cells of a bodily organ, such as the liver or heart, resulting in deterioration of tissue and diminished functioning of the affected organ. [Heritage]
Favus	Tinea Favosa
Febricula	A slight transient fever of doubtful etiology, unattended by any characteristic lesions, and terminating in recovery in from twenty-four hours to seven days. [Thomas1907]
Feeble-mindedness	Former name for mental retardation. The feeble-minded were divided into three grades: idiots, with a mental age below two years; imbeciles, with a mental age between two and seven years; and morons, with a mental age between seven and twelve years. [Dorland]
Feebleness	Debility
Felon	A soft tissue infection of the finger tip. [CancerWEB]

Fever	Fevers are divided into continual, remitting, intermitting, and such as are attended with cutaneous eruption or topical inflammation, as the small-pox, erysipelas, &c. By a continual fever is meant that which never leaves the patient during the whole course of the disease, or which shows no remarkable increase or abatement in the symptoms. This kind of fever is likewise divided into acute, slow, and malignant. The fever is called acute when its progress is quick, and the symptoms violent; but when these are more gentle, it is generally denominated slow. When livid or petechial spots show a putrid state of the humours, the fever is called malignant, putrid, or petechial. A Remitting fever differs from a continual only in degree. It has frequent increases and decreases, or exacerbations and remissions, but never wholly leaves the patient during the course of the disease. Intermitting fevers, or agues, are those which, during the time that the patient may be said to be ill, have evident intervals or remissions of the A rise in body temperature above normal usually as a natural response to infection. Typically an oral temperature greater than 100.4 degrees Fahrenheit constitutes a fever; Pyrexia.
Fever and Ague	A popular term for intermittent fever. [Dunglison1855]
Fever Nests	The conditions which propagate typhus maladies, in cities especially. [Dunglison1874]
Fever on the Brain	Brain Fever
Fever Sore	A carious ulcer or necrosis. --Miner. [Webster]
Fifth Disease	A mild viral disease occurring mainly in early childhood, characterized by fever, a rosy-red rash on the cheeks that often spreads to the trunk and limbs, and usually arthritis and malaise. Also called erythema infectiosum. [Heritage] Fifth of six classic exanthems, or rash-associated diseases, of childhood.
Fire Ship	A wench who has the venereal disease. [Grose1823]
First Disease	Measles. First of six classic exanthems, or rash-associated diseases, of childhood.
Filariasis	Disease caused by the presence of filariae in the tissues of the body, often resulting in occlusion of the lymphatic channels that can lead to elephantiasis. [Heritage] Filariae: Any of various slender, threadlike nematode worms of the super family Filarioidea that are parasitic in vertebrates and are often transmitted as larvae by mosquitoes and other biting insects. The adult form lives in the blood and lymphatic tissues, causing inflammation and obstruction that can lead to elephantiasis. [Heritage]
Fistula	Forming an abnormal hollow passage from an abscess or cavity to the skin or an organ. [CivilWarMed]
Fits	Seizures or convulsions, especially caused by epilepsy. [Heritage]
Five Day Fever	Trench Fever
Floating Kidney	Nephroptosis: downward displacement of the kidney; called also floating, hypermobile, movable, or wandering kidney. [Dorland]. Movable Kidney: A condition of the kidney, usually congenital, in which the renal vessels are so elongated as to permit the kidney to be moved in certain directions. The tumour, formed by it, and felt on pressure, may readily be mistaken for disease of other parts. [Dunglison1874]. In "floating kidney" and "visceroptosis" the internal organs were thought to have dropped, necessitating treatment by the new art of abdominal surgery. [Ann Dally 1997] A kidney that is displaced and movable. Also called wandering kidney. [Heritage]. Wandering kidney: a morbid condition in which one kidney, or, rarely, both kidneys, can be moved in certain directions; -- called also floating kidney, movable kidney. [Webster]
Flooding	Uterine hæmorrhage. It occurs either in the puerperal state, or from disease. [Hoblyn1855] An abnormal or excessive discharge of blood from the uterus. --Dunglison. [Webster1913]
Flour Albis	("White Flux"), Leucorrhoea. [Thomas1875]
Flox	An old English name for hemorrhagic smallpox. [Appleton1904]
Flu	Influenza
The French Flu	Spanish Influenza pandemic of 1918-1919. The Spanish called it the French Flu.
The Spanish Flu	Spanish Influenza pandemic of 1918-1919
Flumonia	Influenza accompanied by pneumonia. [The American thesaurus of slang 1953].
Flux	A discharge; another term for diarrhea. [Hoblyn1855] A discharge, Rhyxis. In nosology, it comprises a series of affections, the principal symptom of which is the discharge of fluid. Generally it is employed for dysentery. [Dunglison1874]
Bilious Flux	A discharge of bile, either by vomiting or by stool, or by both, as in cholera. [Dunglison1868]

Bloody Flux	Dysentery involving a discharge of blood. [Hooper1822] Another name for dysentery, from the bloody nature of the intestinal discharge. [Hoblyn1855]
Chronic Flux	Chronic Dysentery
Coeliac Flux	A species of diarrhea, in which the food is discharged by the bowels in an undigested condition; Lientery. [Dunglison1868]
Hepatic Flux	Bilious Flux. The name given in the East to a variety of dysentery, in which there is a frequent flow of bilious fluid from the rectum. [Hoblyn1855]
Putrid Flux	Dysentery. If ulcers form, the evacuations assume a dirty-gray or grayish-red color, and a putrid odor, on account of sloughed mucous membrane, and large quantities of pus discharged from the ulcers becoming mixed with them. In epidemic flux, when pus and pieces of sloughed mucous membrane are ejected, the stools become intensely pungent and putrid, resembling sulphuretted hydrogen. [Vogel1885]
White Flux	Flour Albis
Fœticide	The murder of a fœtus in utero; criminal abortion. [Thomas1875]
Forditis	A name given to a repetitive motion disorder that caused many Ford Motor Company employees to be absent from work. [www.americanheritage.com]
Forest Yaws	Cutaneous Leishmaniasis
Foul Disease	Syphilis
Fourteen Day Fever	Epidemic Typhus
Fourth Disease	Duke's Disease. Fourth of six classic exanthems, or rash-associated diseases, of childhood.
Frailty	Debility
Framboesia	The Yaws, Epian, Pian. A disease of the Antilles and of Africa, characterized by tumors, of a contagious character, which resemble strawberries, raspberries, or champignons; ulcerate, and are accompanied by emaciation. [Dunglison1874]
French Crust	Syphilis
French Disease	The delicate disease, said to have been imported from France. French gout; the same. He suffered by a blow over the snout with a French faggot-stick; i.e. he lost his nose by the pox.
French Distemper	Syphilis
French Pox	Syphilis. The English called it the French Pox.
Frog	Aphtha
Frog Tongue	Ranula; salivary tumor under the tongue. [Cleaveland1886]
Frost Itch	Pruritus Hiemalis: a dehydrated condition of the skin characterized by erythema, dry scaling, fine cracking, and pruritus, which occurs chiefly during the winter when low humidity in heated rooms causes excessive water loss from the stratum corneum. [Dorland]
Frostbite	Damage to tissues as the result of exposure to low environmental temperatures; called also congelation. [Dorland]
Frozen to Death	To be killed or harmed by cold or frost. [Heritage]
Fulmen	Lightning
Fungus	A spongy, morbid growth or granulation in animal bodies, as the proud flesh of wounds. [Webster]
Furuncle	A boil, or inflammatory tumor; a blain. [Thomas1875] A Staphylococcal skin infection which involves a hair follicle, often referred to as a boil or a furuncle. A group of boils is known as a carbuncle. [CancerWEB]
Furunculus	A small phlegmon, which appears under the form of a conical, hard, circumscribed tumour, having its seat in the dermoid texture. At the end of an uncertain period, it becomes pointed, white or yellow, and gives exit to pus mixed with blood. When it breaks, a small, grayish, fibrous mass sometimes appears, which consists of dead areolar tissue. This is called the core or setfast. [Dunglison1855]. A skin condition characterized by the development of recurring boils. [American Heritage].

English List - G

Gall Fever	Remittent fever in the Netherlands. [Appleton1904]
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Gall Sickness	A popular name for the remitting fever occasioned by marsh miasmata, in the Netherlands, and which proved so fatal to thousands of the English soldiers after the capture of Walcheren in the year 1809. [Hooper1829] Walcheren fever. [Dunglison1855]
Gall Stones	A remitting bilious fever in the Netherlands. --Dunglison. [Webster1913] A concretion formed in the gallbladder or bile duct; the usual composition is cholesterol, a blood pigment liberated by hemolysis, or a calcium salt. Called also biliary calculus and cholelith. [Dorland].
Gallop	A disordered rhythm of the heart. [Dorland].
Ganglia	Venereal excrescence. [Buchan1798].
Gangrene	Mortification. [Buchan1798]. A term formerly restricted to mortification of the soft tissues which has not advanced so far as to produce complete loss of vitality; but now applied to mortification of the soft parts in any stage. [Webster1913]. Death and decay of body tissue, often occurring in a limb, caused by insufficient blood supply and usually following injury or disease. [Heritage]. <i>"gangrene" was first used: 14th century. [Webster].</i>
Gangrene of the Mouth	Noma.
Cold Gangrene	Dry Gangrene.
Dry Gangrene	A form of gangrene in which the involved part is dry and shriveled. [CancerWEB].
Gas Gangrene	Gangrene occurring in a wound infected with bacteria of the genus Clostridium, especially C. perfringens, and characterized by the presence of gas in the affected tissue. [Heritage].
Hospital Gangrene	A combination of humid gangrene with phagedenic ulceration, occurring in crowded hospitals, etc.; also termed phagedena gangraenosa, putrid or malignant ulcer, hospital sore, etc. [Hoblyn1855]. Gangrene, occurring in wounds or ulcers, in hospitals. [Dunglison1868]
Humid Gangrene	That form of gangrene in which the affected part contains more or less decomposed blood or other fluids. [Appleton1904]
Intestinal Gangrene	Catarrh of the Intestines. See Gangrene. [Dorland]
Wet Gangrene	Humid Gangrene
Gangrænopsis	Cancer aquaticus; also, gangrenous inflammation of the eyelids. [Dunglison1868].
Gangrenous Stomatitis	Gangrene of the cheek and gums, affecting delicate and sickly children, rarely the adult, and characterized by a rapid destruction of tissue. The disease is generally fatal. Noma. Cancer aquaticus. [Thomas1907]
Gaol Fever	Epidemic Typhus. <i>Gaol: A place of confinement, especially for minor offenses or provisional imprisonment; a jail. [Webster1913]</i>
Gastralgia	Cardialgia
Gastric Fever	A name given by some to bilious fever, which was thought to depend on gastric derangement. [Thomas1875] Fever; one in which the inflammation of the stomach is the prominent feature. Typhoid Fever. [Britannica1911].
Gastric Ulcer	A peptic ulcer of the gastric mucosa. [Dorland]
Gastritis	Inflammation of the stomach. [Dorland]
Catarrhal Gastritis	An inflammatory affection of any mucous membrane, in which there are congestion, swelling, and an alteration in the quantity and quality of mucus secreted; as, catarrh of the stomach; catarrh of the bladder. [Webster1913]
Chronic Gastritis	Persistent gastritis can be a symptom of a gastric ulcer or pernicious anemia or stomach cancer or other disorders. [Wordnet]
Gastrocele	A hernia of the stomach. [Appleton1904]
Gastroduodentitis	Inflammation of the stomach and duodenum.
Gastrodynia	Cardialgia
Gastroenteritis	Inflammation of the stomach and intestines; caused by Salmonella enteritidis. [Wordnet].
Gastropathy	Any disease of the stomach. [Appleton1904]

Gastrorrhoea	A morbid condition of the stomach, which consists in the secretion of an excessive quantity of mucus from the lining membrane of the stomach. Also called Coeliac flux. [Dunglison1855]
Gathering	Suppuration, abscess. [Dunglison1874].
Genital Herpes	A tumor or boil suppurated or matured; an abscess. [Webster]
Genital Warts	Herpes II
Giardiasis	Venereal Warts
Gibbus	Intestinal infection with the protozoan Giardia lamblia. It is usually asymptomatic in humans but may produce abdominal cramps, diarrhea, and nausea. [Heritage]
Giddiness	Extreme kyphosis, hump, or hunch; a deformity of spine in which there is a sharply angulated segment, the apex of the angle being posterior. [CancerWEB]
Giraffe	Vertigo
Gissa	Dengue Fever
Glandular Fever	Cynanche Parotidea. [Dunglison1855]
Glass Pox	An acute disease characterized by fever and swollen lymph nodes; some believe it can be transmitted by kissing; Infectious Mononucleosis. [Wordnet]
Glaucoma	Varicella
Gleet	Any of a group of eye diseases characterized by abnormally high intraocular fluid pressure, damaged optic disk, hardening of the eyeball, and partial to complete loss of vision. [Heritage]
Glioma	A thin matter issuing out of ulcers, but generally applied to a result of gonorrheal disease. [Thomas1875]
	A thin morbid discharge as from a wound or esp. chronic gonorrhea. [Wordnet]
	A colloid neoplasm of the central nervous system, formed by the proliferation of neuroglia cells. [Appleton1904]
	A tumor springing from the neuroglia or connective tissue of the brain, spinal cord, or other portions of the nervous system. [Webster1913]
	A brain tumor that begin in a glial, or supportive, cell, in the brain or spinal cord. Malignant gliomas are the most common primary tumors of the central nervous system (the brain and spinal cord). They are often resistant to treatment and carry a poor prognosis (have a dismal outlook). [MedicineNet]
Glossitis	Inflammation of the tongue.
Glossoplegia	Paralysis of the Tongue. [Dorland]
Goiter / Goitre	A Swiss term for bronchocele. [Thomas1875]
	A noncancerous enlargement of the thyroid gland, visible as a swelling at the front of the neck, that is often associated with iodine deficiency. Also called Struma. [Dorland]
Exophthalmic Goiter	An anemic condition, accompanied by protrusion of the eyeballs, palpitation of the heart and arteries, an tumefaction of the thyroid gland. [Dunglison1868].
	A condition usually caused by excessive production of thyroid hormone and characterized by an enlarged thyroid gland, protrusion of the eyeballs, a rapid heartbeat, and nervous excitability. Also called Graves' disease. [American Heritage].
Gonagra	Gout or Rheumatism of the knees. [Dunglison1868]
Gonorrhea	A discharge resembling pus, from the urethra, with heat of urine, etc., after impure coition, to which often succeeds a discharge of mucous from the urethra, with little or no dysury, called the gleet. This disease is also called Flour albus malignus and Blennorrhagia. In English, a clap, from old French word clapises, which were public shops, kept and inhabited by single prostitutes, and generally confined to a particular quarter of the town, as is even now the case in several of the great towns in Italy. In Germany, the disorder is named tripper, from dripping; and in French. chaudpisse. from the heat and scalding in making water. [Hoover1843].
	A sexually transmitted disease caused by gonococcal bacteria that affects the mucous membrane chiefly of the genital and urinary tracts and is characterized by an acute purulent discharge and painful or difficult urination, though women often have no symptoms. [Heritage]
Gout	A constitutional disease, occurring by paroxysms. It consists in an inflammation of the fibrous and ligamentous parts of the joints, and almost always attacks first the great toe, next the smaller joints, after which it may attack the greater articulations. It is attended with various sympathetic phenomena, particularly in the digestive organs. It may also attack internal organs, as the stomach, the intestines, etc. --Dunglison. [Webster1913].

	<p>A disturbance of uric-acid metabolism occurring chiefly in males, characterized by painful inflammation of the joints, especially of the feet and hands, and arthritic attacks resulting from elevated levels of uric acid in the blood and the deposition of urate crystals around the joints. The condition can become chronic and result in deformity. [Heritage].</p> <p>Gout is condition characterized by an overload of uric acid in the body and recurring attacks of joint inflammation (arthritis). Chronic gout can lead to deposits of hard lumps of uric acid in and around the joints, decreased kidney function, and kidney stones. [Medicinenet].</p> <p><i>"gout" was first used: 12th century. [Webster]</i></p>
Aberrant Gout	Passing from one part to another, but usually attended with inflammation of some internal organ. [Thomas1875]
Atonic Gout	Accompanied with atony of the stomach, or other internal part, with the usual inflammation of the joints, or with slight and temporary pains; with dyspepsia and other symptoms of atony often alternating with each other. [Thomas1875]
Flying Gout	Rheumatism
Gout of the Hip	Coxagra; neuralgia femoropoplites.
Regular Gout	Violent inflammation, remaining for a few days, and gradually reseeding with swelling, itching, and desquamation of a part. [Thomas1875]
Retrograde Gout	Also termed retrocedent gout. Characterized by inflammation of the joints suddenly disappearing, and atony of some internal part immediately following. [Thomas1875]
Rheumatic Gout	Acute Rheumatism
Gout of the Stomach	Coeliagra
Wandering Gout	Podagra Aberrans
Gouty Arthritis	Arthritis due to gout. [Dorland]
Granulations	The formation of a small granular mass on a wound that is healing. [CivilWarMed]
Gravel	<p>A popular term applied either to calculus matter formed in the kidneys, passing off in the urine, or to small distinct calculi or concretions. It is distinguished from stone in the bladder by being of smaller size. [Thomas1875]</p> <p>A deposit of small calculus concretions in the kidneys and the urinary or gall bladder; also, the disease of which they are a symptom; Nephrolithiasis. [Webster]</p>
Hairy Gravel	Gravel with hairs. [Dunglison1868]
Grave's Disease	<p>An autoimmune disease of the thyroid gland characterized by excessive production of thyroid hormone, goiter, protrusion of the eyeballs (exophthalmos), and symptoms of hyperthyroidism, such as rapid heartbeat and weight loss. The disease is named after its discoverer, Irish physician Robert James Graves (1796-1853). [American Heritage].</p> <p>Syphilis</p>
Great Pox	
Green Sickness	<p>The disease of maids, occasioned by celibacy. [Grose1788]</p> <p>The popular term for chlorosis, from the pale, lurid, and greenish cast of the skin.</p> <p>Chlorosis</p>
Gripes	Colic
Griping	To have sharp pains in the bowels. [Dorland]
Grippe	<p>A vulgar name for several catarrhal diseases, which have reigned epidemically; as the influenza. [Dunglison1855]</p> <p>The French name for Influenza. [Thomas1875]</p>
	<p>A worm found chiefly in the East and West Indies. It is said to be frequently twelve feet long, and about the thickness of a horse hair; it burrows under the cuticle, and "may be felt under the skin, and traced by fingers like the string of a violin. It should be drawn out with great caution, by means of a piece of silk tied round its head; for if, by being too much strained, the animal break, the part remaining under the skin will grow with double vigor, and often occasion a fatal inflammation."-(Good). [Thomas1875]</p>
Guinea Worm	Parasitic roundworm of India and Africa that lives beneath the skin of man and other
Gullion	Colic
Guminata	Venereal excrescence. [Buchan1798]
Gumma	A small rubbery granuloma that is characteristic of an advanced stage of syphilis [Wordnet]
Gum Rash	Strophulus in a teething child; red gum.

English List - H

Hallucination	Illusory perception; a common symptom of severe mental disorder; Delusion. [Wordnet]
Hamartoma	A focal growth that resembles a neoplasm but results from faulty development in an organ. [Wordnet]
Hand, Foot & Mouth Disease	Hand, foot and mouth disease is a viral infection caused by a strain of Coxsackie virus. It causes a blister-like rash that, as the name implies, involves the hands, feet and mouth. (Hand, foot and mouth disease is different than foot-and-mouth disease, which is an infection of cattle, pigs, sheep, goats and deer and is caused by a different virus.). Symptoms of fever, poor appetite, runny nose and sore throat can appear three to five days after exposure. A blister-like rash on the hands, feet and in the mouth usually develops one to two days after the initial symptoms. [NYHealth]
Hardening of Bowels	Induration
Hay Asthma	Hay Fever
Hay Fever	An allergic condition affecting the mucous membranes of the upper respiratory tract and the eyes, most often characterized by nasal discharge, sneezing, and itchy, watery eyes and usually caused by an abnormal sensitivity to airborne pollen. Also called pollinosis. [Heritage]
Head Cold	A common cold mainly affecting the mucous membranes of the nasal passages, characterized by congestion, headache, and sneezing. [Heritage]
Head Lice	Pediculosis
Headache	Pain in the head; called also cephalalgia. [Dorland]
Heart Burn	An esophageal symptom consisting of a retrosternal sensation of warmth or burning occurring in waves and tending to rise upward toward the neck; it may be accompanied by a reflux of fluid into the mouth (water brash). It is often associated with gastroesophageal reflux. Called also pyrosis. [Dorland]
Heat Rash	Inflammation around the sweat ducts [Wordnet]
Heatstroke	A condition caused by exposure to excessive heat, natural or artificial, and marked by dry skin, vertigo, headache, thirst, nausea, and muscular cramps; body temperature may be dangerously elevated, contrasting with heat exhaustion in which the body temperature may be subnormal. [Dorland].
Hectic Fever	A slow consuming fever, generally attending a bad habit of body, or some incurable and deep rooted disease. [Buchan1798] It is known by exacerbations at noon, but greater in the evening, with slight remissions in the morning, after nocturnal sweats; the urine depositing a furfuraceo-lateritious sediment; appetite good; thirst moderate. Hectic fever is symptomatic of chlorosis, scrofula, phthisis, diseased viscera, etc. [Hooper1843] The name of a slow, continued, or remittent fever, which generally accompanies the end of organic affections, and has been esteemed idiopathic, although it is probably always symptomatic. It is the fever of irritation and debility; and is characterized by progressive emaciation, frequent pulse, hot skin, especially of the palms of the hands and soles of the feet, and, towards the end, colliquative sweats and diarrhea. Being symptomatic, it can only be removed by getting rid of the original affection. This is generally difficult, and almost always hopeless in the disease which it most commonly accompanies. consumption. [Dunclison1868]. A fever of irritation and debility, occurring usually at an advanced stage of exhausting disease, as in pulmonary consumption. [Webster].
Hematemesis / Hæmatemesis	A vomiting of blood. [Heritage].
Hematuria / Hæmaturia	This is a hemorrhage from the mucous membrane of the urinary passages, the kidneys, bladder or urethra. [Wilson1893]
Hemiplegia	A palsy that affects one side only of the body. [Webster1913]. Paralysis of one side of the body. [Wordnet]. Total or partial paralysis of one side of the body that results from disease of or injury to the motor centers of the brain. [Merriam Webster].

Hemophilia	Any of several hereditary blood-coagulation disorders in which the blood fails to clot normally because of a deficiency or abnormality of one of the clotting factors. Hemophilia, a recessive trait associated with the X-chromosome, is manifested almost exclusively in males. [Heritage]
Hemoptysis / Hæmoptysis	The spitting of blood derived from the lungs or bronchial tubes as a result of pulmonary or bronchial hemorrhage. [CivilWarMed]
Hemorrhage / Hæmorrhage	Excessive discharge of blood from the blood vessels; profuse bleeding. [Heritage]
Hemorrhoids	The piles. [Buchan1798] Livid and painful swellings formed by the dilation of the blood vessels around the margin of, or within, the anus, from which blood or mucus is occasionally discharged; piles; emerods.
Hempen Fever	A man who was hanged is said to have died of hempen fever; and , in Dorsetshire, to have been stabbed with a Bridport dagger; Bridport being a place famous for manufacturing hemp into cords. [Grose1788]
Hepatitis	Inflammation of the liver. [Dorland]. Hepatitis is any of several liver diseases characterized by inflammation, liver enlargement, jaundice, fever and abdominal pain. It can be caused by a number of different etiologies: some of these are drug, alcohol, or toxin-induced hepatitis, autoimmune disease, cholestasis, and viral hepatitis. [Wikipedia]. <i>"hepatitis" was first used in popular English literature: sometime before 1550. [Webster]</i>
Hepatopathia	Disease of the liver.
Hereditary Disease	Disease genetically transmitted from parent to offspring. [Dorland]
Hernia	The protrusion of a loop or knuckle of an organ or tissue through an abnormal opening; Rupture. [Dorland] <i>"hernia" was first used in popular English literature: sometime before 1380. [Webster]</i>
Hernia Humoralis	Inflammation of the Testicles [Hooper1822]
Abdominal Hernia	Herniation of omentum, intestine, or some other internal body structure through the abdominal wall. [Dorland]
Inguinal Hernia	Hernia of an intestinal loop into the inguinal canal. An indirect inguinal hernia (external or oblique hernia) leaves the abdomen through the deep inguinal ring, and passes down obliquely through the inguinal canal, lateral to the inferior epigastric artery. A direct inguinal hernia (internal hernia) emerges between the inferior epigastric artery and the edge of the rectus
Strangulated Hernia	A hernia so tightly compressed in some part of the channel through which it has been protruded as to arrest its circulation, and produce swelling of the protruded part. It may occur in recent or chronic hernia, but is more common in the latter. [Webster].
Herpes	Serpigo, or tetter; a skin disease in which little itchy vesicles increase, spread, and cluster together, terminating in furfuraceous scales. [Thomas1875]
Herpes Zoster	Herpes spreading across the waist, or thorax, like a sash or sword-belt, commonly called shingles. [Hoblyn1855] A reactivation of the same Herpes virus that is responsible for chicken pox. This results in a painful blistering red rash that is confined to one side of the body; Shingles. [CancerWEB]
Hip Disease	White Swelling
Hip Joint Disease	White Swelling, tuberculosis of the hip joint.
Hives	Cynanche Trachealis, Urticaria. In Scotland; any eruption of the skin, proceeding from an internal cause; and, in Lothian, it is used to denote both the red and the yellow gum. In the United States it is vaguely employed; most frequently, perhaps, for Urticaria. A popular name for the croup. It is also applied to different species of rash. [Thomas1875]. An itchy skin eruption characterized by wheals with pale interiors and well-defined red margins; usually the result of an allergic response to insect bites or food or drugs. [Wordnet].
Bold Hives	Cynanche Trachealis [Hooper1829] Croup [Appleton1904].
Eating Hives	Rupia escharotica, known in Ireland under the names white blisters, eating hives, and burnt holes. [Dunglison1874]
Hodgkin's Disease	A malignant, progressive, sometimes fatal disease of unknown cause, marked by enlargement of the lymph nodes, spleen, and liver. Also called Hodgkin's lymphoma. [Heritage].

	A type of cancer characterized by progressive chronic inflammation and enlargement of the lymph nodes of the neck, armpit, groin, and mesentery, by enlargement of the spleen and occasionally of the liver and the kidneys, and by lymphoid infiltration along the blood vessels. Origin: 1860–65; after Thomas Hodgkin (1798–1866), London physician who described it.
Holy Fire	Ignis Sacer [Medicinenet]
Homesickness	Nostalgia
Hooping Cough	Whooping cough. A convulsive cough, consisting of a long series of forcible expirations, followed by a deep, loud, sonorous inspiration, and repeated more or less frequently during each paroxysm. It is popularly known in England as whooping cough, kinkcough, and chincough; in France , as coqueluche; in Germany, as keuchhusten and stickhusten, from the sonorous inspiration which marks it; and technically as tussis convulsiva and pertussis.
Hornpox	Varicella
Hospital Fever	Typhus Gravior
Hotel Fever	Any of a number of affections that occurred to people staying in small unsanitary hotels. In 1857 the National Hotel in Washington, D.C. had several cases of hotel fever that were attributed to an open sewer line that ran beneath the hotel. The sewer gases would travel through the heating ducts and enter the rooms. [Schmidt2007]
House Disease	Consumption. [Gould1916]
Humid Tetter	Eczema
Humor	A general term for any fluid in the body. [Hooper1822]
Humour	Every fluid substance of an organized body; as the blood, chyle, lymph, etc. The Humours differ considerably as to number and quality in the different species of organized beings; and even in the same species, according to the state of health or disease. The ancients reduced them to four; which they called cardinal humours: the blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and atrabilis or black bile.[Dunglison1855]
Hunchback	Nonmedical term for kyphosis or gibbus. [CancerWEB]
Hunger Pest	Relapsing Fever
Hunger Typhus	Epidemic Typhus
Huntington's Chorea / Disease	An autosomal dominant disease characterized by chronic progressive chorea and mental deterioration terminating in dementia; the age of onset is variable but usually in the fourth decade of life, with death within 15 years. [Dorland]
Hutchinson's Triad	Deafness, impaired vision, and notched, peg-shaped teeth. Symptoms in children with hereditary Syphilis. [Cartwright]
Hydatid	The larval form of a tapeworm, having the head and neck of a tapeworm attached to a saclike body filled with fluid; -- called also bladder worm, and measles (as, pork measles). [Webster]
Hydrocele	A collection of serous fluid in the areolar texture of the scrotum or in the coverings, especially in the serous sac, investing the testicle or the spermatic cord; dropsy of the testicle. [Webster]
Hydrocephalus	An accumulation of fluid within the ventricles or subarachnoid spaces of the brain. In the congenital form, the head is noticed to be unusually large at birth, or very soon develops after coming into the world. [Thomas1907] <i>The word "hydrocephalus" in Greek literally means "watery head."</i> [Medicinenet]
Hydrocephalus Internus	Hydrocephalus in which there is a serous effusion into the ventricles of the brain. [Appleton1904].
Hydropericarditis	Hydropericardium. [Dunglison1868]. Pericarditis accompanied by an effusion of serous fluid into the pericardial cavity. [American Heritage].
Hydropericardium	This is not a common disease. Palpitations; irregular or intermitting pulse; excessive dyspnea, amounting often to orthopnea, and dullness over a large space on percussion, will cause the pericardium to be suspected. [Dunglison1868]. The noninflammatory accumulation of watery fluid in the pericardial cavity. [American
Hydroperitoneum	Ascites [Dunglison1868].
Hydrops / Hydropsy	Dropsy; a morbid accumulation of water in a cavity, or the cellular substance. [Hoblyn1855]
Hydrothorax	A collection of serous fluid within the pleural cavity without inflammation. Dropsy of the Chest. [Thomas1907].

Hyperaemia	Preternatural accumulation of blood in the capillary vessels, more especially local plethora. [Dunglison1868]
Hypertrophy	Progressive degeneration of an organ or tissue caused by loss of cells.
Hypo	Hypochondria
Hypochondria	The persistent conviction that one is or is likely to become ill, often involving symptoms when illness is neither present nor likely, and persisting despite reassurance and medical evidence to the contrary. Also called hypochondriasis. [Heritage]
Hystaris Pyrosis	Pyrosia, an affection characterized by a spasmodic pain or hot sensation in the stomach with a rising of watery liquid into the mouth; Heartburn. [Webster]
Hysteria / Hysterics	A nervous affection, occurring almost exclusively in women, in which the emotional and reflex excitability is exaggerated, and the will power correspondingly diminished, so that the patient loses control over the emotions, becomes the victim of imaginary sensations, and often falls into paroxysm or fits. [Webster1913]
Hystero-Epilepsy	Hystero-epilepsy is an alleged disease "discovered" by 19th-century French neurologist Jean-Martin Charcot. It is considered a famous example of iatrogenic artifact, or a disease created by doctors. The disease was considered a combination of hysteria and epilepsy. Charcot housed his "hystero-epilepsy" patients in the same ward as patients with epilepsy, because both were considered "episodic" diseases. Symptoms included "convulsions, contortions, fainting, and transient impairment of consciousness." Joseph Babinski convinced Charcot that he was inducing the symptoms in his patients because of his treatment regimen. [Wikimedia]
	Hysteria accompanied by convulsions resembling epileptic seizures. [Stedman]

English List - I

Iatrogenic Artifact	An iatrogenic artifact is a disease made up by doctors, often a diagnostic trend or fad that has become or is expected to become obsolete or discredited. Examples of diseases considered or accused of being iatrogenic artifacts include nymphomania, hystero-epilepsy, repressed memory, autogynephilia, and multiple personality disorder. In many cases, it has been shown that "experts" who believe in the disease are able to observe or even induce symptoms matching the disease's description in suggestible patients. In the case of hystero-epilepsy, it was shown that moving those allegedly afflicted with the disease into different settings made their symptoms disappear. [Wikimedia]
Ichor	Thin bad matter. [Buchan1798]
Ictal	A watery, acrid discharge from a wound or ulcer; Pus. [Heritage]
Icterus	Relating to or caused by a stroke or seizure. [CancerWEB]
	A disease, the principal symptoms of which is yellowness of the skin and eyes, with white feces and high-colored urine. It admits of various causes; in fact, any thing which can directly or indirectly obstruct the course of the bile, so that it is taken into the mass of blood and produces the yellowness of surface; the bile being separated by the kidneys, causes yellowness of urine, and its being prevented from reaching the intestine occasions the pale colored feces. [Dunglison1855].
	The presence of jaundice seen in the sclera of the eye. Jaundice. [CancerWEB].
	Yellowing of the skin and the whites of the eyes caused by an accumulation of bile pigment (bilirubin) in the blood; can be a symptom of gallstones or liver infection or anemia. Synonym: jaundice. [Wordnet].
Icterus Albus	The white jaundice. Chlorosis is sometimes so called. [Hooper1829]
Icterus Gravis	Jaundice associated with high fever and delirium; seen in severe hepatitis and other diseases of the liver with severe functional failure. [CancerWEB]
Icterus Infantum	Is a common affection, and frequently dependent upon obstruction of the choledoch duct by the meconium. [Dunglison1868]
Icterus Neonatorum	Icterus which can be accentuated by many factors including excessive haemolysis, sepsis, neonatal hepatitis or congenital atresia of the biliary system. [CancerWeb].
	Yellowish appearance in newborn infants; usually subsides spontaneously. Synonym: jaundice of the newborn. [Wordnet].
Icterus Niger	Black jaundice; so called when the color is very dark. [Hoblyn1855]

Icterus Saturninus	The earthy-yellow hue in saturnine cachexy; Lead Jaundice. [Dunglison1868]
Icterus Viridis	Icterus when the skin is of a green or olive hue; Green Jaundice. [Dunglison1868]
Ictus	A sudden attack, blow, stroke, or seizure. [Dorland]
Ictus Solis	Coup de soleil. Sunstroke; an effect produced by the rays of the sun upon the body, as erysipelas, or inflammation of the brain or its membranes. [Hoblyn1855]
Idiot	A person of profound mental retardation having a mental age below three years and generally being unable to learn connected speech or guard against common dangers. The term belongs to a classification system no longer in use and is now considered offensive. [Heritage]
Ignis Infernalis	("Hell's Fire"), the same as Erysipelas. [Medicinenet]
Ignis Sacer	("Sacred Fire"), the same as Erysipelas. [Thomas1875]. Herpes zoster; shingles. [Cleaveland1886].
Ignis Sancti Antonii	("Saint Anthony's Fire"), a name for Erysipelas. [Thomas1875]
Ignis Volaticus	("Flying Fire"), a term for erysipelas. [Thomas1875]
Ileocolitis	Enteritis involving both the ileum and the colon. [Appleton1904]. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the ileum and the colon. [American Heritage]. Costiveness, with twisting about the umbilical region. It is also called the Iliac Passion; Miserere, an invocation for pity, etc. [Hoblyn1855]
Ileus	A disease characterized by deep-seated pain in the abdomen, stereaceous vomiting, and obstinate constipation. It is occasioned by hernia, or other obstruction to the passage of feces through part of the intestinal canal. The term Ileus has been applied to various affections - to simple nervous colic, intussusception, and to strangulation of the small intestine, etc. It is very dangerous. [Dunglison1874]
Iliac Passion	Iliac passion. [Thomas1875]. A violent vomiting, in which the faecal portion of the food is voided by the mouth. It is produced by many morbid conditions of the bowels, by inflammatory affections of the abdominal viscera, and by herniæ. [Hooper1829] A disease characterized by severe griping pain, vomiting of fecal matter, and costiveness, with retraction and spasm of the abdominal muscles. [Thomas1875]
Illness	Disease
Ill Thing	The King's evil or St. Anthony's fire; also applied to any spontaneous sore. [Elworthy1875]
Imbecile	A person of moderate to severe mental retardation having a mental age of from three to seven years and generally being capable of some degree of communication and performance of simple tasks under supervision. The term belongs to a classification system no longer in use and is now considered offensive. [Heritage]
Impetigo	A skin disease marked by small, irregularly circumscribed pustules, chiefly on the extremities, slightly elevated, and terminating in a laminated scab, unaccompanied by fever, and not contagious; humid or running tetter. [Thomas1875] A very contagious infection of the skin; common in children; localized redness develops into small blisters that gradually crust and erode. [Wordnet]
Imposthume	A collection of purulent matter. [Buchan1798]
Inanition	A collection of pus or purulent matter in any part of an animal body; an abscess. [Webster] Exhaustion for want of nourishment. To die from inanition is to die from Exhaustion. [Dunglison1868]. The condition of being inane; emptiness; want of fullness, as in the vessels of the body; hence, specifically, exhaustion from want of food, either from partial or complete starvation, or from a disorder of the digestive apparatus, producing the same result. [Webster1913]
Indigestion	Lack of proper digestive action; a failure of the normal changes which food should undergo in the alimentary canal; dyspepsia; incomplete or difficult digestion. [Dorland]
Induration	The hardening of a normally soft tissue or organ, especially the skin, because of inflammation, infiltration of a neoplasm, or an accumulation of blood. [Dorland]
Infantilism	A state of arrested development in an adult, characterized by retention of infantile mentality, accompanied by stunted growth and sexual immaturity, and often by dwarfism. [Heritage]
Infection	Invasion of the body by pathogenic microorganisms causing inflammation. [Wordnet].

	<p>The affection or contamination of a person, organ, or wound with invading, multiplying, disease-producing germs - such as bacteria, rickettsiae, viruses, molds, yeasts, and protozoa. In the early part of the last century, infections were thought to be the propagation of disease by effluvia from patients crowded together. "Miasms" were believed to be substances which could not be seen in any form - emanations not apparent to the senses. Such miasms were understood to act by infection. [NGSO1988].</p>
Infection of the Brain	Meningitis
Infectious Disease	Caused by or capable of being communicated by infection. [Dorland]
Infirmity	The state of being weak in health or body (especially from old age) [Wordnet]
Inflammation	<p>A surcharge of blood, and an increased action of the vessels, in any particular part of the body. [Buchan1798]</p> <p>A disease characterized by heat, pain, redness, attended with more or less of tumefaction and fever. [Hooper1829]</p> <p>A morbid condition of any part of the body, consisting in congestion of the blood vessels, with obstruction of the blood current, and growth of morbid tissue. It is manifested outwardly by redness and swelling, attended with heat and pain. [Webster].</p> <p>Redness, swelling, pain, tenderness, heat, and disturbed function of an area of the body, especially as a reaction of tissue to injurious agents. This mechanism serves as a localized and protective response to injury. The word ending -itis denotes inflammation on the part indicated by the word stem to which it is attached - that is, appendicitis, pleuritis, etc. Microscopically, it involves a complex series of events, including enlargement of the sizes of blood vessels; discharge of fluids, including plasma proteins; and migration of leukocytes (white blood cells) into the inflammatory focus. In the last century, cause of death often was listed as inflammation of a body organ - such as, brain or lung - but this was purely a descriptive term and is not helpful in identifying the actual underlying disease. [NGSO1988]</p> <p><i>"inflammation" was first used in popular English literature: sometime before 1598. [Webster]</i></p>
Abdominal Inflammation	Enteritis
Inflammation of the Belly	Gastritis
Inflammation of the Bladder	Cystitis
Inflammation of the Bones	Felon
Inflammation of the Bowels	Appendicitis, as a distinct disease, was unrecognized; such cases were diagnosed as 'inflammation of the bowels,' and nearly all died. [Hooper1822]
Inflammation of the Brain	Phrenitis
Inflammation of the Colon	Colitis
Inflammation of the Eyes	Ophthalmia
Inflammation of the Head	Meningitis
Inflammation of the Intestines	Enteritis
Inflammation of the Kidney	Nephritis
Inflammation of the Liver	Hepatitis
Inflammation of the Lungs	Pneumonia
Inflammation of the Pleura	Pleuritis
Inflammation of the Spine	Myelitis
Inflammation of the Spleen	Splenitis
Inflammation of the Stomach	Gastritis
Inflammation of the Testicles	Orchitis

Inflammation of the Throat	Quincy
Inflammation of the Uterus	Hysteritis
Inflammation of the Womb	Metritis
Inflammatory	Characterized or caused by inflammation. [Heritage]
Inflammatory Fever	A variety of fever due to inflammation. [Webster]
Influenza	(The Italian word for influence.) The disease is so named because it was supposed to be produced by a peculiar influence of the stars. [Hooper1829]. Epidemic febrile catarrh. The French call it la grippe, under which name Sauvages first described the epidemic catarrhal fever of 1743. It was formerly called coceoluche, "because the sick wore a cap close over their heads." [Hoblyn1855] A severe form of catarrh occurring epidemically, and generally affecting a number of persons in a community. [Dunglison1868]. An acute contagious viral infection characterized by inflammation of the respiratory tract and by fever, chills, muscular pain, and prostration. Also called grippe. [Heritage]. <i>"influenza" was first used: 1743. [Webster].</i>
Spanish Influenza	Influenza that caused several waves of pandemic in 1918-1919, resulting in more than 20 million deaths worldwide; it was particularly severe in Spain (hence the name), but now is thought to have originated in the U.S. As a form of swine influenza. [CancerWEB].
Innutrition	Deficiency of nutrition. [Appleton1904]. Want of nutrition; failure of nourishment. --E. Darwin. [Webster1913] <i>"innutrition" origin: 1790-1800. [Random House].</i>
Insane / Insanity	Persistent mental disorder or derangement. No longer in scientific use. [Dorland].
Insomnia	Chronic inability to fall asleep or remain asleep for an adequate length of time. [Heritage]
Intermittent Fever	Malarial Fever. Symptoms recur every 48 hours. [CivilWarMed]
Internal Rising	Abscess or cyst. www.appalachianherbalist.com
Intestinal Fever	Typhoid Fever
Intussusception	The abnormal reception or slipping of a part of a tube, by inversion and descent, within a contiguous part of it; specifically, the reception or slipping of the upper part of the small intestine into the lower; introsusception; invagination. [Webster]. Invagination; especially: the slipping of a length of intestine into an adjacent portion usually producing obstruction. [Merriam Webster].
Ischuria	Retention of Urine. [Hooper1822]. Retention or suppression of urine. [American Heriatge] Stoppage or reduction in the flow of urine either from blockage of a passage with resulting retention in the bladder or from disease of the kidneys. [Merriam Webster]
Italian Disease	Syphilis. The French called it the Neapolitan or Italian disease.
Itch	A sensation in the skin occasioned (or resembling that occasioned) by the itch eruption; called also scabies, psora, etc. [CancerWEB]

English List - J

Jacksonian March	The spread of abnormal electrical activity from one area of the cerebral cortex to adjacent areas, characteristic of jacksonian epilepsy. [Whonamedit]
Jail Fever	Typhus Gravior. Typhus carcerum in Latin. [Hooper1822]
Janders	Icterus
Japanese Flood Fever	Scrub Typhus
Japanese River Fever	Scrub Typhus
Jaunders	Icterus
Jaundice	A disease proceeding from obstruction in the liver, and characterized by a yellow color of the skin, etc. The term is most probably a corruption of the French word jaunine, yellowness; from jaune, yellow. [Hoblyn1855]

Icterus. Jaundice not a disease but rather a sign. It is a sign of yellowish staining of the skin and sclerae (the whites of the eyes). The yellowing is due to abnormally high levels of the bile pigment bilirubin. The yellowing extends to other tissues and body fluids. Jaundice was once called the "morbus regius" (the regal disease) in the belief that only the touch of a king could cure it. [MedicineNet]

"jaundice" was first used: sometime around 1303 [Webster].

Black Jaundice

Melaena or Weil's Disease.

Blue Jaundice

Cyanopathy. A disease in which the body is colored blue in its surface, arising usually from a malformation of the heart, which causes an imperfect arterialization of the blood. [Webster]

Catarrhal Jaundice

An obsolete term for viral hepatitis type A. [CancerWEB]

Green Jaundice

Icterus Viridis

Lead Jaundice

Icterus Saturninus

Red Jaundice

Phenigmus

Yellow Jaundice

Yellowing of the skin and the whites of the eyes caused by an accumulation of bile pigment (bilirubin) in the blood; can be a symptom of gallstones or liver infection or anemia.

Jiggers

Chiggers

Jungle Fever

Malarial Fever

Jungle Rot

Skin disorder induced by a tropical climate. [Wordnet]

English List - K

Kaffir Milk Pox

Variola Minor

Kakke

Beriberi

Kala Azar

Visceral Leishmaniasis

Kandahar Sore

Cutaneous Leishmaniasis

Kaokao

Hawaiian word for Syphilis. [Appleton1904]

Kedani Fever

Scrub Typhus

Kidney Stone

A calculus formed in the kidney; Renal Calculus. [Wordnet]

Kile

Ulcer

Kimputu

Relapsing Fever

Kincough / Kindcough

Pertussis

King's Evil

Morbus Regis. A scrofulous disease, the curing of which was formerly attributed to the king of England, from the time of Edward the Confessor. This practice was called touching for the evil. [Hoblyn1855]

An old, but not yet obsolete, name given to the scrofula, which in the popular estimation was deemed capable of cure by the royal touch. The practice of "touching" for the scrofula, or "King's Evil," was confined amongst the nations of Europe to the two Royal Houses of England and France. As the monarchs of both these countries owned the exclusive right of being anointed with the pure chrism, and not with the ordinary sacred oil, it has been surmised that the common belief in the sanctity of the chrism was in some manner inseparably connected with faith in the healing powers of the royal touch. [Britannica1911].

Scrofula, a tubercular infection of the throat lymph glands; also sometimes syphilis. The name originated in the time of Edward the Confessor, with the belief that the disease could be cured by the touch of the king of England. [Webster1913]

A fit of coughing. [Webster]

Kink

Pertussis

Kinkcough

Whooping Cough. [Obs.or Prov. Eng.]

Kinkhaust

Pertussis

Kinkhost

Infectious Mononucleosis

Kissing Disease

Croup

Kroop

An Arabic name of a species of melancholy in which the patient is never quiet at any one place, but wanders about here and there. [Dunglison1855]

Kutubuth

Severe protein malnutrition, especially in children after weaning, marked by lethargy, growth retardation, anemia, edema, potbelly, skin depigmentation, and hair loss or change in hair color. [Heritage]

Kwashiorkor

Kyphosis A posterior curvature of the thoracic spine usually the result of a disease (lung disease, Paget's disease) or a congenital problem; Hunchback. [CancerWEB]

English List - L

La Grippe	Influenza.
Ladendo	Influenza [Dunglison1855]
Lahore Sore	Cutaneous Leishmaniasis. Also called: Delhi boil.
Lake Fever	Fever produced by the exposure to malaria in the neighborhood of the northern lakes of this country. [Dunglison1874]
Laryngismus Stridulus	Sudden laryngeal spasm with a crowing inspiration and cyanosis, usually occurring in children at night. Called also false croup, spasmodic croup, pseudocroup, and laryngitis stridulosa. [Dorland].
Laryngitis	Inflammation of the larynx, usually caused by a virus and characterized by hoarseness. [American Heritage].
Acute Catarrhal Laryngitis	An acute catarrhal inflammation of the larynx, characterized by a hoarse croupal cough. Cynanche Trachealis. [Thomas1907]
Chronic Laryngitis	Chronic catarrhal inflammation of the larynx. [Thomas1907]
Spasmodic Laryngitis	Spasmodic Croup
Laudable Pus	An obsolete term used when suppuration was considered unlikely to lead to pyaemia (blood poisoning) but more likely to remain localized. [CancerWEB]
Lax	A looseness; diarrhea. [Webster]
Leishmaniasis	A group of diseases caused by parasitic protozoans of the genus Leishmania. It is transmitted by sand flies and are, in general, infections of the skin, mucous membranes, and certain internal organs by the parasites. Three major types of leishmaniasis occur in humans - cutaneous, mucocutaneous, and visceral. [HyperBiology].
American Leishmaniasis	Mucocutaneous Leishmaniasis
Cutaneous Leishmaniasis	In cutaneous leishmaniasis, also known as aleppo boil, aleppo button, Baghdad boil, Baure ulcer, Delhi boil, oriental sore, and tropical sore, the parasite causes lesions on the face, arms, and legs which begin as inflamed bumps and can turn into skin ulcers that take up to two years to heal. [HyperBiology]. A sand fly-borne infection most commonly seen in countries in the Middle East, Mediterranean littoral, Africa, and South America. Both sexes and all ages can be affected. It is caused by the parasite Leishmania tropica. The infection first appears after an incubation period ranging from several weeks to several months in the form of papules on the exposed skin, followed by ulceration and scabs. Occurs in a dry and a wet form. [Whonamedit]
Mucocutaneous Leishmaniasis	In mucocutaneous leishmaniasis, also known as American leishmaniasis, Chiclero ulcer, espundia, forest yaws, and uta, the parasite invades the mucous membranes and causes ulcers in the nose, mouth, and parts of the sinuses. This can result in lesions and deformity of the face. [HyperBiology]. In mucocutaneous leishmaniasis the parasite invades the mucous membranes and causes ulcers in the nose, mouth, and parts of the sinuses. This can result in lesions and deformity of the face. [Wordnet]
Old World Leishmaniasis	Cutaneous Leishmaniasis
Visceral Leishmaniasis	In visceral leishmaniasis, also known as kala azar (a Hindi term meaning "black fever") or dum dum fever, the parasite invades the spleen, liver, bone marrow, lymph nodes, and skin. Symptoms include fever, fatigue, enlargement of the lymph nodes, the spleen, and the liver, dizziness, weight loss, and secondary infections such as pneumonia, and it can be fatal if left untreated. [HyperBiology] In visceral leishmaniasis the parasite invades the spleen, liver, bone marrow, lymph nodes, and skin. Symptoms include fever, fatigue, enlargement of the lymph nodes, the spleen, and the liver, dizziness, weight loss, and secondary infections such as pneumonia, and it can be fatal if left untreated. [Wordnet]
Leontiasis	The ridges and furrows on the forehead and cheeks of patients with advanced lepromatous leprosy, giving a leonine appearance. [CancerWEB]

Lepra	The term lepra was formerly given to various skin diseases, the leprosy of modern authors being Lepra Arabum. [CancerWEB]
Leprosy	A chronic, mildly contagious granulomatous disease of tropical and subtropical regions, caused by the bacillus Mycobacterium leprae, characterized by ulcers of the skin, bone, and viscera and leading to loss of sensation, paralysis, gangrene, and deformation. Also called Hansen's disease. [Heritage]
Black Leprosy	Leprosy in which the scales are livid; the size of half a dollar; and diffused over the body. [Dunglison1868]
Italian Leprosy	Pellagra
White Leprosy	An affection characterized by white patches, surrounded by a rose colored areola, which appears here and there on the surface; depressed in the middle; Lepra. [Dunglison1868]
Lesion	Any morbid change in the exercise of functions or the texture of organs. [Dunglison1868]
Lesion, Brain	see Lesion
Let Blood	Phlebotomy
Lethargy	Morbid drowsiness; continued or profound sleep, from which a person can scarcely be awaked. [Webster]
Leucocythæmia	A disease of the blood making organs, characterized by an abnormal increase by the number of white corpuscles, together with enlargement of the spleen, lymphatics, and disease of the medullary substance of the bone. The liver or kidneys are also sometimes involved. The etiology is obscure; the hæmoglobinization of the leucocytes does not take place, and hence the increase in untransformed white corpuscles. Anæmia, breathlessness, muscular lassitude, hemorrhages. retinal and other pains in the bones. etc.. are the most frequent symptoms. A form of cachetic anæmia, characterized by an excessive quantity of white corpuscles in the blood. It is termed splenic when the disease originates in the spleen, lymphatic when it arises from some other portion of the lymph glandular system. [Hoblyn 1900].
Leucorrhœa	Literally, a white discharge. Its source is either the vagina itself, or the uterus. This affection has been also termed fluxus or flour albis; flour muliebris; sexual weakness; a weakness; and, vulgarly, the whites. [Hoblyn1855] A discharge of white, yellowish, or greenish, viscid mucus, resulting from inflammation or irritation of the membrane lining the genital organs of the female; the whites. [Webster]
Leukemia	Cancer of the Blood. Malignant neoplasm of blood-forming tissues; characterized by abnormal proliferation of leukocytes. [Wordnet]
Lientery	There are sundry other fluxes of the belly, as the Lientery and Coeliac Passion, which, though less dangerous than the dysentery, yet merit consideration. These diseases generally proceed from a relaxed state of the stomach and intestines, which is sometimes so great, that the food passes through them without almost any sensible alteration; and the patient dies merely from the want of nourishment. [Buchan1785]. A diarrhea, in which the food is discharged imperfectly digested, or with but little change. [Webster]
Limosis	Singular forms of depraved appetite are observed, especially in chlorosis, as well as during pregnancy, as chalk-eating, fondness for slate pencils. A case of a man has been related (1868), who took a pound a week, to relieve gastric irritation, which it removed immediately, and to satisfy a craving for it. [Dunglison1874]. Abnormal hunger. [Dorland]
Lithiasis /Calculi	The formation of stony concretions or calculi in any part of the body, especially in the bladder and urinary passages. [Webster]
Little's Disease	A form of spastic cerebral palsy marked by spastic diplegia in which the legs are typically more severely affected than the arms; broadly : Cerebral Palsy. William John Little (1810-1894), British physician. Little was the first eminent British orthopedic surgeon. In 1861 he presented the first complete description of congenital cerebral spastic paralysis, which came to be called Little's disease and is now known to be a form of spastic cerebral palsy. [Merriam-spastic diplegia. A type of cerebral palsy in which there is bilateral spasticity, with the lower extremities more severely affected. Synonym: erb-charcot disease, infantile diplegia, spastic spinal paralysis, tabes spasmodica. [Biology-Online.org]

Cerebral palsy was originally called Little's Disease because the first medical records of cerebral palsy were made by English surgeon William John Little in 1843.

Liver Disease	Hepatopathia, Acholia
Livergrown	Having an enlarged liver [Webster]
Lockjaw	An early sign of tetanus, in which the jaw is locked closed because of a tonic spasm of the muscles of mastication. Also called trismus. [Heritage].
Locomotor Ataxia	A late form of syphilis resulting in a hardening of the dorsal columns of the spinal cord and marked by shooting pains, emaciation, loss of muscular coordination, and disturbances of sensation and digestion. Also called tabes dorsalis. [Heritage].
Loiasis	A chronic disease caused by infestation of the subcutaneous connective tissue of the body with the worm <i>Loa loa</i> and characterized by hyperemia, exudation of fluid, and a creeping sensation in the tissues with intense itching. [Saunders1945]
Looseness	Summer Complaint
Love	A tender and elevated feeling, which attracts one sex to the other. Love is occasionally a cause of disease, especially of insanity. [Dunglison1855]
The Low Fever	Typhus Mitior in Latin. [Hooper1822]
Low Spirits	Hypochondria
Lues	Syphilis [Dunglison1868]. Disease, especially of a contagious kind. Lues venerea, syphilis; called also simply lues. [CancerWEB].
Lues Venerea	The plague of Venus, or the venereal disease, Syphilis. [Hooper1843]. Syphilis [Dunglison1868]
Lumbago	A rheumatic pain in the loins and the small of the back. [Webster1913]
Lung Fever	Catarrh, pneumonia. [Dunglison1868]. Croupous pneumonia. [Gould1916].
Lupus	Any of various chronic skin conditions characterized by ulcerative lesions that spread over the body. No longer in scientific use. [Webster].
Luxation	Displacement or misalignment of a joint or organ. [Wordnet]
Lycanche	Wolf Choak

English List - M

Maculated Fever	Typhus Gravior
Malaria	A term generally employed to designate certain effluvia or emanations from marshy ground. Hence the term marsh fever, in Europe; jungle fever in India. The malaria of Campagna is the name of an epidemic intermittent, arising from the aria cattiva, as it is called, exhaled from decaying vegetables in the neighborhood of Rome, especially about the Pontine marshes. an Italian colloquial word (from mala, bad, and aria, air), introduced into English medical literature by Macculloch (1827) as a substitute for the more restricted terms " marsh miasm " or " paludal poison." It is generally applied to the definite unhealthy condition of body known by a variety of names, such as ague, intermittent (and remittent) fever, marsh fever, jungle fever, hill fever, " fever of the country " and " fever and ague." A single paroxysm of simple ague may come upon the patient in the midst of good health or it may be preceded by some malaise. The ague-fit begins with chills proceeding as if from the lower part of the back, and gradually extending until the coldness overtakes the whole body. Tremors of the muscles more or less violent accompany the cold sensations, beginning with the muscles of the lower jaw (chattering of the teeth), and extending to the extremities and trunk. The expression has meanwhile changed: the face is pale or livid; there are dark rings under the eyes; the features

	(Italian bad air; formerly called ague in English) is a tropical disease which causes about half a billion infections and 2 million deaths annually, mainly in tropical countries and especially in sub-Saharan Africa. The cause of malaria was discovered by a French army doctor Charles Louis Alphonse Laveran. For this discovery he was awarded Nobel Prize in 1907. The symptoms are fever, shivering, pain in the joints, vomiting, and convulsions; especially in young children, the disease can lead to coma and death if untreated. Malaria is caused by the protozoan parasite Plasmodium (mainly P.falciparum and P.vivax, but also more rarely P.ovale and P.malariae), one of the Apicomplexa, which travels in the Anopheles mosquito and after the mosquito bites the host infects hepatic cells in the liver and then circulating red blood cells. Malaria is a term applied to a group of conditions, more or less chronic, the result of an antecedent attack of severe malarial fever, or a succession of such attacks, or of prolonged exposure to malarial influences. [Manson1898]
Malarial Cachexia	Chronic Malarial Fever
Malarial Fever	A fever produced by malaria, and characterized by the occurrence of chills, fever, and sweating in distinct paroxysms, At intervals of definite and often uniform duration, in which these symptoms are wholly absent (intermittent fever), or only partially so (remittent fever); fever and ague; chills and fever. [Webster.
Chronic Malarial Fever	A persistent fever of an irregular type, partaking of the nature of both the intermittent and remittent fevers, and characterized by anemia; the skin being either sallow, doughy, and inelastic, or dry and constricted; there is enlargement of the spleen, congestion of the portal circulation, and disordered condition of the digestive apparatus. [Thomas1907]
Malce	Chilblain
Malformed	Deformity
Malignancy	A malignant tumor.
Malignant Fever	Fever which may make its approaches insidiously and subsequently becomes formidable. Any fever which exhibits a very dangerous aspect. Typhus Gravior. [Dunglison1874]
Malignant Purpuric Fever	Cerebro-spinal fever or epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, popularly called spotted fever, is an infectious disease occurring sporadically or in epidemics, and due to the diplococcus intracellularis discovered by Weichselbaum in 1887. This disease was not recognized until the 19th century. In Great Britain it first showed itself in the Irish workhouses in 1846, where it was known as the black death or malignant-purpuric fever. [Britannica1911].
Malnutrition	Defective nutrition. [Appleton1904]. Poor nutrition caused by an insufficient, oversufficient, or poorly balanced diet or by a medical condition, such as chronic diarrhea, resulting in inadequate digestion or utilization of foods. [American Heritage].
Mal-Venerean	Syphilis
Mania	Violent derangement of mind; madness; insanity. [Webster1913]
Acute Mania	An excited mental state seen in a bipolar (manic-depressive) disorder characterized by hyperactivity, talkativeness, flight of ideas, pressured speech, grandiosity, and, occasionally, grandiose delusions. [CancerWEB]
Marasmus	A wasting away of flesh, without fever or apparent disease. [Hooper1829]. Emaciation; a wasting of the body; formerly a generic term for atrophy, tabes, and phthisis. [Hoblyn1855] Atrophy. [Dunglison1868]. A kind of atrophy; a wasting of flesh without fever or apparent disease. The continuous low condition of nutrition as it is caused by bad nourishment or occurs normally in old age. [Appleton1904].

	<p>Malnutrition occurring in infants and young children, caused by an insufficient intake of calories or protein and characterized by thinness, dry skin, poor muscle development, and irritability. In the mid-nineteenth century, specific causes were associated with specific ages: In infants under twelve months old, the causes were believed to be unsuitable food, chronic vomiting, chronic diarrhea, and inherited syphilis. Between one and three years, marasmus was associated with rickets or cancer. After the age of three years, caseous (cheeselike) enlargement of the mesenteric glands (located in the peritoneal fold attaching the small intestine to the body wall) became a given cause of wasting. (See <i>tabes mesenterica</i>.) After the sixth year, chronic pulmonary tuberculosis appeared to be the major cause. Marasmus is now considered to be related to Kwashiorkor, a severe protein deficiency. [NGSO1988]</p> <p>A progressive wasting of the body, occurring chiefly in young children and associated with insufficient intake or malabsorption of food. [Heritage].</p> <p>A condition of chronic undernourishment occurring especially in children and usually caused by a diet deficient in calories and proteins but sometimes by disease (as congenital syphilis) or parasitic infection called also <i>athrepsia</i>. [Merriam-Webster2002].</p>
General Marasmus	Wasting or decay of the entire body and vital forces, as from long continued pain, loss of sleep, starvation, etc. [Appleton1904].
Marasmus Senilis	Progressive atrophy of the aged. [Dunglison1868].
Marfan's Syndrome	The atrophy of all the tissues which occurs normally and slowly in old people.
Marsh Fever	An autosomal dominant disease characterized by elongated bones (especially of limbs and digits) and abnormalities of the eyes and circulatory system. [Wordnet]
Mask of Pregnancy	Malarial Fever
Mastitis	Chloasma
Measle	Inflammation of the breast. Also called mammitis, mastadenitis.
Measles	Hydatid
	<p>A contagious febrile disorder commencing with catarrhal symptoms, and marked by the appearance on the third day of an eruption of distinct red circular spots, which coalesce in a crescentic form, are slightly raised above the surface, and after the fourth day of the eruption gradually decline; rubeola. [Webster1913].</p> <p>Rubeola. The name "measles" comes from the Middle English "maselen" meaning "many little spots" referring to the rash that is characteristic of measles. Rubeola refers specifically to the reddish color of the rash. [Medicinenet]</p> <p><i>"measles" was first used: sometime in the early 14th century. [Webster].</i></p>
Baby Measles	Exanthem Subitum
Bastard Measles	Rubella
Black Measles	<p>There are two forms of black measles -one in which the eruption consists of petechial spots scattered over the surface, and dependent upon a hemorrhagic tendency; in the other form the eruption assumes a dark appearance on account of changes which have occurred in the blood, the result of a very high temperature at an early period of the attack. [Loomis1895].</p> <p>During an attack of measles, if at the latter period the respiration should become accelerated, the temperature rise, and especially if there should be some blueness around the finger or toe nails, the greatest apprehension may be warranted. These symptoms indicate that pneumonia is developing. The occurrence of blueness is evidence that oxygenation of the blood is defective, and is of the gravest omen. The aspect of the patient when the blueness has spread to the face and other parts of the body has given the name "black measles" to this severe form of the disease. As everyone knows. black measles is extremely fatal. [Reporter1890]</p>
Camp Measles	Rubeola
False Measles	Rubella
Fire Measles	Synonym of Rotheln. [Gould1916]
French Measles	Rubella
German Measles	Rubella
Hard Measles	Rubeola
Hybrid Measles	Rubella
Malignant Measles	<p>Rubella. This variety differs from the more simple form in the toxic character of the infection, the surface presenting a dusky or dark purplish hue. [Thomas1907]</p>

Red Measles	Rubeola
Mediterranean Dengue	Sandfly Fever
Megrim	Migraine
Melaena	The black disease; hence the name of the black jaundice. A term adopted by Sauvages from the writings of Hippocrates, to denote the occurrence of dark colored, grumous, and pitchy evacuations, generally accompanied by sanguineous vomiting. [Hoblyn1855] Black Jaundice. [Dunglison1855] A vomiting of concrete, blackish blood, mixed with acid, or phlegm; the black vomit. A form of melaena in which the skin is of a very dark color, has received the name black jaundice. [Thomas1875] A condition marked by black, tarry stool or vomit composed largely of blood that has been acted on by gastric juices, resulting from a hemorrhage along the digestive tract. [Heritage]
Melancholy / Melancholia	Melancholy is that state of alienation or weakness of mind which renders people incapable of enjoying the pleasures, or performing the duties of life. It is a degree of insanity, and often terminates in absolute madness. [Buchan1785]. A disease supposed, by the ancients, to be caused by black bile. A variety of mental alienation, characterized by excessive gloom, mistrust, and depression, generally, with insanity on one particular subject or train of ideas, or on a few subjects. Melancholy is also used for unusual gloominess of disposition. [Dunglison1868]. A gloomy state of mind; mental depression that is of some continuance or is habitual. [Appleton1904]. A mental condition characterized by great depression of spirits and gloomy forebodings.[Dictionary.com].
Memento Mori	A reminder of your mortality. [Wordnet]
Meningitis	Inflammation of the meninges (the three membranes covering the brain and spinal cord), especially of the pia mater and arachnoid - caused by a bacterial or viral infection and characterized by high fever, severe headache, and stiff neck or back muscles, Synonym: brain fever. [NGSQ1988] A disease that may be either a mild illness caused by a virus (as the coxsackievirus) or a more severe usually life-threatening illness caused by a bacterium (especially the meningococcus or the serotype designated B of Hemophilus influenzae), that may be associated with fever, headache, vomiting, malaise, and stiff neck, and that if untreated in bacterial forms may progress to confusion, stupor, convulsions, coma, and death. [Webster]
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	An alarmingly fatal form of epidemic fever, which prevailed in different countries of Europe, and in certain portions of the United States, during the middle of the 19th century more especially. It is attended with painful contraction of the muscles of the neck, and retraction of the head, headache, vertigo, delirium, coma, pain in the back and limbs, tetanoid phenomena, hyperaesthesia of the skin, and, in certain epidemics, by a purpuric eruption, Spotted Fever. [Dunglison1874] Inflammation of the meninges of both brain and spinal cord; specifically : an infectious epidemic and often fatal meningitis caused by the meningococcus called also cerebrospinal fever. [Webster].
Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	A febrile, and often malignant, but non-contagious disease of unknown origin; usually occurring as a local epidemic; confined hitherto to the North American and European continents, and to the vicinity of the latter; characterized by its rapid and irregular course, and usually by a tetanic rigidity or retraction of the neck, a tendency to disorganization of the blood, and the formation of inflammatory exudates beneath the membranes of the brain and spinal cord. Synonyms - spotted fever; petechial fever; malignant purpuric fever; black death; febris nigra: epidemic meningitis. [Pepper1885]
Epidemic Meningitis	Meningitis caused by bacteria and often fatal. [Wordnet]
Spinal Meningitis	Inflammation of the membranes enclosing the spinal cord, especially a usually fatal form that affects infants and young children and is caused by a strain of gram-negative bacteria (Hemophilus influenzae) [Heritage]
Menopause	The period marked by the natural and permanent cessation of menstruation, occurring usually between the ages of 45 and 55. [Webster]

Menorrhagia	Abnormally heavy or prolonged menstruation; can be a symptom of uterine tumors and can lead to anemia if prolonged. [Webster]
Mental Aberration	A rather vague term for a condition in which the mind acts abnormally, but which does not necessarily amount to insanity. [Appleton1904]
Mental Illness	Any of various conditions characterized by impairment of an individual's normal cognitive, emotional, or behavioral functioning, and caused by social, psychological, biochemical, genetic, or other factors, such as infection or head trauma. Also called emotional illness, mental disease, and mental disorder. [Heritage]
Mesenteric Disease	Tabes Mesenterica
Meteorism	1. A dropsy of the belly, accompanied by a considerable distension from wind in the bowels. 2. A tympanitic state of the abdomen, that takes place in acute diseases suddenly and unexpectedly, as does the appearance of a meteor in the heavens. [Hooper1829]. Flatulent distention of the abdomen; tympanites. [Webster]
Metritis	Inflammation of the uterus.
Mianeh Fever	A form of relapsing fever endemic to the Middle East. [Webster]
Miasma	Floating and impalpable morbid effluvia, the product of decay or putrefaction of animal and vegetable substances. [Thomas1875] Morbid emanation, animal or vegetable. [Cleaveland1886] Infectious particles or germs floating in the air; air made noxious by the presence of such particles or germs; noxious effluvia; malaria. [Webster1913]. A poisonous vapor or mist believed to be made up of particles from decomposing material that could cause disease and could be identified by its foul smell. The miasma theory of disease originated in the Middle Ages and persisted for centuries. During the Great Plague of 1665, doctors wore masks filled with sweet-smelling flowers to keep out the poisonous miasmas. Because of the miasmas, they sanitized some buildings, required that night soil be removed from public proximity and had swamps drained to get rid of the bad smells. [MedicineNet] Human effluvia; exhalation from human decomposition or excrements. [Cleaveland1886]
Idio Miasma	Exhalation from marshy grounds. [Cleaveland1886]
Marsh Miasma	An often familial symptom complex of periodic attacks of vascular headache, usually temporal and unilateral in onset, commonly associated with irritability, nausea, vomiting, constipation or diarrhea, and often photophobia. Attacks are preceded by constriction of the cranial arteries, often with resultant prodromal sensory (especially ocular) symptoms and the spreading depression of Leão; the migraines themselves commence with the vasodilation that follows. [Dorland]
Migraine	
Miliaria	A fever accompanied by an eruption of small, isolated, red pimples, resembling a millet seed in form or size; miliary fever. [Webster]
Miliary Fever	It is so called from the eruption resembling the seed of the milium or millet. Fever, accompanied by an eruption of small, red, isolated pimples, rarely confluent, but almost always very numerous, slightly raised above the skin, and presenting, at the end of 24 hours, a small vesicle filled with a white transparent fluid, which quickly dries up, and separates in the form of scales. [Dunglison1868]. Sweating Sickness. Epidemic in the 15th and 16th centuries and characterized by profuse sweating and high mortality. [Wordnet].
Milk Crust	An inflammatory disease of the skin, characterized by the presence of redness and itching, an eruption of small vesicles, and the discharge of a watery exudation, which often dries up, leaving the skin covered with crusts; -- called also tetter and salt rheum. [Webster]
Milkpox	Variola Minor

Millerism	William Miller of Northern NY was a religious cult leader with a huge and zealous following, known as Millerites. The religion was called Millerism; the origin of the Seventh-Day Adventists. Miller used complex prophetic number systems and calculated the date of the Second Coming. The date of this event was November 22, 1844. Jesus did not appear as expected. Following "The Great Disappointment," institutions for the insane were furnishing proofs of the mental ravages Millerism was causing throughout the country. "Miller Maniacs" were brought to the doors of insane asylums nearly every day, including an admission noted here at Bloomingdale's. "Worn out and exhausted by ceaseless religious orgies, many broke down completely and became hopelessly insane." The Millerite Movement ended with the Spontaneous Abortion
Miscarriage	Aphthae, Miliary fever. [Dunglison1868]
Millet	Miliary fever. [Dunglison1868]
Millet Seed Rash	(Have compassion on me: so called from its unhappy torments.) The iliac passion. Literally, Pity me; a name given to the iliac passion, or ileus, from the pain it creates. Ileus [Dunglison1868]
Miserere Mei	
Misery	Great unhappiness; extreme pain of body or mind; wretchedness; distress; woe. [Webster]
Misire	A disorder of the liver, mentioned by Avicenna, accompanied with a sense of heaviness, tumor, inflammation, pungent pain, and blackness of the tongue. [Hooper1829].
Missouri Mange	Scabies
Mollities	Preternatural softness of an organ or part of an organ. [Dunglison1874]
Mollities Cerebri	Cerebral Softening
Mongolian Blue Spots	Mongolian spots are flat bluish to bluish gray skin markings that commonly appear at birth (or shortly thereafter). [MedlinePlus]
Mongolism	Down's Syndrome
Infectious Mononucleosis	A common, acute, infectious disease, usually affecting young people, caused by Epstein-Barr virus and characterized by fever, swollen lymph nodes, sore throat, and lymphocyte abnormalities. [Wordnet]
Monsters	Unnatural formation of a fetus. [Cleaveland1886]. A foetus or infant with such pronounced developmental anomalies as to be grotesque and usually nonviable. [CancerWEB]
Mope-Eyed	Shortsighted; purblind. [Webster]
Morbid Appetite	Limosis
Morbili	Measles
Mormal / Mortmal / Morrimal	A bad sore; gangrene; a cancer. [Webster]
Morphew	A scurfy eruption. [Webster]
Mortification	Death or decay of one part of a living body; gangrene or necrosis. [Heritage].
Cold Mortification	Sphacelus
Hot Mortification	Gangrene
Mortis	Death
Mountain Fever	Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever
Mountain Sickness	Altitude sickness brought on by the diminished oxygen pressure at mountain elevations. [Heritage]
Mucous Fever	Adenomeningeal Fever
Mules	Chilbains on the heel. [Dunglison1874]
Mulligrubs	A griping of the intestines; Colic. [Slang]
Mummification Necrosis	Dry Gangrene
The Mumps	An infectious acute viral disease affecting the parotid glands. Common symptoms include weakness, fever, sore throat, malaise and puffiness to the cheeks; Cynanche Parotidea. [CancerWEB]. <i>"mumps" was first used in popular English literature: sometime before 1841. [Webster]</i>
Mur	Coryza
Mutilation	The act of mutilating, or the state of being mutilated; deprivation of a limb or of an essential part. [Webster1913]
Myelitis	Inflammation of the spinal cord.

Myxoedema	A disease caused by decreased activity of the thyroid gland in adults and characterized by dry skin, swellings around the lips and nose, mental deterioration, and a subnormal basal metabolic rate. [Heritage]
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English List - N

Acute Nasal Catarrh	Acute Rhinitis
Chronic Nasal Catarrh	Chronic Rhinitis
Neapolitan Disease	Syphilis. The French called it the Neapolitan or Italian disease.
Necrosis	Death of a bone or part of a bone; analogous to mortification of the soft parts. [Thomas1875]
	Death of cells or tissues through injury or disease, especially in a localized area of the body. [Heritage]
Negro Cachexia	Chthonophagia. [Thomas1875].
	African Cachexia. [Appleton1904]
Nelavan	The "African sleep disease." An endemic disease of negroes on the West Coast of Africa characterized by morbid somnolence, headache, and emaciation. It is usually fatal. [Tuke1892]
Neoplasm	An abnormal new mass of tissue that serves no purpose. [Wordnet]
Nephria	Nephritis
Nephritis	Any of various acute or chronic inflammations of the kidneys, such as Bright's disease.
Chronic Nephritis	Inflammations of the kidneys. [Heritage]
Nephrolith	A calculus formed in the kidney; Kidney Stone. [Heritage]
Nephrolithiasis	The presence of kidney stones (calculi) in the kidney. [Wordnet]
Nerve Pang	Neuralgia
Nervous Debility	Neurasthenia. [Gould1916].
Nervous Exhaustion	Nervous Prostration
Nervous Fever	A variety of typhus mitior of Cullen, but many considered as a distinct disease. It mostly begins with the loss of appetite, increased heat and vertigo; to which succeed nausea, vomiting, great languor, and pain in the head, which is variously described, by some like cold water pouring over the top, by others a sense of weight. The pulse, before little increased, now becomes quick, febrile, and tremulous; the tongue is covered with a white crust, and there is great anxiety about the precordia. Towards the seventh or eighth day, the vertigo is increased, and tinnitus aurium, cophosis, delirium, and a dry and tremulous tongue, take place. The disease mostly terminates about the fourteenth or twentieth day. [Hooper1843].
	Typhus Mitior. [Dunglison1868].
	Any fever characterized by decided derangement of the nervous system, especially typhus fever and typhoid fever. [Appleton1904].
Nervous Pain	Neuralgia
Nervous Prostration	An emotional disorder that leaves you exhausted and unable to work. [Wordnet]
Nervousness	Excessive excitability and irritability, with mental and physical unrest. [CancerWEB]
Nettlerash	Elevations of the cuticle, or wheals resembling the sting of the nettle. See Urticaria.
Nettlespringle	Urticaria
Neuralgia	A disease, the chief symptom of which is a very acute pain, exacerbating or intermitting, which follows the course of a nervous branch, extends to its ramifications, and seems therefore to be seated in the nerve. It seems to be independent of any structural lesion. --Dunglison. [Webster1913].
Neuralgia Femoropoplites	This is characterized by pain following the great sciatic nerve from the ischiatic notch to the ham, along the peroneal surface of the leg to the sole of the foot. It is often considered to be a form of rheumatism. [Dunglison1874]
Neurasthenia	A psychological disorder characterized by chronic fatigue and weakness, loss of memory, and generalized aches and pains, formerly thought to result from exhaustion of the nervous system. No longer in scientific use. [Heritage]
Neuritis	Inflammation of a nerve or group of nerves, characterized by pain, loss of reflexes, and atrophy of the affected muscles. [Heritage]
Neuropathy	Affection of the nervous system or of a nerve. [Webster1913]

Neurosis	A mental or personality disturbance not attributable to any known neurological or organic dysfunction (syn: neuroticism, psychoneurosis) [Wordnet]
Nevoid Elephantiasis	Pachyderma
New World Spotted Fever	Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever
Noli Me Tangere	(touch me not). A name given by various writers to lupus. The disease is termed from its impatience of handling, and its being aggravated by most kinds of treatment. [Hoblyn1855]
Noma	Water canker; a form of sphacelus occurring generally in children. [Hoblyn1855] A severe, often gangrenous inflammation of the mouth or genitals, occurring usually after an infectious disease and found most often in children in poor hygienic or malnourished condition; Gangrenous Stomatitis. [Heritage]. A spreading invasive gangrene chiefly of the lining of the cheek and lips that is usually fatal and occurs most often in persons severely debilitated by disease or profound nutritional deficiency —see Cancrum Oris. [Merriam]
Nonvenereal Syphilis	Syphilis caused by organisms closely related to Treponema pallidum; spread by personal, but not necessarily venereal, contact; usually acquired in childhood, most common in areas of poverty and overcrowding; rare in the United States; includes yaws, pinta and bejel.
Noodlepox	Syphilomania
Norwegian Leprosy	Radesyge. [Hoblyn1855]
Nosebleed	Epistaxis
Nostalgia	Homesickness; esp., a severe and sometimes fatal form of melancholia, due to homesickness. [Webster]
Numpost	Abscess

English List - O

Obstipation	Severe constipation caused by intestinal obstruction. [Dorland]
Obstruction of the Bowels	Enteremphraxia.
Obesity	The condition of being obese; increased body weight caused by excessive accumulation of fat. [Heritage]
Oedema	Literally, a swelling of any kind; but now confined to a swelling of a dropsical nature, situated in the cellular tissue, and commonly called watery swelling or puffing. The affection, when extensive, and accompanied with a general dropsical tendency, is termed anasarca.
Onchocerciasis	Infection with worms of the genus Onchocerca. Human infection is caused by O. volvulus, with heavy infestations usually characterized by the firm subcutaneous nodules called onchocercomas; a persistent dermatitis with a pruritic papular rash, sometimes associated with edema, lichenification, thickening, wrinkling, and atrophy of the skin, with areas of leukoderma; lymphadenitis; and ocular lesions, related to invasion and local death of the microfilariae (eye worms), which may progress to optic neuritis, optic atrophy, and blindness. Called also onchocercosis and volvulosis. There are many local and regional names such as <i>craw-craw</i> , <i>river blindness</i> , and <i>sowdah</i> . [Dorland]
Ophthalmia	Severe, often purulent, inflammation of the deep structures of the eye. [CivilWarMed]
Oral Candidiasis	Describes a fungal (yeast) infection of the oral cavity due to Candida. It is common in infants. [CancerWEB]
Orchitis	Inflammation of the testicles.
Oriental Boil / Sore	Cutaneous Leishmaniasis. Also called Oriental boil, Delhi boil or Delhi sore. [Saunders1945]
Ossification	Formation of bone Development or increase of the osseous system. Besides the natural ossification, which we observe in the fetus and in the first periods of life, there are also accidental ossifications, such as those frequently remarked, after the inflammation of serous membranes, in the parietes of arteries. [Dunglison1868]
Osteomalacia	A disease occurring mostly in adult women that results from a deficiency in vitamin D or calcium and is characterized by a softening of the bones with accompanying pain and weakness. [Heritage]

Osteosarcoma	Disease of the bony tissue, which consists in softening of its laminae, and their transformation into a fleshy substance, analogous to that of cancer; accompanied with general symptoms of cancerous affection. [Dunglison1868]
Otitis	Inflammation of the internal ear. It is known by pyrexia, and an excruciating and throbbing pain in the internal ear, that is sometimes attended with delirium. [Hopper1822] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the ear, characterized by excruciating pain; intolerable humming in the ear, with a discharge of mucus generally from the meatus externus or from the Eustachian tube. [Dunglison1864]
Otorrhoea	Drainage from the ear. [CivilWarMed]
Ozena	A foul, stinking ulcer in the inside of the nostrils, discharging a purulent matter, and sometimes accompanied by caries of the bones. [Thomas1875] Disease characterized by intra-nasal crusting, atrophy, and fetid odor; Chronic Rhinitis. [CivilWarMed]

English List - P

Pachyderma	Thickening of the skin (usually unilateral on an extremity) caused by congenital enlargement of lymph vessel and lymph vessel obstruction. [Wordnet]
Pachymeningitis	Inflammation of the dura mater. [Dunglison1874]
Palsy	The palsy is a loss or diminution of sense or motion, or of both, in one or more parts of the body. Of all the affections called nervous, this is the most suddenly fatal. It is more or less dangerous, according to the importance of the part affected. A palsy of the heart, lungs, or any part necessary to life, is mortal. When it affects the stomach, the intestines, or the bladder, it is highly dangerous. If the face be affected, the case is bad, as it shows that the disease proceeds from the brain. When the part affected feels cold, is insensible, or wastes away, or when the judgment and memory begin to fail, there is small hope of a cure. [Buchan1785].
Bell's Palsy	A unilateral facial muscle paralysis of sudden onset, resulting from trauma, compression, or infection of the facial nerve and characterized by muscle weakness and a distorted facial expression. [Heritage]
Creeping Palsy	A serious neurologic disease that results from the progressive degeneration of the motor neurons. [CancerWEB]
Paludal Fever	Malarial Fever
Pappataci Fever	Sandfly Fever
Paralysis	Palsy. A disease characterized by loss or great diminution of the power of voluntary motion, affecting any part of the body. [Thomas1875]. Abolition of function, whether complete or partial; esp., the loss of the power of voluntary motion, with or without that of sensation, in any part of the body; palsy. [Webster1913]. Loss or impairment of the ability to move a body part, usually as a result of damage to its nerve supply. [Heritage] <i>"paralysis" was first used: 1525. [Webster]</i>
Paralysis Agitans	Parkinson's Disease.
Erb's Paralysis	Erb's spastic paraplegia. , Erb's syphilitic spastic paraplegia an uncommon form of meningovascular syphilis marked by progressive spasticity and weakness of the legs, paraplegia, muscular atrophy, paresthesia, increased knee and ankle reflexes, and incontinence. Called also cerebrospinal syphilis, Erb's paralysis, Erb-Charcot disease, and syphilitic
Paralysis of the Insane	General paralysis of the insane. [Dunglison1874]
General Paralysis of the Insane	Insanity combines with progressive paralysis of the muscular system; an incurable affection, which seems to increase as the powers of the mind diminish. It is said to depend on hypertrophy of the connective tissue of the minute vessels of the pia mater and cortical substance of the brain. [Dunglison1874].

	A gradual progressive disease of the brain and nervous system in which there are ataxy and paresis usually following a definite order and course of development, which are particularly marked in speech and locomotion. There are sensory disorders and mental symptoms, at first of exaltation of feeling or expansive delirium, but invariably tending to complete dementia. There are organic changes in the encephalon and its membranes, and sometimes in the spinal cord and its membranes and in some sympathetic ganglia. [Appleton1904].
Infantile Paralysis	Old synonym for polio. [CancerWEB]
Progressive Bulbar Paralysis	The progressive atrophy and paralysis of the muscles of the tongue, lips, palate, pharynx, and larynx due to atrophic degeneration of the innervating neurons. Also called bulbar paralysis, Duchenne's disease, Erb's disease. [American Heritage].
Paraphimosis	A condition in which the prepuce, after being retracted behind the glans penis, is constricted there, and can not be brought forward into place again. [Webster1913]
Paraphrenitis	Inflammation of the diaphragm.
Paraplegia	Complete paralysis of the lower half of the body including both legs, usually caused by damage to the spinal cord. [Heritage]
Paresis	Incomplete paralysis, affecting motion but not sensation. [Webster]
General Paresis of the Insane	The insanity caused by late-stage syphilis was once one of the more common forms of dementia; this was known as the general paresis of the insane. [Webster]
General Paresis	The insanity caused by late-stage syphilis was once one of the more common forms of dementia; this was known as the general paresis of the insane. [Webster]
Paristhmitis	Cynanche Tonsillaris, Quinsy.
Parkinson's Disease	A progressive nervous disease occurring most often after the age of 50, associated with the destruction of brain cells that produce dopamine and characterized by muscular tremor, slowing of movement, partial facial paralysis, peculiarity of gait and posture, and weakness. Also called paralysis agitans, shaking palsy. [Heritage]
Parotiditis	Cynanche Parotidea
Parotitis	Inflammation of the parotid gland, popularly termed the mumps. [Thomas1875] Inflammation of the parotid gland (salivary glands near the ear). [CancerWEB]
Paroxysm	The fit, attack, or exacerbation, of a disease that occurs at intervals, or has decided remissions or intermissions. [CancerWEB]
Pathogen	An agent that causes disease, especially a living microorganism such as a bacterium or fungus. [Heritage]
Pearl Eye	Pearl in the eye. The old English name of cataract. [Hoblyn1855]
Pediculosis	Infestation with lice. [Heritage]
Pellagra	An affection in which a morbid condition of the skin is a prominent symptom; it is very prevalent among the peasantry of the northern states of Italy. It is called mal del sole, from its being ascribed to the heat of the sun's rays; Italian elephantiasis, etc. [Hoblyn1855] A disease common in certain parts of Italy, beginning by shining red spot on some part of the head or body. [Thomas1875] Pellagra is a disease that occurs when a person does not get enough niacin (one of the B complex vitamins) or tryptophan (an amino acid) in their diet. It can also occur if the body fails to absorb these nutrients. The disease is common in certain parts of the world (in people consuming large quantities of corn). It is characterized by scaly skin sores, diarrhea, inflamed mucous membranes, and mental confusion and delusions. It may develop after gastrointestinal diseases or alcoholism. [MedlinePlus].
Infantile Pellagra	Kwashiorkor
Pemphigus	Any of several acute or chronic skin diseases characterized by groups of itching blisters. [Heritage]
Peptic Ulcer	An ulceration of the mucous membrane of the esophagus, stomach, or duodenum, caused by the action of the acid gastric juice. [Dorland]
Periodic Fever	An obsolete term introduced to describe the intermittent febrile episodes seen in disease later recognized and named familial Mediterranean fever. [CancerWEB]
Periostitis	Inflammation of the membrane covering the bones. [CivilWarMed]
Peripneumonia	Inflammation of the substance of the lungs. See pneumonia. [Dunglison1874]
Perityphlitis	Inflammation of the connective tissue about the caecum. [CancerWEB]

Pernicious Fever	Intermittent fever, when attended with great danger, and which destroys the majority of those affected by it in the first four or five paroxysms; sometimes in the very first. [Dunglison1868]
Perlèche	A peculiar contagious disease of the mouth occurring in children. It consists in a thickening and desquamation of the epithelium at the angles of the mouth, with occasionally the formation of small fissures, giving rise to a smarting sensation in the lips. The disease is probably microbic in origin. [Gould1916]
Pernio	A chilbain, especially one on the heel; the effect of inflammation caused by cold. A kibe or chilblain. [Thomas1875]
Persian Fire	Persicus Ignis
Persicus Ignis	Persian fire; a term applied by Avicenna to that species of carbuncle which is attended with pustules and vesications. [Hoblyn1855]
Pertussis	The name first given by Sydenham to whooping-cough, so called from the peculiar whooping sound which it occasions. [Hoblyn1855] A violent convulsive cough, returning by fits. at longer or shorter intervals; and consisting of several expirations, followed by a sonorous inspiration and whoop. The fits of coughing generally recur more frequently during the night, morning, and evening, than in the day. It is esteemed to be contagious, and attacks the young more particularly. It is rare for it to effect an individual for a second time. The duration is various, - six or eight weeks or more. Although the paroxysms are violent, it is not a dangerous disease. It may, however, give rise to other affections, as convulsions, pneumonia, etc., when the complication is very dangerous, as the cause cannot be removed. [Dunglison1868] Whooping-cough. A contagious disease characterized by a convulsive strangulating cough, with whooping, returning by fits which are usually terminated by vomiting. [Thomas1875] Whooping Cough. [Heritage]
Pest	Plague
Pestilence	Plague
Pestis	Plague
Petechial Fever	A malignant fever, accompanied with livid spots on the skin; Typhus Gravior. [CancerWEB]
Pharyngitis	Inflammation of the pharynx.
Diphtheritic Pharyngitis	Diphtheria
Phenigmus	A cutaneous affection, consisting of redness diffused over the skin, without fever; Red Jaundice. [Dunglison1868]
Philippine Itch	Scabies. There are various names in vogue such as prairie itch, swamp itch, lumberman's itch, elephant itch, Ohio scratches, Texas mange, and, now, Cuban itch and Philippine itch, which are used to denominate all sorts of itching dermatoses from winter pruritus to scabies and smallpox. None of these terms has any exact meaning. They are most frequently applied to scabies, but frequently also to other itching dermatoses, like dermatitis hiemalis. [Wilke1915]
Phimosis	An abnormal constriction of the foreskin that prevents it from being drawn back to uncover the glans penis. [Heritage]
Phlebitis	Inflammation of a vein; when accompanied by thrombus formation it is called thrombophlebitis. [Thomas1907]
Phleborrhagia	Rupture of the veins. [Dunglison1868]
Phlebotomus Fever	Sandfly Fever
Phlebotomy	Incision of a vein, as for the letting of blood; Blood-letting. [Dorland]
Phlegmon	Purulent inflammation of the cellular or areolar tissue. [Webster]
Phrenitis	Phrenzy or inflammation of the brain. [Hooper1829] Inflammation of the membranes of the brain. Meningitis [Dunglison1868].
Phthiriasis	Infestation with crab or pubic lice [Thomas1907]
Phthisis	Pulmonary consumption. It is known by emaciation, debility, cough, hectic fever, and purulent expectoration. [Hooper1843] Consumption; pulmonary consumption, or decline; emaciation of the body, and debility, attended with a cough, hectic fever, and generally purulent expectoration. It is also termed marasmus, tabes pulmonalis, etc. [Hoblyn1855] In a general sense, progressive emaciation. It is usually, however, restricted to phthisis pulmonalis. [Dunglison1874]

	Pulmonary consumption, characterized by emaciation, debility, cough, hectic fever, and purulent expectoration. [Thomas1875]
	Wasting of the frame. [Cleaveland1886]
	A term formerly applied (like Consumption) to the disease of the lung now known as Tuberculosis. [Britannica1911]
	A wasting or consumption of the tissues. The term was formerly applied to many wasting diseases, but is now usually restricted to pulmonary phthisis, or Consumption. [Webster1913]
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Involving the lungs with progressive wasting of the body. [Wordnet]
	Phthisis is an archaic name for tuberculosis. [Medicinenet]
Phthisis Acuta	Galloping Consumption
Phthisis Florida	An acute, rapidly fatal pulmonary consumption. Syn., galloping consumption. [Gould1916]
Phthisis Pulmonalis	Consumption of the lungs; strictly applied to the tuberculous variety. [Cleaveland1886].
	Pulmonary consumption. Pulmonary tuberculosis. [Dorland].
Phthisis Tuberculosis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis
Abdominalis Phthisis	Tuberculosis affecting the mesenteric glands or the intestines. [Appleton1904]
Bronchial Phthisis	Tuberculosis of the bronchial glands. [Appleton1904]
Pulmonary Phthisis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis
Tubercular Phthisis	Consumption caused or attended by the development of tubercles in the lungs. [Thomas1875]
Phthisuria	Diabetes
Phthoe	Ulceration of the lungs. [Thomas1875]
Pian	Framboesia
Pica	An abnormal craving or appetite for nonfood substances, such as dirt, paint, or clay. [Heritage]
Picardy Sweat	Suette de Picardie, an epidemic disease, the principal symptoms of which were profuse sweats and a miliary eruption. Occurred between 1718 and 1804. [Dunglison1874]
Pick's Disease	A form of dementia characterized by a slowly progressive deterioration of social skills and changes in personality leading to impairment of intellect, memory, and language.
Pigeon Breast	A chest deformity marked by a projecting sternum, often occurring as a result of infantile rickets. Also called chicken breast. [Heritage]
Bleeding Piles	Hemorrhoids; tumors or enlarged veins, about the neighborhood of the anus, sometimes attended with hemorrhage and prolapsus. [Cleaveland1886].
	The small, troublesome tumors or swellings about the anus and lower part of the rectum which are technically called hemorrhoids. [Wordnet]
Pinkeye	Conjunctivitis
Pinsweal	Furuncle
Pip	Syphilis
Pitting Edema	Edema in which the tissues show prolonged existence of the pits produced by pressure.
Plague	Any destructive pestilence, especially a specific acute and malignant fever, which often prevails in Egypt, Syria, and Turkey, and has occurred epidemically at different times and places in the large cities of Europe. It is attended with nervous disturbance, and usually is accompanied by buboes or swellings of the inguinal or other lymphatic glands, and occasionally with carbuncles, pustules, spots, and petechia of various colors and distributed in different parts of the body. [Appleton1904].
	<i>"plague" was first used in popular English literature: sometime before 1010. [Webster].</i>
American Plague	The yellow fever epidemic of 1793, centering in Philadelphia.
Plague of Egypt	Typhus Egyptiacus in Latin. Typhus Plague. [Hooper1822]
Black Plague	The epidemic form of bubonic plague experienced during the Middle Ages; Black Death. [Wordnet]
Bubonic Plague	Plague is a specific, inoculable, and otherwise communicable epidemic disease common to man and many of the lower animals. It is characterized by fever, the development of buboes, a rapid course, a very high mortality, and the presence of a specific bacterium in the lymphatic glands, viscera, and blood. [Manson1898]
	A contagious, often fatal epidemic disease caused by the bacterium Yersinia (syn. Pasteurella) pestis, transmitted from person to person or by the bite of fleas from an infected rodent, especially a rat, and characterized by chills, fever, vomiting, diarrhea, and the formation of

Cold Plague	A severe form of congestive fever, seen in the Southern States. Bilious pneumonia, in which there is no reaction, has been, also, so called. [Dunglison1868]. A malignant form of bilious pneumonia. [Appleton1904].
Dancing Plague	St. Vitus' Dance
Plague in the Guts	The term by which malignant cholera was known in England in the seventeenth century. [Appleton1904]
Hunger Plague	Relapsing Fever. [Gould1916]
Pahvant Valley Plague	Tularemia. Named after Pahvant Valley, Utah, where some of the first cases were reported. [Dorland]
Pneumonic Plague	A frequently fatal form of bubonic plague in which the lungs are infected and the disease is transmissible by coughing. [Heritage]
Syrian Plague	Aleppo Boil
Plague of Venus	Lues Venerea, Syphilis. [Hooper1843]
White Plague	Tuberculosis, esp. of the lungs; Pulmonary Tuberculosis. [Webster1913]. TB sufferers appeared markedly pale. [Wikipedia].
Septicemic Plague	A usually fatal form of bubonic plague in which the bacilli are present in the bloodstream and cause toxemia. [Heritage]
Planetstruck	Sideratio
Plethora	An excess of blood in the circulatory system or in one organ or area. [Heritage]
Pleurisy	Inflammation of the pleura (membrane enveloping the lungs), usually occurring as a complication of a disease such as pneumonia, accompanied by accumulation of fluid in the pleural cavity, chills, fever, and painful breathing and coughing. [CivilWarMed].
Bastard Pleurisy	It is known by a dry cough, a quick pulse, and a difficulty of lying on the affected side, which last does not always happen in the true pleurisy. [Buchan1785]
Bilious Pleurisy	Pleurisy accompanied with bilious symptoms; the effect of duodentitis or duodenohepatitis; Bilious Pneumonia. [Dunglison1868].
Chronic Pleurisy	Pleurisy
Head Pleurisy	A ridiculous term, occasionally used by the vulgar, in the Southern States especially, for bilious pneumonia before the pneumonic phenomena are developed, and whilst the head is prominently affected. Bilious Pneumonia. [Dunglison1868]
Side Pleurisy	Pleurisy on one side, usually the left. Pleurisy is generally unilateral. [Taylor1901]. Bastard Pleurisy. [Buchan1785]
Spurious Pleurisy	Rheumatism, occurring in the muscles of the diaphragm. [Thomas1875]
Pleuritis	Pleurisy.
Pleuropneumonia	Inflammation of the pleura and lungs; pneumonia aggravated by pleurisy. [Heritage]
Pneumonia	Inflammation of the lungs. The symptoms of this disease are fever, accompanied with pain in the thorax, which is aggravated by coughing, a quick and hard pulse, with more or less difficulty of breathing. [Thomas1875] An acute or chronic disease marked by inflammation of the lungs and caused by viruses, bacteria, or other microorganisms and sometimes by physical and chemical irritants. <i>"pneumonia" was first used in popular English literature: sometime before 1550. [Webster]</i>
Atypical Pneumonia	Mycoplasma Infection
Bilious Pneumonia	Inflammation of the lungs, accompanied by gastric fever, and not uncommonly by typhoid symptoms. [Dunglison1868]
Broncho-Pneumonia	Pneumonia involving many relatively small areas of lung tissue called also <i>bronchial pneumonia</i> , <i>lobular pneumonia</i> . [Merriam Webster]
Croupous Pneumonia	Pneumonia characterized by acute inflammation of the walls of the bronchioles. [Wordnet] Or ordinary pneumonia, is an acute affection characterized by sudden onset with a chill, high fever, rapid course, and sudden decline; -- also called lobar pneumonia, from its affecting a whole lobe of the lung at once. [Webster]
Double Pneumonia	Pneumonia affecting both lungs.
Fibroid Pneumonia	Is an inflammation of the interstitial connective tissue lying between the lobules of the lungs, and is very slow in its course, producing shrinking and atrophy of the lungs. [Webster]

Lobar Pneumonia	Pneumonia affecting one or more lobes of the lung; commonly due to streptococcal infection. [Wordnet].
Lobular Pneumonia	Broncho-Pneumonia
Walking Pneumonia	Mycoplasma Infection
Pockmark	A pit like scar left on the skin by smallpox or another eruptive disease. [Heritage]
Podagra	Gout in the joints of the foot; applied also to gout in other parts of body. [CancerWEB]
Podagra Aberrans	Gout does not always confine itself to the joints. It may attack the internal organs. [Dunglison1868]
Poker Back	Spondylitis Deformans
Polio	Poliomyelitis. "polio" was first used: 1931. [Webster]
Poliomyelitis, Acute	A highly infectious viral disease that chiefly affects children and, in its acute forms, causes inflammation of motor neurons of the spinal cord and brainstem, leading to paralysis, muscular atrophy, and often deformity. Through vaccination, the disease is preventable. Also called infantile paralysis, Polio. [Heritage]
Polish Disease	Syphilis. The Russians called it the Polish disease.
Polypus	A name given to tumors, which occur in mucous membranes especially; and which have been compared to certain zoophytes. [Dunglison1868]
Polyuria	Excessive passage of urine, as in diabetes. [Heritage]
Ponos	Kala-Azar
Porcupine Disease	Ichthyosis; fish-skin disease. [Hoblyn1855]
Porphyria	A genetic abnormality of metabolism causing abdominal pains and mental confusion. Porphyria means purple urine. [Cartwright]
Porriogo	Ringworm of the scalp; scald head; also termed favus and tinea. [Thomas1875]
Portuguese Disease	Syphilis. The Japanese called it either the Portuguese or Chinese disease.
Pose	Coryza
Postime	Abscess
Pott's Boss	Pott's Disease
Pott's Disease	TB of the spine with destruction of vertebrae resulting in curvature of the spine. [Webster]
Pott's Paraplegia	Late complication of Pott's disease. [Webster]
Pox	The vulgar name of syphilis; formerly called great pox, to distinguish it from Variola, or small pox, on account of larger size of its blotches. [Hoblyn1855]
Prairie Dig	Scabies
Prairie Itch	An affection of the skin attended with intense itching, which is observed in the Northern and Western United States; -- also called swamp itch, winter itch. [Webster]
Premature Birth	Abortion.
Premature Delivery	Abortion
Prickly Heat	Heat Rash
Prison Fever	Epidemic Typhus
Prolapsus Ani	In this complaint a portion of the bowels protrudes from the anus. It is generally caused by a relaxed state of the body, or debility of the part, piles, drastic purgatives, or violent straining at stool. Children are most subject to this complaint. [Thomas1907]
Prostatitis	Inflammation of the prostate gland characterized by perineal pain and irregular urination and (if severe) chills and fever. [Wordnet].
Prostration	Great depression of strength. Almost total loss of power over the muscles of locomotion. [Dunglison1868]
Protein Disease	A once relatively common childhood kidney disease that causes the kidney to leak protein. This is a secondary allergic reaction to certain kinds of strep infections; Glomerulonephritis. [Wordnet]. Glomerulonephritis: Nephritis marked by inflammation of the glomerulus of the kidney; characterized by decreased production of urine and by the presence of blood and protein in the urine and by edema. [Wordnet]
Proteinuria	Albuminuria
Prunella	Angina Pectoris, Aphthae, Cynanche, (from German Braune, 'sore throat'). [Dunglison1874]

Pruritus	An ailment characterized by intense itching of the surface of the body. It may occur in connection with other morbid conditions, such as jaundice, diabetes, digestive disorders, &c., or as the result of the irritation produced by skin parasites. The most serious form is pruritus senilis, which affects old persons, and is often a cause of great suffering, depriving the patient of sleep. In such cases it is probably due to atrophic changes in the skin. No eruption is visible, except such marks as are produced by scratching. [Britannica1911]
Pseudo-Croup	Laryngismus Stridulus
Pseudoglanders	Melioidosis
Pseudovariola	Variola Minor
Psoas Abscess	Another name for lumbar abscess, the femero-coxalgia of Chaussier. [Hoblyn1855] A wandering abscess which, originating from carious vertebra, has followed the course of the psoas muscles and points in the groin or at the sacroischadic foramen. Occasionally the term is applied also to abscess of the psoas muscle (more properly called psaitis). [Appleton1904]
Psora	An eruption of small, isolated, acuminate vesicles, produced by the entrance of a parasitic mite (the <i>Sarcoptes scabiei</i>), and attended with itching. It is transmissible by contact. [Webster]
Psoriasis	A cutaneous disease, characterized by rough, scaly cuticle, continuous, or in separate, irregular patches; generally with fissures of the skin. Often called scaly tetter. [Thomas1875] A chronic skin disease characterized by dry red patches covered with scales; occurs especially on the scalp and ears and genitalia and the skin over bony prominences. [Dorland].
Psychosis	A severe mental disorder, with or without organic damage, characterized by derangement of personality and loss of contact with reality and causing deterioration of normal social functioning. [Heritage].
Pubic Lice	Pediculosis
Punch-Drunk	Dazed from or as if from repeated blows; "knocked silly by the impact"; "slaphappy with exhaustion".
Purples	Purpura.
Purpura	Literally, the purple, or livid disease. Scorbutus, or Scurvy; an eruption of small, distinct, purple specks and patches, attended with languor, general debility, and pains in the limbs. The term purpura originally denoted the shellfish from which the purple dye was produced; hence it was used for the dye itself, and was transferred to the disease from the analogy of colour. [Hoblyn1855]. A disease characterized by livid spots on the skin from extravagated blood, with languor and loss of muscular strength, pain in the limbs; the purples, land scurvy. [Dunglison1868]. A disease in which there are small distinct purple specks and patches, with general debility, but not always with fever. [Thomas1875]. Any of several blood diseases causing subcutaneous bleeding. [Wordnet].
Purpura Hemorrhagica	Malignant petechial fever. [Thomas1875].
Malignant Purpuric Fever	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.
Purulence	The condition of containing or discharging pus. [Heritage]
Pus	A generally viscous, yellowish-white fluid formed in infected tissue, consisting of white blood cells, cellular debris, and necrotic tissue. [Heritage]
Putrid Fever	A name given to typhus, from its symptoms of putrescency. It has been called spotted fever, from its being attended with petechiae, or flea-bite spots; and by the Spaniards, tavadillo, from tavarado, a spotted cloak. [Hoblyn1855]. Typhus Gravior. [Dunglison1874]. Typhus fever; -- so called from the decomposing and offensive state of the discharges and diseased textures of the body. [Webster1913].
Putrid Sore Throat	Cynanche Maligna, Diphtheria. [Thomas1907]. A gangrenous inflammation of the fauces and pharynx. [Webster].
Pyelitis	Inflammation of the pelvis and calices of the kidney. [Dunglison1874]. Inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney. [Webster1913]. Acute inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney, caused by bacterial infection. [Heritage]. Inflammation of the renal pelvis, the central part of the kidney where urine accumulates before discharge. It is caused by bacterial infection and is more common in women than in men. Infection of the blood causing pus-producing abscesses. [CivilWarMed].

Pyemia; Pyæmia	A febrile disease supposed to be due to absorption of pus or its constituents into the blood. It usually follows wounds, suppurative inflammation of bone, or the puerperal state, and results in the formation of secondary abscesses in the viscera, joints, and connective tissue. It sometimes associated with phlebitis or embolism. [Appleton1904]. Septicemia caused by pyogenic microorganisms in the blood, often resulting in the formation of multiple abscesses. [American Heritage].
Pyloric Stenosis	A congenital disorder in which the pylorus is thickened causing obstruction of the gastric outlet (to the duodenum). More common in males. [CancerWEB]
Pyonephritis	Purulent inflammation of the kidney. [Dorland].
Pyrexia	A rise in the temperature of the body; frequently a symptom of infection; Fever. [Wordnet]
Pythogenic Fever	Typhoid Fever
Pyuria	That morbid condition in which pus is discharged with the urine. [Appleton1904]

English List - Q

Quartan /Fever	An intermittent, the paroxysms of which recur every fourth day, leaving between them two days interval. [Dunglison1868]
Quartana	A fourth day Ague. Febris Quartana in Latin. [Hooper1822]
The Quince	Scrofula
Quinsy	Cynanche Tonsillaris. The characteristic symptoms of this affection are, swelling and florid redness of the mucous membrane of the fauces, and especially of the tonsils; painful and impeded deglutition, accompanied with inflammatory fever. [Dunglison1874]. Cynanche tonsillaris; throat disease in general. [Cleaveland1886]. A common term for acute suppurative tonsillitis. The English word (formerly squinzey) is a corruption of Fr. esquinancie, and is derived from the suffocating tendency of the ailment. [Britannica1911]. An abscess in the connective tissue around a tonsil usually resulting from bacterial infection and often accompanied by fever, pain, and swelling -- called also peritonsillar abscess. <i>"quinsy" was first used in popular English literature: sometime before 1869. [Webster]</i>
Quintan /Fever	A fever whose paroxysms return only every five days inclusively; and between which there are, consequently, three days of apyrexia. [Dunglison1868]
Quintana Fever	Trench Fever
Quotidian /Fever	Is an intermittent , the paroxysms of which recur every day. [Dunglison1868]

English List - R

Rachialgia	A painful affection of the spine; especially, Pott's disease; also, formerly, lead colic. [Webster]
Rachitic Rosary	A row of beading at the junction of the ribs with their cartilages, often seen in rachitic children. [CancerWEB]
Rachitis / Rhachitis	The rickets. The English disease. A disease known by a large head, prominent forehead, protruded sternum, flattened ribs, big belly, and emaciated limbs, with great debility. It is usually confined in its attack between the two periods of nine months and two years of age, seldom appearing sooner than the former, or showing itself for the first time, after the latter period. The muscles become flaccid, the head enlarges, the carotids are distended, the limbs waste away, and their epiphyses increase in bulk. The bones and spine of the back are variously distorted; disinclination to muscular exertion follows; the abdomen swells and grows hard; the stools are frequent and loose; a slow fever succeeds, with cough and difficulty of respiration; atrophy is confirmed, and death ensues. Frequently it happens that nature restores the general health and leaves the limbs distorted. [Hooper1829] Properly, inflammation of the spine, but usually applied to the disease commonly known as rickets. [Thomas1875]
Ramollissement	Preternatural softening of an organ or part of an organ; Mollities. [Dunglison1868]
Rank Red Gum	Strophulus Confertius
Rashfever	Scarlatina

Rattle	A vulgar term for the rattling sound in the throat of dying persons, arising from the accumulation of mucous, or purulent matter, in the bronchia, etc. [Thomas1875]
Raucedo	Hoarseness
Recto-Colitis	Dysentery
Recurrent Fever	Marked by recurring high fever and transmitted by the bite of infected lice or ticks; characterized by episodes of high fever and chills and headache and muscle pain and nausea that recur every week or ten days for several months [syn: relapsing fever]. [Wordnet]
Red Gown	Icterus Infantum. [Dunglison1868] Strophulus Intertinctus. [Thomas1875]
Red Gum	Dr. Willan says that this is a corruption of the term Red gown, its variegated plots of red upon a pale ground being supposed to resemble a piece of red printed linen. See Strophulus. [Hoblyn1855] Strophulus Intertinctus. [Thomas1875] An eruption of red pimples upon the face, neck, and arms, in early infancy; tooth rash; strophulus. [CancerWEB]
Red Tongue Fever	Typhoid Fever
Reel Foot	Archaic term for clubfoot. [CancerWEB]
Relapse	The return of a disease during, or shortly after, convalescence. [Dunglison1874]
Relapsing Fever	Any of several forms of an acute epidemic infectious disease marked by sudden recurring paroxysms of high fever lasting from five to seven days, articular and muscular pains, and a sudden crisis and caused by a spirochete of the genus <i>Borrelia</i> transmitted by the bites of lice and ticks and found in the circulating blood. Also called recurrent fever. [Webster] A fever in which the symptoms temporarily abate at regular intervals, but do not wholly cease. [Webster].
Remittent Fever	A Remitting fever differs from a continual only in degree. It has frequent increases and decreases, or exacerbations and remissions, but never wholly leaves the patient during the course of the disease. [Buchan1785]. Remittent fever, is one which strikingly exacerbates and remits, but without intermission. The ordinary bilious fever of the United States is a simple remittent. Remittent fevers frequently vary in severity with the climate, being more fatal in tropical regions on account of complications, as cerebral derangement, irritable stomach, etc. [Dunglison1874]. One of the divisions of malarial fever in which there is but one revolution of the disease, the hot stage being greatly prolonged and made up of exacerbations and remissions. A fever in which the symptoms temporarily abate at regular intervals, but do not wholly cease. [Webster].
Renal Calculus	A calculus formed in the kidney; Nephrolithiasis. [Wordnet]
Renal Gravel	Nephrolithiasis
Resection	Removal of part of the bone, usually the articular end of one or both bones forming a joint. [CivilWarMed]
Retention of Urine	Ischuria
Rheum	A liquid discharge, especially from the air passages or the eye. [Appleton1904]
Rheumatic Fever	Infectious disease causing fever, pain, swelling of the joints, and inflammation of the valves of the heart. [CivilWarMed]. A severe infectious disease occurring chiefly in children, characterized by fever and painful inflammation of the joints and frequently resulting in permanent damage to the valves of the heart. [Heritage].
Rheumatism	A kind of shifting phlegmasi or neuralgia sometimes seated in the muscles, sometimes in the parts surrounding the joints; and at others, within them, Flying gout. Hence the names Muscular, Articular, and Synovial, which have been applied to it. The disease may be acute or chronic. [Dunglison1874]. Any of several pathological conditions of the muscles, tendons, joints, bones, or nerves, characterized by discomfort and disability. Rheumatoid arthritis. [Heritage]. <i>"rheumatism" was first used in popular English literature: sometime before 1749 [Webster]</i>
Acute Rheumatism	Rheumatic Fever

Chronic Rheumatism	This term has been somewhat loosely applied to various chronic joint affections, sometimes of gouty origin or the result of rheumatoid arthritis. Strictly speaking, it may be applied to cases in which the joint lesions persist after an attack of rheumatism, and chronic inflammatory thickening of the tissues takes place, so that they become stiff and deformed. It is also appropriate to certain joint affections occurring in later life in rheumatic subjects, who are liable to repeated attacks of pain and stiffness in the joints, usually induced by exposure to cold and wet. This form of rheumatism is less migratory than the acute, and is commonly limited to one or two of the larger joints. After repeated attacks the affected joints may become permanently stiff and painful, and crackling or creaking may occur on movement. There is seldom any constitutional disturbance, and the heart is not liable to be affected
Rheumatism of the Hip	Sciatica
Inflammatory Rheumatism	Acute rheumatism attended with fever, and attacking usually the larger joints, which become swollen, hot, and very painful. [Webster]. Acute inflammation of several joints simultaneously, as with rheumatic fever. [American
Rheumatoid Arthritis	A chronic disease marked by stiffness and inflammation of the joints, weakness, loss of mobility, and deformity. [Heritage]
Rhinitis	Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose.
Rhysis	Flux
Rice Water Stools	Watery stools of serum containing detached epithelium and liquid feces, resembling rice water; observed in cholera. [Appleton1904]
Rickets	A disease of children, characterized by a large head, crooked spine and limbs, tumid abdomen, and general debility; often accompanied with precocious mental faculties. The disease appears to consist essentially in the non-deposition of phosphate of lime in the osteoid tissues. [Thomas1875]. A deficiency disease resulting from a lack of vitamin D or calcium and from insufficient exposure to sunlight, characterized by defective bone growth and occurring chiefly in children. Also called rachitis. [Heritage].
Ringworm	Ringworm is an infection of the skin caused by a fungus. Ringworm can affect your skin anywhere on your body (tinea corporis), your scalp (tinea capitis), your groin area (tinea cruris, also called jock itch), or feet (tinea pedis, also called athlete's foot). [MedlinePlus]
Rising	Abscess. [Dunglison1868]. A popular term for any inflammatory swelling; also for any morbid subjective sensation of something moving from the periphery toward the brain. [Appleton1904]
Rising of the Lights	The Croup (in some parts of England) An old popular term for pleurisy. A vulgar name for croup. [Appleton1904]
River Sickness	Milk Sickness
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever	An acute infectious disease that is caused by a microorganism (<i>Rickettsia rickettsii</i>) transmitted by ticks, is characterized by muscular pains, high fever, and skin eruptions, and is endemic throughout North America. [Heritage]
Rodent Ulcer	An obsolete term for a slowly enlarging ulcerated basal cell carcinoma, usually on the face. [CancerWEB]
Roman Fever	Malignant tertian, falciparum, or aestivoautumnal fever, formerly prevalent in the Roman Campagna and in the city of Rome; caused by <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> . [CancerWEB]
Rosacea	A chronic dermatitis of the face, especially of the nose and cheeks, characterized by a red or rosy coloration, caused by dilation of capillaries, and the appearance of acne like pimples. Also called acne rosacea. [Heritage]
Rose Catarrh	Hay Fever
Rose Cold	A variety of hay fever sometimes attributed to the inhalation of the effluvia of roses. [Webster]
Rose Drop	Rosacea
Rose Rash	Roseola, Fourth disease.
Rose Spots	Characteristic exanthema of typhoid fever; 10-20 small pink papules on the lower trunk lasting a few days and leaving hyperpigmentation. [CancerWEB]
The Rose	Erysipelas

Roseola	A rose-colored efflorescence upon the skin, occurring in circumscribed patches of little or no elevation and often alternately fading and reviving; also, an acute specific disease which is characterized by an eruption of this character; -- called also rose rash, fourth disease.
Epidemic Roseola	Rubella
Roseola Infantum	A mild disease of infants and children characterized by fever lasting three days followed by an eruption of rose-colored spots called also exanthem subitum. [Webster]
Rosy Drop	Rosacea
Rötheln	German for Rubella, German Measles
Round Worm	Unsegmented worms with elongated rounded body pointed at both ends; mostly free-living but some are parasitic. Infections of the skin or nails caused by fungi and appearing as itching circular patches. [Wordnet]
Roup	The Croup
Rubella	A mild contagious eruptive disease caused by a virus and capable of producing congenital defects in infants born to mothers infected during the first three months of pregnancy. Also called German measles. [Heritage]
Rubella Notha	Rubella
Rubeola	The measles, a disease attended with inflammatory fever, dry cough, sneezing, drowsiness, and an eruption of small red points, perceptible by the touch. [Thomas1875] An acute and highly contagious viral disease marked by distinct red spots followed by a rash; occurs primarily in children [syn: measles, morbilli]. [Webster].
Rubula	Yaws
Rupia	An eruption of large flattish blebs, which contain a fluid - at first serous, afterwards puriform, and often bloody, which rapidly concretes into crusts, at the base of which are ulcers of variable depths. [Dunlison1868] An eruptive disease in which there are broad flat vesicles, succeeded by an ill-conditioned discharge which thickens into superficial scabs, easily detached and immediately replaced by new ones. [Thomas1875] An eruption upon the skin, consisting of vesicles with inflamed base and filled with serous, purulent, or bloody fluid, which dries up, forming a blackish crust. [Webster1913] An eruption occurring especially in tertiary syphilis consisting of vesicles having an inflamed base and filled with serous purulent or bloody fluid which dries up and forms large blackish conical crusts. [Merriam-Webster's Medical Dictionary] Yaws. [Heritage]
Rupia Escharotica	Known in Ireland under the names - <i>white blisters, eating hives, and burnt holes</i> . An affection which bears a close similarity to pemphigus, particularly in the absence of a thick rugous crust, whilst in its chief feature, that of ulceration, it evidently belongs to rupia. [Dunlison1868]
Rupture	A hernia, especially of the groin or intestines. [Heritage]
Russian Disease	Syphilis. The Polish called it the Russian disease.
Rydarthrus	White Swelling

English List - S

Sahib's Disease	Kala-Azar. [NomDis1961] <i>Sahib: Used formerly as a form of respectful address for a European man in colonial India.</i>
Salivation	A superabundant secretion of saliva occasioned either locally, by the use of irritating masticatories, or under the influence of some cause which acts on the whole economy, and especially of mercurial preparations. [Dunlison1874]
Salt Rheum	An inflammatory disease of the skin, characterized by the presence of redness and itching, an eruption of small vesicles, and the discharge of a watery exudation, which often dries up, leaving the skin covered with crusts; -- called also tetter, milk crust [Webster]
Sandfly Fever	A febrile virus disease of short duration and no mortality, transmitted by Phlebotomus flies and clinically resembling influenza. It frequently occurs in epidemic form among new arrivals in endemic areas. [Saunders1945]
Sanguineous Crust	Scab
Sanies	A thin bad matter, discharged from an ill conditioned sore. [Buchan1798]

	A thin, fetid, greenish fluid consisting of serum and pus discharged from a wound, ulcer, or fistula. [Heritage]
Sapraemia	Infection of the blood by putrefactive products. [Appleton1907]
Sarcoma	Blood poisoning caused by putrefactive bacteria; results from eating putrefied matter
Scabies	A malignant tumor arising from connective tissues. [Heritage]
	A contagious skin disease caused by a parasitic mite (<i>Sarcoptes scabiei</i>) and characterized by intense itching. [Heritage]
Scald Head	A common name for Porrigo, or ringworm of the scalp. [Thomas1875]
	A name popularly given to several diseases of the scalp characterized by pustules (the dried discharge of which forms scales) and by falling out of the hair. [Webster]
Scandinavian Syphilis	Radesyge
Scarlatina	A barbarous term, apparently of British origin, which has superseded the original and more classical name, Roseolia, or Scarlet Fever. [Hoblyn1855]
	Scarlet fever; a disease characterized by contagious fever, and a scarlet eruption on the skin in patches, ending in three or four days in desquamation of the cuticle. It is often accompanied with great soreness in the fauces and throat. [Thomas1875].
Scarlatina Maligna	Malignant form of Scarlet Fever [Thomas1907]
Scarlatinella	Fourth disease, Rose rash, Roseola.
Scarlet Fever	An acute contagious disease of childhood, characterized by a bright, scarlet-colored, punctiform eruption, diffused over the entire body; by an angina more or less severe; by a fever so variable in character that it may only be detected by the thermometer, or so severe as to rapidly destroy life, the thermometer registering higher in this than in any other fever; and by a marked tendency to nephritis, the disease finally terminating' by desquamation of the skin.
Scarlet Rash	Scarlet Fever.
Schistosomiasis	Any of various generally tropical diseases caused by infestation with schistosomes, widespread in rural areas of Africa, Asia, and Latin America through use of contaminated water, and characterized by infection and gradual destruction of the tissues of the kidneys, liver, and other organs. [Heritage]
Schizophrenia	Any of several psychotic disorders characterized by distortions of reality and disturbances of thought and language and withdrawal from social contact (syn: schizophrenic disorder, schizophrenic psychosis, dementia praecox). [Wordnet]
Schlammfieber	Name given to an outbreak of leptospirosis near Breslau in Germany thought to have been due to infection with <i>Leptospira grippotyphosa</i> . [CancerWEB]
Sciatica	Neuralgia femoropoplites; pain along the sciatic nerve usually caused by a herniated disk of the lumbar region of the spine and radiating to the buttocks and to the back of the thigh.
Scirrhus	A hard dense cancerous growth usually arising from connective tissue. [Heritage]
Scitta	Epidemic dysentery that prevailed in the 10th century. [Duglison1874]
Sclerosis	Induration; hardening; especially, that form of induration produced in an organ by increase of its interstitial connective tissue. [Webster]
Cerebro-Spinal Sclerosis	An affection in which patches of hardening, produced by increase of the neuralgia and atrophy of the true nerve tissue, are found scattered throughout the brain and spinal cord. It is associated with complete or partial paralysis, a peculiar jerking tremor of the muscles, headache, and vertigo, and is usually fatal. Called also multiple, disseminated, or insular.
Scorbutic Fever	The febrile movement that sometimes accompanies scorbutus or scurvy. [Dunglison1868]
Scorbutic Ulcers	Ulcers caused by scurvy. [CivilWarMed]
Scorbutus	The scurvy, a disease characterized by heaviness, dejection of spirits, bloated countenance, livid spots on the skin, offensive breath, spongy gums, with occasional hemorrhage from the mouth and nostrils, swelling of the legs, etc. [Thomas1875]
Scotomy	Dizziness with dimness of sight. [Webster1913]
Screw Worm	The larva of an American fly (<i>Comptosmyia macellaria</i>), allied to the blowflies, which sometimes deposits its eggs in the nostrils, or about wounds, in man and other animals, with fatal results. [Webster]
Scrofula	A disease characterized chiefly by chronic swelling of absorbent glands, particularly of the neck, behind the ears, and under the chin, tending slowly to imperfect suppuration. Also termed struma. [Thomas1875]

	A form of tuberculosis affecting the lymph nodes, especially of the neck, that is most common in children and is usually spread by unpasteurized milk from infected cows. Also called struma; the King's Evil. [Heritage] <i>"scrofula" was first used: 14th century from the Late Latin expression "scrofulae " meaning swelling of the glands of the neck". [Webster]</i>
Scrofula Americana	Scrofula when it is joined with the yaws. [Hooper1843]
Scrofula Consumption	Scrofula
Scrofula Fugax	Scrofula: This is of the simplest kind; it is seated only about the neck, and for the most part is caused by absorption from sores on the head. [Hooper1843]
Scrofula Mesenterica	Scrofula when internal, with loss of appetite, pale countenance, swelling of the belly, and an unusual fetor of the excrements. [Hooper1843]
Scrofula Vulgaris	Scrofula when it is without other disorders external and permanent. [Hooper1843]
Scrofula of the Bowels	Inflammation and ulceration of the intestines from tubercular disease. [Webster1913]
Scrofuloderma	Tuberculosis resulting from extension into the skin from underlying atypical mycobacterial infection, most commonly of cervical lymph nodes. [CancerWEB]
Scrupox	A name used in England among school-children for impetigo contagiosa. [Gould1916]
Scurvy	Scurvy is a disease that results from insufficient intake of vitamin C and leads to the formation of livid spots on the skin, spongy gums and bleeding from almost all mucous membranes. The spots are most abundant on the thighs and legs, and a person with the ailment looks pale, feels depressed, and is partially immobilized. Scurvy was at one time common among sailors whose ships were out to sea longer than perishable fruits and vegetables could be stored and by soldiers who were similarly separated from these foods for extended periods. Symptoms include: weakness, joint pain, black-and-blue marks on the skin, gum disease, corkscrew hairs. It takes about three months of vitamin C deprivation to begin inducing the symptoms of scurvy. Untreated scurvy is always fatal, but since all that is required for full recovery is the resumption of normal vitamin C intake, death by scurvy is rare in modern times. Scurvy was probably first observed as a disease by Hippocrates. [Wikipedia]
Scurvy of the Alps	Pellagra
Black Scurvy	Scurvy resulting in induration of the legs and gangrene. Also called; black leprosy, joint evil and the scourge of the north. [Schmidt2007]
Button Scurvy	An epidemic cachectic affection, which has appeared in the southern counties of Ireland, and is characterized by indolent button like growths of the corpus papillare of the skin. It appears to be allied to framboesia. [Dunglison1868]
Land Scurvy	An affection, consisting in circular spots, stripes, or patches, scattered over the thighs, arms, and trunk; it is called by Bateman purpura haemorrhagica, from the occasional haemorrhage from the mouth, nostrils, or viscera. [Hoblyn1855]
Second Disease	Purpura
Seizure	Scarlet Fever. Second of six classic exanthems, or rash-associated diseases, of childhood. The sudden attack or recurrence of a disease. A single episode of epilepsy; often a seizure is named for the kind of epilepsy it represents (see under epilepsy). Called also convulsion, fit, and ictus epilepticus. [Dorland]
Sepsis	The poisoned condition resulting from the presence of pathogens or their toxins, as in septicemia. [Heritage]
Septic	Containing or resulting from disease-causing organisms; "a septic sore throat". [Wordnet]
Septicemia	That morbid process commonly known as blood poisoning, in which, with or without a local site of infection, there is an invasion of the blood by bacteria or their toxins. [Thomas1907].
Seroma	A mass or tumefaction caused by the localized accumulation of serum within a tissue or organ. [CancerWEB]
Serpigo	Ringworm or tetter, [Thomas1875]
Serum Sickness	A delayed allergic reaction to the injection of an antiserum caused by an antibody reaction to an antigen in the donor serum (syn: serum disease) [Wordnet]
Sexually Transmitted Disease	Any of various diseases, including chancroid, chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis, that are usually contracted through sexual intercourse or other intimate sexual contact. [Heritage]
The Shakes	The fever and ague. [Colloq. U.S.]. Malarial Fever. [Webster]

Shaking Palsy	A degenerative disorder of the central nervous system characterized by tremor and impaired muscular coordination; Parkinson's Disease. [Wordnet]
Sharp Fever	Epidemic Typhus
Shell Shock	Posttraumatic stress disorder resulting from wartime combat or similar experiences. No longer in scientific use. Also called battle fatigue, combat fatigue, combat neurosis, war neurosis.
Shigellosis	Any condition produced by infection with organisms of the genus <i>Shigella</i> , such as bacillary dysentery. [Dorland]
Shinbone Fever	Trench Fever
Shingles	This is probably a corruption of the Latin <i>cingulum</i> , a girdle, so called from the situation which it occupies on the trunk of the body. It is the <i>Herpes zoster</i> of Bateman. [Hoblyn1855] A popular name for <i>herpes zoster</i> . [Thomas1875] <i>Herpes zoster</i> , an erysipelatous eruption around the middle of the body. [Cleaveland1886] An acute viral infection characterized by inflammation of the sensory ganglia of certain spinal or cranial nerves and the eruption of vesicles along the affected nerve path. It usually strikes only one side of the body and is often accompanied by severe neuralgia. Also called <i>herpes zoster</i> . [Heritage]
Ship Fever	Typhus Gravior
Sideratio	The state of one struck suddenly, without apparent cause, and as if by the influence of the stars or planets. The ancients comprised under the name, different morbid conditions, such as paralysis, apoplexy, and gangrene. [Dunglison1868]
Sinking Chills	The congestive form of intermittent fever; called pernicious fever or congestive fever. It was known in the west as sinking chills.
Siriasis	Sunstroke
Situs Inversus	A congenital condition in which the organs of the viscera are transposed through the sagittal plane so that the heart, for example, is on the right side of the body. [Heritage]
Sixth Disease	Exanthem Subitum. Sixth of six classic exanthems, or rash-associated diseases, of childhood.
Slapped Cheek Syndrome	Fifth Disease
Slavering	Involuntary flow of saliva, from sluggishness of deglutition, without increased secretion. It is seen in the infant, the aged, and the idiot. Also called Slabbering, Slobbering, Drivelling, and (Old English) Pirtling. [Dunglison1868]. Drooling; defiling with saliva. [Webster1913]
Sleeping Sickness	African Trypanosomiasis or Encephalitis Lethargica.
Sleepy Sickness	Sleeping Sickness
Sloughing	Dead tissue separating from the surrounding tissue. [CivilWarMed]
Slow Fever	Typhoid Fever
Smallpox	An acute, highly infectious, often fatal disease caused by a poxvirus and characterized by high fever and aches with subsequent widespread eruption of pimples that blister, produce pus, and form pockmarks. Also called <i>variola</i> . [Heritage]. There are three forms of smallpox: <i>variola major</i> , <i>variola minor</i> and hemorrhagic smallpox, or black pox. These vary in severity and fatality with black pox being 100% fatal. [Webster] <i>"smallpox" was first used in popular English literature: sometime before 1588. [Webster]</i>
Hemorrhagic Smallpox	Another variety is that in which the eruption assumes the haemorrhagic form owing to bleeding taking place into the pocks after their formation. This is apt to be accompanied with haemorrhages from various mucous surfaces (particularly in the case of females), occasionally to a dangerous degree and with symptoms of great prostration. Many of such cases prove fatal.
Malignant Smallpox	A still more serious form is that termed malignant, toxic or purpuric smallpox, in which there is intense streptococcus septicaemia, and the patient is from the onset overwhelmed with the poison and quickly succumbs. The rash scarcely, if at all, appearing or showing in the haemorrhagic or purpuric character. [Britannica1911]
Purpuric Smallpox	Malignant Smallpox
Toxic Smallpox	Malignant Smallpox
West Indian modified Smallpox	Variola Minor
Snail Fever	Schistosomiasis

Snurle	Coryza
Soft Chancre	Chancroid
Brain Softening	Cerebral Softening.
Cerebral Softening	A localized softening of the brain substance, due to hemorrhage or inflammation. Three varieties, distinguished by their color and representing different stages of the morbid process, are known respectively as red, yellow, and white, softening. [Webster].
Red Softening	Cerebral softening resulting from inflammation. [Dunglison1874]
White Softening	Cerebral softening resulting from imperfect nutrition, due to deficient supply of blood. [Dunglison1874]
Yellow Softening	Cerebral softening resulting from the death of a portion of the cerebral tissue. [Dunglison1874]
Soor	Aphthae
Sore Mouth	Stomatitis
Sore Throat	Angina Simplex
Sore Throat Distemper	The croup, diphtheria.
Malignant Sore Throat	Cynanche Maligna
Spanish Disease	Syphilis. The Italians and the Dutch called it the Spanish disease.
Spasms / Spasmus	A sudden, involuntary contraction of a muscle or group of muscles; Cramps. [Heritage]
Infantile Spasms	Primary generalized epileptic seizures occurring in infants between birth and twelve months of age consisting of brief synchronous contractions of the neck, torso, and both arms. These seizures often occur in infants with underlying neurologic diseases. [CancerWEB]
Sphacelus	Gangrene when it occupies the whole limb of a body. [Dunglison1868]
Spider Fingers	Marfan's Syndrome
Spina Bifida	A congenital defect in which the spinal column is imperfectly closed so that part of the meninges or spinal cord protrudes, often resulting in hydrocephalus and other neurological disorders. Also called schistorrhachis. [Heritage].
Spirillum Fever	Relapsing Fever
Spleen	Hypochondria
Spondylitis Deformans	Arthritis and osteitis deformans involving the spinal column; marked by nodular deposits at the edges of the intervertebral disks with ossification of the ligaments and bony ankylosis of the intervertebral articulations, it results in a rounded kyphosis with rigidity. [CancerWEB]
Spotted Fever	A febrile disease typically characterized by a skin eruption, such as typhus gravior, epidemic cerebral meningitis, and the infections caused by tick-borne rickettsiae (Rocky Mountain spotted fever, boutonneuse fever, and others). [Dorland].
Sprue	A chronic form of malabsorption syndrome occurring in both tropical and nontropical forms. [Dorland].
	Also called: Sprew.
Squinancy	Quinsy
Squinzey	Quinsy
St. Andrew's Disease	Gout
St. Anthony's Fire	Ergotism; aka Ignis Sacer and Holy Fire, also used for Anthrax and later for Erysipelas. [Schmidt2005]
	Erysipelas. [Hoblyn1855].
	Erysipelas. [Dunglison1868].
	The erysipelas; -- popularly so called because it was supposed to have been cured by the intercession of Saint Anthony. [Webster1913]
	Erysipelas, Anthrax. [Gould1916]
	Erysipelas; -- an eruptive fever which St. Anthony was supposed to cure miraculously. -- Hoblyn. [Webster]
	Ergotism; is the effect of long-term ergot poisoning, classically due to the ingestion of the alkaloids produced by the Claviceps purpurea fungus which infects rye and other cereals, and more recently by the action of a number of ergoline-based drugs. It is also known as ergototoxicosis or ergot poisoning. [Wikipedia]

The history of Saint Anthony's Fire is fascinating but complex. In the majority of the old documents it is depicted as a horrible disease leading to excruciating pain, gangrene and hallucinations. Many diseases including black death and syphilis have been named in this way; however after the Middle Ages, Saint Anthony's Fire became a synonym of ergotism in France and Germany, of erysipelas in England, of herpes zoster in Italy. While the term of 'Saint Anthony's Fire' is outdated when it refers to ergotism or erysipelas, in Italy herpes zoster is, at present still, more well known by its eponym. [www.bium.univ-paris5.fr].
Medicinenet St Anthony's Fire - Ergotism

CSP Ergot and Ergotism

UCLA Botanical Garden - Claviceps

Health and Energy - Diseases linked to Molds

St. Gothard's Disease

Ankylostomiasis. [Gould1916]

St. Hubert's Disease

Hydrophobia. [Gould1916]

St. John's Dance

St. Vitus' Dance, chorea

St. John's Evil

Epilepsy

St. Roch's Disease

Bubo. [Gould1916]

St. Sement's Disease

Syphilis. [Gould1916]

St. Vitus' Dance

Chorea Santi Viti. It consisted in tremulous and jerking motions of the limbs. The name of St. Vitus' Dance was given to this affection, in consequence of the cure produced on certain women of disordered mind, upon their visiting the chapel of St. Vitus, near Ulm, and there dancing from morning till night. [Hoblyn1855].

Chorea occurring chiefly in children and associated with rheumatic fever; Sydenham's Chorea. [Heritage].

That state in which an epileptic has a number of fits in rapid and often regular succession, so that he does not become conscious between them. The condition is often associated with fever and frequently causes death. [Appleton1904].

Status Epilepticus

A condition in which there are continuing attacks of epilepsy without intervals of consciousness; can lead to brain damage and death. [Wordnet].

Status Lymphaticus

Hyperplasia of the lymphatic tissue formerly believed to be a cause of sudden death in infancy and childhood but now no longer recognized as a genuine pathological entity called also lymphatism. [Merriam-Webster].

Old term for a syndrome of supposed enlargement of the thymus and lymph nodes in infants and young children, formerly believed to be associated with unexplained sudden death; it was also erroneously believed that pressure of the thymus on the trachea might cause death during anesthesia. Prominence of these structures is now considered normal in young children, including those who have died suddenly without preceding illnesses that might lead to atrophy of lymphoid tissue. [Cancerweb].

Stegnosis

Constriction or narrowing of the pores or vessels. Stricture. Constipation,. Suppression or stopping or stoppage of the evacuations. [Dunglison1874]

Stenosis

A constriction or narrowing of a duct or passage; a stricture. [Heritage]

Stethaemia

Hyperaemia of the lungs. Congestion or accumulation of blood in the pulmonary vessels. [Dunglison1868]

Stillbirth

A child or fetus dead at birth. [Heritage]

Stillborn

Dead at birth.

Stitch

A spasmodic action of the muscles of the side, accompanied with pain, produced by running, etc. [Hoblyn1855]

A local sharp pain; an acute pain, like the piercing of a needle; as, a stitch in the side.

Stitches in the Side

A symptom of Pleurisy. [Buchan1785]

Intercostal Neuralgia. [Gould1916]

Stomach Disease

Limosis

Stomach Flu

Gastroenteritis

Stomatitis

Inflammation of the mouth. [Appleton1904]

Any of numerous inflammatory diseases of the mouth having various causes (as mechanical trauma, irritants, allergy, vitamin deficiency, or infection). [Merriam-Webster].

Stonepock

Tubercular tumours of the face, the acne indurata of Bateman. [Hoblyn1855]

Stoppage	Stegnosis
Stopping	Constipation
Strain	To injure or impair by overuse or overexertion. [Heritage]
Stranger's Fever	Yellow or remittent fever, which is endemic in certain places, and to which strangers are especially liable. [Dunglison1868]
Strangulation	State of a part too closely constricted. Thus we say that there is strangulation of an intestinal hernia, when the opening that gives passage to the portion of the protruded intestine seriously intercepts the continuity of the digestive canal. In Legal Medicine, it means the forcible obstruction of the air-passages, by a ligature or by the hand, for criminal purposes. See suffocation. [Dunglison1874]
Stranguria / Strangury	A condition marked by slow, painful urination, caused by muscular spasms of the urethra and bladder. [Heritage]
Strep Throat	An infection of the throat, often epidemic, caused by hemolytic streptococci and characterized by fever and inflammation of the tonsils. [Heritage]
Streptococcal	Streptococcus; any of several spherical or oval bacteria of the genus Streptococcus, occurring in pairs or chains, certain species of which are pathogenic for humans, causing scarlet fever, tonsillitis, etc. [Dictionary.com]. A round to ovoid, gram-positive, often pathogenic bacterium of the genus Streptococcus that occurs in pairs or chains, many species of which destroy red blood cells and cause various diseases in humans, including erysipelas, scarlet fever, and strep throat. [American Heritage].
Strawberry Tongue	The characteristic tongue of scarlatina, in which the vessels of the fungiform papillae become turgid, causing the papillae to stand out as red points, in marked contrast with the thick coating of fur on the filiform papillae. [Gould1916]
Stricture	The abnormal narrowing of a canal, duct, or passage. [CivilWarMed]
Stricture of the Urethra	Stricture
Strophulus	A genus of cutaneous diseases peculiar to infants, known by the names of gum rash, red gum, tooth eruption, etc., and consisting of pimples on the face, neck, arms, and loins, generally in clusters, surrounded with a reddish halo. [Hoblyn1855] A papular eruption of various species and form, peculiar to infants. [Thomas1875]
Strophulus Albidus	The white gum, a name for a variety of strophulus intertinctus. [Thomas1875]
Strophulus Candidus	A variety in which the papulae are larger, have no inflammation, but a smooth, shiny surface, which gives them a lighter color than the cuticle near them. [Thomas1875]
Strophulus Confertius	A variety in which numerous papillae, varying in size, appear on different parts of the body in infants during dentition, and is therefore called tooth rash. [Thomas1875]
Crowded Strophulus	Strophulus Confertius
Flying Strophulus	Strophulus Volaticus
Strophulus Intertinctus	A variety of strophulus in which the child's skin appears like printed cotton, from the various disposition of the characteristic papulae, or seems covered with a red gummy exudation; therefore popularly termed red gum, and red gown. [Thomas1875]
Shining Strophulus	Strophulus Candidus
Spotted Strophulus	Strophulus Intertinctus
Stained Strophulus	Strophulus Intertinctus
Thick Strophulus	Strophulus Confertius
Strophulus Volaticus	The wildfire rash, a species having small circular patches or clusters of papulae arising successively on different parts of the body. [Thomas1875]
White Strophulus	Strophulus Albidus
Struma	A scrofulous swelling, or tumor; also, scrofula itself. Sometimes applied to bronchocele. [Thomas1875] Goiter; as pertaining to Tuberculosis; Scrofula. [Webster1913]
Strumous	Scrofulous; having struma. [CancerWEB]
Stuffing	The Croup (from the west coast of Scotland)
Stupid Fever	Typhus fever. [Stewart1898]
Stupor	A state of mental numbness, as that resulting from shock; a daze. See Synonyms at lethargy. [Dorland]
Subclavian	Situated under the clavicle, or collar bone; as, the subclavian arteries. [Websters].

Sudamina	Minute vesicles surrounded by an area of reddened skin, produced by excessive sweating. [Webster]
Sudor Anglicus	A very severe epidemic disease, characterized by profuse sweating, which appeared in England in 1486, and recurred at different times until about the middle of the sixteenth century. It was accompanied with coldness, excessive prostration of strength, palpitations, frequency and inequality of the pulse, etc. and terminated favorably or unfavorably in the course of 24 hours. [Dunglison1874]. The English sweating fever; a deadly pestilential fever which several times ravaged England during the Middle Ages. [Dorland]
Sudor Anglicus Niger	A form of Sudor Anglicus in which the perspiration was of a black color. Also called Black English Sweating Sickness or fever. [Dunglison1874]
Suffocation	Death, or suspended animation from impeded respiration, whether caused by the inhalation of noxious gases, drowning, hanging, strangling, or smothering. [Dunglison1874]. The stoppage of respiration. In the nineteenth century, suffocation was reported as being accidental or homicidal. The accidents could be by the impaction of pieces of food or other obstacles in the pharynx or by the entry of foreign bodies into the larynx (as a seed, coin, or food). Suffocation of newborn children by smothering under bedclothes may have happened from carelessness as well as from intent. However, the deaths also could have been due to SIDS (sudden infant death syndrome), wherein the sudden and unexpected death of an apparently healthy infant, while asleep, typically occurs between the ages of three weeks and five months and is not explained by careful postmortem studies. Synonyms of SIDS: crib death and cot death. It was felt that victims of homicidal suffocation were chiefly infants or feeble and infirm persons. [NGSQ1988]
Sugar Cataract	Clouding of the lens of the eye. In people with diabetes, this condition is sometimes referred to as "sugar cataract." [HyperBiology]
Suicide	1. The act of taking one's own life voluntarily and intentionally; self-murder; specifically (Law), the felonious killing of one's self; the deliberate and intentional destruction of one's own life by a person of years of discretion and of sound mind. 2. One guilty of self-murder; a felo-de-se. [Webster1913] Common ways to commit suicide were Drowning and Hanging; Cutting one's throat, Poisoning and Shooting were not as prevalent.
Summer Catarrh	Hay Fever
Summer Complaint	Cholera Infantum. A popular name in the United States for diarrhea occurring in summer. It is often, also, made to include dysentery and cholera infantum. With some it means cholera infantum only. [Dunglison1868].
Summer Fever	Hay Fever
Summer Influenza of Italy	Sandfly Fever
Sunstroke	Sunstroke and Insanity - Dr. Hyslop, of Bethlehem Hospital, states that India is <i>par excellence</i> the tropical country which is most liable to cause sunstroke in Europeans. Alcohol, syphilis, malarial fever, excesses of any kind, have a distinct predisposing effect. Sunstroke in infancy and childhood is a not infrequent cause of idiocy and dementia, and is to be suspected when there is no evidence of hereditary taint or congenital deficiency in the child. In adult life the sequelæ of sunstroke often resemble in a marked degree the symptoms of general paralysis in its mental, motor, and paralytic symptoms. But if the cause of such abnormalities be sunstroke, the prognosis is on the whole very favourable. In the same way epilepsy following sunstroke is very amenable to treatment. Dr. Hyslop states that the whole pathology of insanity of sunstroke is in accordance with the theory of vaso-motor disturbance. (Journal of Mental Science Insolation, or thermic fever; a condition produced by exposure to the sun, and marked by convulsions, coma, and a high temperature of the skin; Heatstroke. [Dorland] Any affection produced by the action of the sun on some part of the body; especially, a sudden prostration of the physical powers, with symptoms resembling those of apoplexy, occasioned by exposure to excessive heat, and often terminating fatally; coup de soleil. [Webster].
Suppression of Urine	Ischuria. [American Heritage].
Suppuration	The formation or discharge of pus. [Heritage]

Surfeit	To load the stomach with food, so that sickness or uneasiness ensues; to eat to excess. [Webster]
Swamp Sickness	Milk Sickness
Sweating Sickness/Fever	A febrile epidemic disease which prevailed in some countries of Europe, but particularly in England, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, characterized by profuse sweating. Death often occurred in a few hours. Anglicus Sudor. [Webster]
Swelling	A protuberance; a prominence; especially (Med.), an unnatural prominence or protuberance; as, a scrofulous swelling. [Dorland]
Swimming of the Head	Vertigo
Swine Pox	A species of varicella, in which the vesicles are pointed and the fluid is clear throughout. [Thomas1875] Varicella. [Dunglison1868]
Swooning	People of weak nerves or delicate constitutions are liable to swoonings or fainting fits. These indeed are seldom dangerous when duly attended to; but when wholly neglected, or improperly treated, they often prove hurtful, and sometimes fatal. [Buchan1785]
Sydenham's Chorea	A nervous disorder occurring chiefly in childhood or during pregnancy, closely associated with rheumatic fever, and characterized by rapid, jerky, involuntary movements of the body.
Syncope	A fainting fit attended with a complete abolition of sensation and thought. [Buchan1798] Complete and, commonly, sudden loss of sensation and motion, with considerable diminution, or entire suspension of the pulsations of the heart and respiratory movements. Syncope is, commonly, an affection of no consequence; but, sometimes, it is an index of diseased heart. [Dunglison1868] A brief loss of consciousness caused by a temporary deficiency of oxygen in the brain; a swoon. [Heritage].
Synocha	A species of continued fever, characterized by increased heat; and by quick, strong, and hard pulse; urine highcoloured; disturbance of mind slight. It requires, of course, the most active treatment. [Dunglison1868]
Synochal Fever	Febricula
Synochus	Continued fever, compounded of synocha and typhus: - in its commencement often resembling the former; in its progress, the latter. [Dunglison1868] A continuous fever. [Obs.]. Note: Synocha and synochus were used as epithets of two distinct types of fever, but in different senses at different periods. The same disease is placed under synocha by one author, under synochus by another. --Quain. [Webster1913] A continuous fever. Typhoid Fever [CancerWEB]
Syphilis	Vulgarly called pox. The true venereal disease, otherwise termed lues venerea, and morbus gallicus. [Thomas1875]. The pox, or venereal disease; a chronic, specific, infectious disease, usually communicated by sexual intercourse or by hereditary transmission, and occurring in three stages known as primary, secondary, and tertiary syphilis. See under {Primary}, {Secondary}, and {Tertiary}. [Webster1913]. A chronic infectious disease caused by a spirochete (<i>Treponema pallidum</i>), either transmitted by direct contact, usually in sexual intercourse, or passed from mother to child in utero, and progressing through three stages characterized respectively by local formation of chancres, ulcerous skin eruptions, and systemic infection leading to general paresis. [Heritage]. <i>"syphilis" was first used in popular English literature: sometime before 1759. [Webster]</i>
Congenital Syphilis	Congenital syphilis is a severe, disabling, and often life-threatening infection seen in infants. A pregnant mother who has syphilis can spread the disease through the placenta to the unborn infant. Alternative Names Congenital lues; Fetal syphilis. [Healthline].

Endemic Syphilis	Congenital syphilis is syphilis present in utero and at birth, and occurs when a child is born to a mother with secondary or tertiary syphilis. Untreated syphilis results in a high risk of a bad outcome of pregnancy, including Mulberry molars in the fetus. Syphilis can cause miscarriages, premature births, stillbirths, or death of newborn babies. Some infants with congenital syphilis have symptoms at birth, but most develop symptoms later. Untreated babies can have deformities, delays in development, or seizures along with many other problems such as rash, fever, swollen liver and spleen, anemia, and jaundice. Sores on infected babies are infectious. Rarely, the symptoms of syphilis go unseen in infants so that they develop the symptoms of late-stage syphilis including damage to their bones, teeth, eyes, ears.
Hereditary Syphilis	Nonvenereal Syphilis Or hereditary syphilis, syphilis passed to the newborn by an infected mother. The infant is often born with brain damage, blindness, deafness, and/or deformities of the bones and teeth. In the US, it is estimated that 3,400 babies are born each year who need syphilis treatment. The initial stage of syphilis, including the period from the development of the original lesion or chancre to the first manifestation of symptoms indicative of general constitutional infection. [Webster1913].
Primary Syphilis	The first stage of syphilis that is marked by the development of a chancre and the spread of the causative spirochete in the tissues of the body. [Webster]
Secondary Syphilis	The second stage of syphilis, including the period from the first development of constitutional symptoms to the time when the bones and the internal organs become involved. The second stage of syphilis that appears from 2 to 6 months after primary infection, that is marked by lesions especially in the skin but also in organs and tissues, and that lasts from 3 to 12 weeks. [Webster]
Tertiary Syphilis	Syphilis in an advanced stage, characterized by localized deposits in the connective tissue of various parts of the body, chiefly in the form of syphilomata. It is attended with deep seated ulceration of the skin or mucous membranes and syphilitic osteitis, together with organic affections of viscera and of the nerves and blood vessels. [Appleton1904] The third and last stage of syphilis, in which it invades the bones and internal organs. [Webster1913]. The third stage of syphilis that develops after the disappearance of the secondary symptoms and is marked by ulcers in and gummas under the skin and commonly by involvement of the skeletal, cardiovascular, and nervous systems. [Webster].
Syphilomania	A mania, with which some persons are affected, so that they subject themselves to antivenereal treatment, under the erroneous impression that they are affected with syphilis.

English List - T

Tabes	A species of consumption. [Buchan1798] A wasting of the body, characterized by emaciation and weakness, attended with hectic fever, but without any cough or spitting, which last symptoms distinguish it from phthisis. Emaciation of the whole body, with general languor, hectic fever, and, for the most part, depressed spirits. [Dunglison1874].
Tabes Dorsalis	A wasting away, especially atrophy of the muscles. [Appleton1904] A wasting of the body, attended at first with pain in the back or loins, and afterward also in the neck and head, caused by a too early or a too frequent use of venery. [Hooper1829]. .A wasting of the body, attended at first with a pain in the back or loins, and afterwards in the neck or head, sometimes caused, it has been conceived, by too early or too frequent addiction to venery. The term has also been employed synonymously with locomotor ataxy. A late form of syphilis resulting in a hardening of the dorsal columns of the spinal cord and marked by shooting pains, emaciation, loss of muscular coordination, and disturbances of sensation and digestion. Also called locomotor ataxia. [Heritage]
Tabes Mesenterica	A wasting disease of childhood characterized by chronic inflammation of the lymphatic glands of the mesentery, attended with caseous degeneration. [Webster].
Tachycardia	Abnormally rapid heartbeat (over 100 beats per minute). [Wordnet]

Tapeworm	Any of various ribbonlike, often very long flatworms of the class Cestoda that lack an alimentary canal and are parasitic in the intestines of vertebrates, including humans. [Dorland]
Tara	An epidemic/contagious disease seen by Gmelin in Siberia, in the town of Tara, which appears to have resembled somewhat the Button Scurvy of Ireland. [Dunglison1874]
Tarantism	St. Vitus' Dance. [Dunglison1874] A disorder characterized by an uncontrollable urge to dance, especially prevalent in southern Italy from the 15th to the 17th century and popularly attributed to the bite of a tarantula. [Heritage]
Tarry Stool	Stools with semi-digested blood.
Tenesmus	A painfully urgent but ineffectual attempt to urinate or defecate. [Heritage] Painful spasm of the anal sphincter along with an urgent desire to defecate without the significant production of feces; associated with irritable bowel syndrome. [Wordnet]
Tertian /Fever	An intermittent , whose paroxysms recur every third day, or every 48 hours. The mildest and most pernicious, intermittents belong to this head. As a general rule, it is the most manageable form of ague. [Dunglison1868]
Tetania	An obsolete synonym for tetany. [CancerWEB]
Tetanus	An acute infectious disease, recognized as caused by the bacillus tetanus, and characterized by painful spasmodic contraction of the voluntary muscles, most frequently those of the jaw, face, and neck; less frequently those of the trunk, the extensors of the spine and limbs. It has occurred as an epidemic during times of war. In the new-born it is known as Trismus Neonatorum. [Thomas1907]. A painful and usually fatal disease, resulting generally from a wound, and having as its principal symptom persistent spasm of the voluntary muscles. When the muscles of the lower jaw are affected, it is called {locked-jaw}, or {lickjaw}, and it takes various names from the various incarnations of the body resulting from the spasm. [Webster1913]. <i>"tetanus" was first used: 1392. [Webster]</i>
Tetanus Neonatorum	Tetanus occurring in newborn infants, usually due to infection of umbilical area with Clostridium tetani, often a result of ritualistic practices; has high fatality rate (about 60%).
Traumatic Tetanus	Tetanus
Tetany	An abnormal condition characterized by periodic painful muscular spasms and tremors, caused by faulty calcium metabolism and associated with diminished function of the parathyroid glands. [Heritage]
Tetters	Any of various skin diseases, such as eczema, psoriasis, or herpes, characterized by eruptions and itching. [Heritage]
Honeycomb Tetter	Favus
Humid Tetter	Impetigo
Moist Tetter	Impetigo
Running Tetter	Impetigo
Scaly Tetter	Psoriasis
Thermoplegia	A rarely used term for sunstroke. [CancerWEB]
Third Disease	Rubella. Third of six classic exanthems, or rash-associated diseases, of childhood.
Three Day Fever	Sandfly Fever
Thrombosis	The obstruction of a blood vessel by a clot formed at the site of obstruction; -- distinguished from embolism, which is produced by a clot or foreign body brought from a distance. Children are very subject to it. It appears in small, white ulcers upon the tongue, gums, and around the mouth and palate, resembling small particles of curdled milk. When the disease is mild, it is confined to these parts; but when it is violent and of long standing, it is apt to extend through the whole course of the alimentary canal, from the mouth down to the anus; and so to excite severe purging, flatulence, and other disagreeable symptoms. The disease when recent and confined to the mouth, may in general be easily removed; but when of long standing, and extending down to the stomach and intestines. it very frequently proves fatal. [Hooper1829].
Thrush	A popular term for aphthae on the tongue, lining membrane of the mouth, fauces, etc., of infants. [Thomas1875]

	A contagious disease caused by a fungus, <i>Candida albicans</i> , that occurs most often in infants and children, characterized by small whitish eruptions on the mouth, throat, and tongue, and usually accompanied by fever, colic, and diarrhea; Candidiasis. [Heritage].
Milk Thrush	Aphthae
Oral Thrush	Oral Candidiasis
White Thrush	Aphthae
Tic Doloureux	Severe pain affecting the nerves of the face, especially the infr-orbitary branches of the fifth pair. [Thomas1875] Neuralgia. [Thomas1907]
Tick Fever	Relapsing fever. Any of various febrile diseases transmitted by ticks, such as Rocky Mountain spotted fever and Texas fever. [Heritage]
Tigretier	Dancing Mania. [Dunglison1855]
Tinea	Literally, a "moth-worm." Scaldhead. It is characterized by a pustular eruption, sometimes distinct and sometimes confluent, unaccompanied with fever, the pustules drying and hardening into thick scales or scabs. [Thomas1875] A name applied to various skin diseases, but especially to ringworm. [CancerWEB]
Tinea Cruris	Jock Itch
Tinea Pedis	Athlete's Foot
Tinnitus	A ringing or booming sensation in one or both ears; a symptom of an ear infection or Meniere's disease. [Wordnet]
Tires	Milk Sickness
Tisic	Phthisis
Tituration	A staggering gait, sometimes dependent on disease of the nervous system. [Tuke1892]
Tobia Fever	Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever
Tokens	A livid spot upon the body, indicating, or supposed to indicate, the approach of death. "Like the fearful tokens of the plague are mere forerunners of their ends." [CancerWEB]
Tonsillitis	Inflammation of the tonsils, especially the palatine tonsils. Cynanche Tonsillaris.
Toohutia	Dengue Fever
Tooth Rash	Strophulus Confertius
Tophus	A deposit of urates around a joint or in the external ear; diagnostic of advanced or chronic gout. [Wordnet]
Tormina	Severe griping or wringing pains in the bowels; also, dysentery. [Thomas1875] Acute, colicky pains; gripes. [Webster]
Torticollis	Rheumatism of the neck [Dunglison1868]
Toxaemia, Toxemia	Poisoning of the blood. [Dunglison1868].
Trachealia	A name for the croup. [Thomas1875]
Tracheitis	Cynanche trachealis. [Dunglison1874] Inflammation of the trachea; another name for croup. [Thomas1875]
Trachelagra	Torticollis. Also, gout in the neck. [Dunglison1868]
Trauma	A serious injury or shock to the body, as from violence or an accident. [Heritage]
Traumatic Fever	Elevation of temperature following an injury. [CancerWEB]
Trench Fever	Trench fever is a specific relapsing, infectious disease transmitted from man to man by the body louse, <i>Pediculus humanus</i> var. <i>corporis</i> . Blood and urine are infectious over a long period. It was first recognized during WWI during which period it is estimated to have caused roughly 25% of all cases of illness in the British Army in France and in the German and Austrian armies. It was especially prevalent among the heavily louse-infested troops in the
Trichina Spiralis	A small species of entozoa discovered in the muscles. May be the cause of the morbid phenomena produced by eating the flesh of animals in which they existed, and likewise of sausage poisoning resulting from eating pork and ham. Trichinosis. [Dunglison1874]
Trichinosis	A disease caused by eating undercooked meat, usually pork that contains trichinae, which develop as adults in the intestines and as larvae in the muscles, causing intestinal disorders, fever, nausea, muscular pain, and edema of the face. [Heritage]
Trismus	A firm closing of the jaw due to tonic spasm of the muscles of mastication from disease of the motor branch of the trigeminal nerve. It is usually associated with general tetanus. Also called lockjaw. [Heritage]

Trismus Nascentium	("Locked-Jaw of Infants.") Occurring usually within two weeks from their birth.
Trismus Neonatorum	Tetanus in New-borns
Tropical Sore	Cutaneous Leishmaniasis
Tsutsugamushi Disease	Scrub Typhus
Tuberculosis	An infectious disease of humans and animals caused by the tubercle bacillus and characterized by the formation of tubercles on the lungs and other tissues of the body, often developing long after the initial infection. [Heritage]. Due to the variety of symptoms, TB was not identified as a unified disease until the 1820s and was not named tuberculosis until 1839 by J.L. Schoenlein. Some forms of the disease were probably known to the ancient Greeks, if not before, as the origins of the disease are in the first domestication of cattle (which also gave humanity viral noxes). [Webster]. <i>"tuberculosis" was first used: 1860</i>
Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints	Tuberculosis involving the bones and joints, producing strumous arthritis, or white swelling, and cold abscess. [Dorland]
Acute Miliary Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis. This form bears a striking resemblance to the infectious fevers, especially that of enteric fever. [Thomas1907]
Osseous Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis of bones and joints, tuberculosis involving the bones and joints, producing strumous arthritis, or white swelling, and cold abscess. [Dorland]
Tuberculosis Pneumonia	This uncommon type of TB presents as pneumonia and is very infectious. Patients have a high fever and productive cough. It occurs most often in extremely young children and the elderly. [Pulmonology]
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Infection of the lung(s) with the pathogenic micro-organism known as Mycobacterium tuberculosis. [Webster1913]
Tuberculous Spondylitis	Pott's Disease
Spinal Tuberculosis	Osteitis or caries of the vertebrae, usually occurring as a complication of tuberculosis of the lungs; it is marked by stiffness of the vertebral column, pain on motion, tenderness on pressure, prominence of certain of the vertebral spines, and occasionally abdominal pain, abscess formation, and paralysis. [Dorland]
Tuberculous Adenitis	A form of tuberculosis characterized by swellings of the lymphatic glands. The bacteria spread throughout the body, and may cause rubbery enlargement of the lymph nodes in the neck (cervical lymph nodes) as well as elsewhere. If these are not treated, the lymph nodes may become ulcerated, producing draining sores. [Webster1913]
Tuberculous Meningitis	M. tuberculosis can infect the meninges (the main membrane surrounding the brain and spinal cord). This can be devastating, leading to permanent impairment and death. TB can be difficult to discern from a brain tumor because it may present as a focal mass in the brain with focal neurological signs. [Pulmonology]
Tumid	Swollen; distended. Used of a body part or organ. [Heritage]
Tumor	A morbid enlargement, from whatever cause; commonly applied to a permanent swelling or enlargement. Tumors may be distinguished into the sarcomatous, so named from their firm fleshy feel, and the encysted, commonly called wens. [Thomas1875] A term applied, from the earliest period of medical literature, to any swelling of which the nature and origin were unknown. Thus used in its most literal sense, the word is of purely clinical derivation and has no pathological significance of any kind. Consequently a very heterogeneous collection of swellings have been described as tumors, including such diverse conditions as an abscess, a tubercular gland, the enlarged spleen of malaria or a cancer. With the progress of bacteriology and the improved technique of histology it has been found possible, however, to separate these various swellings into certain groups: (1) Inflammatory or Infective Tumors; (2) Tumors due to Hypertrophy; (3) Cysts; (4) Spontaneous Tumors, or Tumors proper [Britannica1911] An abnormal growth of tissue resulting from uncontrolled, progressive multiplication of cells and serving no physiological function; Neoplasm. [Heritage] <i>"tumor" was first used: sometime in the early 15th century. [Webster]</i>
Cystic Tumor	A tumor which is enclosed in a membrane called a cyst, connected with the surrounding parts by the neighboring cellular substance. [Webster]

Turkish Disease	Syphilis. The Persians called it the Turkish disease.
Turn of Life	Critical Age. That period of female life when the catamenia become irregular, and ultimately cease. It is often attended with serious constitutional disturbance, and is sometimes the commencement of fatal diseases. [Thomas1875].
Tympanites / Tympany	A distention of the abdomen resulting from the accumulation of gas or air in the intestine or peritoneal cavity. Also called tympany. [Heritage]
Typhoid	Typhoid Fever. "typhoid" was first used in popular English literature: sometime before 1856. [Webster]
Afebrile Typhoid Fever	Typhoid Fever with a sub-normal temperature; very rare. [Thomas1907]
Typhoid Cholera	Old term for cholera with predominantly cerebral manifestations such as confusion or dementia. [CancerWEB]
Typhoid Delirium	Typhomania; the low muttering delirium of typhus and typhoid fever.
Typhoid Fever	A fever resembling typhus, but by many pathologists regarded as distinct, and characterized by inflammation and ulceration of the mucous follicles of the intestines. [Hoblyn1855] Applied to a fever distinguished from typhus by a lesion of the intestines, but closely resembling it in other respects. By many it is thought to be typhus merely complicated with the intestinal lesion. [Thomas1875] Typhoid or enteric fever is a specific infectious fever characterized mainly by its insidious onset, by a peculiar course of the temperature, by marked abdominal symptoms occurring in connection with a specific lesion of the bowels, by an eruption upon the skin, by its uncertain duration, and by a liability to relapses. This fever has received various names, such as gastric fever, abdominal typhus, infantile remittent fever, slow fever, nervous fever, pythogenic fever, etc. The name of " typhoid " was given by Louis in 1829, as a derivative from typhus. Until a comparatively recent period typhoid was not distinguished from typhus. For, although it had been noticed that the course of the disease and its morbid anatomy were different from those of ordinary cases of typhus, it was believed that they merely represented a variety of that malady. The distinction between the two diseases appears to have been first accurately made in 1836 A disease formerly confounded with typhus, but essentially different from the latter. It is characterized by fever, lasting usually three or more weeks, diarrhea with evacuations resembling pea soup in appearance, and prostration and muscular debility, gradually increasing and often becoming profound at the acme of the disease. Its local lesions are a scanty eruption of spots, resembling flea bites, on the belly, enlargement of the spleen, and ulceration of the intestines over the areas occupied by Peyer's glands. The virus, or contagion, of this fever is supposed to be a microscopic vegetable organism. or bacterium. [Webster]
Typhoid Malaria	Typhomalarial Fever
Typhoid Pleurisy	An obsolete term for acute or subacute pleurisy with typhoid symptoms. [CancerWEB]
Typhoid Pneumonia	Bilious Pneumonia [Dunglison1874]. Pneumonia with typhoid symptoms or accompanying typhoid fever; children may develop bronchopneumonia and adults may develop lobar pneumonia, with suppuration and empyema. [Dorland]. Pneumonia complicating typhoid fever. [CancerWEB]
Typhomalarial Fever	A form of fever having symptoms both of malarial and typhoid fever. [CancerWEB].
Typhus	Malignant fever. [Hoblyn1855] A kind of continued fever, attended with great prostration of the nervous and vascular systems, with a tendency to putrefaction in the fluids, and vitiation of the secretions; putrid fever. [Thomas1875] A group of acute, arthropod-borne infections caused by rickettsiae that are closely related clinically and pathologically but differ in signs and symptoms and severity; all are characterized by severe headache, chills, high fever, stupor, and a macular, maculopapular, petechial, or papulovesicular eruption. The three entities making up the group are epidemic t., its recrudescence form (Brill-Zinsser disease), and murine t. Called also typhus fever. In English-speaking countries, often used alone to refer to epidemic typhus, whereas in several European languages it refers to typhoid fever. [Dorland]. <i>"typhus" was first used: 1785. [Webster]</i>
Abdominal Typhus	Typhoid Fever

African Tick Typhus	One of the tick-borne rickettsial diseases of the eastern hemisphere, similar to rocky mountain spotted fever, but less severe, with fever, a small ulcer (tache noire) at the site of the tick bite, swollen glands nearby (satellite lymphadenopathy), and a red raised (maculopapular) rash. Also called fièvre boutonneuse. [CancerWEB]
Typhus Carcerum	Jail Fever. [Hooper1822] ("Typhus of prisons.") The jail-fever, a name for typhus gravior; also called febris carcerum ("fever of prisons"). [Thomas1875].
Typhus Castrensis	("Camp typhus.") A name for typhus gravior; otherwise called febris castrensis, or "camp fever." These names, however, must be understood to refer to European armies. Typhus, in its unmixed character, has seldom, if ever, made its appearance in the armies of the United States. [Thomas1875]
Typhus Egyptiacus	Plague of Egypt
Endemic Typhus	Murine Typhus
Epidemic Typhus	A severe acute disease with prolonged high fever up to 40° c (104° f), intractable headache, and a pink-to-red raised rash. The cause is a microorganism called rickettsia prowazekii. It is found worldwide and is transmitted by lice. [CancerWEB]
European Typhus	Epidemic Typhus
Typhus Fever	Typhus.
Flea Typhus	Murine Typhus
Typhus Gravior	Epidemic Typhus. A severe species of typhus. [Hooper1822] ("Severe typhus.") The malignant form of typhus; also called, according to circumstances, febris cancerum, and febris castrensis. [Thomas1875]
Typhus Ichteroides	Yellow Fever
Typhus Icterus	Typhus with symptoms of jaundice. [Hooper1822]
Louse-borne Typhus	Epidemic Typhus
Mite Typhus	Scrub Typhus
Typhus Mitior	The Low Fever. [Hooper1822] Is characterized by slight Shiverings; heavy, vertiginous headache; great oppression, peculiar expression of anxiety, nausea, sighing, despondency, and coma or quiet delirium. ("Milder typhus.") The milder form of typhus, or low fever; slow fever; also called febris lenta ("slow fever"), febris nervosa ("nervous fever"). [Thomas1875]
Murine Typhus	An acute infectious disease with fever, headache, and rash, all quite similar to, but milder than, epidemic typhus, caused by a related microorganism, rickettsia typhi (mooseri), transmitted to humans by rat fleas (xenopsylla cheopis). The animal reservoir includes rats, mice and other rodents. Murine typhus occurs sporadically worldwide but is more prevalent in congested rat-infested urban areas. Also known as endemic typhus, rat-flea typhus, and urban typhus of malaya. [CancerWEB]
Typhus Petechialis	Typhus Gravior with purple spots. [Hooper1822]
Recrudescant Typhus	A recrudescence of epidemic typhus occurring years after the initial infection. [Dorland]
Typhus Recurrens	Relapsing Fever
Scrub Typhus	A mite-borne infectious disease caused by a microorganism, rickettsia tsutsugamushi, characteristically with fever, headache, a raised (macular) rash, swollen glands (lymphadenopathy) and a dark crusted ulcer (called an eschar or tache noire) at the site of the chigger (mite larva) bite. This disease occurs in the area bounded by Japan, India, and Australia. Known also as tsutsugamushi disease, mite-borne typhus, and tropical typhus.
Shop Typhus	A mild form of typhus occurring in urban areas, reported in Mediterranean areas.
Sinking Typhus	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis
Typhus Syncopalis	Cerebro-Spinal Fever
Tyriasis	A species of Leprosy in which the skin may be easily withdrawn from the flesh. [Hooper1822]

English List - U

Ulcer	<p>An open sore. When a portion of animal tissue dies in consequence of an infection or injury, the death of that tissue taking place by gradual breaking down or disintegration, the process is termed ulceration and the result an ulcer. Ulcers may arise from various causes in different parts of the body, and in association with certain specific diseases, such as syphilis, tubercle, cancer and typhoid fever. [Britanniac1911].</p> <p>A lesion of the skin or a mucous membrane such as the one lining the stomach or duodenum that is accompanied by formation of pus and necrosis of surrounding tissue, usually resulting from inflammation or ischemia. [Heritage].</p> <p>Information Card from the CDC</p>
Decubitus Ulcer	A decubitus ulcer is a bedsore which is caused by pressure over bony areas. The most common sites for decubitus to occur are the hips, elbows and heels. [HyperBiology]
Ulcerated Sore Throat	Cynanche
Ulcus	Ulcer
Uremia; Uræmia; Uremic; Uremia Poisoning	<p>A poisoned condition of the blood due to defective elimination of the elements of urine in consequence of impairment of the functional capability of the kidneys, or by their resorption in cases of retention of urine; characterized by stupor and, especially in lying-in women, by convulsions. [Appleton1904].</p> <p>A toxic condition resulting from kidney disease in which there is retention in the bloodstream of waste products normally excreted in the urine. Also called azotemia. [Heritage]</p>
Urinary Calculus	A calculus formed in the kidney; Nephrolithiasis. [Wordnet]
Urticaria	<p>Nettlerash, or Urticaria, a disorder of the skin characterized by an eruption resembling the effect produced by the sting of a nettle, namely, raised red or red and white patches occurring in parts or over the whole of the surface of the body and attended with great irritation. It may be acute or chronic. In the former variety the attack often comes on after indulgence in certain articles of diet, particularly various kinds of fruit, shellfish, cheese, pastry, &c., also occasionally from the use of certain drugs, such as henbane, copaiba, cubebs, turpentine, &c. There is at first considerable feverishness and constitutional disturbance, together with sickness and faintness, which either precede or accompany the appearance of the rash. The eruption may appear on any part of the body, but is most common on the face and trunk. The attack may pass off in a few hours, or may last for several days, the eruption continuing to come out in successive patches. The chronic variety lasts with interruptions for a length of time. The nettle rash, a disease characterized by a transient eruption of red pimples and of wheals, accompanied with a burning or stinging sensation and with itching; uredo. [Webster].</p>

English List - V

The Vapors / Vapours	<p>A name for hypochondriasis, spleen, or depression of spirits. [Thomas1875].</p> <p>A popular term for hypochondriasis, or hysteria. [Tuke1892].</p> <p>Archaic - 1. Exhalations within a bodily organ, especially the stomach, supposed to affect the mental or physical condition. 2. A nervous disorder such as depression or hysteria. [Heritage].</p>
Varicella	<p>Chickenpox. An acute, specific, and infectious disease, occurring during infancy and early childhood, and characterized by an eruption that rapidly passes through the stage of papule, vesicle, and pustule, and terminates by desiccation, the entire period of this evolution not occupying more than from three to five days. There may be successive crops of the eruption. [Thomas1907]</p>
Varicose Vein	A dilated tortuous vein, usually in the subcutaneous tissues of the leg, often associated with incompetency of the venous valves. [Dorland]
Varicotomy	<p>Surgical removal of varicose veins. [American Heritage]</p> <p>A disease, now of somewhat less interest than before the discovery of vaccination. It is of very contagious nature, and is supposed to have been introduced into Europe from Asia, at an early period of the middle ages. It is characterized by fever, with pustules appearing from the third to fifth day, and suppurating from the eighth to the tenth, and it possesses all the distinctive properties of the major exanthemata. [Dunghlison1868].</p>

	Smallpox. A very contagious disease characterized by synocha and an eruption of pustules on the third day, which suppurate about the eighth, and afterwards, drying, fall of in crusts. [Thomas1875].
Variola	A highly contagious viral disease characterized by fever and weakness and skin eruption with pustules that form scabs that slough off leaving scars. [Wordnet] An acute, highly infectious, often fatal disease caused by a poxvirus and characterized by high fever and aches with subsequent widespread eruption of pimples that blister, produce pus, and form pockmarks. Also called smallpox. [American Heritage]
Variola Minor	A mild form of smallpox caused by a less virulent strain of the virus; of low mortality. [CancerWEB]
Varioloid	This is, really, small pox, modified by previous inoculation or vaccination; and hence it has been properly called modified small pox. It is, almost always, a milder disease than small pox; and this circumstance, with its shorter duration, exhibits the salutary effects of previous vaccination or inoculation. It has appeared epidemically. [Dunglison 1874]
Varix	An abnormally dilated or swollen vein, artery, or lymph vessel. [Heritage]
Venae Prostration	Total Collapse of the Veins. [Heritage]
Venereal Disease	See Sexually Transmitted Disease. A former classification of sexually transmitted diseases that included only gonorrhea, syphilis, chancroid, lymphogranuloma venereum, and granuloma inguinale. [Dorland]
Venesection	Phlebotomy
Vermes	Invertebrates including the flatworms, roundworms and annelid worms [MedlinePlus]
Verminous Fever	Fever, produced by the presence of worms in the digestive tube, or accompanied by their expulsion. [Dunglison1868]
Verruca	Wart
Verrugas	Yaws
Vertigo	An illusory sense that either the environment or one's own body is revolving; it may result from diseases of the inner ear or may be due to disturbances of the vestibular centers or pathways in the central nervous system. [Dorland]
Vibex	The large purple spots which appear under the skin in certain malignant fevers. [Hooper1822]
Viper's Dance	Chorea
Virus	A Latin word, which signifies poison; but which, in medicine, has a somewhat different acceptation. By it is understood a principle, unknown in its nature and inappreciable by the senses, which is the agent for the transmission of infectious diseases. Thus we speak of variolic, the vaccine, and the syphilitic viruses. Virus differs from venom in the latter being a secretion natural to certain animals, whilst the former is always the result of a morbid process, - a morbid poison. [Dunglison1868]. One of a group of minute infectious agents characterized by a lack of independent metabolism and by the ability to replicate only within living host cells. Like living organisms, they are able to reproduce with genetic continuity and the possibility of mutation. [Dorland]
Visceroptosis	In "floating kidney" and "visceroptosis" the internal organs were thought to have dropped, necessitating treatment by the new art of abdominal surgery. [Ann Dally 1997] Descent of the viscera from their normal positions. Also called splanchnoptosis. [Stedman]
Visitation of God	From an article: These considerations seem especially relevant to the final category of coroners' inquests we have studied, those attributed to what juries regularly described as the Visitation of God ('ex visitatione dei'). This categorization of death (one which was distinct in the jury verdicts from accidental death) seems to have been invoked when death arose inexplicably, or when it followed actions which were not regarded as being likely, under normal circumstances, to have resulted in a fatality. The exact cause of death is rarely noted in the Crown Books, and here too further investigation in the rolls is needed before any definite conclusions about this categorization can be reached. One case in which the cause of death was recorded, a case which demonstrates the occasional fluidity of definitions by coroners' juries, comes from 1610, when it was noted that a man had died 'de morbo gallico', that is, of syphilis. The original verdict that he had died 'per infortuna' (by misfortune or accident) had

The description "died by the visitation of God" had been used at inquests in earlier times but was no longer acceptable. Compulsory registration of deaths had been introduced through the Births and Deaths Registration Act of 1836/7. Giving the cause of death was optional at first, but the trend towards accurate registration increased. In 1837 the Royal College of Physicians, the Royal College of Surgeons and the Society of Apothecaries circulated a joint paper that explained the need for accurate death certification and urged doctors to provide it. In 1859 a publication called The nomenclature of disease was drawn up by a committee appointed by the Royal College of Physicians. Thereafter it was frequently revised. When a medical practitioner gave a cause of death that was unacceptable, the Registrar-General communicated with him in an attempt to elicit a more accurate diagnosis." 1874 saw the passing of another Births and Deaths Registration Act. It now became compulsory to give the cause of death. The penalty for Listed in the 1909 Manual of the International Causes of Death 2nd Revision As: Cause of death not specified or ill defined. [MICD1909]

Volhynian Fever	Trench Fever
Volvulus	The iliac passion, or inflammation in the bowels, called twisting of the guts. [Hooper1829]
	Ileus. [Dunglison1874]
Vomit	To eject (contents of the stomach) through the mouth. [Dorland]
Vomito	The yellow fever in its worst form, when it is usually attended with black vomit.
Vulgo Dictu	Encephalitis, Sleeping sickness.

English List - W

Wale	A raised mark on the skin. [Dorland]
Want of Breath	Apnea. It owes its name to a Greek word, apnea, meaning "want of breath."
War Fever	Epidemic Typhus
Warnings	A popular term for the aura of epilepsy. [Tuke1892]
Wart	A hard rough lump growing on the skin, caused by infection with certain viruses and occurring typically on the hands or feet. [Dorland]
Wasting Disease	Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Involving the lungs with progressive wasting of the body. [Webster1913]
Water Brain Fever	Hydrocephalus Internus
Water Brash	Pyrosis
Water Canker	Certain sloughing or gangrenous ulcers of the mouth - so called, perhaps, because they are often accompanied with an afflux of saliva. [Dunglison1874]
Water on the Brain	Hydrocephalus
Water on the Chest	Hydrothorax
Water Qualm	Water Brash
Water Stroke	Hydrocephalus Internus
Waterjags	Provincial term for varicella. [Dunglison1868]
Waterpox	Varicella
Watery Gripes	A popular name for a dangerous disease of infancy, common in England, which does not differ essentially from cholera infantum of this country. [Dunglison1868]
Weakness	The quality or state of being weak; want of strength or firmness; lack of vigor; want of resolution or of moral strength; feebleness. [Webster]
Weaning Brash	Cholera Infantum. A severe form of diarrhea which sometimes attacks children just weaned. [Webster]
Wearing	Consumption
Weeping Eczema	A moist, eczematous dermatitis. [CancerWEB]
Welt	A raised mark on the skin. [Dorland]
Wen	A name given to circumscribe, indolent tumors, without inflammation or change of color of the skin. They may be met with in almost every part of the body. Their magnitude, as well as nature, is very variable. The term is sometimes given to an encysted tumor, and to bronchocele. [Dunglison1874]. A harmless cyst, especially on the scalp or face, containing the fatty secretion of a sebaceous gland. [Heritage]

Western Itch	Scabies
Wet Lung	Pulmonary edema, abnormal, diffuse, extra vascular accumulation of fluid in the pulmonary tissues and air spaces due to changes in hydrostatic forces in the capillaries or to increased capillary permeability; it is characterized clinically by intense dyspnea and, in the intra-alveolar form, by voluminous expectoration of frothy pink serous fluid and, if severe, by A small swelling on the skin, as from an insect bite, that usually itches or burns. [Dorland]
Wheal	Acne
Whelk	Leucorrhoea. Flour Albis in Latin. [Hooper1822]
The Whites	Rupia escharotica, known in Ireland under the names white blisters, eating hives, and burnt holes. [Dunglison1874]
White Blisters	Lymph fluid, the complementary fluid that shadows blood movement in the body. www.appalachianherbalist.com
White Blood	Pulmonary Tuberculosis
White Death	Strophulus Albidus
White Gum	Pneumonia alba, a fatal desquamative pneumonia of the newborn resulting from congenital syphilis and characterized by white fatty degeneration of the lungs, which appear pale and virtually airless. Called also white pneumonia. [Dorland]
White Lung	Variola Minor
Whitepox	Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints.
White Swelling	Diphtheria.
White Throat	The disease is referred in Chinese as bai hou (white throat). There was white throat, or diphtheria. It was always referred to, in folklore anyway, as white throat. On your Undefined page I came across the term "White throat" and the possible definition "diphtheria." When I was in the first grade (early 1950s), one of my classmates died of diphtheria. Parents were notified to make sure their children had had recent DPT booster shots or to get gamma globulin shots for diphtheria, and when my mother took me to the doctor, I remember her telling him that I needed a booster shot for "White throat." So, while I have no documentation to verify this definition, I do have a very clear memory of hearing it used. (I recall this very clearly because my teacher made us all learn to correctly pronounce and spell diphtheria.) [submitted by D. Govender]
Whitlow	A herpes viral infection that results in a painful blistering eruption on one of the digits. [CancerWEB]
Whooping Cough	Pertussis. A highly contagious disease of the respiratory system, usually affecting children, that is caused by the bacterium Bordetella pertussis and is characterized in its advanced stage by spasms of coughing interspersed with deep, noisy inspirations. [Heritage]. It was first recognized after a whooping cough epidemic in Paris in 1578. It was known then as the "dog bark" the "chin" cough or "kin" cough meaning "convulsive" cough. [cmpmedica].
Wildfire	Erysipelas
Winterbottom's Sign	is seen in the early phase of African trypanosomiasis, a disease caused by the parasites Trypanosoma brucei rhodiense and Trypanosoma brucei gambiense which is more commonly known as African sleeping sickness. Winterbottom's sign is the swelling of lymph nodes (lymphadenopathy) along the back of the neck, in the posterior cervical chain of lymph nodes, as trypanosomes travel in the lymphatic fluid and cause inflammation. [Wikipedia]
Winter Cough	A cough that comes on every winter and subsides with the advent of warm weather; usually due to chronic bronchitis. [Appleton1904]
Winter Fever	Pneumonia in southern Illinois and other malarial parts of the United States. [Appleton1904].
Winter Itch	Pruritus Hiemalis: a dehydrated condition of the skin characterized by erythema, dry scaling, fine cracking, and pruritus, which occurs chiefly during the winter when low humidity in heated rooms causes excessive water loss from the stratum corneum. [Dorland]
Wolf	An eating ulcer or sore. Cf. Lupus. [Obs.] [Webster]
Wolf Skin	Lupus
Wolhynia Fever	Trench Fever
Woodness	Madness. [Tuke1892]
Worm Fever	Verminous Fever. See worm fits.

Worm Fits	When worms are generated in the intestines, they often produce the following symptoms; variable appetite, fetid breadth, acrid eruptions and pains in the stomach, grinding of the teeth during sleep, picking of the nose, paleness of the countenance; sometimes dizziness, hardness and fullness of the belly; slimy stools, with occasional griping pains, more particularly about the navel, heat and itching about the anus; short dry cough; emaciation of the body; slow fever, with evening exacerbations and irregular pulse. and sometimes convulsive fits. [Hooper1843]
Worms	There are chiefly of three kinds, viz. the taenia or tape-worm; the teres, or round and long worm; and the ascarides, or round and short worm. The tape-worm is white, very long, and full of joints. It is generally bred either in the stomach or small intestines. The round and long worm is likewise bred in the small guts, and sometimes in the stomach. The round and short worms commonly lodge in the rectum, or what is called the end gut, and occasion a disagreeable itching about the seat. The long round worms occasion squeamishness, vomiting, a disagreeable breath, gripes, looseness, swelling of the belly, swooning, loathing of food, and at other times a voracious appetite, a dry cough, convulsions, epileptic fits, and sometimes a privation of speech. These worms have been known to perforate the intestines, and get into the cavity of the belly. The effects of the tape-worm are nearly the same with those of the long and round but rather more violent. The round worms called ascarides, besides an itching of the
Wry Neck	This is a distortion, in which the head is drawn to one side, and the face is directed in the opposite direction; paralysis of the muscles allows the other to overpower it. [Wilson1893]

English List - Y

Yaws	The name given by the Africans to the disease called Framboesia. On the American coast it is termed pian and epian. [Hoblyn1855] A disease, occurring in the Antilles and in Africa, characterized by yellowish or reddish tumors, of a contagious character, which, in shape and appearance, often resemble currants, strawberries, or raspberries. There are several varieties of this disease, variously known as framboesia, pian, verrugas, and crab-yaws. [CancerWEB] The term "yaws" is thought to be of Caribbean origin. In the language of the Carib Indian people, "yaya" was the word for "a sore." The disease yaws may have come from Africa where the word "yaw" may have meant "a berry." Because the bumps of yaws look like berries, the disease is also called frambesia (or frambesia tropica) from the French "framboise," meaning "raspberry." Other names for yaws include granuloma tropicum polypapilloma tropicum, and thymiosis. [Medicinenet] 1679, from Carib yaya, the native name for the disease. [Online Etymology Dictionary]
Yava Skin	The name given, in Polynesian Isles, to Elephantiasis Arabum, or Barbadoes leg, from its being supposed to originate from drinking the heating beverage called yava. [Hoblyn1855]
Yellot	Icterus
Yellow Fever	One of the severest forms of malignant fever; so named from the lemon or orange hue presented by the whole surface of the body, and attended with vomiting of a yellowish matter at the beginning, and of a chocolate coloured colluvies towards its close. [Hoblyn1855] A very acute and dangerous febrile affection; so called, because complicated, in its second stage, with a jaundiced appearance, accompanied by vomiting of black matter. A remittent fever, with yellow skin from disorder of the hepatic system. [Thomas1875] An acute, specific, very fatal febrile disease, spread by place infection, and occurring epidemically or as an endemic within a peculiarly limited geographical area. It is characterized by a definite course consisting of an initial stage of asthenic nature, rapidly followed by an adynamic condition in which such evidences of blood destruction as black vomit, albuminuria, and hematogenous jaundice are liable to occur. [Manson1898] An infectious tropical disease caused by an arbovirus transmitted by mosquitoes of the genera Aedes, especially A. aegypti, and Haemagogus and characterized by high fever, jaundice, and vomit that is dark in color as a result of gastrointestinal hemorrhaging. Also called yellow jack. [Heritage].
Yellow Gown	Icterus Infantum

Yellow Gum	Icterus Infantum, or Jaundice of Infants. This is the mildest form under which jaundice makes its appearance. [Hoblyn1855]
Yellow Jack	A term for the yellow fever, which probably originated among seamen; a yellow flag (a flag being called a jack) being generally displayed at naval hospitals, or from vessels at quarantine, to denote the existence of contagious disease. [Bartlett1877] Yellow Fever. It was a common cause for quarantining ships and became known as yellow jack because quarantined ships flew a yellow flag. [Cartwright]
Yellows	Icterus
Yemen Ulcer	Beriberi

English List - Z

Zona	Shingles. [Hooper1822]. An acute infection caused by a herpesvirus and characterized by inflammation of the sensory ganglia of certain spinal or cranial nerves and the eruption of vesicles along the affected nerve path. It usually strikes only one side of the body and is often accompanied by severe neuralgia. Also called shingles, herpes zoster, zona, zoster. [Heritage]
Zoster	A kind of Erysipelas which goes around the body like a girdle. [Hooper1822]. Eruptions along a nerve path often accompanied by severe neuralgia. Synonyms: herpes zoster, shingles. [Wordnet]

English - Glossary of Archaic Medical Terms

English List - Alcoholism

Absinthism	The condition of being poisoned by the excessive use of absinth. [Webster1913] Absinthe: Bitter liquor made from the leaves of wormwood infused in brandy, or from alcohol mixed with volatile oil of wormwood, and other less active ingredients, especially oil of anise. It produces in overdose Absinthism, a series of phenomena of poisoning somewhat different from those of alcoholism, consisting of hallucinations, peculiar contractions of the muscles of the lips and face, trembling in the limbs, numbness, physical prostration, emaciation, giddiness, headache, delirium, dementia, and paralysis, frequently resulting in <i>Absinthe: A perennial aromatic European herb (Artemisia absinthium), naturalized in eastern North America and having pinnatifid, silvery silky leaves and numerous nodding flower heads. Also called common wormwood. [Heritage]</i>
Alcoholism	A diseased condition of the system, brought about by the continued use of alcoholic liquors. [Webster].
Alcoholophilia	An overpowering desire for intoxicating liquids. The mental habit which grows out of the abuse of alcohol. [Tuke1892]
Alcohol Poisoning	Symptoms: Intoxication, and, when taken freely, complete insensibility, with apoplexy or paralysis of one side; the countenance swollen and of a dark-red color; the breathing difficult, and often stertorous, with a peculiar puffing out of the lips; the breath smells of liquor, which will distinguish the symptoms from those of spontaneous apoplexy.
Alcolasia	An old term for morbid intemperance or lust. [Tuke1892]
Aplestia	Intemperance
Army Disease	see Soldier's Disease.
Barrel Fever	He died of barrel fever; he killed himself by drinking. [Grose1823]. A violent sickness occasioned by intemperance. [Orchard1861]. (Common), the sickness caused by intoxication, sometimes called the bottle ache, the quart mania, and the gallon distemper, all possible precursors of delirium tremens. [Godfrey1889]
Blue Devils	Low Spirits. [Grose1823]. Blue devils and red monkeys are said by the experienced to be the characteristic apparitions which haunt drunkards. [Leland1889]. Apparitions supposed to be seen by persons suffering with delirium tremens; hence, very low spirits. [Webster].
Bottlenose	Gutta Rosea. [Dunglison1868]
Brandy Nose	Hypertrophic Rosacea
Carbuncled Face	Gutta Rosea. [Dunglison1868]
Copper Nose	Hypertrophic Rosacea
Couperose	The acne, or gutta rosacea, or carbuncled face; so named from the redness of the spots. [Noblyn1855]
Cræpale, Crapulence	The headache, etc. that result from excessive eating or indulgence in alcoholic drink. [Appleton1904] Sick from gross excess in drinking or eating. [Dictionary.com]
Delirium Alcoholicia	Delirium Tremens. [Appleton 1904]
Delirium E Potu	A synonym of Delirium Tremens, from the cause of the affection. [Tuke1892]
Delirium Tremens	A barbarous expression, intended to convey the idea of delirium co-existing with a tremulous condition of the body or limbs. It has been called brain fever, a peculiar disorder of drunkards, delirium et mania e potu, delirium ebriositatis, etc. [Hoblyn1855] A morbid condition which is due to excess in the use of alcoholic liquors, and is the expression of their cumulative action. It is characterized by delirium hallucinations, dread, tremors of the tendons and muscles of the hands and limbs and of the tongue, watchfulness, absence of sleep, and great frequency of pulse. The tongue is coated with a thick creamy fur, and the skin is clammy. The breath is redolent of alcohol. The condition is often one of extreme danger, and may be fatal in itself, or lead to complications which prove fatal.

	An acute, sometimes fatal episode of delirium usually caused by withdrawal or abstinence from alcohol following habitual excessive drinking. It also may occur during an episode of heavy alcohol consumption. [Heritage]
Dipsomania	An insatiable craving for alcoholic beverages; Alcoholism. [Heritage]
DT's	Delirium Tremens
Drug Disease	A morbid condition, which is - or presumed to be - caused or kept up by the administration of drugs. [Dunglison1874]
Drunkard's Anemia	The peculiar condition of ill health caused by the abuse of alcohol. [Appleton1904]
Drunkard's Itch	An intense itching, attended with a slight papular eruption, seen in old people addicted to excessive use of alcohol. [Appleton1904]
Drunkenness	Alcoholism.
Fatty Liver	One affected with fatty infiltration, usually from alcohol abuse, jejunoileal bypass surgery, or occasionally diabetes mellitus; fat is in large droplets and the liver is enlarged but of normal consistency; patients are often asymptomatic but the condition can progress to hepatitis or cirrhosis if the underlying cause is not removed. [Dorland]
Fiery Snorter	A red nose. [Farmer1921]
Gindrinker's Liver	Nutmeg Liver
Grog Blossoms	A vulgar term for a lesion of rosacea. [Appleton1904]
Gutta Rosea	Hypertrophic Rosacea
Hammer Nose	Hypertrophic Rosacea
Hobnail Liver	Cirrhosis of the liver. Nutmeg liver. [Dunglison1874]
The Horrors	A popular term for delirium tremens, in reference to the sensations of terror and excitement which are symptomatic of the disease. [Tuke1892]
Hypertrophic Rosacea	Enlargement of the nose with dilation of follicles and redness and prominent vascularity of the skin; often associated with excessive consumption of alcohol. [Wordnet]
Inebriation	Drunkenness. [Appleton1904].
Inebriety	The condition of being intoxicated, as with alcohol. [Stedman]
Intemperance	A form described by Crothers as suddenly attacking persons who have not before been given to drink; occasioned either by hereditary or wasting diseases or mental shock; a forerunner of progressive paralysis or simple dementia. [[Appleton1904].
Intoxication	Immoderate use of food and drink, especially the latter; a fruitful source of disease. [Dunglison1868].
Laudanum	The pathological state produced by a drug, serum, alcohol, or any toxic substance; poisoning. [Stedman]
Liver Cirrhosis	A tincture of opium or any preparation in which opium is the main ingredient. [Wordnet]
Mania a Potu	A chronic disease of the liver characterized by the replacement of normal tissue with fibrous tissue and the loss of functional liver cells. It can result from alcohol abuse, nutritional deprivation, or infection especially by the hepatitis virus. [Heritage]
Morphinia	Insanity resulting from excessive indulgence in drinking. [Thomas1875]
Morphia	Madness from drinking; delirium tremens. [Webster].
Morphine	Any disease due to the excessive use of morphine. [Gould1916]
Morphinomania	Morphine
Narcosis	A bitter crystalline alkaloid extracted from opium, the soluble salts of which are used in medicine as an analgesic, a light anesthetic, or a sedative. Also called <i>morphia</i> . [Heritage]
Narcotics	The morbid uncontrollable desire for morphia. The morphia habit. [Tuke1892]
Narcotism	A condition of insensibility produced by the action of certain drugs, poisons, and retained excretory products on the nervous system. [Tuke1892]
Nutmeg Liver	A condition of deep stupor or unconsciousness produced by a drug or other chemical substance. [Heritage].
	An addictive drug, such as opium, that reduces pain, alters mood and behavior, and usually induces sleep or stupor. Natural and synthetic narcotics are used in medicine to control pain. [Heritage]
	A state of unnatural sleep, induced by the effect of narcotic substances. [Hoblyn1855]
	An appearance of the liver when cut across, resembling that of a section of a nutmeg, supposed by some to be the result of intemperance in the use of alcoholic drinks; but occurring under other causes. Also; whiskey liver and gindrinker's liver. [Dunglison1874]

Oinomania`	A term meaning a morbid craving for wine, and also madness produced by drink. It is used especially for that form of drunkenness in which there are long intervals of sobriety between isolated drinking bouts. [Tuke1892] A form of insanity associated with and excited by alcoholism. [Appleton1904]. Delirium tremens. [Webster].
Opiophil	A lover of opium. There is an opiophil club in Paris. Akin to morphinomania. [Tuke1892]
Opium	A highly addictive drug that consists of the dried milky juice from the seed capsules of the opium poppy obtained from incisions made in the unripe capsules of the plant, that has a brownish yellow color, a faint smell, and a bitter and acrid taste, that is a stimulant narcotic usually producing a feeling of well-being, hallucinations, and drowsiness terminating in coma or death if the dose is excessive, that was formerly used in medicine to soothe pain but is now often replaced by derivative alkaloids (as morphine or codeine) or synthetic substitutes and that is smoked illicitly as an intoxicant with harmful effects. [Webster]
Overdose	An excessive dose, especially of a narcotic. [Heritage]
Penny Pots	Pimples on the face of a drunken person [Wright1857]
Philœnia	Addiction to wine or drink. [Tuke1892]
Potato Nose	Hypertrophic Rosacea
Potomania	An intense persistent desire to drink alcoholic beverages to excess; Alcoholism. [Heritage]
Rosy Drop	Carbuncled face; the acne rosacea of Bateman. Shakespeare, describing the physiognomy of a hard drinker, tells us, that "his face is all bubukles, and whelks, and knobs, and flames of fire!" In Ireland these protuberances are called grog blossoms. [Hoblyn1855]
Rum Nose	Hypertrophic Rosacea
Rum-Blossom	Hypertrophic Rosacea
Soldier's Disease	The rate of opiate addiction greatly increased when the hypodermic syringe was introduced in the 1850s. Hypodermic injections enabled precise doses of morphine to be given rapidly to lessen pain and to tranquilize, and this procedure was widely used during the Civil War to treat wounded soldiers. By war's end so many soldiers had become dependent on morphine that the condition came to be known as the "soldier's disease" or the "army disease". Although we know today that morphine and opium can produce addiction, many doctors for much of the nineteenth century were unaware of this as were many of their addicted patients, who thought having withdrawal symptoms was some kind of ailment rather than evidence of addiction. It was not until the 1870s, with so many Civil War addicts exhibiting symptoms, that addiction and tolerance to opiates became clinically accepted in the United States and Europe. (<i>The Drug Problem: A New View Using the General Semantic Approach</i> by Commonly used synonymously with drunkenness; and is often employed in the description of diseases to indicate a state resembling drunkenness. <i>Mania e Temulentia</i> is the same as <i>Delirium Tremens</i> . <i>Apoplexia Temulentia</i> is the same as <i>Dead Drunkenness</i> . A term generally used as synonymous with drunkenness. It is sometimes used to describe any state in disease resembling drunkenness. [Tuke1892]
Temulence	
Temulentia	Temulence.
Torpedo	Narcosis or numbness. [Tuke1892]
Toper's Nose	Hypertrophic Rosacea
Tromomania	A synonym of Delirium Tremens. [Tuke1892]
Wet Brain	Excessive serosity of the brain or its membranes, as observed in delirium tremens. [Dunglison1874]
Whiskey Liver	Nutmeg Liver
Wine Madness	Oinomania. [Appleton1904].

English List - American

Azul	Pinta
Bicho	El Becho
Boussarole	Pinta
Carate	Pinta
Caribi	El Becho

Citua	Inca term for epidemic typhus [Bray]
Cocolixtle meco	Michoacan Indian word for Typhus. Translates to spotted fever.
Cuban Itch	Scabies
El Becho	Epidemic gangrenous rectitis. So far as known, this very fatal disease seems to be confined to the natives of low lying, hot, damp regions in the north of South America and, perhaps, to the natives of Fiji and other islands of the South Pacific. In Guiana it is known as "Caribi" or Indian sickness, in Venezuela as "Bicho" or "El Becho." It is said to be very contagious, and appears to be a form of rapidly spreading phagedaena, which starts from the neighborhood of the anus. Occasionally it may begin higher up - in the colon. In this case it is called the "high" form; in the other the "low" or rectal form. Animals as well as men are attacked. A generally fatal disease affecting chiefly children in the tropics, characterized by gangrenous ulceration of the rectum and anus, accompanied by frequent watery stools and tenesmus. Also called: Epidemic gangrenous proctitis, Caribi, Indian Sickness and El Becho. Mucocutaneous Leishmaniasis [Wordnet].
Espundia	Leishmaniasis of the mouth, pharynx, and nose that is prevalent in Central and So. America. [Webster]
Indian Sickness	El Becho
Matlazahuatl	Aztec term for epidemic typhus. [Bray]
Pinta	Blue stain. A disease which prevails in Mexico, and which appears to be a variety of pityriasis nigra. [Thomas1875] A contagious skin disease prevalent in tropical America, caused by a spirochete (Treponema carateum) and marked by extreme thickening and spotty discoloration of the skin. [Heritage]
Pinta Fever	A term used in Mexico for Rocky Mountain spotted fever.
Pujamiento	Congestion
Puna	Altitude sickness. [CancerWEB]. A sickness common in the elevated districts of South America and elsewhere, which attacks those unaccustomed to breathe the rarified atmosphere. It strongly resembles sea sickness, with a most acute and depressing throbbing in the head. It does not often affect the respiration greatly. [Dunglison1874]
Sao Paulo Fever	Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever
Tabardillo	A kind of highly adynamic fever, common in South America. [Dunglison1874]. Central American Indian term for typhus. [CancerWEB]
Tepitonzahuatl	1531 outbreak of measles in Central America. Translates to the small leprosy.
Tifo	Typhus
Uta	Cowpox Leishmaniasis. A leishmaniasis of the skin occurring in Peru. [Webster]
Yaya	The term "yaws" is thought to be of Caribbean origin. In the language of the Carib Indian people, "yaya" was the word for "a sore." [Medicinenet]

English List - Animal

Acorn Calves	Akabane
African Swine Fever	Hog Cholera
Akabane	Akabane virus disease, the symptom complex seen in fetal sheep or calves after their mothers have been bitten by insects and infected with the Akabane virus; fetuses have encephalomyelitis or defective brains (sometimes hydranencephaly) and arthrogryposis.
Anaplasmosis	A tick-borne disease of cattle, sheep, and deer caused by a bacterium of the genus Anaplasma (A. marginale) and characterized especially by anemia and by jaundice called also gall sickness, galziekte. [Merriam]
Animal Disease	A disease that typically does not affect human beings. [Wordnet]
Ape Pox	A variolous disease in the form of a general exanthem said to affect the wild apes in the West Indies during epidemics of variola. [Appleton1904]
Avian Influenza	Avian influenza (AI) is a disease of viral etiology that ranges from a mild or even asymptomatic infection to an acute, fatal disease of chickens, turkeys, guinea fowls, and other avian species, especially migratory waterfowl [GrayBook]
Bacillary White Diarrhea	A serious bacterial disease of young chickens. [Wordnet]

Bighead	Any of various diseases of animals characterized by edema of the head and neck. [Wordnet]
Black Disease	Distomatosis
Black Tongue /Disease	A disease of dogs similar to human pellagra and due to niacin deficiency. [CancerWEB]
Blind Staggers	A disease of the central nervous system affecting especially horses and cattle; characterized by an unsteady swaying gait and frequent falling. [Wordnet]
Bluetongue	Bluetongue (BT) and epizootic hemorrhagic disease (EHD) are insect-borne viral diseases of ruminants characterized by acute or subacute clinical courses in susceptible ruminants. The BT virus (BTV) and EHD virus (EHDV) have also been associated with congenital disease in sheep and cattle. [GrayBook]
Bog Spavin	A soft swelling produced by distention of the capsular ligament of the hock; -- called also {blood spavin}. [Webster1913]
Bone Spavin	Spavin attended with exostosis; ordinary spavin. [Webster1913]
Bots	Worms which breed in the intestines of horses; the maggots of the horse gadfly. A diseased condition in horses and oxen, thought to be due to the larva of the estrus equi. Various morbid conditions, such as colic, convulsions, and staggers, have been ascribed to their presence, but as a rule they are innocuous. [Appleton1904]. <i>Bot - the larva of the Estrus equi.</i> [Appleton1904]
Bovine Babesiosis	An infectious disease of cattle caused by Babesia species and transmitted by ticks. Synonym: bovine hæmoglobinuria, redwater fever, Texas fever, tick fever. [CancerWEB]
Braxy	A term applied to many fatal diseases of sheep, and especially to a form of anthrax or carbuncular fever. [Dunglison1874]
Broken Wind	A chronic emphysema of the horse that causes difficult expiration and heaving of the flanks. [Wordnet]
Brooder Pneumonia	Severe respiratory disease of birds that takes the form of an acute rapidly fatal pneumonia in young chickens and turkeys [syn: aspergillosis] [Wordnet]
Bull Nose	A disease of pigs resulting in swelling of the snout. [Wordnet]
Canine Chorea	Chorea in dogs.
Canine Distemper	An infectious viral disease occurring in dogs, characterized by loss of appetite, a catarrhal discharge from the eyes and nose, vomiting, fever, lethargy, partial paralysis caused by destruction of myelinated nerve tissue, and sometimes death. [Heritage]
Cattle Plague	Rinderpest
Classical Swine Fever	Hog Cholera
Closh	A disease in the feet of cattle; laminitis. --Crabb. [Webster1913]
Costiasis	A fatal disease of fresh-water fish caused by a flagellated protozoan invading the skin.
Covering Disease	Dourine
Cowdriosis	Heartwater
Creeps	A disease of cattle and sheep attributed to a dietary deficiency; characterized by anemia and softening of the bones and a slow stiff gait. [Wordnet]
Curly Calf Disease	Akabane
Curly Lamb Disease	Akabane
Distemper	This form of sore throat is characterized by swelling between the bones of the lower jaw, which terminates in an abscess. [Kendall1881]
Distomatosis	A disease of the liver (especially in sheep and cattle) caused by liver flukes and their by-products. Synonyms: black disease, liver rot, sheep rot [Wordnet]
Dourine	A contagious disease especially of horses and asses that is caused by a member of the genus Trypanosoma (T. equiperdum) transmitted during copulation and that commonly assumes a chronic course marked by inflammation of the genitals, subcutaneous edematous plaques, low-grade fever, progressive paralysis, emaciation, and death. [Merriam].
Dragon Boat Disease	Bovine Ephemeral Fever
Dummy Calf Disease	Akabane
El Dourin	Dourine
Enterotoxemia	A disease (as pulpy kidney disease of lambs) attributed to absorption of a toxin from the intestine called also overeating disease. [Merriam]
Feline Distemper	A disease similar to canine distemper in cats characterized by fever, vomiting, diarrhea leading to dehydration, and sometimes death. [Heritage]

Foot and Mouth Disease	Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) is a highly contagious viral infection primarily of cloven-hoofed domestic animals (cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, and water buffalo) and cloven-hoofed wild animals. The disease is characterized by fever and vesicles with subsequent erosions in the mouth, nares, muzzle, feet, or teats. [GrayBook]
Foot Rot	Contagious degenerative infection of the feet of hoofed animals (especially cattle and sheep). [Wordnet]
Founder	This disease is inflammation of the sensitive laminae of the foot of the horse. [Kendall1881]. A lameness in the foot of a horse, occasioned by inflammation; closh. [Webster1913]
Fowl Cholera	An acute diarrheal disease (especially of chickens) caused by the microorganism that causes hemorrhagic septicemia. [Wordnet]
Fowl Pest	An acute viral disease of domestic fowl; characterized by refusal to eat and high temperature and discoloration of the comb. [Wordnet]
Fowl Plague	Avian Influenza
Gall	An open sore on the back of a horse caused by ill-fitting or badly adjusted saddle. [Wordnet]
Fowl Plague	Avian Influenza
Gall Sickness	Anaplasmosis
Grease	A specific inflammation, affecting the skin of the heels of a horse, which is especially interesting from the circumstance that the matter, if inserted under the cuticle of an unprotected individual, may give rise to an infection. - Grease pox. [Dunglison1874]
Grease Pox	Grease
Heartwater	A serious febrile disease of sheep, goats, and cattle in southern Africa that is caused by a bacterium of the genus Cowdria (C. ruminantium) transmitted by a bont tick (Amblyomma hebraeum) called also heartwater disease, heartwater fever. [Merriam]
Heaves	Broken Wind
Hog Cholera	A highly infectious, often fatal viral disease of swine, characterized by fever, loss of appetite, diarrhea, and exhaustion. Also called African swine fever. [Heritage]
Hoof and Mouth Disease	Foot and Mouth Disease
January Disease	East Coast Fever
Lampass	An inflammation and swelling of the soft parts of the roof of the mouth immediately behind the fore teeth in the horse; -- called also {lampers}. [Webster1913].
Lampers	A swelling of some of the lower bars of a horse's mouth; so named because formerly removed by burning with a lamp or hot iron [Kendall1881]
Liver Rot	Distomatosis
Loco Disease	A disease of livestock caused by locoweed poisoning; characterized by weakness and lack of coordination and trembling and partial paralysis. [Wordnet]
Locoism	Loco Disease
Louping-III	Louping-ill (LI) is an acute viral disease primarily of sheep that is characterized by a biphasic fever, depression, ataxia, muscular incoordination, tremors, posterior paralysis, coma, and death. Louping-ill is a tick-transmitted disease whose occurrence is closely related to the distribution of the primary vector, the sheep tick Ixodes ricinus. [GrayBook]
Lumpy Skin Disease	Lumpy skin disease (LSD) is an acute to chronic viral disease of cattle characterized by skin nodules that may have inverted conical necrosis (sitfast) with lymphadenitis accompanied by a persistent fever. [GrayBook]
Mad Cow Disease	Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy
Malandria	(of old). A species of lepra or elephantiasis. Malanders or Mallenders, is a disease of the horse, which consists of a scurfy eruption on the inside of the hock, or a little below it, as well as at the bend of the knee. It is called Mallenders in the foreleg, and Sallenders in the hind leg. [Dunglison1868]
Mange	The scab or itch in cattle, dogs, and other beasts. [Webster1913]
Measles	A disease of cattle and swine in which the flesh is filled with the embryos of different varieties of the tapeworm. [Webster1913]
Milk Sickness	Disease of livestock and especially cattle poisoned by eating certain kinds of snakeroot. [Wordnet]
Moon Blindness	Recurrent eye inflammation in horses; sometimes resulting in blindness. [Wordnet]
Mooneye	Moon Blindness
Murrain	An infectious and fatal disease among cattle. --Bacon. [Webster1913]

Muzzle Disease	Bluetongue
Myxomatosis	A condition characterized by the presence of myxomas in the body; specifically : a severe disease of rabbits that is caused by a poxvirus (genus <i>Leporipoxvirus</i>), is transmitted by mosquitoes, biting flies, and direct contact, and has been used in the biological control of wild rabbit populations. [Merriam]
Nagana	An often fatal disease of African ungulates caused by various species of trypanosomes and transmitted by the bite of the tsetse fly. Also called tsetse disease. [Heritage]. African animal trypanosomiasis (AAT) is a disease complex caused by tsetse-fly-transmitted <i>Trypanosoma congolense</i> , <i>T. vivax</i> , or <i>T. brucei brucei</i> , or simultaneous infection with one or more of these trypanosomes. African animal trypanosomiasis is most important in cattle but can cause serious losses in pigs, camels, goats, and sheep. Infection of cattle by one or more of the three African animal trypanosomes results in subacute, acute, or chronic disease characterized by intermittent fever, anemia, occasional diarrhea, and rapid loss of condition and often terminates in death. In southern Africa the disease is widely known as nagana, which is derived from a Zulu term meaning "to be in low or depressed spirits"—a very apt description of the disease. [GrayBook]
Nairobi Sheep Disease	Nairobi sheep disease (NSD) is a noncontagious, tick-borne, viral infection of sheep and goats characterized by hemorrhagic gastroenteritis and high mortality. [GrayBook]
Nasal Gleet	This is a chronic discharge from the nostrils of a horse of a whitish, muco-purulent matter. [Kendall1881]
Night Blindness	Moon Blindness
Pest of Small Ruminants	Peste des petits ruminants (PPR) is an acute or subacute viral disease of goats and sheep characterized by fever, erosive stomatitis, conjunctivitis, gastroenteritis, and pneumonia. Goats are usually more severely affected than sheep. [GrayBook]
The Pip	A contagious disease of fowls, characterized by hoarseness, discharge from the nostrils and eyes, and an accumulation of mucus in the mouth, forming a "scale" on the tongue. By some the term pip is restricted to this last symptom, the disease being called roup by them.
Poll Evil	A deep abscess ending in an ulcerous sore, with numerous sinuses in the forward part of the neck, in horses and cattle. [Dunglison1874]
Pseudo-Urticaria	Lumpy Skin Disease
Quarter Crack	A crack on the inside of a horse's forefoot. [Wordnet]
Quarter Evil	The disease known in this country as quarter-evil or black-leg is identical with the French <i>Charbon symptomatique</i> and the German <i>Rauschbrand</i> . Symptomatic anthrax in a very slight degree resembles anthrax. The disease occurs usually in young cattle from a few weeks to about twelve months old, and attacks sheep and horses, but not swine or poultry. It is characterized by the development of an emphysematous swelling of the subcutaneous tissue and muscles, generally over the hind quarter. Infected animals cease feeding, the temperature rises, lameness supervenes, and death occurs in about forty-eight hours. The tumour on incision is found to contain a quantity of dark sanguineous fluid, with characteristic bacilli. (also called The Blood, Blood Striking, Black Leg, Black Quarter). [Crockchank1896]
Quittor	A chronic abscess in the hoof, caused by a bruise or prick of the sole, or from calk of one foot being pressed into the coronet of the other, confined pus from suppuration, corn, etc. [Kendall1881]
Redwater	Bovine Babesiosis. A disease of cattle; characterized by hematuria [GrayBook]
Rhinotracheitis	Inflammation of the nasal cavities and trachea; especially : a disease of the upper respiratory system in cats and especially young kittens that is characterized by sneezing, conjunctivitis with discharge, and nasal discharges. [Merriam]. A respiratory infection of the nose and throat in cattle. [Wordnet]
Rinderpest	Rinderpest (German for cattle-plague, which is the English synonym), one of the most infectious and fatal diseases of oxen, sheep, goats, camels, buffaloes, yaks, deer, etc.; a virulent eruptive fever which runs its course so rapidly and attacks such a large percentage of ruminants when it is introduced into a country, that from the earliest times it has excited terror and dismay. It is an Asiatic malady, and has prevailed extensively in south Russia, central Asia, China, Indo-China, Burma, India, Persia, Ceylon and the Malay Archipelago. Thence it has at times been carried into Europe, and towards the end of the 19th century into South Africa. It appeared in Egypt in 1844 and 1865. Abyssinia in 1890. Japan in 1892 and

	A highly contagious distemper or murrain, affecting meat cattle, and less commonly sheep and goats; -- called also {cattle plague}, {Russian cattle plague}, and {steppe murrain}. [Webster1913]
Roup	The pip. A disease of domestic fowl resembling diphtheria. [Appleton1904]
Russian Cattle Plague	Rinderpest
Saddle Sore	An open sore on the back of a horse caused by ill-fitting or badly adjusted saddle. [Wordnet]
Sand Crack	A fissure in the wall of a horse's hoof often causing lameness. [Wordnet]
Scours	Diarrhea in livestock.
Scrapie	A fatal disease of sheep characterized by chronic itching and loss of muscular control and progressive degeneration of the central nervous system. [Wordnet]
Screwworm Myiasis	Myiasis is the infestation of live vertebrate animals with dipterous larvae, which for at least a certain period feed on the host's dead or living tissue, liquid body substances, or ingested food. Depending on their reliance on the host, such larvae are classified as obligatory or facultative. Screwworms are classified as obligatory because they feed on live tissue. Screwworm larvae penetrate deeply into a wound of a warmblooded animal and feed on living tissue and body fluid. Facultative larvae, which feed on dead tissue and decaying matter may be present in wounds — even simultaneously with screwworm larvae
Sheep and Goat Pox	Sheep and goat pox (SGP) is an acute to chronic disease of sheep and goats characterized by generalized pox lesions throughout the skin and mucous membranes, a persistent fever, lymphadenitis, and often a focal viral pneumonia with lesions distributed uniformly throughout the lungs. Subclinical cases may occur. [GrayBook]
Sheep Rot	Distomatosis
Shipping Fever	Shipping Pneumonia
Shipping Pneumonia	A deadly form of septicemia in cattle and sheep; involves high fever and pneumonia; contracted under conditions of exposure or exhaustion (as often happens when the animals are shipped to market). [Wordnet]
Silly Calves	Akabane
Slobbers	Slobbers results when horses eat legume forages, particularly clover, which have been parasitized by the fungus <i>Rhizoctonia leguminicola</i> . This fungus produces an alkaloid called slaframine, which is responsible for the excessive drooling and slobbering. Slaframine stimulates glands (i.e. salivary) and smooth muscles. While the fungus most commonly affects red clover, it can also be found on white clover, alsike clover and alfalfa. It forms a nearly invisible black patch on the leaves of the plant, a spot only clearly visible under a microscope. The mold grows best in wet weather and high humidity. Horses are most commonly affected, although cattle, sheep, goats and swine are also susceptible. Along with excessive salivation, symptoms include tearing, difficulty breathing, increased urination and food refusal, and in severe cases, diarrhea. There have been reports of aborted foals
Sore Muzzle	Bluetongue
Spavin	A disease of horses characterized by a bony swelling developed on the hock as the result of inflammation of the bones; also, the swelling itself. The resulting lameness is due to the inflammation, and not the bony tumor as popularly supposed. --Harbaugh. [Webster1913]
Staggers	Blind Staggers
Stallion Sickness	Nagana
Step Murrain	Rinderpest
Stomach Bot	The stomach bots are produced from the eggs laid on the fore legs of the horse by the bot fly. Symptoms are an unthrifty coat and loss of flesh after running out to pasture. [Kendall1881]
Strangles	Distemper. [Kendall1881]. In the horse, a febrile disease generally attacking young animals and terminating in the formation of an abscess or abscesses in the areolar tissue of the submaxillary space. The symptoms are choking and give rise to the name. [Appleton1904].
Sweating Sickness	A disease of cattle (especially calves). [Wordnet]
Sweeney	A wasting away of the muscles of the shoulder in a horse. [Kendall1881]
Swine Fever	Hog Cholera
Texas Fever	Bovine Babesiosis. An infectious disease of cattle first identified in Texas, characterized by high fever, anemia, and emaciation and caused by a parasitic protozoan (<i>Babesia bigemina</i>) that is transmitted by cattle ticks. [Heritage]

Tick Fever	Synonyms: Southern cattle fever, tick fever, red water, black water, distemper, acclimation fever, murrain, dry murrain, yellow murrain, bloody murrain, Mexican fever, Spanish fever, splenic fever, protozoan cattle fever, paludism of cattle, bovine periodic fever, and bovine
Toe Crack	Bovine Babesiosis
Trembles	A crack on the forepart of a horse's hindfoot. [Wordnet]
	a. An infectious viral disease of sheep that is transmitted by the tick <i>Ixodes ricinus</i> and affects the nervous system, causing galloping and trotting by little leaps and often prolonged trembling. Also called louping ill. b. Poisoning of domestic animals, especially cattle and sheep, caused by eating white snakeroot or rayless goldenrod and characterized by muscular tremors and weakening. Also called milk sickness. [Heritage]
Trembling-III	Louping-III
Tsetse Disease	Nagana
Warble	(a) A small, hard tumor which is produced on the back of a horse by the heat or pressure of the saddle in traveling. (b) A small tumor produced by the larv[ae] of the gadfly in the backs of horses, cattle, etc. Called also {warblet}, {warbeetle}, {warnles}. [Webster1913]. A lumpy abscess under the hide of domestic mammals caused by larvae of a botfly or warble fly. [Wordnet]

English List - Heart & Stroke

Angina Pectoris	Breast pang; spasm of the chest. [Hoblyn1855] A disease attended by acute pain, sense of suffocation, and syncope. [Thomas1875] Chest pain that is typically severe and crushing with a feeling just behind the breastbone (the sternum) of pressure and suffocation, due to an inadequate supply of oxygen to the heart muscle. The term "angina pectoris" comes from the Latin "angere" meaning "to choke or throttle" + "pectus" meaning "chest". Angina pectoris was first described by the English physician William Heberden (1710-1801) and may be referred to simply as angina.
Apoplectic	Relating to apoplexy; affected with, inclined to, or symptomatic of, apoplexy; as, an apoplectic person, medicine, habit or temperament, symptom, fit, or stroke. [Webster]
Apoplectic Stroke	Cerebral Apoplexy
Apoplexy	A disease produced by congestion or rupture of the vessels of the brain, and causing a sudden arrest of sense and motion, the person lying as if asleep, respiration and the heart's action continuing. [Thomas1875] Sudden impairment of neurological function, especially from a cerebral hemorrhage; a stroke. An effusion of blood into a tissue or organ. Archaic term for cerebral stroke The word "apoplexy" comes from the Greek "apoplexia" meaning a seizure, in the sense of being struck down. In Greek "plexe" is "a stroke." The ancients believed that someone suffering a stroke (or any sudden incapacity) had been struck down by the gods. <i>"apoplexy" was first used in popular English literature: sometime before 1380. [Webster]</i>
Aortic Stenosis	Abnormal narrowing of the aorta, esp. of its orifice, usually as a result of rheumatic fever or embryologic anomalies. [Dictionary.com].
Arteriosclerosis	Induration of the walls of an artery, or of the arteries, especially in the musculoelastic coat. [Appleton1904]. A chronic disease in which thickening, hardening, and loss of elasticity of the arterial walls result in impaired blood circulation. It develops with aging, and in hypertension, diabetes, hyperlipidemia, and other conditions. [Heritage].
Atherosclerosis	A form of arteriosclerosis characterized by the deposition of atheromatous plaques containing cholesterol and lipids on the innermost layer of the walls of large and medium-sized arteries. [Heritage]. <i>Atheroma: A disease characterized by thickening and fatty degeneration of the inner coat of the arteries. [Webster]</i>
Atrial Fibrillation	Fibrillation of the muscles of the atria of the heart. [Wordnet].
Auricular Fibrillation	Atrial Fibrillation.
Blue Baby	A popular term for a child born with cyanosis. [Appleton1904].

Cardiac Asthma	An infant born with cyanosis as a result of a congenital cardiac or pulmonary defect that causes inadequate oxygenation of the blood. [Heritage]. The term "cardiac asthma" refers to wheezing associated with congestive heart failure. It isn't true asthma. As a result of congestive heart failure, fluid can build up in the lungs (pulmonary edema). This causes signs and symptoms — such as shortness of breath, coughing and wheezing — that may mimic asthma. True asthma is a chronic condition caused by inflammation of the airways, which can lead to breathing difficulties.
Cardiac Dropsy	Dropsy, dependent on disease of the heart. [Dunglison1868] (Edema due to heart failure. [CancerWEB])
Cardiac Insufficiency	Inadequate blood flow to the heart muscles; can cause angina pectoris (syn: coronary insufficiency) [Wordnet].
Cardiagra	Gout or pain of the heart. [Dunglison1868]
Cardioptosis	A condition in which the heart is unduly movable and displaced downward. [CancerWEB]
Carditis	Inflammation of the heart, especially of its muscular tissue. [Appleton1904].
Cerebral Apoplexy	Stroke syndrome affecting the cerebrum. [Dorland].
Congestion of the Heart	Congestive Heart Failure
Congestive Heart Failure	Inability to pump enough blood to avoid congestion in the tissues. [Wordnet]
Cyanopathy	A disease in which the surface of the body is colored blue. It is often symptomatic, and commonly depends on a direct communication remaining between the cavities of the right and left side of the heart. [Dunglison1868]
Cyanosis	A blue color of the skin, resulting from congenital malformation of the heart, by which venous and arterial blood are mixed so as to be not wholly oxygenated; the morbus cœruleus. A bluish color of the skin and the mucous membranes due to insufficient oxygen in the blood. For example, the lips may show cyanosis. Cyanosis can be evident at birth, as in a "blue baby" who has a heart malformation that permits blood that is not fully oxygenated to enter the arterial circulation. Cyanosis can also appear at any time later in life. The word "cyanosis" comes from the Greek "cyanos" meaning dark blue. [MedicineNet]
Disease of the valves	Endocarditis, valvulitis.
Drop Heart	Cardioptosis
Dropsy of the Heart	Hydropericardium. [Appleton1904]. Oedema due to heart failure; Congestive Heart Failure. [CancerWEB].
Dropsy of the Pericardium	Hydropericardium. [Dunglison1846]
Endocarditis	Inflammation of the endocardium and heart valves. [Wordnet].
Hardening of Arteries	The condition of arteriosclerosis. [American Heritage].
Heart Attack	A heart attack (also known as a myocardial infarction) is the death of heart muscle from the sudden blockage of a coronary artery by a blood clot. Coronary arteries are blood vessels that supply the heart muscle with blood and oxygen. Blockage of a coronary artery deprives the heart muscle of blood and oxygen, causing injury to the heart muscle. Injury to the heart muscle causes chest pain and pressure. If blood flow is not restored within 20 to 40 minutes, irreversible death of the heart muscle will begin to occur. Muscle continues to die for 6-8 hours at which time the heart attack usually is "complete." The dead heart muscle is replaced by a structural or functional abnormality of the heart, or of the blood vessels supplying the heart, that impairs its normal functioning. [Heritage].
Heart Disease	A condition where there is ineffective pumping of the heart leading to an accumulation of fluid in the lungs. Typical symptoms include shortness of breath with exertion, difficulty breathing when lying flat and leg or ankle swelling. Causes include chronic hypertension, cardiomyopathy and myocardial infarction. [CancerWEB].
Heart Failure	Angina Pectoris
Heart Spasm	The noninflammatory accumulation of watery fluid in the pericardial cavity. [American Heritage]
Hydropericardium	An area of tissue that undergoes necrosis as a result of obstruction of local blood supply, as by a thrombus or embolus; Embphaxis. [Heritage]
Infarction	Carditis
Inflammation of the Heart	A murmur produced at the mitral valve. It can be either obstructive or regurgitant. [American Heritage].
Mitral Murmur	

Mitral Regurgitation	Regurgitation of the blood current through the mitral orifice, due to valvular incompetence. [Appleton1904].
Mitral Stenosis	Backward flow of blood into the atrium due to mitral insufficiency. [Merriam-Webster]. A narrowing of the mitral valve, usually caused by rheumatic fever, resulting in an obstruction to the flow of blood from the left atrium to the left ventricle. [Heritage]
Myocardial Infarction	Destruction of heart tissue resulting from obstruction of the blood supply to the heart muscle; Heart Attack. [Webster].
Myocarditis	Carditis. [Dunglison1855]. Inflammation of the myocardium (the muscular tissue of the heart). [Wordnet].
Neuralgia of the Heart	Angina Pectoris
Organic Heart Disease	When a person's heart does not act as it should, he is said to have functional heart disease; when the heart is inflamed or deformed, it is called organic heart disease. Organic heart disease may consist of inflammation of the heart with the formation of scars which deform the valves, just as a burn on the face causes a deformity of the face; or, it may consist of hardening of the muscles of the heart so that they can not do their work properly; or, the muscular tissue of the heart may become softened and stretched. All these affections are called organic diseases of the heart. Enlargement of the heart is also an organic form of heart disease, and may consist of the stretching of which I have just spoken, or a thickening of the Angina Pectoris
Ossification of the Heart	
Palpitation of the Heart	A violent, rapid, and often irregular beating of the heart, caused by emotional excitement, disease, or excessive action of any kind. It is usually functional rather than organic, and is most common in youth and middle life, especially among those engaged in sedentary
Pancarditis	Inflammation of all the structures of the heart. [CancerWEB]
Pericarditis	Inflammation of the pericardium (sac enclosing the heart). [Heritage]
Pulmonary Apoplexy	Note: Apoplexy is now usually limited to cerebral apoplexy, or loss of consciousness due to effusion of blood or other lesion within the substance of the brain; but it is sometimes extended to denote an effusion of blood into the substance of any organ; as, apoplexy of the Rheumatic cardiac valvular disease, most often of the mitral and aortic valves. [CancerWEB]
Rheumatism of the Heart	That due to rheumatic fever, characterized by numerous small, translucent vegetations, composed of fibrin and platelets, located on the edges of the valve cusps along the lines of closure. The mitral valve is most frequently involved. It is sometimes incorrectly called <i>rheumatic endocarditis</i> . [Dorland]
Rheumatic Valvulitis	
Sanguineous Apoplexy	When apoplexy is accompanied with a hard, full pulse, and flushed countenance, it is called Apoplexia sanguinea. [Dunglison1868]. Cerebral hemorrhage.
Serous Apoplexy	When apoplexy is accompanied with a feeble pulse and pale countenance, and evidences of serous effusion, it is called Apoplexia serosa. [Dunglison1868].
Stenocardia	Angina pectoris. [American Heritage].
Stroke	Apoplexy
Suffocative Breast Pang	Angina Pectoris
Valvular Heart Disease	Endocarditis, valvulitis.
Valvulitis	Inflammation of a valve or valvula, especially a cardiac valve. [Dorland]
Weakness of the Heart	Heart Failure

English List - Miner's

Afterdamp	The term refers to the gaseous mixture in mines after an explosion of gas. The chief products of a firedamp explosion are carbon dioxide, watery vapor, nitrogen and CO. When a large body of gas has been exploded and the air of the mine does not furnish sufficient oxygen for the complete combustion of firedamp, a large amount of carbon monoxide may be present in the afterdamp. [Kober1916]
Ankylostomiasis	Miners' Anemia
Anthracosis	A chronic lung disease, common among coal miners, due to the inhalation of coal dust; -- called also (collier's lung) and {miner's phthisis}. [Webster1913]. Fibroid phthisis caused by the inhalation of coal dust. [Kober1916]

Black Consumption	Anthracosis, Black Lung Disease
Black Lung /Disease	Anthracosis. [Appleton1904]. A chronic occupational lung disease contracted by the prolonged breathing of coal mine dust. The silica and carbon in the coal dust cause black lung disease. About one of every 20 miners studied in the US has X-ray evidence of black lung disease, a form of pneumoconiosis. In its early stages, called simple pneumoconiosis, the disease does not prevent the miner from working or carrying on most normal activities. In some miners, the disease never becomes more severe. In other miners, the disease progresses from simple to complicated pneumoconiosis, a condition also called progressive massive fibrosis. Pneumoconiosis is not reversible. There is no specific treatment. Black lung disease has gone by many names, including anthracosis, black lung, black snittle, coal worker's
Black Phthisis	Anthracosis, Miner's Asthma
Black Spittle	Anthracosis, Black Lung Disease
Blackdamp	A noncombustible gas that consists of a mixture of carbon dioxide and nitrogen, found in mines after fires or explosions and incapable of supporting life. [Heritage]
Carbonic Acid	This gas, which neither supports respiration nor combustion, is not often used in medicine. It is the main agent in effervescent draughts, fermenting poultices, etc. It is often found occupying the lower parts of mines - when it is called the choke damp - caverns, tombs, wells, brewers' vats, etc., and not unfrequently has been the cause of death. [Dunglison1868]
Choke Damp	A name applied by miners to all irrespirable gases, but more especially to carbonic acid gas. [Thomas1875]
Coal Lung	Coal Miner's Phthisis, Anthracosis
Coal Miner's Lung	Anthracosis, Black Lung Disease
Coal Miner's Phthisis	Anthracosis
Coal Worker's	Anthracosis, Black Lung Disease
Pneumoconiosis	
Collier's Asthma	A well-defined medical entity resulting from the depositions of coal mine dust in the lung and from the reaction to the deposited dust resulting in coal macules, coal nodules, and progressive massive fibrosis. [EuropeanUnion]. <i>Collier: One engaged in the business of digging mineral coal or making charcoal, or in transporting or dealing in coal. [Webster1913].</i>
Collier's Lung	Anthracosis, Black Lung Disease <i>Collier: One engaged in the business of digging mineral coal or making charcoal, or in transporting or dealing in coal. [Webster1913].</i>
Damp	The permanently elastic fluids which are extricated in mines. These are choke-damp, or carbolic acid; and fire-damp, consisting almost solely of light carburated hydrogen, exploding on contact with a light. [Hoblyn1855] A term applied to noxious gases found in mines. [Thomas1875]
Egyptian Chlorosis	Miners' Anemia
Fire Damp	A name given by miners to the explosive gas, consisting chiefly of light carbureted hydrogen, found in mines. [Thomas1875] The constituents of firedamp are methane and air. It is of special importance as marsh gas, in the proportion of 1 to 13 of air, forms an explosive mixture, which reaches its maximum violence when the proportion of carburated hydrogen is 1 to 9 1/2. [Kober1916]
Labrador Lung	A type of mixed dust pneumoconiosis occurring in iron miners in western Labrador, caused by a mixture of particles of iron, silica, and some anthophyllite (a variety of amphibole asbestos). [Dorland]
Marsh Gas	Also known as light carburated hydrogen and methane, is the product of decomposition of carbonous matter, which has taken place with the exclusion of air and in the presence of water. It is one of the characteristic occluded gases of coal mines. [Kober1916]
Mesothelioma	A malignant tumor of the covering of the lung or the lining of the pleural and abdominal cavities, often associated with exposure to asbestos. [RandomHouse]
Miner's Anemia	The disease, resulting from the presence of the intestinal parasite Ankylostoma duodenale, observed in miners and workers in tunnels. [Appleton1904]
Miner's Nystagmus	Nystagmus in coal mines. [NomDis1961] <i>Nystagmus: A rapid, involuntary, oscillatory motion of the eyeball.</i>

Miner's Asthma	Pneumoconiosis. A condition met with in miners, being a form of severe bronchitic disease, in consequence of the peculiar atmosphere breathed by them. [Dunglison1874]. Anthracosis. [Appleton1904]. The term miner's asthma was first used in 1822. The cause of the spitting, coughing, and breathlessness in coal miners was unknown, so doctors used the word asthma to identify the condition. Later, silicosis became known as the disease producing breathlessness in miners who had worked where silica was thought to be in the coal mine dust. [Medicinenet].
Miner's Consumption	Anthracosis, Pneumoconiosis
Miner's Elbow	An enlargement of a bursa over the olecranon, occurring in such as habitually lean upon it; often seen in those who work on the side in low-roofed mines. [Dunglison1874]
Miner's Phthisis	Anthracosis, Pneumoconiosis
Pneumoconiosis / Pneumonoconiosis / Pneumonokoniosis	A disease arising from the inhalation of dust, as of coal, iron, etc. See Anthracosis, Siderosis. [Dunglison1874]
Rand Miner's Phthisis	Silicosis. [NomDis1961] <i>The Rand: a rocky gold-bearing ridge in South Africa, about thirty miles long, on which Johannesburg is situated; also, the gold-mining district including this ridge.</i>
Silicosis	Fibroid phthisis caused by the inhalation of silicious particles. [Kober1916]. Pneumoconiosis characterized by massive fibrosis of the lungs resulting in shortness of breath and caused by prolonged inhalation of silica dusts. [Webster].
Stinkdamp	Sulphureted hydrogen, may be found occasionally as an occluded gas in coal seams, and in mines is usually the product of decomposition of pyrites in the presence of moisture. It is a blood poison, as it takes away the oxyhemoglobin, and is generally recognized by miners as "stinkdamp" on account of the odor resembling that of rotten eggs.
Whitedamp	Carbon monoxide, when present in the air of mines is the product of slow or incomplete combustion of carbon, and is chiefly produced during blasting operations and by "gob fires" where the air is limited. [Kober1916]

English List - Occupational

Aeroemphysema	Decompression Sickness
Aluminosis	Fibroid phthisis caused by the inhalation of clay dust. [Kober1916]
Anatomist's Wart	Prosector's Wart
Aspergillosis	1: severe respiratory disease of birds that takes the form of an acute rapidly fatal pneumonia in young chickens and turkeys [syn: brooder pneumonia] 2: an opportunistic infection by a fungus of the genus <i>Aspergillus</i> ; characterized by inflammation and lesions of the ear and other organs 3: disease especially in agricultural workers caused by inhalation of <i>Aspergillus</i> spores causing lumps in skin and ears and respiratory organs. [Wordnet]. <i>Aspergillus: A genus of fungi that includes many common molds.</i>
Athlete's Foot	A contagious fungal skin infection caused by a species of <i>Trichophyton</i> or <i>Epidermophyton</i> that usually affects the feet, especially the skin between the toes, and is characterized by itching, blisters, cracking, and scaling; ringworm of the foot. Also called <i>tinea pedis</i> .
Army Itch	A form of scabies thought at one time to be peculiar to camp and army life. [Appleton1904]
Aviator's Disease	Altitude sickness
Baker's Asthma	A usually mild form of occupational asthma seen in bakery workers, caused by the inhalation of flour; some cases are due to contaminants such as mites in the flour. [Dorland]
Baker's Itch	Psoriasis pictoria. The vulgar name of a species of scall, occurring on the back of the hand. [Hoblyn1855] An eruption on the hands and arms of bakers due to an allergic reaction to flour or other substances handled, or to the grain itch mite. [CancerWEB]
Barber's Itch	Inflammation of the hair follicles in a shaved area of the face and neck caused by a fungus; ringworm of the beard. Also called <i>tinea barbae</i> . [Heritage]
The Bends	Decompression Sickness.
Bird Fancier's Lung	Pigeon Breeder's Lung
Brass Chill	Brass Founder's Fever

Brass Founder's Ague	A series of morbid phenomena, resembling ague, in those who are exposed to the fumes of deflagrating zinc in brass foundries. [Dunglison1874]
Brass Founder's Fever	Metal fume fever caused by fumes of any of several metals, most commonly zinc, copper, or magnesium; called also brassfounder's ague and brass or brazier's chill. [Dorland]
Brazier's Chill	Zinc Ague [Kober1916]. Brass Founder's Ague [NomDis1961]
Brazier's Disease	Brass Founder's Ague
Bricklayer's Itch	An eczema of the hands attended with much itching, occurring among bricklayers; Psora. [Webster] Dermatitis from lime. [NOD1961]
Brown Lung /Disease	Byssinosis
Byssinosis	A variety of pneumoconiosis due to inhalation of cotton fiber. [Dunglison1868]. Fibroid phthisis caused by the inhalation of cotton or linen dust. [Kober1916]. An occupational respiratory disease associated with inhalation of cotton, flax, or hemp dust and characterized initially by chest tightness, shortness of breath, and cough, and eventually by irreversible lung disease called also brown lung, brown lung disease, mill fever.
Cadmium Lung	An occupational disease similar to metal fume fever, caused by inhalation of cadmium dust or fumes; severe cases can be fatal. [Dorland]
Caisson Disease	An affection of the spinal cord produced either by anemia or passive congestion, due to a sudden transition from a condensed to a comparatively rarefied atmosphere. It occurs in persons who have worked in caissons, tunnels, or diving appliances. [Appleton1904] Decompression Sickness; Bends. [Heritage]. <i>Caisson: large watertight chamber used for construction under water. [Wordnet]</i>
Chalicosis	Fibroid phthisis caused by the inhalation of flinty particles. [Kober1916]. Pneumoconiosis in stonecutters due to the inhalation of stone dust. Called also flint disease. [Dorland].
Cancer Scroti	Chimney sweeper's cancer, or the soot wart. [Hoblyn1855]
Chauffeurs' Fracture	Fracture of the radius or carpus due to the effect of back firing of the starting handle. [NomDis1961]
Cheese Handler's Lung	Hypersensitivity pneumonitis occurring in workers who wash the mold from cheeses during the aging process, caused by inhalation of spores of <i>Penicillium</i> from moldy cheese casings. [Dorland]
Cheese Washer's Lung	Cheese Handler's Lung
Chiclero's Ulcer	Lesion of the pinna of the ear due to cutaneous leishmaniasis, usually <i>Leishmania mexicana</i> ; seen in workers harvesting chicle plants in Central America. [CancerWEB]
Chimney Sweeps' Cancer	A popular name of the cancer scroti or soot wart. [Hoblyn1855] Cancer of scrotum due to soot. [NomDis1961]
Clam Digger's Itch	Swimmer's Itch
Clay-Shoveller's Fracture	Fracture of the spinous processes of the lower cervical and upper thoracic vertebra. [NomDis1961]
Clergyman's Sore Throat	Pharyngitis
Cobalt Lung	Hard Metal Disease
Colophony Asthma	A type of occupational asthma in workers in electronics industries caused by inhalation of fumes of colophony (rosin), which is used to solder parts together. [Dorland]
Confectioner's Disease	Affection at the ends of the fingers caused by immersion of the hands in hot sugar or syrups. The nails are weakened and are generally disorganized by disturbed nutrition.
Coolie Itch	Hookworm dermatitis of feet. [NomDis1961] <i>Coolie: An offensive name for an unskilled Asian laborer. [Wordnet]</i>
Copra Itch	Grocer's Itch
Cork Handler's Disease	Suberosis
Cotton Pneumonia	A mechanical form of pneumonia occurring in the operatives employed in cotton mills. Cotton phthisis is similarly produced. [Dunglison1874]
Cotton Weaver's Bottom	Ischial Bursitis. [NomDis1961] <i>Ischial: The lowest of the three major bones that constitute each half of the pelvis.</i>

Danbury Shakes	Danbury Connecticut has always been known as "The Hat City". It was the hat making capital of the world in the 19th century. At the peak of the industry, five million hats a year were produced in 56 different factories in Danbury. A process called "carroting" was used in the production. Carroting involved washing animal furs with an orange-colored solution containing a mercury compound, mercury nitrate. The colorful solution facilitated the separation of the fur from the pelt and made it mat together smoothly. Workers would often be exposed to mercury vapors in the steamy air. Many hatters with long-term exposure, particularly those involved in carroting, got mercury poisoning. Mercury poisoning attacks the nervous system, causing drooling, hair loss, uncontrollable muscle twitching, a lurching gait, and difficulties in talking and thinking clearly. Stumbling about in a confused state with slurred speech and trembling hands, affected hatters were sometimes mistaken for drunks.
Decompression Sickness	A disorder, seen especially in deep-sea divers or in caisson and tunnel workers, caused by the formation of nitrogen bubbles in the blood following a rapid drop in pressure and characterized by severe pains in the joints and chest, skin irritation, cramps, and paralysis. Also called aeroemphysema, bends, and caisson disease. [Heritage]
Dhobi Itch	Tinea Cruris. [NomDis1961]. Fungal infection attacking moist parts of the body. [Wordnet]. <i>Dhobi: Indian washerman or woman.</i>
Diver's Palsy	Weakness of an area of the body owing to decompression sickness. [Dorland]
Diver's Paralysis	Caisson Disease
Dye Worker's Cancer	Cancer of the bladder in aniline dye workers. [NomDis1961] <i>Aniline: A colorless, oily, poisonous benzene derivative, $C_6H_5NH_2$, used in the manufacture of rubber, dyes, resins, pharmaceuticals, and varnishes.</i>
Elevator Disease	A type of pneumoconiosis affecting persons who work in grain elevators. [Dorland]
Erysipeloid	Bacterial cellulitis due to infection with <i>Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae</i> , usually occurring as an occupational disease associated with the handling of infected fish, shellfish, meat, or poultry. It presents in three forms: in a usually self-limited, mild localized form manifested by an erythematous and painful swelling at the site of inoculation, which spreads peripherally with central clearing; in a generalized or diffuse form, which may be accompanied by fever and arthritis symptoms, and resolves spontaneously; and in a rare and sometimes fatal systemic form associated with endocarditis. [Dorland]
Fibroid Phthisis	A form of pulmonary consumption associated with the formation of fibrous tissue in the lungs, and the gradual atrophy of the lungs, from the pressure due to the contraction of this tissue. [Webster1913]
File-Cutter's Disease	Plumbism
Farmer's Lung	A type of hypersensitivity pneumonitis caused by inhalation of moldy hay dust, characterized by breathlessness with cyanosis or with a dry cough, anorexia, and weight loss. It is most often associated with inhalation of spores of <i>Micropolyspora faeni</i> or <i>Thermoactinomyces vulgaris</i> . Called also thresher's lung and harvester's lung. [Dorland]
Flax Dresser's Disease	Pneumoconiosis. <i>Flax Dresser: One who breaks and swingles flax, or prepares it for the spinner. [Webster]</i>
Flint Disease	Form of chronic pulmonary disease prevalent among quarrymen; ascribed to the habitual inhalation of flinty dust. [Appleton1904]
Foundryman's Fever	Brass Founder's Fever
Glassblower's Disease	Enlargement of the parotid glands.
Golfer's Elbow	Pain due to medial epicondylitis, the lesion being in the origin of the flexor muscles.
Grain Fever	A syndrome of malaise, fever, chills, and myalgia, occurring in grain elevator workers and others who have heavy exposure to grain dust; the cause is usually inhalation of endotoxins or contaminants such as mites. In some workers there is chronic asthma. [Dorland]
Grain Itch	Grocer's Itch
Grinder's Asthma	The aggregate of functional phenomena, induced by the inhalation of particles thrown off during the operation of grinding metallic instruments, etc. The structural changes induced are enlargement of the bronchial tubes, expansion of the pulmonary tissue, and phthisis. [Dunclison1874]. Asthma or pulmonary phthisis, caused by the constant inhalation of small particles of steel or of stone. [Appleton1904].

Grinder's Rot	Silicosis
Grocer's Itch	An itching eruption, being a variety of eczema, produced by the sugar mite (<i>Tyroglyphus sacchari</i>). [Webster]
Hard Metal Disease	A pneumoconiosis caused by inhalation of fine particles of cobalt, usually in conjunction with tungsten carbide. In early stages reversible hyperplasia and metaplasia of the bronchial epithelium are seen; later, subacute alveolitis and then chronic interstitial fibrosis develop. Called also tungsten carbide d. and cobalt lung. [Dorland]
Hatter's Shakes	Mercurial tremor.
Harvester's Lung	Farmer's Lung
Housemaid's Knee	Patellar bursitis. [NomDis1961] A swelling over the knee, due to an enlargement of the bursa in the front of the kneecap; -- so called because frequently occurring in servant girls who work upon their knees. [Webster]
Industrial Disease	Occupational Disease
Jock Itch	A fungal infection of the skin of the groin area, occurring more commonly in warm weather and among males and characterized by red ring like areas, sometimes with small blisters, and severe itching; ringworm of the groin. Also called <i>tinea cruris</i> . [Heritage]
Kaolinosis	Pneumoconiosis caused by the inhalation of clay dust. [CancerWEB]
Knifegrinder's Disease	A form of mechanical or chronic catarrhal bronchitis incident to a knife grinder's occupation. [Appleton1904]
Knifegrinder's Rot	Silicosis
Lacemaker's Disease	Lead poisoning in lacemakers. [Appleton1904]
Lighterman's Bottom	Ischial Bursitis. [NomDis1961] <i>Ischial: The lowest of the three major bones that constitute each half of the pelvis.</i>
Lucifermatchmaker's Disease	Phosphorus Necrosis. <i>Lucifer Match: A match made of a sliver of wood tipped with a combustible substance, and ignited by friction; -- called also locofoco. [Webster]</i>
Lumberman's Itch	Pruritus Hiemalis: a dehydrated condition of the skin characterized by erythema, dry scaling, fine cracking, and pruritus, which occurs chiefly during the winter when low humidity in heated rooms causes excessive water loss from the stratum corneum. [Dorland]
Mad Hatter Syndrome	Gastrointestinal and central nervous system manifestations of chronic mercury poisoning, including stomatitis, diarrhea, ataxia, tremor, hyperreflexia, sensorineural impairment, and emotional instability; previously seen in workers in lead manufacturing who put mercury-containing materials in their mouths to make them more pliable. [CancerWEB]
Malt Worker's Lung	Hypersensitivity pneumonitis in brewery and distillery workers, a form of allergic aspergillosis caused by inhalation of barley dust containing spores of <i>Aspergillus clavatus</i> and <i>A. fumigatus</i> during the malting process. [Dorland]
Mason's Lung	Pneumoconiosis (usually silicosis) in stone masons due to the inhalation of stone dusts. [Dorland]
Matches Disease	Phosphorus Necrosis
Metal Fume Fever	An occupational disorder occurring in those engaged in welding and other metallic operations and due to inhalation of volatilized metals; it is characterized by sudden onset of thirst and a metallic taste in the mouth, followed by high fever, muscular aches and pains, shaking chills, headache, weakness, diaphoresis, and leukocytosis. The symptoms usually subside within 24 to 48 hours, but repeated attacks are common. The disorder includes brassfounder's fever and spelter's fever. A related condition is polymer fume fever. Called also foundryman's fever [Dorland]
Metal Shakes	Zinc Ague
Mill Fever	Fever and nausea in cotton mill workers, a rare manifestation of byssinosis. Called also cotton-mill fever. [Dorland]
Miller's Asthma	Occupational asthma in millers, caused by the inhalation of cereal dusts. [Dorland]
Miller's Lung	A type of hypersensitivity pneumonitis seen in those who work with grains or flours contaminated with the wheat weevil <i>Sitophilus granarius</i> . [Dorland]
Millstone Maker's Phthisis	A form of severe bronchitis dependent on the inhalation of the fine particles which separate in the manufacture of millstones. [Dunglison1874]

Ministers' Sore-throat	Chronic Laryngitis
Mule Spinner's Cancer	Epithelioma due to lubricating oil. [NomDis1961]
Mushroom Worker's Lung	A type of farmer's lung seen in those working on mushroom farms, due to inhalation of mold spores from mushroom beds. [Dorland]
Occupational Disease	A pathological condition resulting from a toxic agent, a hazard, or a repetitive operation encountered during the usual performance of one's occupation. [Heritage]
Painter's Colic	A species of colic, incident to painters from the use of lead. [Hoblyn1855] A violent form of intestinal colic, associated with obstinate constipation, produced by chronic lead poisoning. [Webster]
Painter's Palsy	Lead palsy. The paralysis of the upper extremities especially, induced by the poison of lead. [Dunglison1855]
Peapicker's Disease	Weil's Disease
Pearl Worker's Disease	A recurrent inflammation of the bones seen in those who work for a long time in the presence of pearl dust. In some cases the bones become enormously enlarged, but the swelling subsides on the abandonment of the occupation. [Applet1904]
Phosphorous Jaw Disease	Phosphorus Necrosis
Phosphorus Necrosis	Necrosis of the jaw, sometimes associated with deposition of new subperiosteal bone, occurring in workers exposed to yellow phosphorus fumes. [Dorland]
Phossy Jaw	Phosphorus Necrosis
Pigeon Breeder's Lung	A type of hypersensitivity pneumonitis caused by an acquired sensitivity to bird feces following intimate contact with birds; symptoms include chills, fever, and cough. Pulmonary fibrosis may result. Called also bird breeder's, bird fancier's, or bird handler's lung. [Dorland]
Plumber's Colic	Lead Poisoning
Policeman's Disease	Metatarsalgia: <i>A cramping burning pain that focuses in the region of the metatarsal bones of the foot.</i>
Polymer Fume Fever	An occupational disorder due to exposure to the products of combustion of polymers, chiefly polytef (also known as Teflon); manifestations are similar to those of metal fume fever. Called also Teflon shakes. [Dorland]
Potter's Bronchitis	Potter's Consumption
Potter's Colic	Abdominal colic of lead intoxication from the lead glazes used in pottery. [European Union]
Potter's Consumption	A pathological condition similar to that observed in grinders - see grinder's asthma. Its primary condition is that of acute or subacute bronchitis; it's secondary that of chronic bronchitis, with more or less emphysema. It is well known in the Potteries of England.
Potter's Disease	Silicosis. Chronic chest disease among workers in the pottery industry. [EuropeanUnion]
Potter's Rot	Silicosis
Pott's Cancer	Coal tar-induced cancer of the skin particularly localized to the scrotum. [Whonamedit]
Poultryman's Itch	Dermatitis from chicken mite. [NomDis1961]
Prosector's Wart	Prosector's wart or tuberculosis verrucosa cutis (TVC), is a rash of small, red papular nodules in the skin that may appear 2-4 weeks after inoculation by Mycobacterium tuberculosis in a previously infected and immunocompetent individual. It is so called because it was a common occupational disease of prosectors, the preparators of dissections and autopsies. Reinfection by tuberculosis via the skin, therefore, can result from accidental exposure to human tuberculous tissue in physicians, pathologists and laboratory workers; or to tissues of other infected animals, in veterinarians, butchers, etc. Other names given to this form of skin tuberculosis are anatomist's wart and verruca necrogenica (literally generated Fibroid phthisis caused by the inhalation of feather or down dust. Common in the ostrich feather industry in South Africa. [Kober1916]
Ptilosis	
Radiologist's Cancer	Epithelioma of skin.
Printer's Asthma	Bronchial asthma due to gum acacia and other allergens used in the colour printing process. [EuropeanUnion]
Printer's Palsy	A condition observed in printers due to chronic antimony poisoning, and marked by neuritis with paralysis, pain in the pelvic region, and papular eruption. [Dorland]
Rag Sorter's Disease	Anthrax. [NomDis1961]

Rag-Picker's Disease	An acute infectious disease observed in women sorting rags in paper factories. It begins with chills and high fever; loss of appetite, cephalalgia, small pulse, fatiguing cough, and moderate expectoration are among the symptoms. [Appleton1904]
Railway Brain	Anthrax
	A neurosis resulting from shock in railway employees. In a case reported by Thomsen, of Berlin, the leading symptoms were anesthesia, impaired sensory perception, subsequently insomnia, cranial and spinal hyperaesthesia, paresis, and spasms of the region supplied by the facial nerve. [Applrtion1904]
Railway Spine	An abnormal condition due to severe concussion of the spinal cord, such as occurs in railroad accidents. It is characterized by ataxia and other disturbances of muscular function, sensory disorders, pain in the back, impairment of general health, and cerebral disturbance, -- the symptoms often not developing till some months after the injury. [Webster]
Sailor's Fever	Yellow fever. [Stewart1898]
	Yellow or Typhus fever. [Appleton1904]
Sandblaster's Asthma	Fibrotic lung disease caused by the chronic inhalation of silica sand. [EuropeanUnion]
Screws	Decompression Sickness; Bends. [Kober1916]
Scrivener's Palsy	Writer's Cramp
Shell Shock	Posttraumatic stress disorder resulting from wartime combat or similar experiences. No longer in scientific use. Also called battle fatigue, combat fatigue, combat neurosis, war
Shoddy Fever	A diseased condition caused by the inhalation of the dust in shoddy factories; it is characterized by feverishness, headache, nausea, dryness of the mouth, dyspnea, cough, and expectoration. [Gould1916]
Shoemaker's Paralysis	A condition resulting from functional inhibition or injury of the lower motor neurons of the pyramidal tract caused by exposure to hexane adhesives. [EuropeanUnion]. <i>Hexane: A colorless flammable liquid alkane derived from petroleum and used as a solvent.</i> [Wordnet]
Siderosis	Fibroid phthisis caused by the inhalation of steel, iron or iron oxide particles. [Kober1916]. Chronic inflammation of the lungs caused by excessive inhalation of dust containing iron salts or particles. [Heritage].
Silo Filler's Disease	Silo Worker's Asthma
Silo Filler's Lung	A rare type of acute bronchiolitis fibrosa obliterans affecting individuals who inhale high levels of nitrogen oxides, particularly nitrogen dioxide, while working in recently filled silos; death may occur from pulmonary edema. Called also silo filler's disease. [Dorland]
Silo Worker's Asthma	Nitrous fume intoxication from fresh silage characterized by cough, shortness of breath and weakness, followed after an interval by a second more severe phase of fever, chills, severe shortness of breath and cyanosis. [EuropeanUnion]
Slate-Worker's Lung	Silicosis
Smelter Shakes	Zinc Ague
Soot Wart	Chimney sweeper's cancer; cancer scroti. [Hoblyn1855]
	Pott's Cancer
Spelter's Fever	Metal fume fever caused by fumes in zinc smelters; called also spelter's chill, zinc chill, and zinc fume fever. [Dorland]
Sponge Diver's Disease	From venom of actinia living in sponges. [NomDis1961] <i>Actinia: A sea anemone or a related animal.</i>
Staggers	Vertigo occurring as a symptom of decompression sickness.
Steam-fitter's Asthma	Occupational asthma in steam-fitters, associated with asbestosis. [Dorland]
Stoker's Cramp	Muscular pain from drinking of water after excessive sweating. [NomDis1961]
Stonecutter's Consumption	Silicosis
Stonemason's Disease	Silicosis
Stonemason's Lung	Silicosis
Strippers' Asthma	Byssinosis
Suberosis	A type of hypersensitivity pneumonitis seen in those who work with cork, caused by inhalation of moldy cork dust containing spores of various species of <i>Penicillium</i> ; called also cork handler's disease. [Dorland]
Sugar Baker's Itch	A variety of eczema, due to the action of sugar upon the skin.

Swimmer's Itch	Cercarial Dermatitis. [NomDis1961] <i>Cercarial: The parasitic larva of a trematode worm, having a tail that disappears in the adult stage.</i>
Swineherd's Disease	A virus disease of pigs, sometimes attacking farmhands. [NomDis1961]
Tabacosis	Pulmonary atrophy caused by the inhalation of tobacco dust. [Appleton1904]. Fibroid phthisis caused by the inhalation of tobacco particles. [Kober1916]
Tar Worker's Dermatitis	Dermatitis (pre-cancerous) from tar. [NomDis1961]
Tea Maker's Asthma	Allergic inflammatory response of the lungs to inhaled tea fluff. [EuropeanUnion]
Tea Taster's Cough	Bronchomoniliasis: <i>infection of the bronchi with fungi of the genus Candida.</i>
Teflon Shakes	Polymer Fume Fever
Tennis Elbow	Painful inflammation of the tendon at the outer border of the elbow resulting from overuse of lower arm muscles (as in twisting of the hand). [Wordnet]
Thresher's Fever	Grain Fever
Thresher's Lung	Lung disease from exposure to the dust of moldy wheat. [NomDis1961]
Trench Back	A condition characterized by pain and stiffness in the dorsal and lumbar regions as a result of hardships undergone in the trenches. [Gould1916]
Trench Foot	A condition of the foot resembling frostbite, caused by prolonged exposure to cold and dampness and often affecting soldiers in trenches. [Heritage]
Tungsten Carbide Disease	Hard Metal Disease
Tunnel Disease	Decompression Sickness
Vanillism	A disease occurring among those who sort vanilla pods, due to contact with an insect found in the pods. [Appleton1904]
Vagabond's Disease	Phthiriasis; Dermatitis due to lice, fleas and scratching. [NomDis1961]
Vineyard Sprayer's Lung	Hypersensitivity pneumonitis occurring in vineyard workers spraying vines with a copper sulfate–lime solution. [Dorland]
War Edema	Nutritional edema, a disorder of nutrition due to long-continued diet deficiency of protein and/or calories, and marked by anasarca and edema; called also alimentary edema, famine edema and hunger edema. [Dorland]
Warehousemen's Itch	see Grocers Itch.
Washerwoman's Itch	Eczema of the hands and arms, occurring among washerwomen.
Weaver's Bottom	Ischial Bursitis. [NomDis1961] <i>Ischial: The lowest of the three major bones that constitute each half of the pelvis.</i>
Welder's Lung	Siderosis occurring in welders, caused by the inhalation of iron oxide fumes; the condition is generally asymptomatic, although the presence of other substances in welding fumes may lead to fibrotic lung disease. Called also arc welder's disease and arc welder's lung. [Dorland]
Western Red Cedar Asthma	Occupational asthma in sawmill workers, carpenters, and other susceptible persons who work with the wood of <i>Thuja plicata</i> , the western red cedar; the causative agent is probably the plicatic acid in the wood. [Dorland]
Woolsorter's Disease	Anthrax
Woolsorter's Pneumonia	Inhalation anthrax, a highly fatal form of anthrax due to inhalation of dust containing anthrax spores, which are transported by the alveolar pneumocytes to the regional lymph nodes where they germinate, multiply, and produce toxin, and characterized by hemorrhagic edematous mediastinitis, pleural effusions, dyspnea, cyanosis, stridor, and shock. It is usually an occupational disease, most often affecting those who handle and sort contaminated wools and fleeces. Called also pulmonary a.; ragpicker's, ragsorter's, or woolsorter's disease; anthrax pneumonia; and woolsorter's pneumonia [Dorland]
Writer's Cramp	A cramp or spasm of the muscles of the fingers, hand, and forearm during writing. [Heritage]
Zinc Ague	An acute malaria-like syndrome of chill, fever (sometimes) and sweat, appearing a few hours after inhalation, for a few minutes or longer, of zinc fumes, whether pure or, as is the usual rule, in the form of brass fumes, after affecting only, or mostly, those unaccustomed to such exposure; further characterized by the development of a form of temporary immunity, and absence of immediate serious or fatal consequence. Definite chronic symptoms due to the presence of zinc probably do not occur, but the morbidity and mortality rates of workmen constantly exposed to breathing of the fumes are high with respiratory diseases especially in Zinc Ague
Zinc Asthma	

Zinc Chills	Zinc Ague
Zinc Fume Fever	Brass Founder's Fever

English List - Periodontal

Dental Caries	Erosion and decay of the tooth caused by the effects of bacteria in the mouth. [CancerWEB]
Dentition / Dentitis	The development and cutting of teeth; teething. [Webster]
Falling away of the Gum	Ulatrophia
Gingivitis	Inflammation of the gums, characterized by redness and swelling. [Heritage]
Gomphiasis	A disease of the teeth, when they are loosened from the sockets, like nails drawn out of wood. [Hooper1843]
Ludwig's Angina	Ludwig's angina, otherwise known as angina ludovici, is a serious, potentially life-threatening cellulitis infection of the tissues of the floor of the mouth, usually occurring in adults with concomitant dental infections. It is named after the German physician, Wilhelm Frederick von Ludwig who first described this condition in 1836. Other names include "angina Maligna" and "Morbus Strangularis." [Wikipedia].
Odontitis	Inflammation of the teeth.
Periodontal Disease	A disease that attacks the gum and bone and around the teeth. [syn: periodontitis]
Periodontitis	A disease that attacks the gum and bone and around the teeth [syn: periodontal disease].
Pyorrhea	Chronic periodontitis; purulent inflammation of the teeth sockets.
Riggs' Disease	Chronic periodontitis; purulent inflammation of the teeth sockets. Riggs' disease, also known as pyorrhea of a tooth socket or gingivitis expulsiva, is a purulent inflammation of the dental periosteum named after American dentist John M. Riggs (1810–1885). Riggs' disease produces the progressive necrosis of the alveoli and looseness of the teeth. The teeth may become very loose and fall out of the sockets. [Wikipedia].
Shrinking of the Gum	Ulatrophia
Stridor Dentium	Teeth grinding. A symptom in certain cerebral diseases. Among the insane. [Tuke1892]
Teething	The entire process which results in the eruption of the teeth. Nineteenth-century medical reports stated that infants were more prone to disease at the time of teething. Symptoms were restlessness, fretfulness, convulsions, diarrhea, and painful and swollen gums. The latter could be relieved by lancing over the protruding tooth. Often teething was reported as a cause of death in infants. Perhaps they became susceptible to infections, especially if lancing was performed without antisepsis. Another explanation of teething as a cause of death is that infants were often weaned at the time of teething; perhaps they then died from drinking contaminated milk leading to an infection or from malnutrition if watered-down milk was Trench mouth is a painful form of gingivitis (gum inflammation). The term "trench mouth" comes from World War I, when the disorder was common among soldiers. [MedlinePlus]
Trench Mouth	
Ulatrophia	Recession of the gums.
Vincent's Angina / Infection	Trench Mouth

English List - Poison

Acid Poisoning	The acids, generally, are strong corrosive poisons. Symptoms: sour, acrid taste; burning in the throat, which is increased by pressure, swallowing, or coughing; eructation, and excruciating pain in the stomach; more or less corrugation of the lining membranes of the mouth and primae viae; excoriation about the mouth or such other parts of the skin as the acid may have touched. The matter vomited effervesces with carbonate of lime. The countenance becomes glazed, extremities cold and clammy; convulsions and death. Nitric acid occasions yellow stains and sulphuric acid black [Dunelison1874]
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Aconite Poisoning	The ordinary blue rocket, wolfsbane or monkshood, <i>Aconitum Napellus</i> , and an alkaloid extracted from it, aconitine, are perhaps the most deadly of known poisons. One sixteenth of a grain of aconitine has proved fatal to a man. All the preparations of aconite produce a peculiar burning, tingling, and numbness of the parts to which they are applied. When given in large doses they produce violent vomiting, as a rule, more or less paralysis of motion and sensation, and great depression of the heart, usually ending in death from syncope. Intelligence remains unaffected till almost the last. The treatment consists in the hypodermic injection of digitalin, which is a counter-poison in its action upon the heart. The root of aconite has been eaten in mistake for that of horse-radish. [Britannica1911]
Acrodynia	A painful affection of the wrists and ankles, especially with an erythematous eruption, which appeared in Paris as an epidemic, in 1828-29; supposed by some to be rheumatic, by others to be owing to spinal irritation. It appears to have been the same as Dengue. [Duglison1874] A syndrome in children and infants caused by mercury poisoning, characterized by erythema of the extremities, chest, and nose, polyneuritis, and gastrointestinal disorders. Also called erythredema, pink disease, Swift's disease. [Merriam-Webster]
Alkali Poisoning	Symptoms: violent, caustic, acrid taste; great heat in the throat, with destruction of its lining membrane; difficult and painful deglutition; vomiting of bloody matter, which turns the yellow of turmeric brown; acute pain in the stomach; cold sweats, weakness, hiccough; violent colic pains, with purging of bloody stools and membranous flakes; death.
Allantiasis	A morbid condition produced by eating unwholesome sausages. It is characterized by constipation, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, imperfect vision, muscular prostration, and enfeeblement of the circulation, and is frequently fatal. [Appleton1904]. Poisoning due to the ingestion of sausages, usually the result of consuming sausages containing the toxins of <i>Clostridium botulium</i> . Also called sausage poisoning. [American An obsolete term for sausage poisoning due to botulism. [CancerWeb]
Arsenic Poisoning	Symptoms: Violent burning in the region of the stomach and bowels; tenderness on pressure; retching; vomiting; sense of dryness and tightness in the throat; thirst; hoarseness and difficulty of speech; the matter vomited, greenish or yellowish, sometimes streaked with blood; diarrhea; tenesmus; sometimes excoriation of the anus; urinary organs occasionally affected with violent burning pains and suppression; convulsions and cramps; clammy sweats; lividity of the extremities; countenance collapsed; eyes red and sparkling; delirium;
Autointoxication	Poisoning of an organism with matter produced within itself. [Appleton1904] Poisoning, or the state of being poisoned, from toxic substances produced within the body; autotox[ae]mia. [Webster1913] Developed from the idea that the body is poisoned by the contents of the large gut, a reflection of the Victorian obsession of constipation. [Ann Dally 1997] Self-poisoning resulting from the absorption of waste products of metabolism, decomposed intestinal matter, or other toxins produced within the body. [Stedman2002] Self-poisoning caused by endogenous microorganisms, metabolic wastes, or other toxins produced within the body. Also called autotoxemia. [American Heritage].
Belladonna	The belladonna or deadly nightshade, <i>Atropa Belladonna</i> , contains an alkaloid, atropine, which is largely used by oculists to procure dilatation of the pupils of the eye. The bright scarlet berries of the plant have been eaten by children, who are attracted by their tempting appearance. Belladonna produces dilatation of the pupils, rapid pulse, hot dry flushed skin, with an eruption not unlike that of scarlatina, soreness of the throat, with difficulty of swallowing, intense thirst, and gay, mirthful delirium. The treatment consists in evacuation of the poison by means of the stomach-pump and the hypodermic injection of morphia as a Lead Colic
Bellon	
Botulism	In humans, food poisoning with neurotoxicity resulting from eating spoiled food contaminated with <i>Clostridium botulinum</i> , which produces botulinum toxin [Dorland]
Bromism	The general cachectic condition induced by bromine, when affecting the system toxically. [Dunglison1874] Bromine: a nonmetallic largely pentavalent heavy volatile corrosive dark brown liquid element belonging to the halogens; found in sea water [Wordnet]

Cantharidism	Poisoning with cantharides, either by their ingestion by the mouth or by absorption from a cantharidal blister. The chief symptoms are strangury, burning pain in the urethra, swelling or even gangrene of the genitals, and the passage of bloody and albuminous urine, together with the usual gastrointestinal signs of irritant poisoning if the drug has been taken by the mouth. The lesions are inflammatory conditions of the kidneys and bladder. Death may occur from the primary irritant effect upon the gastrointestinal canal or from the subsequent renal and cystic inflammation. [Dunglison1868]
Carbolic Acid Poisoning	An irritant poison. Symptoms: vomiting of frothy mucus; lining membrane of the mouth white and hardened; severe abdominal pain; cold, clammy skin; insensibility, coma, stertorous breathing; pupils contracted; odor of carbolic acid. [Dunglison1874]. Introduced into the system, either by mouth or through an open surface, it acts as a powerful poison. It coagulates albumin and is very destructive to the lower forms of animal and vegetable life; hence it is much used as an antiseptic and disinfectant. Its long continued application, even in a weak solution, sometimes causes gangrene. [Appleton1904].
Carbolism	The state of being poisoned with carbolic acid. The chief symptoms are feebleness of the pulse, which may be either accelerated or retarded, faintness, stertorous breathing, muscular weakness, and finally collapse. Vomiting, diarrhea, vertigo, coma, general anesthesia, and convulsions are also observed in some cases. The urine becomes dark colored and in some cases nearly black, and show a marked diminution or almost complete absence of sulphates. Carbolism may be very acute, coming on immediately after the ingestion or application of carbolic acid and causing death within very few hours, or it may be insidious in its onset, with symptoms lasting for several weeks. The latter form is due especially to the prolonged and continuous application of the acid. [Appleton1904]
Cereal Convulsion	Rapahania. A singular disorder of the convulsive kind, attended with a peculiar tingling and formication in the arms and legs. It is said to be endemic in Germany, and to arise from the use of spoiled corn. [Dunglison1868]
Chloroform Poisoning	Chloroform vapor, inhaled in a concentrated form, produces speedily fatal effects. Diluted with atmospheric air, it causes insensibility and total loss of muscular power, death sometimes resulting from shock, syncope, or convulsions. When swallowed as a liquid, it is a much less active poison. [Dunglison1874]
Devonshire Colic	Colic of Poitou. A species of colic, occasioned by the introduction of lead into the system, and named from its frequent occurrence in Devonshire and Poitou, where lead was formerly used to destroy the acidity of the weak wines and cider made in these parts. It is also called painter's colic, from the same cause. [Hoblyn1855]
Dry Bellyache	Lead Poisoning
Dry Gripes	Lead Colic
Ergotism	An epidemic occurring in moist districts, from the use of ergota, in rye bread. Its forms are, the convulsive, - a nervous disease, characterized by violent spasmodic convulsions; and the gangrenous, - a depraved state of the constitution, terminating in dry gangrene, and known in Germany by the name of creeping sickness. [Hoblyn1855] The poisonous effects of ergot of rye. [Thomas1875] Chronic poisoning, or ergotism, used frequently to occur amongst the poor fed on rye infected with the Claviceps. As it is practically impossible to reproduce the symptoms of ergotism nowadays, whether experimentally in the lower animals, or when the drug is being administered to a human being for some therapeutic purpose, it is believed that the symptoms of ergotism were rendered possible only by the semi-starvation which must have ensued from the use of such rye-bread; for the grain disappears as the fungus develops. There were two types of ergotism. In the gangrenous form various parts of the body underwent gangrene as a consequence of the arrest of blood supply produced by the action of sphacelinic acid on the arteries. In the spasmodic form the symptoms were of a nervous character. The initial indications of the disease were cutaneous itching, tingling and formication, which gave place to actual loss of cutaneous sensation, first observed in the extremities. Amblyopia and some

	<p>Ergotism could be called a "cereal killer" for its cause, ergot, comes from cereals such as rye and wheat and is quite capable of killing someone. A fungus (<i>Claviceps purpurea</i>) that contaminates rye and wheat produces substances (alkaloids) termed ergotamines. Ergotamines constrict blood vessels and cause the muscle of the uterus to contract. They have been much used and been very useful for the treatment of migraine. They have also been used and misused as abortifacients (agents of abortion). In excess, however, ergotamines can cause symptoms such as hallucinations, severe gastrointestinal upset, a type of dry gangrene, and a painful burning sensation in the limbs and extremities. Chronic ergot poisoning (ergotism) was rife during the Middle Ages due to the consumption of contaminated rye. Because of the burning pain, it was known as "ignis sacer" (holy fire), "ignis infernalis" (hell's fire) and St. Anthony's fire. [Medicinenet]</p> <p>Poisoning of humans or other animals from excessive or misdirected medicinal use of ergot, or from eating ergotized grain; it is marked by cerebrospinal symptoms, spasms, cramps, and sometimes a kind of dry gangrene. [Dorland].</p> <p>Epidemic ergotism is caused by eating black bread made from rye which has been infected by the <i>Claviceps</i> fungus. [Cartwright]</p>
Hippo	<p>An arrow poison said to be employed by the Lakaye and Somang tribes in Africa, causing vomiting, tetanic convulsions, and death by simultaneous arrest of the respiration and cardiac action; probably made from a species of <i>strychnos</i>. [Appleton1904]</p>
Hydrochloric Acid Poisoning	<p>Symptoms: hydrochloric acid gases produce, when inhaled, violent irritation of the organs of respiration; cough, bloody expectoration, inflammation of the lungs, and permanent pulmonary disease. [Dunglison1874]</p>
Lead Colic	<p>A violent form of intestinal colic, associated with obstinate constipation, produced by chronic lead poisoning. [Webster]</p>
Lead Palsy	<p>Lead Paralysis. The paralysis of the upper extremities especially, induced by the poison of lead. [Dunglison1855]</p>
Lead Poisoning	<p>Morbid phenomena induced by lead received into the system. [Dunglison1855].</p> <p>Symptoms: irritation of the alimentary canal; spasm; nervous symptoms; paralysis, either partial or complete. When taken for some time, in small quantity, violent and obstinate colic; rigidity of abdominal muscles, cramps; remission of pain; obstinate constipation, urine diminished, saliva increased; countenance anxious and gloomy. If relief be not promptly obtained, giddiness, debility, torpor, coma, convulsions and death. The paralysis affects generally the upper extremities. [Dunglison1874].</p> <p>Lead poisoning, or plumbism, a disease of occupations, which is itself the cause of organic disease, particularly of the nervous and urinary systems. The workpeople affected are principally those engaged in potteries where lead-glaze is used; but other industries in which health is similarly affected are filemaking, house-painting and glazing, glass-making, copperworking, coach-making, plumbing and gasfitting, printing, cutlery, and generally those occupations in which lead is concerned. The symptoms of chronic lead poisoning vary within very wide limits, from colic and constipation up to total blindness, paralysis, convulsions and death. They are thus described by Dr J. T. Arlidge (<i>Diseases of Occupations</i>) : The poison finds its way gradually into the whole mass of the circulating blood, and exerts its effects mainly on the nervous system, paralyzing nerve-force and with it muscular power. Its victims become of a sallow, waxen hue; the functions of the stomach and</p>
Lead Rheumatism	<p>Lead Neuralgia. The neuralgic and spasmodic pains caused by the poison of lead. [Dunglison1855]</p>
Luminal Poisoning	<p>Overdose of Luminal.</p> <p><i>Luminal: a long-acting barbiturate used as a sedative. Also called Purple Heart. [Wordnet]</i></p> <p><i>A sedative/anticonvulsant barbiturate that has been used to treat diarrhea and to increase the antitumor effect of other therapies. [Hyperdictionary]</i></p>
Mercurial Erethism	<p>An affection arising from the use of mercury, and characterized by irregular action of the heart, frequent sighing, trembling, etc. [Hoblyn1855]</p>

Mercurial Tremors	Workers in mercury, such as water-gilders, looking-glass makers, and the makers of barometers and thermometers, are apt to suffer from a peculiar form of shaking palsy, known as the trembles, or mercurial tremor. This disease affects most frequently those who are exposed to mercurial fumes. The victim is affected with tremors when an endeavor is made to exert the muscles, so that he is unable, for instance, to convey a glass of water to the lips steadily, and when he walks he breaks into a dancing trot. The treatment consists in removal from the mercurial atmosphere. baths fresh air and the administration of iron and other
Mercury Poisoning	Symptoms: similar to those of irritant poisons; harsh metallic astringent taste; burning pain in the stomach; vomiting and purging, frequently of bloody matter; often irritation of the urinary organs, and sometimes suppression; tightness and burning in the throat, occasionally so great as to prevent speech; countenance not always pale, but sometimes flushed; tendency to doze: stupor. convulsions and death. [Dunlison1874]
Milk Poisoning	Milk Sickness
Milk Sickness	A disease endemic in the Western States of Alabama, Indiana, and Kentucky. It affects both man and beast. It is commonly attributed, in cattle, to something eaten or drunken by them; and in man, to the eating of the flesh of animals which have been affected with the disease. From the rigors which occur in animals, the disease has been called trembles. [Hoblyn1855] An endemic disease in the Western States, including Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, etc., resulting, it is supposed, from the milk being poisoned by something eaten by the cow. [Thomas1875] A peculiar malignant disease, occurring in some parts of the Western United States, and affecting certain kinds of farm stock (esp. cows), and persons who make use of the meat or dairy products of infected cattle. Its chief symptoms in man are uncontrollable vomiting, obstinate constipation, pain, and muscular tremors. Its origin in cattle has been variously ascribed to the presence of certain plants in their food, and to polluted drinking water.
Mortification Ergot	Ergotism
Mortification Mildew	Ergotism
Oxalic Acid Poisoning	Oxalic acid is a vegetable acid. When taken in the state of concentrated solution it acts as a corrosive, but when diluted as an irritant. But it also exerts a specific effect, killing the patient by cardiac syncope not infrequently within a few minutes. When a person after taking a crystalline substance, tasting strongly acid, dies within 15 or 30 minutes, after the manifestation of great weakness, small pulse and failure of the hearts power, poisoning by oxalic acid is almost certain. [Britannica1911]
Phosphorus	Of the two chief forms of the element the yellow or ordinary and the red or amorphous, the former only is poisonous. Rarely there is met with a chronic form of poisoning among workers in the material, arising from the inhalation of phosphorus vapors. Its special characteristic is a peculiar necrosis or death of the bony structure of the lower jaw. Acute phosphorus poisoning is more common. Phosphorus is used for tipping matches, and is also the basis of several vermin destroyers. [Britannica1911]
Pink Disease	A condition seen primarily in childhood, most often resulting from chronic exposure to mercury compounds which may result in encephalopathy and polyneuropathy. Clinical features include pain, swelling and pinkish discoloration of the fingers and toes, weakness in the extremities, extreme irritability, hyperesthesia, and alterations in level of consciousness. (From Menkes. Textbook of Child Neurology. 5th ed. p603) [MedDictOnline]
Plumbism	Lead Poisoning
Ptomaine Poisoning	Food poisoning, erroneously believed to be the result of ptomaine ingestion. Not in scientific use. [Heritage] <i>Ptomaine: A basic nitrogenous organic compound produced by bacterial putrefaction of protein.</i>
Puking Fever	Milk Sickness. [Neill1866]
Quininism	The aggregate of encephalic or neuropathic phenomena induced by overdoses of quinine. [Dunlison1868]. That disturbance of the nervous system caused by large doses, or by the continued use, of the sulphate of quinine. [Thomas1875]

Rapahania / Rhaphania	<p>Quinine: An alkaloid extract from the bark of the cinchona tree which is used to treat malaria and fever; it is also a minor ingredient in tonic water. Quinine poisoning produces symptoms such as nausea, rash, ringing in the ears, and possibly heart failure. [HyperBiology]</p> <p>A convulsive disease, not uncommon in Germany and Sweden, and which has been attributed to the seeds of the Raphanus being mixed with the corn. The convulsions are seated in the limbs, and are attended with acute pain. [Dunglison1868]</p> <p>A spasmodic disease supposed to be due to poisoning by the seeds of Rhaphanus raphanistrum, the wild radish. [CancerWEB]</p>
Salmonella Poisoning	<p>Gastroenteritis that is caused by food contaminated with bacteria of the genus <i>Salmonella</i> which multiply freely in the gastrointestinal tract but do not produce septicemia. Symptoms include fever, headache, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and abdominal pain. [Heritage]</p>
Saturnism	Lead Poisoning
Sausage Poisoning	Botulism
Sick Stomach	Milk sickness
Slaty Anemia	A term applied to a grayish color of the face in poisoning by acetanilide or silver. [Dorland]
Slows	Milk Sickness. [Neill1866]
Strychnine	<p>An extremely poisonous white crystalline alkaloid used as a poison for rodents and formerly used topically as a central nervous system stimulant. [Heritage].</p> <p>Strychnine, and all substances containing that alkaloid, produce their effects within a very few minutes usually within ten or fifteen minutes. The patient complains of stiffness about the neck, and his aspect exhibits terror. There is an impression of impending calamity or death. Very speedily the head is jerked back, the limbs extended, the back arched (opisthotonos), so that the body may rest on the head and heels only. In a few moments these symptoms pass off, and there is complete relaxation of the spasm. The spasmodic condition speedily returns, and is brought about by the slightest touch or movement of the patient. Accessions and remissions of the tetanic state ensue rapidly till the patient succumbs, usually within half an hour of the administration of the poison. The best treatment is to put, and keep, the patient under the influence of chloroform till time is given for the excretion of the alkaloid, having previously given a full dose of chlorel hydrate. [Britannica1911]</p>
Sulphuric Acid Gas	<p>The gas given off by burning sulphur is most suffocating and irritating. Its inhalation, even in a highly diluted state, may cause speedy death from spasmodic closure of the glottis. [Britannica1911]</p>
Swamp Cheese	<p>Eating Swamp Cheese - From a death record: "Bridget Bagley died August 1864; aged Two years one month; White Female, attending physician's cause of death: Eating Swamp Low Mallow is a native plant of North America. It is also known as Swamp Cheese because of the cheese shaped fruit. See the following website for additional information; Altnature</p>
Tires	Milk Sickness. [Neill1866]
Toxic	Of, relating to, or caused by a toxin or other poison. [Dorland]
Trembles	Milk Sickness. [Neill1866]
Wrist Drop	<p>A popular term for mercurial tremor. [Thomas1875]</p> <p>Paralysis of the muscles of the forearm, usually produced by poisoning by lead.</p>

English List - Puerperal

Child Bed Fever	<p>The most fatal disorder consequent upon delivery is the puerperal, or child-bed fever. It begins, like most other fevers, with a cold or shivering fit, which is succeeded by restlessness, pain of the head, great sickness at stomach, and bilious vomiting. The pulse is generally quick, the tongue dry, and there is a remarkable depression of spirits and loss of strength. A great pain is usually felt in the back, hips, and region of the womb; a sudden change in the quantity or quality of the lochia also takes place; and the patient is frequently troubled with a tenesmus, or constant inclination to go to stool. The urine, which is very high-colored, is discharged in small quantity, and generally with pain. The belly sometimes swells to a considerable bulk, and becomes susceptible of pain from the slightest touch. When the fever has continued for a few days, the symptoms of inflammation usually subside, and the disease acquires a more putrid form. At this period, if not sooner, a bilious or putrid</p>
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	Puerperal fever; and often called peritoneal fever. [Hoblyn1855] Fever due to an infection usually of the placental site within the uterus. The fever is also called childbirth fever or puerperal fever. If the infection involves the bloodstream, it constitutes puerperal sepsis. In Latin a "puerpera" is a woman in childbirth since "puer" means child and "parere" means to give birth. The puerperium is the time immediately after the delivery of a baby. [Medicinenet]
Childbirth	A cause given for many female deaths of the nineteenth century. Almost all babies were born in homes and usually were delivered by a family member or midwife; thus infection and lack of medical skill were often the actual causes of death. [NGSQ1988]
Confinement	Restraint within doors by sickness, esp. that caused by childbirth; lying-in. [Webster]
Crural Phlebitis	Phlegmasia Alba Dolens
Ectopic Gestation	Pregnancy resulting from gestation elsewhere than in the uterus. Synonym: ectopic pregnancy. [Wordnet].
Lying In	Confinement
Milk Fever	An aggravated form of the excitement which takes place at the onset of lactation. It is commonly said, in such cases, that the milk flies to the head. [Hoblyn1855] Puerperal Fever. A fever which accompanies or precedes the first lactation. It is usually transitory. (b) (Vet. Surg.) A form puerperal peritonitis in cattle; also, a variety of meningitis occurring in cows after calving. [Webster]
Milk Leg	Phlegmasia Alba Dolens. A swollen condition of the leg, usually in puerperal women, caused by an inflammation of veins, and characterized by a white appearance occasioned by an accumulation of serum and sometimes of pus in the cellular tissue. [Webster]
Motherhood Eclampsia	Puerperal Eclampsia.
Parturition	The act of delivery of the foetus and its appendages; also the state during and immediately after delivery. [Dunlison1868] The act or process of giving birth; childbirth. [Heritage]
Partus	Parturition
Peritonitis	Inflammation of the peritoneum (membrane lining the abdominal cavity). Characterized by violent pain in the abdomen, increased by the slightest pressure, often by simple weight of bed clothes. It frequently occurs in parturient state and begins on the second or third day after delivery. At times, a malignant epidemic, and perhaps contagious, variety has made its appearance, and destroyed numbers of females. This has been described under the name puerperal fever, metrorperitonitis and low fever of child bed. [Dunlison1874].
Phlegmasia Alba Dolens	Phlebitis of the femoral vein, occasionally following parturition or an acute febrile illness; it is characterized by swelling of the leg, usually without redness. [Thomas1907]
Postpartum Eclampsia	Puerperal Eclampsia.
Puerperal Disorders	Disorders or diseases associated with the six-to-eight-week period immediately following labor and delivery. [CancerWEB].
Puerperal Eclampsia	Convulsions and coma associated with hypertension, oedema, or proteinuria occurring in a woman following delivery. [CancerWEB].
Puerperal Fever	A term generally considered synonymous with those of puerperal peritonitis, child bed fever, peritoneal fever, or the epidemic disease of lying-in women. [Hoblyn1855]. A severe febrile disease which sometimes occurs in the puerperal state, usually about the third day after childbirth, originating in an inflamed condition of the peritoneum. Termed also metria. [Thomas1875]. A fever formerly supposed to be specific, appearing in puerperal women between the second and sixth days after delivery. It is now known that the disease is due to septic infection. [Appleton1904]. An illness resulting from infection of the endometrium following childbirth or abortion marked by fever and septicemia and usually caused by unsterile technique. Also called childbed fever. [Heritage].
Toxemia of Pregnancy	An abnormal condition of pregnancy characterized by hypertension and edema and protein in the urine; Eclampsia. [Wordnet]
White Leg	Phlegmasia Alba Dolens

English List - Senility

Amentia Senilis	The intellectual deficiency of the aged. [Tuke1892]
Asthenia	Want of strength. Debility. Infirmity. [Dunglison1874]
Caducity	The portion of human life which is comprised generally between 70 and 80 years. The age which precedes decrepitude. It is so termed in consequence of the limbs not usually possessing sufficient strength to support the body. [Dunglison1855]
Debility / Debilitas	Weakness. [Buchan1798] The state of being weak in health or body (especially from old age) [syn: infirmity, frailty, feebleness, frailness]. [Wordnet]
Debility from Old Age	Senility
Decrepitude / Decrepitus	The quality or condition of being weakened, worn out, impaired, or broken down by old age, illness, or hard use. [Heritage]
Feebleness	The state of being weak in health or body (especially from old age) [syn: infirmity].
General Debility	Senility
Gerommarasmus	Senile Atrophy
Infirmity	Any disease which has become habitual, either owing to its chronic character, or its numerous relapses. [Dunglison1868]. A bodily ailment or weakness, especially one brought on by old age. [American Heritage]. The state of being infirm; feebleness; an imperfection or weakness; esp., an unsound, unhealthy, or debilitated state; a disease; a malady; as, infirmity of body or mind. [Webster]. In medicine, death by natural causes is a loosely-defined term used by coroners describing death when the cause of death was a naturally occurring disease process, or is not apparent given medical history or circumstances. Thus, deaths caused by active human intervention (as opposed to the failure of medical intervention to prevent death) are excluded from this definition. [Wikipedia].
Natural Causes	Old Age.
Senectus	Decrepitude.
Senectus Ultima	
Senile	Mentally or physically infirm with age. [Wordnet].
Senile Atrophy	Wasting of tissues and organs with advancing age from decreased catabolic or anabolic processes, at times due to endocrine changes, decreased use, or ischemia. [CancerWEB].
Senile Debility	Senility.
Senile Decay	Refers to the progressive loss of mental capacity that leads to dementia and personal helplessness. The majority of the cases recorded were most likely Alzheimer's disease. [Schmidt2007].
Senile Dementia	A progressive, abnormally accelerated deterioration of mental faculties and emotional stability in old age, occurring especially in Alzheimer's disease. [Heritage].
Senile Gangrene	Dry gangrene occurring in the aged in consequence of occlusion of an artery, particularly affecting the extremities. [CancerWEB].
Senility	The quality or state of being senile; specifically : the physical and mental infirmity of old age. [Merriem Webster].

English List - Terminology

Accouchement	Delivery in childbed. [Webster1913]
Acrimony	Corrosive sharpness. [Buchan1798]
Acute	A disease, the symptoms of which are violent, and tend to a speedy termination, is called acute. [Buchan1798] Disease characterized by abrupt or sudden onset, usually with severe symptoms. Acute disease, as a rule, lasts a comparatively short time-no more than a few weeks. [Encarta]
Adiposity	The state of being fat; fatness. [Webster]
Adust	Dry, warm. [Buchan1798]
Adynamic	Characterized by the absence of power or force. Adynamic fevers, malignant or putrid fevers attended with great muscular debility. [CancerWEB]

Ailment	Any disease or affection of the body, usually referring to slight or mild disorder. [Dorland]
Amputation	The removal of a limb or other appendage or outgrowth of the body. [Dorland]
Apposition	A mode of growth characteristic of non vascular tissues, in which nutritive matter from the blood is transformed on the surface of an organ into solid unorganized substance. [Webster]
Chyle	A milky fluid separated from the aliment in the intestines, and conveyed by the absorbents into the blood to supply the waste of the animal body. [Buchan1798]
Chronic	A disease whose progress is slow, in opposition to acute. [Buchan1798] Disease characterized by longer duration, often months or years. It is usually associated with symptoms of less severe intensity. [Encarta]
Comminuted	Broken into several pieces. [CivilWarMed]
Communicable	Disease that is transmissible by direct or indirect contact with infection. [Encarta]
Complicating	Disease that occurs during or after an illness and has the same cause as the original disease or results from changes produced by the original disease. [Encarta]
Congenital	Disease present in an infant at birth; it may be caused by hereditary factors or result from a prenatal condition or disease. [Encarta]
Contagious	Highly transmissible disease. [Encarta]
Decumbiture	Confinement to a sick bed, or time of taking to one's bed from sickness. --Boyle.
Deficiency	Disease resulting from a lack of vitamins or minerals in the diet or a failure to absorb vitamins or minerals from food. [Encarta]
Effusion	The seeping of serous, purulent, or bloody fluid into a body cavity or tissue. [Heritage]
Emanation	That which is given off. [Dorland]
Emission	A discharge.
Endemic	Disease that occurs continuously or recurrently in a particular geographic region. [Encarta]
Epidemic	Disease that attacks simultaneously a large number of persons living in a particular geographic region. [Encarta]
Eructation	The casting up of wind from the stomach through the mouth. Called also belching. [Dorland]
Exacerbation	An increase in the severity of a disease or its symptoms. [CancerWEB]
Excrement	Waste material, especially fecal matter that is expelled from the body after digestion.
Excrescence	An outgrowth or enlargement, especially an abnormal one, such as a wart. [Heritage]
Extravasated Blood	To exude from a vessel into surrounding tissue. [Webster]
Extravasation	The act of forcing or letting out of its proper vessels or ducts, as a fluid; effusion; as, an extravasation of blood after a rupture of the vessels. [Webster]
Febrile	Pertaining to fever. Characterized by fever. Called also feverish, pyretic, pyretic, and pyrexial. [Dorland]
Festering	To generate pus; suppurate. [Heritage]
Fetid	Having a rank or disagreeable smell. [Dorland]
Flatulence	The presence of excessive gas in the digestive tract. [Dorland]
Functional	Disease in which there is no significant anatomical change in the tissues or organs to account for the change in function or the performance of the body. [Encarta]
Hereditary	Disease transmitted from parent to offspring genetically. [Encarta]
Idiopathic	Disease in which the cause is unknown. [Encarta]
Incubus	Nightmare
Metastatic	A secondary cancerous growth formed by transmission of cancerous cells from a primary growth located elsewhere in the body. [Heritage]
Morbific	Causing disease, or diseased. [Buchan1798]
Mucus	The matter discharged from the nose, lungs, etc. [Buchan1798]
Occupational	Disease that results directly or indirectly from the patient's job. [Encarta]
Organic	Disease in which there are significant anatomical changes in the tissues or organs. [Encarta]
Pandemic	Disease that occurs more or less over the entire world at the same time. [Encarta]
Primary	Term used in several ways to characterize disease. When an individual has several diseases, the term primary may refer to the initial disease or to the most important disease. Sometimes it is used to denote a disease or group of diseases for which there is no specific cause. At times it is used to indicate the site in which a pathological process begins. [Encarta]
Prognosis	Medical assessment of the probable outcome or the prospect for recovery of the disease. [Encarta]

Psychosomatic	Disease that seems to be caused or worsened by psychological factors. It may or may not produce anatomical changes. [Encarta]
Puerperal	Relating to, connected with, or occurring during childbirth or the period immediately following childbirth. [Dorland]
Pus	Matter contained in a boil. [Buchan1798]
Remittent	Any disease which presents remissions. [Dunglison1868]
Secondary	Disease that results from a definite contributing factor. For instance, secondary anemia may result from blood loss or blood destruction. [Encarta]
Somnolence	A state of drowsiness; sleepiness. [Heritage]
Sporadic	Disease that occurs in isolated cases in a locality where it is neither endemic nor epidemic. [Encarta]
Stigma	A mark, spot, or pore on the surface of an organ or organism. [Dorland]
Subacute	Disease characterized by an onset that is not as abrupt as in the acute form and with symptoms less severe and of shorter duration than chronic. [Encarta]

English List - Treatments

Ague Drop	A solution of arseniate of potash; Fowler's tasteless ague-drop, for which the Liquor arsenicalis is substituted. It is used as a remedy in intermittent fevers. [Thomas1875]
Alienist	A physician who devotes himself specially to insanity. [Tuke1892]
Bedlam	A lunatic asylum, a corruption of Bethlehem. The name of a religious house in London converted into a hospital for lunatics. [Tuke1892]
Blister	Any substance which, when applied to the skin, irritates it, and occasions a serous secretion, raising the epidermis, and inducing a vesicle. Blisters are used as counter-irritants. By exciting a disease artificially on the surface, we can often remove another which may be at the time existing internally. [Dunglison1868]
Bloodletting	A term embracing every artificial discharge of blood for the cure or prevention of disease. It is general, as in venesection and arteriotomy, or topical, as in the application of leeches, cupping glasses, or by scarification. [Thomas1875]
Cucurbitula	A cupping glass. [Thomas1875]
Cupping	Application of cucurbitula, or cupping glasses. [Thomas1875]
Flummery	A preparation of oatmeal, which forms a light article of food during convalescence. [Dunglison1868].
Flying Blisters	A mode of treatment employed by the continental practitioners for the purpose of insuring a more diffusive counter-irritation. According to this plan, the blister remains only till it produces a rubefacient effect; a second blister is then applied to some other part, and so on in succession. [Thomas1875]
Goitre Sticks	In South America the stems of a seaweed are so called, because they are chewed by inhabitants where goitre prevails.-Royale [Dunglison1855]
Ladrerie	A vulgar name for elephantiasis, or lepra. Also. a hospital for the reception of the leprous. Leper Hospital. [Dunglison1855]
Lazaretto	A hospital for persons afflicted with contagious disease. A building set apart for the performance of quarantine. [Thomas1875]
Nimgimmer	A physician or surgeon, particularly those who cure the enviable disease. [Grose1823]
Nostrum	Literally, our own; a term applied to a quack medicine, and indicative of exclusiveness. [Hoblyn1855]
Panacea	A quack medicine; private remedy. [Cleaveland1886]
Panada	A pretended remedy for every disease. [Thomas1875]
Panada	Bread, boiled in water to the consistency of pap; sometimes administered to the sick. [Dunglison1868]
Perkinism	A mode of treatment introduced by Perkins, of America, and consisting in the application to diseased parts of the extremities of two needles made of different metals, called by him metallic tractors. [Hoblyn1855]
Pest House	A hospital for patients affected with plague or other infectious disease. [Heritage]
Placebo	Applied to a medicine given rather to please than benefit the patient. [Thomas1875]

Piss Prophet	I please; a medicine to amuse rather than benefit. [Cleaveland1886] A physician who judges of the diseases of his patients solely by the inspection of their urine. [Grose1823]
Plugging	The introduction of lint, or other substance, to stop hemorrhage. [Cleaveland1886].
Quackery	"Mean or bad acts in phsic," comprehending not only the absurd impostures of ignorant pretenders, but also unbecoming acts of professional men themselves. [Thomas1875]
Quarantine	The period during which vessels from infested or suspected ports are debarred from entering into a healthy one, and from landing their goods, crew, or passengers, unless to be confined in a lazaretto. [From the Italian quaranta, "forty;" because it usually lasted forty days.]
Royal Stitch	The name of an old operation for the cure of bubonocoele. It consisted in putting a ligature under the neck of the hernial sac, close to the abdominal ring, and then tying that part of the sac so as to render it impervious by the adhesive inflammation thus excited. [Thomas1875]
Shucks	A strong tea of corn-shucks, used as a remedy for chronic malaria in the southern United States. [Gould1916]
Tincture	A solution of any medicinal substance in alcohol, or diluted alcohol, prepared by maceration, digestion, or percolation. A solution in spirit of ammonia is termed an ammoniated tincture, and a solution in ethereal spirit, an ethereal tincture. [Thomas1875]
Vaccinia	Cowpox; also called Variola vaccina. A disease originating in the cow, with which, if the human body be inoculated, it is preserved from the contagion of smallpox. [Thomas1875]
Venesection	The minor operation of opening a vein with a lancet, otherwise called phlebotomy; a bleeding or blood letting. [Thomas1875]
Zwangsacks	Straight-Jacket. [Tuke1892]

English List - Undefined

African Consumption	Probably African cachexia.
Air Swellings	Gas swelled abdomen, bloated intestines.
Axes	The ague, generally fits or attacks.
Bealing of Stomach	?
Black Dog	Depression. This term was used by Sir Winston Churchill to describe his depression.
Bladder in Throat	Diphtheria ?
Blue Lung	This comes from a book called "Primary Colors" by Alexander Theroux. In the essay on the color blue, he writes: "And what about the dreadful disease called Blue Lung? Hustler Minnesota Fats supposedly got it from years of inhaling pool (cue) chalk. "That's the only time I've heard of any such animal, but it makes perfect sense to me. We have black lung and brown lung. why not blue too? And chalk dust is easily inhaled and can't be good for you. That's a good one. I'll have to do some research on this. Of course pool chalk is usually blue so it might be a related.
Blue Plague	Typhus or Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever. US servicemen in WW2 were vaccinated against this condition
Brain Trouble	The original death record for Belle Gregory, Book C Page C 365 Kansas City, MO, May 5, 1904 states that she died of Brain Trouble. Any clues on what that would be?
Broken Compensation	Failure of Compensation. An organic disease of the Heart.
Bull Hives	Bold Hives, Stretch Hives, Little Red Hives
Choking Disease	Diphtheria ?
Coast fever	from an account that happened in Mozambique in 1854.
Continental fever	?
Corals in their Hands	"Red coral was regarded as the proper material for a baby to cut its teeth on from the Middle Ages until the end of the nineteenth century, when it was supplanted by hard rubber and then by plastics. A child's teething stick was often referred to as a coral." Thanks to Susan C. Mitchell for this information.
Corn Rage	The only condition that springs to mind is ergot poisoning. Take a look at my entry for St Anthony's Fire but also read below
Crop Sickness	Sickness from an overextended stomach, usually from excess eating or drinking.
Decay of Nature	Debility

Distemper	Always shown with this definition: "Usually animal disease with malaise, discharge from nose and throat, anorexia". If this is an animal disease, than what was the actual disease that the person died from?
Distemper	Used here in the historical sense: Disturbed condition of the body or mind; ill health, illness; a mental or physical disorder; a disease or ailment. An excess of humor; humoral imbalance. www.appalachianherbalist.com
Dock Fever	Venereal disease. [Grose1823]. Dock: to lie with a woman.
Domestic Illness	Mental breakdown, depression
Eating Ulcer	Peptic ulcer, pain occurs soon after eating.
Egyptian Dropsy	?
Great White Plague	Tuberculosis ?
Heart Sickness	Condition caused by loss of salt from body. Extreme depression of spirits. [Webster]
Heat Sickness	A condition marked especially by cessation of sweating and extremely high body temperature, caused by a loss of salt from the body.
Hectical Complaint	A remittent fever with stages of chilliness, heat, and sweat; (rare) a person suffering with tuberculosis.
Holy Fire	Saint Anthony's Fire ?
Hoopp Disease	Whooping Cough ? Pertussis.
Indian Rash	My 67 year old wife, just disclosed that when she was a child growing up in New Orleans in a orphans home, she as well as many of the others girls in the school had a what they called Indian Rash. They treated this condition by wrapping them in gauze so to help keep them from scratching the small blisters from what she remembers. She remembers they were not allowed to take baths. with this condition.
Inward Complaint	Stomach or Bowel Problem ? (Appears on a Scottish death record March 11 1843 for a child of 3-weeks – she is buried at the Arbroath Abbey).
<i>Jackson's March</i>	This is a mistake copied from list to list. Jacksonian March is the correct term.
Kidney Consumption	Diabetes ?
<i>Kruchhusten</i>	Another mistake copied from list to list. Keuchhusten is the correct term. It is German for Whooping cough.
Long sickness	Tuberculosis ?
Lung sickness	Tuberculosis ?
Madness disease	Von Hippel-Lindau disease. The most infamous feud in American folklore, the long-running battle between the Hatfields and McCoys, may be partly explained by a rare, inherited disease that can lead to hair-trigger rage and violent outbursts. Dozens of McCoy descendants apparently have the disease, which causes high blood pressure, racing hearts, severe headaches and too much adrenaline and other "fight or flight" stress hormones.
Mariner disease	Scurvy ?
Marking	Fife (1976) offers the common definition of marking: ...if a woman's emotions get sufficiently stirred up during pregnancy, then the fetus itself may feel and register the shock as a blemish on the body, as a deformity, or as a pattern or behavior. The mark frequently resembles the object or circumstance which produced the mother's emotional state (p. 273- From an inquiry - "I have a great great grandfather who died in the Civil War (Confederacy). He was probably in Mississippi at the time, since that is the area where his unit was stationed. His death record says he died of Meridian's Disease. What is that. One contact located a woman who said it was a heart problem, possibly valves, but when I checked her reference. it did not seem to be there." I have another possible explanation. Meridian is a name of a town in Mississippi. It could refer to a common disease that ran through the city in the 1800's, possibly malaria or yellow
Meridian's Disease	From an article: "They referred euphemistically to this cutaneous disease as a 'breaking out' an 'impurity of the blood' a 'rash,' and so on while perhaps the person giving it these mild names was really putting into practice the old peculiar manner of scratching that used to belong to something worse than the 'rash.' "
Michigan Rash	?
Military fever	?
Morbid Sore Throat	Probably the same as Putrid Sore Throat or Diphtheria. (It was mentioned in a book (historical fiction) about 18th century Scotland.)

Morfine Cough	Morphine Poisoning
Natural Causes	Means a death not from homicide, accident or suicide. Possibly issued by a coroner after an inquest. As most coroners are lawyers rather than doctors, the certificates they issue tend to be a verdict rather than a diagnosis. The policy in the UK is to destroy inquest records after 30 years, although some survive. Most UK inquests are reported by local newspapers, which may but I don't think they are available abroad
Natural Decay	Debility ?
Paravariola	Alastrim ?
Plague of Europe	Smallpox ?
??? Pneumonia	Something Pneumonia?
Poverty Blood	Pernicious Anemia ?
Putrid Flux	Bacillary dysentery ?
Samoan Pox	Alastrim ?
Shaded Birth	Found term - shaded birth - as cause of death of mother following death of infant, probably stillborn. Occurred in IL probably in 1850s or 1860s.
Simple Smiling Jesus	Spinal meningitis, the grimaces that often accompany the disease make the interpreted name seem reasonable ("folk" renderings for long names they hear but not quite correctly)
Sinking Chills	?
Solarisation	Sunstroke?
Sore Throat Distemper	Exposure to the rays of the sun. [Webster]
Splints	Any of various inflammations of the tonsils, pharynx, or larynx characterized by pain in swallowing
Stock Shock	Describes an illness where there are swellings on the ribs. This could be rickets, where there is swelling of the ribs where they join the breast bone (looks rather like a necklace, so is often called a rachitic rosary)
Stop Disease	This term was used in Kentucky and may be some kind of animal related accident or head ?
Sumary Claflus	This is from a 1901 Death Certificate that was transcribed in 1975. The transcription is incorrect but what could the Cause of Death be? Please take a guess and email it to me.
The Drier	Cholera or any gastrointestinal disorder causing death by dehydration (common in America during the time of the Civil War)
Thrash	Thrush ?
Throat Distemper	Diphtheria or quinsy ?
Torpid Liver	(Torpid - In a state of torpor, or numbness; incapable of action, or deprived of sensibility. [Thomas1875].)
Trench Nephritis	Acute nephritis, glomerulonephritis
War Nephritis	Acute nephritis, glomerulonephritis
White Liver	It is used to describe a woman with a very high sex drive. In often cases a woman of East Indian decent is given this label as there is a myth that they have a high sex drive. White-liver is a syndrome identified by an insatiable sexual appetite.
Wine Disease	White-liver is a syndrome identified by an insatiable sexual appetite. It seems to be primarily attributed to women, but can refer to a man. Randolph (1947) identifies white-liver as meaning over-sexed.
Winter Typhoid	Alcoholism, Wine Madness, oinomania.
Winter Typhus	?
Yellow Jacket	?
Yellow Janders	This is another mistake copied to almost every website with a list of causes of death. Yellow Jack is the correct term. Yellow fever was a common cause for quarantining ships and became known as yellow jack because quarantined ships flew a yellow flag. A jack is Jaundice ?

English List - Zoonosis

Abortus Fever	Brucellosis
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Actinomycosis	<p>A chronic infectious disease of cattle and man due to the presence of {Actinomyces bovis}. It causes local suppurating tumors, esp. about the jaw. Called also {lumpy jaw} or {big jaw}. [Webster1913]</p> <p>An infectious disease caused predominantly by Actinomyces israelii in humans and by A. bovis in cattle. Characteristics include indolent lymphadenitis of the mouth and neck (with the characteristic lumpy jaw in cattle); intraperitoneal and pelvic abscesses, including those of the liver; and sometimes lung abscesses due to aspiration. Infection is accompanied by fever and weight loss. Pus from a suppurative lesion may contain yellow clusters called sulfur granules. [Dorland]</p> <p>A hard and circumscribed inflammatory tubercle like a boil, which sometimes forms on the cheek, neck, or back, and in a few days becomes highly gangrenous. It then discharges an extremely fetid sanies from under the black core, which like a burning coal, continues destroying the surrounding parts. It is supposed to arise from a peculiar miasma, is most common in warm climates. and often attends the plague. [Hoover1843].</p> <p>A carbuncle. A hard, circumscribed, inflammatory dark red or purple tumor, accompanied by a sense of burning, resembling a boil, but having no central core. [Thomas1875]</p>
Anthrax	<p>An infectious disease of cattle and sheep. It is ascribed to the presence of a rod-shaped bacterium ({Bacillus anthracis}), the spores of which constitute the contagious matter. It may be transmitted to man by inoculation. The spleen becomes greatly enlarged and filled with bacteria. Called also {splenic fever}. [Webster1913].</p> <p>An infectious, usually fatal disease of warm-blooded animals, especially of cattle and sheep, caused by the bacterium Bacillus anthracis. The disease can be transmitted to humans through contact with contaminated animal substances, such as hair, feces, or hides, and is characterized by ulcerative skin lesions. [Heritage].</p> <p>Also called carbuncle.</p>
Balkan Flu	Q Fever
Bang's Disease	Brucellosis
Big Jaw	Actinomycosis.
Bissa	An affection of man and sheep, common in Egypt, and characterized by the production of edema. [Gould1916].
Blackbain	Synonym of Anthrax. [Gould1916].
Bloody Murrain	Anthrax.
Brucellosis	<p>An infectious bacterial disease of humans that is caused by brucellae, transmitted by contact with infected animals, and characterized by fever, malaise, and headache. [Heritage].</p> <p>A disease of domestic animals, such as cattle, sheep, goats, and dogs, that is caused by brucellae and sometimes results in spontaneous abortions in newly infected animals. Also called Bang's disease. [CancerWEB].</p>
Canicola Fever	<p>An acute feverish disease in people and in dogs marked by gastroenteritis and mild jaundice. Leptospirosis. [Wordnet].</p> <p>Weil's disease. [Whonamedit].</p>
Canine Madness	Hydrophobia.
Carbo	Anthrax.
Carbuncle	<p>Anthrax. A boil, differing from the furuncle in having no central core, and terminating in gangrene under the skin, instead of suppuration. [Hoblyn1855].</p> <p>A group of boils. Anthrax. [CancerWEB].</p>
Charbon	Anthrax.
Contagious Abortion	Brucellosis. An infectious disease often resulting in abortion; transmittable to humans through contaminated milk. [Wordnet].
Cowpox	A mild contagious skin disease of cattle, usually affecting the udder that is caused by a virus and characterized by the eruption of a pustular rash. When the virus is transmitted to humans, as by vaccination, it can confer immunity to smallpox. Also called vaccinia.
Creeping Eruption	Creeping eruption results from the presence of larvae of the dog and cat hookworm, Ancylostoma braziliense, in the epidermis of man. [Saunders1945].
Cyprus Fever	Brucellosis.
Deer Fly Fever	Tularemia.
Droes	Glanders

Epidemic Jaundice	Leptospirosis
Equina	A dangerous contagious disorder, accompanied by a postular eruption, which arises from inoculation with certain diseased fluids generated in the horse, the ass, and the mule. - Glanders, farcy, malleus. [Dunglison1874]
Farcy	A disease in which numerous small tumors suppurate and form ulcers. It occurs in the horse, ass and mule; and is often communicated by contagion to men attending on those animals. In its aggravated form it is generally fatal. [Thomas1875] This is a scrofulous disease affecting the horse. [Kendall1881]. Glanders [Thomas1907]. A contagious disease of horses, associated with painful ulcerating enlargements, esp. upon the head and limbs. It is of the same nature as glanders, and is often fatal. Called also {farcin}, and {farcimen}. Note: Farcy, although more common in horses, is communicable to other animals and to human beings. [Webster1913].
Farcy Bud	A hard, prominent swelling occurring upon the cutaneous surface in farcy, due to the obstruction and inflammation of the lymphatic vessels, and followed by ulceration.
Francis Disease	Tularemia
Gibraltar Fever	Brucellosis
Glanders	A highly contagious and very destructive disease of horses, asses, mules, etc., characterized by a constant discharge of sticky matter from the nose, and an enlargement and induration of the glands beneath and within the lower jaw. It may be transmitted to dogs, goats, sheep, and to human beings. [Webster1913]
Goats' Milk Fever	Brucellosis
Green Monkey Disease	A viral disease of green monkeys; when transmitted to humans it causes serious or fatal illness [syn: Marburg disease, Marburg-Ebola disease]. [Wordnet]
Hydrophobia	Canine madness. This disease arises in consequence of the bite of a rabid animal, as a dog or cat, and sometimes spontaneously. It is termed hydrophobia, because persons that are thus bitten dread the sight or the falling of water when first seized. [Hooper1829]. A specific infectious disease peculiar to animals, especially the dog, and communicated to man by inoculation, generally by a bite. It is characterized in man by melancholia; great fear of water; violent spasms of the pharynx and larynx, rendering deglutition and respiration very difficult; great prostration, a stage of paralysis, which generally terminates in death; Japanese encephalitis (JE) is an arthropod-borne virus disease affecting the central nervous system (CNS) of human beings and, less frequently, horses. The infection also results in the birth of litters of pigs with a high percentage of stillbirths or pigs affected with encephalitis. [GravBook]
Japanese Encephalitis	
Larva Migrans	Creeping Eruption
Leptospirosis	An infectious disease cause by leptospira and transmitted to humans from domestic animals; characterized by jaundice and fever. [Wordnet]
Lumpy Jaw	Actinomycosis
Lyme Arthritis	Lyme Disease
Lyme Disease	An inflammatory disease characterized by a rash with joint swelling and fever; caused by the bite of a deer tick. [Wordnet]
Lyssa	A term for rabies; rage, or madness. Usually applied to hydrophobia. [Thomas1875] The plural (Lyssae) has been used to signify the pustules supposed to be developed under the tongue in hydrophobia. [CancerWEB]
Madness	Rabies
Malignant Edema	Anthrax
Malignant Pustule	Anthrax
Malleus	Glanders, Equina.
Malta Fever	Brucellosis
Marburg Disease	Green Monkey Disease
Marburg-Ebola Disease	Green Monkey Disease
Marsh Fever	Swamp Fever
Mediterranean Fever	Contracted from meat or milk products from infected domestic animals; Brucellosis.
Melioidosis	A highly fatal infectious bacterial disease, primarily occurring in rodents in India and Southeast Asia that is characterized in humans by systemic caseous nodules. [Heritage]

Neapolitan Fever	Brucellosis
Nine Mile Fever	Q Fever
North Queensland Fever	Q Fever
O'Hara Disease	Tularemia
Ornithosis	Psittacosis
Parrot Fever	Psittacosis
Pruna	Anthrax
Psittacosis	An infectious disease of parrots and related birds caused by the bacterium <i>Chlamydia psittaci</i> , that is communicable to humans, in whom it produces high fever, severe headache, and symptoms similar to pneumonia. Also called parrot fever. [Heritage]
Query / Q Fever	A disease caused by the bacterium <i>Coxiella burnetii</i> which mainly afflicts sheep and cattle but can be transmitted to humans who have contact with infected animals. Symptoms resemble those of influenza and include fever, headache and lung inflammation. [HyperBiology]
Rabbit Fever	Tularemia
Rabies	A disease caused by the saliva of dogs and some other animals being absorbed into the system through a wound, bite, or scratch. In this disorder the very sight of water, or any liquid, usually causes a spasm of the pharynx, accompanied by a sense of suffocation, and an indescribable horror, whence the name hydrophobia (or, "dread of water"), by which it is commonly known. [Thomas1875] Madness occurring after the bite of a rabid animal. In an animal inoculated with the poison of rabies three stages are generally noticed; those of restlessness, outbursts of excitement and fury, and finally depression, exhaustion, and paralysis, ending in death. [Tuke1892] An acute, infectious, often fatal viral disease of most warm-blooded animals, especially wolves, cats, and dogs, that attacks the central nervous system and is transmitted by the bite of infected animals; Hydrophobia. [Heritage]
Red Murrain	Anthrax
Rift Valley Fever	Rift Valley fever (RVF) is an arthropod-borne (primarily mosquito), acute, febrile, viral disease of sheep, cattle, and goats. The disease in these species is characterized by high abortion rates, high mortality in neonates, and hepatic necrosis. Humans are highly susceptible. Symptoms in humans in most cases are those of an acute undifferentiated febrile disease; severe cases (about 1 percent) resemble a dengue-like disease accompanied by hemorrhage, meningoencephalitis, retinopathy, and sometimes death. [GravBook]
Rio Grande Fever	Brucellosis
Rock Fever	Brucellosis
Slime Fever	Leptospirosis
Slow Fever	Brucellosis
Splenic Fever	Anthrax
Swamp Fever	This is a milder form of leptospirosis due to infection by <i>Lept. Grippotyphosa</i> . It is unaccompanied by jaundice. Although the fever may reach 104° F. or higher it is said to be a non-fatal disease. [Saunders1945]
Tularemia	Disease of rodents (especially rabbits and squirrels) and sometimes transmitted to humans by ticks or flies or by handling infected animals [syn: tularemia, rabbit fever, deer fly fever]. [Wordnet]
Undulant Fever	Brucellosis
Vietnamese Time Bomb	Melioidosis
Weil's Disease	An acute infectious febrile disease, resembling typhoid fever, with muscular pains, disturbance of the digestive organs, jaundice, etc. [Webster1913]. A severe form of leptospirosis in humans that is characterized by jaundice, fever, muscle pain, and a tendency to hemorrhage. [Heritage] Weil's disease is a rare infection caused by the bacterium <i>Leptospira interrogans</i> and can lead to death. It was classified in 1917. Humans are most commonly infected by contact with water that contains the urine of infected animals, usually rats. [Wikipedia]
Yatoby	Tularemia
Zoonosis	An animal disease that can be transmitted to humans. [Wordnet]

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German - English Glossary of Archaic Medical Terms

German List - A

Abgelebt	Decrepit. [Lang1932]
Abmagerung	Emaciation, atrophy
Abnehmen	Amputate, weakening
Abszeß	Abscess
Abtreibung	Abortion, expulsion
Abzehrend	Wasting, consumptive. [Lang1932]
Abzehrend Krankheit	Wasting disease.
Abzehrung	A wasting away, consumption, marasmus
Aderbruch	Ruptured blood vessel
Aderlaß	Bleeding, venesection
Ader Verkalkung	Venous calcification
Addison'sche Krankheit	Addison's disease
Adipositas	Adiposity
Aftenbildung	Tumor
Alkoholkrankheit	Alcoholic disease
Allantiasis	Botulism
Allergie	Allergy
Allgemein Schwäche	General or constitutional weakness.
Allgemeine Körperschwäche	General Bodily Weakness, Debility
Alter	Old age, senility
Altersbrand	Senile gangrene
Altershalber	Decrepitude. Weakness of old age.
Altersmager	Senile emaciation.
Altersschwäche	Decrepitude. Weakness of old age.
Alzheimersche Krankheit	Alzheimer's disease
Amöbenruhr	Amebic dysentery
Analeinkontinenz	Anal incontinence
Anämie	Anemia; a deficiency of red blood cells.
Anasarka	Anasarca; an accumulation of serous fluid in various tissues and cavities of the body.
Anenzephalie	Anencephaly; congenital absence of most of the brain and spinal cord.
Anfall	Seizure, fit
Angeboren	Congenital
Angtschweiß	Cold sweat
Angststörungen	Anxiety disorders
Angstzustand	State of anxiety
Anhaltendes Fieber	Persistent fever
Anschoppung	Congestion, Engorgement
Anschwellung	Tumor, hump
Ansteckende Krankheit	Contagious disease
Ansteckung	Contagion, infection
Antoninsfeuer	Antony's fire, an obsolete term for erysipelas, anthrax and gangrene from ergot. [Lang1913]
Anthrakosis	Anthraxis, Miner's pneumoconiosis
Aphthen	Aphtha; roundish pearl-colored specks or flakes in the mouth, on the lips, etc., terminating in white sloughs. They are commonly characteristic of thrush.
Apoplexie	Apoplexy; sudden impairment of neurological function, especially that resulting from a cerebral hemorrhage; a stroke.
Appendizitis	Appendicitis
Arthrose	Arthrosis

Asiatische Cholera	Asiatic cholera
Asthma	Asthma
Ataxie	Ataxia; loss of the ability to coordinate muscular movement.
Atembeschwerden	Difficulty breathing
Atemnot	Dyspnea, breathlessness
Atrophia, Atrophie	Atrophy
Aufblähung	Tympanites; a distention of the abdomen resulting from the accumulation of gas or air in the intestine or peritoneal cavity.
Aufstoßen	Eructation, belch
Auftreibung	Tympanites; a distention of the abdomen resulting from the accumulation of gas or air in the intestine or peritoneal cavity.
Augenentzündung	Ophthalmitis
Ausfluß	Discharge
Außatz	Lepra
Ausschlag	Rash, exanthem.
Äußerer Schaden	External damage
Auswuchs	Excrescence, wart
Auswurf	Emission
Auszehrend	Wasting, consumptive.
Auszehrend Krankheit	Wasting disease
Auszehrung	Consumption, phthisis pulmonalis
Autokrkrankheit	Carsickness

German List - B

Bakterienruhr	Shigellosis; dysentery caused by any of various species of shigellae, occurring most frequently in areas where poor sanitation and malnutrition are prevalent and commonly affecting children and infants.
Bandscheibenvorfall	Herniated disc
Bandwurm	Tapeworm
Bauchentzündung	Inflammation of the bowels. Appendicitis, as a distinct disease, was unrecognized; such cases were diagnosed as 'inflammation of the bowels,' and nearly all died. [Hooper1822]
Bauchfellentzündung	Peritonitis; inflammation of the peritoneum; the serous membrane that lines the walls of the abdominal cavity and folds inward to enclose the viscera.
Bauchfluß	Diarrhea, Lientery
Bauchgeschwulst	Abdominal tumor
Bauchgrimmen	Gripes
Bauchhöhlengeschwulst	Abdominal tumor
Bauchhöhlentuberkulose	Pulmonary phthisis
Bauchkolik	Abdominal colic
Bauchkrankheit	Dysentery or Typhoid
Bauchschmerz	Abdominal pain, belly-ache.
Bauchschwindsucht	Abdominal Phthisis
Bauchspeicheldrüsenentzündung	Pancreatitis
Bauchspeicheldrüsenkrebs	Pancreatic cancer
Bauchtyphus	Typhoid fever
Bauchwaßersucht	Ascites; an abnormal accumulation of serous fluid in the abdominal cavity.
Bauchwindsucht	Tympanitis
Bauchzwang	Tenesmus
Baumgeschwür	Canker
Baumwollenschwindsucht	Byssinosis
Behexen	Bewitch
Bergkrankheit	Mountain sickness
Berufskrankheit	Occupational disease

Beschränktheit	Obtusion
Beschwerde	Discomfort, complaint
Beulen	Bubonic plague
Beulenpest	Bubonic plague
Bewegungsataxie	Locomotor Ataxia
Bewußtlos	Unconscious
Bewußtlosigkeit	Comatose
Bilharziose	Bilharzia, Schistosomiasis.
Bindehautentzündung	Conjunctivas
Blähhs	Goiter, struma
Blähung	Flatulence
Bläschenflechte	Herpes
Blasenentzündung	Cystitis, inflammation of the bladder.
Blasenkatarrh	Catarrh of the bladder
Blasenkrebs	Bladder cancer
Blasenleiden	Disease of the bladder
Blasenstein	Bladder stone
Blatter	Blister, pustule
Blattern	Smallpox. In the 16th and 17th century blattern meant syphilis. By the 18th century blattern had come to mean smallpox. [Cartwright]
	Smallpox, variola.
Blätterose	Vesicular or bullous erysipelas
Blauer Husten	Whooping cough in Germany. [Nothnagel1902]
Blaurackesucht	Cyanosis; a bluish discoloration of the skin and mucous membranes resulting from inadequate oxygenation of the blood.
	Cyanosis; a bluish discoloration of the skin and mucous membranes resulting from inadequate oxygenation of the blood.
Blausucht	Cyanosis; a bluish discoloration of the skin and mucous membranes resulting from inadequate oxygenation of the blood.
Bleichsucht	Chlorosis; an iron-deficiency anemia, primarily of young women, characterized by a greenish-yellow discoloration of the skin. Also called greensickness.
Bleikrankheit	Lead colic
Bleivergiftung	Lead poisoning
Blind	Blind
Blitzkatarrh	Grippe, Influenza
Blockhusten	Cough from croup
Bleikrankheit	Lead colic
Bleivergiftung	Lead poisoning
Blinddarmrentzündung	Appendicitis, Typhlitis
Blindheit	Ablepsia; lack of sight; blindness.
Blutandrang	Congestion, active hyperæmia. [Lang1932]
Blutarm	Anemic
Blutarmut	Anemia; a deficiency of red blood cells.
Blutentleerung	Blood letting
Blutentziehung	Blood letting
Bluterkrankheit	Hemophilia; congenital tendency to uncontrolled bleeding; usually affects males and is transmitted from mother to son.
	Blood disease
Bluterkrankung	Thrombus
Blutgerinnsel	Pulmonary embolism
Blutgerinnsel in der Lunge	Pulmonary embolism
Blutgeschwür	Boil, blain, furuncle
Blutharnen	Hematuria, blood with the urine.
Bluthochdruck	High blood pressure
Bluthusten	Hemoptysis; the expectoration of blood or of blood-streaked sputum from the larynx, trachea, bronchi, or lungs.
	Pooling of blood from a cerebral stroke
Blutlache am Gehirnschlag	Pooling of blood from a cerebral stroke
Blutlaßen	Blood letting

Blutruhr	Bloody flux, dysentery.
Blutspeien	Hemoptysis; the expectoration of blood or of blood-streaked sputum from the larynx, trachea, bronchi, or lungs.
Blutschwamm	Fungus haematodes (as applied to cancer). [Treves1890]
Blutstauung	Congestion
Blutsturz	Coughing up blood, violent hemorrhage
Blutung	Bleeding, hemorrhage
Blutvergiftung	Septicemia, blood poisoning
Blutvergiftung Infektion	Blood Poisoning from infection
Blutwallung	Congestion
Borreliose	Lyme disease
Böse	Angry, nasty
Botulismus	Botulism
Brand	Gangrene, necrosis
Brand am Fuß	Gangrene on the foot
Brand in der Hand	Gangrene in the Hand
Brandmal	Stigma
Bräune	Angina, quinsy, sore throat
Brechdurchfall	Cholera morbus, cholera nostras
Brechdurchfall der Kinder	Cholera infantum
Brechen	Vomit
Brechgallenruhr	Cholera
Brechruhr	Cholera nostras
Bronchialkarzinom	Bronchial carcinoma
Bronchialkatarrh	Bronchial catarrh
Bronchitis	Bronchitis
Bronzekrankheit	Addison's disease
Brüche	Hernia
Bruchleiden	Hernial affection
Bruchschaden	Hernial affection
Brustangst	Angina pectoris
Brustbräune	Angina pectoris
Brustdrüsenentzündung	Mastitis
Brustdrüsenkrebs	Cancer of the mammary gland
Brustenge	Angina pectoris
Brustentzündung	Inflammation of the chest, mastitis, thoracic phlegmasia.
Brustfelleiterung	Pleural Suppuration
Brustfellentzündung	Pleurisy
Brustfieber	Inflammation of the chest (of lung or pleura). [Treves1890].
	Bronchitis. [Lang1932].
Brustkrämpfe	Angina pectoris, asthma
Brustkrankheit	Pulmonary or thoracic disease. [Treves1890].
	Pulmonary or chest affection. [Lang1932].
	Thoracic ulcer
Brustgeschwür	Breast Cancer
Brustkrebs	Pulmonary or chest affection
Brustleiden	Pulmonary weakness
Brustschwäche	Chest trouble
Brustbeschwerden	Pulmonary or chest trouble
Brustübel	Hydrothorax. Dropsy of the chest.
Brustwaßersucht	Bubonic plague
Bubonenpest	Hunchback
Buckelig	Bulimia
Bulimie	

German List - C

Candidiasis
Catarrh
Cephalea
Chlamydien
Chlorose

Cholera
Chorea Huntington
Colik

Thrush
Catarrh
Headache
Chlamydia
Chlorosis; an iron-deficiency anemia, primarily of young women, characterized by a greenish-yellow discoloration of the skin. Also called greensickness.

Cholera
Huntington's chorea
Colic

German List - D

Dandyfieber
Darmblutung
Darmbruch
Darmentzündung

Darmgeschwür
Darmgicht
Darmgrippe
Darmkatarrh

Darmkolik
Darmkrebs
Darmruhr
Darmträgheit
Darmtuberkulose
Darmverschlingung
Darmverschluß
Darrsucht
Dattelknoten
Demenz
Denguefieber
Denguero
Deutsche krankheit
Diarrhoe
Chronische Diarrhoe
Dickdarmentzündung
Dickdarmkrebs
Diphtherie
Diphtheritis
Dreitägig fieber
Drüsenfieber
Drüsengeschwulst
Drüsenkrankheit
Drüsenschwellung
Dünndarmentzündung

Durchfall
Durchlauf
Dysenterie
Dyskrasie
Dyspepsie

Dengue, Dengue fever, Dandy fever
Intestinal bleeding
Enterocoele; an intestinal hernia.
Enteritis; inflammation of the intestinal tract, especially of the small intestine.

Peptic ulcer
Ileus; intestinal obstruction causing colic, vomiting, and constipation.
Stomach flu
Enteritis; inflammation of the intestinal tract, especially of the small intestine.

Griping
Colon cancer
Dysentery
Constipation
Intestinal tuberculosis
Volvulus
Ileus; intestinal obstruction causing colic, vomiting, and constipation.
Tabes dorsalis, locomotor ataxia
Aleppo Boil
Dementia
Dengue fever
Dengue, Dengue fever
Syphilis, Lues venera
Diarrhea, dysentery
Chronic Diarrhea
Colitis
Colon cancer
Diphtheria
Diphtheria
Tertian fever
Mononucleosis, kissing disease
Adenoma; a benign epithelial tumor having a glandular origin and structure.
Adenopathy, scrofula, gland disease
Adenomegaly; gland enlargement.
Enteritis; inflammation of the intestinal tract, especially of the small intestine.

Diarrhea
Diarrhea
Dysentery
Dyscrasia; an abnormal bodily condition, especially of the blood.
Dyspepsia

Dyspnoe

Dyspnea, breathlessness

German List - E

Eingeklemmterbruch

Strangulated hernia.

Eisenmangelanämie

Iron deficiency anemia

Eiter

Pus

Eiterbeule

Boil

Eiterbeulen

Carbuncle

Eitergeschwür

Running sore

Eiterharnen

Pyuria; the presence of pus in the urine, usually a sign of urinary tract infection.

Eiweisssharnen

Albuminuria; the presence of albumin in the urine, sometimes indicating kidney disease.

Eklampsie

Eclampsia; a toxic condition characterized by convulsions and possibly coma during or immediately after pregnancy.

Ekzem

Eczema

Endometriose

Endometritis

Engbrüstigkeit

Asthma. [Trout1883].

Shortness of breath, Asthma. [Treves1890].

Difficult breathing, shortness of breath. [Lang1932]

Englische Krankheit

Rachitis, rickets.

Englischer schweiß

Sudor anglicus, sweating sickness

Entbindung

Child Birth, confinement

gleich nach der Entbindung

weakness after childbirth

folgen der Entbindung

result of childbirth

An den folgen einer Schwere

The result of a difficult childbirth

Entbindung

Entkräftung

Debilitation, weakness as found in old age

Entzündung

Inflammation

Entzündungs Fieber

Inflammatory fever

Entzündung im Unterleibs

Peritonitis; inflammation of the peritoneum; the serous membrane that lines the walls of the abdominal cavity and folds inward to enclose the viscera.

Enzephalitis

Encephalitis; inflammation of the brain.

Epidemie

Epidemic

Epidemie Fieber

Epidemic Fever

Epidemische Cholera

Asiatic cholera

Epilepsie

Epilepsy

Epileptische Verblödung

Epileptic dementia

Erbkrankheit

Hereditary disease

Erbrechen

Vomiting

Erbrechen, zu viel

Too much vomiting

Erhärtung

Induration; the hardening of a normally soft tissue or organ, especially the skin, because of inflammation, infiltration of a neoplasm, or an accumulation of blood.

Erkältung

Common cold

Erkältung und Entzündung

Cold with Inflammation

Erkältung, Starken

Severe cold

Erkrankung

Disease, illness

Erschöpfung

Exhaustion

Erschöpfungsfieber

Fever from Exhaustion

Erschöpfungszustand

State of Exhaustion

Erysipel

Erysipelas

Erythem

Erythema ; redness of the skin produced by congestion of the capillaries.

Eselehusten

Whooping cough in Germany. [Nothnagel1902]

Exanthem

Exanthema

German List - F

Fadenwürmer
Fallende krankheit
Fallende Sucht
Fallsucht
Fallübel
Faulbrand
Falsche kindsblattern
Faulfieber

Thread worms
Epilepsy, falling sickness
Epilepsy, falling sickness.
Epilepsy, falling sickness.
Epilepsy, falling sickness
Wet gangrene
Varicella, chickenpox
Putrid Fever, obsolete term for typhus, septicemia, pyemia, typhoid fever, etc.

Faulige Blattern
Fäulnis
Febris Recurrans
Fehlgeburt
Fehlsichtigkeit
Feldfieber
Feldkrankheit
Fettleber
Fettleibigkeit
Fettsucht
Feuerflecken
Feuermasern
Fibrom
Fieber
Fieberanfall
Fieberfraisen
Fieberkrämpfe
Fiebern
Fieberschauer
Fiebrig
Filariose
Finnenausschlag
Fistel

Variola maligna
Sepsis
Recurrent fever
Miscarriage, abort
Ametropia, nearsighted
Field fever, Typhus
Field disease, Typhus
Fatty liver
Obesity
Obesity
Rubella. German measles.
Rubella. German measles.
Benign tumor
Fever, pyrexia
Attack of fever
Febrile convulsions
Febrile convulsions
Have a temperature
Ague fit, shivering fit
Febrile
Filariasis
Acne
Fistula; An abnormal passage from a hollow organ to the body surface, or from one organ to another.
Fistula Sore
Tetter, Herpes
Measles, morbilli, rubeola.
Epidemic typhus.
Typhus
Migratory Gout [Lang1932]
Meat poisoning
Airsickness
Catarrh, flux
Influenza
Green stools of infants; also a popular term for epilepsy, impetiginous eczema, and infantile convulsions. [Lang1932]
Eclampsia infantum; sometimes eczema impetiginosum. [Treves1890]
Syphilis
Miliary fever, Sudamina, petechial fever.
Miliary eruption
Miliary fever.
Cold, chill, rigor.

Fistelschaden
Flechten
Flecken
Fleckfieber
Flecktyphus
Fliegende Gicht
Fleischvergiftung
Flugkrankheit
Fluß
Flußfieber
Fraisen

Franzosenkrankheit
Friesel
Frieselausschlag
Friesel Krankheit
Frost

Frühgeburt	Premature birth, abortion
Fünftage-Fieber	Dengue, Dengue fever
Furunkel	Furuncle
Fußgicht	Podagra; gout, especially of the big toe.
Fußpilz	Athlete's foot
Fußweh	Podagra; gout, especially of the big toe.

German List - G

Gallenblasen-Entzündung	Inflammation of the gall bladder
Gallenblasenkrebs	Gall bladder cancer
Gallenbruchruhr	Cholera
Gallenfieber	Bilious fever, remittent fever.
Gallengangkrebs	Bile duct cancer
Gallenkolik	Bilious colic
Gallenkrankheit	Biliousness, biliary disease
Gallenruhr	Increased flow of bile
Gallenstein	Gall stones
Gastrisch Fieber	Gastric fever.
Gastrisch Katarrh	Gastric catarrh
Gebärmutterentzündung	Metritis
Gebärmutterhalskrebs	Cervical cancer
Gebrechen	Ailment, infirmity
nach der Geburt	After delivery.
Gedärmentzündung	Enteritis; inflammation of the intestinal tract, especially of the small intestine.
Gehirnblutung	Cerebral hemorrhage
Gehirnentzündung	Encephalitis, brain fever, inflammation of the brain. [Blashke1907].
Gehirnerschütterung	Concussion
Gehirnfieber	Brain fever, inflammation of the brain
Gehirnhautentzündung	Meningitis
Gehirnschlag	Cerebral apoplexy
Gehirntod	Brain death
Gehirntumor	Brain tumor
Gehirnwaßersucht	Dropsy of the brain, hydrocephalus; a usually congenital condition in which an abnormal accumulation of fluid in the cerebral ventricles causes enlargement of the skull and compression of the brain, destroying much of the neural tissue.
Geisteskrankheit	Insane, mental disease
Gelbfieber	Yellow fever
Gelbsucht	Jaundice, icterus
Gelenkentzündung	Arthritis, synovitis
Gelenkrheumatismus	Rheumatoid arthritis
Chronische Gelenkrheumatismus	Chronic Rheumatoid arthritis
Geplatzte Blinddarmrentzündung	Ruptured Appendix
Geschlechtskrankheit	Venereal disease
Geschwulst	Tumor, swelling, new growth, excrescence.
Geschwür	Ulcer, abscess
Geschwür im Kopf	Ulcer of the head. [Lang1932]
Gesichtskrebs	Cancer of the face
Gesichtsrose	Facial erysipelas
Gewächs	Tumor
Gewächs im liebe	Tumor in the abdomen.
Gewächskrankheit	Tumor
Gewebstod	Necrosis

Gicht
 Gicht mit Entkräftung
 Gichtarthritis
 Gichter
 Gichtfieber
 Gichtgeschwür
 Giftig
 Gingivitis
 Glaukom
 Gleich Schwach, war
 Gliederkrankheit
 Gliederreißen
 Gliederschmerz
 Goldene Ader
 Gonorrhö
 Gonorrhöe
 Grauer Star
 Greisenalter
 Gries
 Grindflechte
 Grippe
 Grüner Star
 Gürtelrose

Gout
 Debility from gout
 Gouty arthritis
 Infantile convulsions, eclampsia infantum
 Arthritic fever.
 Ulcer over gouty joint.
 Toxic
 Trench mouth
 Glaucoma
 Was constantly weak
 Arthritis. An articular disease; relating to or affecting the joints of the body.
 Rheumatism
 Rheumatism
 Hemorrhoids
 Gonorrhea, clap
 Gonorrhea, clap
 Cataract
 Senility
 Gravel
 Weeping eczema of the head and face of children
 Influenza
 Glaucoma
 Shingles, herpes zoster

German List - H

Hadernkrankheit
 Hakenwurmkrankheit
 Halbschlag
 Halsbräune
 Halsentzündung
 Halsgeschwür
 Halskrankheit
 Halsleiden
 Halsschmerz
 Halsweh
 Halszehrung
 Hämorrhoiden
 Harnfluß
 Harnröhrenentzündung
 Harnruhr
 Harnträuseln
 Harnverhaltung
 Harnverstopfung
 Harnwegsinfektion
 Harnzwang
 Härten

Anthrax
 Hookworm
 Hemiplegia; paralysis affecting only one side of the body.
 Diphtheria.
 Strep throat, sore throat, inflammation of the throat.
 Ulcer of the throat or neck
 Disease of the throat or neck.
 Disease of the throat or neck
 Sore throat
 Sore throat
 Scrofula
 Hemorrhoids
 Enuresis; the uncontrolled or involuntary discharge of urine.
 Urethritis
 Diabetes, polyuria
 Diabetes
 Ischuria, retention of urine.
 Retention of urine
 Urinary tract infection
 Dysuria; painful or difficult urination.
 Induration; the hardening of a normally soft tissue or organ, especially the skin, because of inflammation, infiltration of a neoplasm, or an accumulation of blood.

Hauptweh
 Hautausschlag
 Hautentzündung
 Häutige Bräune
 Hautkrankheit
 Hautkrebs

Typhus
 Eczema, skin rash
 Dermatitis
 The croup, cynanche trachealis.
 Skin disease
 Skin cancer

Hautreizung	Inflammation of the skin
Hautrötung	Erythema; redness of the skin produced by congestion of the capillaries.
Hauttuberkulose	Tuberculosis of the skin
Hautwaßersucht	Anasarca; an accumulation of serous fluid in various tissues and cavities of the body.
Heftiges Fieber	Calenture
Heiserkeit	Hoarseness
Heißhunger	Bulimia
Hernie	Inguinal hernia
Herzanfall	Heart attack
Herzbeklemmung	Oppression of the heart
Herzbeutelwaßersucht	Dropsy of the heart, hydrops pericardii
Herzbräune	Angina pectoris
Herzentzündung	Carditis
Herzerweiterung	Dilation of the heart
Herzfehler	Cardiac defect
Herzgeschwulst	Cardiac Tumor
Herzinfarkt	Heart attack, myocardial infarction
Herzinsuffizienz	Cardiac insufficiency
Herzklappenfehler	Valvular heart disease
Herzklopfen	Heart palpitation
Herzkrampf	Angina Pectoris, cardiac spasm
Herzkrankheit	Heart disease. [Lang1932]
Herzlähmung	Cardiac paralysis
Herzlähmung während eine operation	Cardiac paralysis during an operation.
Herzleiden	Heart disease. [Lang1932]
Herz Rheumatismus	Rheumatism of the Heart?
Herzmuskelentzündung	Myocarditis
Herzschlag	Heart failure, cardiac paralysis
Herzschwäche	Cardiac weakness
Herzversagen	Heart failure
Heufieber	Pollinosis, hay fever
Heuschnupfen	Allergic coryza, hay fever
Hexenschuß	Lumbago; a painful condition of the lower back, as one resulting from muscle strain or a slipped disk.
Hirnblutung	Cerebral hemorrhage
Hirnenfieber	Brain fever
Hirnenleiden	Cerebral affection
Hirnhautentzündung	Meningitis
Hirnschlag	Cerebral apoplexy
Hirnschlagfluß	Cerebral apoplexy
Hirntod	Brain death
Hirntumor	Brain tumor
Hirnverletzung	Brain lesion
Hitze	Fever, heat, ardor.
Hitze und Frost	Fever and Chills
Hitzig	Hot, ardent, burning, inflammatory, acute, passionate.
Hitziges Brustentzündung	Acute bronchitis
Hitziges Brustkrampf	Angina Pectoris
Hitziges Fieber	Ardent fever, calenture.
Hitziges Gallenfieber	Acute bilious fever
Hitziges Krankheit	Acute disease or acute sickness.
Hitziges Nervenfieber	Acute nervous fever
Hitzschlag	Sunstroke
Hodenkrebs	Testicular cancer

Hüftentzündung
Hüftgelenkentzündung
Hüftgicht
Hüftweh
Hungerpest
Husten

Hip disease, coxalgia
Coxitis; Inflammation of the hip joint.
Coxagra
Coxalgia; pain in or disease of the hip or hip joint.
Typhus
Cough, to cough.

German List - I

Ikterus
Infektion
Infektionskrankheit
Influenza
Innerlicheentzündung
Intermittirendesfieber
Ischias
Italienische krankheit

Jaundice
Infection
Infectious disease
Influenza
Internal Inflammation
Intermittent fever
Sciatica
Syphilis, Lues venera

German List - J

Jammer
Jucken
Juckreiz

Eclampsia Infantum. It is short for schlagender jammer.
Pruritus, itching
Pruritus, itch

German List - K

Kachexia
Kaltbrandig
Kälte
Kalter Brand
Kaltes Fieber
Karbunkel
Karies
Karzinom
Katalepsie

Katarakt
Katarrh
Kehlkopfentzündung
Chronische Kehlkopfentzündung

Emaciation, consumption
Affected with cold gangrene
Chill
Gangrene.
Intermittent fever, ague
Carbuncle, anthrax
Caries
Carcinoma
Catalepsy; a trancelike state with loss of voluntary motion and failure to react to stimuli.
Cataract
Catarrh
Laryngitis
Chronic Laryngitis.

Kehlkopf-Katarrh
Kehlkopfkrebs
Kehlsucht
Keuchhusten
Im Kindbett
Kindbettfieber
Kinderbraüne
Kindercholera
Kinderkrämpfe
Kinderkrankheit
Kinderlähmung
Kinderrothen
Kinderschwäche

Laryngeal catarrh
Throat cancer
The mumps, parotitis
Whooping cough, pertussis
In Childbed; puerperal
Puerperal fever
Croup
Infantile Cholera
Infantile convulsions, eclampsia infantum.
Disease of children, infantile disease.
Polio
Dysentery of children?
Infantile weakness.

Kinderschwämmchen	Aphtha; roundish pearl-colored specks or flakes in the mouth, on the lips, etc., terminating in white sloughs. They are commonly characteristic of thrush.
Klopfen	Palpitation, beating
Knöchel-Fieber	Dengue, Dengue fever, Break bone fever
Knochenfraß	Caries
Knochenkrebs	Bone cancer
Knochenmarkentzündung	Osteomyelitis
Knochenmarkkrebs	Bone marrow cancer
Knochenschwund	Atrophy of bone
Knochentuberkulose	spinal tuberculosis
Knochenweiche	Rickets;rachitis
Knollensucht	Leprosy
Kohlenstaublunge	Anthraxis, Miner's pneumoconiosis
Kolik	Colic
Kolitis	Colitis
Kollaps	Collapse
Kongestion	Congestion
Königskrankheit	Jaundice
Konjunktivitis	Conjunctivitis
Konvulsion	Convulsion
Kopfentzündung	Inflammation of the brain.
Kopfgeschwür	Ulcer of the head
Kopfgicht	Cephalagra
Kopfkrankheit	Affection of the head
Kopfleiden	Affection of the head
Kopfroze	Erysipelas of the head
Kopfschmerzen	Headache
Kopfwasser	Hydrocephalus (short for Kopfwassersucht)
Kopfwassersucht	Dropsy of the brain, hydrocephalus ; a usually congenital condition in which an abnormal accumulation of fluid in the cerebral ventricles causes enlargement of the skull and compression of the brain, destroying much of the neural tissue.
Kopfweh	Headache
Körperschwäche	Bodily weakness, debility
Koxarthrit	Coxitis; inflammation of the hip joint.
Kräfteverfall	Cachexia
Krampf	Cramp, spasm, convulsion
Krampfader	Varicose vein
Krampfanfall	Convulsive fit
Krämpfe	Convulsions, cramps, neuropathy
Krampfhaften Zufallen	Spasmodic Attack
Krampf Husten	Spasmodic or convulsive cough
Krank	Sick
Krankheit	Sickness, illness, disease, malady, affliction, ailment
Chronische Krankheit	Chronic illness
Krätze	Scabies
Krebs	Cancer, carcinoma
Krebsgeschwulst	Cancerous tumor
Krebsgeschwür	Cancer sore, canker
Krebsschaden	Cancerous affection
Krebsschwäche	Weakness from cancer
Krebsübel	Cancer
Kretinismus	Cretinism; severe hypothyroidism resulting in physical and mental stunting.
Kreuzschmerz	Lumbago; a painful condition of the lower back, as one resulting from muscle strain or a slipped disk.

Kriebelkrankheit	Cereal convulsion. [Dunglison1868]. Creeping Sickness: the name by which the gangrenous form of Ergotism is known in Germany. [Thomas1875]
Kriegsfieber	War fever, Typhus
Kropf	Struma, goiter, derbyshire neck.
Krupp	Croup
Krustenflechte	Impetigo; a very contagious infection of the skin; common in children; localized redness develops into small blisters that gradually crust and erode.
Kuhpocken	Cowpox
Kurzfristige Erkrankung	Short-term sickness

German List - L

Lagerfieber	Camp fever, Typhus
Lähmung	Palsy, paralysis
Landseuche	Endemic Disease
Langwierig Entzündung	Protracted inflammation
Langwierig Schwindsucht	Protracted consumption
Läuse	Lice
Laxieren	Bowel Purging
anfallend Brechen und Laxieren	Attack of vomiting and purging
Lebensschwäche	Defective vitality, debility. [Lang1932]. Failure to thrive.
Leber Krankheit	Liver disease.
Leberentzündung	Hepatitis
Leberkrebs	Liver cancer
Leberleiden	Liver affection
Leber-Magenverhärtung	Induration of the liver and stomach
Leberschrumpfung	Cirrhosis
Leberzirrhose	Cirrhosis of the liver
Legionärskrankheit	Legionnaires' disease
Leibesverstopfung	Constipation
Leibschmerz	Abdominal pain, colic, griping pain.
Leiden	Affection, complaint
Leidenschwäche	Weakness from suffering.
Leishmaniose Kutane	Cutaneous leishmaniasis
Leishmaniose Viszerale	Visceral leishmaniasis
Leistenbruch	Inguinal hernia
Lethargie	Lethargy
Lethargus	Lethargy
Leukämie	Leukemia
Liebeskrankheit	Lovesickness
Lipom	Adipose tumor
Lippengeschwür	Canker
Lombardischer Außatz	Pellagra
Lues	Lues, syphilis
Luftkrankheit	Airsickness
Luftmangel	Deficient air
Luftröhrenentzündung	Bronchitis. Inflammation of the trachea or bronchi. [Lang1932]
Akute Luftröhrenentzündung	Acute bronchitis.
Luftröhrenkrankheit	Tracheal or bronchial disease. [Lang1932]
Luftröhrenschwindsucht	Laryngeal or bronchial phthisis
Lungeheilstätten	Tuberculosis
Lungekatarrh	Bronchial catarrh

Lungenembolie	Pulmonary embolism
Lungenemphysem	Pulmonary emphysema
Lungenfieber	Pulmonary fever
Lungenentzündung	Pneumonia, acute pulmonary congestion
Lungengeschwür	Pulmonary abscess
Lungenkrankheit	Pulmonary Disease.
Lungenkrebs	Lung cancer
Lungenlähmung	Edema of the lung, paralysis of the lung.
Lungenleiden	Pulmonary disease
Lungenschlag	Pulmonary apoplexy; pulmonary edema
Lungenschwäche	Weakness of the lungs.
Lungenschwindsucht	Bronchial phthisis
Lungensucht	Pulmonary consumption, Pulmonary tuberculosis.
Lungentuberkulose	Pulmonary tuberculosis
Lungespitzenkatarrh	Bronchial catarrh
Lungsucht	Pulmonary consumption, Pulmonary tuberculosis.
Lupos	Tuberculosis in the face
Lupus	Lupus
Lustseuche	Syphilis, yaws
Lyme-Krankheit	Lyme disease

German List - M

Magenbeschwerde	Gastric trouble or disorder. [Lang1932]
Magenbruch	Gastrocele; hernia of a portion of the stomach.
Magendarmentzündung	Gastroenteritis; inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines.
Magendrücken	Pyrosis, heartburn.
Magenentzündung	Gastritis; chronic or acute inflammation of the stomach, especially of the mucous membrane of the stomach.
Magenfehler	Stomach failure
Magengeschwür	Gastric ulcer. [Lang1932]
Magenkolik	Gripping colic, enteralgia
Magenkrampf	Gastralgia, spasm of the stomach. [Treves1890]
Magenkrankheit	Gastric Disease
Magenkrebs	Cancer of the Stomach
Magenleiden	Gastropathy, gastric disease
Magenschleimhaut-entzündung	Gastritis; chronic or acute inflammation of the stomach, especially of the mucous membrane of the stomach.
Magenschwäche	Dyspepsia
Magenübel	Stomach cancer
Magenverhärtung	Induration of the stomach
Magenverstimmung	Indigestion
Magenweh	Gripping colic, enteralgia
Magersucht	Anorexia nervosa
Mailänder Rose	Pellagra
Malaria	Malaria
Malariafieber	Malarial fever
Maltafieber	Malta fever
Mammakarzinom	Breast cancer
Mandelentzündung	Tonsillitis
MangelKrankheit	Deficiency disease
Marasmus	Weakness of old age
Marasmus Senilis	Weakness of old age
Masern	Measles

folgen der Masern	result of the Measles
Masernkrankheit	Measles.
Masernsucht	Epidemic measles
Mastdarmkrebs	Rectum cancer
Mastdarmvorfall	Prolapsus Ani
Melancholie	Melancholy
Melanom	Melanoma
Melanom, Malignes	Malignant melanoma
Menschenblattern	Variola, smallpox
Menschenpocken	Variola, smallpox
Migräne	Migraine
Milchschorf	Infantile eczema, milk crust
Milzbrand	Anthrax, splenic fever
Milzentzündung	Splenitis
Milzverhärtung	Induration of the spleen
Misere	Vomiting
Miserere	Volvulus
Miteßer	Blackhead, comedo
Mittelmeer-Zeckenfleckfieber	Boutonneuse fever
Mittelohrentzündung	Otitis of the middle ear
Mononukleose	Mononucleosis
Mundfäule	Aphthous oral infection
Mundgeschwür	Canker
Mundklemme	Trismus
Mundkrampf	Spasmodic distortion of facial muscles
Mundschwamm	Aphtha; roundish pearl-colored specks or flakes in the mouth, on the lips, etc., terminating in white sloughs. They are commonly characteristic of thrush.
Muskelkrämpfe	Muscle cramp
Mutterkorn Schwäche	Weakness from ergotism
Mutterkornvergiftung	Ergot poisoning
Mutterleibeentzündung	Metritis
Muttermal	Birth-mark, mole
Myokardinfarkt	Myocardial infarction

German List - N

Nabelbruch	Umbilical hernia
Nabelgeschwür	Umbilical ulcer
Nackenmark leiden	Affection of the cervical portion of the spinal cord.
Nahrungsmittelvergiftung	Botulism
Narbe	Cicatrix
Nasenbluten	Nosebleed
Näbendeflechte	Eczema
Nekrose	Necrosis
Nervenentzündung	Neuritis
Nervenfieber	Nervous fever, typhus, typhoid. [Treves1890]
Nervenkrankheit	Typhus [Trout1883]
Nervenleiden	Neuropathy, nervous disease.
Nervenschmerz	Nerve disease, neuropathy, neurosis. [Lang1932]
Neßelausschlag	Neuralgia
Neßelfieber	Hives
Neßelkrankheit	Urticaria with high temperature
Neßelsucht	Urticaria
	Urticaria, nettlerash

Neßelwurm
 Netzhautentzündung
 Neubildung
 Neuralgie
 Nichtbestimmte Krankheit
 Niederkunft
 Nierenbeckenentzündung

Nierenentzündung
 Nierenkolik
 Nierenkrebs
 Nierenleiden
 Nierenstein
 Nierensteinkolik
 Nierenversagen
 Nürnbergischer Pipf

Tapeworm
 Retinitis
 Neoplasm
 Neuralgia
 Undetermined disease
 Confinement
 Pyelitis; acute inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney, caused by bacterial infection.
 Nephritis, Bright's disease
 Renal colic
 Renal cancer
 Kidney disease. [Lang1932]
 Nephrolith, kidney stone
 Renal colic
 Kidney failure
 Nuremberg flu

German List - O

Obstipation
 Obstructionsileus
 Ödem
 Ohnmacht
 Ohnmächtig
 Ohrenentzündung
 Ohrenschmerzen
 Organischer fehlen des Magens
 Organischer fehler an Ruckgrats
 Orientalische Cholera
 Orientbeule
 Ösophaguskarzinom

Obstipation
 Ileus due to obstruction
 Edema
 Faint, black out
 Unconscious
 Otitis
 Earache
 Organic defect on the stomach
 Organic defect on the spine
 Asiatic cholera
 Oriental boil
 Esophageal cancer

German List - P

Pankreatitis
 Paralyse
 Parkinsonische Krankheit
 Pediculi
 Pest
 Pestartige braune
 Pestbeule
 Pfeiffersches Drüsenfieber
 Phlegmone
 Phtisis
 Pickel
 Pilzvergiftung
 Plage
 Pleuresie
 Pleuritis
 Pneumonie
 Pocken
 Pockennarbe
 Polkafieber
 Präeklampsie
 Präsenile Demenz

Pancreatitis
 Paralysis
 Paralysis agitans
 Lice
 Plague
 Typhus fever
 Plague spot
 Mononucleosis
 Phlegmon, cellulitis
 Emaciation, consumption
 Pimple
 Fungus poisoning
 Plague
 Pleurisy
 Pleurisy
 Pneumonia
 Smallpox, Variola.
 Pockmark, pit
 Dengue fever
 Preeclampsia
 Alzheimer's disease

Pseudokrupp
Psoriasis
Puerperalfieber
Pyrexie

Pseudo-croup
Psoriasis
Puerperal fever
Pyrexia, fever

German List - Q

Quartanfieber

Quartan fever

German List - R

Rachenbräune
Rachenkatarrh
Rachitis
Remittirendesfieber
Rheuma
Rheumatisch
Rheumatischen Umständen
Rheumatisches Fieber
Rheumatismus
Rinderwahn
Ringelröteln
Rippenbruch
Rippenfellentzündung
Riß
Röhrgeschwür

Rose
Rote Ruhr
Rote Tod

Rothe Ruhr
Röteln
Rötheln
Rother Hund
Rotlauf
Rotz
Rotzkrankheit
Rotzjauche
Rückenmarksentzündung
Rückenmarksschwindsucht
Rückfall Typhus
Rückfallfieber
Rückgratsentzündung
Rückgratsleiden
Ruhr
folgen den Ruhr

Diphtheria
Pharyngitis
Rachitis, rickets.
Bilious fever, remittent fever.
Rheumatism
Rheumatic
Rheumatic condition
Rheumatic fever
Rheumatism
Mad Cow disease
Fifth disease
Fractured rib
Pleurisy
Torn
Fistula; an abnormal passage from a hollow organ to the body surface, or from one organ to another.
Erysipelas
Dysentery with bloody discharge. Bloody flux.
The Red Death; a pandemic outbreak of Dysentery in 1750 centered in the city of Bern, Switzerland.
Dysentery with bloody discharge. Bloody flux.
Rubella, German measles.
Rubella, German measles.
Rubella, German measles.
Erysipelas
Glanders
Glanders
Sanies of glands
Myelitis; inflammation of the spinal column. [Lang1932]
Tabes dorsalis, locomotor ataxia
Relapsing fever
Relapsing fever
Spondylitis. [Lang1932]
Spinal disease. [Lang1932]
Flux, dysentery
result of Flux

German List - S

Sackgeschwulst
Salzfluß
Säuerwahnsinn
Säuglingstoxikose

Cyst
Eczema
Delirium tremens, mania a potu
Severe infantile gastroenteritis

Schaden am Fussen	Disease or Wound of the feet
Schafblattern	Chicken pox, varicella
Schafpocken	Chicken pox, varicella
Schamlippenentzündung	Vulvitis
Schanker	Chancre
Scharbock	Scurvy
Scharlach	Scarlet fever
Scharlachfieber	Scarlet fever.
Scharlachfriesel	Miliaria in scarlet fever. [Lang1932]
	Scarlatina familiaris, scarlet rash. [Trout1883]
Scheidenkrebs	Cervix cancer
Scheintod	Apparent death, asphyxia
Schizophrenie	Schizophrenia
Schlafende Gichter	Eclampsia infantum. Infantile convulsions.
Schlafkrankheit	African trypanosomiasis, sleeping sickness.
Schläfrigkeit	Somnolence, drowsiness
Schlafsucht	Somnolence, drowsiness
Schlag	Stroke, apoplectic seizure.
	Schlag is also often used as a cause of death for infants in German church records – It is then short for schlagender jammer. [Schmidt2006]
Schlaganfall	Apoplectic stroke
Schlagen	Palpitation
Schlagfieber	Apoplectic Fever.
Schlagender Jammer	Eclampsia infantum
Schlagfluß	Apoplexy; sudden impairment of neurological function, especially that resulting from a cerebral hemorrhage; a stroke.
	Presumed to have died from apoplexy
Von Schlage getrosten	Bursitis
Schleimbeutelentzündung	Febris mucosa, typhoid fever. [Treves1890]
Schleimfieber	Mucous fever, febris mucosa, a name given formerly to any feverish affection in which the patient secreted much mucus. [Lang1932]
	Slime fever, swamp fever. [Devries1952]
Schmerz, Chronischer	Chronic pain
Schmerzen	Pains
Schnupfen	Cold, catarrh
Schnupfenfieber	Catarrhal fever, influenza [Treves1890]
Schrecken	Terror
Schreihusten	Whooping cough in Germany. [Nothnagel1902]
Schrumpfung	Shrinking
Schuppenflechte	Psoriasis
Schüttelfrost	Ague, chill
Schüttellähmung	Shaking palsy, paralysis agitans
Schwach	Weak, feeble, delicate, frail, faint, decrepit, infirm, atonic, asthenic. [Lang1913]
Schwäche	Weakness, debility, infirmity.
Schwächegeboren	Born too weak
Schwächegeboren, zu	Born too weak
Schwachheit	Weakness, debility, infirmity.
Schwachheitshalber	Weakness, debility, infirmity
Schwachheitsmager	Weakness from emaciation.
Schwachsinn	Feeble-mindedness
Schwachsinnig	Weak minded, imbecile. [Lang1932]
Schwamm (Schwämme)	Aphtha; roundish pearl-colored specks or flakes in the mouth, on the lips, etc., terminating in white sloughs. They are commonly characteristic of thrush.
Schwanger	Pregnant

Rudy's List of Archaic Medical Terms

Schwängern	Impregnate
Schwangerschaft	Pregnancy
Schwangerschaftvergiftung	Eclampsia; a toxic condition characterized by convulsions and possibly coma during or immediately after pregnancy.
Schwäre	Boil
Schwarze Star	Amaurosis; total loss of vision, especially when occurring without pathological changes to the eye.
Schwarzer Tod	Black death
Schwarzwaßerfieber	Blackwater fever
Schweißbläschen	Miliaria, heat rash
Schweißfieber	Sudor anglicus, sweating sickness
Schweißfriesel	Miliaria, heat rash
Schweißsucht	Sudor anglicus, sweating sickness
Schwellung	Tumor, swelling
Schwerkrank	Seriously Ill.
Schwermut	Melancholy
Schwindel	Vertigo
Schwindsucht	Consumption, phthisis
Schwindsuchtig	Consumption.
Schwulst	Tumor, swelling
Schwund	Atrophy, wasting
Scirrhus	Cancerous tumor
Scrophula	Scrofula
Seekrankheit	Seasickness
Seitenstich	Stitches in the side. Common symptom of pleuracy.
Sekretion	Secretion
Septikämie	Septicemia
Seuche	Epidemic plague, contagion
Siech	Ailing
Sieche	Waste away
Siechtum	Lingering illness
Skabies	Scabies
Skorbut	Scurvy
Skrofulose	Scrofula
Sodbrennen	Pyrosis, heartburn.
Soldatenfieber	Soldier's fever, Typhus
Soldatenkrankheit	Soldier's disease, Typhus
Sommerbrechdurchfall	Summer disease characterized by vomiting and diarrhea. [Lang1932]
Sommerkrankheit	No definition found. Probably the same as Summer Complaint.
Sonnenstich	Sunstroke
Soor	Aphtha; roundish pearl-colored specks or flakes in the mouth, on the lips, etc., terminating in white sloughs. They are commonly characteristic of thrush.
Sporadische Cholera	Simple cholera
Spulwurmbefall	Roundworm
Spulwürmer	Ascarides; a parasitic nematoid worm, especially the roundworm.
St. Andreas Krankheit	St Andrew's Disease, Gout
St. Antoni Rache	St Anthony's Revenge, Ergot poisoning
St. Antonius Feuer	St Anthony's Fire, Erysipelas
St. Apollinaris Krankheit	St Apollos's Disease, Gout
St. Jobst Krankheit	St Jobe's Disease, Leprosy
St. Quirinus Marter	St Quirinus Martyrdom, Cancer
St. Valentinsarbeit	St Vitus' Dance, Chorea
Starrkrampf	Tetanus, Lockjaw, Catalepsy
Starrsucht	Catalepsy; a trancelike state with loss of voluntary motion and failure to react to stimuli.

Staupe
 Stechkrankheit
 Steinschmerzen
 Stenokardie
 Sterbefall
 Sterblichkeit
 Stich
 Stichkrankheit
 Stick
 Stickfluß
 Stickhusten
 Stinkend
 Stirnhöhlenvereiterung
 Strieme
 Stropheln
 Struma
 Stumpfheit
 Stumpfsinnigkeit
 Sturz
 Sumpffieber

Distemper
 Pleurisy
 Pains due to Calculus
 Angina pectoris
 Death
 Mortality
 Pain.
 Wound infection/fever
 Relating to choking or suffocating.
 Suffocative catarrh.
 Whooping cough, pertussis
 Foul, rank
 Suppurative frontal sinusitis
 Wale, welt
 Scrofula, the king's evil.
 Struma, goiter
 Hebetude, stupor
 Obtusion
 Collapse, fall
 Malaria, ague fever

German List - T

Taubheit
 Thrombose
 Tobsucht
 Tode Gefallen
 Todesahnung
 Todeskampf
 Todesmahnung
 Tollwut
 Todtgebohren
 Todtgeboren
 Totgeburt
 Trichinose
 Tripper
 Tropenfieber
 Tropenruhr
 Trübsinn
 Trunksucht
 Tuberkulose
 Typhus

Deafness
 Thrombus
 Raving madness
 Fall dead
 Presentiment of death
 Mortal agony
 Memento mori
 Rabies, hydrophobia
 Stillborn.
 Stillborn. [Treves1890]
 Stillbirth
 Trichinosis
 Gonorrhea
 Calenture
 Amebic dysentery
 Melancholy
 Chronic alcoholism
 Tuberculosis
 Typhus

German List - U

Übel
 Übelkeit
 Übelriechend
 Uebergangszeit
 Umschlag
 Unbekannt
 Ungarische krankheit
 Unglücksfall
 Unterleibsentzündung

Evil, sickness
 Nausea
 Fetid, vile-smelling
 Change of life, cessation of the menses
 Abortion
 Unknown
 Malaria
 Falling sickness, epilepsy
 Peritonitis; inflammation of the peritoneum; the serous membrane that lines the walls of the abdominal cavity and folds inward to enclose the viscera.

Unterleibskrankheit	Abdominal disease
Unterleibsleiden	Abdominal affection
Unterleibsschmerzen	Abdominal pain
Unterleibstypus	Typhus Abdominalis (Typhoid fever)
Unterleibswassersucht	Ascites; an abnormal accumulation of serous fluid in the abdominal cavity.
Unwohlsein	Illness
Unzeitig Geburt	Untimely Birth
Urämie	Uremia

German List - V

Variköse Vene	Varicose vein
Varizella	Varicella, chicken pox
Veitstanz	Chorea, St. Vitus' dance
Venenentzündung	Phlebitis
Venerischen Krankheit	Venereal disease
Venusseuche	Syphilis
Verbluten	Bleed to death
Verblutung	Bleeding to death
Verdauungsstörung	Dyspepsia; a disorder of digestive function characterized by discomfort or heartburn or nausea.
Verhärtung	Induration; the hardening of a normally soft tissue or organ, especially the skin, because of inflammation, infiltration of a neoplasm, or an accumulation of blood.
Verkältung	Cold
Verkältung nach Friesel	Cold from Miliary fever
Verlaßen	Lonesome
Verrenkung	Dislocation
Verstopfend	Congestive
Verstopfung	Obstipation
Virusinfektion	Viral infection
Viruskrankheit	Virus disease

German List - W

Wahnsinn	Insanity
Wahnsinnig	Insane
Warzen	Warts
Wasserbauch	Ascites; an abnormal accumulation of serous fluid in the abdominal cavity.
Wasserblattern	Chickenpox
Wasserbruch	Hydrocele; a pathological accumulation of serous fluid in a bodily cavity, especially in the scrotal pouch.
Wasserkopf	Dropsy of the brain, hydrocephalus; a usually congenital condition in which an abnormal accumulation of fluid in the cerebral ventricles causes enlargement of the skull and compression of the brain, destroying much of the neural tissue.
Wasserkrebs	Water canker, noma, cancrum oris.
Wasserpocken	Varicella, chickenpox
Wasserschlag	Water stroke
Wassersucht	Dropsy, edema.
Wechselfieber	Malaria, ague, intermittent fever
Weiss Fluss, der	The whites, flour albis, leucorrhea.
Weißblütigkeit	Leukemia
Weißer Pocken	Alastrim
Weißer fluß	Leocorrhea, flour albis.

Weisse Friesel	No definition found. Might be Miliary Fever with white pimples instead of red.
Weißsucht	Chlorosis; an iron-deficiency anemia, primarily of young women, characterized by a greenish-yellow discoloration of the skin. Also called greensickness.
West-Nil-Fieber	West Nile fever
Windpocken	Varicella, chickenpox
Winterdepreßion	Seasonal affective disorder
Wochenbett	Childbed
nach der Wochenbett	After delivery.
Im Wochenbett	In childbed
Wochenbettfieber	Puerperal fever
Wochenfieber	Puerperal fever
Wöchnerin	Puerpera, lying-in woman
Wundbrand	Gangrene
Wundfieber	Traumatic fever
Wundmal	Cicatrix, scar, stigma
Wundrose	Erysipelas
Wundstarrkrampf	Tetanus
Würmer	Worms
Wurmfieber	Worm fever
Wurmfortsatzentzündung	Appendicitis
Wurstgift	Sausage poisoning
Wurstvergiftung	Sausage poisoning
Wurzelhautentzündung	Periodontitis
Wut	Anger, rage
Wutanfall	Tantrum
Wutkrankheit	Rabies, hydrophobia

German List - Z

Zahnen	Teething
Zahnenbeit	Teething
Zahnfäule	Dental caries
Zahnfäulnis	Dental caries
Zahnfieber	Fever from teething
Zahnfleischentzündung	Gingivitis
Zahngeschwür	Periodontitis
Zahnkrämpfe	Convulsions from teething
Zahnkrankheit	Sickness from teething
Zahnschmerzen	Tooth ache
Zahnschwäche	Weakness from teething
Zahnruhr	Diarrhea from teething
Zäpfchenentzündung	Uvulitis
Zehrfieber	Hectic fever.
Zerebrospinale Meningitis	Cerebro-spinal meningitis
Zehrung (Auszehrung)	Consumption, Tuberculosis
Zerreißung	Disruption
Zerrung	Pulled muscle
Ziegenpeter	Mumps
Zirrhose	Cirrhosis
Zöliakie	Celiac disease
Zornkrankheit	Madness
zu Zeitig	Premature
zu früh geboren	Born too early

Rudy's List of Archaic Medical Terms

Zuckerkrankheit
Zuckung
Zungenlähmung
Zwang
Zwölffingerdarmgeschwür
Zyanose

Zyste

Diabetes
Convulsion
Glossoplegia
Tenesmus
Duodenal ulcer
Cyanosis; a bluish discoloration of the skin and mucous membranes resulting from inadequate oxygenation of the blood.
Cyst

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German - English Glossary of Archaic Medical Terms

German List - Anatomy

Arm	Arm
Arterie	Artery
Atmung	Breathing, respiration
Auge	Eye, sight
Ausfluss	Discharge, flux
Bauch	Abdomen, belly
Bauchfell	Peritoneum
Bauchhöhle	Abdominal cavity
Becken	Pelvis
Bindehaut	Conjunctiva
Blinddarm	Appendix
Blut	Blood
Bronchial	Bronchial
Bruch	Hernia, rupture
Brust	Breast, mamma, thorax
Brustbein	Sternal
Brustdrüse	Mammary gland
Brustfell	Pleura
Bulbar	Bulbar or relating to the medulla oblongata
Darm	Intestine, gut
Daumen	Thumb
Dickdarm	Colon, large intestine
Drüse	Gland
Dünndarm	Small intestine
Eierstock	Ovary
Eiter	Pus
Fett	Fat, adipose tissue
Finger	Finger
Fluß	Catarrh, flux
Fuss	Foot
Fussgelenk	Ankle
Galle	Gall, bile
Gallenblase	Gall bladder
Gallenblasen	Cystic, biliary
Gallengang	Bile duct
Gebärmutter	Uterus, womb
Gehirn	Brain, cerebral
Gelenk	Joint
Gesicht	Sight, face
Gewebe	Tissue
Grimmdarm	Colon
Haar	Hair
Hals	Throat, neck, cervix
Hand	Hand
Handgelenk	Wrist
Harn	Urine
Harnblase	Urinary bladder
Harnröhre	Urethra
Haupt	Head
Haut	Skin
Herz	Heart

Rudy's List of Archaic Medical Terms

Herzklappe	Heart valve
Hinter	Posterior
Hirn	Brain
Hirnhaut	Meninges
Hoden	Testicle
Hüft	Sciatic
Hüfte	Hip
Kehle	Throat
Kehlkopf	Larynx
Kinn	Chin
Knie	Knee
Knochen	Bone
Knochenmark	Bone marrow
Knorpel	Cartilage
Kopf	Head
Leber	Liver
Lippe	Lip
Luft	Air
Luftröhre	Trachea
Lunge	Lung
Magen	Stomach, gastro
Mandel	Tonsil
Mark	Marrow
Mastdarm	Rectum
Milch	Milk
Milz	Spleen
Mund	Mouth
Muskel	Muscle
Mutterleib	Uterus, womb
Nabel	Umbilical
Nachgeburt	Placenta, afterbirth
Nacken	Neck
Nase	Nose
Nasen	Nasal
Nerve	Nerve
Niere	Kidney
Nieren	Renal
Ohr	Ear
Ohren	Aural
Pankreas	Pancreas
Puls	Pulse
Rachen	Pharynx, fauces
Rippe	Rib
Rippenfell	Costal pleura
Rückenmark	Spical cord
Samen	Semen
Schädel	Skull
Scheide	Vagina
Schleim	Mucous
Schleimhaut	Mucous membrane
Schlund	Pharynx
Sehne	Tendon, sinew
Seite	Side
Serös	Serous
Speichel	Saliva
Speiseröhre	Esophagus

Unterleib	Abdomen
Vene	Vein
Wasser	Water
Wirbel	Vertebra
Zahn	Tooth
Zahnbein	Dentine
Zahne	Teeth
Zahnfleisch	Gum
Zeh	Toe
Zelle	Cell
Zunge	Tongue
Zwerchfell	Diaphragm

German List - Wordlist

Abgestorben	Dead
Absterben	To die off
Alter	Age
Beerdigt	Buried
Beerdigung, die	Funeral, burial, interment
Begraben	Buried, to bury
Begräbnis, das	Funeral, burial, interment
Begräbnisse, die	The funerals
Begräbnisstätte, die	Burial place
Bestatten	To bury
Bemerkungen	Notes, remarks.
Bestattet	To bury
Dasselbe	Idem, the same.
ditto	ditto
do.	ditto, abbreviation of "dito"
Ebenfalls	adverb meaning in a similar manner; also probably means "same as above" when
Eltern, die	Parents
Friedhof, der	The cemetery.
Geburtsort	Town where born
Gestorben	Dead
Desgleichen	Likewise, idem, the same.
Gottesacker	Cemetery, God's acre, God's field.
Hinterbliebene, der	Surviving dependant, bereaved
Hinterlassen	To leave behind, to will
Idem	Idem, the same as previously given or mentioned.
Kirchenjahr, das	Church year, ecclesiastical year
Kirchhof, der	The churchyard, graveyard
Krankheit	Sickness, disease, ailment
Leiche, die	Corpse, body
Leichenrede, die	Funeral sermon
Letzte Ölung	Last rites, extreme unction
Letzter Wille	Last will, testament
Nachgelassen	Posthumous
Prediger, der	Preacher
Starb	Died
Sterbefall, der	Death
Sterben	To die
Tod, der	Death, demise
Todes, des	The deaths
Todesart, die	Manner of death

Todesfall, der	Death, fatality
Tot	Dead
Tote, der	The dead
Toten, die	The dead
unbekannt	unknown
unbenannt	innominate, unnamed.
unbestimmt	undetermined.
Vergraben	To bury
Verstorben	Deceased
Verstorbene, der	The deceased
Verstorbenen, die	Decedents
Verwitwet	Widowed
Wille, der	Will
Witwe, die	Widow
Witwer, der	Widower
Zufall	Accident

German List - Phraselist

Art des Todes	Type of death.
Begräbnis im Kirchenjahr	Funeral in church year
Glocke, welche der Kirche bezahlt	Bell, which the church has tolled, and graveyard in which the burial will take place
Kirchhof der Geneinde	Congregational church yard, graveyard of the congregation.
Krankheit oder Zufall, wodurch der Tod	Sickness or accident, whereby the death has been caused.
Krankheit woran er gestorben	Sickness whereby he died
Monat und Tag des Todes Begräbnis	Month and Day of the; Death; Funeral
Name der Gestorbenen	Name of the deceased
Name der Eltern des Verstorbenen	Name of the parents of the deceased
Name des Verstorbenen	Name of the deceased
Name der Eltern (Bei unehelich geboren	Name of the parents of the deceased (if born illegitimate, the mother)
Tag des Begräbnisses	Day of the funeral
Tag und Stunde des Todes, in	Day and hour of death, in letters and numbers
Ursache des Todes Krankheit; Zufall	Causes of the death; Sickness; Accident
Ursache Des Todes	Causes of the death.
Verstorbene im Jahre	Deceased in year
Welchem Prediger die Anzeige des	Which preacher made the announcement of the death and how he is certain, that
Zeit des Absterbens und Alter	Time of death and age.
Zeit des Todes	Time of death.
Zeit und Ort des Begräbnisse	Time of place of the funerals.

German List - Zufall

Bauchschaden	Abdominal injury
vom Blitz erschlagen	Lightning Strike
Brandwunde	Burned.
Erguß	Contusion, bruise
Entstellung	Disfiguration
Erfrieren	Freeze to death
Erfrierung	Frostbite
Erfrierungstod	Death from exposure to cold
Erhängen	To hang oneself
Erschiessung	Shot to death
Ermordet auf den wege von Pritzier	Murdered on the way from Pritzier to Setzin
Ersticken	Asphyxiate
Ertrunken	Drowned.

Rudy's List of Archaic Medical Terms

ertrunken in einer Mergelgrube beim	Drowned in a marl pit in the Schwechow estate"; Schwechow is the name of a
An den Folgen des Trinkens des	As a result of drinking oil of vitriol (sulphuric acid)
In Folge Eines Falles	Result from ones fall
Folge eines Sturzes von Wagen	Result from fall from a wagon.
Fraktur	Fracture
Frostbeule	Chilblain, frostbite
Fußschaden	Foot injury
Gelähmt	Paralyzed
Hals Schaden	Broken neck
Insektenstich	Insect bite
Hat sich erhenkt	has hanged himself.
Jagdunfall	Hunting Accident.
Knochenbruch	Fracture
Nackenschlag	Rabbit punch. Blow from behind to the neck.
am offenen Kopf	Head open.
Pferderschlag	Hit by a horse
Prellung	Contusion
Von Rind gestoßen	Kicked by cow
Schleudertrauma	Whiplash
Selbstmord	To commit Suicide
an stiche in der Brust ohne Arzt	died from stitches in the breast without medical help
Tod durch Erhängen	Death by hanging
Unglücksfall	Misfortune, accident
Unglücksfall Ertrunken	Accidental Drowned
Vergiftet	Poisoned
Vergiftung	Poisoning
Vergiftung durch camphor	Poisoned through camphor.
Vergiftung mit Giftbrand	Poisoning from septicemic gangrene.
Verletzung	Injury, trauma
Verrenkung	Dislocation
Verstümmelt	Mutilated
Verstümmelung	Mutilation
Verwundung	Wound
Im Wasser ertrunken	Drowned in Water
Wunde	Wound

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International - English Glossary of Archaic Medical Terms

Croatian List

apopleksija	Apoplexy
artrit	Arthritis
artritis	Arthritis
astma	Asthma
bronhitis	Bronchitis
dečja paraliza	Poliomyelitis, Infantile paralysis, Polio
denga	Dengue, Dengue fever
difterija	Diphtheria
dijareja	Diarrhea
dizenterija	Dysentery
epilepsija	Epilepsy, falling sickness
erizipelas	Erysipelas
gangrena	Gangrene
giht	Gout
grčevi u trbuhu	Colic
grip	Influenza, Flu, Grippe
hepatitis	Hepatitis
hernija	Hernia
hidropsija	Dropsy
hloroza	Chlorosis
influenca	Influenza
izumiranje tkiva	Gangrene
kaplja	Gout
katar	Catarrh
kila	Hernia, bubonoccele
kolera	Cholera
kolik	Colic
malarična groznica	Ague, Jungle fever
malarija	Malaria
male boginje	Measles, Chickenpox
oduzetost	Paralysis, Palsy
oteklina	Tumor
paraliza	Paralysis, Palsy
proliv	Diarrhea
rahitis	Rachitis, Rickets
reumatizam	Rheumatism
rubeola	Measles
šarlahna groznica	Scarlet fever
sifilis	Syphilis, Lues
skorbut	Scurvy
škrofula	Scrofula
tetanus	Tetanus, Lockjaw
tifoidan	Typhoid
tifus	Typhus
tifusna groznica	Typhoid
tropska groznica	Dengue, Dengue fever
tumor	Tumor
varičela	Chickenpox, Varicella
velike boginje	Smallpox
vodena bolest	Dropsy

zapaljenje pluća
zauške
žutica

Pneumonia
Mumps
Jaundice, Icterus, Hepatitis

Czech List

artritida
běhavka
blednička
břišní tyfus
bronchitida
cholera
choroba
chřipka
cukrovka
epilepsie
gangréna
hernie
horečka
infekční onemocnění kůže
kašel
katar
kolika
křeče
krtice
krvácení
kýla
malarická zimnice
malárie
mrtvě
mrtvice
nádor
nemoc
neštovice
ochrnutí
padoucnice
pakostnice
paralýza
pneumonie
porod
příjice
psotník

Arthritis
Diarrhea
Chlorosis, Greensickness
Typhoid
Bronchitis
Cholera
Disease
Influenza, Flu
Diabetes
Epilepsy
Gangrene
Hernia
Fever
Erysipelas
Cough
Catarrh
Colic, Gripes, Ileus
Cramps, Convulsions
Scrofula, The King's Evil
Bleeding, Hemorrhage
Hernia, rupture
Ague
Malaria
Stillborn
Apoplexy, Stroke, Paralysis, Palsy, Heart attack
Tumor
Disease
Smallpox, pock, pox
Paralysis, Palsy
Epilepsy
Gout
Paralysis, Palsy
Pneumonia
Childbirth, Labor
Syphilis
Infantile convulsions (Czech); considered plural. [Source: Anglicko-Èesky, Èesky-Anglicko Slovník (English-Czech, Czech-English Dictionary). Ivan Poldauf, Jan Caha, Alena Kopecká, Jiří Krámský, 10th rev. ed., WD Publications, 2001, p. 885]

průjem
rakovina
revmatismus
skorbut
skvrnitý tyfus
slabost
slabý
smrt
spála
spalničky

Diarrhea
Cancer
Rheumatism
Scurvy
Typhus
Weakness, Sickness
Weak
Death
Scarlet fever, Scarletina
Measles, Rubella

staroba
strnutí šíje
syphilis
tetanus
tuberkulóza
tyfový
tyfus břišní
umřel
uplavice
vodnatelnost
záducha
zánit jater
zánit příušnic
zápal
zápal plic
zardinky
záškrt
zemřel
zloutenka

Old age
Tetanus
Syphilis, Lues
Tetanus
Tuberculosis
Typhoid
Typhoid fever
Died
Dysentery, Red pestilence
Dropsy
Asthma
Hepatitis
Mumps
Pneumonia
Pneumonia. [Kernerman Dictionary]
Rubella, German measles
Diphtheria, Croup
Died
Jaundice, Icterus, Yellows

Danish List

ægyptisk vattersot
afdød
alderdomssvaghed
anasarka
anfald
angina pectoris
apopleksi
astma
bissa
blegsot
blodgang
brok
byld
calentura roja
denguefeber
diaré
diarrhoe
difteri
difteritis
død
dødfødt
dødsårsag
dødsfald
druknet
dysenteri
engelsk syge
epilepsi
erysipelas
faaresyge
falde
feber
forblødning
forstoppelse

Bissa, Egyptian dropsy
Deceased
Weakness of old age
Anasarca, Cardiac dropsy, Cardiac hydrops
Seizures
Angina pectoris
Apoplexy
Asthma
Bissa, Egyptian dropsy
Chlorosis
Dysentery
Hernia
Abscess
Dengue, Dengue fever, Calentura roja
Dengue, Dengue fever
Diarrhea
Diarrhea
Diphtheria
Diphtheria
Dead
Stillborn
Cause of death
Death
Drowned
Dysentery
Rachitis, Rickets, Vitamin-D-deficiency
Epilepsy
Erysipelas
Mumps
Fall, Killed in war
Ague, Fever
Bleeding to death
Constipation

Rudy's List of Archaic Medical Terms

galle	Tumor
gangræna	Gangrene
gigt	Rheumatism, Gout
gulsot	Jaundice, Icterus, Chlorosis
halshugget	Decapitated
hepatitis	Hepatitis
hernia	Hernia
hernie	Hernia
hjerterefl	Heart disease
hoste	Cough
ikterus	Jaundice, Icterus
influenza	Influenza, Flu, Grippe
katar	Catarrh
kighoste	Pertussis, Whooping cough
klorose	Chlorosis
koldbrand	Gangrene, Cold gangrene, Foot gangrene, Necrosis
kolera	Cholera, Asiatic cholera, Cholera El Tor, Cholera morbus
kolik	Colic, Gripes, Bellyache
kopper	Smallpox, variola
kræft	Cancer
krampetrækning	Convulsion
kvæle	Choke
lammelse	Paralysis
lungeantrakose	Anthraxis, Miner's pneumoconiosis
lungebetændelse	Pneumonia. [Kernerman Dictionary]
mæslinger	Measles
mavekneb	Colic, Gripes, Bellyache
mavesyge	Stomach ailment, Diarrhea
meslinger	Measles
morbilli	Measles
omkom	Die
paralysering	Paralysis
pest	Plague
pneumomi	Pneumonia
podagra	Gout
potts sygdom	Pott's paraplegia, Tuberculous spondylitis
rachitis	Rachitis, Rickets, Vitamin-D-deficiency
radesyge	A virulent and infectious disease, particularly affecting the skin, bones, and throat. Also termed Norwegian leprosy and Scandinavian syphilis. [Thomas1875]
reumatisme	Rheumatism
roede hunde	Rubella, German measles
scarlatina	Scarlet fever, Scarletina
scorbut	Scurvy, Scorbutus
selvmord	Suicide
sindssyg	Mentally ill
skarlagensfeber	Scarlet fever, Scarletina
skoerbug	Scurvy, Scorbutus
skoldkopper	Chickenpox, Varicella
staseoedem	Congestive dropsy
svaghed	Weakness
svulst	Tumor
syphilis	Syphilis
tæring	Tuberculosis
tuberkulose	Consumption, Tuberculosis

tussis convulsiva
typhoid
tyfus
universelt cardialt oedem
varicella
vattersot

Pertussis, Whooping cough
Typhoid
Typhus
Cardiac dropsy
Chickenpox, Varicella
Dropsy

Dutch List

aamborstigheid
aanval
aderlating
angina pectoris
apoplexie
arthritis
astma
belroos
bleekziekte
bleekzucht
bronchitis
buikkrampe
buikloop
buikpijn
buihtyfus
catarre
chlorose
cholera
choleratyfoïed
choleratyfus
colica
coloradokoorts
darmkoliek
denguekoorts
diarree
diarrhoea
difterie
dikoer
dood
dood geboren
druppel
dysenterie
engelse ziekte
epilepsie
erysipelas
gangreen
geelzucht
gele koorts
gezwel
gezwollenheid
griep
hepatitis
hernia
hoesten
huidziekte
icterus

Asthma
Stroke, Attack
Bleeding, Bloodletting
Angina pectoris
Apoplexy
Arthritis
Asthma
Erysipelas
Chlorosis
Chlorosis
Bronchitis
Colic, Gripes, Bellyache
Diarrhea
Colic, Gripes, Bellyache
Typhus, typhoid fever
Catarrh, Cold, Rhinitis
Chlorosis
Cholera
Typhoid, cholera typhoid
Typhoid, cholera typhoid, cholera typhus
Colic
Dengue, Dengue fever
Colic, Gripes, Bellyache
Dengue, Dengue fever
Diarrhea
Diarrhea
Diphtheria
Mumps
Dead
Stillborn
Gout
Dysentery
Rachitis, Rickets, Vitamin-D-deficiency
Epilepsy
Erysipelas
Gangrene
Jaundice, Icterus
Yellow fever, Bulam fever, Pym fever
Tumor
Swelling, Tumor
Influenza, Flu, Grippe
Hepatitis
Hernia, rupture
Cough
Measles
Jaundice, Icterus

Rudy's List of Archaic Medical Terms

influenza	Influenza, Flu, Grippe
jicht	Gout, Arthritis
kindhoest	Whooping cough in Holland. [Nothnagel1902]
kinkhoest	Whooping cough
klassieke varkenspest	Typhoid, classical swine fever, hog cholera, pig typhoid, swine fever, swine plague
knokkelkoorts	Dengue, Dengue fever, Break bone fever
koliek	Colic, Gripes, Bellyache
koorts	Ague, Fever
kraambedkoorts	Puerperal fever, Childbed fever
krampachtig	Convulsions
krampen	Cramps, Convulsions
kwaal	Disease, cComplaint
kwinthoest	Whooping cough in Holland. [Nothnagel1902]
levenloos	Stillborn, Without life
longontsteking	Pneumonia. [Kernerman Dictionary]
longtering	Consumption, Tuberculosis
malaria	Malaria
mazelen	Measles
mijnwerkerslong	Anthraxis, Miner's pneumoconiosis
oud	Old age
overleden	Dead, Deceased
parotitis	Mumps, Parotitis
pertussis	Pertussis, Whooping cough
pest	Plague, Pestilence
plaag	Plague, Scourge
pneumonie	Pneumonia
podagra	Gout, Arthritis
pokken	Smallpox, variola
poliomyelitis	Poliomyelitis
rachitis	Rachitis, Rickets, Vitamin-D-deficiency
reumatiek	Rheumatism
rode hond	Rubella, German measles
roodvonk	Scarlet fever, Scarletina
rubella	Rubella
rubeola	Rubella, German measles
scarlatina	Scarlet fever, Scarletina
scheurbuik	Scurvy, Scorbutus
scorbutus	Scurvy, Scorbutus
scorbuut	Scurvy, Scorbutus
slag	Stroke
syphilis	Syphilis
tanden krijgen	Teething
tetanus	Tetanus
tormenta	Colic, Gripes, Bellyache
tuberculose	Consumption, Tuberculosis
tumor	Tumor
tyfus	Typhus
tyfus abdominalis	Typhus, typhoid fever
vallende ziekte	Epilepsy, falling sickness
verdrinking	Drowning
verlamming	Paralysis
verstopping	Obstruction, Blockage
vertering	Consumption, Tuberculosis
vijfdaagse koorts	Dengue, Dengue fever

waterpokken
waterzucht
wervelcariës
werveltuberculose
windpokken
wondroos
ziekte
ziekte van pott
zwakheid
zweel
zwellen

Chickenpox
Dropsy, Anasarca, Hydrops
Pott's paraplegia, Tuberculous spondylitis
Pott's paraplegia, Tuberculous spondylitis
Chickenpox, Varicella
Erysipelas
Disease, Illness
Pott's paraplegia, Tuberculous spondylitis
Weakness
Swelling, Tumor
Swelling, Tumor

Finnish List

aivohalvaus
aivotärähdys
äkämä
angina pectoris inversa
artriitti
astma
bronkiitti
denguekuume
halvaus
hampaiden puhkeaminen
hauraus
heikkous
hepatiitti
hevosen virusarteriitti
hinkuyskä
hukkunut
imeväisen vatsakoliikki
influenssa
isorokko
jäykkäkouristus
kaatumatauti
katarri
keltakuume
keltatauti
keuhkokatarri
keuhkokuume
keuhkotauti
keuhkotulehdus
kihlkeuhkotulehdus
kihti
kloroosi
kohju
kohtaus
kolera
kouristus
kramppi
kuoli
kuolinsyy
kuolio
kuolleena syntynyt
kuollut

Apoplexy, Stroke
Concussion
Tumor
Angina pectoris
Arthritis
Asthma
Bronchitis
Dengue, Dengue fever
Apoplexy, Stroke, Paralysis, Cerebral thrombosis
Teething
Weakness of old age
Weakness of old age
Hepatitis
Typhoid, equine typhoid
Whooping cough
Drowned, Lost
Colic, Newborn colic
Influenza
Smallpox
Tetanus, Lockjaw, Tetany
Epilepsy
Catarrh
Yellow fever
Jaundice
Bronchitis
Pneumonia
Consumption, Tuberculosis
Pneumonia
Pneumonia
Gout
Chlorosis
Hernia
Seizure, Illness
Cholera
Convulsions, Cramps
Cramps, Convulsions
Died
Cause of death
Gangrene, Necrosis
Stillborn
Dead, Died

Rudy's List of Archaic Medical Terms

kuppa	Syphilis
Kuppatauti	Syphilis
kurkkumätä	Diphtheria
kuume	Ague, Fever
lapsihalvaus	Poliomyelitis, Infantile paralysis
lavantauti	Typhus, typhoid fever
leini	Rheumatism
löysä vatsa	Diarrhea
luonnollinen kuolema	Natural death
maksataut	Liver disease
maksatulehdus	Hepatitis
malaria	Malaria
murhattu	Murdered
myrkytys	Poisoning
niveltulehdus	Arthritis
pilkkukuume	Typhus
Pottin tauti	Pott's paraplegia, Tuberculous spondylitis
punatauti	Dysentery
pussitauti	Mumps
rampa	Crippled
reumatismi	Rheumatism
ripuli	Diarrhea
risatauti	Scrofula
rokko	Smallpox, Pock
ruokamyrkytys	Food poisoning
rutto	Plague
sairaus	Sickness
sikarutto	Typhoid, classical swine fever, hog cholera, pig typhoid, swine fever, swine plague
sikaruusu	Erysipelas
sikotauti	Mumps, Parotitis
sokeritauti	Diabetes
synnytys	Childbirth
tapaturma	Accident
tappoettu	Murdered
tarkastuspöytäkirjat	Visitations
tauti	Disease
tuhkarokko	Measles
tulehdus	Inflammation
tulirokko	Scarlet fever
turvotus	Swelling, Edema
tyrä	Hernia
ummetus	Constipation
vanhuus	Old age
vatsatauti	Stomach disease
verensyöksy	Hemorrhage
verenvuoto	Hemorrhage
veritulppa	Blood clot
vesipöhö	Dropsy, Edema
vesirokko	Chicken pox
viherkato	Chlorosis
vihurirokko	Rubella, German measles
virusarteriitti	Typhoid, equine typhoid
yskä	Cough

French List

Abcès	Abscess
Accès	Convulsions. [Dunglison1868]. Paroxysm [Gordon1921]
Accouchement	Confinement, delivery.
Amygdalite	Tonsillitis
Anasarque	Anasarca, general dropsy. [Gordon1921]
Anémie	Anemia
Aneurisme	Aneurysm
Angiite	Inflammation
Angine	Angina
Angine couenneuse	Diphtheria. [Gordon1921]
Angine de Poitrine	Angina pectoris, Angina
Angine gangrèuse ou Maligne	Diphtheria
Angine striduleuse	Croup. [Gordon1921]
Anthracoze	Anthraxis, Miner's pneumoconiosis. [Webster]. Miner's phthisis due to deposits of coal in the lungs. [Gordon1921]
Aphthes	Thrush, aphthous stomatis. [Gordon1921]
Apoplexie	Apoplexy, Apoplectic fit, Stroke
Arthrite	Arthritis
Ascite	Ascites, dropsy.
Asthme	Asthma
Ataxie Locomotrice	Locomotor ataxia or tabes dorsalis.
Atrophie	Atrophy, wasting.
Attaque	Seizure, fit or attack.
Avortement	Abortion, miscarriage.
Bellon	Lead colic. [Gordon1921]
Blessure	Wound, injury. [Gordon1921]
Bleue Maladie	Cyanosis. [Gordon1921]
Bourbillon	Furunculus [Dunglison1855]
Bouton d' Orient	Cutaneous Leishmaniasis
Bronchite	Bronchitis
Bronzè Maladie	Addison's disease. [Gordon1921]
Cachexie	Cachexia
Calculs	Calculi
Calenture	Fever
Cancer	Cancer
Catarrhe	Catarrh
Catarrhe gastrique	Gastritis
Catarrhe guttural	Tonsillitis
Ceinture	Shingles
Céphalée	Cephilitis, encephalitis. [Gordon1921]
Cèrèbrite	Cerebritis
Cécidie	Tumor
Charbon	Anthrax
Charbon bactérien	Anthrax
Chlorose	Chlorosis
Choléra	Cholera
Choléra asiatique	Asiatic cholera
Choléra infantile	Cholera infantum
Chorée	Chorea, St Vitus ' dance. [Gordon1921]
Cirrhose	Cirrhosis
Colique	Colic
Congestion	Congestion
Congestion cérébrale	Stroke

Rudy's List of Archaic Medical Terms

Consumption	Consumption
Convulsionnaire	A name given, during the last century, to individuals who had, or affected to have, convulsions, produced by religious impulses. [Dunglison1855]
Convulsions des femmes enceintes et en couche	Eclampsia
Coqueluche	Whooping cough, Pertussis
Couche	Confinement
Coup	Stroke. [Gordon1921]
Coup de Feu	Gunshot wound. [Gordon1921]
Coup de Sang	Bloodstroke. A term used to designate an instantaneous and universal congestion without any escape of blood from the vessels. [Thomas1875]. Apoplectic stroke. [Gordon1921].
Coup de Soleil	A stroke of the sun; generally, any affection produced by a scorching sun. [Thomas1875]. Sunstroke. [Gordon1921].
Coup de Vent	A stroke of the wind; an affection caused by exposure to a keen wind, extremely cold, or with rain or sleet. [Thomas1875]
Couperose	A term applied to the Acne rosacea (or carbuncled face); so named from the redness of the spots. [Thomas1875]
Courte Haleine	Asthma
Crampe	Cramps
Cynancie	Cynanche
Danse de Saint Guy	The French name for chorea. [Thomas1875]
Danse de Saint Witt	St. Vitus' dance
Décapité	Decapitated
Décès	Death, Deaths
Défunt(e)	Deceased
Dengue	Dengue, Dengue fever
Dentition	Teething
Depôt	Abscess
Descente	Hernia
Dèvolement	Diarrhea
Diabète	Diabetes
Diarrhée	Diarrhea
Diphthérie	Diphtheria
Dysentérie	Dysentery
Dyspepsie	Dyspepsia
Dyspnée	Dyspnea
Échauffement	Constipation, gonorrhea. [Gordon1921]
Écoulement	Gonorrhea
Enflement	Swelling
Enflure	Swelling, tumor. [Gordon1921]
Entèrite	Enteritis
Entozoaires	Worms
Épilepsie	Epilepsy
Éruption anormale	German measles
Érysipèle	Erysipelas
Escarro-Nodulaire	Fièvre boutonneuse
Exacerbation	Convulsions
Faiblesse	Debility, Weakness
Feu persique	Shingles
Fièvre	Fever
Fièvre a rechutes	relapsing fever. [Gordon1921]
Fièvre bilieux	Bilious fever
Fièvre blanche	Chlorosis. [Gordon1921]
Fièvre boutonneuse	African tick typhus

Fièvre bulleuse	Phephigus. [Gordon1921]
Fièvre catarrhale	Typhoid fever. [Gordon1921]
Fièvre charbonneuse	Anthrax
Fièvre de lait	Anthrax
Fièvre de trois jours	Disease resembling dengue. [Gordon1921]
Fièvre des Camps	Camp fever
Fièvre des prisons	Typhus. [Gordon1921]
Fièvre des marais	Malarial fever
Fièvre ictérique	Yellow fever
Fièvre intermittente	Intermittent fever
Fièvre jaune	Yellow fever
Fièvre jaune d'Amérique	Yellow fever
Fièvre morbillieuse	Measles
Fièvre nerveuse	Nervous fever
Fièvre pétéchiale	Typhus. [Gordon1921]
Fièvre pneumonique	Pneumonia
Fièvre pourprée	Scarlet fever
Fièvre puerpérale	Puerperal fever
Fièvre quarte	Quartan fever. [Gordon1921]
Fièvre quintane	Quintan fever. [Gordon1921]
Fièvre recurrenente	Relapsing fever
Fièvre rouge	Scarlet fever, german measles
Fièvre tierce	Tertian fever. [Gordon1921]
Fièvre typhoïde	Typhoid fever. [Gordon1921]
Flux de Sang	Dysentery
Flux de ventre	Diarrhea. [Gordon1921]
Flux d'Urine	Diabetes
Follette	Influenza
Gale	Scabies
Galle	Tumor
Gangrène	Gangrene
Gastrite	Gastritis
Giraffe	Dengue fever
Gorre	Old name for Syphilis. [Gordon1921]
Goutte	Gout
Goutte caduque	Epilepsy
Goutte militaire	Gonorrhea. [Gordon1921]
Goutte rose	Acne rosacea. [Gordon1921]
Gravelle	Gravel
Grippe	Influenza
Hargne	Hernia
Haut mal	Epilepsy
Hémaproctie	Hemorrhoids
Hémorrhagie	Hemorrhage
Hémorrhagie interstitielle	Apoplexy
Hépatite	Hepatitis
Hernie	Hernia
Herpes guttural	Diphtheria
Hydrocéphalie	Hydrocephalus
Hydropsie	Dropsy, Edema
Hydropsie d Poitrine	Hydrothorax
Ictère	Icterus, jaundice.
Infarctus	Infarction
Infection	Infection
Inflammation	Inflammation

Inflammation de la Parotide	Mumps
Inflammation des Intestins	Inflammation of the intestine
Inflammation des poumons	Pneumonia
Inflammation des Reins	Nephritis
Inflammation du foie	Inflammation of the liver
Inflammtion des bronches	Bronchitis
Jaunisse	Jaundice
Kirronose	Cirrhosis
Ladendo	Influenza
Laryngite pseudo-membraneuse	The croup
Lèpre	Leprosy
Mal	Evil, disease, pain. [Gordon1921]
Mal à tête	Migraine
Mal ansérine	Pellagra
Mal caduc	Epilepsy. [Gordon1921]
Mal curial	Syphilis. [Gordon1921]
Mal de cerf	Tetanus
Mal de foie	Cachexia. [Gordon1921]
Mal de Gorge	Angina
Mal de Melada	Pellagra. [Gordon1921]
Mal de mort	Leprosy. [Gordon1921]
Mal de Pott	Pott's paraplegia, Tuberculous spondylitis
Mal de Saint Hubert	Rabies
Mal de Siam	Yellow fever. [Gordon1921]
Mal des Allemends	Syphilis. [Gordon1921]
Mal des ardents	Epidemic gangrenous disease of the Middle Ages. [Gordon1921]
Mal des Barbades	Elephantiasis. [Gordon1921]
Mal des chrétiens	Syphilis. [Gordon1921]
Mal divin	Epilepsy. [Gordon1921]
Mal espagnol	Syphilis. [Gordon1921]
Mal Saint Antoine	St. Anthony's fire
Mal Saint-Main	Leprosy, scabies
Maladie	Disease
Maladie de Vènus	Syphilis
Maladie du Sommeil	African Trypanosomiasis
Malaria	Malaria
Mèningite	Meningitis
Mèningite cèrèbro-spinale	Cerebro-spinal meningitis
Mort	Death
Miliaire	Miliary fever
Millot	Miliary fever
Mort	Dead, Death
Mort né	Stillborn
Morte en couches	Died in childbirth
Mort subite	Sudden death
Mort-nè	Stillborn
Muguet	Aphthae, thrush
Nèoplasme	Neoplasm
Nèphrite	Nephritis, Bright's disease, inflammation of the kidneys. [Gordon1921]
Nèvralgie	Neuralgia
Nèvrodynie	Neuralgia
Nèvrose du Coeur	Angina pectoris
Nouure	Rachitis, rickets.
Noyé	Drowned
Oreillons	Mumps

Rudy's List of Archaic Medical Terms

Ourles	Mumps
Pâles-couleurs	Chlorosis
Paludisme	Paludism, malarial intoxication. [Gordon1921]. Marsh fever. [webster].
Paralysie	Paralysis, Palsy
Passion iliaque	Ileus
Pellagre	Pellagra, Italian leprosy. [Gordon1921].
Percer des dents	Teething
Perte de sang	Hemorrhage
Peste	Bubonic plague
Petit mal	A French term for the slighter form of epilepsy. [Thomas1875]
Petite vérole	A French name for Smallpox. [Thomas1875]
Phrénésie	Phrenitis, frenzy, delirium. [Gordon1921]
Phthisie	Phthisis, consumption.
Phthisie galopante	A form of phthisis characterized by its rapid course. [Gordon1921].
Phtisie des mineurs	Anthracosis, Miner's pneumoconiosis
Phtisis melanotica	Anthracosis, Miner's pneumoconiosis
Pièce	Hepatitis
Pièrres	Gravel
Pleurésie	Pleurisy
Pneumoconiose anthracosique	Anthracosis, Miner's pneumoconiosis
Pneumomelanose	Anthracosis, Miner's pneumoconiosis
Pneumonie	Pneumonia
Poliomyélite	Poliomyelitis
Rachitisme	Rachitis
Rage	Rabies
Rhumatisme	Rheumatism
Rhume	Cold, catarrh
Rogne	Scabies
Rosèola	German measles
Rougeole	Measles
Rubéole	Rubella, German measles.
Saignement	Bleeding
Scarlatine	Scarlet fever, Scarlatina
Scorbut	Scurvy
Scrofule	Scrofula
Scrophules	Scrofula
Sénilité	Old age
Septicémie	Septicemia
Spasme	Spasms
Squinancie	Quinsy
Strumes	Struma
Suette	Sudor anglicus
Sueur Anglaise	Sudor anglicus
Syphilis	Syphilis
Tac	Influenza
Tétanos	Tetanus, lockjaw.
Toux	Cough
Toux Bleu	Whooping cough in France. [Nothnagel1902]
Travail d'Enfant	Confinement
Trisme	Trismus
Tumeur	Tumor
Typhoïde	Typhoid
Typhus	Typhus, typhoid
Typhus d'Europe	Typhus
Typhus Exanthematicus	Epidemic typhus

Ulcère
Urèthrite
Varicelle
Variole
Ventre resserrè
Vèrole
Vérole petite
Vèrolètte
Viellèsse

Ulcer
Gonorrhea
Varicella, Chickenpox
Variola, Smallpox
Constipation
Venereal disease, Syphilis
Smallpox
Chicken pox
Old age

Greek List

ανεμευλογία
ανεμοπύρωμα
αποπληξία
αρθρίτιδα
αρθρίτιδα
άσθμα
βρογχίτιδα
γάγγραινα
γρίπη
άγκειος
δάγκειος πυρετός
διάρροια
διφθερίτιδα
διφθερίτις
δυσεντερία
ελονοσία
ελώδης πυρετός
ερυσιπέλας
ερυσίπελας
ευλογία
ίκτηρος
ιλαρά
καταρροή
κίτρινος πυρετός
κοκκίτης
κοκκύτης
κωλικοπονός
κωλικός
οστρακιά
παράλυση
παρωτίτιδα
πνευμονία
πνευμονική ανθράκωση
ποδάγρα
πολιομυελίτις
πολυμυελίτιδα
πότειο κακό
πυρετός με ριγή
ραχίτιδα
ραχίτις
ραχίτις
ρευματισμοί
σκορβούτο

Chickenpox, Varicella
Erysipelas
Apoplexy, Stroke
Gout, Arthritis
Arthritis, Gout
Asthma
Asthma
Gangrene, Mortification
Influenza, Flu, Grippe
Dengue, Dengue fever
Dengue, Dengue fever
Diarrhea
Diphtheria
Diphtheria
Dysentery
Malaria
Ague, Malaria
Erysipelas
Erysipelas
Smallpox, variola
Jaundice, Icterus
Measles
Catarrh, Cold, Rhinitis
Yellow fever
Pertussis
Pertussis, Whooping cough
Colic
Colic, Gripes, Bellyache
Scarlet fever
Paralysis, Palsy
Mumps, Parotitis
Pneumonia
Anthraxis, Miner's pneumoconiosis
Gout
Poliomyelitis, Polio
Poliomyelitis
Pott's paraplegia, Tuberculous spondylitis
Ague
Rachitis, Rickets
Rachitis, Rickets
Rachitis, Rickets, Vitamin-D-deficiency
Rheumatism
Scurvy

στηθάγχη
σύφιλη
τυφοειδής
τύφος
υδρωπικία ιατρική
χελώνι
χλώρωση
χοιράς
χολέρα
επιληψία
ερυθρά
ηπατίτιδα
κήλη
όγκος

Angina pectoris, Angina, Breast pang
Syphilis, Pox
Typhoid
Typhus
Dropsy
Scrofula, Struma
Chlorosis
Scrofula, Struma
Cholera
Epilepsy
Rubella
Hepatitis
Hernia, rupture
Tumor

Hungarian List

agyláz
agyszélhűdés
agyvérzés
angina pectoris
angolkór
asztma
bélgyulladás
betegség
csúz
daganat
diftéria
dögvész
epeláz
epilepszia
forroláz
gangréna
gennyedés
gőrcs
gőrvélykór
gutaütés
gutaütés
gyarlóság
gyengeség
gyermekágyiláz
gyermekbénulás
gyermekparalízis
gyomorfone
gyulladás
hagymáz
halál
halál neme
halál oka
halva
halva született
hányás
hasmenés
hektika
hideglelés

Brain fever
Stroke
Stroke, Apoplexy
Angina pectoris, Angina
Rachitis, Rickets
Asthma
Enteritis
Disease, Illness
Rheumatism, Gout
Tumor, Swelling
Diphtheria
Plague
Bile fever
Epilepsy, falling sickness, St. John's evil
High fever
Gangrene
Abscess
Spasms
Scrofula, The King's Evil
Stroke
Apoplexy, Apoplectic fit, Seizure, Stroke
Weakness
Feebleness, Weakness
Childbed fever
Poliomyelitis, Polio
Poliomyelitis, Infantile paralysis
Stomach illness
Inflammation
Typhoid fever
Death
Cause of death
Cause of death
Dead
Stillborn
Vomiting
Dysentery, Diarrhea, Flux, Runs
Tuberculosis, Consumption
Chills

himlő	Smallpox, pock, pox, variola
hörghurut	Bronchitis
hurut	Catarrh, Rheum
idegláz	Nerve fever
idétlen szülés	Birth defect
időelőtti születés	Premature birth
influenza	Influenza, Flu, Grippe
kanyaró	Measles, German measles, Rubeola
kelés	Boils
kelevény	Boils, Carbuncles
köhögés	Coughing
kolera	Cholera
köleshimlő	Pox
kór	Disease, Sickness
koraszülés	Premature birth
köszvény	Gout, Arthritis
láz	Fever
májbaj	Liver disease
májgyulladás	Hepatitis
malária	Malaria, African fever, Ague, Fever and agues, Intermittent fever, Jungle fever, Prickly heat
mellbetegség	Tuberculosis, Consumption
merevgörcs	Tetanus, Lockjaw, Tetany
mumpsz	Mumps
nyakdaganat	Goiter
nyavalyatörés	Convulsions
ólomkólika	Colic, Painter's colic
orbánc	Erysipelas
paralízis	Paralysis, Palsy
rágóizomgörcs	Tetanus, Lock-jaw
rák	Cancer
rángógörcs	Epilepsy
reuma	Rheumatism
rózsala	Rubella, Rubeola
rubeola	Rubella, German measles, Measles, Roseola, Rubeola
sárgaláz	Yellow fever, Black vomit
sárgaság	Jaundice, Icterus, Yellows
senyvedés	Pneumonia
sérv	Hernia
skarlát	Scarlet fever
skorbut	Scurvy
skrofula	Scrofula, Glandular tuberculosis, The King's Evil
sorvadás	Consumption, Wasting away
szamárköhögés	Whooping cough
szárazbetegség	Tuberculosis, Consumption
szélhűdés	Apoplexy, Stroke, Palsy
szélütés	Apoplexy, Seizure, Stroke, Palsy
szifilisz	Syphilis, French disease, Lues, Measles, Pox
szívgörcs	Angina pectoris, Angina
szívoham	Heart attack
szívtágulás	Heart disease
szívtáji szorító	Angina pectoris, Angina
szülésben	In childbirth
tetanusz	Tetanus, Lockjaw
tífusz	Typhus, gaol-fever, jail fever, typhoid, typhoid fever

torokgyík	Diphtheria, Mumps
trópusi náthaláz	Dengue, Dengue fever, African fever
tüdőgyulladás	Pneumonia, Inflammation of the lungs
tüdőkórság	Tuberculosis, Consumption
tüdősorvadás	Tuberculosis, Consumption
tüdövész	Tuberculosis, Consumption
tumor	Tumor
üszkösödés	Gangrene, Mortification, Putrescence
végelgyengülés	Weakness of old age
vérbaj	Syphilis, French disease, Measles, Pox
vérfolyás	Hemorrhage, Bleeding
vérhas	Dysentery, Flux
vérömlés	Hemorrhage
vérszegénység	Chlorosis, Greensickness, Anemia
vizbefúllás	Drowning
vízibetegség	Dropsy
víziszony	Hydrophobia, Rabies
vízkór	Dropsy, Edema
vízkórosság	Dropsy
vörheny	Scarlet fever, Scarletina

Icelandic List

Æsing	Inflammation, Agitation
Andarteppa	Croup
Andast	Die
Andvana fæddur	Stillborn child
Asmi	Asthma
Barkahósti	Croup
Berklaveiki	Tuberculosis
Blóðsótt	Dysentery
Bóla	Smallpox
Bólga	Inflammation
Brenndur	Burned
Brjóstsjúkdómur	Chest disease
Brjóstþyngsli	Shortness of breath
Dauði	Death
Deyja	Die
Diarrhe	Diarrhea
Dráp	Murder
Drukknaði	Drowned
Elli	Old age
Flogaveiki	Epilepsy
Gigt	Rheumatism, Gout
Gula	Jaundice
Hálsbólga	Sore throat
Heilablóðfall	Stroke
Hengdi	Hanged
Hjartasjúkdómur	Heart disease
Höfuðverkur	Headache
Innvortis meinsemd	Internal disease
Kíghósti	Whooping cough
Kólera	Cholera
Krabbamein	Cancer
Kreppa	Cramp

Kreppusótt
Landfarsótt
Lífsýki
Lungnabólga
Lungnasótt
Magaverkur
Meinsemd
Nervefeber
Niðurgangur
Nýrnasjúkdómur
Sjálfsmorð
Sjúkur
Skarlagen feber
Skyrbjúgur
Slag
Slagaveiki
Slys
Sukkersyge
Tærandi sýki
Taugaveiki
Vatnssýki
Veikleiki ellinnar

Scorbutic disease
Epidemic
Diarrhea
Pneumonia
Lung disease
Stomachache
Disease
Nervous fever
Diarrhea
Kidney disease
Suicide
Sick
Scarlet fever
Scurvy
Stroke
Apoplexy
Accident
Diabetes
Consumption
Typhus, Typhoid
Dropsy
Old age weakness

Irish List

An Black Galar
Bolgach
Bolgach Francach
Galar
Gall bolgach
Galar breac
Galar Buidhe
Idropus
The Manses
Sleadan

The great plague, black death.
Smallpox.
Syphilis, the French disease.
Disease, distemper.
Syphilis, the French disease.
Smallpox.
Jaundice.
Dropsy.
A chest affection resembling influenza.
Influenza

Italian List

angina pectoris
annegato
antrace
antrace carbonchiosa
antracosi
apoplessia
artrite
asma
attacco
bronchite
caduto
cancrena
cancro
catarro
clorosi
colera

Angina pectoris
Drowned
Anthrax
Anthrax
Anthraxis, Miner's pneumoconiosis
Apoplexy, Apoplectic fit, Seizure, Stroke
Arthritis, Gout
Asthma
Seizure
Bronchitis
Fallen
Gangrene, Canker
Cancer
Catarrh, Rheum
Chlorosis
Cholera

Rudy's List of Archaic Medical Terms

colica	Colic
convulsione	Convulsion
debolezza della vecchiaia	Weakness of old age
dengue	Dengue, Dengue fever
dentizione	Teething
diarrea	Diarrhea
difterite	Diphtheria
dissenteria	Dysentery
è morto	Died
enfiagione	Swelling
epatite	Hepatitis
epilessia	Epilepsy
erisipela	Erysipelas
ernia	Hernia, rupture
febbre	Ague, Fever
febbre gialla	Yellow fever
febbre terzana	Dengue, Dengue fever
febbre tifoidea	Typhoid
fiacchezza	Weakness
gangrena	Gangrene
fuoco di Sant'Antonio	Saint Anthony's fire
gotta	Gout
idropisia	Dropsy, Edema
influenza	Influenza, Flu, Grippe
itterizia	Jaundice, Icterus
la mortalega grande	The great mortality; the black death of the fourteenth century. [Thomas1875]
letto di morte	Deathbed
lue	Syphilis, epidemic, epidemic plague, lues
malaria	Malaria, Marsh fever
malattia	Disease
morbillo	Measles
morbo di pott	Pott's paraplegia, Tuberculous spondylitis
morì	Died
morì di vecchiaia	Died of old age
morì senza prole	Died without issue
natamorta	Stillborn female child
nato morto	Stillborn
natomorto	Stillborn male child
orecchioni	Mumps
paralisi	Paralysis, Palsy
parotite	Mumps, Parotitis
pertosse	Pertussis, Whooping cough
peste	Plague
poliomielite	Poliomyelitis, Polio
polmonite	Pneumonia
rachitismo	Rachitis, Rickets
reumatismo	Rheumatism
rosolia	Rubella, German measles
salasso	Bleeding, Bloodletting
scarlattina	Scarlet fever
scorbuto	Scurvy, Scorbutus
sifilide	Syphilis
tetano	Tetanus
tifo	Typhus, typhoid fever

tifoide	Typhoid
tisi	Consumption, Tuberculosis
tisi dei minatori	Anthracosis, Miner's pneumoconiosis
tisi nera	Anthracosis, Miner's pneumoconiosis
tosse	Cough
tosse canina	Whooping cough in Italy. [Nothnagel1902]
tosse ferina	Whooping cough in Italy. [Nothnagel1902]
tossire	Cough
tumore	Tumor
ucciso	Killed
vaiolo	Smallpox, variola
varicella	Chickenpox, Varicella
vajuolo	Variola. [NomDis1869]
vaccina	Vaccinia. [NomDis1869]
rosolia	Morbilli. [NomDis1869]
febbre scarlattina	Scarlet Fever. [NomDis1869]
tifo	Typhus. [NomDis1869]

Latin List

Abscessus	Abscess
Accessio	Seizure
Aeger	Sick
Agonia	Cramps
Aneurysma	Aneurysm
Angina Laryngea	Croup, The
Apoplexia	Apoplexy, Stroke
Ataxia Motus	Locomotor Ataxia
Atrophia	Atrophy
Cancrum	Canker
Carbunculus	Carbuncle
Catarrhus	Catarrh
Cholerica	Cholera
Colica	Colic
Constipatio	Constipation
Consumptio	Consumption
Convulsio	Convulsions
Convulsionis	Convulsions
Crampus	Cramps
Debilitas	Debility, Illness, Weakness
Decessus	Died, Death
de morbo gallico	Syphilis.
Denguis	Dengue Fever
Dysenteria	Dysentery
Ecclampsia	Convulsions
Empicus	Lung disease
Epilepsia	Epilepsy
Exhaustio	Exhaustion
ex visitatione dei	Visitation of God.
Febris	Fever
Febris Adenomeningea	Adenomeningeal Fever
Febris Africana	African Fever
Febris Angina	Angina
Febris Castrensis	Camp Fever

Rudy's List of Archaic Medical Terms

Febris Enterica	Enteric Fever
Febris Flava	Yellow Fever
Febris Intermittens	Intermittent Fever
Febris Militarius	War Fever
Febris Nervosa	Nervous Fever
Febris Petechialis	Spotted Fever
Febris Puerperalis	Puerperal Fever
Febris Quartana	Quartana
Febris Remittens	Remittent Fever
Febris Rubra	Scarlet Fever
Febris Scorbutica	Scorbutic Fever
Febris Verminosa	Verminous Fever
Felo de se	In medical jurisprudence, one who commits felony by attempting suicide. [Appleton1904] One who deliberately puts an end to his own existence, or loses his life while engaged in the commission of an unlawful or malicious act; a suicide. --Burrill. [Webster1913] Latin for "felon of himself," is an archaic legal term meaning suicide. In early English common law, an adult who committed suicide was literally a felon, and the crime was punishable by forfeiture of property to the king and what was considered a shameful burial (typically with a stake through his heart and with a burial at a crossroad). A child or mentally incompetent person, however, who killed him- or herself was not considered a felo de se and was not punished post-mortem for his or her actions. The term is not commonly used in modern legal practice. [Wikipedia]
Fluxus	Dysentery
Galbanus	Jaundice
Gangraena	Gangrene
Glarea	Gravel
Haemorrhagia	Hemorrhage
Haemorrhoids	Hemorrhoids
Hydropsis	Dropsy
Infectio	Infection
Infirmus	Weak
Inflamatio	Inflammation
In vivo (In Vivus)	Within a living organism. [Stedman] In vivo means "within a living organism". In vivo is used to describe experimental techniques that focus on biological processes as they occur within a living organism, such as embryonic studies of the Drosophila (fruit fly.) The Latin vivo is derived from vivus, meaning living. [ISCID]
Marasmus	Weakness
Morbus	Latin word for disease. In the last century, when applied to a particular disease, morbus was associated with some qualifying adjective or noun, indicating the nature or seat of such disease. Examples: morbus cordis, heart disease; morbus caducus, epilepsy or falling sickness. [NGSQ1988]
Morbus Addisonii	Addison's Disease
Morbus Aphrodisius	Lues Venerea, or syphilis. [Hoblyn1855]
Morbus Arcuatus	The jaundice, (a bow; so called from one of the colors of the rainbow.) [Hoblyn1855]
Morbus Attonitus	Epilepsy, or falling sickness. [Hoblyn1855]
Morbus Brightii	Bright's disease of the kidney. [Dunglison1968]. Nephritis.
Morbus Caducus	Epilepsy, or falling sickness. [Hoblyn1855]
Morbus Cœruleus	Cyanosis. [Thomas1875].

	Blue disease; discoloration of the skin in malformations of the heart. [Cleaveland1886].
Morbus Comitialis	Epilepsy, or falling sickness, or "electioneering disease," so called from its occurring at the time of the comitia, or popular assemblies at Rome, from excitement. [Hoblyn1855]
Morbus Cordis	Cardionosus. Disease of the heart. Heart disease. [Dunglison1868]
Morbus Coxae	Tubercular disease of the hip joint. [Appleton1904]
Morbus Divinus	Epilepsy, or falling sickness. [Hoblyn1855]
Morbus Gallicus	Lues Venerea, or syphilis. [Hoblyn1855]
Morbus Heraculeus	Epilepsy, or falling sickness. [Hoblyn1855]
Morbus Hungaricus	Epidemic Typhus
Morbus Indicus	Lues Venerea, or syphilis. [Hoblyn1855]
Morbus Infantilis	("Infantile Disease"), a name for epilepsy. [Thomas1875]
Morbus Magnus	("Mighty Disease"), a name for epilepsy. [Thomas1875]
Morbus Neopolitanus	Lues Venerea, or syphilis. [Hoblyn1855]
Morbus Niger	("Black Disease"), Melaena. [Thomas1875]
Morbus Pedicularis	("Lousy Disease"), Phthiriasis. [Thomas1875]
Morbus Regius	Jaundice. In German (königskrankheit). Literally the royal disease; so called because it was said to be cured by delicate remedies, by exciting to cheerfulness, etc. [Appleton1904]
Morbus Sacer	("Sacred Disease"), A name given to epilepsy, because epileptics were sometimes supposed to be divinely inspired. [Thomas1875]
Morbus Strangulatorius	The name given by Dr. Starr to a species of angina maligna, which ravaged in Cornwall in the year 1748. [Hoblyn1855] The croup, diphtheria.
Mors	Death
Natus Mortuus	Stillborn
Neoplasma	Neoplasm
Non compos mentis	The term non compos mentis comes from Latin, non meaning "not," compos meaning "in control," and mentis, genitive singular of mens, mind, and means not having a sound mind; not sane. [Wikipedia] Not of sound mind and hence not legally responsible; mentally incompetent. [Stedman]
Obitus	Death, Died
Per infortuna	by misfortune or accident.
Peritus	Deceased, Dead
Pestis	Plague
Phthisis	Consumption, Tuberculosis
Plaga	Plague
Puerperium	Childbirth
Rheumatismus	Rheumatism
Scarlatina	Scarlet fever
Scorbutus	Scurvy
Senilis	Weak with age
Spasmus	Cramps
Tussis	Cough
Tussis Convulsiva	Pertussis
Tussis Epidemicus	Influenza or Catarrh
Typhus	Typhoid fever, Typhus
Variola	Smallpox
Vermis	Worms
Vulnus	To wound
Vulnus Incisum	Latin for a wound caused by a cut.
Vulnus Laceratum	Latin for lacerated wound [Dunglison1855]
Vulnus Punctum	Latin for stab wound.

Vulnus Scaplet
Vulnus Sclopeticum

Latin for knife wound.
Latin for gunshot wound [CivilWarMed]

Latvian List

Aizcietjums
Asioana
Astma
Audzjs
Bakas
Caureja
Ccia
Difterts
Dizentrija
Dzelten kaite
Epilepsija
Garais klepus
Krampji
Krtam kaite
Lkme
Masalas
Nedzvs piedzimis
Pcdzembu perioda drudzis
Plauu karsonis
Satricinjums
Srga, mris
Skarlatna
Slimba
Trieka
Tuberkuloze
Tska
Vjums
Vecuma vjums
Vdertfs
Vzis

Constipation
Bleeding
Asthma
Swelling, Tumor
Smallpox
Diarrhea
Mumps
Diphtheria
Dysentery
Jaundice
Epilepsy
Whooping cough
Cramps
Epilepsy
Seizures
Measles
Stillborn
Childbed fever
Pneumonia
Convulsions
Plague
Scarlet fever
Disease
Stroke
Consumption, Tuberculosis
Dropsy
Weakness
Weakness of old age
Typhoid fever
Cancer

Lithuanian List

Dezinterija
Diova
Gims negyvas
Kartis
Kosulys
Liga
Nebylyste
Plaii udegimas
Puis
Senatv
Skarlatina
Smgis
Temperatra
Udegimas
Vys

Dysentery
Consumption
Stillborn
Fever
Cough
Illness, Disease
Infirmity
Lung disease
Smallpox
Old age
Scarlet fever
Stroke
Fever
Inflammation
Cancer

Norwegian List

alderdomssvakhet	Weakness of old age
anfall	Seizure, Attack
astma	Asthma
avgang	Death
barsel	Confined to bed
barselfeber	Childbed fever
bikt	Gout
blodforgiftning	Blood poisoning
blodgang	Dysentery
brokk	Hernia
bronkitt	Bronchitis
byll	Abscess
difteri	Diphtheria
dødfødt	Stillborn
dødsfall	Death
fallesyke	Epilepsy
falt	Fall, as in killed in war
farsot	Pestilence, Plague
forblødning	Bled to death
forstoppelse	Constipation
gallfeber	Jaundice
gikt	Rheumatism
giktfeber	Rheumatic fever
gulsot	Jaundice
halsesyke	Throat infection
halshugget	Decapitated
hjelslagen	Beaten to death
hjerneblødning	Stroke, Cerebral hemorrhage
hjerneslag	Stroke
hjernesvulst	Brain tumor
hjerterfeil	Heart disease
hjerterinfarkt	Heart attack, Myocardial infarction
hertesvikt	Heart failure
hertesykdom	Heart disease
indebrændt	Died in a fire
infeksjon	Infection
influenza	Influenza
kikhoste	Whooping cough
koldbrand	Gangrene
kolera	Cholera
kolik	Constipation
kopper	Smallpox
krampe	Convulsions
kreft	Cancer
krupp	Croup
kvele	Choke
legemsvakhet	Infirmity
løbing	Diarrhea
lungebetendelse	Pneumonia, Inflammation of the lungs
lungetuberkulose	Pulmonary tuberculosis
magebetennelse	Gastritis
magekatarr	Gastric catarrh
magekrampe	Stomach cramp

magesår	Stomach ulcer, Gastric ulcer
magesyke	Diarrhea, Stomach ailment
magesyre	Stomach ulcer, Gastric ulcer
meslinger	Measles
omkom	Died with accident
omkomme	Died, Killed
pest	Plague
radesyge	Norwegian leprosy. [Hoblyn1855]
selvmord	Suicide
skarlangensfeber	Scarlet fever
skutt	Shot
spanskesyken	Spanish flu
spedalskhed	Leprosy
spillesykja	Leprosy
strupehoste	Croup
svakhet	Weakness
svulst	Tumor
syfilis	Syphilis
syk	Sick
sykdom	Disease, Illness
tæring	Galloping tuberculosis
tarmslyng	Volvulus
tuberkulose	Tuberculosis, Consumption
tyfus	Typhoid fever
vansott	Dropsy

Plautdietsch List

Aufdrief	Abortion
Aunfaul	Seizure, Stroke
Aunstekjende Krankheit	Plague, Infectious disease, Epidemic
Aunstekjung	Infection
Aunstoot	Epilepsy, Catalepsy, Convulsions
Austma	Asthma
Bleiwa Hoost	Whooping cough
Blintdoarmentsindung	Appendicitis
Blintdoarmfe'jeftung	Peritonitis
Bloot fe'jeftinj	Blood poisoning
Braunt	Fire, Ergot, Gangrene, Fever
Brennende Sood	Dyspepsia, Heartburn
Bruch	Hernia, Rupture
Defte'rie	Diphtheria
Derjchfaul	Dysentery, Diarrhea
Doot jebuare	Stillborn
Ellaschwackheit	Senility
En'tsindung	Inflammation
Feeba	Fever, Ague
Feitsdauns	St Vitus dance
Fe'täaring	Tuberculosis
Fe'täarinj	Consumption, Emaciation, Phthisis
Flakjfeebe	Spotted fever
Flät	Lumbago
Gaulesteen	Gall stone
Gaulsocht	Jaundice
Gaulsucht	Jaundice

Haulskrankheit	Diphtheria, Quinsy
Hekjsenschuss	Sciatica
Hoatschlach	Heart attack
Hoost	Cough
Hunjskrankheit	Distemper
Hütütschlach	Eczema, Skin rash
Jäle Socht	Hepatitis, Jaundice
Je'schwää	Abscess, Festering boil
Je'schwollne Hoagdreese	Mumps
Je'schwollst	Swelling, Tumor
Je'wauss	Tumor, Growth
Jijcht	Gout
Jrip	Influenza
Jripp	Flu
Ka'toa	Catarrh
Kjalle	Chilblains
Kjinjamort	Infanticide
kjnääkjsch	Feeble, Frail, Infirm
Kjräft	Cancer
krank	Ill, Sick
Krankheit	Disease, Illness, Sickness
Kraump	Cramp, Spasm
Lämung	Paralysis, Palsy
Loftruaentsindung	Bronchitis
Lungenentsindung	Pleurisy, Pneumonia
Mülkraump	Tetanus
Narfe Weedoag	Neuralgia
Narfenentsindung	Neuritis
Nearesteen	Kidney stone
Noaw	Scar, Cicatrix
Odaentsindung	Phlebitis
Onnjlekj	Misfortune, Accident
Onnrääjelmäässijchkjeit	Constipation
Peatskrankheit	Glanders
Pekjel	Abscess, Pimple, Acne
Rietinj	Arthritis, Rheumatism
Rigjstrank Entssindunk	Meningitis
Rooda ütschlach	Erysipelas
Roof	Cicatrix, Scab
Roos	Erysipelas, Shingles
Rots	Glanders
Saumpfeebe	Malaria, Swamp fever
Schieta'rie	Diarrhea
Schoarlock Feebe	Scarlet fever
Schwää	Tumor, Ulcer, Abscess, Canker
Schwackheit	Weakness, Frailty, Infirmary, Feebleness
Schwindsucht	Tuberculosis, Consumption
Sea bleede	Hemorrhage
Stekje	Suffocate, Asphyxiate
Stelpomm	Miscarriage
Wintpocke	Chickenpox
Wotasocht	Dropsy

Polish List

Biegunka	Diarrhea, Dysentery
Choroba	Disease
Cukrzyca	Diabetes
Difteria	Diphtheria
Dyarya	Diarrhea
Febra	Fever
Gatar	Catarrh
Glisty	Intestinal worms
Goraczka	Ague, Fever
Grypa	Influenza
Kaszel	Cough
Kolek	Cramps
Kolki	Colic
Konsumpcja ciała	Consumption, Tuberculosis
Konwulsje	Convulsions
Krwotek	Bleeding, Hemorrhage
Martwo urodzony	Stillborn
Nerwowa goraczka	Typhoid fever
Odra	Measles
Opuchlizna	Dropsy, Edema, Swelling
Oslabienie	Weakness
Ospa	Smallpox
Puchlina	Dropsy, Edema, Swelling
Rak	Cancer
Skurcze	Cramps
Slabosc	Weakness, Sickness
Slaby	Weak
Smierc	Death
Spazenie	Burn
Starosc	Old age
Suchoty	Consumption, Tuberculosis
Szkarlatyna	Scarlet fever
Tezecz	Tetanus
Umarl	Died
Umrzec	To die
Wodna puchlina	Dropsy, Edema
Zapalenie pluc	Pneumonia
Zmarl	Died, Deceased

Portuguese List

abcesso	Abscess
afogamento	Drowning
angina de peito	Angina pectoris, Angina, Breast pang
antracose	Anthraxis, Miner's pneumoconiosis
apoplexia	Apoplexy, Apoplectic fit, Seizure, Stroke
artrite	Arthritis
asma	Asthma
asma dos mineiros	Anthraxis, Miner's pneumoconiosis
bronquite	Bronchitis
câncer	Cancer
catapora	Chickenpox
catarro	Catarrh, Rheum
caxumba	Mumps, Parotitis
clorose	Chlorosis

Rudy's List of Archaic Medical Terms

cólera	Cholera
cólica	Colic, Cramps, Mulligrubs
constipação	Constipation
consunção	Consumption
convulsão	Convulsion
coqueluche	Pertussis, Whooping cough, Chin cough
dengue	Dengue, Dengue fever
dentição	Teething
derrame	Seizure, Stroke
diarréia	Diarrhea
difteria	Diphtheria, Croup, Hives
disenteria	Dysentery
doença	Disease
enfermidade	Disease
epidemia	Epidemic, Plague
epilepsia	Epilepsy
erisipela	Erysipelas, Erythema, Wildfire
escarlatina	Scarlet fever, Scarlatina
escorbuto	Scurvy, Scorbutus
escrófula	Scrofula
falecer	To die
falecimento	Death
febre	Ague, Fever
febre amarela	Yellow fever, Camp-fever
febre tifóide	Typhoid, jail-fever
fraqueza	Weakness
gangrena	Gangrene, Mortification, Canker
gota	Gout, Arthritis
gripe	Influenza, Flu, Grippe
hemorragia	Bleeding
hepatite	Hepatitis
hernia	Hernia, rupture
hérnia	Hernia, rupture
hidropisia	Dropsy, Hydropsy
icterícia	Jaundice, Icterus
inchação	Swelling
influenza	Influenza
malária	Malaria, Ague, Estival-autumnal fever, Imparity, Marsh-fire
maleita	Ague, Malaria
molestia	Disease
morte	Death
natimorto	Stillborn
papeira	Mumps, Goiter
paralisia	Paralysis, Palsy
parotidite	Mumps, Parotitis
parotidite epidémica	Mumps
pertosse	Pertussis
peste	Plague
pneumonia	Pneumonia
poliomielite	Poliomyelitis, Polio
raquitismo	Rachitis, Rickets
reumatismo	Rheumatism
rubéola	Rubella, German measles
sarampo	Measles
sífilis	Syphilis, Lues, Pox

tétano	Tetanus, Lockjaw, Tetany
tifo	Typhus
tifóide	Typhoid
tosse convulsa	Pertussis, Whooping cough
tuberculose	Tuberculosis
tumor	Tumor
varicela	Chickenpox, Pox, Varicella
variola	Smallpox, pox

Scottish List

Abaideal	Colic
Arr	Cicatrix
Bellythra	Colic
Branks	The name in Scotland for the mumps. [Hooper1843] Cynanche Parotidea
	The vernacular name in Scotland for parotitis, or the mumps. [Hoblyn1855]
Bruick	Furuncle
Buaicneach	Smallpox
Childill	Parturition
Crewels	Scrofula
Crying Out	Parturition
Dede	Death
Dismal	Melancholy
Drow	Syncope
Ethik	Hectic Fever
Etick	Hectic Fever
Glengore / Grandgore	Syphilis
Glupad	Dropsy, Dropsy in throat of cattle and sheep.
Griùrach	Measles
Gulschoch	Icterus
Gut	Gout
Hatrel	Abscess
Hasche	Pain. [Dunglison1968]
Hedeverk	Cephalalgia
Hoist	Tussis
Kibe	Chilblain
Kink-host	Pertussis
Lepyr	Lepra
Lipper	Lepra
Lòinidh	Rheumatism
Mirles	Rubeola
Ploic	Mumps
Pockarr	Pockmark
Poplesy	Apoplexy
Reif	Psora
Rig	Rachitis
Ripples	A popular term in Scotland for tabes dorsalis. [Thomas1875]
Sair	Ulcer
Scour	Diarrhea
Scrubie	Scurvey
Siatag	Rheumatism, Sciatica
Sibbens / Sivvens	The Scotch word for the wild raspberry, applied to the disease called Yaws, just as the French term framboise has been used for the same purpose, from fancied resemblance. [Hoblyn1855]
	A popular Scotch term for a disease resembling syphilis. [Thomas1875].

A contagious disease, endemic in Scotland, resembling the yaws. It is marked by ulceration of the throat and nose and by pustules and soft fungous excrescences upon the surface of the body. In the Orkneys the name is applied to the itch. [CancerWEB]

Swalme
Teasick
Water Brash

Weam-III
Wodnes
Woursum
Yecke
Youk

Yuck

Tumor
Phthisis
Pyrosis. An affection characterized by a spasmodic pain or hot sensation in the stomach with a rising of watery liquid into the mouth. [Hooper1822]
Colic
Mania
Pus
Psora
Popular Scotch term for scabies; also called, in some districts, yuck. [Thomas1875]

Scabies

Spanish List

absceso
ahogamiento
angina de pecho
antracosis
apoplejía
artritis
asma
bronquitis
calentura
cáncer
carencia de vitamina D
catarro
clorosis
cólera
cólico
constipación
consumimiento
convulsión
coqueluche
debilidad
dengue
dentición
derrame
diarrea
difteria
disenteria
el vomito
el vomito negro
enfermedad
enfermedad de pott
epidemia
epilepsia
erisipela
escarlata
escarlatina
escorbuto
escrófula

Abscess
Drowning
Angina pectoris, Angina, Breast pang
Anthraxis, Miner's pneumoconiosis
Apoplexy, Apoplectic fit, Seizure, Stroke
Arthritis
Asthma
Bronchitis, Bronchial catarrh
Fever
Cancer
Rachitis, Rickets, Vitamin-D-deficiency
Catarrh, Cold, Rhinitis
Chlorosis
Cholera
Colic
Constipation
Consumption
Convulsion
Pertussis, Whooping cough
Weakness, Disability
Dengue, Dengue fever
Teething
Stroke
Diarrhea
Diphtheria
Dysentery
The vomit; the black vomit attending yellow fever.
The black vomit; the black vomit attending yellow fever.
Disease
Pott's paraplegia, Tuberculous spondylitis
Epidemic
Epilepsy
Erysipelas
Scarlet fever
Scarlet fever, Scarlatina
Scurvy
Scrofula, The King's Evil

fallecer	To die
fiebre	Ague, Fever
fiebre amarillo	Yellow fever
fiebre tifoidea	Typhoid fever
flaqueza	Weakness
garitollo	The croup, diphtheria.
gangrena	Gangrene, Mortification
gota	Gout, Arthritis
gripe	Influenza, Flu, Grippe
hemorragia	Bleeding
hepatitis	Hepatitis
hernia	Hernia, rupture
hidropesía	Dropsy, Hydropsy
ictericia	Jaundice, Icterus
influenza	Influenza, Grippe
mal de pott	Pott's paraplegia, Tuberculous spondylitis
malaria	Malaria
morir	To die
muerte	Death
nacido muerto	Stillborn
neumonía	Pneumonia
paludismo	Malaria, Marsh fever, Paludism
paperas	Mumps
parálisis	Paralysis
pertussis	Pertussis, Whooping cough
peste	Plague
plaga	Plague
poliomielitis	Poliomyelitis, Infantile paralysis
pulmonia	Pneumonia
raquitis	Rachitis, Rickets
raquitismo	Rachitis, Rickets
reuma	Rheumatism, Rheum
reumatismo	Rheumatism
rubéola	Rubella, German measles
sangradura	Bleeding
sarampión	Measles
sífilis	Syphilis, Pox
tétanos	Tetanus, Lockjaw
tifoidea	Typhoid
tifus	Typhus, typhus fever
tos	Cough
tos ferina	Whooping cough
tuberculosis	Tuberculosis
tumor	Tumor
viruela	Smallpox, pock, pox, variola
viruelas	Smallpox
vomito nigro	("Black vomit.") A Spanish name for yellow fever. [Thomas1875]

Swedish List

Ålderdom	Old age
Andtäppa	Shortness of breath, Asthma
Anfall	Seizure
Apoplexi	Apoplexy
Artrit	Arthritis

Rudy's List of Archaic Medical Terms

Astma	Asthma
Avgått med döden	Died (departed through death)
Avliden	Deceased, Death
Avsomna	Die, Death
Barnsäng	Childbirth
Barnsbörd	Childbirth
Bleksot	Chlorosis
Blödning	Bleeding
Böld	Abscess, Boil
Brand	Gangrene, Canker
Bronkit	Bronchitis
Bröstfeber	Pneumonia
Bröstsjuka	Chest illness, Pneumonia
Bröstvärk	Chest pain
Denguefeber	Dengue, Dengue fever
Diarre	Diarrhea
Difteri	Diphtheria
Död	Dead, Death
Dödsorsak	Cause of death
Drunknad	Drowned
Dysenteri	Dysentery
Falla	Fall, Killed in war
Fallande sot	Epilepsy
Fältfeber	Typhoid fever
Feber	Fever
Feberfrossa	Malaria
Fläckfeber	Typhus
Förgiftad	Poisoned
Förlamning	Paralysis, Palsy
Frossa	Ague, Malaria
Gikt	Gout, Arthritis
Gulsot	Jaundice, Icterus
Håll och stygn	Pneumonia
Hetsig feber	Inflammatory fever
Hjärnblödning	Stroke, Cerebral hemorrhage
Hjärtslag	Cardiac arrest
Hopphosta	Whooping cough in Sweden. [Nothnagel1902]
Hosta	Cough
Influenta	Influenza, Flu
Kallbrand	Gangrene, Mortification
Katarr	Catarrh
Kichhosta	Whooping cough in Sweden. [Nothnagel1902]
Kikhosta	Pertussis, Whooping cough
Klassisk svinpest	Typhoid, classical swine fever, hog cholera, pig typhoid, swine fever, swine plague
Kloros	Chlorosis
Kolera	Cholera
Kolik	Colic, Gripes
Koppor	Smallpox
Kräfta	Cancer
Kramp	Convulsions
Kramphosta	Whooping cough in Sweden. [Nothnagel1902]
Kvävning	Suffocation
Lunginflammation	Pneumonia
Lungsot	Consumption, Tuberculosis

Rudy's List of Archaic Medical Terms

Magref	Colic
Magsjukdom	Stomach disease
Magvärk	Stomachache
Malaria	Malaria, Jungle fever
Mässling	Measles
Mördad	Murdered
Nervfeber	Typhoid fever
Olycka	Accident, Misfortune
Omkommen	Died accidentally, Drowned
Påssjuka	Mumps
Pest	Plague
Rakitis	Rachitis
Reumatism	Rheumatism
Rödsot	Dysentery
Ros	Erysipelas
Scharlakansfeber	Scarlet fever, Scarletina
Självmod	Suicide
Sjuk	Sick
Sjukdom	Sickness
Skörbjugg	Scurvy
Skrofler	Scrofula, The King's Evil
Slaganfall	Stroke
Smittkoppor	Smallpox, variola
Stelkramp	Tetanus, Lockjaw
Stupa	Killed in war
Svaghet	Weakness, Feebleness
Svullnad	Swelling, Bloating
Svulst	Tumor
Syfilis	Syphilis, Lues
Tärande sjukdom	Pneumonia, Consumption
Tuberkulos	Tuberculosis
Tumör	Tumor
Tyfoidfieber	Typhus, typhoid fever
Tyfus	Typhoid, typhoid fever, typhus
Vattenkoppor	Chicken pox
Vattensot	Edema, Dropsy
Vattkoppor	Chickenpox, Varicella
Vattusot	Edema, Dropsy
Venerisk sjukdom	Venereal disease