

suf. inflammation or infection

suf. cell

suf. measuring device

suf. study

n. shortening

suf. tumor

adj. unusual; irregular

n. the part of your body containing the digestive organs

n. irregularity

n. malfunction of the eyes

v. to take in; to take up

n. the lowest possible temperature where particles of matter have the smallest amount of energy possible

v. adapt to changes in the environment

n. change of velocity

n. solvent which is a ketone

n. a painkiller

n. an organic compound that has two acyl groups bound to the same oxygen atom

n. the neurotransmitter used by cholinergic nerves

n. a fixed value

n. this is made when the hydroxyl group of an organic compound with the formula RCOCl is replaced by a chlorine atom

n. a compound made by partially neutralizing an acid with ionisable hydrogen atoms

n. low pH precipitation due to dissolved sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides

n. a disorder where the sebaceous glands become blocked causing pimples

n. this is the degree to which acids are able to dissociate into ions in a solution

n. protein component of muscle fibers

n. chronic disease produced by an overactivity of the pituitary gland leading to an enlargement of bones

n. 15 radioactive elements

n. eukaryotic structure that makes up the cytoskeleton

n. a combination of reacting particles (atoms; molecules or ions) when they are at the top of the activation energy barrier between the products and the reactants

n. electrical impulse that passes along a muscle or nerve cell to carry information

adj. of recent or sudden onset

n. part of an enzyme where a substrate is accepted and is responsible for its catalytic activity

n. this is made when the hydroxyl group of a carboxylic acid is replaced by a chlorine atom

n. produced by removing a water molecule from two carboxylic acid groups

n. characteristics that increase an organism's ability to survive within a changing environment

v. to habituate (become used to) an environment

n. process in which two molecules join to form a single compound

n. process in which complex compounds are made by adding together monomers which contain carbon double bonds

n. lymphoid tissue at the back of the throat

n. describes a process where two molecules are linked causing another molecule to be removed (such as water)

n. enzyme which changes ATP to cyclic AMP

n. an ester of pyrophosphoric acid with the nucleotide adenine

adj. of fat; fatty

adj. related to a thermodynamic process involving no heat exchange

adj. well-thought through; well-prepared; informed

n. epinephrine

n. very fine particles that are suspended in a gas

adj. presence of oxygen

v. to make worse; to worsen

n. a substance that induces a reaction or effect

n. an amino acid

abbr. immune deficiency disease that cannot be cured

n. protein found in animal tissues and fluids

n. an organism that is unable to produce melanin and is without pigmentation

n. the syndrome due to physical dependence on ethanol so that stopping intake leads to withdrawal symptoms

n. any of a class of organic compounds formed when a hydroxyl group (-OH) is substituted for a hydrogen atom in a hydrocarbon

n. digestive tract in mammals

n. carefulness; vigilance; watchfulness

n. element in the left-hand side of the periodic table

adj. related to a group of organic molecules in which the carbon atoms are linked in open chains

n. one of two or more alternative forms of a gene; can be dominant or recessive

n. organic substances that contain nitrogen

n. hypersensitivity reaction

n. a substance that causes an allergic reaction

n. catalytic protein which has a receptor site other than the active site

adj. another space

n. crystalline form of a chemical element

n. region on a catalytic protein away from the main active region

n. air sac in the lung; part of the jaw that supports the teeth; any small cavity

n. secondary structure of a protein where the polypeptide chain has formed spirals

n. compounds where a hydroxyl group is replaced by an amino group

n. sedative-hypnotic used for the short-term treatment of insomnia

adj. having both hydrophobic (water-hating) and hydrophilic (water-loving) regions

adj. shapeless

adj. having the features of an acid and a base and being able of reacting chemically either as an acid or a base

n. contains a hydrophobic and a hydrophilic part

adj. energy-requiring during the synthesis of complex molecules from simple molecules

n. generic name for a drug that is used to treat HIV infections; produced by GlaxoSmithKline; brand name: Agenerase

n. stage of cell cycle where chromosomes separate and move towards opposite ends of the cell

adj. pain-killing properties

n. steroid hormone controlling the development of male sexual characteristics

n. the study of the physical structure and arrangement of an organism

n. molecule being formed from another by the removal of water

n. lack of red blood cells; deficiency of red blood cells; a low level of hemoglobin in the blood

adj. a substance that destroys bacteria

n. front tooth

n. any substance the body reacts to as foreign or harmful, by producing an antibody against it

n. protein made by white blood cells, in response to a particular antigen attack, in order to make the antigen harmless

n. the way a person looks; a person's visible aspect

n. opening at the end of the alimentary canal

phr. endorsed by a drug authority to be used as medication

n. endorsement

n. carries oxygenated blood from the heart to the rest of the body

adj. containing one or more cyclical structures made up of carbon chains

n. inflammation of a joint or joints

pref. joint

n. mild painkilling drug

n. a type of dense connective tissue which is composed of collagen fibers and/or elastin fibers

abbr. nucleotide with a role in energy metabolism

n. smallest unit of a chemical element which holds the properties of that element

n. chamber of the heart

n. muscle fibers in the heart receiving heartbeat impulses

pref. hearing or sound

v. to shrink; to degenerate; to reduce

n. outer area of the ear with the function of protection

adj. relating to hearing

n. protein formed to fight the body's own cells

pref. self

n. medical dissection of a dead body which determines the cause of death

adj. referring to something which controls itself independently

adj. related to organisms converting sunlight into energy

n. organism that makes their own food from simple food sources

adj. related to a horizontal angle

v. to keep away from; to prevent from happening

n. a genus of rod-shaped, Gram-positive bacteria

n. generic name for drugs that are used to treat fungus infections; brand names: Diflucan, Nizoral or Sporanox

v. to adjust a chemical equation so that the number of atoms and charge match on each side

n. one-celled organisms that don't have a cell nucleus and reproduce by spore formation or fission

n. metallic element found only as compounds

n. a scientific instrument that measures and compares masses

n. substance that contains hydroxyl ions when dissolved in water

n. the amount of energy expended by the body in order to survive at complete rest

n. an organic chemical compound with the formula C_6H_6

n. area of body below the diaphragm and above the pelvis (informal)

n. loss of someone close through death

adj. related to someone who has lost a loved one through death

n. pancreatic unit that makes insulin

n. illness due to thiamine deficiency

n. a nutrient found throughout plant and animal species

n. secondary structure of a protein where the polypeptide chain forms a zigzag shape

n. type of asexual reproduction which leads to splitting of parental cells in two equal parts

n. an error in the method or study design that could affect the results

pref. life

adj. involving both eyes at the same time

n. removal of a small piece of tissue from the body so it can be examined under the microscope

n. system that controls daily cycles such as blood pressure, sleep rhythms and hormone release

n. part of the vitamin B complex

adj. living; living organisms

n. hematochezia; melena

n. the use of contraceptive methods to stop pregnancy; contraception

n. coagulopathy

n. organ that stores urine

v. to hinder; to stop

n. a skin swelling which contains fluid

n. process that describes the movement of body fluids through the veins and arteries

n. an obstacle that prevents things from moving along

n. disease of the lymphatic complex

n. the force within the cardiovascular system

n. spongy, red tissue found in the reticulo-endothelial system of mammals

n. part of the cardiovascular system (e.g. vein or artery)

adj. relating to the arm (or similar vestige in other organisms)

adj. osseous; sclerous

n. a compound made of bromine joined to another element

n. air going into and out of your nose and mouth

n. tiny branches of air tubes within the lungs

n. red-brown halogen that is a liquid at room temperature but gives off an irritating vapor

n. the part of the face above the eyes

n. air tube connecting trachea ('windpipe') and lungs

n. device used as a fuel source in laboratories

n. an infectious disease or agent (informal)

n. fleshy part on which we sit; 'backside'

v. to be on fire; to scald

n. a drug present in tea; coffee and cola that is a stimulant

phr. to purchase large amounts of products (often to get a discount)

v. to make hard by forming mineral deposits

adj. made hard by calcium deposits

n. disease where cells divide at an excessive rate and become abnormal in function; malignancy; neoplasm

n. chemical element with the symbol Ca which is used to make bones and teeth

n. blood vessel with walls only one cell thick

n. a drug also known as marijuana

n. compound made from plants containing carbon, hydrogen and oxygen

n. salt or ester of carbamic acid

n. gas used by plants in photosynthesis and made in respiration

n. element that makes up most organic molecules and can form 4 bonds with other atoms

n. denoted by -COOH

n. a poisonous gas

adj. of the heart

n. a substance that causes cancer

adj. relating to the heart and chest region

n. an illness where the circulation 'collapses' and the blood pressure drops

n. process in which substances are moved across a cell membrane from a region of low concentration to a region of high concentration

n. highly colored pigments (yellow to red) found in vegetables

n. the hormones adrenaline and noradrenaline that are made and secreted by the adrenals

adj. energy-releasing during the breakdown of complex molecules into simple molecules

n. anti-arthritis medication; a Cox-2 inhibitor that alleviates pain without harming the digestive tract; used to cure osteoarthritis

n. warning; caveat

n. a semipermeable lipid bilayer

n. selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor used to treat depression; generic name: citalopram

n. carbohydrate that makes up the bulk of plant matter

n. redox process where hydrogen is transferred to oxygen from glucose releasing energy

adj. of the brain; concerning the brain

n. hollow cylinders containing nine microtubule triplets

n. the death of brain tissue due to inadequate blood flow

n. outer covering of the cerebrum responsible for consciousness, memory, intellect, voluntary activity and sensory perception

abbr. gases used in aerosols

n. clear liquid surrounding the brain and spinal cord

n. cell movement to or away from a chemical which is able to attract or repel the cell

n. any reaction occurring between atoms or compounds can be written with the reactants on the left and the products on the right separated by arrows showing the direction of the reaction

n. opposite of adult; youngster; offspring

n. aching in the thorax

n. green pigment found in all green plants that absorbs light so that photosynthesis can occur

n. gases used in aerosols

n. a steroid that plays an important part in metabolism

n. cell containing chlorophyll

n. nucleic substance that condenses to make chromosomes during mitosis

n. the external membrane of an embryo

n. Group 2 metallic element

n. fibres of DNA joined to proteins

adj. lasts a long time; persistent

n. gene material found in the cell nucleus

n. brand name for a drug that is used to treat erectile dysfunctions; a selective inhibitor of cyclic guanosine monophosphate

n. microscopic particles of fat in the blood and lymph

n. hair-like organelle found in eukaryotic cells

n. organ that affects zonular fibers in the eye (fibers that suspend the lens in position during accommodation), enabling changes in lens shape for light focusing

n. daily activity cycle in many organisms caused by a 24-hours interval

n. generic name for drugs that used to treat peptic ulcers by decreasing the secretion of stomach acid; brand name: Tagamet

n. process that aerobically breaks down food molecules to carbon dioxide; water and energy

n. an illness where the circulation 'collapses' and the blood pressure drops

abbr. a poisonous gas; carbon monoxid

n. series of fast mitotic divisions in embryology

n. spherical-shaped bacterium

v. to thicken from a liquid state towards a solid state

n. a non-protein substance, often a metal ion; that is needed for normal enzyme action

n. a non-protein substance that acts as a cofactor for a particular catalytic reaction to occur

adj. capable of being passed on easily

n. unconscious state

n. the amount of a substance within a second substance, usually in a solution

n. interference of enzyme action by an abnormal substrate that blocks the normal substrate entering the active site

n. the process by which monomers are joined by covalent bonds

n. a ratio of the quantity of a substance from one section to another

n. hormone that is produced by the adrenal cortex

n. device prevents pregnancy

abbr. the technique used to help start a person's heart if it has stopped

n. seed leaf of the embryo of a plant

n. an amino acid that does not occur in proteins but is found in the muscle tissue of vertebrates

n. skull bone

n. fold in a membrane which forms a projection

n. the form in which creatine is excreted from the body

n. a heavy metal poison

abbr. clear fluid surrounding the brain and spinal cord

n. a membrane lined vesicle or sac

n. second messenger molecule where the phosphate group is part of a ring-shaped structure

n. an amino acid

n. a hereditary disease that mainly affects the lungs and digestive system

n. protein that contains iron and acts as an electron and hydrogen acceptor for cellular energy processes

pref. cell

adj. unsafe; risky

n. the study of cells

v. to break down; to decay

n. removal of an amino group (NH₂) from an organic molecule

v. to lose water from; to remove water from something

n. reduction

n. the removal of hydrogen from a molecule

n. the process of passively losing or actively removing water from something

v. to put off to a later time; to slow the progress of something

n. generic name for a non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor that is applied to treat AIDS and HIV; trade name: Rescriptor

adj. held up; put off to a later time

n. a hold-up; a postponement

n. a bodily fluid that returns from the tissues and organs to the heart via a set of vessels, called veins

n. illness affecting the brain where the ability to remember things; and other mental skills; are poor

n. plaque that helps hold adjacent cells together

n. diabetic illness that can only be managed using insulin injections; usually affecting young people

adj. related to an optically active molecule that rotates the plane of polarized light to the right

n. rubbish produced when something degrades

n. of or relating to a disease characterized by an impaired ability to metabolize sugar

n. disease of pancreas due to lack of insulin

n. frequent and excessive bowel motions;
malfunction of the bowel

n. muscle separating abdomen from thorax

n. a plant that has two cotyledons (seed leaves)

n. the part of the cardiac cycle during which the
heart muscle relaxes

n. instructions; manual containing information on
how to use a drug or medication

n. a compound with 2 oxygen atoms in it

v. to cut; to take apart; to remove body parts or
organs

adj. separate; not joined

v. to mix into something to form a solution

v. to disappear

v. to split; separate

n. water drug; any substance that tends to
increase the flow of urine

n. generic name for drugs that are often used to
treat angina

n. light-headedness

n. the back of the body

adj. relating to the back surface; posterior

n. a covalent bond where two pairs of electrons are shared

n. pattern that determines when and how much of a drug or medication should be consumed by a patient

n. urge

n. inherited disease due to an extra chromosome 21; also known as 'trisomy 21'

n. interdependence between various medications

n. a substance that has an effect on the body

n. tympanic membrane; membrane separating the middle part of the hearing organ from the outer part

n. substance secreted in the outer hearing organ canal by special glands

n. swelling of a part of the body due to abnormal fluid collection in the spaces between the cells

pref. outside; outer

n. process of emitting sperm

n. antidepressant that works on both serotonin and norepinephrine

adj. senior; older; aged

adj. able to return to original shape after being exposed to a force

n. dissolved salt or ions in the body fluids

n. the piece of conducting material through which an electric current enters and leaves a liquid or gas

n. a main energy level; a group of atomic orbitals with the same value of the principal quantum number n

n. the way that electrons are found around an atom

n. department in a hospital or clinic that is equipped to provide immediate or medical treatment

n. process in polypeptide synthesis of increasing in length

n. small drops of one liquid suspended in another

v. to make into a suspension of two liquids which do not mix completely

n. process where substances are taken into a cell

pref. inner; inside

n. mucous internal lining of the uterus

adj. something made by or inside an organ

n. tissue composed of flat cells connected by a thin membrane

n. network of membranes spread throughout the cytoplasm that produce membrane lipids and proteins

n. a harmful protein contained within certain bacteria and released only when the bacterium dies or is broken down

adj. a process where heat is absorbed from the surroundings

n. transformation of an organic compound containing a carbonyl group to an organic compound composed of ethylene and ethanol

adj. swollen; inflamed

n. the total heat content of a system

adj. refers to the intestine

n. protein that is produced by cells and catalyzes specific biochemical reactions

n. a disordered energy state where no work can be done

n. an outbreak of an infectious disease

n. the tendency of biological catalysts to catalyze one or few reactions

n. upper abdomen between the ribcage and navel

adj. referring to the upper abdomen

adj. occurring at separate times

n. illness where the patient has fits

n. impotence; the inability to achieve and/or maintain an erection sufficient for successful sexual activity

n. state of a body or physical system at rest

n. epithelium-lined part of the gut that connects the pharynx to the stomach

n. generic name for an antibiotic that is obtained from the actinomycete *Streptomyces erythreus*; brand names: Erythrocin, Ethril or Ilosone

n. ethyl alcohol; the alcohol in fermented drinks

n. female sex hormone

n. pipe from the back of the nose to the middle ear

n. unicellular or multicellular organism whose cells contain membrane-bound cell organelles similar to a nucleus

n. this is the amount of stimulus needed to set up an action potential in a nerve cell

v. to make worse

n. process where substances are ejected from a cell

adj. discharged from the body

n. an external anatomical feature that supports and protects an animal's body

n. something applied from outside

n. a very harmful poison made by a bacterial cell and released to the surroundings

adj. process where heat is passed to the surroundings

v. to straighten out

v. to feel; to endure

n. reproductive organs protruding from the bodies

n. muscle that straightens out a limb or joint

n. supercilium

n. nostrils

n. scale of temperature

n. passive process where a carrier protein helps a molecule such as glucose move through the plasma membrane

n. pair of ducts through which the eggs are moving to the uterus

n. passing out from weakness

n. ability to see distant objects clearly but near vision is impaired

n. group of related organisms

n. energy source; adipose tissue

n. bundle of muscle fibers

abbr. a federal agency in the Department of Health and Human Services established to regulate the release of new foods and health-related products

n. a long chain of carbon atoms with a carboxyl group (COOH) at the end

n. a woman

n. process where the increase in a product of a reaction leads to a decrease in its rate of production and vice versa

n. metallic element of the actinide series with chemical symbol Fm

n. the process of releasing energy from a carbohydrate without oxygen by producing alcohol or lactic acid

adj. iron with an oxidation number of +2

adj. iron with an oxidation number of +3

n. indigestible cellulose in our food; roughage

n. embryo in later stages of development

n. blood clotting agent

n. strand of tissue

n. thin lower leg bone

n. abnormal skin tissue growth

n. device with small holes that separates a solid from a liquid

n. a thin layer of polymeric material surrounding a tablet, capsule, or pellet

n. process where an insoluble solid is separated from a liquid

n. the solid that is separated from a solution

n. a method of asexual reproduction

n. an inhibitor applied in hormone therapy to block the conversion of testosterone to dihydrotestosterone

n. an organism that moves with the help of a tail-like structure

n. a crack e.g. in the skin

n. one of the cytochromes that acts as a hydrogen and electron acceptor

n. rounded glass structure, usually with a long neck, used in experiments

n. muscle that allows a joint to bend

v. to bend

n. substance whose molecules move freely

n. drug that treats infections caused by fungi

n. the lipid bilayer structure of membranes

adj. able to flow easily

n. poisonous halogen with the chemical symbol F

n. ester of a particular acid

n. gas finely dispersed in either a solid or a liquid

n. reddening of the skin

n. a form of the water-soluble Vitamin B9.

v. to form bubbles

n. a fixative; a preservative

n. prosencephalon

n. temperature at which a liquid turns to a solid at a particular pressure

n. symbols showing what elements a compound contains

n. part of the human skull that resembles a cockleshell in form

adj. relating to the forehead

n. a type of sugar

n. part of the cerebral hemisphere that controls impulses and personality

n. chemical used to kill organisms that reproduce by spores

adj. able to kill or inhibit the growth of sporing organisms

n. device with a wide open end and a narrow end which allows liquids to be poured into a container with a small opening

n. organism that reproduces by sporing; e.g. a mushroom

n. an amino sugar

n. popular diuretic used to treat hypertension and edema; trade name: Lasix

n. sex cell

n. a simple sugar that is converted to glucose in the liver

n. a substance which exists in a vapor form at room temperature (neither a liquid nor a solid)

n. membrane area that allows communication between adjacent cells' cytoplasm

adj. relating to the stomach

n. a sensitive method for analyzing liquid mixtures

n. control characteristics of the plant

n. infection of the gut causing diarrhea and vomiting

abbr. a sensitive method for analyzing liquid mixtures

n. group of cells specialized to produce secretory substances

n. an amino sugar

n. a hormone made in the pancreas

n. ranking system for carbohydrates based on their immediate effect on blood glucose levels

n. a monosaccharide (sugar) with 6 carbons

n. lipid and protein coat which forms part of the plasma membrane in animal cells

n. one of the building blocks of fats; an alcohol with three carbons and three hydroxyl groups

n. proteins joined with carbohydrates that are found on the surface of cells

n. the polysaccharide in which glucose is stored in animal tissues

n. proteins joined to carbohydrate that are found on the surface of cells

n. process generating ATP in which glucose is broken down

n. stacks of membranous vesicles that modify; package and sort proteins to other organelles

n. stacks of membranous vesicles that modify; package and sort proteins to other organelles

n. hormone made in and released from the pituitary gland that act on the gonads (sex organs)

n. sex organs where the reproductive cells are made

n. sadness felt after a loss; for example; a death of a close relative

n. citrus X paradisi

n. malfunction of the body that is also called alopecia areata

v. to experience the emotional effects of a loss

n. drug which affects the central nervous system and cause people to see or experience unusual things outside the range of normal perception

n. halogen with a more electropositive element

n. the elements fluorine, iodine, chlorine, bromine

n. compound formed by replacing one or more hydrogen atoms in alkanes with halogen atoms

n. pain in the uppermost part of the body

adj. pertaining to cells with a single set of chromosomes that aren't paired

n. burning pain the chest area due to reflux of stomach acid; indigestion

n. illness with the following symptoms: shortness of breath, palpitations (skipped beats or a 'flip-flop' feeling in the chest); weakness or dizziness; nausea, sweating

n. first member of group V111; a noble gas

n. high temperature

n. the process by which blood cells are made

adj. of blood

n. a chemical that carries oxygen in red blood cells

n. molecule containing an alkyl group

n. blood loss due to vessel wall damage

n. the process by which blood cells are made

adj. relating to the liver

v. to bleed (usually a large amount)

n. organism that depends on autotrophs (producers) for food and oxygen

n. inflammation of the liver which is caused by a toxin or virus

n. sugars with 6 carbons

adj. related to organisms requiring ingested nutrition which they break down to receive energy

n. chemical made from the amino acid histidine that is released in an immune reaction (especially allergic reactions)

pref. tissue

n. the study of the microscopic structure of tissues

n. a scientist who studies microscopic tissue structures

adj. refers to a voice that is croaky and unable to produce a full range of sound

n. drug that stops or reduces the ability of a virus to proliferate

n. chemical secreted in small amounts from endocrine glands that passes in the bloodstream to another tissue or organ where it alters the function or structure of that organ

n. the process that maintains balance or equilibrium of an organism's internal environment

n. diuretic drug to treat hypertension; trade name:
Esidrix

n. inherited disorder caused by a single gene
defect, which is dominantly inherited

v. to break down a compound by means of water

n. reaction where molecular bonds are broken by
reaction with water

adj. water-hating; unable of dissolving in water

adj. having an affinity with water; readily
absorbing water

n. high blood pressure

n. medical condition of long sightedness

adj. over-development of a tissue (or part of)
which leads to an increase in size and volume of
the tissue

adj. having a higher osmotic pressure than
another solution

n. condition where a healthy person worries
excessively that they are ill

n. overbreathing

adj. worrying excessively about having an illness
when in fact there is none

n. a healthy person who worries excessively
about their health and believes they are ill

adj. having a lower osmotic pressure than another solution

n. low glucose concentration in the blood

abbr. measure of an individual's intelligence

n. a surgical operation where the womb is removed

n. yellowing of the skin and the whites of the eyes caused by an accumulation of bile pigment (bilirubin) in the blood

n. frozen water

n. substance which obeys the Boyle's law

adj. perfect

n. molecule derived from ammonia and containing the NH group and a nonacid group

n. part of the small intestine

n. prompt treatment or care

adj. unfinished stage of growth or development; unripe; childish

n. ability to resist infection, because of its white blood cells and antibodies

n. the organs and cells that provide defense against tissue invasion or damage

v. to inoculate; to vaccinate

n. vaccination

adj. able to resist disease and produce adequate responses

pref. condition of being insusceptible to a disease

adj. unable to become resistant against diseases

adj. unable to resist disease

n. inability to get and maintain erections

n. the study of the body's defense system against illness and invasion

n. referring to processes and experiments occurring outside an organism in an artificial environment

n. process of getting better

n. one of the ossicles

n. referring to processes or experiments occurring inside an organism

adj. single; particular; separate

n. a single person or entity

n. situation created when microbes enter the body and cause a disease

adj. chemically unreactive

n. inability to conceive (get pregnant)

adj. able to cause a disease

n. body's response to injury causing the symptoms of redness; soreness; heat; swelling and loss of function

adj. sore; red and swollen

n. contagious viral illness that can cause fever; airway problems; muscle pain or more severe symptoms

adj. arousing swellings

adj. relating to the groin area

n. methods of calculating and processing data communications

v. to stop or slow down a biological event or organ function

n. the process by which characteristics pass from generation to generation via the transfer of genes

n. something that stops or slows down a biological event or function

n. the process of stopping or slowing down a chemical reaction or organ function

n. a chemical used to kill insects

n. science which deals with all the elements except for carbon

adj. not able to dissolve

adj. having the ability to kill insects

n. person who is unable to sleep

n. difficulty falling or staying asleep

n. material used to prevent or reduce the loss of energy from a surface

v. to prevent or reduce the loss of energy from a surface

n. the skin and related structures such as hair and nails

n. a hormone produced by the pancreas that helps control the blood glucose level

adj. describing the space between

pref. between

n. the gap between the two-layered cellular envelope

n. fibrous cellular structure

adj. enteric; enteral

adj. inside

pref. within

n. the gut; alimentary canal

n. a series of fluids or drugs that are run into a vein over a set amount of time

adj. into a blood vessel

n. charged atom or molecule

n. binary compound; salt or ester of hydriodic acid

n. the state of being easily inflamed or painful; the state of being easily angered

n. trace element with the chemical symbol Fe

pref. equal

adj. lack of blood supply

v. to place apart from others

adj. referring to equal weights or pressure

n. a compound with the same elements but different atomic arrangements

n. an amino acid

v. change into another chemical compound

n. This process changes straight chain alkanes into branched chain compounds by passing them over a catalyst

adj. referring to constant temperatures

n. generic name for drug which is used pharmacologically as a vasodilator; brand names: Isordil, Sorbitrate

n. atoms of the same element with the same number of protons, different numbers of neutrons and therefore different mass numbers

adj. having the same composition as the body fluids; having equal tension

n. generic name for an oral antifungal drug that is used to treat fungal nail disease; brand name: Sporanox

adj. affected with the urge to scratch

abbr. unit of energy equal to the work done when the point of application of a 1-newton force is displaced through a distance of 1 meter in the direction of the force

abbr. a series of fluids or drugs that are run into a vein over a set amount of time

n. part of the body where connecting bones are held together by connective tissue and are able to move

n. yellowing of the skin and the whites of the eyes caused by an accumulation of bile pigment (bilirubin) in the blood

adj. relating to youth	n. unit of energy equal to the work done when the point of application of a 1-newton force is displaced through a distance of 1 meter in the direction of the force
n. generic drug that treats infection caused by a fungus	n. hard protein found in skin; hair or nails
n. an agent that changes the inactive form of an enzyme to the active form; an enzyme that catalyses the transfer of phosphate groups	n. an organic compound that contains two alkyl groups attached to a carbonyl group
n. the external folds of tissue that surround the vagina	n. power of movement
n. the secretion of milk by the mammary glands	v. to secrete milk
n. chemical that is formed when glucose is metabolized in the absence of oxygen (anaerobic respiration)	adj. related to lymph-carrying vessels
n. principle stating that the total power of a system remains constant	adj. related to the side

n. one allele is inherited from each parent giving 2 alleles for each trait

n. states that different traits are inherited with no relation of each other e.g. eye color and height

n. phosphatidylcholine; phospholipid formed from phosphatidic acid and choline

n. principle explaining the relationship between different forms of energy

n. type of blood cancer which is characterized by rapid growth of white blood cells

n. white blood cell with an immune role found in the lymphatic system

n. a prescription drug used in the treatment of erectile dysfunction; generic name: vardenafil

n. white blood cell

n. prescription medication for depression and generalized anxiety disorder (GAD)

adj. related to an optically active molecule that rotates the plane of polarized light to the left

phr. to reduce the consumption of spirituous beverages

n. dizziness

n. soft silver-white univalent element of the alkali metal group

n. an oral drug that reduces triglycerides; potent in reducing LDL cholesterol because higher doses can be given

adj. chunky

n. a swelling or protuberance

v. to disintegrate; to destroy

n. collection of white cells that act as filters to invading organisms and abnormal cells

n. membranous sacs that contain enzymes

n. disintegration; destruction

abbr. heart attack

abbr. professional degree of medicine

pref. large

n. a device that performs a task

adj. relating to a region of the retina

n. area near the middle of the retina where vision is the sharpest

n. a heat-resistant; white powder with the chemical symbol MgO

n. alkaline-earth metal with the chemical symbol Mg also needed as a trace element in the body

adj. able to attract iron or steel

n. a substance that can attract iron or steel

n. either of the ends of an object that is able to attract iron or steel

n. the area around an object that attracts iron or steel where things can be affected by its force

phr. to keep the penis rigid and upright

v. to make an object attract iron or steel

n. group of symptoms and signs due to reduced food intake e.g., carbohydrates, fats, protein

adj. great; big; important

n. a man

n. a feeling of being generally unwell but without specific symptoms

n. largest middle ear ossicle (bone)

adj. relating to the masculine gender

n. warm-blooded vertebrates who have young which feed on milk from their mothers' glands

n. a sugar made from starch

n. a measurement of the amount of matter in a physical body

n. hard; metallic element with the chemical symbol Mn

v. to chew food using the teeth

n. the mathematical value of neutrons and protons in an atomic nucleus

n. compartment of a mitochondrion enclosed by the inner membrane

n. part of the skull

adj. completed stage of growth or development

n. something that exists in space as a solid; liquid or gas and has a mass

n. the greatest or highest possible

n. upper jaw bone

adj. relating to the middle of the body or body part

v. to record a quantity; dimension or capacity

n. drug; pill containing chemicals; tablet

n. information on a person's previous illnesses and their present health conditions

pref. large

n. part of the brainstem

n. black pigment that protects against the sun

n. cellular division that produces reproductive cells with only half the number of chromosomes

n. the temperature at which a solid turns into a liquid

n. type of skin cancer

n. the outer membranes that surround the brain

n. the start of the menstrual periods

v. to bleed from the uterus when the lining is shed each month

n. the blood and other substances lost from the uterus at menstruation

n. a silver metallic element with the chemical symbol Mg

n. disorder of the mind where thought and/or behavior are abnormal and cause distress

n. tissue layer in a leaf

pref. middle

n. all of the energetic reactions that take place in a cell or organism

n. copies of the gene parts that code for different proteins

n. link holding the atoms together

n. an element that loses electrons in a chemical reaction

n. change in the form of an organism that occurs during development

adj. relating to change of form

n. small bones of the feet

n. stage of cell division where the spindle parts and chromosomes line up in the center

n. colorless gas that is formed when organic matter decomposes

n. unit of length

n. an essential amino acid

n. colorless; toxic alcohol

n. brand name for a drug that belongs to a group of medicines calcium channel blockers

adj. relating to a measurement system

n. person who works in a particular field of science

pref. small

n. membranous vesicle that contains enzymes

n. a field of science

n. fibers located throughout the cytoplasm of a cell

n. rod-like structure made of actin

n. an instrument used to magnify small objects so that they can be seen much better than with your eye

n. small phagocyte white blood cell

n. a finger-like projection from a membrane surface

n. organ that helps cells hold their shape and assists in cell division

n. type of headache

n. passage of urine from the bladder outside of the body

n. simple chemical that living things need in small amounts to stay healthy

pref. one thousandth part

n. the smallest or lowest possible

v. to reduce as much as possible

n. contraction of the pupil in the eye

adj. small; of little importance

adj. relating to the energy power house of a cell

n. condition that is caused when a virus becomes resistant to the drug regimen

n. cellular division producing somatic cells with a full quota of chromosomes after each division

n. cytoplasmic structure where ATP (energy) is made

n. humidity; condition that should be avoided when storing drugs or medications

v. to change; to alter

n. code that shows the number and type of atoms

adj. composed of tiny particles

n. an instrument that records and/or shows digital information

n. two or more atoms of the same or different elements that unite because of Van der Waal's forces

pref. one

v. to watch or record information

n. compound containing 2 elements one of which is a single oxygen

n. simple sugar containing 3-7 carbon atoms

n. a strong pain-killing and soporific drug made from opium

pref. form

abbr. diagnostic technique which uses a magnetic field and radio waves to provide computerized images of internal body tissues magnetic resonance imaging

n. nerve cell that conducts messages from the brain and the spinal cord to the muscles

pref. many

abbr. copies of the gene parts that code for different proteins

v. to increase in quantity

adj. consisting of many compounds

n. a disease of the bone marrow

n. this is a layer of Schwann cells which covers the nerve axon

n. someone who suffers from shortsightedness

n. shortsightedness

adj. relating to the nose

abbr. compound which acts as an electron and hydrogen acceptor and donor in biological oxidation and reductions in cells

n. a sick feeling; wanting to vomit

n. theory which says that the characteristics that aid survival occur as random mutations and are then inherited as only the fittest survive

n. set of irreversible changes in a cell that causes it to die

adj. sick (as if you will vomit)

adv. next to

adj. dead

pref. nerve

n. a cellular sheath composed of Schwann cells which envelops the axons of peripheral neurons

n. uncharged particle found in the nucleus of the atom

n. anticonvulsant used to treat seizures associated with epilepsy

n. drug that contains salt or ester of nitric acid

n. a chemical in tobacco

n. chemical element with the symbol N that is found in proteins and nucleic acids

n. a red-brown gas which is poisonous

n. gas with anesthetic properties

n. substance that is medically as a vasodilator;
brand names: Nitrospan, Nitrostat

phr. describes information that can be ignored

n. drug that can be obtained without a written order from a pharmacist or doctor; written instructions for a drug

v. to observe

n. hint; warning (especially in drug or medication descriptions)

n. 2 membranes that surrounds the nucleus

v. to warn; to inform

n. gelatinous or liquid material that constitutes the kernel of a cell

n. area which allows passage of substances into cytoplasm and back

n. part of cell that contains RNA and DNA

n. compound containing a nitrogenous base (purine or pyrimidine) and a sugar

n. the branch of medicine concerning conception, pregnancy and childbirth

n. doctor who is a specialist in conception, pregnancy and childbirth

adj. of the eyes

v. to happen; to take place

n. a medical doctor who diagnoses and treats cancer

pref. few

adj. the best

n. branch of medicine that concerns cancer

n. process where solvent molecules, e.g. water, pass through a selectively permeable membrane from a region of high concentration to a region of low concentration

n. the state in which a compound of the body is unable to function adequately

pref. of bone

n. is dependent on the amount of dissolved substances in a solution

n. a bone cell that helps destroy bone

n. cell that make new bone by producing collagen

adv. external to

n. cell that has become part of the bone matrix

n. an excessive amount of a drug; too large portion of a medication or drug

adj. relating to the female reproductive organs

adj. related to adiposis

v. to take an exaggerated amount of medicine or drugs

adj. having the ability to make a substance lose electrons

n. the time of the month when eggs are released from the follicle

n. an unpleasant sensation; suffering of the body or mind

n. compound of a nonmetallic diatomic element

adv. causing distress or suffering

adj. aching

v. to ease suffering; to reduce the severity of an illness without curing it

n. the roof of the mouth

adj. relating to the inner surface of the hand

n. the inside surface of the hand; tropical tree

adj. relating to a glandular organ located in the abdomen

v. to beat

n. an extreme state of fear

n. inflammation or infection of the a glandular organ located in the abdomen

n. inability to move or act

v. to react with extreme fear or anxiety to a situation

n. inability to move the legs and part of the trunk

v. to stop something being able to move

n. an organism that lives in or on a host organism

n. someone who is unable to move their legs

adj. of the small round bone of the kneecap

n. knee cap

adj. causes disease or an abnormal state

n. something that can cause a disease in an organism

n. disease and its effects on the body; an abnormal state

n. a medical doctor who deals with the cause; origin and nature of diseases

adj. referring to children

n. antidepressant; selective-serotonin reuptake inhibitor; generic name: paroxetine

adj. relating to the the lower part of the abdomen

n. illness due to nicotinic acid deficiency

n. group of antibiotics; originally made from mould

n. the basin-shaped cavity of the lower trunk; made up by the hip bones and sacrum

n. male reproductive organ; containing the urethra

adj. relating to the male sexual organ

v. to carry out

adj. relating to the stomach

adj. relating to the outside; the edge

pref. around

adj. allowed

n. membrane lining the inside of the abdominal cavity

v. to continue

n. a microbody full of enzymes where important break-down processes occur

n. condition characterized by a bent penis

n. the essential character of an individual

adj. relating to the upper part of the throat

n. person who sells drugs and medications

n. an extreme fear localized to particular objects or situations

n. infection or inflammation of the back of the throat

pref. light

v. to add a salt or ester to a molecule

n. process where liquid is taken into the cell within vesicles

n. epiphysis

adj. relating to the bottom of the foot

n. pricking sensation in part of the body

n. the process where a cell's contents shrink away from the cell wall when placed in a hypertonic solution

n. a channel in plant cells that connects the cytoplasm of two nearby cells

adj. relating to a thin serous membrane that covers the lung

n. energy-transducing organelle in plant cells

n. anything causing damage to the body

n. inflammation of a thin serous membrane that covers the lung

n. emergency phone service for life-saving treatment advice on any kind of intoxication

v. to cause damage to an organism as a result of exposure to a toxic substance

adj. toxic

n. the act of being damaged by a toxic compound

n. series of veins

pref. many

n. stance

n. a blood vessel connecting two networks of capillaries

n. stored power which has the capacity to do work

adj. relating to the position of the body or limbs

n. dehydrogenated analogue of cortisol (trade names Orasone or Deltasone or Meticorten); used as an anti-inflammatory drug in the treatment of arthritis and as an immunosuppressant

n. measures to prevent unwanted effects; safety measures

adj. happening before the normal time

n. the period between conception and childbirth

n. drug that can only be obtained with a written order from a pharmacist or doctor; written instructions for a drug

v. to issue an order for a drug or medication

n. condition in which the penis is continually erect

n. the exertion of force by one body against another

n. a method to follow; a course of action

n. a cytoplasmic cell organelle that buds off from the golgi complex

n. any steroid hormone with an action similar to female sex hormone

n. a nutritional supplement for men with thinning hair and hair loss

n. pituitary hormone involved in lactation

n. a forecast of whether a disease will progress in severity or not

adv. immediately

adj. extended (related to a period of time)

n. brand name of a product that reduces hair loss in men; it contains finasteride, an antiandrogen used in hormone therapy

n. solvent which is a ketone

n. potent hormone-like substance found in many bodily tissues (and especially in semen)

n. stage of the cell cycle where chromosomes line up to make pairs

n. one celled organism that have a nucleus and are either parasites or live in water

adj. relating to the gland surrounding the male urethra

n. a specialist who studies; diagnoses and treats mental illness

pref. false

n. someone who studies mental processes and behavior

n. medical specialty dealing with the study, diagnosis and treatment of mental illness

n. a thick yellow-green liquid containing dead cells and white cells that forms in infected areas

n. the expansion and contraction of the blood as it is pumped around the circulation

n. vitamin B6

n. region between the stomach and the duodenum

n. paralysis of the body from the neck down

n. large muscle of the thigh

n. drug used to treat malaria

n. amount

adj. relating to a molecule containing equal quantities of dextrorotatory and levorotatory forms and therefore not rotating the plane of incident polarized light

n. humans considered as a group, breed or strain

n. an X-ray

n. unstable particles with unpaired electrons

n. doctor who is a specialist in the branch of medicine that uses x-rays to diagnose and treat diseases

n. someone who takes X-rays

n. treatment of diseased areas by exposing them to gamma rays or X-rays

n. branch of medicine that uses X-rays to diagnose and treat disease

n. phase of the sleep cycle

n. line drawn from the center of a circle or tube to the outside

adv. seldom

adv. uncommon; not usual

n. a rearrangement in the structures of atoms or molecules to form new products

n. an eruption on the skin

adj. relating to a gene form that is only expressed when two alleles are present; relating to one from each parent

n. sensory cell

adj. relating to the last section of the large intestine which ends at the anus

n. new genetic material that has been created by mixing genes from different organisms

n. the process where a substance gains electrons

n. the last part of the large intestine from the sigmoid colon to the anal canal

n. an involuntary action; an automatic response

n. the turning back of a waveform as it comes across a boundary

n. regurgitation of acid from the stomach

n. a stereotyped and non-voluntary response that occurs in response to a stimulus

v. to grow again; to reform

n. the bending of a waveform as it passes to a medium of different density

adj. usual; normal; occurring at fixed intervals

n. the regrowth of lost or damaged parts or cells

v. to bring back undigested food from the stomach

n. a substance that governs a reaction or process

v. to do with; to be concerned with

n. the process of bringing back undigested food from the stomach

adj. relating to the kidney

n. something which induces a state of rest in the body

v. to make similar structures or organisms

v. to put back into a former position; to substitute

adj. relating to the breathing

adj. the part left at the end

n. the act of bringing someone back to life

v. to bring back to life

n. light-sensitive cells lining the eye

adj. describing a network; net-like

n. vitamin A

n. malfunction of the light-sensitive membrane which is part of the eyeball

v. to turn back; to change back

n. a pathogenic agent containing RNA, which can convert to DNA inside a cell

adj. relating to the joints

adj. able to be changed back

n. metallic element like platinum

n. chronic disease of the joints

n. the bony cavity of the chest formed by the costa and sternum

n. one of 12 pairs of long, thin bones that curve from the spine to join the sternum in front

n. part of the cell center that codes for protein synthesis

n. B vitamin needed for carbohydrate metabolism and the maintenance of mucus membranes

n. bone disease due to vitamin D deficiency

n. granules made up of protein and RNA that make polypeptides

n. generic name for a drug that is used to treat tuberculosis; trade names: Rifadin and Rimactane	n. a broad-spectrum antibiotic that is being used as prophylaxis against disseminated Mycobacterium avium complex infection in HIV-positive patients; brand name: Mycobutin
n. rigidity of death	adj. stiff; very hard
v. to turn around an axis	n. a protease inhibitor applied in treating HIV; trade name: Norvir
adj. describing the ability to be stretched	n. series of membranes covered with ribosomes that make proteins
v. to corrode	n. iron oxide that forms when exposed to oxygen and moisture
n. a triangular bone located between the coccyx and the lumbar vertebra	n. members in groups 1 and 11 of the periodic table
n. sodium chloride; white powder used for seasoning food	n. enzyme hydrolyzing starch into sugar

adj. piquant

n. a chemical reaction or process in which sodium chloride is broken down by reaction with water

n. a representative part of a group

v. to take a representative part or portion; to taste something

n. contractile unit made up of actin and myosin (thick and thin filaments)

n. a weak protease inhibitor that is applied in treating HIV; trade name: Invirase

adj. containing as much of a substance as possible

v. to completely load something so it is unable to take any more

n. thick skin area which is covered by the hair on our heads; the skin that covers the top of the head

n. substance which contains only single bonds connecting the atoms

n. the triangular bone that lies at the back of the rib cage; the shoulder blade

n. a computer generated image of a part of the body

n. one of 2 bags of skin hanging behind the penis in the male

n. white outer coat of the eye

n. disease caused by vitamin C deficiency

n. sac that contains the testis and epididymus outside of the abdomen

n. the coiling of the peptide chains in a protein in specific ways

n. a cytoplasmic cell organelle that has fused with a vesicle containing matter to be ingested

v. to consult with; to try and obtain information on how to solve a problem

adj. induces sleep; soporific

n. a fit

v. to separate

n. containing glandular secretions from the testicle, and other small glands; fluid part of semen without sperm

n. partially able to transmit electricity

n. a physical feeling

adj. relating to old age especially those who are mentally or physically weak

n. responsive to physical stimuli

n. one of five faculties with which we can take in information from the outside world

n. isolation

v. to isolate; to move apart

adj. infected (as a result of the presence of microorganisms)

adj. relating to a membranous sheet

adj. serious; harsh

n. illness caused by bacteria in the blood

n. chemical substance that plays a role in the development of gender specific characteristics

n. gender; the act of copulation (slang)

n. copulation

n. difficulties in performing intercourse or in producing offspring

n. emotional and physical state in which a person wants to engage in intercourse

n. capability to carry out intercourse

n. generic name for illnesses such as HIV, hepatitis b, gonorrhea or syphilis

phr. in the mood to engage in intercourse

n. the dimensional appearance; the morphology

v. to tremble

v. to block; to protect against

adj. having a thin edge suited for cutting

v. to shake or tremble with cold, fear or emotion

n. effect where the electrons closest to the nucleus reduce the nuclear attraction on the electrons in the shell furthest away from the nucleus

n. the joint where the top of the arm joins the trunk

n. difficulty in respiration; rapid respiration

n. international science measurements

n. the triangular bone that rests at the back of the ribcage; scapula

n. either half of the body

adj. unwell; opposite of healthy

n. a response which creates an unwanted product other than the main product

n. secondary and usually unwanted result caused by a drug

n. a covalent link formed between electron pairs in an orbital

n. vision; one of the five senses

n. the generic name for Viagra; a drug that cures impotence

adj. important; highly relevant

n. group 1V element with the chemical symbol Si

n. white crystalline compound used to make glass

n. type of infection or inflammation of membranes

n. air spaces in the skull; pathological cavity containing pus

n. all the bones that form the structure of the body

adj. relating to the bones; very thin (informal)

n. inflammation

n. the organ system that covers the body the integument.

n. the period of closed-eye rest usually taken at night

n. bony skeleton of the head

n. part of bowel from the stomach to the cecum

adv. a little bit; marginally

n. olfactory sense; an odor

n. an often fatal; contagious illness which has almost been eradicated through vaccination

v. to inhale and exhale cigarettes

adj. having an unpleasant or strong odor

n. noise made during sleep which keeps others awake

n. series of membranes that manufacture lipids in the cell and lack ribosomes on its outer surface

n. chemical element with the symbol Na that is an important ion in cells

v. to make a loud nasal sound during sleep which keeps others awake

n. base that is used as a reagent for several tests

n. white powder used to season food

n. substance

n. active transport mechanism that uses ATP to exchange two common positive ions

adj. induces sleep; sedative

adj. relating to the body

n. something or someone that does not take part but is present (and watching)

n. painful and prolonged muscular contraction; a bout (of pain)

n. vocalization; a formal talk given in public

n. electrically charged atom which is present in a solution but does not take part in a reaction

n. nervous tissue contained in the linked vertebra of the back

n. male gamete (sex cell)

n. abdominal organ which filters blood and stores, produces and destroys blood cells

n. the vertebral column

n. a ligament injury due to strain or excess stretching

n. a process that can occur without the addition of outside energy

v. to move outwards to cover a larger area

v. to overstrain a joint so as to cause ligament injury

n. innermost bone of the three ossicles

n. that which is expectorated

n. carbohydrate which can be found in potatoes, rice, bread and other foods

n. bacteria found on the skin and mucus membranes

n. a small cavity with the potential to form many different types units

n. the state of being without food for a long time

adj. to be free of micro-organisms; to be unable to reproduce

adj. unable to reproduce; free of microorganisms that could cause infection

n. instrument used by doctors to listen to heart sounds; lung sounds and intestinal sounds

n. molecule containing four rings of carbon atoms

n. lack of flexibility; rigidity

adj. not flexible; rigid

n. a small erosion (hole) in the gastrointestinal tract

n. organ that digests food and produces hydrochloric acid

n. pores on the leaf surface	n. dyspepsia; indigestion; malfunction of the digestive system characterized by heartburn or nausea
n. the process of keeping drugs or medications at home	v. to block; to cease
n. heart attack; apoplexy; cerebrovascular accident; (CVA)	n. bacteria which causes respiratory tract infections and wound infections
adj. below average	pref. under
n. enzyme that breaks down a carbohydrate	n. the material on which an enzyme works
v. to asphyxiate	adj. happens rapidly or abruptly
n. the act of intentionally taking one's own life	n. carbohydrates which are soluble because of the presence of -OH groups

n. acute and painful skin damage

n. chemical element with the symbol S

n. lipoprotein agent with a hydrophobic and a hydrophilic part

n. the property of liquid membranes which allows them to contract to a minimum area

v. to guess; to assume

adj. relating to treatment of diseases and injuries by medical operation

n. a joining of the edges of a wound

adj. held for a long time

adj. having the taste of sugar

v. to cause ingested substances to move down the throat and into the stomach

adj. engorged (usually with fluid)

n. taste sensation of sugar

n. junction between the end of a nerve and another type of excitable cell

n. indication that bodily functions change; usually associated with a particular disease

n. chronic venereal infection

n. production

n. a dose of medicine in the form of a small pellet

n. the part of the cardiac cycle during which the heart muscle is contracting

n. flavor

phr. use this medicine orally

n. clusters of receptor cells on the upper surface of the tongue, soft palate, and epiglottis

v. to try the flavor of something by putting it on the tongue

n. fluid that is released from the lachrymal gland

abbr. infectious lung disease

n. the degree of hotness or coldness of a body or environment

n. stage of the cell cycle where cell division occurs

n. connective tissue between a muscle and a bone

n. the way a thing or person is likely to act or behave

adj. the end

n. any substance, chemical or otherwise, which causes abnormalities in the developing fetus

n. male sex organ found in the scrotum

v. to end

n. the main sex hormone in the male

adj. relating to the male gonads

pref. heat

n. disease caused by bacteria entering wounds

n. the study of energy and how it changes

adj. relating to heat

n. vitamin B1

n. instrument that is used to measure temperature

n. area that contains the heart and lungs; the chest

adj. of substantial width

n. bottle, box or tube which contains drugs or medicines and is shut securely

n. organ in the thorax involved in T-cell immune function

adj. weary; lacking energy

n. metal with the chemical symbol Sn

n. strong metal with a high melting point

n. a group of cells with the same shape and function

n. hard structure at the end of the digits of the foot

phr. to increase the consumption of a particular drug or medication by two times

n. one of many enamel structures in the mouth

n. nodule of lymph tissue at the back of the throat that enlarges to help fend off infections

adj. hard to break

n. moment of a force

adj. poisonous; harmful to health

n. the amount of effort or energy required to break an object

n. 'windpipe'; cartilaginous tube that connects the larynx to the bronchi

n. poisonous substance

pref. across

n. protuberance in front of the external auditory meatus

adj. through the cell envelope

n. agent that delivers the amino acids required for protein synthesis to the ribosomes

n. sac that takes proteins made in the endoplasmic reticulum to other organelles

n. a functioning organ or part which is removed from one person and given to another to replace a similar but non-functioning part

n. a physical injury or accident inflicting pain

n. part of the DNA capable of replicating itself

n. medical care; therapy

n. nausea from the movement of a vehicle

n. the flagellate organism that causes syphilis

n. small but uncontrolled shaking movements of a part of the body

adj. having three parts

n. three fatty acids joined to a molecule

n. fat which has three fatty acids

n. membranous flap that controls blood flow between the right atrium and the right ventricle

n. three covalent linkages connecting two atoms

n. hormone made by the thyroid gland

abbr. hormone which is secreted by the anterior pituitary gland

n. the outer layer of cells in a blastocyst

n. protein which makes up microtubules

n. an infectious disease caused by the *Mycobacterium bacillus*

adj. swollen and engorged

n. an abnormal production of new tissue that has no purpose

adj. having length and width

n. intercellular force in plant cells that conveys rigid support to certain plants

n. open sore in the skin or mucus membrane

n. the eardrum

n. type of scan that uses high frequency waves to image body parts

n. long bone of the lower arm (forearm)

n. structure that connects a developing baby to the placenta

adj. having shorter wavelengths than visible light

adj. scraggy; scrawny; skinny

v. to experience; to receive; to endure

adj. relating to one biological unit

pref. one

adj. improbable

n. chemical that changes color as the pH changes

n. actinide with the chemical symbol U

adj. not able to respond readily

n. tube connecting the kidney to the bladder

n. a waste product made when amino acids are broken down

n. the act of evacuating the bladder contents through the urethra

n. kidneys, bladder and tubes

n. a solution of urea and salts in water that is formed by the kidneys

n. difficulties with micturition

adv. common; something that occurs habitually

n. cases in which a specific medication should be applied

n. fleshy tissue at the back of the throat

n. abdominal organ where a baby develops before birth; the womb

n. act of making unsusceptible to disease by inoculating

v. to give an injection that protects against an infectious disease

n. idea that explains chemical bonding as an effect of the outer shell electrons

n. a substance used clinically for the immunization of a recipient against an infectious agent; immunogen that contains a suspension of weakened or dead pathogenic cells; it is injected

n. the highest point of the skull; the top of the head

n. transition metal in d-block of the periodic table with the chemical symbol

n. eyesight difficulties

n. eyesight; the ability to see

n. series of organic substances; niacin; folic acid and pantothenic acid

n. organic substance needed for skin and good eyesight

n. organic substance derived from steroids that is required for bone metabolism

n. organic substance found in fruit and vegetables; important for skin

n. organic substance needed for blood clotting

n. tocopherol

n. sounds made from the mouth as air passes through the larynx

n. membranous folds in the larynx which vibrate when air passes through

n. the contents of the stomach that are brought up from the stomach

v. to spew; to be sick; to eject the stomach contents through the mouth; to throw up

n. small skin growth common on the hands of children

adj. having a fairly constant body temperature

n. heaviness of an object; the size of a force exerted on an object in a gravitational field

n. the distance between two successive peaks or troughs of a waveform

n. nerve tissue of the central nervous system that is pale in comparison to the gray matter because it contains more nerve fibers

n. antidepressant that helps balance neurotransmitters

v. to deteriorate

n. abdominal organ where the baby develops before birth; uterus

n. characteristic that is controlled by a gene carried on the X chromosome

n. the joint connecting the hand to the arm

n. barm

n. the tissue in plants which transports water and salts

n. the fertilized ovum (before it is cleaved)

n. a metal showing few properties of the transition metals