

EXHIBIT 3



STEDMAN'S CONCISE

MEDICAL DICTIONARY
FOR THE HEALTH
PROFESSIONS

ILLUSTRATED
4TH EDITION



CONCISE
ON CD-ROM

in which the abnormal cells are thought to be the precursors of lymphoblasts, myeloblasts, or monoblasts. SYN embryonal leukemia.

ste-ni-on (sten'ē-on) the termination in either temporal fossa of the shortest transverse diameter of the skull; a craniometric point. [G. *stenos*, narrow, + dim. *-iōn*]

steno- narrowness, constriction; opposite of eury-. [G. *stenos*, narrow]

sten-o-car-dia (sten-ō-kar'dē-ā) SYN angina pectoris. [steno- + G. *kardia*, heart]

sten-o-ceph-a-lous, **sten-o-ce-phal-ic** (sten-ō-sef'ā-lūs, sten-ō-se-fal'ik) pertaining to, or characterized by, stenocephaly.

sten-o-ceph-a-ly (sten-ō-sef'ā-lē) marked narrowness of the head. [steno- + G. *kephalē*, head]

sten-o-cho-ria (sten-ō-kō'rē-ā) abnormal contraction of any canal or orifice, especially of the lacrimal ducts. [G. *stenochōria*, narrowness, fr. steno- + *chōra*, place, room]

sten-o-pe-ic, **sten-o-pa-ic** (sten-ō-pē'ik, sten-ō-pā'ik) provided with a narrow opening or slit, as in stenopeic spectacles. [steno- + G. *opē*, opening]

sten-os-al mur-mur an arterial murmur due to narrowing of the vessel from pressure or organic change.

ste-nosed (sten'ōzd) narrowed; contracted: stricture.

sten-os-ing ten-o-syn-o-vi-tis inflammation of a tendon and its sheath resulting in contracture of the sheath causing an obstruction of tendon gliding; can be a cause of trigger finger conditions.

ste-no-sis, pl. **ste-no-ses** (ste-nō'sis, ste-nō'sēz) a stricture of any canal; especially, a narrowing of one of the cardiac valves. [G. *stenōsis*, a narrowing]

sten-o-sto-mia (sten-ō-stō'mē-ā) narrowness of the oral cavity. [steno- + G. *stoma*, mouth]

sten-o-ther-mal (sten-ō-ther'mäl) thermostable through a narrow temperature range; able to withstand only slight changes in temperature. [steno- + G. *thermē*, heat]

sten-o-tho-rax (sten-ō-thōr'aks) a narrow, contracted chest. [steno- + thorax]

ste-not-ic (ste-not'ik) narrowed; affected with stenosis.

Sten-o-tro-fo-mo-nas (sten'ō-trō-fō-mōn'as) a genus of Gram-negative bacilli that typically reside in soil and water and are not a part of normal human flora.

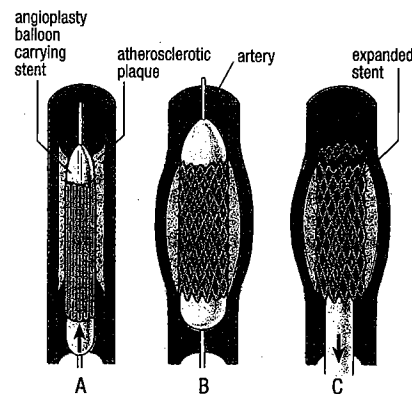
Sten-o-tro-fo-mon-as malt-o-phil-i-a an opportunistic ocular bacterial pathogen producing keratitis, keratopathy, and conjunctivitis; a Gram-negative non-spore-bearing rod, a major emerging nosocomial pathogen, it is of especial importance in intensive care units in part because of its resistance to most penicillins and to cephalosporins and aminoglycosides. Formerly called *Xanthomonas maltophilia* and *Pseudomonas maltophilia*.

Sten-sen duct, **Sten-o duct** (sten'sēn) SYN parotid duct.

Stent, C., English dentist, †1901. SEE stent.

Stent 1. device used to maintain a bodily orifice or cavity during skin grafting, or to immobilize a skin graft after placement. **2.** slender thread, rod, or catheter, lying within the lumen of tubular structures, used to provide support during or after their anastomosis, or to assure patency of an in-

tact but contracted lumen. See this page. [C. *Stent*]



vascular stent: (A) balloon catheter positions stent at site of arterial stenosis, (B) inflation of balloon dilates artery and expands stent, (C) balloon is withdrawn, leaving expanded stent in position

step 1. DENTISTRY a dovetailed or similarly shaped projection of a cavity prepared in a tooth into a surface perpendicular to the main part of the cavity for the purpose of preventing displacement of the restoration (filling) by the force of mastication. **2.** a change in direction resembling a staircase in a line, a surface, or the construction of a solid body.

step-down trans-form-er device used in radiology to decrease the voltage coming into the x-ray tube.

ste-pha-ni-al (ste-fā'nē-āl) pertaining to the stephanion.

ste-pha-ni-on (ste-fā'nē-on) a craniometric point where the coronal suture intersects the inferior temporal line. [G. dim. of *stephanos*, crown]

step-page gait a gait in which the advancing foot is lifted higher than usual so that it can clear the ground, because it cannot be dorsiflexed. Seen with peroneal neuropathies and other disorders causing foot dorsiflexion weakness. SEE high-steppage gait.

step-up trans-form-er device used in radiology to increase the voltage coming into an x-ray tube.

ster-co- feces. SEE ALSO copro-, scato-. [L. *stercus*, excrement]

ster-co-bi-lin (ster'kō-bī'lin, ster'kō-bil'in) a brown degradation product of hemoglobin, present in the feces. SEE ALSO bilirubinoids.

ster-co-lith (ster'kō-lith) SYN coprolith. [sterco- + G. *lithos*, stone]

ster-co-ra-ceous, **ster-co-ral**, **ster-co-rous** (ster-kō-rā'shūs, ster'kō-räl, ster'kō-rūs) relating to or containing feces.

ster-co-ra-ceous vom-it-ing SYN fecal vomiting.

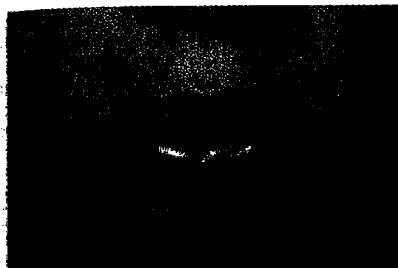
ster-co-ral ab-scess a collection of pus and feces. SYN fecal abscess.

ster-co-ral ul-cer an ulcer of the colon due to pressure and irritation of retained fecal masses.

ster-co-ro-ma (ster-kō-rō'mä) SYN coproma. [sterco- + G. *-oma*, tumor]

ster-cus (ster'kūs) SYN feces. [L. *feces*, excrement]

an-gi-o-e-de-ma (an'jē-ō-ē-dē'mā) recurrent large circumscribed areas of subcutaneous edema of sudden onset, usually disappearing within 24 hours; seen mainly in young women, frequently as an allergic reaction to foods or drugs. See this page. SYN angioneurotic edema, Bannister disease, giant urticaria.



angioedema: seen in the lower lip

an-gi-o-en-do-the-li-o-ma-to-sis (an'jē-ō-en-dō-thē'lē-ō-mā-tō'sis) proliferation of endothelial cells within blood vessels.

an-gi-o-fi-bro-ma (an'jē-ō-fī-brō'mā) SYN telangiectatic fibroma.

an-gi-o-fi-bro-sis (an'jē-ō-fī-brō'sis) fibrosis of the walls of blood vessels.

an-gi-o-gen-e-sis fac-tor a substance of 2000 to 20,000 MW which is secreted by macrophages and stimulates neovascularization in healing wounds or in the stroma of tumors.

an-gi-o-gen-ic (an'jē-ō-jen'ik) 1. relating to angiogenesis. 2. of vascular origin.

an-gi-o-gli-o-ma (an'jē-ō-glī-ō'mā) a mixed glioma and angioma.

an-gi-o-gram (an'jē-ō-gram) radiograph obtained by angiography. [angio- + G. *gramma*, a writing]

an-gi-o-graph-ic (an'jē-ō-graf'ik) relating to or utilizing angiography.

an-gi-og-ra-phy (an-jē-og'rā-fē) radiography of vessels after the injection of a radiopaque contrast material; usually requires percutaneous insertion of a radiopaque catheter and positioning under fluoroscopic control. SEE ALSO arteriography, venography. [angio- + G. *graphō*, to write]

an-gi-og-ra-phy cath-e-ter a thin-walled tube suitable for percutaneous puncture and injection of contrast media for radiography.

an-gi-oid (an'jē-oyd) resembling blood vessels; in a branching pattern. [angio- + G. *eidōs*, resemblance]

an-gi-oid streaks breaks in Bruch membrane visible in the peripapillary fundus oculi, and sometimes mistaken for choroidal vessels. SYN Knapp streaks, Knapp striae.

an-gi-o-im-mu-no-blas-tic lym-phad-e-nop-a-thy with dys-pro-tein-e-mia a lymphoproliferative disorder characterized by generalized lymphadenopathy, hepatosplenomegaly, fever, sweats, weight loss, skin lesions, and pruritus with hypergammaglobulinemia; occurs primarily in older adults, often with fatal outcome. Proliferation of B cells, deficiency of T cells has been demonstrated.

an-gi-o-ker-a-to-ma (an'jē-ō-ker-ā-tō'mā) a superficial capillary telangiectasis, over which there is a wartlike hyperkeratosis and acanthosis.

SYN telangiectatic wart. [angio- + G. *kerās*, horn, + *-ōma*, tumor]

an-gi-o-ker-a-to-sis (an'jē-ō-ker-ā-tō'sis) the occurrence of multiple angiokeratomas.

an-gi-o-ki-ne-sis (an'jē-ō-ki-nē'sis) SYN vasomotion. [angio- + G. *kinēsis*, movement]

an-gi-o-ki-net-ic (an'jē-ō-ki-net'ik) SYN vasomotor. [angio- + G. *kinētikos*, pertaining to movement]

an-gi-o-lith (an'jē-ō-lith) an arteriolith or a phlebolith. [angio- + G. *lithos*, stone]

an-gi-o-lith-ic (an'jē-ō-lith'ik) relating to an angiolith.

an-gi-ol-o-gy (an-jē-ol'ō-jē) the science concerned with the blood vessels and lymphatics in all their relations. [angio- + G. *logos*, treatise, discourse]

an-gi-o-lu-poid (an'jē-ō-loo'poyd) a sarcoid-like eruption of the skin in which the granulomatous telangiectatic papules are distributed over the nose and cheeks. [angio- + L. *lupus*, wolf, + G. *eidōs*, resemblance]

an-gi-ol-y-sis (an-jē-ol'i-sis) obliteration of a blood vessel, such as occurs in the newborn infant after tying of the umbilical cord. [angio- + G. *lysis*, destruction]

an-gi-o-ma (an-jē-ō'mā) a swelling or tumor due to proliferation, with or without dilation, of the blood vessels (hemangioma) or lymphatics (lymphangioma). [angio- + G. *-ōma*, tumor]

an-gi-o-ma ser-pi-gi-no-sum the presence of rings of red dots on the skin, especially in female children, which tend to widen peripherally, due to dilatation of superficial capillaries. SYN essential telangiectasia (2).

an-gi-o-ma-toid (an-jē-ō'mā-toyd) resembling a tumor of vascular origin.

an-gi-o-ma-to-sis (an'jē-ō-mā-tō'sis) a condition characterized by multiple angiomas.

an-gi-o-ma-tous (an-jē-ō'mā-tūs) relating to or resembling an angioma.

an-gi-o-myx-o-ma (an'jē-ō-miks-ō'mā) a myxoma in which there is an unusually large number of vascular structures.

an-gi-o-neu-rec-to-my (an'jē-ō-noo-rek'tō-mē) 1. excision of the vessels and nerves of a part. [angio- + G. *neuron*, nerve, + *ektomē*, excision]

2. excision of a segment of the spermatic cord to produce sterility. [angio- + G. *neuron*, nerve, + *ektomē*, excision]

an-gi-o-neu-rot-ic ede-ma SYN angioedema.

an-gi-op-a-thy (an-jē-ōp'ā-thē) any disease of the blood vessels or lymphatics. [angio- + G. *pathos*, suffering]

an-gi-o-phac-o-ma-to-sis, an-gi-o-phak-o-ma-to-sis (an'jē-ō-fak'ō-mā-tō'sis) the angiomatous phacomatoses: von Hippel-Lindau disease and the Sturge-Weber syndrome.

an-gi-o-plas-ty (an'jē-ō-plas-tē) reconstitution or recanalization of a blood vessel; may involve balloon dilation, mechanical stripping of intima, forceful injection of fibrinolytics, or placement of a stent. [angio- + G. *plastos*, formed, shaped]

an-gi-o-plas-ty bal-loon a balloon near the tip of an angiographic catheter, designed to distend narrowed vessels. SEE balloon-tip catheter.

an-gi-o-poi-e-sis (an'jē-ō-poy-ē'sis) formation of blood or lymphatic vessels. SYN vasification, vasoformation. [angio- + G. *poiesis*, making]

an-gi-o-poi-et-ic (an'jē-ō-poy-et'ik) relating to angiopoiesis. SYN vasifactive, vasoformative.

group anti-gens antigens that are shared by related genera of microorganisms.

group A streptococcal necrotizing fasciitis a complication of infection with GAS (group A streptococci) in which the bacteria attack and destroy muscle tissue.

group model HMO a physician practice group that contracts to be providers solely to that HMO's subscribers.

group practice the cooperative practice of medicine by a group of physicians, each of whom as a rule specializes in some particular field; such a group often shares a common suite of consulting rooms, laboratories, staff, equipment, etc.

Grover disease (grō'ver) SYN transient acantholytic dermatosis.

growing pains aching pains, frequently felt at night, in the limbs of growing children; attributed variously to growth, rheumatic state, faulty posture, fatigue, or ill-defined psychic causes.

growth (grōth) the increase in size of a living being or any of its parts occurring in the process of development.

growth hormone (GH) SYN somatotropin.

growth hormone-inhibiting hormone (GHI) SYN somatostatin.

growth hormone-producing adenoma an adenoma that produces the clinical picture of gigantism or acromegaly, although a third of the cells have no granules or are a mixture of acidophils and chromophobes; some tumors may secrete both growth hormone and prolactin; often an acidophil or eosinophil adenoma.

growth hormone-releasing factor (GHRF, GH-RF) SYN somatoliberin.

growth hormone-releasing hormone (GHRH, GH-RH) SYN somatoliberin.

growth-onset diabetes SYN insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus.

growth rate absolute or relative growth increase, expressed per unit of time.

Gubber method (groo'ber) a modification of the Politzer method in which the patient does not swallow, but says "hoc" at the instant of compression of the bag.

gumous (groo'mūs) thick and lumpy, as clotting blood. [L. *grumus*, a little heap]

Grünert spur (groo'nert) epithelial outgrowth of the dilator muscle of the pupil at the junction of the iris and the ciliary body; part of the origin of the iris dilator muscle.

Grünfelt triangle (grin'felt) a triangular space bounded above by the end of the last rib and the serratus posterior inferior muscle, anteriorly by the internal oblique, and posteriorly by the quadratus lumborum; lumbar hernia occurs in this space. SYN Lesshaft triangle.

gyniopsis (gri-pō'sis) an abnormal curvature. [G. *gyniōs*, hooked, + *-osis*, condition]

glutathione

galvanic skin response.

glutathione disulfide.

guanosine 5'-triphosphate.

nitourinary.

Guianari virus (gwahn-ah-rē-tō) a species of arnavirus causing Venezuelan hemorrhagic fever [after municipality in Venezuela where all initial cases of Venezuelan hemorrhagic fever were confirmed]

guanine (gwahn'ās) SYN guanine deaminase.

guanidinoacetate N-methyl-transfer-

ase the enzyme catalyzing the transfer of a methyl group from S-adenosyl-L-methionine ("active methionine") to guanidinoacetate (glycocyamine), forming creatine and S-adenosyl-L-homocysteine.

guanine (G) (gwahn'ēn, gwahn'in) one of the two major purines (the other being adenine) occurring in all nucleic acids.

guanine deaminase a deaminase of the liver that catalyzes the hydrolysis of guanine into xanthine and ammonia; the first step in purine degradation. SYN guanase.

guanine deoxy-ribo-nucleotide SYN deoxyguanylic acid.

guanine ribo-nucleotide SYN guanylic acid.

guano-sine (G, Guo) (gwahn'ō-sēn, gwahn'ō-sin) a major constituent of RNA and of guanine nucleotides.

guano-sine 5'-tri-phosphate (GTP) an immediate precursor of guanine nucleotides in RNA; similar to ATP; has a crucial role in microtubule formation.

guanylic acid (GMP) (gwā-nil'ik as'id) a major component of ribonucleic acids. SYN guanine ribonucleotide.

guarding (gard'ing) a spasm of muscles to minimize motion or agitation of sites affected by injury or disease.

guber-nac-u-lum (goo'ber-nak'yū-lūm) 1. a fibrous cord connecting two structures. 2. a mesenchymal column of tissue that connects the fetal testis to the developing scrotum; it appears to play a role in testicular descent. SYN gubernaculum testis [TA]. [L. a helm]

guber-nac-u-lum den-tis a connective tissue band uniting the tooth sac with the gum.

guber-nac-u-lum tes-tis [TA] SYN gubernaculum (2).

Gubler syndrome (goo-blā') a form of alternating hemiplegia characterized by contralateral hemiplegia and ipsilateral facial paralysis.

Gué-neau de Mus-sey point (gā-nō' dū mŭ-sā') a point, painful on pressure, at the junction of a line prolonging the left border of the sternum and a horizontal line at the level of end of the bony portion of the tenth rib; it is present in cases of diaphragmatic pleurisy.

Gué-rin frac-ture (gā-rah') a fracture of the facial bones in which there is a horizontal fracture at the base of the maxillae above the apices of the teeth.

guide (gīd) 1. to lead in a set course. 2. any device or instrument by which another is led into its proper course, e.g., a grooved director, a catheter guide. [M.E., fr. O.Fr. *guier*, to show the way, fr. Germanic]

guided tis-sue re-gen-er-a-tion regeneration of tissue directed by the physical presence and/or chemical activities of a biomaterial; often involves placement of barriers to exclude one or more cell types during healing or regeneration of tissue.

guide-line (gīd'lin) 1. a marking in the form of a line that serves as a guide or reference. 2. a rule or directive outlining a policy or procedure.

guide-wire (gīd'wīr) a long and flexible fine spring used to introduce and position an intravascular angiographic catheter (see Seldinger technique).

Guil-lain-Bar-ré syn-drome (gē-yā' bā-rā') a self-limiting demyelinating syndrome related to

of the
 r any
 lorsa-
 o ter-
 ery in
 of the
 riminal
 in the
 lateral
 rteries
 l arter-
 apply-
 oximal
 vi digi-
 riminal
 in the
 face of
 ie fing-
 'A].
 rsal re-
 ar back.
 latively
 l ventral
 follow-
 nucleus
 luncular
 A]), and
 iticularis
 anterior
 ies, lat-
 astomo-
 h.
 Parinaud
 ic; exter-
 of side of
 tery. SYN
 terminal
 cially the
 ie muscu-
 run along
 rrvus dor-
 al branch
 e urogeni-
 uns along
 skin of the
 nosa, and
 A].
 of the ma-
 composite
 eralis ante-
 nedius, nu-
 ; together,
 free dorsal
 alamus and
 stal, occipi-
 ferent con-
 nucleus late-
 re a projec-

dor-sal nu-cle-us of va-gus nerve the visceral motor nucleus located in the vagal trigone (ala cinerea) of the floor of the fourth ventricle. It gives rise to the parasympathetic fibers of the vagus nerve innervating the heart muscle and the smooth musculature and glands of the respiratory and intestinal tracts.

dor-sal ra-di-o-car-pal lig-a-ment the ligament that extends from the distal end of the radius posteriorly to the proximal row of carpal bones.

dor-sal root the sensory root of a spinal nerve, having a dorsal root ganglion containing the nerve cell bodies of the fibers conveyed by the root in its distal end.

dor-sal scap-u-lar ar-tery origin, subclavian or as the deep branch of the transverse cervical; *distribution*, passes deep to the rhomboid muscles, supplying them and other muscles and skin along the vertebral border of the scapula; *anastomoses*, suprascapular and scapular circumflex.

dor-sal scap-u-lar nerve arises from ventral primary rami of the fifth to seventh cervical nerves and passes downward to supply the levator scapulae and the rhomboideus major and minor muscles. SYN *nervus dorsalis scapulae* [TA].

dor-sal scap-u-lar vein the vena comitans of the descending scapular artery; it is a tributary to the subclavian or the external jugular vein.

Dor-set cul-ture egg me-di-um (dōr'set) a medium for cultivating *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*; it consists of the whites and yolks of four fresh eggs and a solution of sodium chloride.

dor-si-flex-ion (dōr-si-flek'shūn) turning upward of the foot or toes or of the hand or fingers.

dor-si-spi-nal (dōr-si-spi'nāl) relating to the vertebral column, especially to its dorsal aspect.

dor-so-ceph-a-lad (dōr-sō-sef'ā-lad) toward the occiput, or back of the head. [L. *dorsum*, back, + *G. kēphalē*, head, + *L. ad*, to]

dor-so-lat-er-al (dōr-sō-lat'er-āl) relating to the back and the side.

dor-so-lat-er-al fas-cic-u-lus a longitudinal bundle of thin, unmyelinated and poorly myelinated fibers capping the apex of the posterior horn of the spinal gray matter, composed of posterior root fibers and short association fibers that interconnect neighboring segments of the posterior horn.

dor-so-lat-er-al sul-cus SYN posterolateral sulcus.

dor-so-lum-bar (dōr-sō-lūm'bar) referring to the back in the region of the lower thoracic and upper lumbar vertebrae.

dor-so-ven-trad (dōr-sō-ven'trad) in a direction from the dorsal to the ventral aspect.

dor-sum, gen. *dor-si*, pl. *dor-sa* (dōr'sūm, dōr-sī, dōr'sā) [TA] 1. the back of the body. 2. the upper or posterior surface, or the back, of any part. [L. back]

dos-age (dō'sij) 1. the giving of medicine or other therapeutic agent in prescribed amounts. 2. the size, frequency, and number of doses of medicine to be given. USAGE NOTE: Sometimes incorrectly used for dose. Cf. dose.

dose (dī'pōl) the quantity of a drug or other remedy to be taken or applied all at one time or in fractional amounts within a given period. USAGE NOTE: Sometimes incorrectly used for dosage. Cf. dosage (2). [G. *dosis*, a giving]

dose e-qui-valent li-mits radiation exposure

limits for radiation workers. Will replace maximum permissible dose.

dos-im-e-ter (dō-sim'ē-ter) 1. a device for measuring radiation, especially x-rays. 2. in pulmonary function testing, a device, which can be triggered automatically by a sensor near the subject's mouth or manually by a technician, that allows for the delivery of a reproducible dose from a nebulizer. [G. *dosis*, dose, + *metron*, measure]

do-sim-e-try (dō-sim'ē-trē) measurement of radiation exposure, especially x-rays or gamma rays; calculation of radiation dose from internally administered radionuclides.

dot (dōt) a small spot.

dot-age (dō'tij) the deterioration of previously intact mental powers, common in old age.

dou-ble blind ex-per-i-ment an experiment conducted with neither experimenter nor subjects knowing which experiment is the control; prevents bias in recording results. SEE ALSO double-masked experiment.

dou-ble bond a covalent bond resulting from the sharing of two pairs of electrons; e.g., H₂C=CH₂ (ethylene).

dou-ble chan-nel cath-e-ter a catheter with two lumens, allowing irrigation and aspiration. SYN two-way catheter.

dou-ble com-part-ment hy-dro-ceph-a-lus independent supra- and infratentorial hydrocephalus usually due to a veil occlusion of the aqueduct of midbrain.

dou-ble con-tract en-e-ma SYN air contrast enema.

double e-le-va-tor pal-sy limited elevation of an eye in abduction and adduction, implying paresis of the superior rectus and inferior oblique muscles, although many cases are due to restriction of the inferior rectus muscle.

dou-ble flap am-pu-ta-tion amputation in which a flap is cut from the soft parts on either side of the limb.

dou-ble he-li-x SYN Watson-Crick helix.

dou-ble-masked ex-per-i-ment a double-blind study conducted so that neither the subject nor the observer knows the identity of the control or variable.

dou-ble pneu-mo-nia lobar pneumonia involving both lungs.

dou-ble pro-duct the product of systolic blood pressure multiplied by the heart frequency; a measure of heart work load. SEE ALSO Robinson index.

dou-ble re-frac-tion the property of having more than one refractive index according to the direction of the transmitted light. SYN birefringence.

double ring sign two concentric rings around the optic nerve characteristic of optic nerve hypoplasia.

dou-ble stain a mixture of two dyes, each of which stains different portions of a tissue or cell.

dou-blet (dōb'let) 1. a combination of two lenses designed to correct the chromatic and spherical aberration. 2. SYN dipole. 3. any sequence of two nucleotides in a polynucleotide strand. 4. a closely spaced pair of peaks or lines in a spectrum.

dou-ble vi-sion SYN diplopia.

dou-bling time the time it takes for the number of cells in a neoplasm to double, with shorter doubling times implying more rapid growth.