

Terms relating to surgical implants —

Part 1: Glossary of general medical terms

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Foreword

This British Standard has been prepared under the direction of the Surgical Instruments and Medical Equipment Standards Committee.

Advancements in the field of implant surgery proceed by the collaborative efforts of those skilled in a number of diverse activities, each having a specialized language. Definitions of terms relating to surgical implants were prepared with two main purposes in view, namely:

- a) to promote precision and uniformity in the use of terms relating to the various aspects of surgical implants;
- b) to enable workers in different fields to understand one another.

The intention has been to provide information on terms used in the biological, medical, engineering and materials science aspects of surgical implants. It is emphasized that many of the terms included in this Part of BS 6324 will be found in British Standards directly concerned with particular disciplines, as well as in many text books. The wording of these definitions has in some instances been modified to facilitate understanding of the concepts by readers who are not specialists in these particular disciplines; the definitions are not otherwise incompatible with the general definitions as used and understood in the relevant industries. Every attempt has been made to align the terms and definitions with modern practice. This glossary does not purport to be a comprehensive list of all terms used in connection with surgical implants and has been restricted to those terms most frequently used. Where terms are considered to be deprecated, this has been stated.

The glossary has been prepared in four Parts as follows:

- *Part 1: Glossary of general medical terms;*
- *Part 2: Glossary of terms relating to mechanics;*
- *Part 3: Glossary of terms relating to materials;*
- *Part 4: Glossary of orthopaedic surgical terms.*

Further consideration is being given to the preparation of other Parts covering such fields as cardiovascular, neurosurgical and genito-urinary implant surgery.

Attention is also drawn to the Parts of BS 3531 dealing with surgical implants.

Each term in the glossary has been allocated a number of the type 10101 where the first three digits indicate the section number and the first digit of that group indicates the Part of the glossary. The remaining two digits give the term number within the section.

Where two or more terms have the same meaning, the preferred term is given in bold type (with the exception of the names of genera and species which are always printed in italics) and the other terms are given in medium type and, if deprecated, are so indicated.

An alphabetical index of the terms contained in each Part of the glossary is given at the end of that Part. Those terms given in italic type face in the definitions, with the exception of the names of genera and species, are themselves defined elsewhere in the same Part and are included in the index for ease of reference.

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Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i and ii, pages 1 to 24, an inside back cover and a back cover.

This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.

Section 101. Anatomy and physiology: general

No.	Term	Definition
10101	anatomy	The study of the structure of the body.
10102	physiology	The study of the function of the body.
10103	morphology	The study of the structure or form of living organisms.
10104	anatomical position	The conventional position of a human subject in topographical descriptions, i.e. standing on the tips of the toes with the palms of the hands facing forwards. NOTE See Figure 1.
10105	median plane	The longitudinal anteroposterior plane dividing the body into apparently similar halves. NOTE See Figure 2.
10106	sagittal plane	Any longitudinal anteroposterior plane of the human body parallel to or coincident with the <i>median plane</i> .
10107	coronal plane frontal plane	Any longitudinal plane of the human body normal to the <i>median plane</i> . NOTE 1 Contrast with <i>sagittal plane</i> ; distinguish from coronary (cardiovascular). NOTE 2 See Figure 2.
10108	transverse plane	Any plane at right angles to the <i>sagittal planes</i> and the <i>coronal planes</i> . NOTE See Figure 2.
10109	anterior	The front of the body or limbs. NOTE "Anterior to" means "in front of" (contrast with <i>posterior</i>).
10110	ventral	In man, the unnecessary alternative to <i>anterior</i> .
10111	posterior	The back of the body or limbs. NOTE "Posterior to" means "behind" (contrast with <i>anterior</i>).
10112	dorsal	In man, the unnecessary alternative to <i>posterior</i> , except in the foot where it is an alternative to <i>anterior</i> with the foot in the <i>anatomical position</i> and also in relation to the thoracic spine (formerly called the dorsal spine).
10113	volar	Relating to the palm of the hand or the sole of the foot. NOTE See palmar and volar in Part 4 of this standard.
10114	medial	Towards the <i>median plane</i> of the body. NOTE Contrast with <i>lateral</i> .
10115	lateral	Away from the <i>median plane</i> of the body. NOTE Contrast with <i>medial</i> .
10116	external superficial	Towards the exterior of the body. NOTE <i>external</i> was formerly used also for <i>lateral</i> .
10117	internal deep	Towards the interior of the body. NOTE <i>internal</i> was formerly used also for <i>medial</i> .
10118	cephalic	Towards the <i>head</i> .
10119	caudal	Towards the tail or vestigial tail.
10120	proximal	Nearer to the body or origin, e.g. the root of a limb. NOTE 1 Contrast with <i>distal</i> . NOTE 2 The terms proximal and distal should be confined to anatomical use and their use in relation to equipment is deprecated.
10121	distal	Away from the body or origin, e.g. the free end of a limb. NOTE Contrast with <i>proximal</i> .
10122	superior upper	Above or towards the <i>cephalic</i> end of the body. NOTE Contrast with <i>inferior</i> .
10123	inferior	Below or towards the <i>caudal</i> end of the body. NOTE Contrast with <i>superior</i> .
10124	head	That part of the body above the neck including the <i>cranium</i> (which encloses the brain) and the <i>face</i> .

No.	Term	Definition
10125	face	The part of the <i>head</i> that consists of the forehead, the eyes, the nose, the cheeks, the mouth, the jaws and the ears.
10126	scalp	The soft <i>tissues</i> overlying the <i>cranium</i> , stretching from the forehead to the junction of the <i>head</i> and the <i>neck</i> .
10127	neck	The part of the body that lies between the <i>head</i> and the <i>thorax</i> .
10128	trunk	The body excluding the <i>head</i> , the <i>neck</i> and the <i>upper</i> and <i>lower limbs</i> .
10129	thorax chest	The upper half of the <i>trunk</i> between the <i>neck</i> and the diaphragm. (adjective: thoracic.) NOTE The walls are supported by 12 pairs of ribs, associated with the 12 thoracic vertebrae, and the sternum. The whole encloses the lungs and mediastinum.
10130	abdomen	That part of the body between the diaphragm and the <i>pelvis</i> . (adjective: abdominal.) NOTE The cavity within the abdomen is lined by the peritoneum.
10131	inguinal region groin	The junctional region between the lower <i>abdomen</i> and the thigh (see Part 4 of this standard) <i>anteriorly</i> .
10132	lumbar region	The area over the lumbar vertebrae. This is the central area of the lower part of the back between the ribs (see Part 4 of this standard) and the <i>pelvis</i> .
10133	loin	The area at the back of the body <i>lateral</i> to the <i>lumbar region</i> . NOTE The kidneys lie <i>deep</i> in the <i>tissues</i> of the loin.
10134	pelvis	That area of the body overlying the lower limb girdle (see Part 4 of this standard). It is also used to describe the bones of the lower limb girdle. (adjective: pelvic.) NOTE The cavity within the pelvis continuous with the abdominal cavity contains principally the urinary bladder, the female reproductive organs and the rectum.
10135	perineum	The area between the upper thighs and including the external genitalia and anus. NOTE Contrast with peritoneum (see 10130).
10136	buttocks gluteal region	The convex fleshy parts, right and left, posterior to the <i>pelvis</i> and the hips (see Part 4 of this standard), essentially comprising the gluteus muscles (see Part 4 of this standard).
10137	upper limb upper extremity	That part of the body, commonly referred to as the arm, extending from the shoulder (see Part 4 of this standard) to, and including, the digits. NOTE Anatomically, the term "arm" is confined to the part between the shoulder and the elbow (see Part 4 of this standard).
10138	lower limb lower extremity	That part of the body, commonly referred to as the leg, extending from the hip (see Part 4 of this standard) to, and including, the toes. NOTE Anatomically, the term "leg" is confined to the part between the knee (see Part 4 of this standard) and the ankle (see Part 4 of this standard).
10139	body water	The water contained within the body structure. NOTE Most (85 %) of the body water lies within the cells making up the body and is called intracellular water. The remainder (15 %) is extracellular water, mostly lying between the cells, but some (5 % of the total) lies within the blood vessels (blood plasma).
10140	electrolyte	A solution containing ions. NOTE The electrolyte within the body contains mostly sodium, potassium, chloride, bicarbonate and phosphate ions.
10141	haemoglobin	An iron-protein complex contained within the <i>red blood cells</i> . It is responsible for the carriage of the oxygen in the blood and gives rise to the red colour of blood.
10142	myoglobin	An iron-protein complex similar to <i>haemoglobin</i> but confined to the <i>muscle fibres</i> .

No.	Term	Definition
10143	cardiovascular system	The part of the body that consists of the heart and the blood vessels. The system contains the blood which is pumped through the blood vessels by the heart.
10144	circulation	The movement of blood within the <i>cardiovascular system</i> .
10145	neuromuscular system	The part of the body that consists of the <i>central nervous system</i> , the <i>peripheral nervous system</i> and the <i>muscles</i> .
10146	skeletal system	The bones and their associated joints (see Part 4 of this standard).
10147	locomotor system	The part of the body that consists of the <i>neuromuscular system</i> together with the <i>skeletal system</i> .
10148	locomotion	The progressive movement of the body as a whole, as in walking, running, crawling, etc.
10149	respiratory system	The part of the body that consists of the upper respiratory tract, the lower respiratory tract, the lungs, the chest wall and the diaphragm.
10150	respiration	The cyclical physiological ventilation of the lungs (breathing).
10151	gastro-intestinal system alimentary system; alimentary canal	The part of the body that consists of the mouth, the pharynx, the oesophagus (gullet), the stomach, the small gut (ileum and jejunum) and the large gut (colon and rectum).
10152	digestion	The process of converting food into substances which can be absorbed through the gut into the circulatory system.
10153	metabolism	The conversion of absorbed food substances into new <i>tissues</i> or energy.
10154	genito-urinary system	The part of the body that consists of the organs of reproduction; also the kidneys, the ureters, the bladder and the urethra which form the urinary tract.
10155	endocrine gland	A ductless gland that secretes <i>hormones</i> .
10156	hormone	A substance produced by <i>glands</i> , especially the <i>endocrine glands</i> , and transported by the circulatory systems to other <i>tissues</i> and <i>organs</i> , including other endocrine glands, and having specific actions.

Section 102. Histology and tissues

10201	histology	The study of the micro-structure of the <i>tissues</i> of the body.
10202	cell	The basic constituent part of all animals and plants and consisting of a cell membrane enclosing a protein-rich substance called protoplasm (usually part <i>cytoplasm</i> and part <i>nucleus</i>).
10203	nucleus	The relatively dense part of <i>protoplasm</i> , well demarcated and containing <i>chromosomes</i> . (plural: nuclei.)
10204	cytoplasm	The part of <i>protoplasm</i> surrounding the <i>nucleus</i> and containing numerous particles (e.g. mitochondria, centrioles, microsomes).
10205	chromosomes	The bodies present in the <i>nucleus</i> of the <i>cell</i> which carry the genes that are responsible for transmitting hereditary characteristics. NOTE In man, each normal nucleus contains 22 pairs of chromosomes.
10206	mitosis	The usual process by which body <i>cells</i> divide into two during growth or to repair damage to <i>tissue</i> . Each <i>chromosome</i> also divides into two.
10207	meiosis	The last <i>cell</i> division in the maturation of reproductive cells in which the <i>chromosome</i> pairs separate. Thus each cell resulting from this cell division has only 22 chromosomes.
10208	ectoderm	The outermost of the three primary layers of the embryo from which the epidermis and the nerve tissue develop. (adjective: ectodermal.)

No.	Term	Definition
10209	endoderm	The innermost of the three primary layers of the embryo which gives rise to the <i>epithelial</i> lining of the <i>respiratory system</i> , the <i>alimentary system</i> and the <i>glands</i> opening into it, and to some glands with and without ducts. (adjective: endodermal.)
10210	mesoderm	The middle of the three primary layers of the embryo lying between the <i>ectoderm</i> and the <i>endoderm</i> and from which the <i>connective tissue</i> and the <i>organs</i> develop. (adjective: mesodermal.)
10211	mesenchyme	The embryonal <i>connective tissue</i> derived from the <i>mesoderm</i> . (adjective: mesenchymal.)
10212	epithelium	The layers or layer of <i>cells</i> forming the outer protective surface of the body and lining the gut, the respiratory passages and the <i>glands</i> opening on to the <i>skin</i> or into the gut and the respiratory passages. It is derived partly from the <i>ectoderm</i> and partly from the <i>endoderm</i> . (adjective: epithelial.)
10213	endothelium	The layer of <i>cells</i> lining the cavity developed from the <i>mesoderm</i> , e.g. the blood vessels, the peritoneum and the pleura. (adjective: endothelial.)
10214	mesothelium	The layer of <i>cells</i> lining the pleural and peritoneal cavities. It is derived from the <i>mesoderm</i> . (adjective: mesothelial.)
10215	red blood corpuscle red blood cell; erythrocyte	Red <i>cell</i> in the blood, containing <i>haemoglobin</i> , the primary function of which is the transport of oxygen and carbon dioxide.
10216	leucocyte leukocyte	White blood cell (or corpuscle). Any one of various colourless amoeboid <i>cells</i> found in normal blood and <i>tissues</i> . (adjective: leucocytic.)
10217	granulocyte polymorphonuclear leucocyte	<i>Leucocytes</i> containing granules; differentiated into neutrophils, eosinophils or basophils, depending on the reaction to staining with histological stains.
10218	lymphocyte	Small white blood cell (or corpuscle). Also found in lymph <i>glands</i> and other aggregations of lymphatic <i>tissue</i> . (adjective: lymphocytic.)
10219	monocyte	Large round <i>cell</i> with a large nucleus. It is <i>phagocytic</i> in the blood stream.
10220	macrophage tissue histiocyte	<i>Phagocytic cell</i> found in <i>tissues</i> , particularly in areas of <i>inflammation</i> .
10221	phagocyte	<i>Cell</i> able to engulf and digest foreign or other particles or cells harmful to the body. (adjective: phagocytic.)
10222	phagocytosis	Phagocytic activity.
10223	giant cell	Very large multinucleate <i>cell</i> , e.g. <i>osteoclast</i> , or a large foreign body giant cell.
10224	osteoclast	<i>Giant cell</i> responsible for removing bone by cellular erosion.
10225	osteoblast	<i>Cell</i> responsible for forming bone.
10226	platelet	Non-cellular body in the blood responsible for initiating the clotting of the blood.
10227	tissue	A group of similar <i>cells</i> combined with varying amounts of <i>intercellular substance</i> .
10228	intercellular substance	The non-cellular material lying between the <i>cells</i> . It is usually composed of fibres (mostly <i>collagen</i>) and an amorphous ground substance.
10229	stroma	The supporting structure, usually <i>connective tissue</i> , of an <i>organ</i> or other <i>tissues</i> .

No.	Term	Definition
10230	collagen	The major protein of the <i>skin</i> , <i>connective tissue</i> and bone. It is characterized by having a high content of glycine, proline and hydroxyproline.
10231	fibrin	A protein formed from fibrinogen in the presence of thrombin during the clotting of the blood.
10232	fibroblast	The parent <i>cell</i> of <i>fibrous tissue</i> . (adjective: fibroblastic.)
10233	fibrocyte	A spindle-shaped <i>cell</i> responsible for producing <i>collagen</i> fibres. (adjective: fibrocytic.)
10234	fibrous tissue	<i>Tissue</i> consisting chiefly of fibres of <i>collagen</i> .
10235	connective tissue	Derivatives of embryonic <i>mesoderm</i> , comprising bone, <i>cartilage</i> , <i>ligaments</i> , <i>tendons</i> , <i>fascia</i> , <i>aponeurosis</i> , as well as looser supporting <i>tissues</i> within and around the <i>organs</i> .
10236	skin	The outer covering of the body consisting of the <i>epithelium</i> (called the epidermis) and the subjacent dense <i>connective tissue</i> layer (called the dermis).
10237	mucosa	The moist <i>epithelial</i> layer lining the <i>gastro-intestinal system</i> , the ducts of <i>glands</i> and the respiratory, the urinary and the genital passages. (adjective: mucosal.)
10238	fatty tissue adipose tissue	Loose <i>connective tissue</i> containing <i>cells</i> filled with neutral fat.
10239	central nervous system	The brain and the spinal cord.
10240	peripheral nervous system	The autonomic and cerebro-spinal <i>nerves</i> including their associated sensory receptors.
10241	autonomic nervous system	The nervous system, composed of the sympathetic and parasympathetic <i>nerves</i> peripherally, their ganglia and their connections within the <i>central nervous system</i> . It controls the smooth muscle of the heart, the blood vessels, the gut, etc., and certain <i>glands</i> , and is not normally under the voluntary or conscious control of the subject.
10242	cranium	Those bones of the skull that enclose and protect the brain.
10243	neuron neurone; nerve cell	Cell in the nervous system consisting of a body, containing a nucleus, and numerous dendrites branching from the body of the <i>cell</i> , and which initiates nerve impulses. NOTE One dendrite, when greatly elongated, forms an axon.
10244	nerve fibre	The axon of a <i>neuron</i> with enveloping sheaths and which transmits nerve impulses.
10245	nerve	A bundle of <i>nerve fibres</i> .
10246	muscle fibre	A single strand of contractile tissue.
10247	muscle	a) An aggregation of <i>muscle fibres</i> forming an anatomically recognizable entity. b) Any aggregation of muscle fibres.
10248	skeletal muscle voluntary muscle; somatic muscle	A <i>muscle</i> in the body under voluntary control and innervated by <i>peripheral nerves</i> .
10249	involuntary muscle	<i>Muscle</i> , the nerve supply of which is derived from the <i>autonomic nervous system</i> , e.g. the muscle of the heart (cardiac muscle), of the blood vessels, of the viscera (visceral muscle).
10250	tendon	The dense fibrous cord, popularly called "a leader", by which a <i>muscle</i> is usually attached to the bone. (adjective: tendinous.)

No.	Term	Definition
10251	ligament	The fibrous band connecting the components of joints. The term is used also, less specifically, for other bands including disused foetal relics. (adjective: ligamentous.)
10252	fascia	An anatomically definable layer of soft, usually fibrous, <i>connective tissue</i> .
10253	aponeurosis	A sheet of <i>fibrous tissue</i> resembling a widely spread flattened <i>tendon</i> , e.g. in front of the knee as part of the quadriceps extensor apparatus.
10254	bone tissue	Hard tissue in which fibrous protein (mostly <i>collagen</i>) is mineralized (mainly by complex salts of calcium, which are mostly long needle-like crystals of hydroxyapatite) and contains blood vessels for nutrition. NOTE Contrast with <i>cartilage</i> .
10255	cancellous bone spongy bone; spongiosa	<i>Bone tissue</i> with a lattice-like structure of mineralized <i>trabeculae</i> with interstices filled with marrow. With a covering of <i>cortical bone</i> , it fills such bones as those of the spine, the carpus and the tarsus, and also the ends of long bones.
10256	cortical bone	Dense <i>bone tissue</i> forming the surface layer of all bones. The shaft [diaphysis (see Part 4 of this standard)] of long bone is composed of a tube of cortical bone containing marrow in the lumen (medullary canal or cavity).
10257	membrane bone	Bone that develops in the absence of a cartilaginous precursor, e.g. the bones of the skull.
10258	cartilage	A firm non-vascular <i>tissue</i> , normally non-mineralized, forming part of the skeleton. (adjective: cartilaginous.) NOTE Contrast with <i>bone tissue</i> .
10259	hyaline cartilage	A type of <i>cartilage</i> with a homogeneous matrix, e.g. <i>articular cartilage</i> and <i>epiphyseal cartilage</i> . NOTE Contrast with <i>fibrocartilage</i> .
10260	articular cartilage	A thin layer of <i>hyaline cartilage</i> forming the very smooth bearing surface of a synovial joint. NOTE Also see epiphysis in Part 4 of this standard.
10261	epiphyseal cartilage plate	That part of an epiphysis (see Part 4 of this standard) adjacent to the shaft of a bone and responsible for growth in length, disappearing when growth ceases.
10262	fibrocartilage	A type of <i>cartilage</i> , the matrix of which contains a considerable amount of white fibrous tissue.
10263	organ	An aggregation of different <i>tissues</i> to form a circumscribed entity within the body, usually with a specific function.
10264	viscus	An internal <i>organ</i> related to a serous cavity (peritoneal, pleural or pericardial) innervated by the <i>autonomic nerves</i> . (plural: viscera.)
10265	gland	A collection of specialized <i>epithelial</i> tissue with an excretory or secretory function.
10266	capsule	In histology. The compressed <i>connective tissue</i> layer surrounding <i>organs</i> and <i>glands</i> . (adjective: capsular.)
10267	cortex	The outer layer of an <i>organ</i> as distinguished from the inner substance; especially the dense body tissue (<i>cortical bone</i>) forming the surface of bones. (adjective: cortical.)
10268	trabecula	A constituent of the internal supporting framework of an <i>organ</i> or <i>tissue</i> . (plural: trabeculae, adjective: trabecular.) NOTE Bone is given rigidity and hardness by mineralization of trabeculae.

Section 103. Pathology

No.	Term	Definition
10301	pathology	The study of <i>disease</i> .
10302	disease	Any disturbance from normal <i>anatomy</i> or <i>physiology</i> .
10303	hypertrophy	An increase in the size of a <i>tissue</i> or an <i>organ</i> in response to increased functional demand.
10304	atrophy	A reduction in size of a <i>tissue</i> or an <i>organ</i> due to decreased functional demand.
10305	hyperplasia	An increase in the number of <i>cells</i> in a <i>tissue</i> or an <i>organ</i> .
10306	hypoplasia	A decrease in the number of <i>cells</i> in a <i>tissue</i> or an <i>organ</i> .
10307	metaplasia	The change of one type of <i>cell</i> to a cell of a different type within a <i>tissue</i> or an <i>organ</i> .
10308	degeneration	In histology. Changes occurring in <i>cells</i> in response to disease insufficient to cause <i>necrosis</i> .
10309	necrosis	Death of <i>tissue</i> from any cause. (adjective: necrotic.) NOTE Compare with <i>gangrene</i> .
10310	oedema	Swelling of <i>tissues</i> due mostly to an increase of fluid between <i>cells</i> (interstitial or extracellular fluid).
10311	tissue reaction	The response of <i>tissue</i> to a stimulus which may be chemical or physical.
10312	inflammation	The reactive state of <i>hyperaemia</i> and <i>exudation</i> from blood vessels, with consequent redness, heat, swelling and pain, into which <i>tissue</i> enters in response to physical or chemical injury or bacterial invasion.
10313	-osis	A suffix usually used to denote a non-infectious condition.
10314	-itis	A suffix denoting <i>disease</i> , notably inflammatory disease.
10315	-oma	A suffix denoting swelling, e.g. <i>haematoma</i> , or in a special sense, <i>neoplasm</i> . Often it is preceded by the presumed source, e.g. fibroma derived from <i>cells</i> of <i>fibrous tissue</i> , osteoma from bone, chondroma from <i>cartilage</i> , etc. (plural: -omata.)
10316	hyperaemia	Increased blood flow to a <i>tissue</i> or an <i>organ</i> often due to <i>inflammation</i> .
10317	exudate	Fluid extravasated into a cavity or <i>tissues</i> .
10318	transudate	Fluid that has passed through a membrane.
10319	infection	The arrival or presence of potentially <i>pathogenic</i> organisms in <i>tissues</i> of a susceptible host.
10320	pus	The product of <i>inflammation</i> made up of living or dead <i>cells</i> and liquid, with debris and often <i>bacteria</i> .
10321	purulent	(adjective). Pertaining to <i>pus</i> .
10322	pyogenic	(adjective). <i>Pus</i> -forming.
10323	abscess	A collection of <i>pus</i> within the <i>tissues</i> or an <i>organ</i> .
10324	granulation	The development of <i>connective tissue</i> and new blood vessels at the site of damaged <i>tissue</i> .
10325	repair	The restoration of an injured part or <i>tissue</i> .
10326	foreign body	Any extraneous body introduced into <i>tissues</i> . NOTE Contrast with <i>loose body</i> .
10327	loose body	A movable body derived from the normal body <i>tissues</i> , e.g. of <i>cartilage</i> or bone, within a joint, bursa or synovial sheath.

No.	Term	Definition
10328	pannus	An outgrowth across a surface such as the cornea, the surface of a joint or, in heart surgery, at the junction of the endocardium and a <i>prosthesis</i> .
10329	cyst	A sac containing liquid or pultaceous (semi-fluid) material.
10330	tumour	Strictly, a swelling, but commonly used to refer to a <i>neoplasm</i> .
10331	neoplasm new growth	An abnormality arising from the purposeless multiplication of a <i>cell</i> independent of the normal laws of growth. (adjective: neoplastic.)
10332	benign neoplasm	A <i>neoplasm</i> that grows by displacing the surrounding <i>tissues</i> rather than infiltrating them; that subsequently does not usually tend to recur after removal; and that does not disseminate to other parts of the body.
10333	papilloma	A benign <i>tumour</i> arising from the <i>epithelium</i> .
10334	malignant neoplasm	An autonomous growth that spreads locally by infiltration; that consequently tends to recur in situ after attempted removal; and that may disseminate to distant parts of the body through the blood stream, through the lymphatic system or, more rarely, through a body cavity, thus forming distant deposits or metastases. NOTE A <i>metastasis</i> is called a secondary <i>neoplasm</i> to distinguish it from the primary neoplasm from which it has been seeded.
10335	carcinoma	A <i>malignant neoplasm</i> derived from <i>epithelial cells</i> including those of the secreting <i>glands</i> , e.g. gastric (stomach) carcinoma, vesical (bladder) carcinoma, mammary (breast) carcinoma, etc. NOTE Misuse of the term "epithelioma" for squamous cell carcinoma is strongly deprecated.
10336	sarcoma	A <i>malignant neoplasm</i> derived from <i>connective tissue</i> (or its developmental precursor), e.g. fibrosarcoma, osteosarcoma, chondrosarcoma, etc. (see section 405 of Part 4 of this standard).
10337	cancer	Properly, this refers to <i>carcinoma</i> ; in popular parlance it is used for any kind of <i>malignant neoplasm</i> , including <i>sarcomas</i> as well as carcinomas.
10338	metastasis	The seeding of a disease (notably, but not exclusively, a malignant growth) in a distant part or parts of the body and its establishment to form secondary deposits. (adjective: metastatic.) NOTE The term metastatic may be applied either to the process or to the deposit itself.
10339	thrombus	An intravascular blood clot. In cardiovascular surgery it may develop on the surface of a prosthetic valve. (adjective: thrombotic.)
10340	coagulation	The process of the clotting of blood.
10341	embolus	A body that may be gaseous, liquid or solid and which lodges within and occludes a blood vessel; it may be derived from within or from outside the body.
10342	haemolysis	The breakdown of <i>red blood cells</i> .
10343	haemorrhage	The loss of blood due to rupture and/or injury to blood vessels. (adjective: haemorrhagic.)
10344	haematoma	The collection of blood in <i>tissues</i> due to <i>haemorrhage</i> .
10345	anaemia	The reduction of <i>haemoglobin</i> circulating within the blood system.
10346	shock	A condition characterized by low blood pressure, tachycardia (raised pulse rate) and poor circulation of blood in the peripheral vessels.
10347	ischaemia	A condition in which the blood supply to a <i>tissue</i> or an <i>organ</i> is impaired. (adjective: ischaemic.)

No.	Term	Definition
10348	infarction	Rapid interruption of the blood supply, e.g. if an artery is blocked by an <i>embolus</i> or a <i>thrombus</i> , resulting in the death of a <i>tissue</i> or an <i>organ</i> .
10349	infarct	That part of a <i>tissue</i> or an <i>organ</i> killed by an <i>infarction</i> .
10350	gangrene	The death of <i>tissues</i> due to interruption of their blood supply from any cause, an <i>infarction</i> , physical causes (e.g. frost bite), chemical causes, <i>infection</i> (e.g. gas gangrene), etc. NOTE Compare with <i>necrosis</i> .
10351	sensitization	In biology. The condition in which a response to a second or later stimulus is greater than that to the original stimulus.
10352	allergy	The condition of unusual or exaggerated susceptibility to a substance which is harmless to most individuals.
10353	antigen	The substance that stimulates the production of an <i>antibody</i> or antibodies within a subject.
10354	antibody	A specific substance produced in a subject and evoked by an <i>antigen</i> .
10355	immunity	The state in which a subject has protection from invasion by a particular <i>micro-organism</i> , or from the action of particular <i>toxins</i> . NOTE Immunity may be inborn or acquired.
10356	immune response	The mutual reaction of <i>antigen</i> and <i>antibody</i> , either local or general. NOTE The response may cause symptoms and clinical signs.
10357	auto-immunity	The state in which a subject produces the <i>antibody</i> to an <i>antigen</i> derived from that subject rather than from outside.
10358	auto-antibody	The <i>antibody</i> produced by a subject in response to an <i>antigen</i> derived from its own <i>tissue</i> or <i>cells</i> .
10359	toxins	Substances produced by some <i>bacteria</i> , <i>micro-organisms</i> and fungi and which have deleterious effects on <i>tissues</i> either locally or generally.
10360	anti-toxin	A substance, usually protein, injected to counteract the effects of <i>toxins</i> .
10361	toxaemia	The condition in which a <i>toxin</i> is circulating in the blood stream. (adjective: toxaemic.)
10362	fever	The condition in which the body temperature is raised above normal.
10363	hyperthermia	The condition in which the body temperature is above 39 °C.
10364	hypothermia	The condition in which the body temperature is below 35 °C.
10365	laceration	A cutting injury to the <i>skin</i> due to a sharp edge, e.g. by knife or glass.
10366	abrasion	A superficial scuffing injury to the <i>skin</i> or some other <i>epithelial</i> layer. NOTE Contrast with the definition given in Part 3 of this standard.
10367	ulcer	An eroded area of the <i>skin</i> or some other <i>epithelial</i> surface with evidence of <i>inflammation</i> .
10368	fistula	An abnormal communication between <i>organs</i> or between an organ and the body surface.
10369	sinus	In pathology. The infected track communicating with the <i>skin</i> or lumen of a hollow <i>organ</i> .
10370	strangulation	The compression of <i>tissues</i> by an external force causing interference with the blood flow or some other vital function, e.g. intestinal obstruction.
10371	stricture stenosis	The narrowing of a duct or a passage due to failure of development, damage or <i>disease</i> . (adjective: stenotic.)

Section 104. Microbiology

No.	Term	Definition
10401	microbiology	The study of <i>micro-organisms</i> .
10402	micro-organism germ, <i>deprecated</i>	A living entity that is microscopic or ultramicroscopic and often unicellular.
10403	bacterium	A small <i>micro-organism</i> with a relatively simple and primitive form of cellular organization. It is generally uni-cellular, but the <i>cells</i> may grow attached to one another in clusters, <i>chains</i> , <i>filaments</i> , etc. (plural: bacteria, adjective: bacterial.)
10404	bacillus	A rod-shaped <i>bacterium</i> . (adjective: bacillary.) NOTE The genus <i>Bacillus</i> is an aerobic, Gram-positive, rod-shaped <i>bacterium</i> , usually producing <i>spores</i> .
10405	<i>Mycobacterium</i>	A slender Gram-positive, acid-fast rod-shaped <i>bacterium</i> that occasionally undergoes branching (e.g. <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> and <i>Mycobacterium leprae</i>).
10406	coccus	A spherical or ovoid <i>bacterium</i> . (plural: cocci, adjective: coccal.)
10407	<i>Staphylococcus</i>	A Gram-positive <i>coccus</i> that replicates to form clumps of <i>cells</i> .
10408	<i>Streptococcus</i>	A Gram-positive <i>coccus</i> that replicates in a linear manner to form <i>chains</i> .
10409	coliform bacterium	A Gram-negative, rod-shaped <i>bacterium</i> that resembles <i>Escherichia coli</i> and commonly inhabits the gut.
10410	<i>Clostridium</i>	A genus of anaerobic Gram-positive, spore-bearing, rod-shaped <i>bacterium</i> . Some species produce <i>diseases</i> , including gas gangrene, tetanus and botulism. (plural: clostridia, adjective: clostridial.)
10411	spirochaete	A spiral-shaped <i>bacterium</i> of the order Spirochaetales, mobile in spite of having no <i>flagella</i> ; e.g. <i>Treponema pallidum</i> which causes syphilis.
10412	flagellum	The whip-like appendage of an organism, conferring motility. (plural: flagella.)
10413	vibrio	A comma-shaped <i>bacterium</i> .
10414	virus	An ultramicroscopic organism (i.e. usually smaller than can be resolved by a light microscope, and under 0.2 µm diameter) and frequently able to pass a <i>bacteria</i> -retentive filter.
10415	virion	A complete <i>virus</i> particle, i.e. corresponding to the single <i>cell</i> of larger organisms.
10416	elementary bodies	In microbiology. Usually, single particles of some of the larger <i>viruses</i> , visible by light microscopy after appropriate treatment.
10417	inclusion bodies	In microbiology. Aggregates of <i>virus</i> particles within the <i>nuclei</i> or the <i>cytoplasm</i> of infected <i>cells</i> that are visible by light microscopy after appropriate treatment.
10418	aerobe	An organism that can live and replicate in the presence of available oxygen. (adjective: aerobic.)
10419	strict aerobe	An <i>aerobe</i> that grows only in the presence of available oxygen.
10420	anaerobe	An organism that can live and replicate in the absence of available oxygen. (adjective: anaerobic.)
10421	strict anaerobe	An <i>anaerobe</i> that grows only in the absence of available oxygen.
10422	facultative anaerobe	An organism that grows both in the presence of and in the absence of available oxygen.

No.	Term	Definition
10423	micro-aerophile	An organism that grows best in sub-atmospheric concentrations of available oxygen.
10424	spore	In microbiology. A highly resistant resting form of a <i>bacterium</i> that can survive in a dormant phase through adverse environmental conditions.
10425	endospore	A thick-walled <i>spore</i> formed within the bacterial <i>cell</i> .
10426	filament	In microbiology. A thread-like, generally unsegmented form of a <i>bacterium</i> . If segmented, it is distinguished from <i>chains</i> by the absence of constrictions between the segments.
10427	Gram-negative	The property of being stained red by Gram's method, due to loss of the primary violet or blue stain during decolorization and taking up of the red counter-stain.
10428	Gram-positive	The property of being stained violet or blue by Gram's method, due to the retention of the primary stain.
10429	in vitro	Literally, "in glass", e.g. in laboratory apparatus.
10430	in vivo	In a living organism, e.g. a human being.
10431	chain	In microbiology. Three or more organisms attached end-to-end.
10432	colony	A visible mass of <i>micro-organisms</i> resulting in most cases from the replication of a single organism or a very small number of organisms.
10433	strain	In microbiology. A variety of a species with distinct morphological and/or physiological characters. NOTE A clone is a strain in which all individuals are derived from a single organism and are genetically identical.
10434	mutation	A transmissible change in a gene.
10435	acid-fast	Of a micro-organism. Resistant to decolorization by acid after staining with hot carbol fuchsin, and so retaining a red colour when stained by the Ziehl-Nielsen method, e.g. <i>Myco. tuberculosis</i> which is characterized by being also alcohol fast (acid-alcohol-fast).
10436	capsule	In microbiology. The outermost layer, commonly of polysaccharide, on the surface of the cell walls of some <i>bacteria</i> and fungi.
10437	lysis	In microbiology. The dissolution of a microbial or other <i>cell</i> due to breakdown of the cell wall and membrane. (adjective: lytic.)
10438	symbiosis	Two or more organisms living in close association, to their mutual benefit. (adjective: symbiotic.) NOTE Contrast with <i>commensal</i> and <i>pathogenic</i> .
10439	commensal	Deriving benefit from a host without being either beneficial or harmful to the host. NOTE Contrast with <i>pathogenic</i> and <i>symbiosis</i> .
10440	saprophytic	(adjective). Living on dead organic matter. (noun: saprophyte.)
10441	pathogenic	(adjective). Producing or capable of producing <i>disease</i> . NOTE Contrast with <i>commensal</i> and <i>symbiotic</i> .
10442	infection	The presence of organisms in the <i>tissues</i> of a host, sufficient to cause <i>disease</i> .
10443	inoculation	a) Of man or animals. The introduction of material containing <i>micro-organisms</i> or their products into the <i>tissues</i> ; usually for prophylactic purposes in the case of man. b) Of culture media. The application to, or introduction into, a nutrient medium of material known to contain, or suspected of containing, living organisms.
10444	carrier	One who is harbouring, but currently not suffering any ill-effects from, a <i>pathogenic</i> organism.

No.	Term	Definition
10445	endemic	(adjective). Pertaining to a <i>disease</i> constantly present in a particular community.
10446	epidemic	(noun or adjective). Pertaining to a <i>disease</i> attacking many people in a community within a short period of time.
10447	pandemic	(noun or adjective). International <i>epidemic</i> .
10448	septicaemia	The presence of <i>pathogenic</i> micro-organisms in the blood stream or the lymphatic circulation with consequent and often severe illness. NOTE Compare with <i>bacteraemia</i> .
10449	bacteraemia	The presence of <i>bacteria</i> in the blood stream or the lymphatic circulation without any directly resulting illness. NOTE Compare with <i>septicaemia</i> .
10450	bacillaemia	<i>Bacteraemia</i> caused by <i>bacilli</i> .
10451	bacteriuria	The presence of <i>bacteria</i> in freshly voided non- <i>purulent</i> urine.
10452	bacilluria	<i>Bacteriuria</i> caused by <i>bacilli</i> .
10453	viraemia	The presence of <i>viruses</i> in the blood stream or the lymphatic circulation.
10454	antimicrobial	A chemical suitable for administration and which is effective in the treatment of microbial <i>infections</i> .
10455	antibiotic	An antimicrobial agent produced by <i>micro-organisms</i> , or a related synthetic product. (adjective: antibiotic.)
10456	pyrogen	A <i>fever</i> -inducing substance, especially a toxic product of <i>micro-organisms</i> , which causes a febrile reaction when injected intravenously.

Section 105. Sterilization and disinfection

10501	sterilization	A process intended to destroy or remove all microbial life. Methods of sterilization may be classified as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Physical methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) heat <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) <i>dry heat</i> ii) <i>moist heat</i> 2) <i>radiation</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) <i>non-ionizing</i> (see 10513 and 10514) ii) <i>ionizing</i> 3) <i>filtration</i> b) Chemical methods.
10502	sterile	In microbiology. Free from all living organisms. In practice, the condition of a product that has been subjected to a recognized <i>sterilization</i> process and maintained in this state by suitable protection. NOTE Compare with <i>sterilized</i> .
10503	sterilized	Denoting that an object has been subjected to a recognized <i>sterilization</i> process. NOTE This does not imply that the object is maintained in a <i>sterile</i> condition (compare with <i>sterile</i>).
10504	contamination	In microbiology. The occurrence of living organisms in sites where their presence is not desired.
10505	laminar flow streamline flow	Non-turbulent flow of a fluid. NOTE In operating rooms, wards, safety cabinets, etc., laminar flow of air is used to minimize the risk of airborne <i>contamination</i> or to remove contaminants.

No.	Term	Definition
10506	single use disposable, <i>deprecated</i>	Denotes an article that is to be used once only. NOTE The use of the term "disposable" to express this concept is to be avoided.
10507	sterilant	A sterilizing agent, e.g. ethylene oxide. NOTE Not to be confused with <i>disinfectant</i> .
10508	sporicide	A chemical agent known to kill <i>spores</i> under certain conditions.
10509	dry heat sterilization	The process of heat <i>sterilization</i> in the absence of moisture, e.g. flaming, incineration, <i>infra-red radiation</i> , <i>hot air sterilization</i> .
10510	hot air sterilization	A process of <i>dry heat sterilization</i> , e.g. at a temperature of about 160 °C for 60 min. NOTE It is often used for oils and powders for which <i>steam sterilization</i> is not appropriate.
10511	moist heat sterilization steam sterilization	The process of <i>sterilization</i> involving steam at phase boundary (wet steam) and usually at above atmospheric pressure (autoclaving). NOTE Moist heat methods are more effective than <i>dry heat</i> methods in killing organisms. Of moist heat methods, only autoclaving assures <i>sterilization</i> and the killing of <i>spores</i> with the greatest thermal resistance.
10512	pasteurization	A method of heat treating heat-labile liquids in order to destroy <i>micro-organisms</i> . NOTE It is usually carried out at 71 °C for at least 15 s [high temperature short time (HTST) or flash process] or 63 °C for 30 min (Holder process).
10513	radiation sterilization	The process of <i>sterilization</i> by means of radiation. Radiation used for sterilizing purposes falls into two groups: a) non-ionizing or <i>low-energy radiation</i> types such as <i>ultra-violet</i> rays and <i>infra-red</i> rays. b) <i>ionizing</i> or <i>high-energy radiation</i> types such as gamma rays and high-speed electrons.
10514	low-energy radiation sterilization	a) Infra-red radiation sterilization. The process of <i>dry heat sterilization</i> in which infra-red rays are directed on to the object to be <i>sterilized</i> and temperatures of 190 °C can be obtained. b) Ultra-violet radiation sterilization. The process of <i>sterilization</i> in which ultra-violet rays are directed on to the object to be sterilized with little appreciable increase in temperature. NOTE It is little used in medicine.
10515	high-energy radiation sterilization ionizing radiation sterilization	The process of <i>sterilization</i> by means of ionizing radiation, i.e. either high-speed electrons from a machine such as a linear accelerator, or gamma rays from an isotope source such as cobalt 60. NOTE It is used for the <i>sterilization</i> of pre-packed single-use items that are sensitive to heat.
10516	cold sterilization	A process of <i>sterilization</i> not involving a significant rise in temperature, e.g. by means of ethylene oxide, ionizing radiation.
10517	filtration sterilization	A process of sterilization by means of the physical removal of bacteria from suspension in fluids by passing the fluids through special filters. NOTE It is normally used for sterilizing fluids for which other methods are inappropriate.
10518	bactericide germicide, <i>deprecated</i>	A chemical agent that, under defined conditions, is capable of killing <i>bacteria</i> , but not necessarily their <i>spores</i> .
10519	bacteristat	A chemical agent that, under defined conditions, is capable of preventing bacterial replication.
10520	bacteristasis	The state in which a bacterial population is prevented from increasing in numbers. (adjective: bacteristatic.) NOTE This can result from the action of a <i>bacteristat</i> .
10521	fungicide	A chemical agent that, under defined conditions, is capable of killing fungi, including their <i>spores</i> .
10522	fungistat	A chemical agent that, under defined conditions, is capable of preventing fungi from growing. (adjective: fungistatic.)

No.	Term	Definition
10523	fungistasis	The state in which a fungal colony or population is prevented from growing. NOTE This can result from the action of a <i>fungistat</i> .
10524	virucide viricide	A chemical agent that, under defined conditions, is capable of destroying <i>viruses</i> .
10525	protozoacide	A chemical agent that, under defined conditions, is capable of destroying protozoa.
10526	disinfection	The destruction of <i>micro-organisms</i> , but not usually bacterial <i>spores</i> . NOTE Usually, the term is used in relation to the treatment of inanimate objects and materials but it may also be applied to the treatment of the <i>skin</i> and other body membranes and cavities.
10527	disinfectant	An agent capable of causing <i>disinfection</i> . NOTE The following agents are commonly used. a) Alcohols (ethyl, isopropyl). b) Aldehydes (formaldehyde, glutaraldehyde). c) Dyes (aniline based, acridine compounds). d) Halogens (chlorine, iodine). e) Metallic salts (mercurials). f) Phenols (carbolic acid, cresols). g) Surface active agents (cationic, ampholytic compounds). h) Hot water.
10528	antiseptic	a) (noun). A chemical agent used in <i>antiseptis</i> . b) (adjective). Conducive to <i>antiseptis</i> .
10529	antiseptis	A method of avoiding <i>infection</i> in a <i>wound</i> or during a clinical procedure by the use of a chemical agent, i.e. an <i>antiseptic</i> . NOTE Usually, the term is used in relation to living tissue as opposed to inanimate objects and materials (compare with <i>disinfection</i>).
10530	asepsis	The use of special techniques to minimize microbial <i>contamination</i> during laboratory or surgical procedures.
10531	sanitizer	A <i>disinfectant</i> with the connotation also of cleaning, used mainly in the clothing, food and catering industries
10532	sterilizer	Equipment designed to achieve <i>sterilization</i> .
10533	autoclave	A pressure vessel that can be used as a <i>steam sterilizer</i> .

Section 106. Surgical procedures

10601	operation	A surgical procedure for therapeutic or diagnostic purposes. (adjective: operative.)
10602	-tomy	A suffix indicating to cut into.
10603	-ectomy	A suffix indicating excision of <i>tissue</i> or an <i>organ</i> .
10604	-ostomy	A suffix indicating an artificial opening connecting a hollow <i>organ</i> with the <i>skin</i> or with another hollow organ, e.g. colostomy (an opening from the bowel on to the skin), tracheostomy (an opening into the trachea through the front of the <i>neck</i>).
10605	-lysis	A suffix indicating the freeing of a structure from the surrounding <i>tissue</i> , e.g. neurolysis (the freeing of a <i>nerve</i>) (see Part 4 of this standard).
10606	-plasty	A suffix indicating the refashioning of <i>tissues</i> .
10607	-pexy	A suffix indicating the surgical fixation of one <i>tissue</i> to another.
10608	-scopy	A suffix indicating visualization of an <i>organ</i> or part of the body by means of a special instrument designed for insertion into natural orifices or through a minimal surgical incision, e.g. bronchoscopy (inspection of the interior of the bronchial tree using a bronchoscope).

No.	Term	Definition
10609	endoscopy	A general term embracing any form of visual inspection of <i>organs</i> or <i>tissues</i> . NOTE See also <i>-scopy</i> .
10610	aspiration	The removal of fluid by suction through a hollow tube, e.g. a hollow needle or a <i>catheter</i> .
10611	paracentesis	The surgical puncture or tapping of a cavity within the body to remove fluid.
10612	manipulation	The passive movement of a part, usually a joint or joints, but also applied to a fracture undergoing reduction (see Part 4 of this standard), often under anaesthetic to avoid pain and allow relaxation of the <i>muscles</i> .
10613	incision	a) A deliberate cut to allow access to <i>deeper tissues</i> . b) The act of cutting.
10614	exposure	The act of revealing the <i>organ</i> or the <i>tissue</i> to be operated upon by means of <i>dissection</i> and <i>retraction</i> following <i>incision</i> .
10615	dissection	The separation or division of <i>tissues</i> during anatomical studies or surgical procedures.
10616	retraction	The act of holding <i>tissues</i> apart manually or with instruments (<i>retractors</i>) to expose deeper <i>organs</i> or <i>tissues</i> .
10617	exploration	The searching of a part of the body by means of a needle, a probe or by operative <i>exposure</i> .
10618	excision	The act of cutting out.
10619	resection	The <i>excision</i> of a portion of a structure or <i>organ</i> .
10620	biopsy	The removal of <i>tissue</i> , for diagnostic examination (usually <i>histological</i> examination), by means of a hollow needle or by operative <i>exposure</i> .
10621	ligate	The act of applying a <i>ligature</i> , e.g. to close the end of a divided artery.
10622	anastomosis	The act of joining two hollow structures together, e.g. blood vessels.
10623	amputation	The act of cutting off, usually applied to extremities, e.g. digit, limb.
10624	wound closure	The act of closing a <i>wound</i> by means of a suitable fastening device or agent, e.g. <i>sutures</i> , clips, staples (see Part 4 of this standard).
10625	primary closure	The closure of an <i>incision</i> at the end of an <i>operation</i> or, in the case of <i>wounds</i> , closure within about 8 h after injury.
10626	delayed primary closure	The closure of an <i>incision</i> or <i>wound</i> after a delay of not more than 48 h from the time of <i>operation</i> or injury.
10627	secondary closure	The closure of an <i>incision</i> or <i>wound</i> after an interval of more than 2 days and usually between 7 days and 10 days. Usually, it involves <i>excision</i> of the edges of an <i>incision</i> or a <i>wound</i> before <i>suturing</i> .
10628	suturing	The act of closing a gap in <i>tissues</i> by means of <i>sutures</i> .
10629	fixation	Of implants. The act or means of attachment of implants to body <i>tissues</i> , e.g. by means of <i>sutures</i> , screws, cement, or ingrowth of tissue into porous surfaces.
10630	wound	A breach of the <i>skin</i> and/or <i>deeper tissues</i> resulting from injury.
10631	wound toilet	The <i>excision</i> of a <i>wound</i> including the removal of any <i>foreign bodies</i> or non-viable <i>tissue</i> .
10632	debridement	The free opening up of a <i>wound</i> . NOTE The use of the term when extended to <i>wound toilet</i> or to the <i>excision</i> of rheumatoid material, etc. (because of confusion with the unrelated word "debris") is to be deprecated.

Section 107. Surgical instruments

No.	Term	Definition
10701	suture	a) (noun). A surgical stitch. b) (noun). The material used for stitching. c) (verb). To stitch together.
10702	ligature	(noun). A device used to tie around <i>tissues</i> in order to occlude blood vessels or some other hollow <i>viscus</i> .
10703	tourniquet	A device for applying to <i>limbs</i> to interrupt blood flow. NOTE A tourniquet which exerts only low pressure will obstruct only the blood flowing in veins, but pressure above systolic blood pressure will stop arterial in-flow to the <i>limb</i> .
10704	catheter	A hollow tube, usually with a rounded tip at one end and open at the other end, for passage into a hollow structure within the body and used for many purposes, e.g. drainage of the bladder, injection of radio-opaque dyes in cardiac radiology, and the measurement of pressure.
10705	drain	A device used to prevent the build-up of fluids in <i>tissues</i> , particularly in a <i>wound</i> , following surgery.
10706	closed drain	A tube <i>drain</i> connected to a closed system to prevent direct contact between the drain and the atmosphere.
10707	suction drainage	Closed drainage in which negative pressure is applied to the drainage tube to facilitate drainage.
10708	introducer	A solid instrument inserted into flexible <i>catheters</i> and <i>drains</i> to facilitate their insertion.
10709	probe	A thin blunt-ended instrument, usually flexible, to explore <i>sinuses</i> and other narrow orifices.
10710	trocár	A sharp-pointed solid rod used in conjunction with a <i>cannula</i> to pierce a cavity.
10711	cannula	A hollow rigid instrument with a blunt end used to drain a cavity or allow fluid to be injected into a cavity. It is introduced by means of a <i>trocár</i> which fits accurately into the cannula. The blunt end of the cannula allows the instrument to remain in situ for a long period if necessary.
10712	clamp	An instrument used to grip <i>tissue</i> or an <i>organ</i> usually in relation to occluding a hollow <i>viscus</i> or blood vessels.
10713	-scope	A suffix indicating an instrument allowing visualization of a cavity, e.g. laryngoscope (visualization of the larynx), gastroscope (visualization of the stomach).
10714	speculum	A diagnostic instrument used to facilitate inspection of most body orifices by holding aside <i>tissues</i> , e.g. aural, nasal, ophthalmic, rectal and vaginal specula.
10715	scalpel	A surgical knife. NOTE Nowadays usually the blade is for <i>single use</i> .
10716	forceps	An instrument used for holding <i>tissues</i> . NOTE Many instruments, diverse in design, are called forceps.
10717	haemostat	<i>Forceps</i> designed to grip blood vessels and so stop bleeding.
10718	needle	A sharp-pointed instrument of variable design. Solid needles are used for <i>suturing</i> and hollow needles are used for <i>aspiration</i> , <i>biopsy</i> , infusion, injection, etc.
10719	needle holder	An instrument designed to hold a <i>needle</i> during <i>suturing</i> .
10720	dissector	A blunt flat-ended instrument used to ease <i>tissues</i> apart during blunt <i>dissection</i> .
10721	retractor	An instrument to hold <i>tissues</i> apart after <i>dissection</i> to allow <i>deeper tissues</i> to be seen.

No.	Term	Definition
10722	curette	An instrument having a cup or loop-shaped end, the edge of which is sharp to allow the cutting or scraping of <i>tissues</i> .
10723	elevator	a) An instrument used to lift a depressed fragment of bone or other <i>tissue</i> . NOTE The term elevator is often qualified by another term, e.g. periosteal elevator. b) An instrument used in dentistry during the removal of teeth or retained roots.
10724	director	An instrument used to guide a second instrument, usually a <i>scalpel</i> .
10725	dilator	A solid instrument with a tapered end which is introduced into an orifice or tube to dilate it.
10726	bougie	A rod-shaped instrument used for stretching the urethra or some other canal.
10727	obturator	a) An appliance or instrument used to close or occupy a space, e.g. an implant to close a gap in the <i>cranium</i> . b) A blunt <i>trocar</i> -like temporary core to a tubular instrument to aid its introduction into an orifice.

Section 108. Implants and grafts

10801	surgical implant	An object that is surgically implanted in the body, either temporarily or permanently, for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes.
10802	orthopaedic implant orthoprosthesis, <i>deprecated</i>	A <i>surgical implant</i> that is used to aid in the repair of bone and/or related <i>tissues</i> and to replace these tissues either temporarily or permanently; it may consist of several components.
10803	temporary implant	An implant that is intended to be removed after serving its purpose.
10804	permanent implant	An implant that is intended to be left in the patient for the remainder of the patient's life.
10805	transcutaneous implant	An implant introduced into the body through the <i>skin</i> , often through a <i>cannula</i> .
10806	transmucosal implant	An implant introduced into the body through the <i>mucosa</i> , usually through a <i>cannula</i> .
10807	prosthesis alloplast, <i>deprecated</i>	Any device that replaces an anatomical part or deficiency. (plural: prostheses, adjective: prosthetic.) NOTE Regrettably, prosthesis has become used internationally in the restricted sense of denoting an artificial limb, and prosthetist has become used to describe an artificial-limb fitter.
10808	internal prosthesis endoprosthesis	A permanent <i>prosthesis</i> used wholly within the body, e.g. as a replacement for a bone, a joint, a <i>tendon</i> or a <i>ligament</i> .
10809	external prosthesis exoprosthesis	A wholly external <i>prosthesis</i> , e.g. artificial teeth, artificial eye, contact lens, artificial limb, wig.
10810	orthosis	An external device for a patient which supplements a function impaired by, e.g. <i>disease</i> , injury or deficiency. (plural: orthoses, adjective: orthotic.) NOTE Compare with <i>prosthesis</i> .
10811	orthotist	A person concerned in the measurement for, and fitting of, <i>orthoses</i> .
10812	transplant	a) (noun). An <i>organ</i> or complete structure transferred from one part of the body to another, or from one individual to another. NOTE Compare with <i>graft</i> . b) (verb). The act of performing such a transfer.

No.	Term	Definition
10813	graft	<p>a) (noun). A piece of <i>tissue</i>, or part of an <i>organ</i> transferred from one part of the body to another, or from one individual to another.</p> <p>NOTE 1 Examples are <i>skin</i> and bone, which may or may not be treated by freeze-drying, deproteinization, etc. (compare with <i>transplant</i>).</p> <p>b) (verb). The act of performing such a transfer.</p> <p>NOTE 2 The terminology of grafting has become confused by etymologically contradictory and largely inessential jargon introduced in the laboratory. The well established and universally used basic terms <i>autograft</i>, <i>homograft</i> and <i>heterograft</i> are commended, the distinction is between species. The terms <i>isograft</i> and <i>allograft</i> refer to genetic identity or difference. Their etymology suggests erroneously that they are synonyms for <i>autografts</i> or <i>homografts</i> on the one hand and for <i>heterografts</i> on the other; in fact both are varieties of homograft. Where necessary, the word homograft can be qualified by the adjective <i>isogenetic</i> or <i>allogenic</i>. The terms "orthotopic" (referring to the replacement of the graft at the site from which it has been removed) and "heterotopic" (referring to the placing of an autograft at a site distinct from the source) referring to the site of implantation of <i>autografts</i> are ambiguous, misleading and unnecessary.</p>
10814	autograft autogenous graft; autologous graft; autoplastic graft	A <i>graft</i> taken from a source in the individual who receives it, i.e. donor and recipient are the same person.
10815	homograft homogenous graft; homologous graft; homoplastic graft	A <i>graft</i> taken from another individual of the same species as the recipient.
10816	heterograft heterologous graft; heterogenous graft; heteroplastic graft; xenograft, <i>deprecated</i>	A <i>graft</i> taken from an individual of a species different from that of the recipient.
10817	isogenetic homograft isograft, <i>deprecated</i>	A <i>homograft</i> with genetically similar donor and recipient, e.g. identical twins or animals from the same in-bred strain.
10818	allogenic homograft allograft, <i>deprecated</i>	A <i>homograft</i> with genetically dissimilar donor and recipient of the same species.

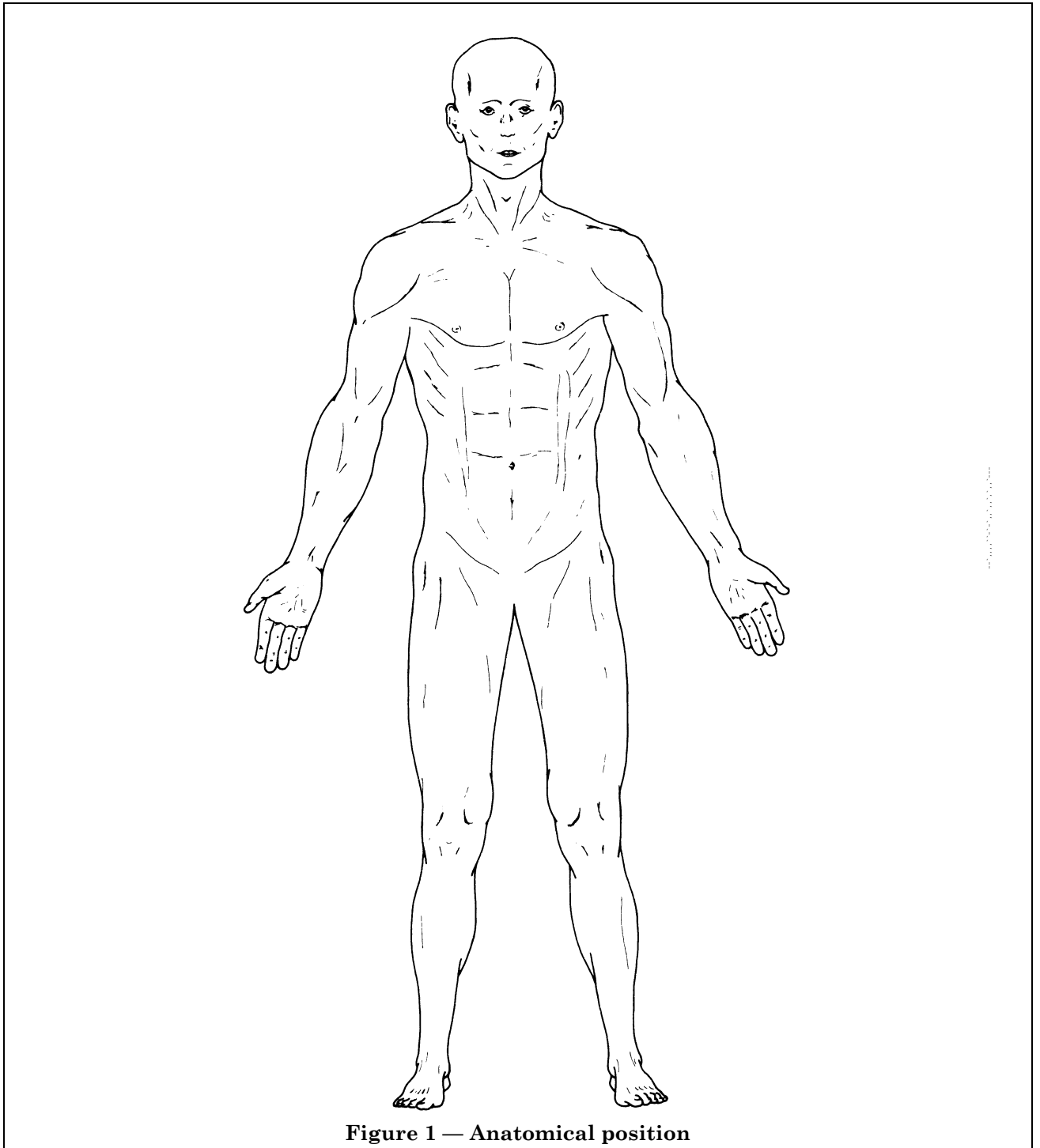


Figure 1 — Anatomical position

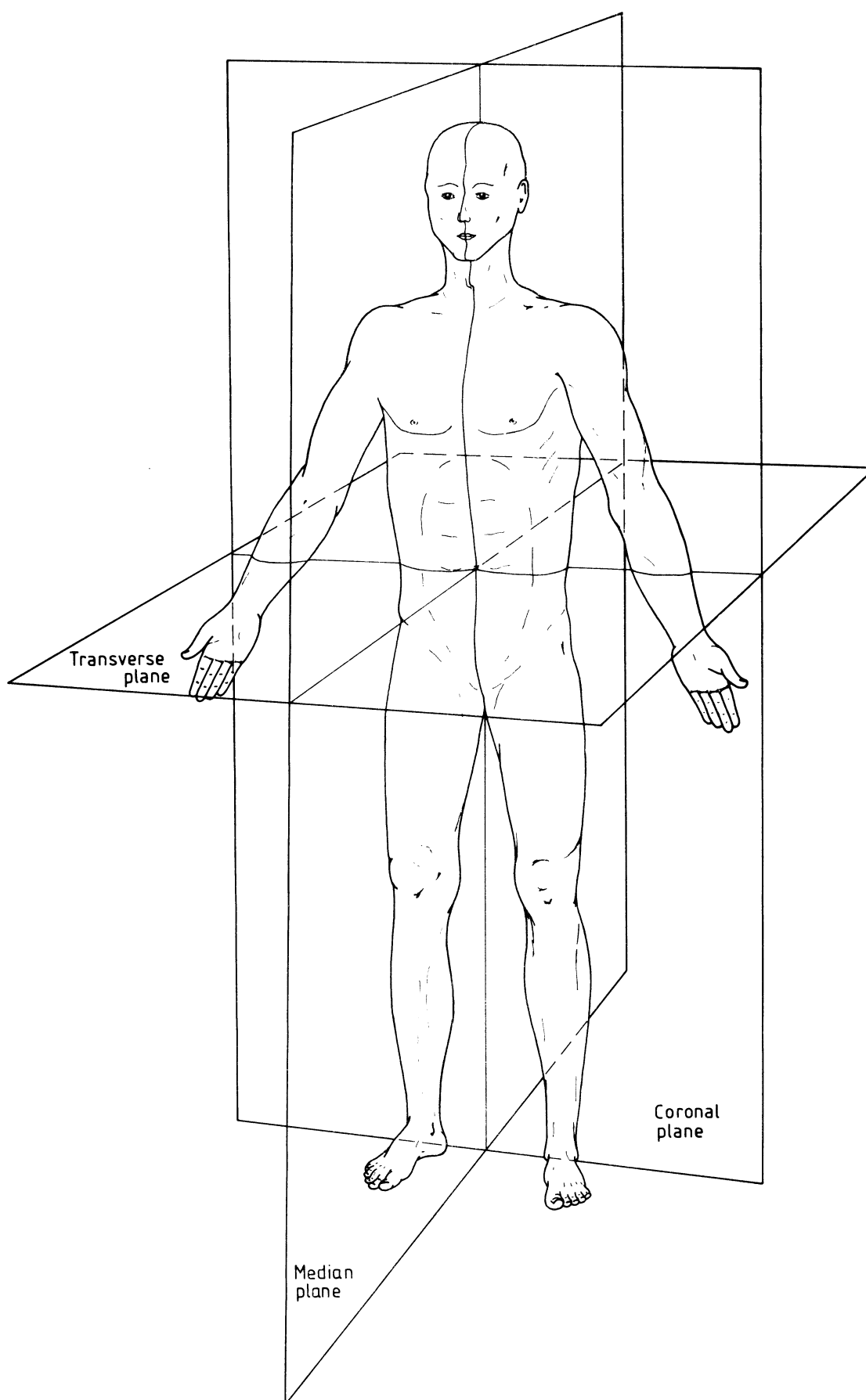


Figure 2 — Anatomical planes

Alphabetical index

The method of alphabetization used in this index is word-by-word.

Entries beginning with the same word are listed in the order:

- a) a single word entry;
- b) the same word modified by a qualifier;
- c) compound entries beginning with the same word.

The references are not to page numbers but to term numbers. The word “see” against an entry indicates that the term itself is not defined but that information on the term may be found in the indicated entry.

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BS 3531-11, *Specification for staples for use in orthopaedic surgery.*

BS 3531-12, *Classification and designation of dimensions for knee joint prostheses.*

¹⁾ Referred to in the foreword only.

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