

## 8 GLOSSARY<sup>2</sup>

*Abscess* - a localised collection of *pus* in a cavity formed by disintegration of tissues.

*Adhesion* - the stable joining of parts to one another, usually abnormally.

*Aneurysm* - a sac formed by localised dilation of a blood vessel.

*Anorexia* - loss of appetite for food.

*Anterior* - in front of (toward the head end of the body).

*Ante-mortem* - before death.

*Anuria* - absence of urine in bladder indicating possible suppression of urine formation by the kidney.

*Aspiration* - the act of inhaling.

*Atrophy* - a wasting away, causing a reduction in size.

*Axial Skeleton* - the skeleton of the head and trunk.

*Axilla* - the armpit, in dugongs the area between the flipper and the thorax wall.

*Cachexia* - profound and marked state of constitutional disorder; general ill health and malnutrition.

*Caudal* - pertaining to or towards the tail.

*Chicken-fat clot* - a greyish-yellow blood clot, due to the settling of red blood cells before clotting.

*Coarctation* - stricture or narrowing.

*Coeliac* - pertaining to the abdomen.

*Congenital* - present at or existing from the time of birth.

*Cranial* - pertaining to or towards the head.

*Cyst* - a closed bladder-like sac formed in animal tissue, usually containing fluid or a semi-solid material.

*Dilatation* - a condition of being expanded or stretched beyond normal dimensions.

*Distal* - remote; farther from any point of reference.

*Emaciation* - excessively thin, wasted condition of the body.

*Embolus* (plural *Emboli*) - undissolved material carried by the blood flow and impacted in some part of the blood *vascular* system as thrombi or fragments of thrombi, tissue fragments, clumps of bacteria, protozoan parasites, fat globules or gas bubbles.

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<sup>2</sup> Definitions adapted from The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language (Morris, W. ed. 1976, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, Mass, 1550 pp.), Dorland's Pocket Medical Dictionary (Friel, J. P. ed. 1977, 22nd ed., W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, Penn, 741 pp.); Veterinary Pathology (Smith, H. A., Jones, T. C. and Hunt, R. D. 1972, 4th ed. Lea and Febiger, Philadelphia, Penn, 1521 pp.); and Baillière's Comprehensive Veterinary Dictionary (Blood, D. C. and Studdert, V. P. 1988, Baillière's Tindall, Sydney, NSW, Australia, 1123 pp).

*Enteritis* - inflammation of the intestine.

*External auditory meatus* - external opening of the ear.

*Fascia* - a sheet or band of *fibrous* tissue.

*Fibrin* - a dull white stringy material formed by the coagulation of *fibrinogen*.

*Fibrinous* - pertaining to or of the nature of *fibrin*.

*Fibrosis* - a formation of *fibrous* tissue.

*Fibrous* - composed of or containing fibres.

*Foci* - small discrete points or areas.

*Fornix* - an archlike structure or space.

*Fracture* - the breaking of a part, especially a bone.

*Friable* - easily pulverised or crumbled.

*Haemorrhage* - the escape of blood from vessels; bleeding.

*Haematoma* - a bruise or collection of blood in a tissue.

*Haemostat* - an instrument or agent used to compress or trap bleeding of blood vessels to stop *haemorrhage*.

*Hepatisation* - transformation into a firm mass, liver-like in texture.

*Hypertrophy* - increase or enlargement of an organ or part, due to an increase in the size of its constituent cells.

*Impaction* - being wedged in firmly.

*Inferior* - situated below, or directed downward.

*Inflammation* - a localised protective tissue response elicited by injury or destruction of tissues, which serves to destroy, dilute, or wall off both the injurious agent and the injured tissue.

*Inflation* - distention or the act of distending, with air, gas or fluid.

*Ingesta* - material taken into the body by the mouth.

*Ketone* - any compound containing the carbonyl group, CO, and having hydrocarbon groups attached to the carbonyl carbon.

*Lateral* - denoting a position farther from the *medial* plane or midline; side.

*Lesion* - a pathologic or *traumatic* discontinuity of tissue.

*Lumen* - a cavity or channel within a tube or organ.

*Meconium* - dark green mucilaginous material in the intestine of the foetus.

*Medial* - situated towards the midline.

*Mucosa* - mucus-producing membrane; this includes the tissue lining the *lumen* of the gastrointestinal tract and the urinary bladder.

*Necropsy* - examination of a body after death.

*Necrosis* - death of individual cells or groups of cells.

*Nodules* - a small node that is solid and can be detected by touch.

*Oedema* - an abnormal accumulation of fluid in a body cavity or in the intercellular spaces of a tissue or organ, usually leading to swelling.

*Oedematous* - characterised or pertaining to *oedema*.

*Osmolality* - the concentration of a solution in terms of osmoles of solutes per kilogram of solvent.

*Osteolytic* - dissolution of bone.

*Parietal peritoneum* - a *serous* membrane lining the walls of the visceral cavity.

*Parturient* - giving birth or pertaining to birth.

*Patent* - open, unobstructed, or not closed.

*Patency* - state of being open, i.e. not being blocked or obstructed.

*Pathogen* - any disease-producing agent or microorganism.

*Peduncle* - the narrow area between the body and the tail of the dugong.

*Petechia* (plural *Petechiae*)- a minute red spot due to the escape of a small amount of blood.

*Placental scars* - conspicuous purple bands in the uterine endometrium.

*Plaque* - a small, flat, rounded formation or area, as a deposit of *fibrous* matter in the wall of a blood vessel or localised patch of skin disease.

*Pneumonia* - *inflammation* of the lungs with exudate and consolidation.

*Polyp* - a growth or mass protruding from a mucous membrane.

*Posterior* - directed towards or situated at the back.

*Post-mortem* - performed or occurring after death.

*Proximal* - nearest to the point of reference.

*Purulent* - containing or forming *pus*.

*Pus* - a protein-rich liquid *inflammation* product made up of cells (leukocytes), a thin fluid (liquor puris) and cellular debris.

*Rupture* - tearing of tissue.

*Serosa* - serum-producing membrane; outermost surface or wall of the gastrointestinal tract.

*Serous* - pertaining to or resembling serum; usually a watery fluid.

*Spicule* - a sharp needle-like body.

*Stenosis* - narrowing or contraction of a body passage or opening.

*Thrombus* (plural *Thrombi*) - a *fibrinous* clot which forms in and obstructs a blood vessel, or which forms in one of the heart's chambers.

*Trauma* - a wound or injury.

*Tubercle* - small rounded projection or small firm nodule or swelling.

*Tumour* - swelling; a new growth of tissue.

*Ulcer* - a local defect produced by sloughing of necrotic inflammatory tissue.

*Vascular* - pertaining to blood supply.

*Verrucous* - rough, warty.

*Vesicle* - a small bladder or sac containing fluid; a small blister.