

# Table of Contents



No:967 - labile	(L. labilis unstable, from labi to glide) 1. gliding; moving from point to point over the surface; unstable; fluctuating. 2. chemically unstable.
No:968 - laceration	(L. laceratio) 1. the act of tearing. 2. a torn, ragged, mangled wound.
No:969 - lacrimal	pertaining to the tears.
No:970 - lactation	(L. lactatio, from lactare to suckle) the period of the secretion of milk.
No:971 - laryngitis	inflammation of the larynx, a condition attended with dryness and soreness of the throat, hoarseness, cough and dysphagia.
No:972 - lassitude	(L. lassitudo weariness) weakness; exhaustion.
No:973 - latent period	a seemingly inactive period, as that between exposure of tissue to <b>an</b> injurious agent and the manifestation of response, or that between the instant of stimulation and the beginning of response.
No:974 - lateral	(L. lateralis) 1. denoting a position farther from the median plane or midline of the <b>body</b> or of a structure. 2. pertaining to a side.
No:975 - laxative	(L. laxativus) <b>an</b> agent that acts to promote evacuation of the bowel; a cathartic or purgative.
No:976 - lenticular	(L. lenticularis) 1. pertaining to or shaped like a lens. 2. pertaining to the crystalline lens. 3. pertaining to the lenticular nucleus.
No:977 - lesion	(L. laesio; laedere to hurt) any pathological or traumatic discontinuity of tissue or loss of function of a part.
No:978 - lethal	(L. lethalis, from lethum <b>death</b> ) deadly, fatal.
No:979 - lethargy	(Gr. lthargia drowsiness) abnormal drowsiness or stupor; a condition of indifference.
No:980 - leukaemia	<b>an</b> acute or chronic disease of unknown cause in man and other warm-blooded animals that involves the blood-forming organs, is characterized by <b>an</b> abnormal increase in the number of leucocytes in the tissues of the <b>body</b> with or without a corresponding increase of those in the circulating blood, and is classified according of the type leucocyte most prominently involved.
No:981 - leukocytic or leucocytic	pertaining to leucocytes.
No:982 - leukocytosis or leucocytosis	a transient increase in the number of leucocytes in the blood, resulting from various causes, as haemorrhage, fever, infection, inflammation, etc.
No:983 - leukopenia or leucopenia	(leucocyte + Gr. penia poverty) reduction in the number of leucocytes in the blood, the count being 5000 per cu. mm. or less.
No:984 - leukoplakia or leucoplakia	(leuko- + Gr. plax plate + -ia) 1. a white patch on a mucous membrane that will not rub off. 2. oral.
No:985 - leukorrhea or leucorrhea	(leuko- + Gr. rhoia flow) a whitish, viscid discharge from the vagina and uterine cavity.
No:986 - libido	sexual desire.
No:987 - lichenification	hypertrophy of the epidermis, resulting in thickening of the skin with exaggeration of the normal skin markings, giving the skin a leathery barklike appearance, which is caused by prolonged rubbing or scratching. It may arise on seemingly normal skin, or it may develop at the site of another pruritic cutaneous disorder.
No:988 - ligament	a band of fibrous tissue that connects bones or cartilages, serving to support and strengthen joints.
No:989 - limbic	pertaining to a limbus, or margin; forming a border around.
No:990 - linear	(L. linearis) pertaining to or resembling a line.

No:991 - lipid	any of a heterogeneous <b>group</b> of fats and fatlike substances characterized by being <b>water</b> -insoluble and being extractable by nonpolar (or fat) solvents <b>such</b> as alcohol, ether, chloroform, benzene, etc. All contain as a major constituent aliphatic hydrocarbons. The lipids, which are easily stored in the <b>body</b> , serve as a source of fuel, are <b>an</b> important constituent of <b>cell</b> structure, and serve other biological functions. Lipids may <b>be</b> considered to include fatty acids, neutral fats, waxes, and steroids. Compound lipids comprise the glycolipids, lipoproteins, and phospholipids.
No:992 - lipodystrophy	(lipo- + dystrophy) 1. any disturbance of fat metabolism. 2. a <b>group</b> of conditions due to defective metabolism of fat, resulting in the absence of subcutaneous fat, which may <b>be</b> congenital or acquired and partial or total. Called also lipoatrophy and lipodystrophia.
No:993 - lipophilic	having <b>an</b> affinity for fat; pertaining to or characterized by lipophilia.
No:994 - lipoprotein	any of the lipid-protein complexes in which lipids are transported in the blood; lipoprotein particles consist of a spherical hydrophobic core of triglycerides or cholesterol esters surrounded by <b>an</b> amphipathic monolayer of phospholipids, cholesterol, and apolipoproteins; the four principal classes are high-density, low-density, and very-low-density lipoproteins and chylomicrons.
No:995 - liposome	(lipo- + Gr. soma <b>body</b> ) a spherical <b>particle</b> in <b>an</b> aqueous medium, formed by a lipid bilayer enclosing <b>an</b> aqueous compartment.
No:996 - liquifilm	a thin liquid layer of coating.
No:997 - liquor	1. a liquid, especially <b>an</b> aqueous solution containing a medicinal substance. 2. a general term used in anatomical nomenclature for certain fluids of the <b>body</b> . See also solution.
No:998 - livedo	a discoloured spot or patch on the skin, commonly due to passive congestion; commonly used alone to refer to l. reticularis.
No:999 - loading dose	a quantity higher than the average or maintenance dose, used at the initiation of therapy to rapidly establish a desired level of the drug.
No:1000 - lobe	(L. globus, from Gr. lobos) a more or less well-defined portion of any organ, especially of the <b>brain</b> , lungs, and glands. Lobes are demarcated by fissures, sulci, connective tissue, and by their shape.
No:1001 - local	(L. localis) restricted to or pertaining to one spot or part; not general.
No:1002 - localization	1. the determination of the site or <b>place</b> of any process or lesion. 2. restriction to a circumscribed or limited area. 3. prelocalization.
No:1003 - lochia	(Gr. lochia) the vaginal discharge that takes <b>place</b> during the first week or two after childbirth.
No:1004 - locomotor	of or pertaining to locomotion; pertaining to or affecting the locomotive apparatus of the <b>body</b> .
No:1005 - locoregional	the characteristic of a disease-producing organism to transfer itself, but typically to the same region of the <b>body</b> (a <b>leg</b> , the lungs, ...)
No:1006 - luetic	syphilitic: affected with, caused by, or pertaining to syphilis.
No:1007 - lumbago	(L. lumbus loin) <b>pain</b> in the lumbar region.
No:1008 - lumbar	pertaining to the loins, the part of the back between the thorax and the <b>pelvis</b> .
No:1009 - lumen	(L. 'light') the cavity or channel within a tube or tubular organ.
No:1010 - luxatio	dislocation.
No:1011 - lymphadenopathy	(lymphaden + Gr. pathos disease) disease of the lymph nodes.

No:1012 - lymphangitis	inflammation of a lymphatic vessel or vessels. Acute lymphangitis may result from spread of bacterial infection (most commonly beta-haemolytic streptococci) into the lymphatics, manifested by painful subcutaneous red streaks along the course of the vessels.
No:1013 - lymphocytic	pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of lymphocytes.
No:1014 - lymphoma	(lymph- + -oma) any neoplastic disorder of the lymphoid tissue, the term lymphoma often is used alone to denote malignant lymphoma.
No:1015 - lyophilisate	the product of lyophilization ( the creation of a stable preparation of a biological substance, <b>such</b> as blood plasma or serum, by rapid freezing and dehydration of the frozen product under high vacuum).
No:1016 - lytic	1. pertaining to lysis or to a lysin. 2. producing lysis.

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