

Exhibit 17

Webster's Medical Desk Dictionary



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618 retinoscope • retruding

-chi-sis-es : degenerative splitting of the retina into separate layers

ret-i-no-scope \ret-'n-ə-'sköp\ *n* : an apparatus used in retinoscopy

ret-i-nos-co-py \,ret-'n-'äs-'kə-'pē\ *n, pl -pies* : a method of determining the state of refraction of the eye by illuminating the retina with a mirror and observing the direction of movement of the retinal illumination and adjacent shadow when the mirror is turned — **ret-i-no-scop-ic** \,ret-'n-ə-'sköp-'ik\ *adj*

ret-i-no-tec-tal \,ret-'n-ə-'tek-'täl\ *adj* : of, relating to, or being the nerve fibers connecting the retina and the tectum of the mid-brain <~ pathways>

re-tort \ri-'tō(ə)'rt, 'rē-,\ *n* : a vessel or chamber in which substances are distilled or decomposed by heat

re-tract \ri-'trakt\ *vt* : to draw back or in <~ the lower jaw> — compare **PROTRACT** ~ *vt* : to draw something (as tissue) back or in, *also* : to use a retractor

re-trac-tile \ri-'trak-'tīl, -'tīl\ *adj* : capable of being drawn back or in

re-trac-tion \ri-'trak-'shən\ *n* : an act or instance of retracting; *specif* : backward or inward movement of an organ or part <~ of the nipple or skin overlying the tumor — *Jour. Amer. Med. Assoc.*>

re-trac-tor \ri-'trak-'tər\ *n* : one that retracts: as **a** : any of various surgical instruments for holding tissues away from the field of operation **b** : a muscle that draws in an organ or part — compare **protractor**

ret-ro-ac-tive \,re-'trō-'äk-'tīv\ *adj* : having relation or reference to or efficacy in a prior time; *specif* : relating to, caused by, or being obliteration of the results of learning by immediately subsequent activity <~ inhibition>

ret-ro-bul-bar \,ret-'bəl-'bär, -'bär\ *adj* : situated, occurring, or administered behind the eyeball <a ~ injection>

retrobulbar neuritis *n* : inflammation of the part of the optic nerve lying immediately behind the eyeball

ret-ro-ca-val \,ret-'kə-'vəl\ *adj* : situated or occurring behind the vena cava

ret-ro-ces-sion \,ret-'sesh-'ən\ *n* : abnormal backward displacement <~ of the uterus>

ret-ro-cli-na-tion \,ret-'klī-'nā-'shən\ *n* : the condition of being inclined backward <~ of the lower incisors>

ret-ro-co-lic \,ret-'kō-'lik, -'käl-'ik\ *adj* : situated or occurring behind the colon

ret-ro-fee-tion \,ret-'trā-'fēk-'shən\ *n* : infection with pinworms in which the eggs hatch on the anal skin and mucosa and the larvae migrate up the bowel to the cecum where they mature

ret-ro-flex-ion \,ret-'trā-'flek-'shən\ *n* : the state of being bent back; *specif* : the bending back of the body of the uterus upon the cervix — compare **RETROVERSION**

ret-ro-gnath-ia \,ret-'nath-'ē-'ā\ *n* : **RETROGNATHISM**

ret-ro-gnath-ic \,ret-'nath-'ik\ *adj* : relating to or characterized by retrognathism

ret-ro-gnath-ism \,ret-'trō-'nath-'iz-'əm\ *n* : a condition characterized by recession of one or both of the jaws <mandibular ~>

ret-ro-grade \,ret-'trō-'grād\ *adj* **1** : characterized by retrogression **2** : affecting a period immediately prior to a precipitating cause <~ amnesia> **3** : occurring or performed in a direction opposite to the usual direction of conduction or flow <~ catheterization>; *esp* : occurring along cell processes toward the cell body <~ axonal transport> <~ degeneration of nerve fibers> — compare **ANTEROGRADE** **2** — **ret-ro-grade-ly** *adv*

retrograde pyelogram *n* : a roentgenogram of the kidney made by retrograde pyelography

retrograde pyelography *n* : pyelography performed by injection of radiopaque material through the ureter

ret-ro-gres-sion \,ret-'trō-'grēsh-'ən\ *n* : a reversal in development or condition: as **a** : return to a former and less complex level of development or organization **b** : subsidence or decline of symptoms or manifestations of a disease

ret-ro-gres-sive \,ret-'grēsh-'iv\ *adj* : characterized by retrogression: as **a** : declining from a better to a worse state <a ~ disease> **b** : passing from a higher to a lower level of organization <~ evolution>

ret-ro-len-tal \,ret-'trō-'lent-'əl\ *adj* : situated or occurring behind the lens of the eye

retrolental fibroplasia *n* : a disease of the retina that occurs esp. in premature infants of low birth weight and that is characterized by the presence of an opaque fibrous membrane behind the lens of the eye

ret-ro-len-tic-u-lar \,ret-'trō-'lent-'tik-'yū-'lār\ *adj* : **RETROLENTAL**

ret-ro-lin-gual \,ret-'trō-'g(y)u-'wəl\ *adj* : situated or occurring behind or near the base of the tongue <~ salivary glands>

ret-ro-mam-ma-ry \,ret-'mām-'ə-'rē\ *adj* : situated or occurring behind the mammas

ret-ro-man-dib-u-lar \,ret-'mān-'dīb-'yū-'lār\ *adj* : situated or occurring behind the lower jaw

ret-ro-mo-lar \,ret-'mō-'lār\ *adj* : situated or occurring behind the last molar <~ tissue>

ret-ro-oc-u-lar \,ret-'trō-'ök-'yū-'lār\ *adj* : situated or occurring behind the eye: **RETROBULBAR** <~ pain>

ret-ro-or-bit-al \,ret-'trō-'bīt-'əl\ *adj* : situated or occurring behind the orbit of the eye

ret-ro-per-i-to-ne-al \,ret-'pər-'ē-'nē-'əl\ *adj* : situated or occurring behind the peritoneum <~ bleeding> <a ~ tumor> — **ret-ro-per-i-to-ne-al-ly** *adv*

retroperitoneal fibrosis *n* : proliferation of fibrous tissue behind the peritoneum often leading to blockage of the ureters — called also **Ormond's disease**

retroperitoneal space *n* : **RETROPERITONEUM**

ret-ro-per-i-to-ne-um \,ret-'pər-'ē-'nē-'əm\ *n, pl -neums or -nea* \,ret-'ē-'ə\ : the space between the peritoneum and the posterior abdominal wall that contains esp. the kidneys and associated structures, the pancreas, and part of the aorta and inferior vena cava

ret-ro-pha-ryn-geal \,ret-'fār-'ən-'jē-'əl, -'fār-'rīn-'jē-'əl\ *adj* : situated or occurring behind the pharynx <a ~ abscess>

ret-ro-pla-cent-al \,ret-'plā-'sent-'əl\ *adj* : situated, occurring, or obtained from behind the placenta <~ blood>

ret-ro-pu-bic \,ret-'trō-'pyū-'bik\ *adj* **1** : situated or occurring behind the pubis **2** : relating to or being a procedure for removal of the prostate by way of the retropubic space <~ prostaticectomy>

retropubic space *n* : the potential space occurring between the pubic symphysis and the urinary bladder — called also *space of Retzius*

ret-ro-pul-sion \,ret-'pəl-'shən\ *n* : a disorder of locomotion associated esp. with Parkinson's disease that is marked by a tendency to walk backwards

ret-ro-rec-tal \,ret-'rek-'təl\ *adj* : situated or occurring behind the rectum <a ~ abscess>

ret-ro-spec-tive \,ret-'spek-'tīv\ *adj* **1 a** : of, relating to, or given to introspection **b** : relating to past events <a ~ study in which epidemiological evidence was collected after the onset of the disease> **2** : based on memory — **ret-ro-spec-tive-ly** *adv*

ret-ro-stal-sis \,ret-'trō-'stol-'səs, -'stāl-, -'stäl\ *n, pl -stalses* \,ret-'sēz\ : backward motion of the intestines : reversed peristalsis — **ret-ro-stal-tic** \,ret-'stäl-'tik\ *adj*

ret-ro-ster-nal \,ret-'stər-'nəl\ *adj* : situated or occurring behind the sternum <~ pain>

ret-ro-tar-sal \,ret-'tār-'səl\ *adj* : situated or occurring behind the tarsal plate of the eyelid

ret-ro-vac-ci-na-tion \,ret-'vāk-'sə-'nā-'shən\ *n* : vaccination in which smallpox virus from human vesicles is used as seed virus in producing smallpox vaccine in cattle

ret-ro-ver-sion \,ret-'vər-'zhən also -'shən\ *n* : the bending backward of the uterus and cervix out of the normal axis so that the fundus points toward the sacrum and the cervix toward the pubic symphysis — compare **RETROFLEXION**

ret-rō-vi-rus \,ret-'trō-'vī-'rəs\ *n* : any of a group of RNA-containing viruses (as the Rous sarcoma virus and the HTLV causing AIDS) that produce reverse transcriptase by means of which DNA is formed using their RNA as a template and incorporated into the genome of infected cells and that include numerous viruses causing tumors in animals including man — called also **RNA tumor virus** — **ret-ro-vi-ral** \,ret-'vī-'rəl\ *adj*

re-trude \ri-'trüd\ *vt* **re-trud-ed; re-trud-ing** : to move backward : displace posteriorly <~ the mandible>

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654 sideroblastic • silicosis

cytoplasmic iron granules
sid-ero-blas-tic \ˈsɪd-ə-rə-ˈblæs-ɪk\ *adj*: of, relating to, or characterized by the presence of sideroblasts (<~ anemia)
sid-ero-cyte \ˈsɪd-ə-rə-ˈsɪt\ *n*: an atypical red blood cell containing iron not bound in hemoglobin
sid-ero-fi-bro-sis \ˈsɪd-ə-rō-fī-ˈbrō-səs\ *n*, *pl* -bro-ses \-ˈbrō-sēz\ : fibrosis esp. of the spleen associated with deposits containing iron
sid-ero-pe-nia \ˈsɪd-ə-rə-ˈpē-nē-ə\ *n*: iron deficiency in the blood serum — **sid-ero-pe-nic** \-ˈpē-nɪk\ *adj*
sid-er-oph-i-lin \ˈsɪd-ə-ˈraf-ə-lən\ *n*: TRANSFERRIN
sid-er-o-sis \ˈsɪd-ə-rō-səs\ *n*, *pl* -o-sis-es 1 : pneumoconiosis occurring in iron workers from inhalation of particles of iron 2 : deposit of iron pigment in a bodily tissue
sid-er-ot-ic \ˈsɪd-ə-ˈtraɪ-ɪk\ *adj*: of or relating to siderosis
side-wind-er \ˈsɪd-wɪnd-ər\ *n*: a small pale-colored rattlesnake of the genus *Crotalus* (*C. cerastes*) of the southwestern U S that does not crawl but moves by throwing the body forward in a series of loops — called also *horned rattlesnake*
SIDS *abbr* sudden infant death syndrome
siemens \ˈsi-mənz, -ˈzē-\ *n*, *pl* siemens : a unit of conductance in the mks system equivalent to one ampere per volt
Sig *abbr* signa — used to introduce the signature in writing a prescription
sight \ˈsaɪt\ *n* 1 : something that is seen 2 : the process, power, or function of seeing; *specif*: the one of the five basic physical senses by which light stimuli received by the eye are interpreted by the brain in the construction of a representation of the position, shape, brightness, and usu. color of objects in the real world 3 a : a perception of an object by the eye b : the range of vision
sight-ed \ˈsaɪt-əd\ *adj*: having sight; not blind
sight-less \ˈsaɪt-ləs\ *adj*: lacking sight; blind — **sight-less-ness** *n*
sigma factor *n*: a detachable polypeptide subunit of RNA polymerase that is held to determine the genetic material which undergoes transcription
sig-ma-tism \ˈsɪg-mə-ˈtɪz-əm\ *n*: faulty articulation of the sounds \s\ and \ʒh\
sig-moid \ˈsɪg-mɔɪd\ *adj* 1 a : curved like the letter C b : curved in two directions like the letter S 2 : of, relating to, or being the sigmoid flexure of the intestine (<~ lesions)
sigmoid *n*: SIGMOID FLEXURE
sigmoid artery *n*: any of several branches of the inferior mesenteric artery that supply the sigmoid flexure
sigmoid colon *n*: SIGMOID FLEXURE
sig-moid-ec-to-my \ˈsɪg-mɔɪ-ˈdek-tə-mē\ *n*, *pl* -mies : surgical excision of part of the sigmoid flexure
sigmoid flexure *n*: the contracted and crooked part of the colon immediately above the rectum — called also *pelvic colon*, *sigmoid culon*
sig-moid-it-is \ˈsɪg-mɔɪ-ˈdɪt-əs\ *n*: inflammation of the sigmoid flexure
sigmoid notch \ˈsɪg-mɔɪ-ˈnɔtʃ\ *n*: a curved depression on the upper border of the lower jaw between the coronoid process and the articulatory condyle absent in lower primates and some extinct man
sig-moid-o-pexy \ˈsɪg-mɔɪ-ə-ˈpek-sē\ *n*, *pl* -pexies : surgical attachment of the sigmoid flexure to the wall of the abdomen for relief of rectal prolapse
sig-moid-os-cop-e \ˈsɪg-mɔɪ-ə-ˈskɔp-\ *n*: a long hollow tubular instrument designed to be passed through the anus in order to permit inspection, diagnosis, treatment, and photography of the last 10 to 12 inches of the large intestine — called also *procto-sigmoidoscopy*
sig-moid-os-cop-y \ˈsɪg-mɔɪ-ˈdɔs-kə-pē\ *n*, *pl* -pies : the process of using a sigmoidoscope for the inspection, diagnosis, treatment, and photography of the last 10 to 12 inches of the large intestine — called also *proctosigmoidoscopy* — **sig-moid-os-cop-ic** \-ˈskɔp-ɪk\ *adj*
sig-moid-os-to-my \ˈsɪg-mɔɪ-ˈdɔs-tə-mē\ *n*, *pl* -mies : surgical creation of an artificial anus in the sigmoid flexure
sigmoid sinus *n*: a sinus on each side of the brain that is a continuation of the transverse sinus on the same side, follows an

S-shaped course to the jugular foramen, and empties into the internal jugular vein
sigmoid vein *n*: any of several veins that drain the sigmoid flexure and empty into the superior rectal vein
sign \ˈsɪn\ *n* 1 : one of a set of gestures used to represent language 2 : an objective evidence of disease esp. as observed and interpreted by the physician rather than by the patient or lay observer (narrow retinal vessels are a ~ of arteriosclerosis) — compare SYMPTOM; see PHYSICAL SIGN
sig-na \ˈsɪg-nə\ *vb* *imp*: write on label — used to introduce the signature in writing a prescription. *abbr* S *Sig*
signal node \ˈsɪg-nəl-\ *n*: a supraclavicular lymph node which when tumorous is often a secondary sign of gastrointestinal cancer — called also *Virchow's node*
sig-na-ture \ˈsɪg-nə-ˈtʃʊr, -ˈtʃʊr-ə-ˈtʃʊr\ *n* 1 : a feature in the appearance or qualities of a natural object formerly held to indicate its utility in medicine either because of a fancied resemblance to a body part (as a heart-shaped leaf indicating utility in heart disease) or because of a presumed relation to some phase of a disease (as the prickly nature of mistle indicating utility in case of a stitch in the side) 2 : the part of a medical prescription which contains the directions to the patient
Sig-net ring \ˈsɪg-nət-\ *n*: a malaria parasite in an intracellular developmental stage in which the nucleus is peripheral and the cytoplasm somewhat attenuated and annular
sig-nif-i-cant \ˈsɪg-nɪf-ɪ-kənt\ *adj*: probably caused by something other than mere chance (statistically ~ correlation between vitamin deficiency and disease) — **sig-nif-i-cant-ly** *adv*
sign language *n*: a system of communicating by means of conventional chiefly manual gestures that is used by the deaf or by people speaking different languages; esp : DACTYLOLOGY
Si-las-tic \ˈsɪ-læs-ɪk\ *trademark* — used for a soft pliable plastic
sil-ent \ˈsɪ-lənt\ *adj* 1 : not exhibiting the usual signs or symptoms of presence (Ca ~ infection) (Ca ~ bone fracture) (<~ bile in cattle) (<~ gallstones) (<~ tuberculosis) 2 : yielding no detectable response to stimulation — used esp. of an associative area of the brain (<~ cortex) 3 : having no detectable function (<~ DNA) (<~ genes) — **sil-ent-ly** *adv*
sil-ic \ˈsɪ-lɪk\ *n*: silica or a siliceous material esp. for use as a filler in paints or wood or as a dental material
sil-i-ca \ˈsɪ-lɪ-kə\ *n*: the dioxide of silicon SiO₂ occurring in crystalline, amorphous, and impure forms (as in quartz, opal, and sand respectively) — called also *silica dioxid*
silica gel *n*: colloidal silica resembling coarse white sand in appearance but possessing many fine pores and therefore extremely adsorbent
sil-i-cate \ˈsɪ-lɪ-kət, -ˈsɪ-lɪ-kɪt\ *n*: a salt or ester derived from a silicic acid; esp : any of numerous insoluble often complex metal salts that contain silicon and oxygen in the anion and constitute the largest class of minerals
silicate cement *n*: a dental cement used in restorations
sil-i-ceous *also* **silicicious** \ˈsɪ-lɪ-si-əs\ *adj*: of, relating to, or containing silica or a silicate (Ca ~ cement used in dentistry)
sil-ic-ic \ˈsɪ-lɪ-ɪk\ *adj*: of, relating to, or derived from silica or silicon
silicic acid *n*: any of various weakly acid substances obtained as gelatinous masses by treating silicates with acids
sil-i-co-flu-o-ride \ˈsɪ-lɪ-kō-ˈflu-ər-ɪd,\ *n*: FLUOSILICATE — see SODIUM FLUOSILICATE
sil-i-con \ˈsɪ-lɪ-kən, -ˈsɪ-lɪ-kən\ *n*: a tetravalent nonmetallic element that occurs combined as the most abundant element (to oxygen in the earth's crust) and is used esp. in alloys (as in steel) — see ELEMENT table
silicon carbide *n*: a very hard dark crystalline compound of silicon and carbon that is used as an abrasive in dentistry
silicon dioxide *n*: SILICA
sil-i-cone \ˈsɪ-lɪ-kōn\ *n*: any of various polymeric materials of silicon compounds which are obtained as oily greases and some of which have been used as surgical implants
sil-i-con-ize \ˈsɪ-lɪ-kə-ˈnɪz-\ *v*, *tr*: to provide with a silicate (<~ hypodermic needles to reduce reaction with body tissues)
sil-i-co-sis \ˈsɪ-lɪ-kə-sɪs\ *n*, *pl* -coses : a condition of the lungs