

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.**

English - Glossary of Archaic Medical Terms

English List - A

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| 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. [Dunlison1868] |
| 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. [Dunlison1868]. 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> . [Dunlison1868] |
| 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 acuminated 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. [Dunlison1868] |
| 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]

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| 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; sallow; 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. |

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| | 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] |
| | "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 "fievre aigue" in French was a sharp or pointed (or acute) fever. [Medicinenet] |
| Ague and Fever | Intermittent Fever. [Dunglison1874]. A form of fever recurring in paroxysms which are preceded by chills. It is of malarial origin. [Webster] |
| Ague Cake | 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] An enlargement of the spleen produced by ague. A popular term for a hard tumor on the left side of the body. [CancerWEB] |
| Ague Fit | The paroxysm of ague. |
| Brow Ague | Rheumatic pain, felt generally just above the eyebrow. [Hoblyn1855] Neuralgia of the brow of an intermittent character, supposed to be due to malaria. |
| Covent Garden Ague | Venereal disease: The Ladybird disease. He broke his shins against Covent Garden rails, he caught the disease. [Grose1823]. <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> |
| 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 |

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| 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 svmntom. 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 Parotdea | The Mumps |
| Angina Scarlatinosa | An obsolete term for sore throat of scarlet fever. [CancerWEB] |

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| 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. [Dunlison1874] |
| 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. [Dunlison1874] |
| 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> |

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| 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. [Dunlison1874] |
| 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. [Dunlison1868] A fever that prevails largely in autumn, such as typhoid, typhomalarial, and malarial fevers. [Appleton1904] |
| Azotemia | Uremia |

English List - B

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| 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] |

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| 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. Bilioussness 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] |
| Bilious Pneumonia | A term loosely applied to certain intestinal and malarial fevers. See typhus. [Thomas1907]. 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] |

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| 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 <i>Yersinia pestis</i> , 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]. |
| Black Disease | The common name of more than one disease, as of black jaundice, and of melæna. |
| Black English Sweating Sickness/Fever | Sudor Anglicus Niger |
| Black Erysipelas | Synonym of Anthrax. [Gould1916] |
| Black Fever | Cerebrospinal meningitis. [Appleton1904]. An acute tick-borne illness caused by the bacteria <i>Rickettsia rickettsii</i> . 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 gonorrhoea. [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 |

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| 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 femoroplites. |
| 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] |

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| 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. [Dunlison1868] |
| Bursitis | Inflammation of a bursa, especially in the shoulder, elbow, or knee joint. [Heritage] |

English List - C

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| Cacatoria | An epithet given by Sylvius to a kind of intermittent fever, attended with copious stools. [Hooper1829] Diarrhoea. [Dunlison1868] |
| 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. [Dunlison1874]. 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]. |

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| | 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] |

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| | <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 | 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] |
| Canker | 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] |
| Canker of the Mouth | Cancer Aquaticus. |
| Canker Rash | A form of scarlet fever characterized by ulcerated or putrid sore throat. [Webster] |
| Canker Sore | 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] |
| Canton Disease | Syphilis. The Chinese called it the Canton disease. |
| Carcarus | A fever in which the patient has a continual horror and trembling, with an unceasing sounding in his ears. [Hooper1829] |
| Carcinoma | A malignant new growth made up of epithelial cells tending to infiltrate the surrounding tissues and give rise to metastases. [Dorland] |
| Cardialgia | Properly, neuralgia of the stomach, but often applied to various forms of gastric pain and to pyrosis. [Appleton1904] |
| 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 | Syphilis. The Portuguese called it the Castilian disease. |
| Catalepsy | A trancelike state with loss of voluntary motion and failure to react to stimuli. [Wordnet] |
| Cataplexy | A sudden loss of muscle tone and strength, usually caused by an extreme emotional stimulus. [Heritage] |
| Cataract | Clouding of the lens of the eye. In people with diabetes, this condition is sometimes referred to as "sugar cataract." [HyperBiology] |
| 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 | 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] |
| 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 | Influenza |

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| 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 <i>Hemophilus ducreyi</i> . 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] |

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| 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 | 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] 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. [Dunghlison1874] An inflammation followed by itchy irritation on the hands, feet, or ears, resulting from exposure to moist cold. [American Heritage] 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] |
| 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 | 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]. 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] |
| 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 | 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]. 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]. <i>"cholera" was first used: 14th century. [Webster].</i> Asiatic Cholera. |

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| 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. [Dunlison1874]. 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 |

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| 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 |
| Climacteric Disease | 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] |
| Coffee-Grounds Vomit | Vomit with semi digested blood. |
| Coeliac Passion | Lientery |
| Cold | 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 Fever | 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] |

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| 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 | Coloid 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. |

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| 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. [Dunlison1874] |
| 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 |

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| 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] |

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| 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 stridulous 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]. |

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| Cynanche Parotidea | The Mumps |
| Cynanche Prunella | Common Sore Throat. Prunella. |
| Cynanche Tonsillaris | Inflammatory Quincy. 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

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| 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, Moulton 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 grave 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> |

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| Derangement | Insanity |
| Derbyshire Neck | Another name for bronchocele. [Thomas1875] |
| Diabetes | 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] 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] <i>Diabetes is first recorded in English, in the form diabete, in a medical text written around 1425. [Heritage]</i> |
| Diabetes Insipidus | The form of diabetes in which the urine contains no abnormal constituent. [Webster]. |
| Diabetes Mellitus | That form of diabetes in which the urine contains saccharine matter. [Webster] 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. [Dunghlison1868]</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. [Dunghlison1868] |
| 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 | 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]. 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]. 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]. <i>"diphtheria" was first used: 1857 in France by a physician Pierre Bretonneau from the Greek expression "diphthera" meaning "hide". [Webster]</i> |

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| 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. [Dunlison1868] 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. [Dunlison1846] |
| 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. [Dunlison1846] |
| Dropsy of the Chest | Hydrothorax. [Hooper1829] |
| Dropsy of the Eye | Hydrophthalmia. [Dunlison1846] |
| Fibrinous Dropsy | Dropsy in which the effused fluid contains fibrin. [Dunlison1868] |
| Dropsy of the Flesh | Anasarca. [Thomas1885] |
| General Dropsy | Anasarca. [Dunlison1846] |
| Dropsy of the Head | Hydrocephalus. [Dunlison1846] |
| Hepatic Dropsy | Dropsy, dependant on disease of the liver. [Dunlison1874] |
| Dropsy of the Joints | Hydrops articuli. [Thomas1885] |
| Ovarian Dropsy | Hydroarion. [Dunlison1868] |
| Dropsy of the Ovary | Ascites. [Hooper1829] |
| Dropsy of the Peritoneum | Ascites. [Dunlison1846] |
| Dropsy of the Pleura | Hydrothorax. [Dunlison1846] |
| Renal Dropsy | Dropsy, dependant on disease of the kidney. [Dunlison1874] |
| Dropsy of the Skin | Anasarca. [Hooper1829] |
| Dropsy of the Spine | Hydrorachitis. [Thomas1885] |
| Dropsy of the Stomach | Ascites |

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| 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]. |

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| 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

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| 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]. |

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| | 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]. |

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| | Encephalocele. Hernial protrusion of brain substance and meninges through a congenital or traumatic opening of the skull. [Dorland]. |
| Encephalomyelitis | An acute inflammation of the brain and spinal cord. [American Heritage]. |
| English Disease | Rachitis |
| English Malady | Hypochondriasis |
| English Sweating Disease | Sudor Anglicus |
| English Sweating | Sudor Anglicus |
| Sickness/Fever | |
| Enteremphraxis | 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 colenteritis. [American Heritage]. |
| Enterophthisis | Consumption owing to suppuration in the intestines. [Dunglison1868] |
| Ephermera | 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}. |
| Erysipelas | A malignant tumor of the epithelial tissue. [Wordnet]. 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] |

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| Phlegmonous Erysipelas | When erysipelas is of a highly inflammatory character, and invades the parts beneath, it is termed Erysipelas phlegmonodes. [Dunlison1868] |
| 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. [Dunlison1868]. 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. --Dunlison. [Webster] |
| Exhaustion | Loss of strength, occasioned by excessive evacuations, great fatigue or privation of food, or by disease. [Dunlison1855] 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

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| 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] |

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| 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, <i>during the time that the patient may be said to be ill have evident intervals or remissions of the</i> 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. [Dunghlison1855] |
| Fever Nests | The conditions which propagate typhus maladies, in cities especially. [Dunghlison1874] |
| 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. [Dunghlison1874]. 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. --Dunghlison. [Webster1913] |
| Flour Albis | ("White Flux"), Leucorrhœa. [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, Rhysis. In nosology, it comprises a series of affections, the principal symptom of which is the discharge of fluid. Generally it is employed for dysentery. [Dunghlison1874] |
| Bilious Flux | A discharge of bile, either by vomiting or by stool, or by both, as in cholera. [Dunghlison1868] |

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| 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. [Dunlison1868] |
| 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. [Dunlison1874] |
| 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. [Dunlison1855]. A skin condition characterized by the development of recurring boils. [American Heritage]. |

English List - G

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| 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 |
| Gangrænosis | 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] |

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| 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. [Dunghlison1855] |
| Gathering | Suppuration, abscess. [Dunghlison1874]. |
| Genital Herpes | A tumor or boil suppured or maturated; 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. [Dunghlison1855] |
| 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. [Dunghlison1868]. |
| | 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. [Dunghlison1868] |
| Gonorrhoea | 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. chaudbisse. 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. --Dunghlison. [Webster1913]. |

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].
 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].
"gout" was first used: 12th century. [Webster]

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| 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 | 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] 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] |
| Hairy Gravel | Gravel with hairs. [Dunlison1868] |
| Grave's Disease | 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]. |
| Great Pox | Syphilis |
| Green Sickness | The disease of maids, occasioned by celibacy. [Grose1788] The popular term for chlorosis, from the pale, lurid, and greenish cast of the skin. Chlorosis |
| Gripes | Colic |
| Griping | To have sharp pains in the bowels. [Dorland] |
| Grippe | A vulgar name for several catarrhal diseases, which have reigned epidemically; as the influenza. [Dunlison1855] The French name for Influenza. [Thomas1875] |
| Guinea Worm | 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] |
| Gullion | Parasitic roundworm of India and Africa that lives beneath the skin of man and other |
| Guminata | Colic |
| Gumma | Venereal excrescence. [Buchan1798] |
| Gum Rash | A small rubbery granuloma that is characteristic of an advanced stage of syphilis [Wordnet] Strophulus in a teething child; red gum. |

English List - H

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| 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. [Dunlison1868]. 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]. |

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| 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 furfureous 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. [Dunlison1874] |
| 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]. |

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| | 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.[Dunlison1855] |
| 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. [Dunlison1868]. 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. [Dunlison1868]. The noninflammatory accumulation of watery fluid in the pericardial cavity. [American |
| Hydroperitoneum | Ascites [Dunlison1868]. |
| 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]. |

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| Hyperaemia | Preternatural accumulation of blood in the capillary vessels, more especially local plethora. [Dunlison1868] |
| 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

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| 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] A watery, acrid discharge from a wound or ulcer; Pus. [Heritage] |
| Ictal | Relating to or caused by a stroke or seizure. [CancerWEB] |
| Icterus | 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. [Dunlison1855]. 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. [Dunlison1868] |
| 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] |

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| Icterus Saturninus | The earthy-yellow hue in saturnine cachexy; Lead Jaundice. [Dunclison1868] |
| Icterus Viridis | Icterus when the skin is of a green or olive hue; Green Jaundice. [Dunclison1868] |
| 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. [Dunclison1874] |
| 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. [Dunclison1868]. 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]. |

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].

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| 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 | A surcharge of blood, and an increased action of the vessels, in any particular part of the body. [Buchan1798] A disease characterized by heat, pain, redness, attended with more or less of tumefaction and fever. [Hooper1829] 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]. 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] <i>"inflammation" was first used in popular English literature: sometime before 1598. [Webster]</i> |
| 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] |

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Black Jaundice | 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 royal disease) in the belief that only the touch of a king could cure it. [MedicineNet] |
| Blue Jaundice | "jaundice" was first used: sometime around 1303 [Webster]. Melaena or Weil's Disease. |
| Catarrhal 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] |
| Green Jaundice | An obsolete term for viral hepatitis type A. [CancerWEB] |
| Lead Jaundice | Icterus Viridis |
| Red Jaundice | Icterus Saturninus |
| Yellow Jaundice | Phenigmus |
| Jiggers | 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. |
| Jungle Fever | Chiggers |
| Jungle Rot | Malarial Fever |
| | 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] |
| Kink | A fit of coughing. [Webster] |
| Kinkcough | Pertussis |
| Kinkhaust | Whooping Cough. [Obs.or Prov. Eng.] |
| Kinkhost | Pertussis |
| Kissing Disease | Infectious Mononucleosis |
| Kroop | Croup |
| Kutubuth | 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] |
| Kwashiorkor | 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] |

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].
Mucocutaneous Leishmaniasis 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]
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]

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|--------------------|---|
| 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 <i>Mycobacterium leprae</i> , 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. [Dunlison1868] |
| 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. [Dunlison1868] |
| Lesion | Any morbid change in the exercise of functions or the texture of organs. [Dunlison1868] |
| 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. [Dunlison1874]. 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.

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|------------------|---|
| 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. [Dunlison1855] |
| The Low Fever | Typhus Mitior in Latin. [Hooper1822] |
| Low Spirits | Hypochondria |
| Lues | Syphilis [Dunlison1868]. 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 [Dunlison1868] |
| Lumbago | A rheumatic pain in the loins and the small of the back. [Webster1913] |
| Lung Fever | Catarrh, pneumonia. [Dunlison1868]. 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 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. [Dunlison1874]

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. [Dunlison1868].

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].

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 tabes mesenterica.) 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]

A progressive wasting of the body, occurring chiefly in young children and associated with insufficient intake or malabsorption of food. [Heritage].

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 *athrepsia*. [Merriam-Webster2002].

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.

An autosomal dominant disease characterized by elongated bones (especially of limbs and digits) and abnormalities of the eyes and circulatory system. [Wordnet]

Marsh Fever

Malarial Fever

Mask of Pregnancy

Chloasma

Mastitis

Inflammation of the breast. Also called mammitis, mastadenitis.

Measle

Hydatid

Measles

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].

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]

"measles" was first used: sometime in the early 14th century. [Webster].

Baby Measles

Exanthem Subitum

Bastard Measles

Rubella

Black Measles

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].

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]

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

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]

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 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. [Dunlison1855] 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. [Dunlison1868]. 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. [Dunlison1874] 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] |

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| 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 morbific 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 | |
| Marsh Miasma | Exhalation from marshy grounds. [Cleaveland1886] |
| Migraine | 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] |
| 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. [Dunlison1868]. 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 |

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| 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 | |
| Millet | Aphthae, Miliary fever. [Dunglison1868] |
| Millet Seed Rash | Miliary fever. [Dunglison1868] |
| Miserere Mei | (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] |
| 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 |
| Morbilli | 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]

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. [Hooner1843].
 Typhus Mitior. [Dunlison1868].
 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]
 Nettle rash Elevations of the cuticle, or wheals resembling the sting of the nettle. See Urticaria.
 Nettle springe 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. --Dunlison. [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. [Dunlison1874]
 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]

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| 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

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| Obstipation | Severe constipation caused by intestinal obstruction. [Dorland] |
| Obstruction of the Bowels | Enteremphraxis. |
| 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 <i>O. volvulus</i> , 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 <i>Candida</i> . 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] |

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| 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. [Dunlison1868] |
| 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. [Dunlison1864] |
| 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

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| 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. [Dunlison1874] |
| 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. [Dunlison1874] |
| 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. [Dunlison1874]. |

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| | 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] |

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| 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. [Dunghlison1868] |
| 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 hooping-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. [Dunghlison1868] Hooping-cough. A contagious disease characterized by a convulsive strangulating cough, with hooping, 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. [Dunghlison1868] |
| 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. [Dunghlison1868] |
| 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 [Dunghlison1868]. |
| 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. [Dunghlison1874] |

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| | 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. [Dunlison1874] |
| 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 |

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| 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. [Dunlison1868]. 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. [Dunlison1868]. |
| Chronic Pleurisy | Pleurisy |
| Head Pleurisy | A ridiculous term, occasionally used by the vulgar, in the Southern States especially, for bilious pneumonia before the pneumonitic phenomena are developed, and whilst the head is prominently affected. Bilious Pneumonia. [Dunlison1868] |
| 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. [Dunlison1868] |
| Broncho-Pneumonia | Pneumonia involving many relatively small areas of lung tissue called also <i>bronchial pneumonia, 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] |

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| 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. [Dunghlison1868] |
| 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. [Dunghlison1868] |
| 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] |
| Porrigo | 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. [Dunghlison1868] |
| 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'). [Dunghlison1874] |

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| 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-coxalgie 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. [Dunlison1868]. 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 tavardo, a spotted cloak. [Hoblyn1855]. Typhus Gravior. [Dunlison1874]. 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. [Dunlison1874]. 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]. |

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| 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

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| Quartan /Fever | An intermittent, the paroxysms of which recur every fourth day, leaving between them two days interval. [Dunlison1868] |
| 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. [Dunlison1874]. 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</i> " was first used in popular English literature: sometime before 1869. [Webster] |
| Quintan /Fever | A fever whose paroxysms return only every five days inclusively; and between which there are, consequently, three days of apyrexia. [Dunlison1868] |
| Quintana Fever | Trench Fever |
| Quotidian /Fever | Is an intermittent , the paroxysms of which recur every day. [Dunlison1868] |

English List - R

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| 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. [Dunlison1868] |
| Rank Red Gum | Strophulus Confertius |
| Rashfever | Scarlatina |

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| 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. [Dunlison1868] |
| Red Gum | Strophulus Intertinctus. [Thomas1875] 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. [Dunlison1874] |
| 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] |
| 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. [Dunlison1874]. 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. [Dunlison1874]. 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 |

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| 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]. |
| Rheumatoid Arthritis | Acute inflammation of several joints simultaneously, as with rheumatic fever. [American Heritage] 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 |

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| 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

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| 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] |

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| | 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] |

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| | 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 jaws. [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] |
| Scrumptox | 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. [Dunlison1868] |
| 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 Septicemia | Containing or resulting from disease-causing organisms; "a septic sore throat". [Wordnet] 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] |

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| 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 Herpes zoster of Bateman. [Hoblyn1855] A popular name for herpes zoster. [Thomas1875] Herpes zoster, 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 herpes zoster. [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 exantheams, 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 variola. [Heritage]. There are three forms of smallpox: variola major, variola minor 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 |

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| 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 <i>Claviceps purpurea</i> 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].

Stenosis

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]

Stitches in the Side

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

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| 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] |
| Strophulus Albidus | A papular eruption of various species and form, peculiar to infants. [Thomas1875] |
| Strophulus Candidus | The white gum, a name for a variety of strophulus intertinctus. [Thomas1875] |
| Strophulus Confertius | 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] |
| Crowded Strophulus | 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] |
| Flying Strophulus | Strophulus Confertius |
| Strophulus Intertinctus | Strophulus Volaticus |
| Shining Strophulus | 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] |
| Spotted Strophulus | Strophulus Candidus |
| Stained Strophulus | Strophulus Intertinctus |
| Thick Strophulus | Strophulus Intertinctus |
| Strophulus Volaticus | Strophulus Confertius |
| White Strophulus | The wildfire rash, a species having small circular patches or clusters of papulae arising successively on different parts of the body. [Thomas1875] |
| Struma | Strophulus Albidus |
| Strumous | A scrofulous swelling, or tumor; also, scrofula itself. Sometimes applied to bronchocele. [Thomas1875] |
| Stuffing | Goiter; as pertaining to Tuberculosis; Scrofula. [Webster1913] |
| Stupid Fever | Scrofulous; having struma. [CancerWEB] |
| Stupor | The Croup (from the west coast of Scotland) |
| Subclavian | Typhus fever. [Stewart1898] |
| | A state of mental numbness, as that resulting from shock; a daze. See Synonyms at lethargy. [Dorland] |
| | Situated under the clavicle, or collar bone; as, the subclavian arteries. [Websters]. |

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| 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. [Dunlison1874]. 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. [Dunlison1874] |
| Suffocation | Death, or suspended animation from impeded respiration, whether caused by the inhalation of noxious gases, drowning, hanging, strangling, or smothering. [Dunlison1874]. 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. [NGSO1988] |
| 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 voluntary 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. [Dunlison1868]. |
| 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] |

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| 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. [Dunlison1868] |
| 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. [Dunlison1868] 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. [Dunlison1868] |
| Synochal Fever | Febricula |
| Synochus | Continued fever, compounded of synocha and typhus: - in its commencement often resembling the former; in its progress, the latter. [Dunlison1868] 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]. |

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| 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

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| 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. [Dunlison1874]. A wasting away, especially atrophy of the muscles. [Appleton1904] |
| Tabes Dorsalis | 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] |

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| 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. [Dunlison1874] |
| Tarantism | St. Vitus' Dance. [Dunlison1874] 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. [Dunlison1868] |
| 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] |

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| | 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] |
| Toxæmia, 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 var. 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] |

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| 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 Spinal Tuberculosis | Pott's Disease 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] |

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| 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 |

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| 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 malava. [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

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| Ulcer | 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]. 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]. Information Card from the CDC |
| 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 | 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]. 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] |
| Urinary Calculus | A calculus formed in the kidney; Nephrolithiasis. [Wordnet] |
| Urticaria | 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]. |

English List - V

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| The Vapors / Vapours | A name for hypochondriasis, spleen, or depression of spirits. [Thomas1875]. A popular term for hypochondriasis, or hysteria. [Tuke1892]. 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]. |
| Varicella | 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] |
| Varicose Vein | A dilated tortuous vein, usually in the subcutaneous tissues of the leg, often associated with incompetency of the venous valves. [Dorland] |
| Varicotomy | Surgical removal of varicose veins. [American Heritage] 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. [Dunlison1868]. |

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| | 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 gonorrhoea, 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] |
| Visitation of God | Descent of the viscera from their normal positions. Also called splanchnoptosis. [Stedman] 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]

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| 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

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| 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] |

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| 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 blister 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. |

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| Worm Fits | When worms are generated in the intestines, they often produce the following symptoms; variable appetite, fetid breath, acrid eructations 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

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| Yaws | The name given by the Africans to the disease called Frambœsia. 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. [<i>Online Etymology Dictionary</i>] |
| 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 |

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| 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

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| 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

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| 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. [Dunlison1868] |
| Brandy Nose | Hypertrophic Rosacea |
| Carbuncled Face | Gutta Rosea. [Dunlison1868] |
| 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 Alcoholia | 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 breadth 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. |

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| | 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]. The condition of being intoxicated, as with alcohol. [Stedman] |
| Inebriety | 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]. |
| Intemperance | Immoderate use of food and drink, especially the latter; a fruitful source of disease. [Dunglison1868]. |
| Intoxication | The pathological state produced by a drug, serum, alcohol, or any toxic substance; poisoning. [Stedman] |
| Laudanum | A tincture of opium or any preparation in which opium is the main ingredient. [Wordnet] |
| Liver Cirrhosis | 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] |
| Mania a Potu | Insanity resulting from excessive indulgence in drinking. [Thomas1875] Madness from drinking; delirium tremens. [Webster]. |
| Morphinia | Any disease due to the excessive use of morphine. [Gould1916] |
| Morphia | Morphine |
| Morphine | 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] |
| Morphinomania | The morbid uncontrollable desire for morphia. The morphia habit. [Tuke1892] |
| Narcosis | A condition of insensibility produced by the action of certain drugs, poisons, and retained excretory products on the nervous system. [Tuke1892] A condition of deep stupor or unconsciousness produced by a drug or other chemical substance. [Heritage]. |
| Narcotics | 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] |
| Narcotism | A state of unnatural sleep, induced by the effect of narcotic substances. [Hoblyn1855] |
| Nutmeg Liver | 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] |

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| 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 Semantics 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. [Dunghlison1874] |
| Whiskey Liver | Nutmeg Liver |
| Wine Madness | Oinomania. [Appleton1904]. |